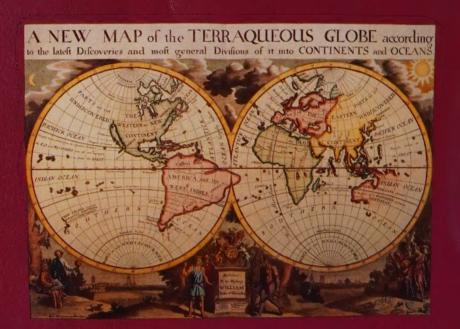


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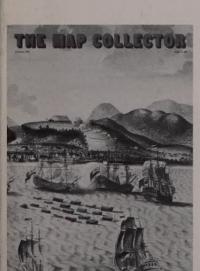
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### Cover Illustration:

A section from a 'Perspective view of Roseau in the Island of Dominique taken upon the 6th of June 1761 by His Majesty's troops commanded by Lord Rollo.' Dominica, having been French since 1635, became a British possession in 1763 at the end of the Seven Years War. This view of the British naval bombardment of the town of Roseau in 1761, appears to have been drawn by the Archibald Campbell (1739-1791) who went on to distinguish himself in the American War of Independence, married the daughter of the artist Allan Ramsay, and became General and Governor of Jamaica and Madras. See article on p.2 'Prince William, Royal Map Collector'. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. 91988. Her Majesty the Queen).



# **Editorial**

AS I WRITE this gazing out of my office window on a dull English sky – our second-in-a-row grey and wet summer – it is hard to imagine the heatwave which has swept parts of North America and Southern Europe. People with collections, by the way, should keep their maps and prints well out of bright sunlight and, where practicable, keep the humidity under control.

We do not know what the weather was like in late 1688 when England was successfully invaded by William, Prince of Orange, at the head of an army of Dutch soldiers, foreign mercenaries and British political refugees, but we do know he was borne down the English Channel by the 'Protestant wind' landing at Tor Bay in Devon on November 5. This Prince William and the revolution of that year are the subject of a fascinating new exhibition at the British Library in London marking the tercentenary of the event when William was invited from Holland to save the British from Catholic tyranny and oust King James II. A number of fascinating maps are included in the exhibition which is well worth a visit. It was opened, incidentally, by the present Prince William of Orange, heir to the Dutch throne.

Another Prince William is featured in this autumn edition of TMC. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (1721-1765), second son of George II, who formed a military map collection now known as the 'Cumberland Collection' which is kept in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, and is the subject of our lead article by Yolande Hodson. The job of cataloguing this unique collection fell to Yolande more or less by chance after she discovered that the nineteenth century inventory was inadequate by present-day standards. She is now a quarter of the way through what has turned out to be many years work which will culminate in a book/catalogue in which Yolande intends to set the collection in its social context. In addition to a full catalogue there will be essays on royal map collecting and techniques of military surveying and drawing. Yolande, now a freelance writer and researcher, was formerly at the Mapping and Charting Establishment of the Ministry of Defence and, for ten years, a Senior Research Assistant in the British Library Map Library.

John Woram has his first article for TMC published in this issue. He describes the complex name-changing which has taken place on maps of the Galápagos Islands. He claims that his cartographical credentials probably best qualify him for a chair in the Flat-Earth Society.! He is a computer expert by profession who, 'to get away from it all', started taking small groups of people to South America and a casual trip to the Galápagos has turned into an annual event. Along the way he has become intrigued by the naming, renaming and then the rerenaming of all the islands. This led to collecting early books on the subject and then to his own 'little project' of finding the original source for each island which led him naturally into the world of cartography.

This, and Brian Hooker's table of early French maps of New Zealand, should prove a good source of reference for all collectors and researchers.

Valere Stott

# Prince V

# by Yolande Hodson

'The collection of Military Plans is of the greatest value and importance. It contains Plans of Military Operations from a very early period to the present time; and in it is incorporated the curious and extensive collection of William Duke of Cumberland.' (Frederick Augusta Barnard, Librarian to George III, 1820)'

IN JULY 1828, the Trustees of the British Museum were thrown into momentary panic; George IV had decided to withhold from his gift to the nation of his father's library not only choice selected volumes, but also the entire topographical collection. The whole of 'The Military Plans, The Charts, Topography and Geography' were to be retained by the sovereign. Swift negotiations between the Trustees and Robert Peel, the Home Secretary, ensured the eventual presentation of the topographical collection to the Museum; but the exclusion of the military plans was upheld.<sup>2</sup>

This material, the military counterpart of the King's Topographical Collection and a rich archive illustrating the history of warfare, remains in the Royal Library at Windsor. Here it is now known, not as 'The King's Military Maps', but as the 'Cumberland Collection', taking its name from George III's uncle. William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland (1721-1765), who was responsible for much of its acquisition. Prince William, second son of George II, cousin to Frederick the Great, a founder member of the Jockey Club, original patron of the Chelsea China factory, Ranger of Windsor Great Park and Chancellor of the Universities of Aberdeen and Dublin, was a precocious boy.



# liam, Royal Map Collector

Left:

Fifteen of these Solander boxes, each measuring 65×49×10cm, house about 3000 of the Cumberland maps. The spines of the boxes, shown here, are covered with red and black leather embossed with gold. Larger maps are kept in portfolios, and atlases are shelved in the Library. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen)

Right:

Prince William, second son of George II, was created Duke of Cumberland in 1726. He was then five years old and had already astonished his elders by raising and training a company of young boys his own age, according to military methods devised by himself. Just over twenty years later, his negotiations in the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle brought him recognition by statesmen of every party as a man of commanding ability. But the Mutiny Bill of 1749 transformed him from the idol of the '45 to a byword for harshness and discipline. The soubriquet 'The Butcher', used by his political opponents, supplanted the earlier nickname of 'The Martial Boy.' He retrieved his popularity by the early 1750s, resuming his prominent role in political and military affairs. Never in good health - he was troubled by asthma on his campaigns - he suffered a couple of strokes and died, unmarried and intestate, in November 1765. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen)



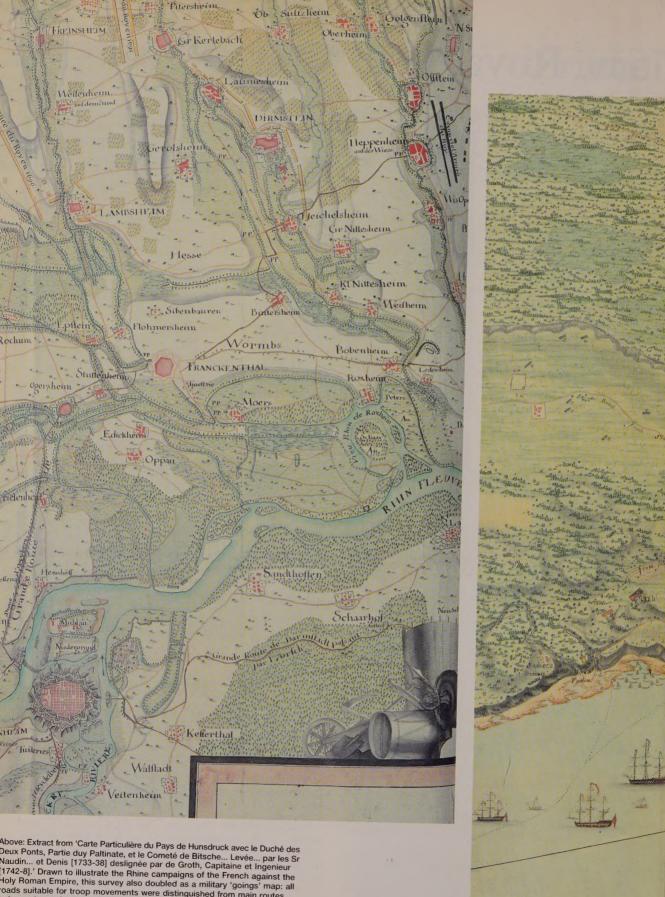
William Tunda Pike of Cumberland

Fluent in Latin, English, French, German and Italian, he clearly applied himself to the study of topography 'and in a particular manner to the study of geometry; for which science he had discovered an uncommon inclination, having heard the King converse with the immortal Sir Isaac Newton upon the... figure of the earth'

His contemporary biographer continues 'that having digested the doctrine of plain and spherical trigonometry... he gave his attention to the theory of navigation and taking the plans of towns; and he proceeded to learn fortification and gunnery, all of which he understood at the age of fifteen years.' According to his Governor, Stephen Poyntz, Prince William was always 'busied in something or other belonging to the military sphere. Sometimes a map of Flanders, or a plan of some important

fortress, lay upon the table." Here, then, is evidence of Cumberland's early interest in maps and survey, and for his use of maps as essential adjuncts in strategic planning and the study of warfare.

Comprising about 4000 items, the maps and views cover military events and some naval engagements from the midsixteenth to the early nineteenth century, and in it is preserved the contemporary cartographic account of British involvement in world-wide operational theatres, and the progress of the Allied Armies across the landscapes of Europe. A significant part of the collection dates from the active years of Cumberland's short, yet influential military career, which lasted from the Battle of Dettingen (1743) to Hastenbeck (1757); during this time he was for twelve years Captain General of the British Army. After the



Above: Extract from 'Carte Particulière du Pays de Hunsdruck avec le Duché des Deux Ponts, Partie duy Paltinate, et le Cometé de Bitsche... Levée... par les Sr Naudin... et Denis [1733-38] deslignée par de Groth, Capitaine et Ingenieur [1742-8].' Drawn to illustrate the Rhine campaigns of the French against the York Roman Empire, this survey also doubled as a military 'goings' map: all roads suitable for troop movements were distinguished from main routes between towns by their darker reddish colour; fords, stone and wooden pridges were indicated, and great attention was paid to the depiction of oridges were indicated, and great attention was paid to the depiction of elief and other natural obstacles such as woods, rivers and ravines.

Below: The most memorable success for Pitt's administration in 1759, 'The Year of Victories', was the defeat of Montcalm by Wolfe at Quebec on September 18, commemorated by this carefully drawn and beautifully coloured map. The draughtsman is unknown, but the surveyors were Samuel Holland, Joseph des Barres and Hugh Debbeig. Their original surveys survive in the Cumberland Collection and would appear to be those used by Jeffreys in the compilation of his undated 'Correct Plan of the Environs of Quebec'. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen) TAURENCE

R I V E R



Incorporating the cipher of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, this circular device carried the volume and piece numbers of the map in Cumberland's original collection. Only a handful of these plates survives but waterstained patches on the maps, where they have been soaked off, indicate their former presence, and scrutiny under ultra-violet light reveals the 'ghosting' of the numeration. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen)

treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Cumberland's political importance grew to the extent that when the King went to Hanover in 1755, all papers concerning foreign and military policy were sent to the Duke at Windsor. Later, while military adviser to his nephew, George III, he amassed important documents relating to the Seven Years War.

The Duke of Cumberland resigned his position as Captain General in 1757, following a bitter controversy with his father, George II, over his part in the Treaty of Klosterzeven and his virtual surrender of the Army of Observation to the French. Although condemned at the time for ineptitude, he was later demonstrated merely to have been following his father's secret orders. It must have been an enormous source of personal disappointment to him not to have been at the head of the victorious British army of the Seven Years War which was formed, trained, and disciplined under his leadership. Hailed only nine years before as 'a Prince that promises to be the greatest genius of the age he lives in's, the Duke of Cumberland retired to Windsor Great Lodge.

### The formation and arrangement of the collection (i) Duke of Cumberland

It is not possible to ascertain when Cumberland began collecting maps. His passion since the age of five was the army, and he would have required maps for the historical study of famous battles and sieges, and may initially have used those of his history and geography tutor, Zollman, whose own map collection was valued on his death in 1748 at £70.12s.0d.6 There is only slim evidence for Cumberland's purchase of maps from public sources: his private account books are virtually silent on this point, and, moreover, he formed the habit of burning much of his correspondence at six-weekly intervals.

Maps were, however, widely advertised in the press by leading map and printsellers, who also imported a wide range of foreign material, and Cumberland must frequently have ordered the purchase of appropriate items' and he would have been presented by publishers with those maps dedicated to him. His

practice of buying maps while on campaign abroad is borne out by entries such as 'Books, Plans etc, for His R.H. - £18.4', 'Paid Lamberty for Maps of his R.H. - £6' and 'Mr de Hondt for Maps £31.5' which are scattered through the accounts for the secret service for 1747.8 The purchase of maps from the public purse was clearly justified on the grounds that they were a necessary intelligence tool.

Cumberland had on his immediate personal and military staff at least five men who were, in one way or another, involved in the acquisition, processing and production of cartographic material. The first, Sir Everard Fawkener, was his private secretary, who was succeeded on his death in 1758 by the assistant secretary, Edward Mason, who also held the dual position of Cumberland's librarian. His association with Cumberland dates from the early 1740s, and although we do not know if he had a hand in organising the collection, he certainly oversaw the binding of books and maps, for he is recorded as demonstrating to a binder 'the manner of Placing the Large Maps' at the end of volumes.9 Third was Thomas Sandby (1721-1798) whose career, and more specially that of his brother Paul, as a watercolour artist, has been well charted. Sandby was employed by Cumberland from 1 April 1746<sup>10</sup>, as 'Draughtsman and Designer' to make maps, views and architectural studies. He remained on the Duke's household staff until 1765, when he became Deputy Ranger of Windsor Great Park and many of his finely detailed military scenes are now preserved at Windsor. Sandby, like Mason, had a room in the garrets at Windsor Great Lodge and may have assisted in the organisation of the

cartographic material in Cumberland's library.

The last two men, Schultz and Napier, served the Duke in a purely military capacity. As Captain General, to which position he was appointed on March 7, 1744/5, Cumberland would have received, and been able to request, a considerable range of map material relevant to any military operation. Maps were regularly sent for his attention first to Sir Everard Fawkener and later to Mason. For example, Poyntz sent Sir Everard 'such other Plans as Schultz had in his collection relating to Scotl<sup>d</sup> with a list of them for His Royal Highness as Schultz has no copies of them... he begs that when the Duke has done with them they may be put into Mr Napier's hands to be preserved'." Written in May 1746, a month after Culloden, this note gives a clue to what was standard procedure for the Duke's acquisition of operational military mapping. In the first place Schultz, recorded only as 'Mr Schutz' or 'Mr Schultz', was Cumberland's draughtsman.12 It is not known when he began or terminated his appointment or how his duties differed, if at all, from those of Sandby; but the evidence of the surviving documents suggests that Sandby's role was mainly artistic, describing in views the varied spectacle of war. Schultz's responsibility, on the other hand, was the scientific depiction of the ground on which war was waged. His work is well represented in the maps of the 1745 campaigns;13 these records show not only that he was a skilled draughtsman, but also, from the construction lines which are evident, that he performed a considerable amount of original survey work.

Robert Napier had, like Edward Mason, been with the Duke since the early 1740s and was charged in Flanders and Germany with the secret service. A 'figure of immense importance in the mid eighteenth-century army',14 he was made Adjutant General in 1746, became Cumberland's military secretary and was promoted Lieutenant General in 1759. Napier himself appears to have been a capable surveyor. This is shown by a plan of the Battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743, which was made 'From an exact Survey of the Ground taken by command of His Royal Highness the Duke, by Robt Napier Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness'. The title of this plan serves to illustrate how mapconscious the Duke was, and doubtless many more surveys, the maps of which, like those of Schultz, are preserved in the collection, were undertaken by his 'Command'. 15 Napier seems to have had the responsibility for receiving and collating the maps and sketches sent by the military for the Duke's perusal. Throughout the Cumberland Papers in the Royal Archives there are occasional references to Engineers and other soldiers sending Napier maps which they had made of the country in which they were posted. Thus on a letter dated Lake George July 10, 1758, two days after the British attack on Fort Ticonderoga, the postscript reads: 'I send you inclosed a sketch of the ground round Tyconderoga'. 16

At some time, near or after Napier's death in 1766, a listing was made of the material in his custody, the latest date given being 1764. Entitled 'Catalogue of General Napier's Plans, etc'' it describes over 500 maps in sufficient detail to allow the identification of several items. The list is arranged according to a simple classification, reflecting the primary subject matter of the material: encampments, march routes, sieges, orders of battle, views, cities, towns and forts, with a distinction being made between manuscript and printed material. These maps were stored in portfolios and slip cases, the larger items being rolled and kept in drawers or an oak plan box. It would seem that the corpus of mainly military material was regarded as the Duke's property, though kept separately from his private collection.

This personal collection was kept at Windsor Great Lodge (now known as Cumberland Lodge), his home from 1746 on his appointment as Ranger of Windsor Great Park to his death in 1765. There, in the Library, were purpose-made storage and display facilities for maps. Readers sat on mahogany 'banister

back chairs with black leather seats brass Nail'd'; red and white festoon curtains hung at the windows; there were two 'Mahog Pillars with cross pieces to hang up Maps'," and a specially built piece of mahogany furniture with partitions for storing maps and with a folding end which was used to extend the table top for exceptionally large maps. The Duke was surrounded by maps and views: a scene by Thomas Sandby of the Battle of Culloden hung in his bedroom, in the hall was a screen with a map of London; the Yellow Print Room was hung with prints and maps; a plan of Dettingen and a model of Vauban's fortifications of the citadel of Lille adorned the Billiard Room. In another room was a collection of mathematical and survey instruments: theodolites, spirit levels, telescopes, transit instruments, compasses and globes; these were valued on his death at £221.2s.0d.

## (ii) George III

Much of the contents of Windsor Great Lodge including the Library, were acquired by George III (1738-1820) who now possessed, as the basis of his legendary topographical collection, Cumberland's vast accumulation of maps, plans and views, the

The little village of Dieghem was Cumberland's Headquarters in the summer of 1745. His surveyor and draughtsman, Schultz, climbed the church steeple to draw this unusual circular view of the army's tents, stretching out on either side of the village. The spires of Antwerp can be seen about twenty five miles to the northwest and Brussels, five miles distant, appears on the south-west horizon. The present day view would include Brussels airport, about three miles north-east of Dieghem. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen)



full extent of which cannot be accurately assessed – no contemporary catalogue survives – but which was evidently greater than that preserved at Windsor today. George III was himself an inveterate collector of maps; his accounts, for example, detail several payments to T. Jeffreys 'Geographer & Mapseller'.<sup>20</sup> His librarian, Frederick Augusta Barnard, was advised on their procurement by Dr Samuel Johnson, who indicated that, having exhausted the purchasing possibilities in England, Barnard should travel abroad where 'it will be of great use to collect in every place maps of the adjacent country, and plans of towns, buildings and gardens'.<sup>21</sup>

By the early nineteenth century, George III's topographical collection was in need of reorganisation and cataloguing. This appears to have been undertaken, at least in part, about 1811, not long before the Queen and Prince Regent instructed Barnard to compile a catalogue of the reference library.22 Cumberland's maps and views had originally been mounted on paper and guarded into volumes, each item bearing a small plate on which was stamped a circular device which enclosed his cipher and the volume and piece number of the map or view. These volumes were broken up, probably around 1810-11, the mounts and sometimes the maps were trimmed and the cipher plates soaked off. The military items were arranged in chronological order and placed in fifteen large boxes, each numbered and entitled 'Military Maps' and bearing George III's cipher. There they remain today. Those maps too large for the boxes were either rolled or kept in portfolios, and a dummy sheet with their title and place-mark inserted in the box; the watermarks of the dummy sheets are dated 1810 and 1811. On each item was written a box and piece number together with the title and date of the military or naval action portrayed. This physical arrangement bears a close resemblance to that of the King's Topographical Collection (K. Top.) in the British Library, suggesting that the organisation of the two collections may have been done by the same person. An inventory of the collection was then compiled in about 1817.23

The Military Maps were clearly regarded, from Barnard's mention of them in his Catalogue of the King's Library, as an integral part of George III's Royal Library rather than as belonging either to his 'Gentleman's' Library, later moved to Brighton, or his 'Nobleman's' Library at Windsor. A letter from Sir Henry Ellis, Principal Librarian of the British Museum, makes clear the exclusion of the military material from the gift of George III's library to the Museum: 'Between ourselves, the Coins and Medals will accompany the books to us, as will the Geographical and Topographical Collection, except the Military Maps'. The reason for their withdrawal is unclear; it may be that George IV extended to these plans the 'Domestick Feeling attached to those Books that are Reserved [i.e. not to be sent to the British Museum] and which the King retains for Windsor Castle'.

It would appear that many items from Cumberland's collection were placed with George III's Topographical Collection. For example, maps from the collection in Napier's custody were divided between military and general interest, neatly demonstrated by the work of William Roy, whose map of Culloden House and grounds<sup>28</sup>, together with some archaeological plans, is now in the King's Topographical Collection, but whose military maps of encampments and march routes remain at Windsor. But this division does not seem to have been applied in the reorganisation of the Cumberland Collection, for many military items are to be found in K. Top. which were arguably once in Cumberland's possession, such as the manuscript maps of South Brabant<sup>29</sup> presented and dedicated to him. Many similar instances can be found.

### The content of the collection

'Fortifications... being works for the Safety and Honour of Princes and Nations they require the most mature deliberation of even Princes'.

Michael Richards, Chief Engineer, 171430

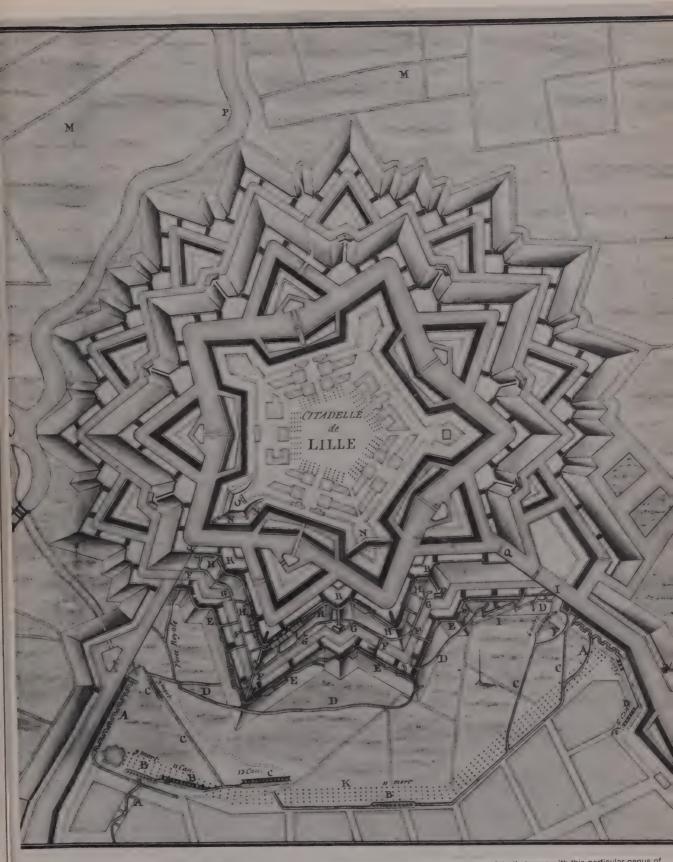
Prince William, Duke of Cumberland, regarded this advice as self-evident, for plans of fortifications form a major part of the collection, which can be broadly divided into three chronological bands: (i) mid-sixteenth century to 1740, the period before Cumberland's military career; (ii) 1741-65, the years of his professional and political life up to his death and (iii) 1766-1820 covering the period of collecting by George III. This division is, of course, somewhat arbitrary, for the King acquired historical material just as Cumberland did, but it is not always possible to identify with certainty items originally belonging to George III which pre-date 1765 except, for example, where they are dedicated to him. An instance of this is the beautifully executed set of 'Plans of the Encampments in South Britain', 1762 presented to the King by George Morrison, Quarter Master General.<sup>34</sup> Another historical item acquired by the King is a printed map of Plymouth showing the siege of 1643, and endorsed 'to Mr Barnard Augt 15th 1777'.

(i) One of the earliest conflicts for which there is substantial coverage is the Battle of Lepanto, 7 Oct, 1571, the last of the great galley battles in which the innovative tactics of Don John of Austria replaced oar power and head-on attack by sail and firepower. A striking four-sheet woodcut32 depicts in detail the fierce fighting while another item33 is an allegorical representation of the Pope catching the Turkish fleet in a fishing net, illustrating Christian victory over Turkish domination of the central and western Mediterranean. This example of political comment in graphic form is echoed in many items from the seventeenth century which is dominated in this collection by the Thirty Years War (1618-48) and the War of the Grand Alliance (1688-97). Demonstrating that maps and views can provide more than just a pictorial and cartographic statement of battlefield maneouvres and deployment of armies, these items, apart from their value for purely military study, occupy a wider social context when interpreted as news or propaganda material. The seventeenth century saw the beginning of newspapers and the wider dissemination of the printed word among the professional and commercial strata of society, and this trend is identifiable in the Cumberland Collection by the number of maps which were printed side by side with letterpress text on the same sheet.34 Outstanding among such examples of 'map broadsides' are those published by Melchior Tavernier, engraver to Louis XIII, whose work between 1627 and 1649 is well represented.35

During the period 1688 to 1745 no less than 121 major land battles were fought, and fifty-four sieges undertaken, in the prosecution of fourteen major wars, \*\* most of which figure in the collection, with particular emphasis on the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) and the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-8), in which Cumberland was to become involved.

(ii) But undoubtedly the most important material is that covering the military operations in Europe and North America between 1740 and 1765. Cumberland's most famous victory, Culloden (16 April 1746), is covered by fourteen items, including work by Thomas Sandby, whose views of the battle and Fort Augustus formed part of Cumberland's original topographical collection but which are now filed with the Sandby drawings at Windsor." Notable among the Culloden plans is the manuscript by the engineer Dugal Campbell. His was the version selected for publication by 'Authority', and was advertised in the General Advertiser for 2 July 1746 as 'an exact plan having been transmitted to a Nobleman in Town. Drawn by D. Campbell, Engineer to the Duke, is now engrav'd on a Sheet Copper-Plate'.\* It cost one shilling, or two shillings if coloured. It is strange, in view of the time and energy devoted by Cumberland to Scottish affairs, that the representation for this period is not extensive; it is probable that much of it was transferred to the King's Topographical Collection, which contains considerable coverage for these campaigns.

The newspapers at this time were prolific in their advertisements for maps; thus in 1747 appeared in the *Whitehall Evening Post: or, London Intelligencer, 28 Nov.-1 Dec., the following notice, inserted by Mary Overton: 'Just arrived from Holland, A large Parcel of Foreign Maps'. It itemised Eugene Henry Fricx's 24-sheet map of Flanders and Brabant, 1712, which was updated and republished in the 1740s by Crepy, and by Covens and Mortier. Several sets of this map are preserved in the collection, annotated by the engineer François de Hancko in manuscripts to show the campaigns in Flanders between 1746 and 1748. They include his printed plan, together with related manuscripts, of* 



Fortification plans were a vital component of a commander's kit in the age of siege warfare. Engineers, who came into their own with this particular genus of surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveying, were exhorted to keep their plans under close guard. The importance of this type of map is emphasised by the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the besieged artillery, who surveyed to the practice of the practice



Left and bottom right: A useful short cut for the military mapmaker, faced with the necessity of making extensive surveys, was to take an existing printed map and trace off the major features such as roads, rivers and buildings. This copy would then be taken into the field where simple observation techniques would be used to add to it more detailed information. The method is described in eighteenth century military textbooks and is illustrated to excellent effect in these two examples. The printed map is an extract from Crepy's 1740s edition of Friecx's map of the Low Countries and the manuscript copy (Brussels, unnamed, bottom left) demonstrates the wealth of additional detail required for military purposes. (Windsor Castle, Royal Library. © 1988. Her Majesty the Queen)

the Battle of Lauffeld, 24 June 1747. Fricx's maps were clearly regarded as the prime cartographic operational materials of the time, and were used as the basis for fresh mapping, and are supplemented by many others which were sent back to England by the Duke in his dispatches. An example of this is a plan of the Battle of Fontenoy, 11 May 1745, published only eighteen days later on 29 May and furnishing an instance of Cumberland's acquisition of printed material on the continent.

The cartographic record in the Military Maps for the years 1748 to 1755 is meagre, following the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, but gathers momentum in 1756, reflecting the onset of the Seven Years War (1756-63), in which Cumberland took no active part after resigning as Captain General in 1757. He could not fail, however, to maintain a lively interest in military affairs and, writing at the end of that year to Lord Loudon, Commander-in-Chief in North America, commented that 'nowithstanding my present circumstances [i.e. military disgrace] tho' I am an unactive, I never can be an unconcerned Looker-on with regard to what is transacting in your Parts'.41 The items covering North America for this period reflect Cumberland's past and continued

military, and now political, involvement; his had been the policy followed for that area, although his choice of Major General Braddock to lead operations in 1755 was unfortunate. Braddock's disastrous defeat at the Monongahela River is depicted in the sketch maps sent with Governor Shirley's communications to Cumberland. Other letters included a rough plot illustrating the 'Project for the Attack to Tiondaroga sic', not dated but apparently relating to Amherst's successful action in July 1759. The crudeness of this working sketch is in marked contrast with the carefully drawn plan of Quebec 'with the Bason and a part of the adjacent Country' by a trio of famous surveyor/ cartographers: Hugh Debbeig, Samuel Holland and Joseph F.W. Des Barres, and endorsed by the Chief Engineer Patrick Mackellar. Even in 1764, Colonel William Eyres, who had accompanied the Duke in Flanders and Scotland twenty years before, was still sending his 'Draughts' to Cumberland who was thus acquiring maps up until his death.43

The progress of the Seven Years War on the continent of Europe was closely watched by Cumberland, whose military advice was constantly sought by his nephew George III. Here are the reconnaissance sketches and reports to illustrate Pitt's ill-conceived expedition to the French coast under Marlborough in 1758; the plans and sketches by George du Plat, one of a family of Hanoverian surveyors, of Hastenbeck, Cumberland's last battle (1757), and William Roy's (later Major General and founder of the Ordnance Survey) manuscript for his printed map of the Battle of Minden, 1 Aug. 1759. Roy's work is further represented by beautifully finished manuscripts showing the movements and encampments of the Allied and French armies in Germany, apparently part of a group of material drawn up for the compilation of a history of these campaigns. On the eastern front, Clive's successes in India, achieved by Sir Eyre Coote, are portrayed in maps of Chandernagore, Madras, Arcot, Wandiwash and Pondicherry, which were drawn 'on the spot' by S. Davis, an Assistant Engineer.

