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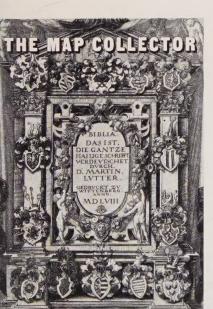
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#### Cover Illustration:

The attractive frontispiece of an early bible from the collections of the Bible Society at Cambridge University Library.



# **Editorial**

I AM PRIVILEGED to be invited to write this editorial as Associate Editor in succession to Mr Tooley. I would like to say first, on the strength of a recent visit to the United States, in what high regard TMC is held internationally. Many people expressed their appreciation and were au fait with all the latest news in our field through attentive reading of the journal.

June ushers in the start of an interesting conference season. The annual symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society is to be held at the Science Museum on June 20 on the theme 'The Sciences of the World of Maps'. This will be followed by their annual dinner and a map fair the following day at the Forum Hotel, London SW7. Another three-day map fair will be held at the Bonnington Hotel, London, from June 22-25 and the twenty eighth antiquarian book fair will be open from June 23-25 at the Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly. In September the Society for the History of Discoveries, which is based in the USA, makes its European debut in London. The British Library is host on September 3, and the Royal Geographical Society and National Maritime Museum on the 4th. On September 5 we are organising a trip to Portsmouth to visit HMS Victory, the Mary Rose and the Royal Naval Museum. The SHD meeting is arranged to dovetail with the Twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography in Paris from September 7-11 and, from October 12-21, the thirteenth International Conference of the International Cartographical Association at Morelia in Mexico. The Standing Commission on the History of Cartography looks forward to presenting Cartographical Innovations a book being published shortly which is the outcome of the Commission's first project. A joint meeting of this Commission with the Standing Commission on Training and Education in Cartography will include discussions on the teaching of the history of cartography. This will also be the subject of a session at the Paris conference. It is a matter of concern that the teaching of the subject has diminished in universities in recent years. Professor Richard Ruggles of Canada, a member of the Standing Commission on the History of Cartography, is undertaking an international survey to establish the present state of the art and will report at Morelia.

I would also like to draw the attention of readers to the report of an exciting discovery of a corpus of hitherto unknown early maps due to appear in the National Geographic Magazine this month. Detailed information will also be available in the next issue of TMC. These maps are engraved on a set of copperplates in Richard Rawlinson's Collection in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which appear to have been made about 1740. The maps show areas of Eastern, Central and South America with plate one being a map of Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia which has been known since the 1930s and is a treasured possession of the city. What was not then known was that it belonged to this set of copperplates which include some maps which have never been published. The discovery was made by Pearce S. Grove, Director of the Foundation Library at Williamsburg, during a visit to England

last vear.

Valerie Scott has asked me to point out that the lead article in this issue of TMC on maps in early bibles represents many long hours of detailed and tiring research by its author Catherine Delano-Smith of the Geography Department at Nottingham University. We are proud to be the first to publish the fruits of this hard labour which will add so much to the knowledge of the subject.

Helen Wallis

# Maps in Bibles in

by Catherine Delano Smith (University of Nottingham)

THE HISTORY OF maps in bibles is a neglected facet of the history of cartography1. Yet it is a fascinating one, not least because it replicates many of the problems encountered elsewhere by map historians while at the same time raising distinctive ideological issues. The story of maps in bibles is part of the story of the Reformation in general. In particular, it concerns the religious convictions of leading reformers such as Martin Luther and John Calvin and their followers. Each of the maps involved bear witness to a complex web of contacts which would have been at times covert, dangerous, even fanatical. Most of the books in which these maps first appeared offended the authorities, and many were outlawed and burned, thus accounting for the rarity of some of these early editions<sup>2</sup>.

There is much of interest in this story for map collectors and map historians. First, there are all the carto-bibliographical aspects. The map corpus has to be completed. While later derivations may be well known, largely through republication in atlases such as those of Ortelius and Mercator, the original bible maps have remained almost wholly ignored. Thus, there are also

questions about map authorship to be resolved.

Detailed technical studies are needed to identify originals from copies and imprints from altered blocks and to point to late insertions, primarily to shed light on organisation and links within the relatively closed world of sixteenth century bible production. Then, second, there are the aspects which contribute to the history of the map in the broadest sense. There is the way both Luther and Calvin deliberately used maps as vehicles for their own brands of religious propaganda. Also, the way the presentation of individual subjects changed traditional portrayals of the New Jerusalem to maps of the Holy City, for instance, can be seen as reflecting an increasingly wide social dissemination and acceptance of the idea of cartographic communication. For this, however, the iconographical content of each map and of the religious symbolism employed to convey these specific sectarian messages needs to be discovered. Also required is a comment on the reasons for the time lag between the appearance of the first printed illustrated bible (1455) and the first bible known to have contained a map (1525). Maps in bibles seem to make a quite sudden appearance, in bibles printed in the 1520s. Yet maps of bible lands have a history almost as long as Christianity itself; illustrations in manuscript bibles go back well into the Middle Ages; and illustrations were included in printed bibles almost from the start<sup>3</sup>.