(iii) Of those items dated after the Duke's death in 1765, the most important relate to the American War of Independence (1775-81), and include work by John Montresor, Chief Engineer in North America, and Claude Sauthier, cartographer first to Governor Tryon of New York, and later to Earl Percy. Amongst the printed material for this period, which covers most of the major actions, are several manuscripts, such as the attack at Mud Island on Fort Mifflin which provides an interesting comparison with a map of the same action in the Clements Library.4 Notable among the manuscripts is the work by Archibald Robertson, a Scots engineer, whose carefully detailed plan of the Battle of Brandywine, 11 Sept. 1777, may be part of the material described as not found in Peter Guthorn's account of British maps of the American Revolution.45 A charming watercolour view by Henry Gilder portrays the naval engagement in October 1776 on Lake Champlain; Gilder, who, according to Paul Sandby, drew 'remarkably well' was a servant to Thomas Sandby.\*

Views of naval engagements form the principal class of material for the remainder of the collection and include Camperdown, 1797, the Battle of the Nile, 1798 and Trafalgar, 1805. No less interesting are those manuscript sketches of areas around High Wycombe drawn by students at the Royal Military College, which was founded in 1799. These drawings reveal the

influence of the topographical instructor, General François Jarry, who introduced the continental method of indicating relative height on military sketches by numbers; <sup>47</sup> this technique was later transmitted to the Ordnance Survey where it was in use until about 1840. Notable among similar 'domestic' materials are the manuscript maps made by David Dundas, later Quartermaster General, who had worked with William Roy on the survey of Scotland (1747-55); his cartographic style, like that of his other colleagues Debbeig, Pleydell and Tarrant, all of whose work is represented in this collection, reflects his early mapping experience with Paul Sandby in the Scottish Highlands.

Cartographically, the Napoleonic Wars, (1792-1815) and in particular the Peninsular War (1808-14) with which the Cumberland maps end, mark a technological revolution in the production of printed maps. The new technology, lithographic printing, invented by a German, Alois Senefelder in 1796, was exploited to the full by Wellington's army in Spain and Portugal and is represented here, for example, by the 'Sketch of the Action near the Hill of Barrosa on the 5th March 1811'. The essence of the new process was speed: manuscripts were sent to be printed at the Quartermaster General's Office in Whitehall with only a few days intervening between battle and printed map. In the later stages of the war, portable presses were taken into the field, foreshadowing by nearly a century the mobile printing units of the First World War.

### Conclusion

The extent of this collection provides a unique opportunity to compare styles of manuscript and printed cartography, having a common subject matter, across both the centuries and national boundaries. Of course, care has to be exercised in differentiating between date of content and date of execution: some manuscript maps here are copies made sometimes as exercises by trainee draughtsmen, twenty or more years after the event; occasionally the cartographer has dated his work, <sup>49</sup> but more usually only the knowledge of a draughtsman's chronology will provide an approximate date. <sup>50</sup> Manuscript maps are, by definition, considered to be 'unique', but it was commonplace for several copies of any one map or plan to be made by hand. These manuscript



'duplicates' are to be found in other collections such as those of the Public Record Office, British Library and the National Library of Scotland; they may also be expected to occur, for example, in libraries in Germany and the United States of America. The immediate value of many of the items lies in their rough or unfinished state, in which they leave vital clues relating to their construction, confirming many of the techniques of mapmaking described in eighteenth century military text books. Such information is usually lost in the fair copy, of which there are also numerous highly-finished examples in this collection. These documents were often the raw materials for the compilation of elaborate, and sometimes gloriously embellished, cartographic and pictorial representations produced for the public eye.

Major advances and changes in tactics from Lepanto, 1571, through the classic action of Gustavus Adolphus at Lutzen, 1632, to the 'guerilla warfare' of the American War of Independence are vividly illustrated in the maps and views together with the fundamental social aspects of warfare. For example, the portrayal of a newly-invented bread-making machine on a view of the siege of Rheinberg in 1606 underlines the basic problems of feeding an army on campaign, which are further emphasised by the numerous representations in vignettes of soldiers cooking and eating. It was with good cause that Marlborough could boast a hundred years later 'that all know our army in Flanders has been regularly supplied with bread during the war.'52

The collection also provides a basis for the study of the acquisition, production and dissemination of cartographic information. In many instances, original source materials, notes and field sketches, are combined with 'fair copy' - the neat manuscript, and printed derivation and, occasionally, a printed copy of the original publication by another publisher of different nationality. These await the historian's comparison and analysis.53

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### Acknowledgements

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I am most grateful to the staff of the Royal Archives, Royal Library and Print-Room at Windsor Castle for their unfailing courtesy in making material available for study. I wish, especially, to thank Jane Roberts for her constant encouragement and supply of information. Finally, Major-General Rex Whitworth has very generously allowed me to read his unpublished biography of the Duke of Cumberland, and has provided me with much new material.

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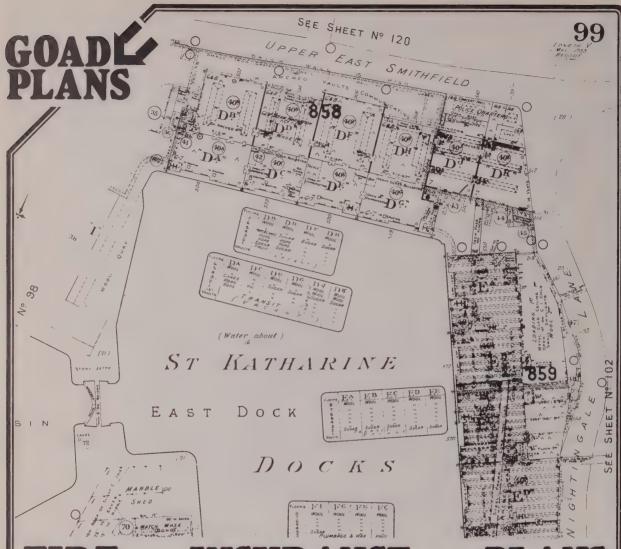
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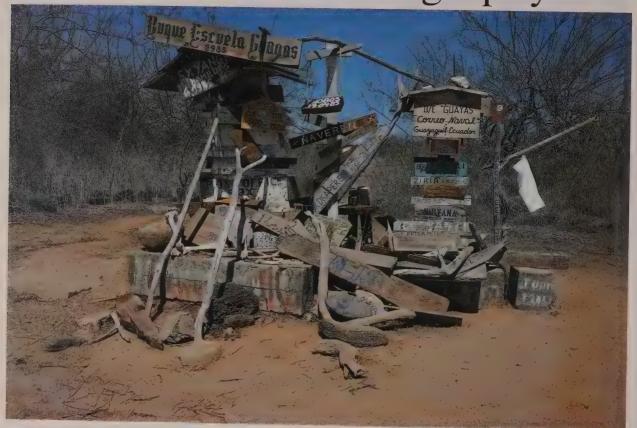


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On the cartography of th





# Galápagos Islands

# by John M. Woram

On most maps of the Galápagos Archipelago in the Pacific Ocean (famous for the giant tortoises and other wildlife found by Charles Darwin), each island may be shown with two (and sometimes more) names, following a custom which began more than 300 years ago. In at least one case, an early name for one island was transferred later on to another, thus making it difficult to resolve some discrepancies between early and modern descriptions of the islands. In this article, John Woram, a computer expert in New York who visits the Galápagos every year and was drawn into the study of maps through his interest in the changing names given to the islands, attempts to unravel this mystery.

ALTHOUGH THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS were officially presented to recorded history on April 26, 1535, it took almost another 150 years for someone to think enough of them to draw the first serious chart. On the date just mentioned, one Fray Tomás de Berlanga wrote a brief description of the islands (generally unfavourable) for his sovereign, Carlos V of Spain. Berlanga had been an involuntary visitor there when his ship strayed far off its course, but it did not occur to him to either name or chart them.

In 1546 Diego de Rivadeneira dubbed the islands Las Encantadas because of - or so he thought - their unsettling habit of moving about at night. More prosaic Spaniards simply called them Galapagos on account of the tortoises. But neither the poetic nor the prosaic went much further than that.

It remained for the British buccaneer William Ambrosia Cowley to attend to both naming and charting, during his 1684 travels in the South Seas. Cowley kept a journal of his voyage. and in a June entry wrote of seeing fifteen islands and of naming eight of them. The first one seen was given the name of King Charles the Seconds Island. The others became King James, Duke of Norfolks. Duke of Albemarles. Lord Norriss'. Lord Wainmans, Ld Culpeppers, and Cowlys (sic). A much-abridged version of his journal appeared in six chapters as Cowley's Voyage Round The World in William Hack's A Collection of Original Vovages, published by James Knapton in 1699.2 A chart prepared by Herman Moll for this edition is entitled 'The Gallapagos Islands Discovered by Capt. John Eaton.3

Why did Moll give credit to Eaton? Cowley has told us he left

CARWIN

(mpepper)

WOLF (Wenman)

ERNANDINA



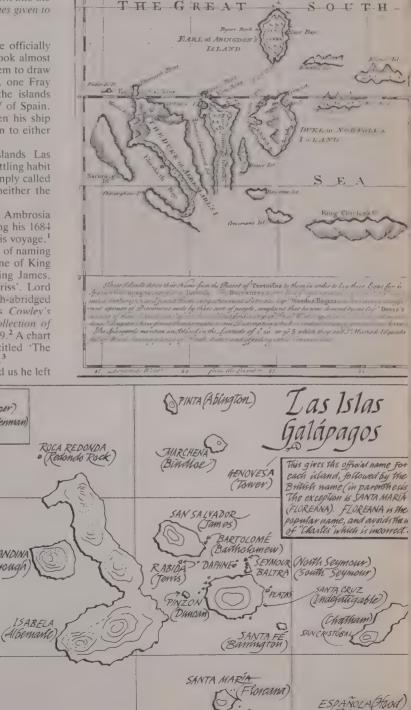
The famous Galapagos Post Office barrel as it looked in May 1988 (By courtesy of the author).

In the background, Ambrosia Cowley's Duke of Norfolks Island (now Santa Cruz, but to some it is Indefatigable). In any case, the picture was taken from Isla Plaza which has to make do with only one name. (By courtesy of the author).

#### Above right:

The 1744 chart by John Harris of 'The Gallapagos Islands Discovered and Described by Capt. Cowley in 1684', shown here, is similar to Herman Moll's chart of 1699. However, Moll's chart lacks the commentary at the bottom and has the islands '. Discovered by Capt. John Eaton.' (By courtesy of the author).

1. A modern sketch of the Galapagos islands, showing the official Ecuadorian name for each island. (Sketch by Ashley Pope).



GALLAPAGOS ISLAND

and Describer by Cap! Cowley in

Virginia on the *Revenge*, a ship commanded by Captain John Cook. However, they were joined in consort by Captain Eaton's *Nicholas* a few months before arriving at the Galápagos. Along the way, a few vessels were captured and these 'prises' accompanied the buccaneers to the islands. Cowley may have been put in temporary command of one of them, and we do know that he went over to the *Nicholas* a few weeks after leaving Galápagos. By then Captain Cook was dead and Edward Davis had been elected to fill the vacancy. Was Cowley miffed at losing an election? He does not say as much, but the events might help explain why Eaton's name appears on Moll's 1699 chart.

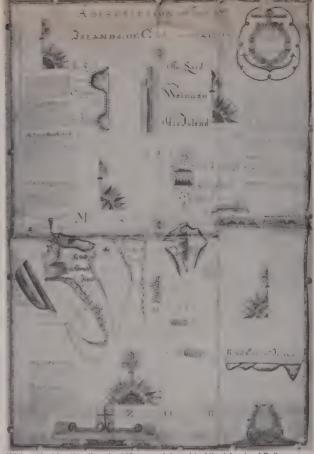
In 1685, Hack had prepared a chart of the island, <sup>4</sup> and in 1687, another chart along with fourteen sketches of individual islands, <sup>5</sup> Delineated exactly according to the prescription of Mr. William Ambros Cowley. These charts, as well as the one in the 1699 edition, named all fifteen islands known to Cowley, and for good

measure, three rocks.

Perhaps Cowley (or Hack) had second thoughts about one of the names; Lord Norris's Island in the journal becomes The Earle of Abington's Island in the book; its former namesake is sent off to a collection of outcroppings at the northern tip of the island, henceforth called Nories Rocks. Cowley also decided (in print) that his own little cinder heap should be upgraded to 'Cowley's enchanted Island'.

This little bit of name-changing activity marked a modest beginning to a habit that has since got a little out of hand since then. For the next two hundred years or so, it seemed that just about every new visitor brought along a new set of names. To bring matters quickly into the present century, today each island has an official name bestowed on it by the Ecuadorean government, and may also have one or more others names, left over from the days of Cowley and those who followed in his wake. Some of these names have come and gone, and a few have stuck. Floreana, for example, is now popularly used in place of the official Santa María. To further complicate matters, many names of early British origin are still used in scientific journals

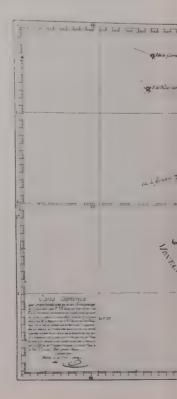
To try to stay on top of this business of names, this article uses the official Ecuadorean name of each island, sometimes followed by a slash and either the popular or the British name, as appropriate. The list of names now approaches the 150+ mark, with all sorts of confusion regarding many of them, especially for those who would compare an early chart with a later one. To help the confusion along, there is a least one transposition of



William Hack's attractive chart 'A general draught of the islands of Gallapagos; then followeth the said Islands described severally . . . originally described by William Ambrose Cowley' dated 1687. Hack drew several charts of the Islands, from information supplied by the buccaneer William Cowley. Cowley had flatteringly named many of the islands after English royalty and nobility. (By courtesy of the British Library).

names that has worked its way into most maps of the past two centuries of so. The mix-up is now quite firmly established in the literature of the Galápagos, and this can cause bewilderment to





the student of the early journals and charts left behind by Cowley and friends.

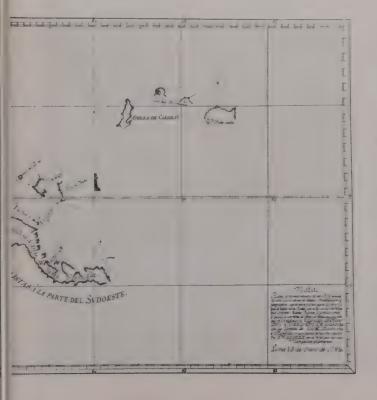
Since the error is related to the first island that Cowley named, we begin by retracing his course to the islands. Cowley's journal and printed chapters have been all but eclipsed by the work of his shipmate William Dampier, whose A New Voyage Round the World. Tis far more widely read. Fortunately, the journals and books of both writers describe the arrival, with Dampier generally thought to be the more reliable source for details. In any case, a comparison of accounts is helpful in retracing their voyage.

According to most, if not all, post-Cowley/Hack/Moll charts, the island that Cowley called King Charles the Seconds, is the present-day Isla Santa Maria/Floreana. Yet, in reading Cowley and Dampier, one is struck by the fact that it would be almost impossible for them to have seen this island first. In fact, using nothing but their own descriptions of the voyage, it appears quite likely that they never came close to the islands now said to be the early Charles.

Dampier provides the more detailed description of the approach to the Galápagos chain. He writes 'When we came within 40 minutes of the Equator, we steered West, having the Wind at South' and, on sighting the islands, some of them appeared on our Weather-bow, some on our Lee-bow, others right a-Head.' Cowley's chart agrees with Dampier's description: visitors approaching from the East at 40 minutes south latitude would indeed see islands to the left, to the right, and straight ahead.

Dampier continues: 'We at first sight trimmed our sails, and steered as nigh the Wind [that is, south] as we could.' To which Cowley adds (perhaps but a moment later) 'We saw an Iland on our starboard side making high Land & Low Land [and] that Iland I named King Charles the 2ds Iland.' At this point there's a further hint that the writers were on different vessels: Dampier describes anchoring 'on the east-side of one of the Eastern most Islands, a Mile from the shoar'. He then goes ashore, but notes that meanwhile Captain Eaton is anchored one mile to leeward. and that 'two of the prises could not fetch in.' Cowley writes that strong currents prevent him from reaching the island, as would indeed be the case if he were with Eaton. or perhaps in temporary command of one of the prises.

Turning now to a modern map, <sup>8</sup> it is obvious that Santa María/ Floreana could not possibly be the first island observed (and



named) under the conditions described by our authors. Although the shipmates of Cowley and Dampier were noted for their prowess at the rum keg, they would have had to be blind drunk or asleep (perhaps both) to sail between the present Española and San Cristóbal without seeing either of them.

In fact, if Dampier had indeed been ashore on the present Santa María/Floreana, he would have seen that he was not at an Easternmost Island at all. For there in the eastern distance would be both San Cristóbal/Chatham and Española/Hood.

Dampier further reinforces the case of being nowhere near Santa María/Floreana, by mentioning a later voyage of Captain Edward Davis, who 'went to other Islands on the West-side of these. There he found also plenty of Brooks of good Freshwater.' In 1712, Captain Woodes Rogers also writes in his A Cruising Voyage Round The World of Captain Davis, and of 'the Island S. María de l'Aquada, reported to be one of the Gallapagos, where [according to Davis] there is Plenty of good Water.' Although Rogers doesn't have much confidence in Davis, the description does fit the present Santa María, which is indeed west of San Cristóbal. West of Santa María is the barren southern end of Isabela/Albemarle, an island known to Cowley and Dampier, although they did not reach this end of it.

Rogers' opinion of Captain Davis eventually found its way to a Galápagos chart published by Harris. At the bottom of the chart we read that Captain Rogers was deceived by one Capt. Davis's account of these Island. The chart – which now credits Capt. Cowley with the discovery and description – still turns up every now and then, often with colouring added. A map of South America from the same period, again by H. Moll. Shows two distinct and separate islands labelled 'St. María de l'Aquada' and 'K. Charles I.' respectively. The former is significantly displaced westward of its true position, perhaps in reaction to Dampier's re-telling of Davis's visit there. The map suggests that the separate identities of these islands were known in the years immediately following the visits by Cowley, Dampier, Davis and Eaton.

At this point, it seems clear (to me, at least) that Cowley's Charles is none other than the present San Cristóbal, and that it could not possibly be Santa María. The subsequent mix-up came about as an inadvertent error introduced by Captain James Colnett, who visited the area in the merchant ship *Rattler* in June, 1793. Carrying on the literary tradition of his forbears. Colnett wrote his *Voyage to the South Atlantic and Round Cape Horn into the Pacific Ocean*<sup>11</sup> which was published in 1798.

In his Chapter VI, 'The Gallipagoe Isles,' Colnett clearly describes and positions the islands known today as San Cristóbal/ Chatham and Española/Hood. However, he does not realize that San Cristóbal is in fact Cowley's Charles: 'As I could not trace these isles, by any accounts or maps in my possession, I named one Chatham Isle, and the other Hoods Island' and for those who have trouble following things, he helpfully adds 'after the Lords Chatham and Hood'.

A 1798 Galápagos chart by A. Arrowsmith<sup>12</sup> is found in Colnett's book, and this may mark the first place in which Cowley's Charles is applied by mistake to the present Santa María/Floreana.

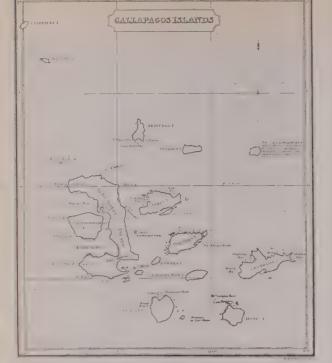
The mix-up did not escape the attention of James Burney. In Volume IV of his 1816 A Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Seas, <sup>13</sup> he writes of an island (Santa María) that Colnett appears to have mistaken for the King Charles's Island of Cowley's chart. On comparing Captain Colnet's (sic) chart with Cowley's, it is evident that Captain Colnet has given the name of Lord Chatham's Isle to Cowley's King Charles Island. To reinforce the point, Burney inserts an island to the lower centre of Cowley's chart. <sup>14</sup> A note below the chart states that 'The Island Santa María de l'Aquada, according

#### For loff

A fragment of Herman Moll's c. 1720 map of South America showing the separate identities of St. Maria de l'Aquada and King Charles Islands from *The World Described* (By courtesy of the author).

#### Left

Thomas de la Cruz Doblado's 'Carta Espherica' of 1794 adds the names of thirteen islands to a Galapagos sketch drawn one year earlier by Alonzo Torres y Guerra. (By courtesy of Museo Naval, Madrid).



In 1823 a much-abridged version of Captain David Porter's *Journal of a Cruise*... was published in London by Sir Richard Phillips as *A Voyage in the South Seas*... Perhaps it was Sir Richard himself who took the liberty of naming 'Phillips' island. The island is seen without a name on the otherwise-identical chart in the Wiley and Halstead edition published in New York in 1822. (By courtesy of the author).

to the situation from [Isabela/] Albemarle Island, is added from the Chart published by Mr. Arrowsmith'. The general outline is identical to the Charles Island group seen in the Arrowsmith chart. To summarize, Burney has correctly placed the island of Santa María, and restored Charles to its rightful place.

Colnett's survey came just a few months after a visit by Don Alonso Torres y Guerra, captain of the Spanish frigate Santa Gertrudis. Don Alonso prepared a very rough sketch during a visit that lasted from March 18 to 21, 1793. An enhanced copy of his chart was drawn in Lima in 1794 by Tomás de la Cruz Doblado and names thirteen of the islands. However it is difficult, if not impossible, to recognize any of them. What might be the largest island, now Isabela, is labelled 'Cordillera de Islas [note plural] de Santa Getrudia' (sic). Is this actually Isabela, which Torres thought to be several islands or, several islands including Isabela, Santa María and others? Perhaps we shall never know, but in any case the orientation of the group – and perhaps of the entire chart – is skewed sufficiently to make any definitive statement a risky business.

Torres and Colnett were followed in 1813 by David Porter in the American frigate *Essex*. Not to be outdone by his British predecessors, Porter contributed *A Voyage in the South Seas*<sup>17</sup> to the literature, and 'Porter's' to the island now known as Santa Cruz. Actually the ship's chaplain, the Reverend Adams, did the honours, on not recognizing it as Cowley's Duke of Norfolks Island. Porter had Colnett's chart with him, which just shows a fragment of Norfolk; no doubt not enough to help him recognize Adams' error. Or perhaps he did recognize it, but rather liked the idea of seeing his own name on a chart. In any case, Porter's name did not stick, and it does not seem to appear on any map but his very own.

Twenty-two years later (1835) the most famous visitor of them all arrived, sailing in the company of Captain Robert FitzRoy. While Charles Darwin busied himself with other matters, Captain FitzRoy worked on a superb chart of the islands, which surpasses all the others in detail and accuracy although it did carry on the Colnett error, and in so doing perhaps legitimized it for posterity. (NB: The FitzRoy chart appeared on page 30 of issue no. 25 of *The Map Collector*.)

Another writer of some note, Herman Melville, visited the islands in 1841. He mentions a few of the British names and invents two of his own; 'McCain's Beclouded Isle' and 'Wood's

Isle'. Fortunately for posterity, Herman did not draw a map.

With the possible exception of William Beebe, who reproduced Burney's adaptation of Cowley's chart in his 1926 *Galápagos: World's End*<sup>19</sup> but did not identify the source, it would seem that the world of cartography has followed the path from Cowley to FitzRoy, via Colnett. In travel literature Cowley is now all but forgotten, while Dampier is still widely admired as one of the world's best travel writers. As for who named what, this information has also faded with the passage of the centuries. Although many of the old names remain, their origins are almost forgotten. No doubt there have been more important issues to worry about, such as proving California was not really an island after all (although given the San Andreas fault perhaps those old maps will become more accurate with the passage of time!).

In 1892, Ecuador – having formally claimed the islands in 1832 – now formally named some of them in honour of various aspects in the history of – of all people – Christopher Columbus. The old Santa María de l'Aquada, honouring a drink of water, became the new Santa María, now honouring one of the great admiral's vessels. As already noted, the locals prefer to call it Floreana, although on just about every map in existence the British name of Charles still appears as well. I suppose it does not matter any more, with all those other names, but it would be good to see Charles again restored to his proper place, if only in memory of our old friend Ambrosia Cowley, who started all the confusion so long ago.

As for that island with the ten names – one or two of dubious origin – it's San Salvador/Carenero/Gil/James/Olmedo/San Bernardo/San Marcos/Santiago/Tabac/Yorks. And the one with no name at all is, of course, Sin Nombre.

To add still more confusion to the matter of who named what, a recent editing mix-up<sup>20</sup> has seen the journal of Dampier attributed to Cowley, and Cowley's own journal credited to Davis. The mix-up has been picked up by subsequent writers, some of whom have gone so far as to actually describe the 'Davis' journal. In fact, Davis was probably illiterate; when captured some years later in Virginia, he signed various court depositions<sup>21</sup> with a sometimes-inverted letter 'E'.

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# GALAPAGOS ISLANDS NAMES

'Island Name' Column: A name given to one of the islands.

Boldface. The official name of an island.

*Italic.* The popular (local usage) name, only when this differs from the official name.

[in brackets]. The bracketed name is either misspelled, or has been applied to the wrong island. The nature of the error is briefly stated in the next column.

'Named After' Column: The person or place honored by the name.

"quotes." The English translation of an island name.

'single quotes.' The Spanish translation or transliteration of an English name.

'Named By' Column: The person who gave the island the name listed in the 'Island Name' column.

Name. The person who named the island.

Name, xx. An author, and the page in his book on which he first use mentions this island name.

Cowley, xx/yy. The page in his journal/in his book.

(Name?) The island may have been named by this person.

**Ecuador.** The official name of the indicated island is taken from the 1892 decree.

Ecuador. The island name has assumed official status through long usage; the person who first used this name is unknown.

'Chart/Attribution' Column: The authority for the information in the previous columns.

Name in Italics xxxx. A chart, and its date, on which the name appears.

5xx, in Italics. U.S. Defense Mapping Agency chart. The full number is 22XCO 225xx. If (5xx), Island appears on chart without name, or with some variation in name.

Name, xx. An author, and the page in his book on which the information appears.

## Additional Information

?—A single question mark indicates that although the attribution is undocumented, it is believed to be as given here. ???—The missing information is unknown.

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or Attribution	Official name or other name(s)
A Rock A. Rock (another) Abingdon, Abington Albany Albanie Albemarle Avachumbi Bainbridge Rocks	(in Elizabeth Bay) (east of Dassigney) Earl of Abington Duke of Albany Duke of Albany C. Monk, Duke of A. "outer island" Comm. Wm. Bainbridge see Rocas Bainbridge	Cowley (Hack?) Cowley (Moll?) Cowley, /10 Cowley (Hack?) Cowley (Hack?) Cowley, 14/10 Inca legend D. Porter, 261	Hack 1687 Moll 1699 Hack 1685 Hack 1685 Moll 1699 Hack 1685 Sarmiento Hooker 1822	Marielas? Privateer's Rock Pinta Albanie Albany Isabela Isabela? Rocas Gordon?

Island
[Bainbridge, Rocas] Baltra Baltra [Bambridge] Rocks Barrington Isle Bartholomew Bartolomew Bartolome,Bartholome Beagle Bewel Rock Bindloe's [Bindloe's [Bindloe] Blanca, Roca Bolivia Botella, La Brattle's, Bruttle [Bundlaw] [Bura], Roca Burra, Roca Caamaño, [Coamaño] Caldwell Campéon Carlos IV, Tierra de Champion Charles's, King [Charles] Chatham Isle Chavez Colón, Archipiélago de Corona del Diablo
Cousins Cowan Rocks Cowley, Cowlys Cowley's Enchanted
Cowley's Enchanted Crossman

Cullpeper, Culpepper Dalrimple, Rocas Dalrymple Rock Daphne Daphne Chica

Dassigney's

Dean's Devil's Rock Diablo Diamond Rock Dismal, Rock Duncan Archipiélago de Eden Elefante, Islote Encantadas, Las
[Enchanted Island]
Enderby

Esperanza y S. Marcos, Nuestra Senora de la Este, Roca Ewres, Eures's Fernandina

Galápagos Galápagos, Provincia de

Gallego Gardner-by-Charles Gardner-by-Hood

Geraldino, Isla de Gil, Tierra de Gordon, Rocas Grande Gran Felipe, Islote Guerra [Guerra]
Guy Fawkes
Hancock Bank
Hancock, Banco Hermanas, Las dos Hermanos, Los (dos) Named after

Inow permanently misplaced, east of San Salvador] acronym(?), used during WWII U. S. Air Force see Rocas Bainbridge Adm. Samuel Barrington Lt. David Bartholomew Lt. David Bartholomew Ecuador Standard Salvador S ship, Robert FitzRoy Capt. John Bindlos [misspelling, Bindlos's "white rock" Simon Bolívar "bottle" Lord Nicholas Brattle [misspelling, Bindlos's] [misspelling, Burra] "Donkey Rock" J.María Placedo Caamaño Admiral Caldwell Andrew Champion ??? Carlos IV
Andrew Champion
King Charles II
[placement, by Colnett]
John Pitt, Earl of C. "Archipelago of Columbus" "Devil's Crown" ???
Midshp. John S. Cowan?
[or misspelled McGowen? q.v.]
William Ambrosia Cowley
William Ambrosia Cowley
Richard Crossman
Lord Culpepper
Alexander Dalrymple

Alexander Dalrymple HMS Daphne HMS Daphne Charles Darwin Phillip Dassigney

Sir Anthony Dean now 'Corona del Diablo' "devil"

Lt. John Downes ship, Woodes Rogers Admiral Duncan ship, Stephen Courtney "Archipelago of Ecuador" 222 "Elephant Rock"
"The Enchanteds"
see Cowley's Enchanted
Samuel Enderby

'Spanish' "Our Lady of Hope and St. Mark" "east rock" William Eure Fernando II of Spain; 1452-1516

Juan Jose Flores ["floriferous"] "tortoise"

Juan de Gallego Adm. Sir Alan Gardner Adm. Sir Alan Gardner? [misspelled, incomplete] "of Genoa" (the birthplace of Columbus)

"Province of Galápagos"

??? F. Gil, Viceroy of Peru ??? "grand" Felipe Degel (a guide) Alonso Torres y Guerra [placement] Guy Fawkes Allan Hancock Allan Hancock "the two sisters" "the (two) brothers"

Named by

Ecuador Cowley, /9 Ecuador Jose Villamil Cowley, /9

Ecuador Ecuador Ecuador Jas. Colnett, 142 Jas. Colnett, xiv Torres (Cruz?)
Jas. Colnett, xiv
Cowley, 13/9
Cowley
Jas. Colnett, 60
??? Ecuador

from Devil's Rock Ecuador Duperrey?

himself, /10 Cowley, /9 Cowley, 16/10 James Colnett?

James Colnett? Cowley, /9

Cowley, /9
D. Porter, 185
old Spanish
David Porter?
D. Porter, 153
David Porter?
Edw. Cooke,147
Jas. Colnett,155
Edw. Cooke,147
I. Hernández

Ecuador old Spanish

Jas. Colnett, ix Ecuador

Fuente F.? Ecuador Cowley, /9 Ecuador

I. Hernández Jackson, 4 Old Spanish Ecuador

old Spanish James Colnett ??? Ecuador

Torres (Cruz?) Torres (Cruz?) Ecuador ??? himself himself (Cruz?)

Ecuador himself himself Torres (Cruz?) Fuente F.?

Chart, or Attribution 545, 547 547, 548 Neele & Sons 1823 Arrowsmith 1798

??? 545, 547 545 Slevin, 25 Moll 1699 Hack 1685 545 ??? iii none Hack 1685 L. Duperrey 1822 I.O.A. 20 1983 531 528 Arrowsmith 1798; 526 Arrowsmith 1798, 520 (526) Fuente F. 1748 Cruz 1794 Arrowsmith 1798; 526 Hack 1685 Arrowsmith 1798

Arrowsmith 1798
Natl. Geog. 1921
(designated as a province in 1973)
Onslow Duperrey 1822

545 Moll 1699 Hack 1685 Hack 1685 Arrowsmith 1798: 521

Arrowsmith 1798 547, 548 547, 548 DMA 22000 Hack 1685 Hack 1685 none none various Hooker 1822 none? Hooker 1822 (sketch only) Arrowsmith 1798 (sketch only) 1832

545, 547 Ortelius 1589 Hack 1685 Arrowsmith 1798; 526 524

Fuente F. 1748 521 Hack 1685 533, 541, 542

none B. Admiralty # 1376 Ortelius 1570 since 1973

Bellin 1695 Arrowsmith 1798; 526 524 various 541

Cruz 1794 Cruz 1794 547 on Hagen, 211 I.O.A. 20211 Cruz 1794 von Hagen, 211 545, 547 L. Duperrey 1822 Cruz 1794 Fuente F. 1748 Official name

none South Seymour Rocas Gordon? Santa Fé Bartolomé Bartholomew none Sin Nombre Marchena Marchena none Santa Ćruz Tortuga Marchena

none Jensen none Champion San Salvador? uncertain uncertain Campéon San Cristóbal Santa María San Cristóbal Santa Cruz Galápagos, Provincia de

Arrecife Macgowen

Cowley's Enchanted Cowley Tabaco? Tabaco?
Darwin
Dalrymple Rock,
Remarkable Rock,
[Privateer's Rock]
Rocas Dalrimple
Daphne Major
Daphne Minor
Culpepper, Guerra
uncertain,
San Cristóbal?
Pinzón
Onslow Onslow Marchena Onslow? Pinzón? San Salvador? Pinzón Santa Cruz? Archipiélago de Colón none Watson Archi. de Colón Cowley none Hood, McCain's, de Tabac? Brattle & Crossman?

Genovesa, [Wolf]
Fernando,
Narborough,
Ninachumbi?, Plata, Turtle Santa María

Arch. de Colón

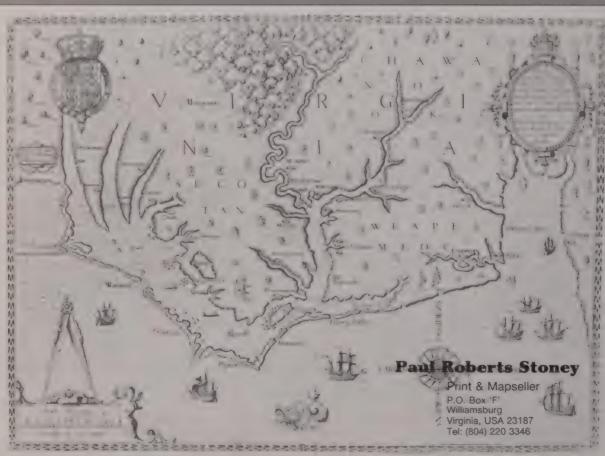
Archipiélago de Colón, de Ecuador, Las Encantadas Galápagos, Las Huerfanas Santa María? Jardinero Jardinero Jardinero see Nuñez Gaona Eure's, Hawk, Quita Sueño?, Salud, Sante, Tower, [Wenman, Wolf] uncertain San Salvador? Bainbridge Rocks? San Cristóbal

Darwin? Rábida Banco Hancock Hancock Bank Genovesa uncertain

Island	Named after	Named by	Chart, or Attribution	Official name or other name(s)
Hobbs, Arrecife Hood Huerfanas, Las Indefatigable Isabela	??? Lord Hood "the orphans" HMS Indefatigable Isabella I of Spain; 1451-1504	Ecuador Jas. Colnett, 60 Cabello Balboa? ??? Ecuador	521 Arrowsmith 1798 Baiboa 1584 ??? 532, 533, 542, 543, 544, 545	none Española Arch, de Colón Santa Cruz Albermarle, Avachumbi?, S. Gertrudis, S. Margarita, Ysabel
James Jardinero Jardinero	King James II Sir Alan Gardner Sir Alan Gardner?	Cowley, 14/25 Ecuador Ecuador	Hack 1685 (526) (524)	San Salvador Gardner-by-Charles Gardner-by-Hood,
Jarvis, Jervis Jensen Kicker Rock Leon Dormido	Admiral John Jarvis ??? ??? "sleeping lion"	Jas. Colnett,155 ??? Jas. Colnett,139 Ecuador	Arrowsmith 1798 Epler, 46 (map) Arrowsmith 1798 (521)	Rodger's Rábida Caamaño Leon Dormido Kicker Rock, Leon Dormiente,
Leon Dormiente Loberia Lobos, Isla Macgowen Reef Macgowen, Arrecife	see Leon Dormido "Wolves (sea lions) Isle" McGowen McGowen	Ecuador Ecuador James Colnett? James Colnett?	521 Wittmer, 156 521 ??? 524	none Arrecife Macgowen Cowan Rocks?, McGowen's Reef
Magicienne Rocks Marchena	HMS Magicienne Fr. Antonio de Marchena	??? Ecuador	Admiralty 1375 551	Bindloe, Bindlos, Diablo, Torres?
Marielas Marquesas Mascarenas	"Mariela" ship, Edward Cooke ???	??? Edw. Cooke,303 Villefort?	none none Burney, 381 Villefort 1700	A Rock (?) San Cristóbal Santa María
Mascarin McCain's Beclouded I. McGowen's Reef Mercedes Mosquera Nameless Narborough Nerus, Rocas Ninachumbi Nightmare	??? ??? Juan J. Flores' wife Manuel J. Mosquera? 'Sin Nombre' Sir John Narborough transliterated Nories? "island of fire" see Quita Sueño	H. Melville James Colnett? Jose Villamil Ecuador ??? Cowley, /10 Ecuador Inca legend old Spanish	Destissle 1720 'Encantadas,' 78 Arrowsmith 1798 none? 547, 548 528, 547 Hack 1685 551 Sarmiento Johnson, 74	Santa María Española Arrecife Macgowen San Cristóbal none Sin Nombre Fernandina Nories Rocks, North Rocks Fernandina? Genovesa?
Norfolk Noris's, Lord Nories Rocks North Rocks [Nuñez] Nuñez Gaona Olmedo Onslow	H. Howard, Duke of Norfolk Lord Noris Lord Noris [incomplete name] ??? Jose Joaquin Olmedo ???	Cowley, 15/10 Cowley, 16/ Cowley (Moll?) Cowley (Hack?) Torres (Cruz?) Jose Villamil Ecuador	Hack 1685  Moll 1699  Hack 1687  various  Cruz 1794  ???  B. Admiralty # 1376	Santa Cruz Pinta Rocas Nerus Rocas Nerus see Nuñez Gaona Wolf San Salvador Corona del Diablo, Devil's Rock,
Osborn Phillip's Pinnacle Rock Pinta	Henry Pairfield Osborn Sir Richard Phillips (near Black Beach, Santa Maria) ship, Martin Pinzón; (Columbus' caravel)	W. Beebe, 427 himself? ??? Ecuador	524 Neele & Sons 1823 526 551	Rock Dismal none Rábida none Abingdon, Carlos IV?, Geraldino, Norris (briefly)
Pinzón	Brothers Pinzón; Nina, Pinta captains "plate"	Ecuador	545	Quita Sueño Deans, Downes?, Duncan
Plata, de Plaza (North, South) Porter's	"plate" President Leonidas Plaza David Porter	old Spanish Ecuador Rev Adams	Sayer 1775 547 Porter, 192	Fernandina
Privateer's Rock [Privateer's Rock] Quita Sueño Rabida	the buccaneers [placement] "without sleep" Convent of la Rábida	Cowley (Hack?) Fuente F.? Ecuador	Hooker 1822 Hack 1685 Von Hagen, 184 Fuente F. 1748 545	uncertain Rocas Dalrimple Genovesa? Jarvis, Jervis,
Redonda, Roca [Redondo] Rock Remarkable Rock	"round rock" "round rock"	Cowley (Hack?) Cowley (Hack?) Edw. Cooke,303 & W. Rogers, 151	543 Hack 1685 none	Phillips Redondo Rock <b>Redonda, Roca</b> <b>Leon Dormid</b> o
Rendevous Rock Roca, Rocas, Rocks Rodgers', Rogers Rodondo	see Redonda, Rycot, Union, etc. Commodore J. Rodgers see Redonda, Roca	W. Rogers, 152  D. Porter, 264	none none	Rocas Dalrimple  Jardinero
Rycot, Rycaut Rock Salud St. Charles St. Barnabe	"health"  "St. Barnaby"	Cowley (Hack?) old Spanish ??? ???	Hack 1685 Bur.Amer.Rep., 47 Bur.Amer.Rep., 48 Deslisle 1720	none uncertain Santa María uncertain
San Bernardo San Carlos San Clemente San Cristóbal	"St. Bernard" "St. Charles" "St. Clement" "St. Christopher" to honor Columbus	old Spanish ??? Fuente F.? Ecuador	Bur.Amer.Rep., 47 ??? Fuente F. 1748 521	San Salvador Santa María Santa Cruz Charles, Chatham, [Dassigney's], Grande, Marquesas, San Clemente
San Marcos San Salvador	"St. Mark" Columbus's first landfall, in Caribbean	??? Ecuador	Sayer 1775 545, 547	San Salvador Carenero?, Gil?, James, Olmedo, San Bernardo. San
Santa Cruz	"holy cross"	Ecuador	528, 547	Marcos, Santiago, Tabac, Yorks Bolivia, Chavez, Indefatigable, Norfolk, Porter's, San Clemente,
Santa Fé Santa Gertrudiz Santa Margarita	Spanish city ship, Alonso Torres "St. Margaret"	Ecuador Torres (Cruz?) old Spanish	523, 528 Cruz 1794 Burney, 204	[Santiago], Valdez Barrington Isabela Isabela?

# GALAPAGOS ISLANDS NAMES continued

Santa Maria	Columbus' flagship	Ecuador	526, 529	San Carlos, [Charles]. Floreana, Gallego?, Mascarin, St. Charles, Santa
St. Maria de l'Aguada	"S. Mary of the Water"	old Spanish	Moll 1702	María de l'Aquada Santa María
St Maria de l'Aquada	same	ord Garnon	Dampier,	Santa María
St. Maria, Islas de	"St. Mary, Isles of"	old Spanish	Sayer 1775	Bruttles & Crossman
Santa Rosalia		Kurt Vonnegut	'Galapagos,' 59	[Charles] poetic license
	"health"	Villefort 1700	Burney, 381	uncertain
			Destiste 1720	
Santal Santal	"St. Iago"	old Spanish Villefort 1700	??? Slevin, 38	San Salvador
Schinsoni, Arrecife	[misspelled Santé]	Ecuador	221 233	Schiavoni Reef
Shans in Reef	999	???	R Admirato # 1376	Arrecife Schiavoni
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# Who was Hurricane

An imposing cabin standing in an otherwise vacant cartographic landscape is an intriguing feature which arouses the viewer's curiosity. Its prominence must have been intentional and indicative of its importance — or was it? The settlement known as Hurricane Tom's in Ohio's lower Scioto Valley is found on many seminal eighteenth-century maps, yet the notoriety it achieved through its prolonged appearance belies its humble and transitory nature. Here, David Bosse of the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, looks into the history of this 'map feature' which persisted on maps into the nineteenth century.

THE PAPERS OF the Ohio Company Land Syndicate contain the only known references to Hurricane Tom himself. Account entries show that Tom was the leader of a small band of Delaware Indians who traded with Company agents between 1750 and 1756. Tom was described by Pennsylvania trader Patrick Mullen as 'Captain of a Gang of Indian Warriors' who robbed Mullen of numerous pelts. An account of the losses of James Lowry indicates that Tom was at one time allied with the French. Lowry claimed that 'Hurrycane Tom' took eighty-seven pelts from him, 'at the burning of the Picts Town by the French



A conference between Colonel Henry Bouquet and Delaware and Shawnee chiefs on the banks of the Muskingum River in southern Ohio just to the east of Tom's Village in 1764. This drawing by Benjamin West appeared in William Smith's An Historical Account of the Expedition Against the Ohio Indians, in the year MDCCLXIV (London, 1766). (By courtesy of the author)



# Tom? By David Bosse

and their Indians. Tom's village was probably frequented by Ohio Company traders who were active in the Ohio Valley as early as the 1740s. Archaeologists have determined its location as being in southern Ross County, just west of the Scioto River, at a site now known as Morrison Village.

The first recorded mention of the village was made by Christopher Gist in 1751. Travelling as an agent of the Ohio Company in search of suitable land for purchase. Gist kept a journal of his tour of the Ohio Valley in 1750-51. On January 20, 1751, he reached the Scioto River, visiting Maguck, another Delaware Indian village near present-day Circleville, Ohio. The journal entry for January 24 states: 'Set out from the Maguck Town S about 15 M. thro fine rich level land to a small Town called Harrickintoms consisting of about five or six Delaware Families, on the SW Sciodoe Creek.' The following day he could not ford the Scioto because of high water and ice, and so continued downstream on the east bank. Apparently Gist never crossed to the west side, leading to future confusion over the exact location of the town.

Gist's journal was first published in 1769 as an appendix to George Mercer's pamphlet *The Case of the Ohio Company, Extracted from Original Papers*. Notice of his travels, however, was brought before the public in 1755. In February of that year Dr. John Mitchell's highly influential *A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America* was published in London, incorporating new information on the Ohio Valley gathered by Gist and others. A note on the map reveals that Mitchell was given access to the archives of the Board of Trade and Plantations, where he encountered a copy of Gist's journal. Mitchell depicted Gist's route through the Ohio country, noting localities visited by the explorer. On the east bank of the Sioto River, just above 'Salt Cr.', Mitchell placed 'Harriskintom' with a symbol for an Indian village.

A detail from Thomas Pownall's 1776 map of the northern American colonies, based on the Lewis Evans map of 1755. Pownall added to Evans' depiction of the Ohio Valley, placing Hurricane Tom's on the east bank of the Scioto river. (By courtesy of the author)



This, the original appearance of the settlement on a printed map, established a variant of Gist's spelling and location. The form 'Hurricane Tom's' was first used by Lewis Evans on A General Map of the Middle British Colonies, in America, published in July of 1755. Printed in Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin and David Hall, the map was issued with an essay describing the region's topography, rivers, and Indian nations. While citing specific sources drawn upon in the compilation of the map, Evans made no mention of Gist or his geographical contribution.

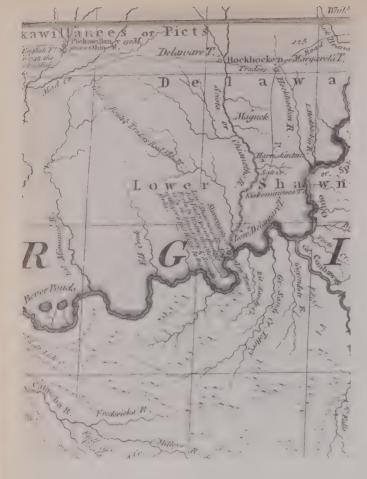
It is unclear whether Evans transformed Gist's colloquial 'Harrickintoms' into 'Hurricane Tom's', or encountered it in that form among the documents he consulted. Placing the village on the west side of the Scioto suggests that he relied on Gist's account or a copy of it as his source of information. For reasons unknown, Evans chose a cabin-like building to indicate the site of Tom's village. This symbol was used in the western portions of Pennsylvania and Maryland to indicate traders' posts, but nowhere else on the map is it associated with an Indian settlement. James Turner, the map's engraver, may have been deceived by Tom's name; in any event, it set a precedent which other mapmakers followed.

The Mitchell and Evans maps of 1755 had an immediate and lasting impact on the map publishing community. Within months, Gilles Robert de Vaugondy and Emanuel Bowen issued maps of the North American colonies based on Mitchell. In 1756, a re-engraved copy of the Evans map was published by Thomas Kitchin, the first of some twenty-five reissues, most of which were unauthorized. Altogether, over fifty maps published during the latter half of the eighteenth century were either editions of the Mitchell and Evans maps, or their derivatives. Nor were the direct cartographic descendants of Mitchell and Evans alone in their adoption of the tiny village; Hurricane Tom's was soon found on most maps showing the Ohio Valley.

In 1776, Thomas Pownall issued a new edition of the Evans map showing two locations for the village, implying that Evans had misinterpreted Gist. Regarding his revisions to the Ohio Valley portion of the map, Pownall explained that no contemporary map gave an accurate picture of the country beyond the river. In Justice to Mr. Lewis Evans's Industry, he continued, I will venture to say none as yet can give a better Idea of those Parts than this Map has done, not even those done by the French while they had Possession and commanded in these Parts. Pownall preserved Evans' depiction of the Sioto and Hurricane Tom's, but added by means of a dashed line 'Scioto C. according to Gist's Journal,' placing the village here as 'Hurricane Tom' on the east bank.

Pownall based other alterations to the map on the observations of Captain Harry Gordon and Ensign Thomas Hutchins. Gordon and Hutchins descended the Ohio in the summer of 1766 with Indian trader George Croghan, making the first accurate hydrographic survey of the river. 13 Hutchins figures prominently in the early mapping of the Ohio Valley as a topographer with the British army, and later as first Geographer to the United States. In 1778 he published A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and North Carolina (London, 1778) in a book detailing the natural features of the region. 14 Hutchins clearly relied on Lewis Evans for cartographic data, but alleged that the trans-Allegheny portion of the map was based on his own surveys and observations. This map introduced another variant in the name by using the non-possessive 'Hurricane Toms,' a form adopted by many subsequent cartographers. In addition, Hutchins made its location symbol a more elaborate building, thereby attracting attention to the site.

The Land Ordinance of 1785 ushered in a new era in the mapping of the Ohio country. This act specified the systematic survey of the newly-acquired Federal domain north and west of the Ohio river prior to settlement. Hutchins was instructed by Congress to establish a rectangular system of land division, and began laying out townships for future sale or occupation. Since native tribes were considered a barrier to settlement, their presence was often overlooked on maps actively promoting the development of the Northwest Territory. Despite this, Tom's village continued to be included on many small-scale maps. In



fact, its cartographic presence rose to new heights with the publication of John Norman's *The United States of America laid down from the best Authorities* (Boston, 1791). 'Hurrican Toms' was represented by an enormous cabin, complete with smoking chimney, looming over the barren expanse of southern Ohio.

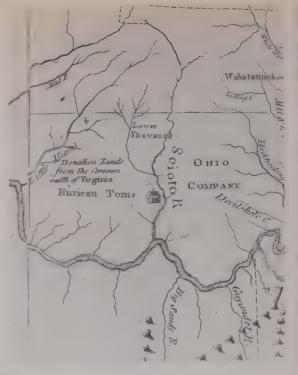
The last known depiction of Tom's village was on James Wyld's *The United States of North America, with the British Territories* (London, 1832). Here the name was altered to 'Hurriotanetown,' a form used by William Faden on his 1796 map of the same title. Wyld, the successor to Faden's business, made substantial alterations to the 1796 plate, yet retained this version of the place. Coming well into the nineteenth century, its late appearance is rather surprising, but can be accounted for by the tendency to retain established cartographic features, often long after new information had made them obsolete. Examples of this type of inertia are well known in the history of cartography.

This is by no means the only example of an Indian settlement lingering on the map beyond its time. Ironically, it has been suggested that Tom's band of Delawares ceased to exist as a distinct community sometime during the French and Indian War, shortly after the publication of the Mitchell and Evans maps. 16 A manuscript map in the Gage collection of the William L. Clements Library supports this position. Titled A Draft of the Ohio from an Indian Account, this anonymous 1755 plan indicates the location of several inhabited and abandoned villages, noting along the Scioto River, 'Inds. fled.' In light of this, the attention that Tom and his village received at the hands of European and American cartographers becomes all the more curious. Perhaps it was his colourful name which appealed to mapmakers. What is certain is that while Tom quietly vanished, leaving few traces behind, the influence of Mitchell and Evans extended into another century, prolonging his memory.

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1. Kenneth Bailey, The Ohio Company Papers, 1753-1817 (Arcata, Cal. 1947), p.52.

2. Ibid., p.111. With aid from their Ottawa allies, the French destroyed the British



Left

Like other Indian villages, Harriskintom is represented by a small symbol of John Mitchell's influential map of 1755. This is the first printed map to sho Toms, situated on the east bank of the Scioto River (By courtesy of the auth

Abov

This exaggerated structure is found on John Norman's 1791 map of the Unit States. Hurricane Toms dominates all other settlements in the Ohio Valley. courtesy of the author)

trading post at Picawillany in 1752. See Ray Billington, Westward Expansion. History of the American Frontier (New York, 1967), p. 130.

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9. Partie de l'Amerique Septentrionale, qui comprend le Cours de l'Ohio (Pa: 1755); An Accurate Map of North America' (London, 1755).

10. The map is virtually identical to the Evans map with the following added to title: 'carefully copied from the Original Publish'd at Philadelphia, by Mr. Le Evans 1755, with some Improvements by I. Gibson.' A discussion of the Evans mand its various incarnations is found in Henry Stevens, Lewis Evans: His Map of Middle British Colonies in America (London, 1920).

11. A Map of the Middle British Colonies in North America. First Published by M Lewis Evans, of Philadelphia, in 1755; and since corrected and improved

(London, 1776).

12. A Topographical Description of such Parts of North America as are contained the (annexed) Map of the Middle British Colonies, &c. (London, 1776), p.34.

13. Beverly W. Bond, Jr., The Courses of the Ohio River taken by Lt. T. Hutchi

anno 1766, and Two Accompanying Maps (Cincinnati, 1942).
14. A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and No Carolina, Comprehending the Rivers Ohio, Kenhawa, Sioto, Cherokee, Waba Illinois, Mississippi, &c. (London, 1778).

 William Pattison, Beginnings of the American Rectangular Land Survey Syste 1784-1800 (Chicago, 1957), pp.82-104.

16. Letter from Helen H. Tanner, October 27, 1987. Dr. Tanner, editor of Atlas Great Lakes Indian History (Norman, Okla, 1987), speculates that Tom's ba either drifted back into eastern Ohio or western Pennsylvania during the period the War, or were absorbed by the Shawnee town that developed near the same si

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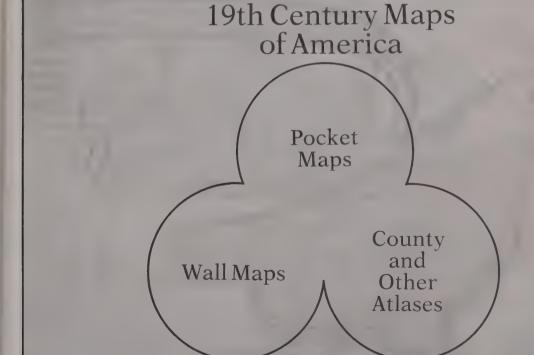
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# The French Contribution to early printed charts of New Zealand

# Part Two by Brian Hooker

This is the second part of an article by Brian Hooker, (for Part one see TMC 43,pp.18-24) who reviews early French voyages to New Zealand and identifies and examines printed charts of the country or portions of the country, wholly or in part derived from French surveys. This part includes a listing of charts, plans and views under thirteen sub-headings. Twenty-nine of the fifty-two charts of parts of New Zealand published by the British Admiralty before 1848 were based solely or in part on French sources.

BEFORE DISCUSSING OFFICIAL French publication of Hydrographic Office charts of parts of New Zealand and British Admiralty publication of charts of parts of New Zealand of French origin, it is necessary to briefly review some details of the British and French hydrographic services up to the 1840s.

France set up a State hydrographic service – Le Dépôt de Cartes et Plans de la Marine – in 1720; Jacques Nicolas Bellin became the first *Ingénieur hydrographe de la Marine*, holding the post until his death in 1772. Alexander Dalrymple was appointed first Hydrographer to the British Navy in 1795 having held the position of Hydrographer to the East India Company since 1779². Dalrymple was succeeded by Thomas Hurd in 1808, Hurd by W. Edward Parry in 1823, and Parry by Francis Beaufort in 1829; Beaufort held office until 1855.

France and Britain had long held great respect for each others' hydrographic service and this was demonstrated when d'Entrecasteaux's charts fell into Royal Navy hands during Dalrymple's term as hydrographer. Dalrymple made copies in case of mishap to the originals which were sent on to France. During the Napoleonic Wars, 1792-1815, d'Entrecasteaux, Flinders and other noted hydrographers carried passports to assist them if they encountered enemy vessels.<sup>3</sup>.

In his work *The Admiralty Hydrographic Service 1795-1919* Archibald Day refers to co-operation between foreign hydrographic offices; Day mentions a development during the period 1823-29 which was the beginning of interchange arrangements with other hydrographic offices. In 1828 a communication through the British Foreign Office to embassies and consulates aimed at establishing relations with the French and others. This policy, fostered by Parry, of sharing hydrographic information was further encouraged by Beaufort. However, a study of French and British published charts of New Zealand, during the period 1827 to 1848 provides no evidence to support the idea that interchange of data occurred, at least in relation to surveys in the southwest Pacific region.

In the following paragraph brief details are provided of eleven plans, included as insets, in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1842 general chart of New Zealand 'Carte Générale De La Nouvelle-Zélande . . . (ref. 60) which derive from British surveys. Comparisons of these plans with British printed and manuscript charts show that the eleven French plans were copied entirely from British published charts.

British surveys included in Vincendon-Dumoulin's chart include: Tutukaka Harbour 1837; Tory Channel, 1839; Port Gore, 1834; Mahurangi Harbour, 1834; Waitemata Harbour, February, 1840; Port Nicholson, 1839; Whangaroa Harbour, 1834; Ruapuke Island, 1822; Port Underwood, 1837; Hokianga Harbour, 1833; Port Hardy, 1834. In the French versions, conversions have been made to French measurements including the reckoning of longitude from Paris; some plans indicate different reference points from the British originals. The name 'Ville d'Auckland' added to the Waitemata plan indicates that Vincendon-Dumoulin assembled his chart after September 1840

when Auckland was founded and named. but before Novem 1842 when the Hydrographic Office published an upda edition of chart number 1349 'Waitemata Harbour' vadditions and alterations. These changes are not shown in French copy.

A comparison of New Zealand charts published by Hydrographic Office, redrawn wholly or in part from Frecharts (Table under xiii), with both French printed and ma script works, reveals the same pattern noticed above in relat to French printed charts copied from British surveys. The Brit Hydrographic Office copied French published charts and c verted their measurements to sea miles, cables and fe longitude is shown reckoned from Greenwich instead of Paris is obvious that some of the charts have been copied fr published prints as they include a note in the title 'fr Duperry's [sic] atlas.' It seems as though the British Admira received early delivery of new French printed charts. However time was taken in some cases in republishing. Evidence of thi an example preserved in the archives at the Hydrograp Department, Ministry of Defence, Taunton, Somerset. Hydrographic Office stamp indicates that French chart num 910 'Plan Des Baies Tokolabo Et De Koko-Rarata' (ref. published in 1840 was received in London on 13 October 18 British chart number 1595 'Tokolabo And Koko-Rarata B . '(ref. 90) was not issued until 1844.

A feature of British Hydrographic Office policy of interest this discussion but one rarely mentioned is that around period 1820 to1845, mariners who were not Royal Navy offic received little or no credit for surveys carried out in N Zealand waters. British charts of parts of southern New Zeala provide evidence of procedures followed and also illustrate crafty method Beaufort employed when he was obliged publish valuable information which derived from unofficiently.

The central figure in an episode of French and British copy and counter-copying of southern charts was William Laurer Edwardson.

He was sent by the government of New South Wales in Snapper to collect a cargo of flax from New Zealand a surveyed in southern waters in 1822-23. J. O'C. Ross, in his both This Stern Coast comments on the meeting between Edwards who had just returned from a voyage to the Foveaux Stregion, and Jules de Blosseville at Port Jackson during the two month stay of Duperrey's Coquille expedition. Edwards provided de Blosseville with New Zealand charts, allowed by full access to his ship's log, and gave him his personal account adventures in New Zealand.

Edwardson was an accomplished marine surveyor and Blosseville immediately recognised the value of his work in difficult area of New Zealand. Two plans redrawn by Blosseville and crediting Edwardson as author in the titles we published in Duperrey's 1827 Atlas: Hydrographie (refs. 12 a 16). Whether Edwardson freely provided the French explor with information because he had previously been snubbed by British Admiralty is unknown but when in 1833 Beaufort fina recognised the usefulness of Edwardson's southern surveys, a republished de Blosseville's versions, as chart number 1099 (ref. 91 and 96) Edwardson's name was omitted as author.

Beaufort made a curious change in republishing Edwardso chart of the Foveaux Strait region (ref. 12). Whereas Edwa son's charts provided the name Foveaux Strait, a name wh had appeared in Pacific charts by J. W. Norie and William Facfrom about 1817, Beaufort changed the name in 1833 'Favourites Strait,' but left unaltered an interesting Edwards variation. On his southern chart (ref. 12) Edwardson sho

Cook's Bench Island as 'Ruabouki' (Ruapuke) and the name 'Bench' transferred to islands further south.

One more survey carried out by Edwardson is worth mentioning. Ruapuke is one of the plans included in Vincendon-Dumoulin's 1842 general chart discussed above. Edwardson's plan of Ruapuke Island, sketched in 1823, was finally published by the Hydrographic Office in 1840 as chart number 1328. The manuscript sketch now preserved at Taunton, although unsigned, clearly derives from Edwardson's survey but his name is not mentioned in the title of the printed chart – a 'Lieut. Orlando Wilson R. N.' is credited for 'communicating' the plan to London. Thus, when Vincendon-Dumoulin included this chart as an inset plan in his 1842 general chart he was unaware of its true origin.