The aim here, however, is to give no more than an introduction. Much is omitted: discussion of other bible illustrations, of technical aspects such as the use of stereotypes for altered place-names, and of many details about possible origins, for instance. Attention is focussed on the core of the map corpus, seen as comprising nine key maps [Table 1] which, together with their possible antecedents, are described in order of appearance. These nine maps can also be classified into six cartographic stemmata intended as a framework for further

amplification of the topic.

Each bible map is identified according to the book in which it first appears. However, several bibliographical problems are encountered. One is the difficulty of ascertaining whether a specific map should be associated with a particular volume. This problem does not apply to maps printed within a column of letterpress but the appearance of a whole page map in one copy is no guarantee that every copy of that particular edition had been originally supplied with a map. In the sixteenth century, books were generally bound on order. The inclusion, or omission, of a map made available by the publisher for a particular bible edition may reflect not only this general practice of accommodating customer preference but also a policy of caution, given the very real threat to life and livelihood a reformist bible could represent to both publisher and purchaser.

# the Sixteenth Century

Right:
The first map to be included in a bible (Froschauer's Lutheran Old Testament, 1525) was derived from Cranach's map of the Holy Land. It seems to have been cut in a hurry, so the geographical outline is in reverse. Was it pirated from Liesvelt in a race to publication? (By courtesy of Trinity College, University of Cambridge)





Left:
The correctly orientated print of the Exodus (zigzag route) map was probably first issued in Liesvelt's 1526 bible, though copies are exceedingly rare. This reproduction comes from Vorsterman's 1528 edition. The history of the Israelites' Exodus from Egypt carried key symbolic meanings, especially for traditional and reformist Christians. (By permission of the British Library)

Another problem arises when maps have been added to a copy at a later date, on rebinding, for example<sup>4</sup>. And, finally, there is the familiar problem of subsequent loss or removal of a map from a volume. It would be unwise, in short, to assume a map had originally been bound into a now mapless volume, or that the exact number of maps present today, represents a 'correct' arrangement.

### The first bible map

The first bible map so far discovered is dated 1525. However, three years previously it was intended that the second printing of Martin Luther's German-language translation of the New

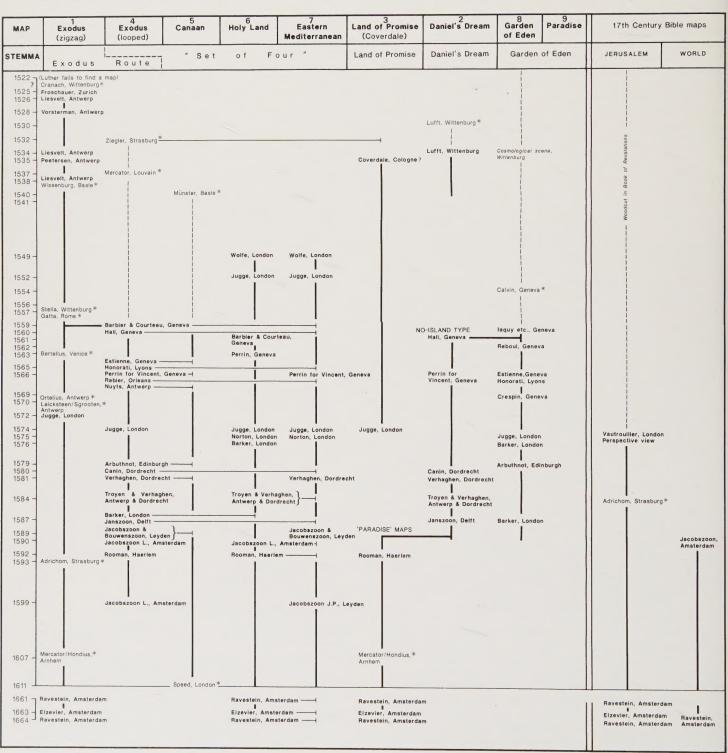
Testament should be provided with a map when it came off the presses at Wittenberg in December 1522. Luther's young assistant, Philip Melanchthon, had written to Caspar Cruciger in Leipzig on 6th March 1522 asking him to get from an antique dealer there a 'Roman map of Judea's: 'Dearest brother, After your departure we received from our Elias [Luther] the whole New Testament translated into the vernacular, an outstanding work, better than many commentaries. He has decided to prefix to it a topography [τοπογραφίαν], as they call it, of the Holy Land, to make this reading easier. You know how much profit [ie, convenience] such as survey [ἐπίσκεψις] brings. And . . as I hear that Reinecke the Antiquarian has a certain Roman

representation [πύνακα] of Judea, excellent and improved, I request you in Christ, if possible, that you beseech him through the agency of our Caspar, or other friends, that they send it for our use, either on loan, or purchase. And if the work seems worth while, I will try to extort the money from our University's senate to buy it . . .' Evidently nothing satisfactory was found and no map appeared. In 1525, however, the Protestant publisher, Christoph Froschauer of Zürich, published part of Luther's translation of the Old Testament and included a double-spread woodcut map entitled 'Die ghelegentheit ende die palen des lants van Beloften' (The position and borders of the Promised Land). Froschauer's map is a mirror-image, although names are correctly printed (in Latin or – for the seas – German), a few being upside down<sup>6</sup>.

A correctly orientated but otherwise identical map, with Dutch names instead of the German, was included in Jacob van

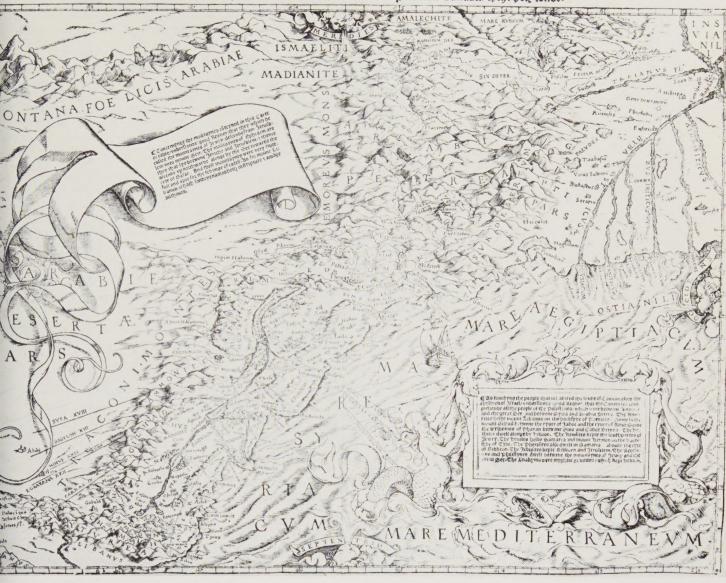
Liesvelt's Lutheran Bible of 15267 and in W. Vorsterman's expurgated version of Liesvelt's text in 1528. Both versions are reduced copies of an undated map drawn by Lucas Cranach the Elder who was in the service of Frederick, Elector of Saxony, at Wittenberg at the same time as his close friend Martin Luther was lecturing at the university there.

The Froschauer/Liesvelt map shows the area from what is now southern Lebanon and Syria down to the Red Sea, Egypt and the mouth of the Nile. Boundary lines indicate the division of the Promised Land amongst the twelve Tribes of Israel and separate Canaan from the lands of Ammonites, Moabites etc. A thin ruled line links Beersheba and Dan<sup>9</sup>. A noteworthy feature is the representation of the Israelites' Exodus route from Egypt into the Promised Land, boldly marked by double lines and a pecked line, which tapers away into the distance towards Jerusalem. In the central portion a solitary pedestrian walks, apparently



Genealogical chart showing the relationship of the nine maps described here to each other. Their non-bible antecedents and major derivations asterisked are also shown, while some developments in seventeenth century bible maps are anticipated. (For bibliographical details of each bible, see Table 3).

The descripcion of the londe of promes/called palestina/Canaan/or the boly londe.



e map produced for the first edition of Miles Coverdale's English translation of the Bible was in part based on Ziegler's outlines but it surpasses all other bible maps not only its composition but above all for its artistic quality. Its author is unknown but a connection with Hans Holbein is suspected. This reproduction is from what appears to be a eteenth century facsimile inserted into the 1535 edition once in the Hol Kham Hall Library (C.132.h.46). (By permission of the British Library)

uthwards. Further west still, amongst the mountains of the nai peninsula, the route is furnished with a number of tiny but early drawn scenes, at named localities, corresponding to ents of Biblical importance during the Exodus, the most amatic being the depiction of the Red Sea crossing. Overall, e route follows a tortuous course, zigzagging amongst the ountains of Sinai before striking boldly northeastwards to rve sharply west to the Jordan.