The most unusual early New Zealand chart is Thomas McDonnell's 1834 'Chart of New Zealand' published in London by James Wyld. McDonnell was a former Royal Navy Lieutenant with little surveying experience and no personal knowledge of New Zealand coastlines except very limited stretches of the west coast, north and south of Hokianga where he lived. In 1838 Beaufort published a new general chart of New Zealand and used as his guide parts of McDonnell's coastlines and other data. A characteristic of McDonnell's chart and many others copied from his work is the use of the family names scattered around New Zealand coastlines: McDonnell's Cove. Anna's Bay, Knowsley Bay, Bernadin Bay, Knowsley River, Pearls Island and Patersons River are some of the names he provided.

When Dumont d'Urville compiled his 1835 general chart of New Zealand 'Carte de la Nouvelle-Zélande . . .' (ref. 71), McDonnell's chart had only been published a few months. D'Urville obviously studied McDonnell's chart carefully as some names and features, previously unique to McDonnell's chart, are shown in D'Urville's chart; mythical South Island lakes are among these. But interestingly, D'Urville retained Edwardson's southern coastlines which he knew about not only through de Blosseville's charts but also because he was in Port Jackson at the time that de Blosseville met Edwardson there in 1824.

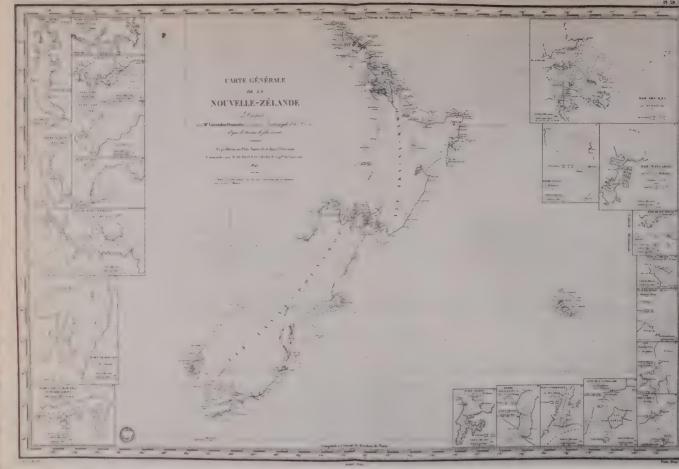
By the time Vincendon-Dumoulin compiled his charts 'Carte Générale De La Nouvelle-Zélande . . . 'and 'Carte De La Partie Orientale Des Iles Tavaï-Pounamou Et Stewart . . . ' (refs. 60 and 62), about the middle of 1841, McDonnell's chart had been issued in five revised states. Since it served as the prototype in some areas for Beaufort's 1838 Hydrographic Office chart of New Zealand, Vincendon-Dumoulin probably considered it a reliable guide and he also based sections of his printed charts on McDonnell's work. That Vincendon-Dumoulin copied direct from McDonnell's chart and did not use that of Beaufort is apparent from the two McDonnell names which also appear in the French charts but which were not copied by Beaufort; I. Pearl and R. Pattersons. It was in the southern area that Vincendon-Dumoulin strayed: he ignored authentic Edwardson data previously copied by de Blosseville, d'Urville and others and followed McDonnell's fanciful coastlines.

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- 1. Derek Howse and Michael Sanderson *The Sea Chart* (Newton Abbot, 1973) p.
- 2. Ibid., p. 97.
- 3. In Flinders' case the passport did not prevent him from being captured and



The French first became associated with Banks Peninsula through visits by whaling vessels in the 1830s. In late 1839, a French settlement was planned but by the time the first immigrants arrived in 1840, British sovereignty had been declared over New Zealand. Auguste Bérard, who compiled this chart, was nominally in command of the French settlement at Akaroa from 1843 to 1846 when the formal connection through France expired. (Table ref. 66). (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris).



Twenty-one inset plans are included with this 1842 general chart of New Zealand compiled by Clement Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin, the hydrographer who accompanied Dumont d'Urville on his 1840 visit to New Zealand. Eleven of the plans were copied from British printed charts. (Table ref. 60 and 61) (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society).

becoming a French prisoner for six and a half years; see G. S. Ritchie The Admiralty Chart (London, 1967) pp. 88-91

- 4. Archibald Day The Admiralty Hydrographic Service 1795-1919 (London, 1967) p. 42.
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- Ross This Stern Coast p. 73
- See Brian Hooker 'Some preliminary notes on the original and revised issues of the McDonnell-Wyld 1834 chart of New Zealand' in The Turnbull Library Record 16, 2, (October 1983): 111-125.
- 9. See Brian Hooker 'Official general charts' p. 41.

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- ing Voyage autour du Monde sur la Frégate La Vénus, pendant . Années 1836-1839, . . . 11 vols. (Paris: Dépôt-général de la Marir 1840-55).
- (L.P.) Laplace, C.P.T. Atlas Hydrographique dated 1833 accompanyi Voyage autour du Monde par les Mers de l'Inde et de Chine exécuté sur corvette le l'Etat La Favourite pendant les années 1830 1831 et 1832. vols) (Paris: Dépôt-général de la Marine, 1833-35).
- (J.W.N.) (John William) Norie, The Complete East India Pilot, from London Norie, J. W., 1828 (and later editions e.g. The Country Trude, Free Mariners' Pilot . . ., 1833; the Bay of Islands chart is an inset chart in a paste-on addition to 'A chart of part of New South Wales . . .' dat 1828).
- Nouvelles Annales Des Voyages, De La Géographie et De L'Histoire ( (N.A.)
- Recueil . . . , (Paris: Gile fils, 1826) v. 29. Rossel, E.P.E. de, ed, Voyage de Dentrecasteaux envoyé à la recherc (d.R) de La Pérouse 2 vols. (Paris, 1808). Atlas du Voyage de Brur. Dentrecasteaux, . . . 1791, 1792 et 1793. Publié par C.F. Beautemp Beaupré (Paris: Dépôt-Général des Cartes et Plans de la Marine . 1807)
- Vandermaelen, Philippe Marie Guillaume, ed. Atlas Universel géographie 6 vols. (Brussels, 1827). (A.U.)

### Other abbreviations

Dépôt-Général de la Marine, Paris.

Publisher (refer to key)			J.C.	JC.	0	r 5	D.g. d.R.	Ģ. B. Ģ.	D.g.		N.A.	L.1.D.	D.9.	L.I.D.	D.g.	L1.D.	D.g.	L.I.D.
Printed			part plate 1	part plate 1	1	part plate 16	part chart 603 plate 17	part chart 603 plate 17	chart 604		•	plate 19	chart 701	plate 20	chart 702	part plate 45	part chart 728	part plate 45
in mm. HxW. (printed area)			90 × 56	78 × 64	0.00	246 × 350	246 × 350	A95 × 353	495 × 353		166 × 132	480 × 740	480 × 740	480 × 735	480 × 735	230 × 360	230 × 360	275 × 180
Engraver			Not indicated	Not indicated		Charles Etienne Couin	Charles Etienne Collin	Charles Ettenne Collin	Charles Etienne Collin		J. Lémaitre	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by Jacques M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu: script by Jacques M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu: script by Jacques M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu: script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu: script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu;
Derived from a survey or manuscript work by			probably Crozet	probably Crozet		Beautemps-Beaupre	Beautemps-Beaupré	Beautemps-Beaupré	Beautemps-Beauprė		various surveyors with additions by de Biosseville	Bérard, de Blois and de Blosseville	Bérard, de Blois and de Blosseville	Bérard, de Blois and de Blosseville	Bérard, de Blois and de Blosseville	William Laurence Edwardson	William Laurence Edwardson	various surveyors with additions by de
Author or copyist			Julien Crozet	Julien Crozet		Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupre	Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré	Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré	Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré		Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Auguste Bérard, Théodore Julien de la Calande de Blois and Jules Alphonse René de Blosseville	Auguste Bérard, Théodore Julien de la Calande de Blois and Jules Alphonse René de Blosseville	Auguste Bérard, Théodore Julien de la Calande de Blois and Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Auguste Bérard, Théodore Julien de la Calande de Biois and Jules Alphonse René Poret de Biosseville	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosse-
Trtte	i Expedition of Jean François Marte de Surville, 1769 (See below under xil 'Chart of French origin published by Alexander Dairymple, London,' and xiii 'Redrawn French charts published by the Hydrographic Office, London')	ii Expedition of Marc Macé Marion du Fresne, 1772	Partie de la Nouveile Zélande parcourue par M. Marion.	PLAN du Port Marion Nouvelle Zélande	lii Expedition of Antoine Raymond Joseph Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, 1793	CARTE DE L'EXTREMITE SEPTENTRIONALE DE LA NOUVELLE ZEELANDE Reconnue Par le Contre-Amiral BRUNY-DENTRECASTEAUX, Le 11 Mars 1739 (An 11" de l'Ere Française) Levée et Dressée Par C.F. Beautemps-Beaupré Ingénieur-Hydrographe.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DES ILES KERMADEC. Situées dans le Grand Océan Austral entre la N° Zéelande et les les des Amis, Levée et Dressée dans le Voyage du Contre-Amiral Bruny-DENTRECASTEAUX PET. CE. Beautemps-Beaupé ingénieur Hydrographe en 1793. An 1" (with 13 coastal profiles and 1 inset plant) (il PLAN PARTICULER de L'ILE RAOIU, UNES DES ILES KERMADEC, trées des Cahiers de I'ng' Hydrog° Beautemps-Beaupré, (ii) L'Ile Raoul à 4" 55" (iii) L'Ile Raoul à 3 h 40" (IV. L'Ile Raoul à 11" et av. Uve de l'Ile Raoul i 1" Mars au matin, (wiii) L'Ile Macaulay le 16 à Midi (iv) L'Ile Raoul à 1" 55" (iii) L'Ile Raoul à 1" 50" (ii) 1" (iii) 1" (	ANOTHER EDITION. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	iv Expedition of Louis Isidore Duperrey, 1824	CARTE de I'IIe D'IKANAMAUWI, NOUVELLE ŻELANDE par J. DE BLOSSEVILLE.	CARTE DE LA BAIE DES ILES, (NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE) Levée par MM. BÉRARD, DE BLOIS et DE BLOSSEVILLE, Officiers de la Marine. (Tule) Expédition de la Convette de S.M. la Coquille Commandée par M.L.I. DUPERREY, Capitaine de Frégate. (Avril 1824.)	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	PLAN DU PORT MANAWA (BAIE DES ILES; NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE) Levée par MM.BERARD, DE BLOIS, et DE BLOSSEVILLE, Officiers de la Marine [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. la Coquille Commandée par M.L.I. DUPERREY, Capitaine de Frégate (Avril 1824).	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DE LA CÔTE MÉRIDIONALE DE L'ILE DE TAWAÏ-POÉNAMMOU (NOUVELLE-ZELANDE) Drossée par M. de Blosseville, Officier de la Marine, d'après les observations faites en 1823, par le Cap". Edwarson [sic] commandant le Cutter le Snapper. (1824).	ANOTHER ISSUE. Depot-general de la Marine seal, chart number and price added (to the whole chart).	CARTE DE L'ILE IKA-NA-MAUWI (NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE) Drossée par M. de
Year bearilduq			1783	1783		1807		1807			1826	1827		1827		1827		1827
Reference			-	8		m	4	ιΩ	9		7	ω	6	10	F	12	13	14

l																			
Publisher (refer to key)	D.g.	LI.D.	D.9.	L.I.D.	D.g.		D.D.	D.g.	0.0.	D.g.	0.0.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.
Printed	part chart 728	part plate 45	part chart 728	plate 46	chart 729		plate 9	chart 746	plate 10	chart 747	plate 11	chart 748	plate 12	chart 749	plate 13	chart 750	plate 14	chart 751	plate 15
Size in mm. HxW. (printed area)	274 × 180	275 × 180	275 × 180	495 × 360	495 × 360		865 × 590	865 × 590	600 × 436	600 × 436	580 × 880	580 × 880	870 × 605	870 × 605	592 × 435	592 × 435	585 × 425	585 × 425	435 × 595
Engraver	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq		Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by Besançon and J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by Besançon and J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by Besançon and J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by Besançon and J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq
Derived from a survey or manuscript work by	various surveyors with additions by de Blosseville	William Laurence Edwardson; Dusky Bay from Cook's 2nd voyage	William Laurence Edwardson; Dusky Bay from Cook's 2nd voyage	James Herd with probably some data from John Rodolphus Kent	James Herd with probably some data from John Rodolphus Kent		Lottin et al.	Lottin <i>et al.</i>	Gressien	Gressien	Guilbert	Guilbert	Guilbert	Guilbert	Guilbert	Guitbert	Guilbert	Guilbert	Guilbert
Author or copyist	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville	Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosse- ville	James Herd	James Herd		Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Amédée Gressien	Victor Amédèe Gressien	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Pierre Edouard Guilbert
Tritle	ANOTHER ISSUE. Depôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added (to the whole chart).	PLAN DU HAVRE CHALKY (ILE TAWAÏ-POENAMMOU). Levé par le Cap <sup>a</sup> : Edwarson [sic], Command', le Cutter le Snapper, en 1823. Communiqué à M.L.I. Duperrey dans la relâche au Port Jackson en 1824.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added (to the whole chart).	PLAN DE LA RIVIÈRE SHOOUKIANGA (ILE-IKA-NA-MAUWI, NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE) Levé par Capitaine HERD. [rule] Communiqué à M.L.I. Duperrey, dans la relâche à la Baie des lies en 1824.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	v Expedition of Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville – 1827 visit	CARTE GÉNÉRALE DE LA PARTIE DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE Recomue par le Cap <sup>ny</sup> de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE, Dressée par M'. Lottin, Enseigne de v <sup>au</sup> ; [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Janvier, Février, Mars 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DE LA PARTIE SEPTENTRIONALE DE LA CÔTE OCCIDENTALE DE TAVAÏ. POUVAMOU (NOUVELE-ZETANDE), Reconnue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'UNFULLE. Levée et dressée par M. Gressien Enseigne de Van. Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Janvier 1827. [with an inset view:] Vue du Cap Fareweil et du Häwe Barre.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DU DÉTROIT DE COOK (NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE) Reconnue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE, Levée et dressée par M' Guilhert, Enseigne de v <sup>au</sup> [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Janvier et Février 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DE LA BAIE TASMAN île Tavaî-Pounamou, NOUVELLE. ZÉLANDE Reconnue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE Levée et dressee par Mf Guilbert, Enseigne de Vaisseau. [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Janvier 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	PLAN DE L'ANSE DES TORRENTS BAIE TASMAN, DÉTROIT DE COOK Levé et dressé par M. Guilbert, Enseigne de Vaisseau. [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Commandée par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Janvier 1827.		PLAN DE L'ANSE DE L'ASTROLABE dans la Baie de Tasman (Détroit de Cook). Levé et dressé par M. Guilbert, Enseigne de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Commandée par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Janvier 1827.		PLAN DU BASSIN DES COURANTS DÉTROIT DE COOK Levé et dressé par M. Guilbert, Enseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Commandée par le Cap <sup>10</sup> de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Janvier 1827. [with an inset view;] Vue de la Passe des Français, vue de l'intérieur du bassin.
Year		1827		1827			1833		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833
number Reference	15	16	17	18	61		50	21	53	23	24	52	56	27	58	53	30	31	35

Publisher (refer to	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.9.	D.D.	D.g.	D.D.	D.g.	0.0.	D.g.	D.D.H.	D.D.H.	٠ <u>.</u>	D.g.
Printed	chart 752	plate 16	chart 753	plate 17	chart 754	plate 18	chart 755	part plate 19	part chart 756	part plate 19	part chart 756	plate 20	chart 757	plate 21	chart 758	plate 196	plate 197	plate [11]	chart 816
Size in mm. HxW.	435 × 595	599 × 434	599 × 434	590 × 865	590 × 865	590 × 885	590 × 885	290 × 415	290 × 415	288 × 410	288 × 410	424 × 586	424 × 586	595 × 885	595 × 885	590 × 435	300 × 465	865 × 590	865 × 590
Engraver	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq		Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Jean-François Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Jean-François Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Caplin; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq	Laurent	Michel; script by J.M. Hacq	Michel; Script by J.M. Hacq
Derived from a survey or manusoript work by	Guilbert	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	Lottin	d'Urville and Lottin	Pàris	Pāris
Author or copyist	Pierre Edouard Guilbert	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor charles Lottin	Victor charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Victor Charles Lottin	Dumont d'Urville and Charles Victor Lottin	Edmond François Pàris	Edmond François Pâris
Title	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DE LA PARTIE SUD-EST DE L'ILE IKA-NA-MAWI (NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE) Reconnue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVIL-LE, Levée et dressée par Mf. Lottin, Enseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Février 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DE LA PARTIE ORIENTALE DE L'ÎLE IKA-NA-MAWI (NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE) Recomune par le Cap <sup>n</sup> º de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE Levée et dressée par M. Lottin, Enseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Février 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE, Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DE LA BAIE SHOURAXI ET DU CANAL DE L'ASTROLABE. ILE (Karna-mawi, Ni-L'ZELANDE). Recombue par la Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE, Levée et d'ressèe par M'. Loftin, Enseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Février et Mars 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. HYD. Fr. N° 785. and price added.	PLAN DE LA BAIE HOUA-HOUA (ILE IKA-NA-MAWI) Levé et dressé par M. Lottin, Ensegne de Vaisseau (rule) Expédition de la Coverte de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Commandé par la Cap <sup>ne</sup> de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Février 1827. [with an inset view;] Vue de l'entrée de la Baie Houa-houa à cinq mitles de distance.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	PLAN DE LA BAIE WANGARI (ILE IKA-NA-MAWI) Levé et dressé par M. Lottin, Enseigne de Vaisseau, fíule Srpédition de la Coverte de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Commandé par le Cap <sup>or,*</sup> de Frégate DUMONY D'URVILLE Fevrier 1827, [with an inset view;] Vue de la Presqu'ile Touhouta à la distance de quatre milles.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULÉRE DE CANAL DE L'ASTROLABE ILE IKA-NA-MAWI N <sup>U-E</sup> ZÉLANDE. Recombe par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Levée et dressée par M. Lothir, Erseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe. Février 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE PARTICULIÈRE DE LA PARTIE NORD DE L'ILE IKA-NA-MAWI (NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE) Recomue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE. Levée et dressée par M. Lottin. Enseigne de Vaisseau [rule] Expédition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe Mars 1827.		CARTE GÉNÉRALE DE LA PARTIE DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE Reconnue par le Capitaine de Frégate DUMONT D'URVILLE, Dressé par MC Lottin, Enseigne de V <sup>au</sup> (rule) Expedition de la Corvette de S.M. l'Astrolabe, Janvier, Février, Mars, 1827.	CARTE DE LA PARTIE SEPTENTRIONALE DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE par M.M. DURVILLE et LOTTIN, 1831, [Rule]	vi Expedition of Cyrille Pierre Théodore Laplace, 1831 PLAN DE LA RIVIÈRE KAWA-KAWA (NOUVELLE ZÉELANDE, BAIE DES ILES) Reconnue en Octobre 1831, Par la Captiaine de Frêgate LAPLACE, commandant la Convette de S.M. Le Ravorite. Levé et dressé par M. E. Pâris, Enseigne de v <sup>au</sup> , [ruie] Campagne autour du Monde, en 1830, 1831 et 1832.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.
Year benzilduq		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833		1833	1833	1833	
Reference		34	35	36	37	88	39	40	41	42	43	\$1	45	46	47	48	49	20	51

Publisher (refer to key)	Ġ.	D.D.	6,	0.D.	D.9.	D.g.	F.	D.g.	0.02.2
Printed	chart 908	chart 909	chart 910	part chart 911	part chart 911	part chart 911	plate 9	chart 1037	plate 38
Size in mm. HxW. (printed area)	883 × 591	881 × 591	431 × 832	401 × 424	193 × 140	208 × 140	600 × 881	600 × 881	× 885 × 065
Engraver	Ambroise Tardieu: script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardeu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Ambroise Tardieu; script by J.M. Hacq	Charles Etienne Collin; script by J.M. Hacq	Charles Etienne Collin; script by J.M. Hacq	Chassant; script by J.M. Hacq
Derived from a survey or manuscript work by	Fournier and Dubraye	Fournier and Dubraye	Fournier and Dubraye	Fournier and Dubraye	Fournier and d'Ubraye	Fournier and d'Ubraye	de Tessan	de Tessan	Vincendon-Dumoulin et al. Note: Inset 13 - surveyed by W.L. Edwadson; Wilson probably delivered the chart. Inset 18 - probably from a survey by James Herd with some data from J.R. Kent; King delivered the chart.
Author or copyist	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alexandre Jean François Léopoid de Durand-Dubraye	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alex- andre Jean François Léopoid de Durand-Dubraye	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alex- andre Jean François Léopoid de Durand-Dubraye	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alex- andre Jean François Léopoid de Durand-Dubraye	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alex- andre Jean François Léopoid Durand- Dubraye	Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alex- andre Jean François Léopold Durand- Dubraye	Dortel de Tessan	Dortel de Tessan	lément Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin
	viii Expedition of Jean-Batilste Inomas Cecille, 1838 PLAN DE LA MINER KAWA-KAWA NOUVELLE ZELANDE (BAIE DES IL ES) Levé en 1838 Par Mix. Fournier (Martia), Leuteinant de Vaisseau, et d'Ubraye, Enseigne de Vaisseau, sous les ordres de Mi. Cécille, Capitaine de Vaisseau, commardant la Convette Heroine. PUBLE PAR ORDRE DU Roll Sous les Minisétes de Mi. Le Barro DUPERRE, Amrial Pair de France, Sercétaire d'Etat au Département de la Marine et des Colonies. Au Dépot-genéral de la Marine et des Colonies. Au Dépot-genéral de la Marine et de Colonies. Au Depot-genéral de la Marine et de Liupeel Vue prise sur la Pointe Sud-Est (A) du Banc de la Favorite. [lower] Vue prise sur la Pointe Sud-Est (A) du Banc de la Favorite. [lower] Vue prise	PLAN DU PORT AKAROA Dans la Presqu'lle de Banks (Nouvelle-Zélande) Levé en 1838. Per MM. Fournier (Marialla) Leutenant de Valsseau de td'Ubraye, Enseigne de Valsseau, sous les ordres de M. Cécille, Capitaine de Valsseau, commandant la Convette (Herôme, PUBLIE PAR ORDRE DU ROT Sous le Ministère de M. le Baron DUFFRRE, Armeil Pan de Farces, Sercétaires de Etat au Département de la Marine et des Colonies, Au Dépôt-général de la Marine en 1940, [rule] (with an inset view.] Entrée du Port Akaroa Vue à la distance d'environ Quatre Milles.	PLAN DES BAIES DE TOKOLABO ET DE KOKO-RARATA Levé en 1838, par MM. Cournier (Martial) Lieutenant de Vaisseau et d'Ubraye, Erseigne de Vaisseau, sous les ordres de M. Cécille, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Convette Héroine. PUBLE PAR OBRE DU ROI Sous le Ministère de M. le Baron DUPERRE, Amrieu, part de France, Secrétaire d'Etat au Déportement de la Marine et des Colonies. Au Dépot-genieral de la Marin en 1840, [Liue] (with an inset view;) Vue de l'Entree de Tokolabo. (Prise à environ 6 Milles de distance de la Points de Cachalot.)	PLAN DES ILES CHATAM Levé en 1838, Par MM. Fournier (Martial), Lieut'; de Vaisseau et d'Ubraye, Enseigne de V''a sois sor dres d'M. Céclille, Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Corvette, l'Héroine, PUBLIÉ PAR ORDRE DU POI Sous le Ministère de M. le Baron DUPERRE, Amirial, Pair de France, Secrétaire d'Ettat au Department de la Marine et des Colonies. Au Depot-général de la Marine en 1840. [rule] (With an linest lewe;) Vue de la Pointe Sud-Ouest de l'Ille Chatam à la distance de quatre Milles.	PLAN DE L'ANSE D'UBRAYE.	PLAN DE L'ANSE FOURNIER.	vill Expedition of Abel Aubert Du Petit-Thouars, 1838  PLAN DE LA BAIE DES ILES A LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE, Levé et dressé en 1838. à Dord de la Vénus, sous les ordress de M. Di-Detit-Thouars, Capitaine de Valsseau. Officier de la Légion d'homeur, par M. de Tessan, Ingénieur Hydrographe. PUBLIE Part ORDRE DU ROI Sous le Ministère de M. De Baron DE MACKAU, Vice-Amiral. Pair de France. Secrétaine d'Etat au Départment de la Marine at des Coloniers ad Dépót-général de la Marine an 1845, levits an inset view.) Vue d'atterrage de la Baie des-lies parise dans le Nord 27. Est du gd. Sommet de l'Etitre è la Ladisance de 14,5 millies et dans le Nord 27. Est du gd. Sommet de l'Etitre è la Ladisance de 14,5 millies.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Dépôt-général de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.  IX Expedition of Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville – 1840 visit	CARTE CENERALE DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE Dressée par Mi Vincandon- Durnoulin, Ingénieur Hydrographe de la Marine, d'après les travaux les puis récents (fuel Estabrillo au Pois Austral et d'ans 10 Commandée par M. DUMONT D'UHYNILE Captina de Marine d'ans 10 Commandée par M. DUMONT Levé en 1381, par Mi. Pour Mirz 1 insep parais! (il) PORTA AGADO Levé en 1382, par Mi. Rourier et d'Ubraye, fuel (i) HAVHE TUTUKAKA ET NUNCADO. Levés en 1837, par M. C. Philipps (ile) (i) CANAL TORY RIVIER NONGODO, Levés en 1837, par M. C. Philipps (ile) (i) CANAL TORY TORY AUGUSTA DE Leure de 1834, par M. C. Barine (ile) (i) PANTE MAPON TRACE EN EN 1836, par M. I. T. M. WOOR (Ille) (i) BARE ES LEVÉS (ile) (i) PORT GORE Leve en 1836, par M. EN 1836, par M. I. Seb, par M. I. Barnett (Iule) (i) BARE ES Levés en 1836, par M. Bourner (ille) (i) PANTE (Inle) (i) PANTE (Inle) (i) PANTE (Inle) (ii) ANSE DES D'UBRAYE Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (ii) PANTE (Inle) (iii) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (iii) ANSE DES TORRINTS Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (iii) ANSE DES TORRINTS Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (iv) PANTE (Inle) (iv) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (iv) PANTE (Ille) (iv) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1838, par MM. Fourner (ille) (iv) PANTE (Ille) (iv) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1838, par MM. Fournier et ("Ubraye, [Iule] (iv) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1839, par M. Sournier et ("Ubraye, [Iule] (iv) ANSE FOURNER Levée en 1839, par M. Guilbert, Iule] (iv) ANSE DES L'ASTROLABE Levée en 1837, par M. Guilbert, [Iule] (21) BAIE EBEL Levée en 1827, par M. Guilbert, [Iule] (21) BAIE BEL Levée en 1827, par M. Guilbert, [Iule] (21) BAIE BEL Avour Levée
Year	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1840	1845		1847
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Author or copyrist	Clement Adrien Vincenden Dumaufin	Clement Actuen Vincendon Dumoulin	Clement Adrien Vincenden-Dumoulin	Clement Adrien Vincendon Dumoulin	Clement Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin		Auguste Bérard		Alexander Dalrymple			J.W. None	Jules Sebastien César Dumont d'Urvil- le		John Arrowsmith								
Title	ANOTHER ISSUE. Depot general de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DE LA PARTIE ORIENTALE DES ILES TAVAI-POUNAMOU ET STEWART INVINIT IL ZELANDE I Leves et phesses par MY Uncervaior Dumanien, ingemeun Hydrographe de la Marine, à bord de la Corvette l'Astrolabe et assujette aux observations de MM. Les Officiers des Corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, funil Expadition au Pole Austre d'e d'anni l'Occavette l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, funil Expadition au Pole Austre d'e d'anni l'Occavette l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, funil DURVILLE, Capy "de Valsseau. Mars et Avril 1840, [une] luthr 3 inserts [il PLAN DU HARRE D'AGO (ILE TAVAI-POUNAMOU) Leve et clresse par M. Duconé, Ensagino de Valsseau, ab bord de la Corvette l'Astrolabe, [une] Avril 1840 [une] lut CARTE DES ILES SNARES [une] 22 Mars 1840 [une] [ui] PLAN DU HAVRE PEHAKI (PRESQU'ILE BANNS) Leve et Dresse bar M. Booyer, Elive de 1°°° cliesse de lie Marine, à bord de la Corvette ("Astrolabe").	ANOTHER ISSUE. Depot-general de la Manne seal, chart number and price added.	CARTE DES ILES MACQUARIE. CAMPBELL, AUCKLAND, CHATAM ET DE LA PARTIE MÉRIDONALE DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE Dressée par M.C.A. Vincendon-Dumouin, Ingenieur Hydrographe de la Marine, d'après les reconnass arces des Corvettes l'Astrolabo et la Zélée et les travaux les plus récents. (luie) Expedition au Pole Austrel et d'anns l'Océanie, Commandée par M. DUMONT D'URVII LE, Caggi "de Ausseseul, Italie] RAT.	ANOTHER ISSUE. Depot-general de la Marine seal, chart number and price added.	x Other charts published by the Dépôt-général de la Marine, Paris	CARTE DE LA PRESQU'ILE DE BANKS levée par MM. les Officiers de la Carvette le Rhin, sous la direction de M. Bérard, Capitaine de V <sup>en,</sup> commandant. (rule) Dépôt- general de la Maime 1848. (rule)	xi French charts wholly or partly copied and issued by private publishers	PLAN of the BAY of LAURISTON on NEW ZELAND in 34: 58; St. From a French MS. December 1769 Communicated by Mons! D'Après. (First state of chart ref. No. 73)	OCÉANOUE PARTIE DE LA NIEZELANDE. (ILE D'IKANAMAUWI)	OCÉANIOUE PARTIE DE LA NUE ZÉLANDE. (ILE TAWAÏ-POÉNAMMOU)	A SKETCH OF THE BAY OF ISLANDS IN NEW ZEALAND corrected from M. Duperry's Atias	CARTE de la NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE pour servir au Voyage pittoresque autour du Monde PARM. D'URVILLE, 1835.	xii Map in British Parliamentary Paper (The Sessional Papers) derived from a French chart	Chart of BANK'S PENINSULA Taken by the Officiers of the Corvette Le Rhin in 1844 & 1845. [ule] [A hand-coloured lithograph]	xiii Re-drawn French charts or French charts in part published by the Hydrographic Office, London, to 1847	PLAN of the BAY of LAURISTON on NEW-ZELAND in 34: 58; S.; From a French MS. December 1769. Communicated by Mons. D'Après. (Second state of chart ref. no. 67.)	ANOTHER ISSUE. ('Price 6d' added.)	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Price changed to '9d'.)	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Chart number '1089' added.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Mangonui Harbour with soundings added.)	The BAY OF ISLANDS IN EAHEINOMAUWE, NEW ZEALAND from M. Duperry's Atlas 1824 [stc]	NEW ZEALAND (NORTH ISLE) ANOTHER ISSUE. (Title changed to 'NEW ZEALAND (NORTH ISLE) BAY OF (SLANDS FROM SIRNEYS MADE IN La Coquilie, M. Dupperey Commandant 1824 and 'Isatrablea, M. Laplace Commandant 1830, t. 2: An inset added: 'COMTINUATION of the River Rawa-Rawa (Note: Laplace in the
ceusagnd 2004		1847		1847			1848		1781	1827	1827	1828	1835		1850		c.1804	c.1826	c.1830	1839	c.1845	1833	1836
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Derived from a survey or manuscript work by	Pâris data added; see Table ref. 50.	Cook, Downie, d'Urville, Sadler	Cook, Downie, d'Urville, Sadler	Cook, Downie, d'Urville, Sadler	Bean, Bowen. Hill. et al.	Guilbert; see Table ref. 32.	Co and Table 500 Tobs	Guilbert; see Table ref. 26.	Guilhart soa Taklaraf 26	Guilbert, see Table ref. 26.	Fournier and d'Ubraye; see Table ref. 54.	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville;	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; see Table ref 12	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; see Table ref. 12	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; see Table ref. 12	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville;	Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; and Cook, 2nd voyage; see Table ref.	t6. Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; and Cook, 2nd voyage; see Table ref.	Formal Formal Copied by de Blosseville; and Cook, 2nd voyage; see Table ref.			Edwardson; copied by de Blosseville; and Cook, 2nd voyage; see Table ref.	
Author or copyist																							
Title ANOTHER ISSUE (Charthumbor "1000" edded )	ANOTHER ISSUE (Chart humber 1090' added.)	SHOURAKA GULF AND THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER THAMES From the Surveys of CAPTAIN JAMES COOK IN HIMS. ENDEAVOUR 1799 MF, JAMES DOWNIE IN H.M.S., CORONANDEL 1820 LE CAPITAINE D'URVILLE IN H.F.M.S. LASTROLABE 1827 MF, FREDERICK SADLER IN H.M.S.S. BUFFALO 1834	ANOTHER EDITION. (Chart number '1093' added.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Addition of Waitemata Harbour data following survey in HMS Herald.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Title change and additional data.)	NEW ZEALAND (COOK'S Strait) CURRENT BASIN [with an inset.] View of the French Pass from the S.W.	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Chart number '1096' added.)	BLIND BAY WESTERN SHORE Surveyed by M. Guilbert Enseigne de l'Astrolabe 1827.	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Chart number '1097' added.)	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Title changed to 'TORRENT BAY AND ASTROLABE ROAD ON THE WEST SHORE OF BLIND BAY.)	NEW ZEALAND SOUTH ISLAND TOKOLABO AND KOKO-RARATA BAYS SUR- VEYED BY M. FOURNIER IN THE FRENCH CORVETTE L'HEROINE 1840. (with an untitled inset view of the entrance to Tokolabo Bay.	South Point of T'AVAI POENAMMOO NEW ZEALAND From M. Duperry's Atlas 1829, [i.e., Duperrey's Atlas 1827]	ANOTHER EDITION. (Chart number '1099' added to the whole chart.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Legend added: 'Corrections June 1840; minor additions.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Title changed to: 'SOUTH WEST EXTREME OF NEW ZEALAND FROM M. DUPERREY'S ATLAS 1824) [i.e. 1827]	ANOTHER EDITION. (Title changed to: 'THE SOUTH WEST EXTREMITY OF NEW ZEALAND')	DUSKY BAY from Vancouver's Voyage and PORT CHALKY From M. Duperry's Alas, fi.e. Duperrey's Allas 1827]	ANOTHER ISSUE. (Chart number 1099' added.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Legend re. Mr John Balleny added.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Legend added: 'Corrections June 1840'; addition of islands and names in Dusky Bay.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Title changed to: 'DUSKY BAY From Vancouver's Voyage and Chalky Bay From M. Duperrey's Atlas.)	ANOTHER EDITION. (Trite changed to: 'DUSKY BAY From Cook's 2nd Voyage and Chalky Bay From M. Duperrey's Atlas';)	CHATHAM ISLANDS Compiled from a plan by M. FOURNIER LIEUTENANT DE HEROINE 1840 and from a sketch by M <sup>2</sup> . CHARLES HEAPHY Ordfaman to the New Zealand Company 1840, (with 3 meter plans;) [if KANGAROA or SKIRMISH BAY [ii] PORT HUTF [iii] PORT WAITANG! [and 2 coastal profiles;] [iv] Port Hutt [v] (an unititled view of the entrance to Port Waitangi)
Year Walished	600	1836	1839	c.1840	1845	1836	1839	1836	1839	1846	1844	1833	1839	1840	c.1841	c.1845	1833	1839	c,1839	1840	c.1841	c.1845	1842
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- 285. Breame, G. and J. Blaeu, Amsterdam, cs. 1650. 15" x 19". Map area in outline color. Two decorative cartocher fully and attractively colored. Brease is the lake district of France, next to Switzerland. Geneva appears on the far right of map. . . 550.
- 287. <u>Brittany</u>, Henry Hondius, Amsterdam, (1633). 15" x 20". Map in outline color. Physical features, cartouches, coat of arms and sailing ships fully and attractively colored. French text on back. Separation at bottom of center fold with a J/8" teat coming off it about 1-1/2" inside bottom border. See illustration.360