Liesvelt's map was included in subsequent publications of the atch bible from Antwerp until at least 1542 [see Table 1]. But esvelt's death in the Lutheran cause seems to have marked the d of this particular bible map. Only Humphrey Cole produced 1572) a map of Canaan characterised by such a zigzagging ute. Separate, non-bible, maps of the Holy Land with a zigzag rodus route appeared from time to time throughout the teenth century [Table 2]. Later in the seventeenth century, aps in Dutch bibles such as those published by P. van Ravestein Amsterdam (1661, 1664) or J. Elzevier in Leiden (1663) also

nded to include the zigzag route12. The Exodus route map first published in bibles by Froschauer 1525 and Liesvelt in 1526 thus had a long history in the teenth century, passing from bibles into general cartographic culation and eventually into atlases. In the process there were erations to the details. The numbering of each of the forty one nual stops or encampments of the Exodus, for instance, came general practice. It is first found on Mercator's map of

37 although Wissenburg (1538) was the first to incorporate it

into a map with the zigzag route.

### Daniel's Dream

From 1525 to 1534, the Froschauer/Liesvelt map was the only map to appear in any bible. In 1534, however, Hans Lufft included a map amongst the column illustrations for his large folio edition of Luther's German Bible. Lufft's rather abstract map comprises a sketchy outline of the three Old World continents with the four mythical beasts seen by the prophet Daniel in his Dream, as related in the Book of Daniel, chaper 7 (where the map always occurs). The four Beasts had come to stand for the four empires of Babylon, Medes and Persians, Greece (Alexander and his successors) and Rome but, placed on the map of Asia, Europe and Africa, they seem to have, as Strachan remarked, 'little or no relation to the accepted interpretation of the four empires which they represent'<sup>B</sup>. This curious map had already appeared in print" and it continued to feature as a column illustration in re-issues of Lufft's Wittenberg Bible although no other bible publishers seem to have made use

## The Coverdale Map

A quite different level of cartographic conception and technical and artistic skill is represented by a map that appeared in 1535 [Map 3] entitled 'The description of the londe of promes/called Palestina/Canaan/or the holy londe'. This map is a double-page woodcut (40.0 x 29.7 cm) included with some issues of Miles Coverdale's English translation of the Lutheran Bible. For reasons of security, the text was printed abroad<sup>15</sup> (in Cologne or Marburg) and the unbound pages brought back to London where it would have been bound in the usual manner, i.e. to customer order. It seems to have been at this stage that James Nycolson of Southwark, printer, added the map.

It is not difficult to suggest the unknown mapmaker's sources. Chief of these must have been Jacob Ziegler's atlas of the Holy Land. The south-orientated Coverdale map shows every sign of having been based closely on Maps 7 and 9 of Ziegler's atlas for geographical content. Another striking feature could also only have come from Ziegler (or from a now-lost common source), the 'distance lines' which radiate from Jerusalem to eight cities, giving the mileage to each. However, another characteristic of the Coverdale map, the Exodus route, winding amongst the mountains, complete with pictorial (and named) stations, cannot have been derived directly from Ziegler, for although the last part of the title of his seventh map – sive itinera Hebraeorum per desertum - implies a representation of the Exodus route, no such route is in fact indicated. Moreover, unlike Ziegler's visually rather spartan maps, a rich tapestry of mountains, hills and ground shading fill the Coverdale map while two texts occupy a scroll and an elaborately decorated rectangular cartouche. Various alterations to these texts indicate at least three variants of this map were printed in the sixteenth century. In the first, the texts are in Latin, printed in roman; in the second, they are in English, printed in black-letter; for the third (published by Richard Jugge in 1574) the text in the scroll was reworded and set in roman type while that in the cartouche was replaced by a heraldic device16.

The artistic quality of the Coverdale bible map is outstanding. It may also be the clue as to the authorship of the map since there cannot have been many artists in Europe at that time capable of such work. In fact, there are several grounds for speculating on the role Hans Holbein the Younger may have played in its production. It is generally accepted, for instance, that it was Holbein who was responsible for the title page of the Coverdale Bible<sup>n</sup>. Moreover, an association between Holbein and cartography has been established. In 1527, Holbein painted two maps at Greenwich for Henry VIII and he is also thought to have drawn Münster's world map of 1532<sup>n</sup>. He also, of course, painted 'The Ambassadors' (1533), in which a globe is featured.