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# The Zagreb National and University Library Map Collection By Ivan Matković

This report was prepared to tie in with the visit by members of the International Map Collectors' Society to Zagreb and Dubvrovnik in Yugoslavia from September 30 to October 3 this year.

THE ZAGREB NATIONAL and University Library is a good example of the fact that fires and political circumstances determine the quality and the scope of a particular collection far more than its venerable age. Although today it houses more than two million volumes its beginnings were far from auspicious. Founded in 1606 as the library of what was soon to become a Jesuit college, it was almost completely destroyed by fire in 1645. Apparently the recovery was very slow and the modest acquisitions and donations, which included 'nine barrels of books, linen and copper cutlery' sent by Countess Thonhausen from Graz, amounted to fifty books a year. In 1773, when the Jesuit order was banned and an inventory made, the library contained some 6000 volumes, divided in thirteen categories: historicorum, ascetarum, concionatorum, theologorum, mathematicorum philosophorum, scritpturatistarum, s.s. patrum, polemicorum, philologorum, grammaticorum poetarum, juristarum, libri prohibiti and libri miscellanei.

The library was immediately taken over by the newly-established Academy of Science and entered a somewhat more prosperous phase, especially after receiving a valuable donation of 757 volumes from a well-known historian Baltazar Adam Krečelić in 1778. The generous donation which included the works by Croatian and foreign historians such as Joannes Lucius (with maps by Blaeu), Pavao Ritter-Viterzović, Blondus Flavius and Aeneas Sylvus Piccolomini (illustrated by Münster), set an example and could have given the necessary impetus for the library's more rapid expansion. Instead, disaster struck again ten years later when more than half of the most valuable books and atlases were sent to Budapest, the administrative seat of the fledgling academies and universities in that part of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

The nineteenth century was spent in systematic efforts to replenish the library through donations (Countess Eleonora Patačić and Bishop Maksimilijan Vrhovac) and public support. With the new influx of books, which included obligatory copies of all books published in Croatia and Hungary, space became one of the major problems and the new building, which houses the library today, was built in 1913. A year later a contract between the Zagreb National and University Library and the Zagreb archdiocese was signed, allowing the holdings of the archidiocese library (the Metropolitana) to be housed as a temporary loan in the newly-built library. The Metropolitana

had been in existence since the fourteenth century, as witnessed by its 1394 inventory. It can be safely assumed, however, that its beginnings reach much further in the past because the Zagreb diocese was established as early as 1093. The Metropolitana library possesses some 60,000 volumes, of which 253 are incunabula and 1,700 books and atlases from the sixteenth century. The most valuable part of its holdings are the 150 codices dating from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries.

Today the Zagreb National and University Library contains more than two million books, 18,200 maps, 320 manuscript maps and 120 atlases. It is not surprising that space has again become a problem and in March of this year a foundation stone was laid for a new building.

The cartographic material is, unfortunately, divided between three separate departments or collections - the Rare Book department, the Metropolitana and the Cartographic collection. Considering all the mentioned vicissitudes and difficulties the material is extremely rich and varied and includes works by all the important cartographers from the fifteenth century onwards. At a recent exhibition of illustrated books (June 1987) three copies of Schedel's Liber Chronicarum (1493) were on display and the exhibition included woodcuts from Chronik des Constanzer Concils by Ulrich von Richental, which had been used in Schedel's Chronicle, woodcuts of Hungarian kings in the Chronica Hungariae by Johannes de Thworocz (1488) and of towns in Supplementum chronicarum (1486) by Jacobus Philippus de Bergamo. In the latter work there is a woodcut of Dubrovnik which, apart from the woodcut of Poreč in the famous Peregrinatio in terram sanctam (1488) by Bernhard von Brevdenbach, is the oldest graphic representation of a Croatian town. Among other interesting exhibits there were Benedetto Bordone's Isolario Venice, 1547), Sigmund von Herberstein's Rerum Moscoviticarum comentarii (Vienna, 1549), Ptolemy's Geographia (Basel, 1552), Münster's Cosmographia (Basel, 1559), Bartul Gjurgjević's De Turcarum moribus epitome Lyons, 1553), Camocio's Isole famose . . . (Venice, 1574), Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (Antwerp, 1584) and important works by Hulsius, Quadt, Magnus, Ruscelli, Dresser, Dilich, etc.

Although such historical/geographical works are dispersed in almost equal proportions between the three collections, the major atlases and maps are kept in the Cartographic collection. Some fifty of 120 atlases in the collection belong to the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and include works such as Porcacchi's L'isole piu famose del mondo (Venice, 1590), several editions of Ortelius' Theatrum and his Epitome, several editions

Left: The Zagreb National and University Library built in 1913. (Photograph by Hrvoje Knez).

Right: Dušanlea Čanković, the curator of the Zagreb National and University Library map collection. (Photograph by A. Zelmanović.)







The elaborate cartouche of Florijančič's 'Ducatus Carmoliaé, which consists of twelve sections and took ten years to compile. (Photograph by A. Zelmanović.)

of Mercator/Hondius' Atlas Minor and Hondius' Atlas sive cosmographiae, Willem and Joan Blaeu's Theatrum orbis terrarum in 8 volumes (Amsterdam 1639-1655), Coronelli's Isolario del Atlante Veneto, Seutter, Lotter, Homann, Delisle, Sanson, Tirion, Cellarius, Valk and Schenk.

One of the recent and most prized acquisitions has been the original manuscript of Beautemps-Beaupré's 1806 atlas of the Adriatic coast which was acquired in 1979 at Weinreb & Douwma in London. It is a very large oblong folio (67 × 100 cm) and contains title, index and fifteen charts (several folding) and two sheets of silhouettes in ink and coloured washes and covers the west coast of Istria and the section of the Dalmatian coast around Šibenik, which was ceded to Napoleon by the Treaty of Pressburg (now Bratislava). The catalogue compiled by Tony Campbell describes it as 'a splendid production: the crisp draughtsmanship of the charts themselves, set off by a wide range of coloured washes, is preceded by a title-page composed in elaborate calligraphy . . . . The charts were prepared in Italy at the Deposito general della Guerra by Paola Pirasco and Ekerlin. The commentary is in the hand of a professional copyist, except for the final page, which is written by Beautemps-Beaupré himself and endorsed by the war minister Caffarelli. This carries an explanation for the abrupt abandonment of the survey in the autumn of 1806, occasioned by the outbreak of hostilities with Russia and the presence of a British squadron hovering nearby.1

In the map collection more than half of the maps deal with the Yugoslav territory and the curator, Dušanka Čanković, tries to highlight the contribution of the local Croatian cartographers whenever organising exhibitions. The first of those is Petar Kopić (Pietro Coppo) who compiled a manuscript atlas *De toto orbe* around 1520 and then reduced it to 15 maps in *De summa totius orbis*, which is kept in the Piran Library in Istria (a two-volume book on his work by Luciano Lago and Claudio Rossiwas published by LINT in Trieste in 1984-86. The manuscript atlas contains a map of Istria (1525), which became the model for Camocio's, Münster's and Amaseo's maps of Istria and was finally used by Ortelius. Two other early local cartographers

whose maps can be found in the collection are Natal Bonifacio and Martin Rota-Kolunić, both from Šibenik in Dalmatia. According to Mirko Marković<sup>2</sup>, one of the foremost experts on Yugoslav history of cartography, Natal Bonifacio contributed most of the maps found in Isole famose, porti, fortezze, e terre maritime sottoposte alla Ser. Sig. di Venetia, ad altri Principi Christiani, et al Sig. Turco novamente poste in luce which was probably published by Camocio. The atlas, which is in the Zagreb State Archive, contains eighty-eight maps, of which twelve are signed by Camocio, four by Paolo Forlani, two by Domenico Zenoi, one by Donato Bertelli, one by Martin Rota-Kolunić, while sixty-eight are unsigned. However, the examination of the title page, showing Mars and Neptune, reveals the initials N.B., which can also be found in a similar atlas published by Donato Bertelli in 1568 and 1574 and which were the usual signature of Natal Bonifacio.

One of the most impressive maps in the collection is *Ducatus Carnioliae* by the Slovenian cartographer Ivan Dizma Florijančič (Ioannes Disman Floriantschitsch de Grienfeld) and engraved by Abraham Kaltschmidt in 1744. It is made up of twelve sections (85 × 70 cm) covering all of Slovenia, including a fine view of Ljubljana, Istria and the islands of Krk and Cres and took ten years to complete.

It would take too much space to describe each interesting map in the Cartographic collection, but since the preparations for the Zagreb October IMCOS symposium are going very well, the accompanying exhibition 'Five Centuries of Mapping of Croatia' will give ample opportunity for visitors to enjoy the maps at first hand. This brief survey was intended to whet your appetite.

### Further reading:

Matko Rojnić, Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka, Zagreb, 1974.

Dušanka Čanković, Kartografska zbirka, Zagreb, 1982

Mirko Marković, Razvitak kartografskih upoznavanja današhjih jugoslavenskih zemalja. Zagreb, 1975.

Dražen Budiša, Vladimir Magić, Milan Pelc, Slika u knjizi, Zagreb, 1987.

### References:

1 Weinreb & Douwma catalogue, no. 20, 1978.

2 Mirko Marković, Razvitak kartografskih upozanvanja današnjih jugoslavenskih zemalja, Zagreb, 1975.



## BLAISE-LINE



'The availability of the new Cartographic Materials database is a key event', - Peter Clark, Curator of Maps, Royal Geographical Society

Distinguished map librarian Peter Clark is keen to use the Cartographic Materials database, which is now available on BLAISE-LINE, the British Library's user-friendly online system. "The importance of the file should not be underestimated", he says.

Anyone can now get access to this unique resource. The database contains records for maps and related materials obtained since 1974 by the British Library Map Library. It covers all kinds of maps, and all areas of the world. Everything from antiquarian atlases to charts compiled from satellite data.

Better still, BLAISE-LINE's powerful software helps you where card catalogues are too limited to cope. It's easy to pinpoint just the maps you need. "I am impressed with the search facilities BLAISE-LINE makes available" says Peter Clark.

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Andres Marcos Burriel, Madrid, 1757. Detail showing the Northwest Coast from this rare Spanish map of North America. Regrettably influenced by Delisle and Buache, Burriel has allowed a vast portion of North America to be consumed by a bogus "Sea of the West," whose Pacific entrance was puportedly discovered by Juan de Fuca in 1592 (mis-dated by Burriel as 1692). To the north lies yet another folly, the waterway named "De Los Reyes," attributed to the dubious Admiral de Fonte. This waterway extends from the Pacific Coast, traverses the continent and nearly meets Baffin Bay; de Fonte, having supposedly entered this river through a massive island complex dubbed "San Lazaro," is reputed to have met a ship sailing from Boston.

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## Helen Wallis



Helen Wallis and Norman Thrower (right) with colleagues at the symposium 'Columbus and the Caribbean,' held at UCLA as the first event of their Quincentenary programme.



Members of the UCLA seminar on 'Cartographical Innovations' visiting the UCLA Henry J. Bruman Map Library. From left to right: Martha and Richard Payne (auditors). Kenneth Rockwell, Professor Don Zeigler and Rohne Lewis.

## **Award to Professor Cumming**

Pictured receiving his honour award plaque is William P. Cumming, Professor Emeritus of Davidson College, North Carolina, (right). The presentation was made at the College by the Dean, Robert Williams (left), as Professor Cumming had not been able to be present at the official ceremony earlier due to illness. On that occasion the award was received on his behalf by Professor Louis de Vorsey. The citation accompanying the Honor made by the Association of American Geographers, said that Professor Cumming had 'for the past half century searched both little known private collections and great national archives of two continents to reveal the maps and documents needed to elucidate the development of the world's

geographical knowledge of North America.' He has been a Guggenheim Fellow, a Fulbright lecturer, and President of both the South Atlantic Modern Language Association and Historical Society of North Carolina. He is also the author of several works including *The Southeast in Early Maps* which has just gone into its third edition and *Sixteenth Century Mapping of the North Carolina Coast and its relation to the Roanoke Colonies*, due for publication shortly.

The citation adds that Professor Cumming is 'proof of Carl Sauer's dictum that maps speak across the barriers of language and boundaries of academic disciplines.'



# The British Library's Map Catalogue Goes Online

Report by Tony Campbell, BL Map Librarian

In May the British Library's Cartographic Materials File was formally unveiled as the first computerised map catalogue to be made available in Great Britain. Some fifty people, mostly map librarians and from all over Britain, attended a lively demonstration by James Elliot. Accessible online through the BL's BLAISE network, the file contains all material catalogued since 1974. While this means it is a comprehensive record of British publications over the past fourteen years (received by the BL as legal deposit) it may surprise some that almost as many of the items it describes were issued before that date. This is because the Map Library continues to buy selected antiquarian items, while other valuable material is donated.

For those who come to the Map Library - and it is worth repeating that it is open to anyone with a serious enquiry - a public terminal will soon be placed in the Students' Room. Those who are familiar with the fifteen-volume map catalogue of 1967 and the ten-year supplement that followed in 1978 will find the online file more 'user-friendly'. All named individuals including engravers, publishers, mapsellers and so on - are listed, as are modern works about them. Each title has its own entry and a work can even be retrieved when only a single significant word is remembered. Among a number of new facilities offered by the computer file is the ability to search simultaneously for material relating to an area (say West Indies) and to its component parts (Grenada, Kingston etc). It is also possible to make a systematic search for thematic maps, perhaps unearthing, for example, railway maps covering unexpected

## in California

Dr Wallis, our Associate Editor, returned recently from California where she was a Visiting Professor in the Department of Geography at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). This is the report she sent back for TMC readers.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA was founded in Oakland in 1868 and moved to its present Berkeley campus in 1873. Professor Gary S. Dunbar in his pamphlet Geography in the University of California (Berkeley and Los Angeles) 1868-1941 (1981), reports that the first separate Department of Geography in a major university in the United States was created in the University of California in 1898 when the distinguished but aged scientist George Davidson was named Professor of Geography. It is interesting to note in passing that Davidson was a major authority on Sir Francis Drake's California visit, and was one of the anchorage sleuths, to quote Warren L. Hanna in his book Lost Harbor (1979).

UCLA began very differently, as the California Branch State Normal School established in 1881. It became the Southern Branch of the

The bulk of the Map Library's antiquarian holdings, are, of course, described in the printed catalogues. One day, we hope it may be possible to convert those records to machine-readable form. In the meantime, anyone interested in early cartography should certainly consult the new file to find literature on the subject, since it is, in effect, a bibliography of cartography. Updated monthly, the catalogue arranges books (most of which are historical) according to a subject classification that was tailor-made by Map Library staff with the convenience of users in mind.

So, whether your interests are historical or modern, if you do not have BLAISE-LINE access through another library, please try and call in at the British Library Map Library and see the file for yourself. We will be delighted to show it off.

NB. For further information contact BLAISE Information Service, 2 Sheraton Street, London WIV 4BH.

## **Panoramania**

THE FIRST MAJOR exhibition to recall the excitement of the panorama craze – Panoramania, The art and entertainment of the 'all-embracing' view – goes on show in the Barbican Art Gallery, London, from November 3 this year to January 15, 1989.

The exhibition sets out to tell the story of the panorama from the eighteenth century to the present day, tracing the development and the many facets of the panorama phenomenon. It will contain a wealth of material in the form of surviving originals as well as paintings, photographs, panorama fragments and sketches.

Central to the exhibition are two spectacular recreations. A specially commissioned almost full-scale reconstruction of Robert Barker's 'Panorama of London as seen from the Albion Mills' measuring 12 foot by 88 foot and the crow's nest on top of St. Paul's where Thomas Hornor sketched his view of London in 1821, which will be rebuilt in the Gallery to a height of about 12 feet. (See *TMC* p.34, Issue 39).

The exhibits have been selected by Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library, and designed by John Ronavne.

University of California in 1919, and by the 1940s was beginning to challenge Berkeley's preeminent position. Its Geography Department now has the largest faculty of the University of California System. Physically, the centre of the department is the Palm Court, with its towering palms waving their branches almost through our office doors.

I was lecturing on Geographical Discovery and Exploration, a course created by Professors Norman J.W. Thrower and Dunbar. I also conducted a weekly seminar on the theme of cartographical innovations. For this I have recruited experts such as Professors Thrower and Robert McMaster of this Faculty, and Carlos Hagen, librarian of the Henry J. Bruman Map Library of UCLA. Professor Emeritus Bruman established in 1980, in support of the library, the Henry J. Bruman Education Foundation; and the Map Library, now ranking as the largest academic map library in the country, was renamed in his honour in 1987.

The Seminar rounded off its proceedings with a visit to the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, whose cartographic holdings were the subject of the first in the series on Treasure House Libraries in the U.S.A. (N.Thrower, The Map Collector, 14, 1981). Perhaps I might also mention that the textbook we have recommended for the Seminar is Cartographical Innovations, edited by Professor Arthur H. Robinson and myself, published in 1987 by Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd.

This present visit comes in the years heralding the arrival of Columbus in the New World. Professor Thrower and I were involved in organizing a Symposium Columbus and the Caribbean, presented by the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies and the UCLA Quincentenary Programs, under Professor Fredi Chiappelli as Director. Another event on campus was the annual meeting of the California Map Society. This was held in the University Research Library's Special Collections which arranged a display of rare early maps and documents. The event brought many new and old friends together from northern and southern California

My professional visits off campus included one to the California State University at Fullerton, where I had the pleasure of meeting again Roy V. Boswell, who is 94 in May of this year. The Roy V. Boswell Collection for the History of Cartography was officially established at Fullerton on October 25, 1987 and renamed in his honour. The current exhibition of maps from the Boswell Collection is entitled 'Worlds that Never Were: Fantasy and Imagination in Cartography.'

My most far-flung excursion was a visit to Davidson, North Carolina, to see Professor William P. Cumming (recently honoured, see news pages of this issue of *TMC*.) and Mrs. Cumming, and many old friends at Davidson College. Readers of *TMC* will be interested to know that the W.P. Cumming Map Collection has been donated to Davidson College and forms a fine addition to the Special Collections of the E.H. Little Library.

Back to California: as a final word I would mention the high regard in which *TMC* is held. Its services to collectors and lovers of early maps and to historians of cartography are universally acclaimed.



## History and cartography conference in Maine

A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY conference on the history and cartography of Maine and the Northeast in the age of exploration and settlement, 1500 to 1700, is being held from December 2-3 this year. Its aims, in the context of the approaching Columbian anniversary, are to draw public and scholarly attention to the northern chapters of the New World story. The conference will be organised around themes central to the period; the acts and motivations of the European explorers; the encounter between Native American and European cultures; and the nature and use of early maps; their role as cultural texts as well as descriptive records.

Participants will include David Buisseret, Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Chicago, Illinois, on the Dieppe school and the sixteenth century charting of the Americas; David Woodward, Professor of Geography and Project Director of the History of Cartography project, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, on the canon of Norumbega maps; J.B. Harley, Professor of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on New England cartography and the Native Americans and James Welu, Director of Worcester Art Museum, Worcester, Massachusetts, on Dutch cartouches.

In association with the conference, the Portland Museum of Art will hold a major exhibition of rare sixteenth and seventeenth century maps, atlases and globes drawn primarily from the L.M.C Smith Collection (recently donated to the University of Southern Maine) as well as other public and private holdings. Susan Danforth, curator of the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, Rhode Island, will curate the exhibition which is expected to travel to the Hudson Ethnographic Museum in Orono in 1989. On Friday. December 2, there will be a late-afternoon tour of the exhibition and David B. Quinn, Emeritus Professor of Modern History, University of Liverpool, England, will speak on the early cartographic explorations of Maine down to

Further information is available from the Maine Humanities Council, Box 7202, Portland, Maine 04112, USA.

## Could the Vinland map be authentic after all?

Report by Valerie G. Scott

THE FAMOUS (infamous?) Vinland map, purporting to show that the Vikings charted North America long before the arrival of Columbus, which was said to have been a fake, could turn out to be genuine after all according to scientists at the University of California.

An article in the Journal of Analytical Chemistry by scientists at the Davis campus of the University has east grave doubts on the report by Dr C. McCrone, a Chicago microscopist and consultant claiming the map to be a fraud. The map now belongs to the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscript Library at Yale University. McCrone removed twenty-nine microscopic particles of vellum and ink from the map and concluded that the ink consisted largely

of titanium dioxide, a white pigment that was not invented until 1917.

The Vinland map is no longer crucial in the debates over Columbus since archaeological discoveries, mostly in northern Canada, have convinced most scholars that the Vikings arrived in America hundreds of years earlier than Columbus. But reputations and scholarly integrity remain at stake.

The following excerpt appeared in a report in *The New York Times*. 'Stung by the challenge to his work. Dr McCrone sent an angry letter to Dr Cahill (Director of the Crocker Nuclear Laboratory at the David Campus) declaring it, "the first shot in a declaration of war." . . . In an interview, Dr McCrone, who has also branded as fraudulent the religious relic known as the Shroud of Turin, said, "There's no question in

my mind that I'm right." He said that those who made the map "did a fantastic job but their work was not perfect."

"The ink that has pecled away from the map does not perfectly match the yellowish stains underneath it." he said. "The clincher is the presence of titanium in those stains on the parchment. I'm at a loss to explain the thousandfold difference between Cahil's results and ours. I would like to think that it results from an honest error on his part." At Davis, Dr Cahill asserted with equal assurance that Dr McCrone's result was mistaken. "Obviously." Dr Cahill said, "we don't claim that the Vinland map is authentic. All we can say is that McCrone's challenge to its authenticity, based on the finding of titanium in the ink, is completely mistaken."

Dr Cahill, Dr Crone and other parties to the Vinland Map debate agree in one respect: it is relatively easy to prove a fraudulent work as a fraud but it is often virtually impossible to prove authenticity. Proving anything at all about the Vinland map has been especially difficult because of the clouded circumstances under which the map came to light. It was first brought to the attention of scholars in 1957 by a book dealer in Connecticut, Laurance C. Witten, who has never disclosed where he got it, although rumours hinted that he had acquired the map from a Spanish nobleman for a very large sum. In 1960 the map was presented to Yale University as an anonymous gift, thought by many antiquarians to have come from the philanthropist Paul D. Mellon.

Thomas E. Marston, curator of Medieval and Renaissance Literature at Yale, and two colleagues from the British Museum, R. A. Skelton (now deceased) and George D. Painter, subsequently judged as genuine the map and an associated document "The Tartar Relation" which is an account of a trip to the Mongol Empire by the thirteenth century missionary John de Plano Carpini. Both documents were believed to have been bound together with a fifteenth century book by Vincent of Beauvais, "Speculum Historiale".

The most striking feature of the map was a large island in the Atlantic Ocean approximating the position of Newfoundland. Since the documents were published fifty years before the 1492 voyage of Columbus, some scholars concluded that the map must have been drawn by an unknown European mapmaker from records or oral traditions left by Viking explorers. Yale's stand on the map remains unchanged and they are not commenting on the Cahill report at present. Could this be one mystery which will never be solved satisfactorily?

In David Woodward's (University of Wisconsin, Madison) article 'The analysis of paper and ink in early maps' which appears in a recently-published book, Essays in paper Analysis, he says that unlike the analysis of paper, the analysis of printing ink on maps provides information about the circumstances of the impression and printing rather than of the papermaking. Yet if the history of paper is an obscure area of study, the study of printing ink as a historical source of evidence is far more arcane, largely because the methods of analysing it have not been available until very recently. One reason given for the delay in study of the Vinland map inks in the late 1960s, for example. was that improvements in microspectroscopy had to be awaited before the analysis could be completed. The more recent PIXE or XRF techniques, however, promise to revolutionise

NB: TMC readers might like to refer also to a cartographic/geographic article that considers the Vinland map as authentic: 'The Vinland map: hoax or history' in The Beaver, April-May 1987, pp 37-44,

## All the King's Men

THE EXHIBITION 'All the King's Men: Personalities and Power in the Revolution of 1688' was officially opened by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Orange in July. It marks the tercentenary of the Revolution and includes a number of unusual maps. It has been staged by Frances Harris and Peter Barber at the British Library in Great Russell Street, London, and will be open until November 13 this year.

The focal point of the exhibition is a large-scale recreation of the map of Europe as it was in the autumn of 1688, surrounded by giant images of key events. In the adjacent display cabinets are documents depicting the splendour of the Sun King's court at Versailles, the seamy side of the early apprenticeship of William of Orange, James II's traumatic adolescence and, for the first time on public display, the infamous Secret Treaty of Dover which has just been acquired by the British Library.

Other map exhibits include a series of contemporary maps showing the routes and quarters of William's invasion force. Among the

A portrait of William, Prince of Orange, 1670s, from the exhibition "All the King's Men" at the British Library.



glittering display of gold and silver medals, watercolours, drawings, maps, miniature portraits and prints, is a pencilled note scribbled whilst on horseback relating to the event which William might well have regarded as the most important consequence of his successful invasion—the victory over the French at Blenheim, which marked England's emergence as a major power in modern Europe.

The display is in the King's Library which is open Monday – Saturday 10am–5pm and Sunday 2.30–6pm.

William of Orange lands in Tor Bay, November 1688. From a contemporary Dutch print. On display at the British Library.



## Around and About

\*Rural Images: the Estate Plan in the Old and New Worlds' is the subject of the ninth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography to be held at the Newberry Library, Chicago, on November 10-12. An international team of lecturers will be on hand.

**Bernard V. Gutsell**, founder and editor of *Cartographica*, has been awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws at York University, Ontario.

'Measuring a vision: the mapping of Chicago's waterways' is an exhibition which opened at the Illinois State Museum Lockport Gallery, on May 22 and ended in August. The show was sponsored by the Illinois State Museum, the Hermon Dunlap Smith Centre for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, Lewis University, and the Chicago Maritime Society. A catalogue is available from :200 West 8th Street, Lockport, Illinois 60441.

The Thirteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography is to be held in Amsterdam from June 26 to July 1 next year. Papers under the headings, 1 Cartography: between art and science? 2 Innovations in maritime cartography between 1550 and 1800, 3 knowledge and market mechanism as impulses for map publishing, 4 Developments in thematic cartography in the nineteenth century 5 Cartography as an element in colonial administration since 1750, are invited for submission to: Secretary to XIII I.C.H.C. Marc Hameleers, Faculty of Geographical Sciences, University of Utrecht, P.O. Box 80115, 3508 TC Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Hungary will host the 1989 International Cartographic Conference in Budapest. The programme includes a wide variety of topics appertaining to modern mapping. Only the poster session appears to include a section for the history of cartography but details are obtainable from: Secretary, Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, H-1373, Budapest, P.O. Box 546, Hungary. Dates are August 17-24.

A limited edition of a facsimile map of Australia has been published by the Australian Map Circle with the permission of the National Library of Australia. It is a full colour reproduction of an c.1851 map by James Wyld originally published in London by order of the Admiralty from nautical surveys and other authentic documents of the time. The edition is limited to 250 copies, price Aust \$50 which includes surface posting and packing. Available from: The Australian Map Circle, P.O. Box E133, Queen Victoria Terrace, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.

The British Cartographic Society celebrates the 25th anniversary of its founding this month. The Society was started at an informal meeting of cartographers and within a month 111 members were recorded. Membership is now in excess of 1,000. The BCS Anniversary Symposium is to be held in the Department of Geography. University of Nottingham, from September 16-18.

Alan Godfrey Maps have produced another facsimile as part of their rapidly expanding series of reprints from early originals at a scale of 15 inches to the mile. This one is of York and Clifton and includes historical notes by the publisher, Alan Godfrey, and extracts from a contemporary street directory listing names and occupations of householders. Price £1.20 from bookshops.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries is due to take place at the James Ford Bell Library of the University of Minnesota, from October 13-15. The Society's journal, Terrae Incognitae, is due out later this year. There is a need for back issues of this journal as the Society have not been able to obtain them from their publishers, and anyone with spare copies is asked to write to the editor. David Buisseret at the Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, Illinois 60610.

**Dr Helen Wallis,** Associate Editor of *TMC*, received an Honorary degree at Portsmouth Polytechnic on July 22. She is also to be awarded a medal from the British Cartographic Society at their Annual General Meeting in September.

April Carlucci was appointed Assistant Chief of the Map Division, New York Public Library, in May this year. She formerly held positions in the Division as the Tinker Foundation map cataloguer, on a project to acquire and catalogue Latin American materials during the year 1987; and as Map Reference Specialist, was in charge of maintaining the cartographic reference collections in the Division. She comes to this position after some twelve years as a librarian and six years in the field of map librarianship. She has two publications to her credit: A directory of map collections in New Jersey, 1980; and A guide to New Jersey maps in Special Collections and Archives, Rutgers University Libraries, 1986.

Two of this year's Research Fellows at the John Carter Brown Library in Providence, Rhode Island, have an interest in maps. One is Professor Emeritus from Leeds University, Oswald Dilke, who will be doing research on Ptolemy's Geography. He was awarded the Jeannette D.



Black Memorial Fellowship. The other is William Wilkie of Loras College, an Associate Fellow, whos subject is the mapping of the Upper Mississippi 1650-1860. The JCBL houses one of the world's outstanding collections of early and rare Americana, covering the area from Greenland to Patagonia.

The Map House in Beauchamp Place, Knightsbridge, London, held a very attractive exhibition of antique maps in June just prior to the annual map and book fairs. More than £1 million of world maps and charts were on display with the centrepiece being a portolan chart made by Giulio de Cesare Petrueci of Sienna completed on May 29, 1570 in Pisa. Also of interest was a set of five wall charts by Abbé Jean Baptiste Louis Clouet showing the world and four continents. These had been printed on five sheets and mounted on canvas with wooden rollers. The portolan has been valued at £500,000 and the Map House claim 'may have been used by Francis Drake.'

The John Rylands University Library of Manchester, held an exhibition 'All About Maps' between May 2 and July 1. A second exhibition covering the full range of maps encountered in the course of a project to increase public awareness and use of maps, is to be held in the Library's Deansgate Building from October 3 to December 21. (Mondays-Fridays 10.00-17.30 Saturdays 10.00-12.30).

A limited number of short-term fellowships are available for research in the American Geographical Society Collection of rare atlases, maps, books, pamphlets and periodicals. The AGS Collection came to the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee in 1978 and is a major resource for scholars interested in European and North American cartography from the fifteenth century onwards. An application form should be requested from J.B. Harley, Director, Office for Map History, Golda Meir Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 399, Milwaukee. Wisconsin 53201, USA.

## Stolen identity

A thief who posed as Peter H. Meurer, editor of the journal *Speculum Orbis* and well-known West German map historian, stole prints and maps from several German libraries recently. The imposter was eventually apprehended by the staff of the Hessische Landesbibliothek at Darmstadt who knew the real Peter Meurer.

## Posters invited

The twenty-eighth International Geological Congress in Washington, D.C. from July 9-19, 1989, will include a poster session on 'The History of Geological Mapping.' Anyone doing research on this subject is encouraged to volunteer a contribution to the poster session. The submission deadline for abstracts is October 1,

1988. General information about the congress may be obtained by writing for the 28th IGC Second Circular to: 28th International Geological Congress, P.O. Box 727, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101-0727, USA. A request for details of the poster session should be sent to one of the session organisers: Dr Kenneth L. Taylor, Dept. of History of Science, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, USA: Professor Gordon L. Herries Davies, 5088 Arts Building, Trinity College, Dublin 2, Ireland; or Dr Karen S. Cook, Map Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, England.



## Balloon art for sale

Specialist sales certainly enliven the auction scene and bring some unusual items to light. On June 18 Sotheby's held their first sale of ballooning and aeronautical works of art and among the painted, modelled and bejewelled artefacts was a German linen hot air balloon, c.1840, decorated with a printed and hand-coloured world map. It went to The Soukoup-Thomas Balloon Fleet, Springtown, Pennsylvania, for £2200.

## Armada Maps on display at Hatfield House

THIS YEAR MARKS the 400th anniversary of the defeat of the Spanish Armada (see *TMC* 42, 'Armada Maps of Plymouth, 'p. 2). Celebrations are being held throughout the country. Many of the papers of Lord Burghley, one of the organisers of the English victory, are preserved at Hatfield House in Hertfordshire, the home of the Marquess of Salisbury.

Some are displayed in the house itself and others form part of the Armada exhibition being staged at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and then later at the Ulster Museum

The Armada exhibits at Hatfield House – now open to the public daily (except non-Bank Holiday Mondays) until October 9 – include Lord Burghley's copy of Queen Elizabeth 1's reply to King James VI of Scotland's offer to help in resisting the Armada, a map of the defences of the east coast, including beacons near Yarmouth and Lowestoft, 1588, and a letter signed by Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkyns, two of the principal commanders in

the action against the Armada. The map is one of several hurriedly made for Lord Burghley in the summer of 1588 that show the defences and possible landing places on the east coast. A chain of coastal and inland beacons was used to warn the country of the approach of the Great Armada – four beacons are marked on the map.

Maps and documents being lent by the Marquess of Salisbury to the Armada Exhibition at Greenwich include a drawing of the Escorial under construction c1575; a map of Great Yarmouth and the surrounding area, 1588; a map of coastal defences at Weybourne, Norfolk, 1588; Plan of Flushing, 1585; Map of Ostend, 1590, showing the intended route of Parma's invasion barges; chart of the Medway and the mouth of the Thames, showing the fleet at Chatham, c. 1580; manuscript pilot book of the European coastline, with sailing directions to Lisbon, 1579; depositions (in French) of two Dutch sailors who served in the Spanish Armada, 1588; a letter from Sir William Winter to the Lord Admiral concerning methods for preventing the decay of the Queen's ships, 1578; and a list of 123 English ships which served against the Armada and received pay from the Queen, 1588.

Details of opening times and charges at Hatfield House can be obtained from The Curator, Tel: 07072 62823/65159.

## Malcolm Young receives award

Winner of the International Map Collectors' Society Tooley award for 1988 was Malcolm Young, now International Chairman of the Society, but previously sole Chairman since its founding. He was presented with the silver plate by the President, Dr Helen Wallis, at the Society's annual dinner in June.

The dinner was held in Imperial College, London, and was well attended by members of the society from all over the world. The guest of honour was H.A.G. Lewis who was a founder member of the British Cartographic Society in 1963 and is a well known broadcaster. He said that he felt the British did not value their map collections enough, nor did they value the fact that England is such a well-mapped country.

Amongst the guests were the hosts for this year's international symposium to be held in Yugoslavia shortly. Professor D. Novak from the Historical Museum of Croatia, Jasna Tomicić and Ankica Pandzić. They had brought with them books as gifts for those taking part in the symposium from September 30-October 3.



Lesley Rogers manning the stand for Paul Orssich, rare book and map dealer, of Windsor, Berkshire. Dealers from several countries gathered at the Forum Hotel, London, for the annual map fair organised by IMCOS.



Malcolm Young, now International Chairman of IMCOS, is pictured receiving the IMCOS/Tooley award at the Society's annual dinner. Making the presentation was Dr Helen Wallis, the President.



The organisers of the International Symposium of IMCOS to be held in Yugoslavia this September.



Rodney Shirley, author of *Mapping of the World* and well known collector, staged an exhibition of title pages many of which came from his own collection, during the map fair.



Eva Wajntraub, Secretary of the Israeli Map Collectors Society, was a popular figure at the fair.

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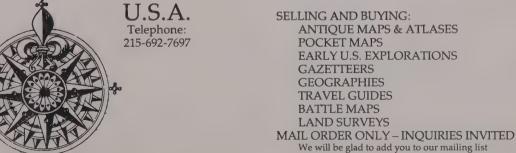
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THE MAPPING OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST. Edited by Dennis Reinhartz and Charles Colley. (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1987). xv, 83pp., 7 colour plates, 24 ills. Price \$24.50. (Available from Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, Texas 77843) ISBN 0-89096-237-5.

Recently three collections of essays focusing on the eartographic history of the American West have appeared. Surprisingly, little common ground is covered in these publications. Like its predecessors, Exploration and Mapping of the American West (Chicago, 1986) and Mapping the North American Plains (Norman, Oklahoma, 1987), the present volume is broad in scope and touches upon divergent aspects of this revitalized topic.

The contributions to The Mapping of the American Southwest were originally brought together at a symposium of the same name hosted by the Unversity of Texas at Arlington. Only four papers were chosen for publication. the first being David Buisseret's classification of Spanish and French maps of the Gulf of Mexico. Buisseret reviews the earliest mapping of the region and proposes five sequential cartographic phases. Representative examples are identified on the basis of accuracy and common geographical attributes as determined by comparison with a modern base map. While somewhat resembling Jean Delanglez's research on Gulf coast map matrices published some forty years ago, Buisseret's cartographic analysis sets forth a useful framework for future scholarship.

The prolific Herman Moll has found a champion in Dennis Reinhartz, who considers his maps of the Southwest to typify eighteenth century European conceptions of the region. Reinhartz praises Molf's distinctive cartographic style and informative, if biased, map notations; seemingly his two greatest virtues. Moll's maps are grouped and described with attention to nomenclature and descriptive text, and his errors are blamed on contemporary cartographic sources. One concludes that Moll's contributions to the cartography of the region were rather limited, his role being more that of an 'imagemaker,' a notion Reinhartz mentions in passing. A list of Moll's many maps showing the Southwest, consisting of truncated titles, is appended

The process of exploration and mapping, specifically the topographical expeditions of the United States Army in Texas between 1848 and 1850, is the subject of Robert Sydney Martin's essay. His narrative elaborates on that of William Goetzmann (Army Exploration in the American West) by placing greater emphasis on the evolving cartographic portrayal of Texas which emerged from a series of separate missions with differing purposes. Why only one of the survey maps discussed is reproduced, and at such extreme reduction as to render it impressionistic, is perplexing. In fact, with the exception of the colour plates, nearly all of the book's illustrations are unsatisfactory. Most of the halftones lack resolution, and printing on a tan background results in a loss of needed contrast. These drab map reproductions detract from the otherwise fine quality printing.

Judith Tyner's discussion of nineteenth century American atlases suggests the role of commercial cartography in creating a popular perception of the Southwest. She offers examples of speculative geographic features on widely disseminated atlas maps as evidence of cartographic influence. Tyner contends that the resulting mental images had an impact on attitudes and policy decisions, but regrettably does not substantiate the claim. However, her essay is a step towards reconstructing the relationship between historical cartography and contempor-

### **BOOK REVIEWS**



ary popular images of place and space.

One criticism of this varied quartet is its lack of focus. The editors would have perhaps done better to publish all the papers of the symposium in a less costly version, or to have selected those papers which addressed a particular issue. For example, if the essays had attempted to define and expand the idea of map and 'imagemaking,' this volume could have made a real contribution to the history of cartography and to our understanding of the maps of the Southwest.

## David Bosse (William L. Clements Library).

MAP LIBRARIANSHIP: AN INTRODUCTION by Mary Lynette Larsguard. Second edition. (Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1987), xxvii, 382pp, illustrations, figures, maps; 25cm. Price £43.50. (Available from Wildwood Distribution Services, Unit 3, Lower Farnham Road, Aldershot, Hants GU1 4DY). ISBN 0-87287-537-7.

Rare maps are not only of scholarly use as historical documents but also are quite often uniquely beautiful objects... Librarians must exercise caution, not only in purchasing such maps, but also in believing what is read about them.' In case some readers of TMC glance at the reviews section and presume that this book will have nothing of interest or relevance to them, this quotation may cause them to think differently. After all, when does a collection become a library? In many cases they are one and the same thing and this manual of guidance on such matters as 'classification', 'cataloging and computer applications' and 'storage, care, and repair' includes information relevant to any present-day collector. It is a revised edition of a work first published in 1978 and is written by a practising (and practical) map librarian who can and does - see the humorous side of the basically serious job of acquiring, recording, conserving, and guiding enquirers in the use ofcartographic materials of any age and format.

The opening quote is taken from the 'Rare Maps' section of Chapter one 'Selection and Acquisition.' The closing sentence of this section relates to facsimiles that are 'worth buying when they are of areas and subjects frequently requested or related to research, when they fill an important and embarrassing gap, when the rarity and price of... purchasing the original [is put] in the same realm as that of... purchasing a yacht...'. These categories of material are followed by discussion of globes, relief models, atlases, remote sensing imagery, supporting materials (monographs, serials, cartographic digital databases, microform, and miscellaneous). The last-named is defined thus: '...as. "whatever else the cartographic materials library gets stuck with", and can range from rock samples to well logs,... powderhorns, fans, and other unlikely objects that have.. a map executed upon them. The librarian should remember that to show surprise upon having one of these strange objects generously donated to the library is a sign of weakness. About the only characteristic ... in common is that they will be difficult to store.

Classification is what everyone does - whether a map collector or not - either consciously or subconsciously all one's life. Map collectors, dealers, and curators use it as a means of identifying and listing their area of interest (by type, geographical area, mapmaker, period, etc.). For arranging collections and/or compiling lists of maps, the author, in Chapter two, describes several major geographical schemes and subdivides them into alphabetic, alphanumeric, and numeric; and non-geographical schemes (e.g. by date, subject, or size). Once a collector or librarian has considered a classification system, listing or cataloguing of some sort is essential. In the words of Ms Larsgaard, 'The uncataloged collection, like the unindexed periodical, is worthless.

The latter part of Chapter three, 'Cataloguing and computer applications' discusses beginnings and advances in both national and international systems. Acronyms, usually signifying a corporate body or system, are to be met with in increasing variety and number in this specialised field, too.

Acronyms are to be met with in increasing number in this field, too. An example given is that put together by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Region 6... which had developed its own Map Indexing System (MIS), the application of which is MISsing, a term that may give the reader some second thoughts as to the wisdom of using it."

For the section on 'Old and Rare Cartographic Materials' the author points to automated cataloguing generated by the Library of Congress in Washington DC and by the guidance provided by Cartographic materials: a manual of interpretation for A[nglo-] A[merican] C[ataloging] R[ules] 2[nd edition]. With automation in national and other major collections necessarily gaining ground – if only a little at first – it may be possible in the not too distant future to ignore another reviewer's question "But when a does a map become old?" To which the cynical response is. By the time it gets cataloged, it probably will qualify."

Chapter four, 'Storage, Care, and Repair' is the only other chapter which need be noted for *TMC* readers. Of interest will be the dietary requirements of some visitors to map collections; 'Silverfish are interested in paper's starch and gelatin content, while cockroaches prefer glue and paste, and termites (not being picky) will cat the entire contents of a map drawer with persistence and gusto. Rodents like the multipurpose aspect of paper, not only eating it but also shredding it for their nests.'

The book ends with an extensive main bibliography on pages 233-293 plus 'Specialized Bibliographies' on pages 313-356, including 'Appendix 2B: monographs concerning pre-1900 cartographic maferials' on pages 325-332. The published date-range of all the cited writings is from

## Quote for the day

'History... is exceedingly difficult to follow without maps... and, it may be whispered, geography untouched by the human element is dull to an extraordinary degree, duller even than mapless history, and that, the Dodo said, was the driest thing that it knew. Sir Charles Close, *The Map of England*, 1932.

1857 to 1987, the language being predominantly English. In citations in the main text, as well as in the various bibliographies, errors of spelling or typography - only occasionally errors of fact disfigure an otherwise fine work. A couple of captions need correcting, but are not crucial. Map Librarianship... is, nevertheless, educational, humorous, and readable. It gives an excellent insight into the working world of a (generally) non-private map collection and, as such, is recommended. Thought may be usefully and constructively provoked here too for most private collections. As one who is still trying to comprehend the probably equally strange (to some map librarians) world of dealers in antiquarian maps, it will hopefully be just as fascinating to collectors of old maps.

## Francis Herbert (Royal Geographical Society Map Room)

TRACKS TO THE PROMISED LAND. THE LAND OF ISRAEL: ANCIENT MAPS. PRINTS AND TRAVELOGUES THROUGH THE CENTURIES. Editor Nachman Ran, Adviser Nafiali Kadmon. (Tel Aviv: Terra Sancta Arts Ltd. 1987) pp.132, 112 colour and 96 black and white illustrations. 250 × 340mm. price £39.95 (Available from Kuperard (London) Ltd., 30 Cliff Road, London NW1 9AG). ISBN 965-260-011-3.

This is a book which is both unusual and sumptuous. It is presented in a gilt-lettered slip case, the binding is impressed in relief, the overall design (by Frederic Gozlan) highly imaginative, the illustrations copious in number (many embossed in gold), and the quality of the

paper and printing exceptional.

Tracks to the Promised Land is unusual in having the text aligned parallel to the centre spine. Thus the reader turns the page in a different way when compared to a normal book, catching (as may have been the intention) the analogy of moving like a traveller in time through the ten historical periods into which the book is divided. As Yitzhak Navon, Israel's Deputy Prime Minister, says in the Preface, the book spreads out before the reader a rich selection of travels to the Land of Israel from the epoch of Abraham the Patriarch up to the modern day realisation of the Zionist dream. Each period and each pilgrimage is impressively presented by accounts of its participants and by maps and illustrations.

Map lovers will not be disappointed by the excellent reproductions of many maps. Apart from those of Jerusalem or the Holy Land itself, these include the Peutinger Table, the Madaba map, the Psalter map, the Ebstorf map, Le Testu's strange quadrifoil world map of 1555, and other world maps by Ortelius, Visscher, Blaeu and Hondius. Nearly all of the maps are shown in full colour, and for variety there are illustrations of atlas frontispieces, plans, views, and excerpts from books of travel. The text is apposite and well-chosen without pretending to be academic in content. Moreover, unlike some recent Israel-based cartographic writing, there is no blatant political polemic. The accounts of travellers and their maps largely speak for themselves.

I cannot recommend this book too highly. It is a 'must' for all those who collect Holy Land maps, for those who have connections (however remote) with the area, and for those who delight in fine books for browsing or display. As a first-time visitor to Israel through the International Map Collectors' Society's Symposium there in 1987, I am delighted to own this book as a lasting souvenir.

Rodney W. Shirley (author of The Mapping of the World.)

EARLY SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS – EUROPE 1400-1800. ANTHONY TURNER. (Philip Wilson Publishers Ltd, 26 Litchfield St., London WC2H 9NJ, for Sothebys Publications, 1987). 320pp, 330 b/w illustrations and 31 plates. 230×305mm. ISBN 0-85667-319-6. £55.

Anthony Turner begins by illuminating the instrumental Dark Ages during which the simple devices of classical times metamorphosed into the sometimes strange and often beautiful instruments which we know from the fifteenth century. The book describes optical and physical apparatus which discovered and explored aspects of the natural world; calculating and measuring devices used by astronomers and mathematicians; and practitioners' working equipment. There is of course no hard dividingline, for telescopes and microscopes came to be applied to a variety of instruments, whilst clocks, rules and simple drawing instruments became part and parcel of the philosophers' basic equipment. The author acknowledges that 'scientific instruments' is anachronistic; at the close of his period the modern concept of science had yet to appear. Some instruments were made for everyday practical use, some for teaching, some as presentation pieces. Items from the latter groups have survived in larger proportion, and this has tended to distort our view of the craft.

Turner has drawn evidence from across Europe to show how the instrument-making trade arose and he follows its fortunes through the later period when inventors, users and owners dominate the scene. The main text is followed by sections contrasting two famous collections: those of the Earl of Orrery (d. 1731) and of Horace-Bénédict de Saussure (d. 1799), and a final note on the collecting of scientific instruments.

Illustrations occupy more than half the page space, leaving the author to race through his four centuries at a somewhat breathless pace. By adopting a condensed yet lucid style and giving ample references, he has avoided banality, parochialism and generalisation, and the book is a pleasure to read. References are mostly to published works, leaving the curious reader an easy path along his own lines of interest. The photographs include many from private collections: welcome because they are not normally seen, but with the disadvantage that they lack the known provenance of instruments from old royal or university collections. A full contents list directs readers to specific topics, and there is also a name and subject Index.

For anyone with an interest in the professions or sciences of this period, this book will surely be the main source of reference and pleasure for a long time to come.

Anita McConnell (Royal Institution Centre for the History of Science and Technology, London).

### **Publications Received**

ON THE ORIGIN OF PORTOLAN CHARTS. THE HERMON DUNLAP SMITH CENTER FOR THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY OCCASIONAL PUBLICATION No. 2 by Jonathan Lanman, 1987 (available from The Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, USA). 56pp. with ills, diagrams and tables. ISBN 0-911-028-37-4.

Dr Lanman proffers a solution as to how the portolan chart came into being. He suggests that the charts could be drawn from the sailing directions listed in portolani and provides evidence by creating such charts from the figures given in two early portolani. By plotting distances and compass bearings, and allowing for magnetic variation, he discovers a satisfactory accuracy for the two charts he examines in detail - the Carte Pisane and a chart of 1559 by Matteo Prunes. He found that long-distance measurements proved more accurate and this agreed with the main purpose of both charts and portolani as aids for open-sea sailing. The conclusions drawn from the mathematical bases of his work, are helpfully summarized in the final two chapters.

JACQUES CARTIER EXPLORER AND NAVIGATOR. CARTIER BRÉBEUF NATIO-NAL HISTORIC PARK SERIES, BOOKLET No 1 by Réal Boissonnault, 1987 (available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada

One of the beautiful colour plates from *Tracks to the Promised Land* reviewed here by Rodney Shirley.



## Cartographical Curiosities 35



Unlike the map-fans we have published in the past (Cartographical Curiosities Issues 23 and 33), this may be classified as a charttan. It is 11×5 sin (28×14cm), made of French ivory (an early celluloid that simulated ivory), and has the reverse blank. The fan is annotated entirely in German. It is stamped 'India trip' (translation) on one side, and 'Cleveland' on the other (see detail of fan folded) with the crest of the Hamburg Amerika steamship line. It was given to passengers with the compliments of this German company and appears to have been hand-coloured.

A solid line is used, presumably to portray the ship's course. Beginning with Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean as the ship approached the eastern hemisphere, its course continues across the

Mediterranean, Red, and Arabian seas as far as Sri Lanka, and then back again using another solid line. A dashed line, probably portraying the inland excursions taken by the passengers into Spain, Egypt, India, and Sri Lanka, can also be seen.

(By courtesy of Professor Jeff Gordon, Bowling Green State University, Ohio, USA)

K1A OS9). 74 pp., numerous ills, many in colour. ISBN 0-660-12159-X. Price Canada \$4.95, elsewhere \$5.95.

Primarily an educational handbook, the booklet summarizes Cartier's life and travels, describes contemporary methods of navigation and what conditions would have been like on board ship. There is only a general bibliography and no index but the book is clearly laid out and would be a good introduction to the history of sixteenth century exploration. It is published in both English and French.

LE DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG À LA FIN DE L'ANCIEN REGIME. ATLAS DE GÉOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE. FASISCULE V TERRES FRANCHES WALLONES by Marcel Watelet and Pierre Cambier, 1987 (available from Centre Belge d'Histoire Rurale, Place Blaise

Pascal 1, B-1348 Louvain-La-Neige, Belgium). 144 pp., with index maps and tables.

This volume records information gathered by censuses and surveys of the Franches Wallonnes during the second half of the eighteenth century. Original documents and maps held in various archives are listed and each district described in detail as defined by the surveys. There are extensive footnotes with a large amount of additional statistics given in tabular form.

ISRAEL MAP COLLECTORS SOCIETY JOURNAL No. 4 MARCH 88 edited by E. Handler-Wajntraub (available from the Society at 4, Brenner Str., Jerusalem, Israel 92103). 36pp., ills. Annual membership of the Society IS25, overseas \$25.

Following a report on the Map Collectors Symposium held in Israel are articles on Hebrew maps of the Holy Land by G. and E. Wajntraub, Ophir by Oscar Norwich, nineteenth century Jerusalem by Yehoshua Ben-Arieh and a set of stamps commemorating the nineteenth century exploration of the Holy Land by Rechavan Zeevy.

FONTI CARTOGRAPHICHE NELL' ARCHI-VIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI compiled by M.A. Martullo Arpago, L. Castaldo Manfredonia and V. Valerio, 1987 (available from Archivio di Statio di Napoli, Napoli, Italy). 165 pp., many ills (13 in colour).

A selection of manuscript maps from the Naples Archive was exhibited there from July to October 1987, inspired by a conference on cartographic and historical sources held in Naples early in July. The catalogue lists the 131 exhibits of surveys, civil engineering plans, fortifications and buildings, which date mainly from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The wide range of subjects reflects the many provenances (nearly fifty are included) of the collections now in the Archives. They represent the tip of an historical iceberg. Notes on each source - whether private, church or state - introduce each group of exhibits, summarising the background of the separate collections, the cataloguing and the large amount of further material available.

THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH VILLAGE by Brian K. Roberts, 1987 (available from Longman Group UK Limited, Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, England). xii+237 pp., many maps, diagrams and illustrations. ISBN 0-582-30143-2. Price £10.95.

A detailed study of the reasons for the growth and pattern of various types of village, taking into account geographical, economic and social aspects. Examples are taken from all over the country and clear comparative drawings and maps complement the text. There is also an extensive bibliography.

### Catalogues Received

LOUIS ANDREATTA, 803 27th Street, Union City, NJ 07087, USA. Tel: (201) 863 9115. Catalogue No. 87-1 Americana. 16pp., 138 entries, 4 ills. Mainly maps.

ANGEL ANTIQUES, The Old House, 35 High Street, Burcott, Near Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire LU7 0JS, England. Tel; (0296) 688424. Catalogue December 1987. 7ff. Largely English county maps.

ANTIQUE MAPS AND PRINTS, 30 St Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2DL, England. Tel: (0780) 52330. Catalogue code-named *Maple*. 75pp. listing mainly maps and views of Great Britain, but has other parts of the world.

DAVID ARCHER, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys ST16 4PD, Wales. Tel: 068688 382. Catalogue 7 Ordnance Survey and Transport Maps. 26pp. All parts of the British Isles. – Catalogue 8 Ordnance Survey and Transport Maps. 22pp. All parts of the British Isles.

RICHARD ARKWAY Inc., 538 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022, USA. Tel: (800) 453 0045 or (212) 751-8135. Catalogue XXXI Antique Maps & Atlases. 36pp., 140 main entries, many ills. Largely maps of America, but also the world, Holy Land and other areas, including a MS map of Malta.

- Catalogue XXXII Voyages, Travel, Navigation, Americana. 23pp, 84 entries with notes. A book catalogue with several atlases.

A. J. COOMBES, 24 Horsham Road, Dorking, Surrey RH4 2JA, England. Tel: (0306) 880736. Catalogue 98 Ordnance Survey Maps 1809-1979. 210pp., 9721 entries. Includes several books.

MRS D. M. GREEN. Antique Maps. 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LX, England. Tel: (0932) 241105. Map List No. 19 Cheshire, Shropshire and North Wales. 9pp.

HELEN R. KAHN, Antiquarian Books, P.O. Box 323. Victoria Stn. Montreal. Que., Canada H3Z 2V8. Tel: (514) 844 5344. *The Americas – before 1800. Catalogue 25. 1988.* 52pp., 109 entries with notes. 7 ills. Includes some rare works.

STUDIO BIBLIOGRAFICO KAIRÒS, via Baldinucci 6, 20158 Milano, Italy. Tel: (02) 60 30 66. Catalogo Librario Crizia. 64pp., 823 entries, ills. Includes maps and views, mostly of Italy.

Catalogo Librario Prodico. 48pp., 928 entries,
 2 ills. Includes maps and views of various parts of the world.

D. & E. LAKE Ltd., 239 King Street East, Toronto, Canada M5A 1J9, Tel: (416) 863 9930. Cartography No. 7 Selection of Antique Maps. 226pp., 226 entries with notes, 16 ills. Most parts of the world. Includes books and atlases.

LOMBARD, Antiquarian Maps & Prints, Post Office Box 281, Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107. USA. Tel: (207) 799 1889. Spring 1988 Antique Navigational Charts. 13pp. 174 entries. 4 ills. North American material.

J. T. MONCKTON Ltd, 730 North Franklin Street, Chicago. Illinois 60610, USA. Tel: (312) 266 1171. Catalog Three A Selection of 43 Rare Books. 23pp.. 44 entries with notes. Largely books on the exploration of America with some important atlases. including Bertius' Tabularum Geographicarum (1616) which was owned by Sanson and Robert de Vaugondy.

P. J. MORRIS. Antique Maps, 11 The Orchard. Marston Green, West Midlands B37 7DH. England. Tel: (021) 779 3718. Catalogue number: 5. 6pp., 178 entries, 20 ills. Mainly English countries, but with other parts of the world. including Australia and the Holy Land.

KENNETH NEBENZAHL Inc.. 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Illinois 60601, USA. Tel: 312 641-2711. *Bulletin 19 1988. A Selection from our Stock.* 8pp., 55 entries with notes, 5 ills. Mainly a book catalogue with some cartographic items.

- The Compass No. 50, Important Japanese Maps, 1988. 4pp., 18 entries with notes, 4 ills.

CARTOGRAPHICA NEERLANDICA. Lester Pearsonweg 6, 3731 CD de Bilt. The Netherlands. Tel: 030-762396. Stocklist update May 23, 1988. 2 ff. listing Ortelius maps.

PAUL ORSSICH. Poplars Farm, Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire SL4 4TL, England, Tel: 0344 88 42 69. *Catalogo 9*. 64pp., 231 entries with notes in Spanish. 9 ills. Books relating to Spain with some cartographic items.

POSTAPRINT, Taidswood House, Iver Heath, Bucks SL0 0PQ, England, Tel: (0895) 833720. March and April 1988. Three 1 f. listings – Egypt, Africa, Israel.

DRS ROBERT PUTMAN. SPECULUM ORBIS TERRARUM. Antique Maps & Prints. P.O. Box 70084. 1007 KB Amsterdam. The Netherlands. Tel: (020) 644795. Catalogue Sagitarius. 30pp., 251 entries, 17 ills. Maps of most parts of the world.

BERNARD QUARITCH Ltd, 5-8 Lower John Street, Golden Square, London W1R 4AU, England, Tel: 734 2983. Catalogue 1085, 1988. The Far East, The Pacific and Australia, The Americas. 48pp., 58 entries with full notes, 2 ills. Largely books on voyages.

C. E. RAPPAPORT, via Sistina 23, 00187 Roma, Italy. Tel: (06) 48 38 26. Catalogo 177. 67pp., 268 entries. Book catalogue including travel books.



PATRICK ET ÉLIZABETH SOURGET. 28 rue du Docteur-Maunoury, 2800 Chartres. France. Tel: (16) 37 35 49 54. Maunscrits et Livres Précieux de le Renaissance au Cubisme. Catalogue 5. 498pp., ills (many in colour). Includes Waghenaer, Du Halde's Chine and other travel books.

THOMAS SUAREZ, Rare books and maps. 2575 Palisade Avenue, Suite 2G, Riverdale, New York City, NY 10463, USA. Tel: (212) 601 6517. Catalogue February 1988: A Selection of Fine Maps and Prints Relating to America. 4pp., 35 entries, 8 ills.

WATERLOO FINE ARTS Ltd. 40 Bloomsbury Way. London WC1, England. Tel: 405 9662 or churs from Robert Dudley's "Dell Arcano del Mare"]. 30pp., 28 ills. Mainly of the Americas.

- Selection of Charles E. Goad Fire Insurance Plans. 12pp. 14 ills. Towns in Central America and the West Indies. Ottawa-Hull and Newcastle, New Brunswick.

- Spring and Summer 1988, 48pp., 139 entries with full notes. Atlases and maps of all parts of the world, some scarce.

### Where did Drake land?

I look forward to seeing a Drake article in *TMC* and wonder if the correct landing spot will be noted.

I am unable to find any detailed charts of Bodega Harbour prior to 1860. There must exist older manuscript charts but I have not been able to find anything showing any significant details from the time of the Hondius Broadside inset up until 1860 which might show how the harbour has changed during that time. I would very much like to get copies of any detailed maps or charts of Bodega Harbour prior to 1860, or written descriptions from ships' logs. I have not yet checked Bodega's log. Surely the 1800s ships' captains sailing the northern California coast must have had fairly good knowledge of the harbour?

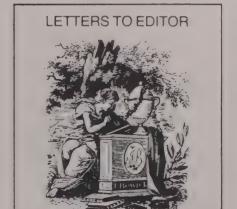
Do you know of any serious Drake scholar who might like to take a guided tour of Drake's landing spot in California? Preferably, a sailor/geologist/astronomer/anthropologist/historian/sixteenth century navigation expert/navigator/engineer/sceptic/map nut.

Zachary H. Calhoun

Los Altos

California

NB. For those interested in this subject look out for an article we are publishing in a future issue of *TMC*. Ed.



## Is there anyone out there?

I should like to take this opportunity to say how much I enjoy reading your publication. My area of collecting interest is mainly maps and charts of the Channel Islands and I would be pleased to hear from others interested in the same thing. I recently bought in auction a wall map of South America (c.1710) which contains all sorts of fascinating comments. One for example, near a group of islands in the Pacific, says 'The Spanish says there is no such islands!' There is also a large inset view of 'Potosi' and a description of many silver mines in the area.

Paul Dwyer 23 Clos de Noirmont St Brelade Jersey

## My most underrated map

Although I am very interested in antique maps. I certainly would not want to use one when I go on vacation. Some antique maps even show my home state of California as an island! Think how disappointing it would be to expect a beach, and instead find a desert.

Therefore, in my opinion, the most underrated map has to be the common, everyday road map. It has everything on it, highways, cities, street names, parks, airports etc. In fact, it has everything but the directions needed to fold it back up properly. Usually it ends up in a compartment somewhere, crushed into a ball, or into something resembling a beginner's attempt at original.

When I want to appreciate beauty and history,



I look at antique maps. When I want to go somewhere, I look at a road map.

Robert E. Jones.

705 Marylyn Circle

Petaluma, California

Don't forget to send us your nomination for 'My most underrated map'. Not more than 250 words please. Ed.

## Profitable American contacts

The international circulation of *TMC* and the widespread of its news are evident from items of interest from abroad – especially America.

interest from abroad – especially America.

Because I have associations with North America, two items (on pages 42 and 43) of the Spring issue of the magazine especially interested me and, remembering the scriptural injunction to 'cast thy bread upon the waters; was inspired to write to the person mentioned in each news item.

The announcement of the 'Vancouver Conference on Exploration' to be held in 1992 has a special significance for me as a native of Huddersfield because it was three men from this town who, in 1862, staked a claim to 550 acres of land which is now the very heart of Canada's fourth largest city, Vancouver. These three men are officially recognised and recorded as the first settlers of what became the present Vancouver.

The stories of the trials and labours of the



The 'business heart' (all the skyscrapers) of today's Vancouver is built on the 550 acres claim of John Morton in 1862. The land for which Morton paid 4s 2d an acre is now valued at \$1 million an acre.

three pioneers and the eventual close involvement of Huddersfield businessmen in the early development of Vancouver, have long interested me. So I wrote to the Director of the forthcoming conference in the hope that he could add something authoritative to what has, until now, been somewhat anecdotal.

I 'struck gold' – a very rich seam indeed. The Director passed my enquiry to a map enthusiast, Bruce Macdonald, who is busy with the production of an Atlas-History of Vancouver. He could not have been more helpful and generous in the supply of information about the first settlers from Huddersfield. What he did not know was that in an office in Huddersfield hangs a large-scale detailed map of Vancouver which dates to about 1900. This was used to show to the directors of the Huddersfield company which was developing Vancouver, how their business progressed. I hope to repay my correspondent's generosity by obtaining a copy of this map for reproduction in his book of maps.

My letter to Richard Stephenson – whose appointment as 'Specialist in American Cartographic History' at the Library of Congress in Washington appears on p.43. – was inspired by nothing more than a shared surname. It was a true shot in the dark. Our name is not very common and as I have letters from forebears who emigrated to the USA in the 1840s, I thought it just possible that there might be a family connection, however remote.

Richard Stephenson replied at length. He is very interested in exploring any possible connection and he knows that his family originated from this West Riding district – within ten miles of mine – and that they settled in the USA quite close to the place from which my forebears wrote the letters to my Huddersfield relatives.

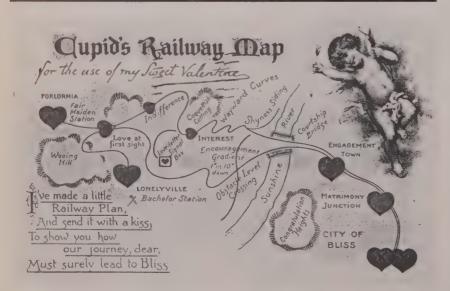
We have not yet established that we are actually related – but we are working at it. Perhaps further exchange of information will show that our relationship is closer than our shared enthusiasm for old maps. But whether or not it does, my shot in the dark – thanks to *TMC* – has resulted in an interesting and rewarding exchange of information.

Clifford Stephenson Huddersfield

## Cupid's dart again

A week after sending you the postcard of Betrothal Bay (see *TMC* 43, p.54) I found the above card. It is sufficiently different from the others so that I cannot consider it an imitation, but quite interesting in its own right. It is nicely designed and printed, multicoloured (hearts are deep red), and clearly intended as a Valentine card. This swain has written his lady both on the front and back. Postmark is February 14, 1911, in St Paul Minn. From the verso we have the publishers identified as: Ernest Nister, London and E.P. Dutton & Co., New York. Between these names is No. 1881, and 'Printed in Bavaria.'

Siegfried Feller, Pelham, Massachusetts.



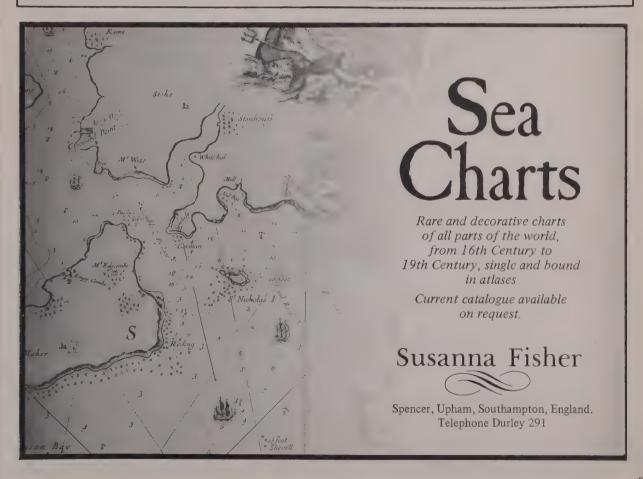
# Reiss & Auvermann

ZUM TALBLICK 2 • D-6246 GLASHÜTTEN 1 • WEST GERMANY

# RARE ATLASES AND MAPS ILLUSTRATED BOOKS TWO AUCTION SALES PER ANNUM

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## Collectors' Barometer

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

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

Auction Houses featured in this report:

(Premiums are added in)

B Beijers, Achter Sint Pieter 140, 3512 Utrecht

15 Mar. 88. Premium 18%

C Christie's 8 King St, St James's, London SW1Y 6QT

13 Apr 88. Premium 10%

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

2 Apr 88. Premium 10°

H Kenneth Hince, 485 High St, Prahran, Victoria 3181

12 Apr 88. No Premium

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

24 Mar 88; 21 Apr 88; 19 May 88. Premium 10%

RA Reiss & Auvermann, Zum Talblick 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus

11-15 Apr 88. Premium 15%

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

29 Mar 88; 15 Apr 88; 25 May 88. Premium 10%

Ta Taviner's, Prewett St, Redcliffe, Bristol BS1 6PB

18 Feb 88; 17 Mar 88; 19 May 88. Premium 10% VG Van Gendt, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam

2-3 Feb 88. Premium 20%

ZK Zisska & Kistner, Unterer Anger 15, 8000 München 5

3-5 May 88. Premium 15%

Exchange rates for this report (February to May 1988) £=\$1.7575, 1.86 £=DM 2.965 to 3.15 £=f3.335 to 3.53£=A\$2.3 (April)

#### ATLASES

AFFERDEN, F de. El Atlas Abreviado. Madrid, 1709

Coloured frontispiece, 43 coloured maps (two cleanly torn, a few margins lightly soiled), contemporary calf, gilt, gauffered edges, g.e. [cf. Koeman Aff2/Aff3], 8vo. This edition unre-corded by Koeman

C 13 Apr 88 lot 134

ARMSTRONG, M. J. A Scotch Atlas, 1787

Fitle, index, 30 maps, col., text slightly offset, title imprint slightly cropped, mod. half-call \$29 Mar 88 lot 344 £418

BAILLIERE, F. F. Victorian Atlas, Melhourne, 1866

Folio, half leather, worn, a handful of the coloured lithog raphic maps with defects, most sound except for slight marginal chipping H 12 Apr 88 lot 356

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

Forty-nine maps, five plans, a few closely shaved, most margins browned and some spotting, contemp, reversed call, covers det., thick 4to Ta 19 Max 88 lot 432 \$660

52 maps, title-pages and 1 plate, loose, no text, unbound. P 21 Apr 88 lot 469  $$\pounds $$ 

BLAEU, W. & J. Atlas Major, vol. 6 [Scotland and Ireland].

LAEU, W. & J. Atlas Major, vol. o [scottand and freland]. French fext, Amsterdam, [1667]. Coloured title (lacking pasted title label), 54 coloured maps, single map of Baronia Udrone (light staining to lower margins, several worn along fold and repaired, lacking index leaf), contemporary calf (rebacked) [Koeman I BL59], folio.

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 6 vols. Latin text. Amsterdam,

6 (of 8) titles with printed overslips, 400 (of 405) maps, titles and maps finely coloured by a contemporary hand, with gilt and varnish, (occasional splits; discoloration; old library stamp partly erased in each vol.), eighteenth century Italian red moroeco, gilt, gilt arms of Pope Clement XIV (1769-74) (a few spines chipped, rubbed), Iolio (530 × 320mm.) Koeman I, B1 21A, 22, 37B, 44, 49, 53]. [Fuller collation in catalogue]. C 13 Apr 88 Iot 135

vols 1 & 2, French text, Amsterdam, 1635

Architectural titles, 203 maps (of 208; without Koeman's 44-46, 52, 153, on thick paper, coloured in outline, the fitles fully so and with gold, indexes misbound, errors in foliation (as usual), light creases or fold repairs, occasional faint discoloration, veilum boards, slightly soiled [Koeman I, Bl 1] and [2], folio (470 by 320mm). Maps in fine impressions, some in early

vol. 2 [France]. German text. Amsterdam, 1642 Architectural title, 48 maps col. title with gold, occasional browning as usual, light creases, contemp, vellum, gilt, soiled

cf. Koeman I, B1 32A, folio (540 by 340mm.). S 25 May 88 lot 931

vol. 4 [England & Wales]. Latin text. Amsterdam, 1646 Coloured title, with gold (title label torn), 59 coloured maps, (lacking Merionethshire but including 12pp, text, and maps 'Scotia Regnum' and 'Hibernia Regnum' from another work), several coloured illustations (light staining, occasional worming), contemporary vellum, covers and spine ruled and tooled in gilt, maroon morocco spine label, g.e., bookplate of the Earl of Eglinton [Koeman I B1 43B], folio. C 13 Apr 88 lot 136

vol. 6 [China]. German text. 1655

Gr.-Fol. Altkolor, Titel und 17 grenzkolor, Karten mit altkolor, Kartuschen, 3 nn. Bil., 177 SS., 9 nn. Bil., XIII, 40 aukson, Kartuskien, 3 nn. Bil., 177-55., 9 nn. Bil., Alff., 40 SS. Opgibb, mit goldgepr. Bordure, Eck-und Mittelstucken auf den Deckeln sowie dreiseit. Goldschnitt (Rucken fehlt, etw. berieb, und bestoßen). Koeman I, 157, BI 55. 3 Karten mit kleineren Farbablösungen und Lochern im Bug, teilw. etw. gebräunt, gering fleckig, Titel unten ca. 3 cm beschnitten (ohne Textellus). (ohne Textverlust, ZK 3-5 May 88 lot 2971

DM6440

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

16 September Christie's South Kensington 26 September Sotheby's Granier, Welle 9, 4800 30 September to

Bielefeld 1 1 October 11-15 October Reiss & Auvermann

13 October **Phillips** 20 October Taviner's Sotheby's (atlas sale) 20-1 October

25-8 October Zisska & Kistner 26 October Christie's (travel/atlas sale)[

31 October to 1 November (&

14-15 November) Sotheby's

8-11 November Hartung & Karl,

Karolinenplatz 2, 6246 Glashütten im Taunus

10 November Phillips Taviner's

17 November 21-2 November Sotheby's (Robinson Librar II)

Christie's South Kensington late November 8 December 15 December Taviner's

BONNE, R. Atlas . . , du Globe Terrestre. [Geneva, 1780] Half-title, title incorporating index, 50 maps, contemporar calf, joints weak [Phillips, Atlases 652], 4to.

BOWEN, E. A Complete System of Geography. 1747 2 vol.s. 69 maps, slight stain and worm holes in margins, q

P 24 Mar 88 lot 499

BRETEZ, L. and M.-E. TURGOT, Paris, Paris, 1739 Plan in 20 sheets, with index sheet, waterstain, a few margineatly strengthened, modern cloth-covered boards, to dimensions if joined 3160 by 2525mm., large folio (550)

CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Morden maps]. London, 1695 Port. frayed. 7 plates, 50 maps, 3 with small repairs, cont.

S 15 Apr 88 lot 126

P 19 May 88 lot 358

Another copy

37 (of 50) maps, wide margins, cl., folio. P 24 Mar 88 lot 500

Another copy
 Fol. Portr., 8 Kupfertafeln, 50 Karten, 5 Textkupfern ur einigen Textholyschnitten, 17 nn. Bil., CXCVI Sp., 1 Bl., 8
 Sp., SS, 833-848, Sp. 849-1116, 22 nn. Bil. Beschäd, Ldrbd, Zf. (Rucken im 18. Jbd.), erneuert, Vorderdeckel lose).
 DM29

Britannia ["Miniature", Bill maps]. London, 1626 Allegorical title (defective, laid down), 52 maps, fall browning, generally fine impressions, loose in contempora vellum, soiled Jef. Skeiton 15; STC 4527], obtoing 4to, Includ-the map A Tipe of Fingland not in some copies.

CARY, J. New and Correct English Atlas. London, 1787 Title creased with tear, ded., list of subscribers, 47 col. map-cont. of defective, 4to.

Another edition, London, 1793

47 maps col. in outline, cf defective, 4to. P 19 May 88 lot 360

COLTON, G. W. Atlas of the World. New York, 1856 2 volumes, pictorial additional titles, 103 mostly hane coloured lithographed maps, town and comparative geo raphical diagrams, publisher's advertisements at the end both volumes, occasional very faint marginal waterstain publisher's quarter morocco, A fine copy of this atlas S 15 Apr 88 lot 248

£39

CORONELLI, V. M. Atlante Veneto; Theatro delle Citti Venice, 1695-1697

Two works in 4 volumes, 352 plates and maps, nineteens Two works in 4 volumes, 352 plates and maps, nineteem century veilum, marbled paper pasted on sides (tubbed folio, Fine set with an unusually complete collection of the views, but lacking part of Atlante, Comprising: Atlanta 2 vol. (vol. 1 and Vol. 2 part 2 only), two half-titles, two: G. Argonauti' titles, three plates, one additional title, two titles, portraits, 68 maps, astronomical and ship plates, plans views in the text (small hole) [cf. Phillips 52], 1605-197 teatro, 2 vols. (final 6 sections bound in at end of Atlan Veneto vol. 2 pt. 2), two half-titles, two: Gld Argonauti' title two plates, two printed titles, three portraits, two tables. two plates, two printed titles, three portraits, two tables,

section titles, five plates of compasses, 277 maps and plans.

C 13 Apr 88 lot 139

#### DANCKERTS, C. Historis, oft Waerachtich Verhael, Amsterdam, 1642

3 parts in one vol., col. title heightened in gold, 58 (of 259) maps, plans, views and plates, 60 engravings in text, 3 maps worn at fold with small holes and tears, title page torn, blindstanped folio.

P 24 Mar 88 lot 314 £11,110

#### DELISLE, G. [Atlas. Paris, c.1724]

92 maps, without title or list of contents (as usual), most maps coloured in outline, several torn at fold, light creases, contemporary calf, spine gilt, rather worn [cf. Phillips, Atlases 533, 535], folio (410 by 540mm.) S 15 Apr 88 lot 162

DRAYTON, M. Poly-Olbion, 1613

17 maps (lacking engraved lifle, portrait, Herefordshire, Al and Ad. \*1-4, margin of title torn and repaired with loss, nineteenth century blind-stamped calf, red morveco spine label [Skelton 9; STC 7227], folio; sold not subject to return. 13 April 88 lot 141 A

## FABER, S. Atlas scholastichodoeporicus. Nuremberg. Weigel.

4to, Tit, 2 kolor, Text u. 52 kolor, Kupferktn. Alter Hldr. beschäd, u. bestoßen, Phillips-Le Gear 5963; Bauer, Weigel, 951 u. No. 36. Es fehlt eine Spanien-Kte. – Die meisten Ktn. mit langen Ein- u. Ausrissen, tlw. hinterlegt. Titelbl, aufgezogen. Starker fingerfleckig. RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4097

FADEN, W. French Coasting Pilot. 1793 Frontispiece, 39 charts and plans, 3 plates, contemporary tree calf, covers with gilt key pattern borders, gilt spine, red moroeco label, by Edwards of Halifax?, 4to.

#### FRICX, E. H. Cartes des Pays Bas et des Frontières de France. Brussels, 1712

Title with list of maps. Coloured general map, 51 maps and Title with 183 of maps. Coloured general map, 51 maps and plans (lacking 23 maps and Conde but with plan of Luxemburg), title with perforated library stamp of the Brooklyn Public Library, late 19th century half-morocco (joints rubbed, inner hinge cracked), Koeman II Fri 1], folio.

C 13 Apr 88 tot 143

#### GUTHRIE, W. Modern Geography, 1780

20 col. maps by Kitchin and 1 diagram, contemp. calf, spine gilt, a fine copy [Sabin 29327], 4to. S 29 Mar 88 lot 446 8357

HARRISON, J. English Counties, 1791

First ed., 38 maps, col. in outline and with letterpress text facing, 4 leaves gazetteer, title creased, occasional soiling. modern quarter calf [Chubb CCXCI], oblong folio (410 by

S 25 May 88 lot 917

#### HISCOCKS, F. E. & CO. New Victorian Counties Atlas. Melbourne, 1874

Folio, publisher's half roan (wearing), binding weak, contents generally very good, a couple of the maps very slightly damaged from an old stain. H 12 Apr 88 lot 363

### HOMANN, J. B. & HEIRS. [Atlas. Nuremberg, c.1777]

27 maps, cpl., no title, several maps defective, fraying, scribbling on versos, contemp, calf-backed boards, worn, folio (550 by 330mm.) S 29 Mar 88 lot 377

-Atlas Hommannianus, [Nuremberg, c.1793] 3 volumes, allegorical title, 96 maps and tables, coloured (except the title) in wash and outline in a contemporary hand. a few repairs and light creases, occasional faint discoloration, contemporary half calf, slightly worn, folio (535 by 325mm.) [Further collation in catalogue]. S 15 Apr 88 lot 169

-[Germaniae Specialis, Nuremberg, c.1765] Gr-Fol, Titel u. 91 altkolor, Karten, Ldrbd, d. Zt. mit goldgepr, Rtit, auf Rsch. (berieb., beschält und bestoßen, Gelenke brüchig), Spittere Ausgabe des 2. Bindes des "Attas Geographicus Major" ohne Textfeil, Einige Karten feicht gebraunt und etw. braunfl., durchgehend die unteren Feken wasserrandig, am Anfang auch mit Feuchtigkeits- bzw. Sporspuren, sonst schones und gut erhaltenes Exemplar XK 3-5 May 88 for 2977. zK 3-5 May 88 lot 2977

HONTER, J. Rudimenta Cosmographica, Zurich, 1583 KL-8°, Mit 43 Hofzschnutkarten und 3 Hofzschnutaleln, 30 nn. BH., 2 weiße BH. 14 nn. BH. Spät, Ppbd. (beschabt und bestoßen), BM, German Books, 415, VD 16, H 4788, Nicht

bei Rudolphi. Titel mit hs. Besitzvermerk, leicht stockfleckig ZK 3.5 May 88 Int 2979

HORNIUS, G., see Jansson, J.

#### JÄGER, J. W. A. Grand Atlas d'Allemagne, Franfurt, 1789

Uberseitiskarte, Kupfertift, Doppelblatt mit Kartusche, Doppelblatt mit Fxplication u. 78 Kin., day 70 mit alten Grenzkolorit, Pp. lad. Philips-Le Gear 8682 (stark unkompl. Expl.1). - Sehr seltener Spezial-Atha von Deutschland, komplett kaum autfindbar. Übersichtskarte angerandert Vereinzeit in den w. Randern leicht stockfl. Einige Ktn. locker, eine Kte. lose

RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4093

DM111 500

JAILLOT, A. H., see Sanson, N.

## JANSSON, J. Atlas Novus, vol. 2 [France etc.]. Latin text.

Amsterdam [c.1656-58]

Two parts in one vol., two coloured titles, one with gold, pasted title labels, 102 coloured maps (very light offsetting), contemporary mottled call, gilt-panelled sides, g.e. (rebacked), [cf. Koeman H. Me 64] folio.

£3080

#### vol. 4 [British Isles], Latin text, Amsterdam, 1646

Coloured title and 56 maps, all coloured (lacking 2pp, preface by author, occasional light staming, 21 maps with short clean tears at folds), contemporary mottled call, covers with giltedged central panels g.e. (rebacked), [Koeman II Me 152],

#### Another edition, Latin text, 1659

Title, 56 maps (several lightly offset, eight creased or cleanly torn at fold), old calf (rebacked), [Koeman II Me 154], folio, C 13 Apr 88 lot 150

Le Flambeau de la Navigation, Amsterdam, 1620. Three parts in one vol., title with overslip, frontispiece, 2 printed titles and 42 charts, diagrams (one with moveable volvelles) and coastal profiles in the text (corners of title, frontispiece and some charts slightly defective and repaired; waterstaming; worthholes and minor tears), contemporary veilum (souled and worn), bookplate of the Earl of Whinnelitte, [Koeman IV M B, 23(J)], oblong 4to (265 × 285mm.) Extremely rare first known French version of Blaeu's pilot book Lach der Zee vaert. book Licht der Zee vaert C 13 Apr 88 lot 145



'L'Empire du Japon' from Robert de Vaugondy's Atlas Universel (1757) which made £2,200 (est. £1800-2500) at Christie's on 13th April.

## COLLECTORS' BAROMETER

### - Orbis Antiqui Delineatio, French text, Amsterdam, 1647 Architectural title (without the printed overslip), 61 maps finely coloured in outline, the embellishments and the title so, on thick paper, occasional light browning (as usual). small stamp on title the Seminary of Clermont, Paris, and inscription (partly erased) of the Carmelite Priory of Avignon at foot with arms, contemporary gilt-panelled vellum [Koeman II, Me 179], folio (505 by 335mm.).

- Another edition, Latin text, Amsterdam, 1653

52 maps, text by Georg Hornius (map of the tribes of Assertorn and repaired, some margins stained), contemporary calf (worn, joints cracked), [cf. Loeman Ja 2/3], folio.

### KATIB CELEBI. The Mirror of the World. Constantinople,

First printed edition, 364 leaves including 40 plates comprising 27 maps and 13 diagrams, all but one map coloured in a contemporary hand and with gold, a few minor repairs. leaves restored at fore-margins without loss, one or two very small wormholes, internally generally free from discoloration, modern maroon blind-tooled morocco [cf. Koeman II, p.549 (the National Bibliothek, Wien copy with 37 maps and plates)], small folio (315 by 220mm.).

KITCHIN, T. Pocket Atlas . . . of South Britain. 1769
Oblong 8vo., [see Chubb CCXXXV]. title page and 57 maps,
the title and England and Wales slightly browned, margins wormed, Lancashire with small ink stain, East Riding margin soiled, contemporary half-morocco, rubbed. This atlas has two more maps (Anglesea and Brecknockshire, on one leaf)

- see also Guthrie, W

LAT, J. de Kaart-Boekje... van Duytsland. [1742] Schmal-Bvo. Tittelvign., I kol. Übersichtskarte. 31 Kol. Karten u. 1 kol. Zeittafel. 4 Bil. Titelei. Hldr., beschadigt. Koeman. Lat. 4 - Selfener Taschenatlas. Karten teilw. lose. gebraunt. im Rand stark. Mit starken Faltspuren, teilw. mit Einrissen

RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4094

LATTRÉ & DELALAIN. Atlas Moderne, Paris, [c.1785]

Fol. Tit, 2 Bll. (Inhalt u. Avertissement), 1 Bl. Anzeigen am Schluß u. 76 meist grenzkol. Karten. Hldr. d. 19. Jh., bestoßen, der erneuerte Rücken etwas beschadigt. Nicht del Phillips, Stockfl., tlw, wasserfl, anfangs starker. Am Schluß eine im inhaltsverz, nicht genannte histor. Frankreich-karte.

LE ROUGE, G. L. Atlas Nouveau Portatif. Paris, 1748

K. 140, Tit., 90 grenzkol, Kupferkin, u. I gest, Enggentaf, VI S., 1 Bl., 36 S., 1 Bl. Ldr. d. Zt., Ecken u. Kanten bestoßen. Phillips. 607 (unvollstandiges. Exemplar mit nur 87 Ktn.) Mehrere Karten im Falz eingerissen, bei wenigen auch Febrstellen in der Mitte des Blattes, im ersten Teil fingerfleckig und an den Randern ausgefranst. RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4113

#### LETH, H. DE. Nieuwe Geographische en Historische Atlas. Amsterdam, [1766]

Swo, Mil 3d altkol. Kupferktn., 14 unkol. Stadtplanen, 2 kol. gest, Tab. u. 1 kol. gest, Flaggentaf, Ldr. d. Zt., berieben u. bestoßen. Koeman Le H 3, 10 Tafem mit kl. Einrissen, die letzten 9 Tafeln etwas braunfleckig.

RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4518

DM1955

LIZARS, W. H. Edinburgh Geographical General Atlas. Edinburgh & Dublin [c.1842]
68 maps, outline col., 2 leaves tables, a few waterstains, contemp, half-calf morocco, worn [cf. Phillips, Atlases 782].

folio (485 by 315mm.)

LOTTER, T. C. Atlas Minor, Augsburg, [c. 1750]

- Qu.-4to, Gest, Tit., 17 Bll, text, I Bl., gest, inhaltsverz, u, 78 (statt 81) gest, kolor, Ktn. Ohne Einhand, Ob. Ecke des gest, Tit. abgerissen u, tlw, bis in die Darst, hinein knapp beschnitten. Einige Ktn. lose. Meist recht knapp beschnitten, fleckig u, gebraunt, tlw, im Rand etwas wasserfleckig. Es fehien die Ktn. von Asien, Korsika u, asiatischer Türkei, RA 11-15 Aug 88 (ot 4116) RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4116 DM6900

LUBIN, A. Orbis Augustinianus, Paris, 1659

Title, table, 59 maps (of 60, tacking Italia), occasional faint soiling, modern boards [not traced in either Phillips Atlases or British Library, but cf. Pastoureau, Lubin 1A and 1B (48 and 60 maps respectively)], oblong 4to (180 by 265mm.)

S 29 Mar 88 lot 376

MACKENZIE, M. Maritim Survey of Ireland and the West of Great Britain, vol. 2 only, 1776 Title and contents leaf, 30 charts, mounted on linen (lacking

map 10, dust soiled and lightly stained), modern calf-backed cloth, large folio

Another copy, vol. 2 only title and contents leaf, 30 charts, mounted on linen (lacking chart 18, dust-soiled and lightly stained, several clean tears). modern calf-backed cloth, folio and large folio. C 13 Apr 88 lot 151.

MARTIN, R. M. British Colonies [c.1850]

Vols, 4-3 & 5, 12 maps by Rapkin, col. in outline, orig, cloth gilt, worn on spines, sm. folio.

Hlustrated Atlas, Tallis, [1851]

Title, lacks frontis., 2 eng. views, 79 maps, col. in outline, six closely cropped, a few minor margin tears, occ. minor spotting Ta 17 Mar 88 lot 38

MERCATOR-HONDIUS, Atlas Minor, Amsterdam, Jansson,

Oblong large 8vo. Vellum (outer edge of cover dam.). Title B 15 Mar 88 lot 2

MEYER, J. Grosser Hand-Atlas, Hildburghausen, [1856]

Ou.-Gr.-Fol. Titel, 4 Himmelskarten, 24. Stadtplanen, f botanischen Karte und 140 (statt 141) grenzkolor Karten, 2 nn. Bll. Hldrbd, d. Zt. (berieb., beschabt und bestoßen, Rucken etw. beschadigt). Engelmann 1084, - Nicht bei Phillips, Gestoch, Titel etw. wasserrandig und stockfleckig. Es fehlt eine Teilkarte der Turkei (Nr. 94 = 155), Teilw. leicht gebraunt und minimal stockfl., sonst gut erhalten. ZK 3-5 May 88 lot 2982

MICHEL, L'Indicateur Fidèle ou Guide des Voyageurs, Paris,

4to, Tit., Widm, mit Ansicht, kolor, Plan von Paris, 18 kolor Ktn., 10, 8 S. Text. Hldr. d. Zt. mit Rsch. u. Rvg., ob. Kap beschadigt u. Rucken angeptatzt. Deckel beschabt, Ecken gestaucht. Vgl. Phillips, 2991 (Ausg. 1765). Die gefalt. Ktn mit Kl. Einrissen in den Faltstellen, 1 Kte. gebraunt u. gelockert. Leicht finger-oder stockfleckig. Text am Schluß

RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4099 DM1265

MOLL, H. The Compleat Geographer, London, 1709

Forty-four maps, world map showing the air currents, and plan of Strasburg to text, ink stain on map of Europe, some light water stains, lacks eng. title, contemp, panelled calf, some wear, folio. Ta 19 May 88 lot 316

Thirty-two New and Correct Maps. London, [c.1727]

32 maps coloured in outline, contemporary panelled call (lower joint split), sm. 4to

MÜNSTER, H. Cosmographia. German text. [Basle, Petri, 1572] Kl.-Fol. Mit 18 (statt 26) Karten und über 750 Textholzschnitten (nicht kplt.). 36 (statt 40), 8 nn. Bll. (1467) SS. (es fehlen 35 Texbll.) und zusätzlich 14 Bll. außerhalb der mehrm springenden Paginierung, Beschad, Ldrbd, d. Zt. Burmeister 78, Hantzsch 77, 15, [lacks some maps, other defects].

Another edition, German text, [Basle, Petri, 1592]

Fol. Mit Holzschnittportr, auf Titel, 26 Holzschnittkarten und ca. 1280 Holzschnitten im Text und auf Tafeln, 14 nn. Bll Ca. 1280 Folyschniften im Fex und auf raein, is in. Bil MCCCCXXI SS. (Es fehlen 2 BH.), i Bl. Schweinslahd, d. Zt. auf Holzdeckein (beschabt und bestoßen, Vordergelenk aufgeplatzt, Schließenreste). 12 000. (155) Burmeister 82 Hantzsch 154, 20. – Esfehlen die Setten 1327 – 30. – Titel gestempelt, erste Blatter etw. wurmspurig, einige kleine Randausrisse, etw. gebräunt und fleckig, insgesamt gut ZK 3-5 May 88 lot 289 DM10.005

MÜNSTER, S., see Strabo

MURRAY, T. L. English Counties, 1830

Lacks title, 45 col. maps, occasional slight spotting, hf el.

P 21 Apr 88 lot 478

OGILBY, J. Africa, London, 1670.

Frontispiece, title, 12 maps only, Africa provided in facs 40 plates and plans, illustrations (duplicate leaves Qq2 and 5), contemporary diced calf, gilt key-pattern borders (neatly rebacked) [Wing O163; Tooley p. 87], folio.

ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, French text. Antwerp, Diesth, 1572

Printed title on overslip within border (margins strengthened and restored). 53 maps, first few repaired and margins restored, dedication leaf restored with some loss, some discoloration and spotting, vellum boards, worn and soiled [Koeman III, Ort 4], folio (415 by 270mm). \$4620

95 maps flacking Westphalia but with addition of Africa by Bertius and two of central Europe, lacking title page, some margins stained, two maps torn with loss), contemporary vellum (stained), [cf. Koeman III Ort 17], folio.

C 13 Apr 88 lot 155

Another edition; Parergon; Nomenclator, Latin text. (Antwerp, Vrients, 1603)

(lacking engraved title, portrait and a few preliminary leaves), 98 (of 118) maps; [Parergon] (lacks engraved title), 23 (of 38) maps; Nomenclator, printed title (with woodcut device

removed; all leaves defective, eaten by rodents); maps with full contemporary colouring (somewhat discoloured, many full contemporary colouring (somewhat discoloured, many maps detached, some tears and holes caused by decay, 12 maps seriously affected), contemporary gift and blind-tooled sheep (broken, rubbed and wormed), [cf. Koeman III 36], folio, 463-2285mm, Wanting 35 maps including nos. 1-8 (The World, Europe, Asia, America, etc.), also England, Scotland, Iceland, Holy Land, and others.

C 13 Apr 88 for 157

E4620

Another edition, English text, London, Norton, 1606 Architectural title, dedication, portrait of Ortelius, separate title to the Parergon and 158 maps, including 117 (of 118) in the Atlas, 38 in the Parergon and 3 (of 5) supplementary maps (upper margin of title cropped with old signature in ink, lower margins of 2 maps cropped; map of Turkey stained) mounted on guards, recent morocco-backed boards, bookplate of on guards, recent moreoco-backer morays, monopole of Alexander Korda [Koeman III Ort 37], folio, Naples is missing from the atlas, in the Patergon The map Indiae Veters is replaced by Belga Veteris, and the 2 maps of France are lacking from the supplement.

Epitome, French text, Antwerp, Plantin, 1588 94 maps, allegorical plate (title lightly stamed, lacking °3 and Index leaf M3) contemporary blind-stamped vellum, stained [Phillips Atlases 3398; Koeman III Ort 52] oblong 8vo.

Another edition, Latin text, Antwerp, Keerhergen, 1601 Qu. 3º. Titel, 123. Karten, I Kupferstichkarte im Text und 1 Textkupfer, 12 nn. Bll. Spat. Hpgtbd (berieben), Koeman Ort 63, Stark fingerft, Westfalenkarte mit Loch, ca. 30 Bll. angerandert bzw. hinterlegt (Karten nicht betroffen).

ZŘ 3-5 May 88 lot 2984 £35/12530

OTTENS, R. & J. Atlas Maior, Amsterdam, [c.1740]

2 volumes, additional titles, titles in both volumes, 235 maps and plates, coloured in a contemporary hand, manuscript indexes in a contemporary hand, one map in volume II damaged at fold by adhesion, contemporary dieed morocco, gift, spines rather worn, edges gift [cf. Koeman III, pp. 85-93]. Iolio (540 by 345mm.). [Fuller collation in catalogue] S 15 Apr 88 lot 167

OWEN, J. & E. BOWEN, Britannia Depicta, London, Bowles,

Title, road maps on 273 pages, mod. cf gt. P 21 Apr 88 lot 479 £462

PHILLIPS & CO. Commercial Atlas. 1856
1 plate, 72 partly col. maps, hf mor, rubbed, folio.
P 24 Mar 88 lot 507

PINKERTON, J. A Modern Atlas, 1815

6528

Lge, folio, 61 maps, coloured in outling, title detached, edges frayed, some damp-staining to lower margin, a few maps detached, old boards, worn; sold not subject to return. Cs 22 Apr 88 lot 409

 Another copy
 61 col. maps, 2 with small repairable tears to fold, cont. If ct covers detached, folio. P 24 Mar 88 lot 506

PTOLEMY, C. Geographia. [ed. Servetus]. Lyons, Trechsel,

Title, text with 6 diagrams and 46 maps, 2 defective, (of 50), fully coloured with yellow wash borders, the woodcut borders and ornaments fully coloured by another (later?) hand, maps mounted on guards, old ink signatures, and annotations in text, contemporary vellum (a little soiled), [Nordenskiold Collection II, 209; Philips, Atlases 364; Sabin 66483], folio. C 13 Apr 88 lot 160

- Another edition (ed. Servetus), Lyons & Vienne, a Porta and

Litle, two illustrations, 49 maps and Lotharingia on verso of Map 46 (several small wormholes, Gallia with a small clean tear on fold), late eighteenth century half-calf (joints repaired, modern spine labels). [Nordenskiold 2,211; Phillips Atlases 366; Sabin 66485], folio.

Another edition, [trans, Pirckheymer], Basle, Petri, 1552

Fol. Mit Portr.-Holzschn., einigen Textfig. u. 54 Karten. 108 nn. Bil., 195 S., 108 Bil. (= dic Karten). Ldr. d. Zt. mit Coldfilete u. Vergold. Mittelst, beschaft u. bestößen. Rucken defekt. Philaps 370; Adams P 2230; Sanz S, 203 f u. No. 29; derekt, Philaps 307, Adams F 2230, Salty 8, 203 ft, bob. 29; vgl. Burmester 169; Harrisse 231; Sabin 66488; Wohlerheltenes, sauberes Expl. in folgender Reihenfolge gebunden (absolut komplett, Reihenfolge von den Bibliographen (tw. abweichend); 89 Bll., 1 w. Bl., \$, 157-195, 17 Bll., I w. B., 155 S., die Karten am Schluß. RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4124

Another edition [trans. Ruscelli]. Venice, Valgrisi, 1561 Divisional titles, 64 maps, diagrams in the text, all coloured in an early hand, some browned at fold by adhesive on guards, a few guards slightly wormed, a few small stains, contemporary lump vellum, slightly soiled [Nordenskiold Collection 2, 216; Phillips, Atlases 371; Sabin 66503], 4to.

Another edition [ed. Mercator], Cologne, von Kempen, 1584 Title, 27 maps and one small folding map (supplementary to

Africae Tabula III"), diagrams in the text, occasional faint browing, one of two light stains, vellum boards, slightly worn and soiled, small Jesuit library stamp on margin of title [cf. Koeman II, Me 2; Nordenskiold Collection 2, 22], folio (410

- Another edition [ed. Magini]. Venice, Galignani, 1597-98 Another edition [ed. Magini]. Venice, (Jalignan), 1597-78
Filtes, 64 maps, light spotting or faint waterstaning at margin of a few leaves, nineteenth-century vellum, spine gilt with morocco labels, bookplate of Richard Gregory [Nordenskiold Collection 2, 226; Phillips, Atlases 405; Sabin 66506], 4to. S 15 Apr 88 lot 157

QUAD, M. Compendium Universi. Cologne, Lützenkirchen,

8 vo. Mit 11 (staff 12) Kartyen. 8 Blt., 714 S., 1 Bl. schweinsldr. d. Zt. m. 2 Schließen (1 Verschluß entfernt). Graesse V.517; Sabín 66889; nicht bei Phillips. Gering fleckig. RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4125 DM2415

REILLY, F. I. I. von. Schauplatz der fünf Theile der Welt, vols 1

& 2. Vienne, 1791

Qu.-Fol. Mit Zus. 2 Titeln, 428 flächen-und grenzkolor

Karten und 40 Tafeln mit je 11 Wappendarstellungen. 3 nn.

Bll. Lose Bll. Ungebunden. (91) Phillips. 2845. [Browning. spotting. but generally good condition]. DM31.050 ZK 3-5 May 88 lot 2986

ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. & D. Atlas Universel, Paris, Coloured title, printed advertisement and 40pp, text, 108

maps, coloured in outline, contemporary calf (rebacked and cornered), bookplate of Vaux of Harrowden [Phillips Atlases 619; N.M.M. 3; 266], folio.

C 13 Apr 88 lot 162 £2200

SANDS, J. The New Atlas of Australia. Sydney, 1886
Five parts folio, one in worn half leather and the others in the original printed and pictorial boards, some wear (mainly external), occasional foxing and staining.
H 12 Apr 88 lot 377

A\$950

SANSON, N. & A.-H. JAILLOT. Atlas Nouveau. [Amsterdam, Mortier, c.1700]

139 maps and tables, mostly coloured in wash and outline, a 139 maps and tables, mostly coloured in wash and outline, a few (including a printed index of Pieter Mortier) cut round and mounted, one or two others just shaved at neathine, occasional faint offsetting, one or two tears, the mounted maps at end occasionally defective, contemporary blind-stamped law calf, slightly worn [cf. N.M.M. Catalogue 3, 274 and 276 (varying collations); cf. Koeman III, pp.8-16], large folio (630 by 500mm.). Sanson and Jaillot are represented by 104 maps. Pieter Mortier by fifteen (including several of the American mans). Nicolacy Visscher by three. Albert Jouvain American maps). Nicolaes Visscher by three, Albert Jouvain

de Rochefort by one this fine Cité. Université et Fauxbourgs de Paris [c.1695]), and E. Michalet. S 15 Apr 88 lot 161

SAYER, R. (General Atlas, London, 1757-94)

Lacks title and prelims, 35 partly col. maps, maps of The Hemispheres, Europe and Britain, defective, many others with tears binding defective, folio P 21 Apr 88 lot 482

SAXTON, C. & P. LEA. England and Wales. London, [1694] Title with tear repaired, gazetteer leaf strengthened, 46 maps col, in outline, lacks Essex and Middlesex but includes 8 maps not called for (incl. British Islands, Bucks, Herts, Speed's Beds 1676), Yorkshire mounted on linen, one margin trim-med, Lincoln and Notts slightly browned. Northampton slightly stained, cf-bkd boards, folio

SEUTTER, M. Atlas Geographicus. Augsburg, 1720

Title, frontispiece and 16 maps (of 46) brightly coloured throughout by a contemporary hand including title and frontispiece, contemporary limp calf with fold-over flap, folio C 13 Apr 88 lot 164

SPEED, J. Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine: A Prospect of the World, London, Humble, 1627, 1631

Fitle, royal arms and 67 maps; bound with a prospect, portrail and 22 maps (occasional light staining to margins); coloured throughout, contemporary calf, covers rules in gilt with central gilt arabesques (upper and lower sections of spine neatly repaired, [Skelton 18; chubb XXV; Phillips 442), folio

STRABO, Rerum Geographicarum, Basle, Petri, 1571 Fitle, 27 maps after Munster (one stained) seven small maps in text, eighteenth century mottled calf (upper joint cracked at foot) [Phillips Atlases 3390; Adams S 1907 Nordenskiold II]

TALLIS, J. & F., see Martin, R. M.

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

Dedication, 77 mapsheets coloured in wash and outline, without the table, one or two maps (chiefly in the European 

- Another copy
Lge, folio, two tables and 73 (only) coloured maps, (lacks 34). damp-stained and browned, several laid down on cloth, some tears and loss, contemporary boards, re-backed in calf, worn

Cs 22 Apr 88 lot 410

Anothe copy
Lacks title, 73 col. maps, mostly torn along folds, a few foiled.

TIRION, I Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas, Amsterdam, (after 31 col. maps. Hfroan (worn). Fol. Koeman. Tir 4; numbers

VG 2-3 Feb 88 lot 1127

WAGHENAER, L. J. The Mariners Mirrour, London, ICharle-

Two parts in one vol., two titles, arms of the dedicatee Christopher Hatton, three illustrations, one with volvelle, and 45 charts (lightly stained, early and later leaves damp-stained on margins, margins of title, arms, two text leaves and four charts neatly repaired, map 10 part 2, chart of the Danish coast near Vuytste, cut away with loss), recased in modern calf, retaining contemporary calf lower cover, ties [Koeman IV Wag 13; NMM 3-184; STC 24931] folio. A rare atlas, Koeman records only nine copies

C 13 Apr 88 lot 167

WEIGEL, J. C. Continuirter Atlas portatilis Germanicus. Nuremburg, 1733

36. altkol. Karten u. I. altkol. Kuptertaf. Doppelnt., 6 Bll. 186 S., 95 Bll. Reg. Ldr. d. Zt. gering bestoßen; Rucken angebrochen, Kapitale gering lad. Nicht bei Phillips. Sehr 10515520

RA 11-15 Apr 88 lot 4136

WIT, F. de Atlas Maior, Amsterdam, [c.1688]
Allegorical title printed index listing 130 subjects, 120 maps (of 130), the first map split at fold without loss, the maps in fine, often strong impressions, occasional very faint browning, faintly embossed library stamp, contemporary blind-stamped vellum, soiled, lacking tres [Koeman III, Wit 13; Phillips, Atlases 3468], folio (550 by 340mm.). S 15 Apr 88 lot 160

ZATTA, A. Atlante novissimo. Venice, 1779-85

ATTA, A. Atlante noxissimo, Venice, 1779-85

1 Bde, Fol, Frontisp., 3 (statt 4) Tutch und 218 Karten mit Grenzkolorit und aussemalten Kartuschen, Lafrbde, d. Zl. mit 2 Rsch, (etw. berieb. und bestoßen), Philips 650. Bei mehreren Karten Bugfalte mit leichter Braunung, 7 Karten mit kleinem Wurmloch im Bug, bzw. Rand, bei wenigen Karten Bug etw. eingerissen. - Die Karte "Imperium Alexan dri Magni" ist doppelt vorhanden, dafür fehlt. Imperium Caroli Magni". Im ganzen gutes, breitrandiges Exemplai ZK 3-5 May 88 fot 2989.

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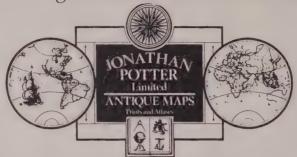
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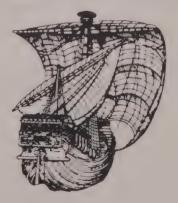


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EUBOEA - Ferretti/Marelli, 1579, 9 x 13.
Published in Ancona; right margin cut PALESTINE - Cluverius, 1661, 19 x 14. Cyprus, Palestine, Armenia, Iraq; decora-SEYCHELLES - Bellin, c1776, 76 x 63. Maritius, Seychelles & Diego Garcia with a large inset of the Seychelles. £90
INDIA – Gastaldi, 1548, 17 x 13. The first

printed western map specifically of conemporary India; includes most of Sri Lanka & the Maldives. £80 SUMATRA – Bertius, 1618, 13 x 9. Strong,

dark impression; includes Singapore; 2 ca touches & a ship.

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outline colour. £30
S. AFRICA - Kircher, 1682, 35 x 19. Two maps on a single sheet relating to S. Africa & the origins of the Nile; small burn-mark in the right margin just touching the engraved

GREAT LAKES - Bellin, 1764, 33 x 21. From "Petit Atlas Maritime"; small original paper-

WEST INDIES - Jansson, c1658, 52 x 38. Ships, compass-roses, 2 very fine cartouches; recent colour. £350 COLOMBIA - Ogliby, 1671, 36 x 29. Ships, cartouches; Panama & part of Venezuela

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 AFRICA Amsterdam, ca 1632 (Published by Cloppenburg) 190 x 255 mm (71/2 x 10 in) Uncoloured: Latin text on back

AlsSiNoRum Amsterdam, ca 1632
(Published by Cloppenburg) 190 x 255
mm (7½ x 10 in) Uncoloured; Latin text

5. MUNSTER, S. – SEE OUR DISPLAY AD THIS ISSUE – TOTIUS AFRICAE TABULA & DESCRIPTIO .

From an early edition of THE COSMOG-RAPHIA Basel, ca 1550 330 x 425 mm (13 x 163/4 in), sheet size Uncoloured voodcut

6. ORTELIUS, A

AFRICAE TABULA NOVA
From a Dutch edition of THEATRUM
ORBIS TERRARUM Antwerp. 1598 (Plate date 1570) 375 x 500 mm (143/4 x 191/2 in)

7. ORTELIUS A.

PRESBITERI JOHANNIS, SIVE, ABISSI-From a Dutch edition of THEATRUM ORBIS TERRARUM Antwerp, 1598 370 x 435 mm (14½ x 17

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AFRICAE ACCURATA TABULA
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AFRICA. BOULTON, S. 1794. Africa, with all its States, Kingdoms, Republics, Regions, Islands, & ca. Improved and Inlarged from D'Anville's Map; to which have been Added A Particular Chart of the Gold Coast, where na re Distinguished all the European forts mare Distinguished all the European forts

and Factories, By S. Boulton: and also A Summary Description relative to the Trade and Natural Produce, Manners and Customs of the African Continent and Islands. LONDON: Published by Laurie and Whittle. 1794. In two sections of 2 sheets joined each 51.0 x 121.0 cms; together 102.0 x 121.0 cms. Full original wash colour. A good crisp copy. Title within large decorative cartouche. Large inset of the Gold Coast, small inset of the Azores. Extensive explanatory text. Norwich 105. Tooley: Africa p.5

ALGIERS. [OGILBY, John.] (1670.] De Stadt Algier / The City of Algier. 26.0 x 35.5 cms. Fine line copper-engraved view of the city from the sea with men-of-war engaged in battle in foreground. Wide margins slightly browned, small splits at extremes of centrefold. 260
ENGLAND. OGILBY, John. [ca.1675.] A new

Map of the Kingdom of England & Dominion of Wales. Whereon are Projected all y Principal Roads Actually Measured & Delineated By John Ogilby Esq., his Ma.ties Cosmographer 37.6 x 49.8 cems. Extreme edges of blank margins slightly chipped, otherwise good. The key map from Ogilby's Britannia or Atlas of Road Maps of England and Wales. Galleons and sea monsters, strapwork cartouche, coat-of-arms. £220 IRELANDA. CORONELLI, Vicenzo Maria. [1696.] Parte Settentrionale dell' IRLANDA (upper sheet). IRLANDA Parte Meridionale. (lower sheet). 2 sheets. Each 46.0 x 61.0 cms. Fine rich impression. Both titles in profile, forests, sand banks on East coast. Italian text on the reverse. from Coronelli's Isolario del Atlante Veneto. 1696. — 7. Nat Maritime Museum Cat 37/114 — 115. Ulster Museum: 300 years of Irish printed maps. No.34.

MIDDLE EAST. MOXON, Joseph. [1683] The Travels of St. Paul and other the

MIDDLE EAST. MOXON, Joseph. [1683,] The Travels of St. Paul and other the Apostles or a Geographical Description of those Lands and Countries where in the Gospel of Christ was first propogated being a great help in the reading of the New Testament Newly Corrected by Joseph Moxon. 32.0 x 47.0 cms. Small tear repaired. Covers all of Easterna Mediterranean to Sicily. Tracks of St. Paul from Jerusalem to Red Sea. Map framed by vignettes of biblical scenes at top and bottom. Bears imprint below map: At Amsterdam by Nicolaus Visscher with Priviledge of y H.M.Lords, y States Generall.

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The Hondius publishing house undertook a major revision of the Mercator atlas, incorperating the great advances in geographi-cal knowledge of the early sixteen-hundreds, around 1630. New plates were cut for the maps of the world and the four continents. The world map is the first printed map depicting the discoveries of The Dutch in Australia. The world in two hemispheres is surrounded by the portraits of Julius Caesar, Ptolemy, Gerard Mercator and Hendtik's father, Jodocus, with four allegorical scenes representing the four elements, with a celestial sphere and an allegorical scene with Europe as the queen of the continents. The continent maps are all embellished with cartouches, ships and sea-monsters, the American map has two insets with Artica and Antarctia. A hamdsome and decorative set in striking colours. Shirely entry 336, plate 256. Schilder, 'Australia Unveiled' 39.

Nicolaas Visscher. Novissima Totius Terrarum Orbis tabula. Auctore Nicolao Visscher. Europa/Americae/Africae/Asiae. All four maps 43.5 x 54.5 cm. The set finely \$5,400

Geographically the world map in two hemispheres is almost identical to the Viss-cher map of 1658. The surrounding decoration is quite different, in the four corners are vivid scenes/the twelve signs of the zodiac.
The maps of the continents are decorated with two cartouches. With the rare world map they make a very fine set of maps. Shirley, 'The Mapping of the World', entry 486, plate 345,

THE WORLD

Petrus Plancius. Orbis Terrarum Typus De Integro Multis in Locis Emendatus auctore Petro Plancio. 28.5 x 51 cm, uncloured, a small, unobtrusive restoration in the centerfold. Amsterdam, 1590 (1609). This world map in double hemispherical form is after R. Mercator's world map. It incorporates the post-1587 discoveries as the reshaping of the west coast of South America, the insertion of the Salomon Isles. Japan is shown for the first time (not entirely correctly as one small and three larger islands. The map is rare as it is only found in some Dutch bibles. Shirley, entry Jansz Visscher. Nova Claes

Terrarum Orbis Geographica tabula Amsterdam, 1652. 45 x 56.5 cm, uncoloured. Excellent condition This is Claes Visscher's second world map. first published in 1639, the 4th state with the date 1652. It is in the Mercator projection.
The map itself is surrounded by a magnificently decorated border including twelve Roman emperors, six vignettes with figures in national costumes and six vignettes with the principal cities, in the corners allegorical scenes representing the four continents. An outstanding example of Dutch 17th century cartography. Shirley entry 351, plate 267.

THE AMERICAS

M. Mercator. America sive. India Nova.

Amsterdam, ca. 1610, 36 x 46 cm. \$1,850 Mercator's map of the Americas, published in the early 17th century by both Jodocus and Hendrik Hondius, is a stereographic projection particular features are the bulge in the western coastline of South America, a large terra Australis, the North Pole as a group of islands and a discernable north western passage. The map is surrounded by an ornate floral border with insets depicting Cuba, Gulf of Mexico and Haiti. W. Blaeu. Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova. Amsterdam, 1635. 38.5 x. 50.5 cm, con temp, colouring, small restoration outside

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The Mapping of America', p.109.
Nic. Visscher. Novi Belgii Novaeque Angliae
nec non partis Virginiae Tabula multi in locis emendata. Amsterdam, ca. 1683. 47 x 56 cm, uncoloured. This is the third state of Visscher's famous map of New Netherland with the inset of New York. Philadelphia is marked and shown in plan, on Long Island 'Jorck Shire' is added. A very fine copy on thick paper wide margins. Tooley's 'America'

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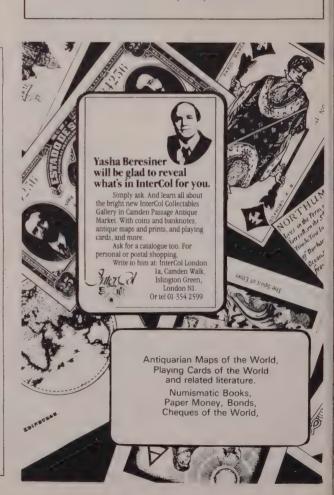


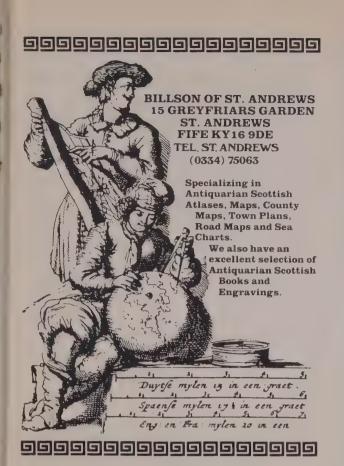
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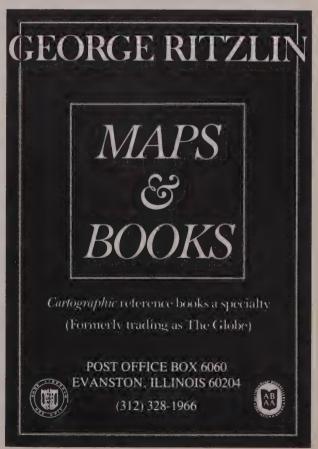
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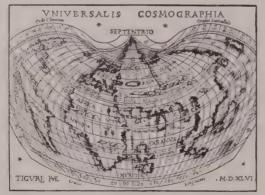
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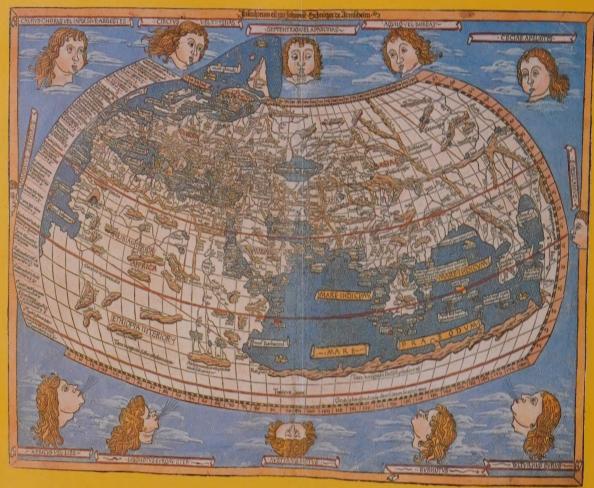
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