If the Coverdale map enjoyed a wide circulation in the sixteenth century, little evidence for this has survived. As far as bibles are concerned, the map reappeared only in 1574 when Richard Jugge inserted it – with altered text and the heraldic cartouche – into his edition of the Bishops's Bible. Even in 1535, though, it may not have been included in more than a minority of copies of the new Coverdale bible. According to a recent census of known surviving copies in Britain and North America, there is definite mention of a map for only ten out of a total of 77 copies<sup>19</sup>.

#### The Set of Four

In contrast, the next bible map to have appeared in the sixteenth century initiates discussion of a set of four maps which became highly popular with bible publishers for at least three decades. At present, the history of the maps as a group can be traced back only as far as 1559<sup>20</sup>. As individual maps, however, each had had its own history in the previous decades. In view of this, each is described in turn before something is said about them as a set.

The first of the group is another version of the Exodus route map [Map 4]. It is smaller than the Fröschauer/Liesvelt map, (at

most 22 x 17 cm). It also portrays a more restricted geographical area, showing nothing further north than Ascalon and Jericho. Moreover, for the branching Nile delta, the 'stepped' coastline of the Holy Land, the outline of the southern end of the Dead Sea, etc. the author of this map could well have been following Ziegler. But it is the Exodus route and the associated biblical scenes that are eyecatching. Amongst the latter: quails divebomb the Sin Desert, where stooping figures gather manna; worshippers dance in a ring around the golden calf; the pillar of fire billows at an angle but leads the Israelites safely over the Red Sea between vertical, foam-crested waves . . . Linking all these events, for which a bible reference is given, is the route with its numbered stations marked as circles. Unlike the zigzagging route of maps of the Fröschauer/Liesvelt stemma, however, the route in this 1559 map, published by Barbier and Courteau, forms a bold loop in its central portion.

One earlier map certainly shows a looped route, (Coverdale's may do) Gerard Mercator's Amplissima Terrae Sanctae Scriptio ad Utriusque Testamenti Intelligentiam published in Louvain in 1537, the first on which numbers were given to the annual stops. While the influence of Ziegler can also be discerned in Mercator's geographical outlines, it is hard to see any relationship between Mercator's six-sheet copperplate map and this small, boldly drawn, and highly individual woodcut. Moreover, although the 1559 bible map was frequently republished, the looped variant of the Exodus route seems almost never to have been adopted for non-bible maps.

The other Old Testament map of the 'set of four' depicts the land of Canaan and its division amongst the Twelve Tribes of Israel [Map 5]. This is the smallest woodcut of the set (at most 17 x 12 cm). Unlike the others, its frame contains no coordinates while the map is characterised by an absence of vegetation. Two of the regional names – Ephraim and the land of the Philistines – are upside down. The tribal boundaries are different from those on the Froschauer Liesvelt Exodus map. But the northern end of the Exodus route is shown, as it is on Sebastian Münster's Terrae Sanctae (1540), where it is labelled Trāsitus filorū Israel. Münster's map, crowded with lively figures and elegantly-drawn biblical scenes, is west-orientated, no boundaries mark the individual territories and it is difficult to see it as parent to the 1559 Divisions of Canaan map.

Both remaining maps on the 'set of four' concern the New Testament. The first is the 'Description de la terre saincte' showing places mentioned in the gospels; the second shows those places relevant to the Acts of the Apostles. The Holy Land map depicts the same extent of coast as the Divisions of Canaan map but does not go so far to the east. Most prominent is the Jordan, with its twin headstreams IOR and DAN and its lakes. The map for the Acts of the Apostles, shows the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East from Rome to Babylon in rather crude outline, with a greatly foreshortened Asia Minor. Place-names, names of seas and mountains etc. are in Latin or French. These two maps had already appeared in bibles ten years previously. In 1549, in London, R. Wolfe published a 16° edition of the New Testament illustrated with a large number of tiny column woodcuts and two maps. Each was printed over two pages. One was placed at the start of the Acts of the Apostles and the other at the end. The woodcuts are said to 'bear the impress of Holbein's style so markedly' that at least one authority was initially tempted to see them as the work of Holbein himself<sup>21</sup>. Of the maps, nothing is said. Despite their very small size (143 x 107 mm and 150 x 103 mm) they far excel the 1559 versions as regards geographical accuracy, detail and overall presentation. The areas depicted are broadly similar.

Above right:

The looped Exodus route was first published in a bible in 1559 by Barbier and Courteau in Geneva as one of a set of four maps which enjoyed wide circulation until the end of the century. This print comes from the block cut for Canin's 1580 but inserted into Liesvelt's 1534 bible on rebinding later in the sixteenth century. (By courtesy of the Bible Society's Library at Cambridge University Library)

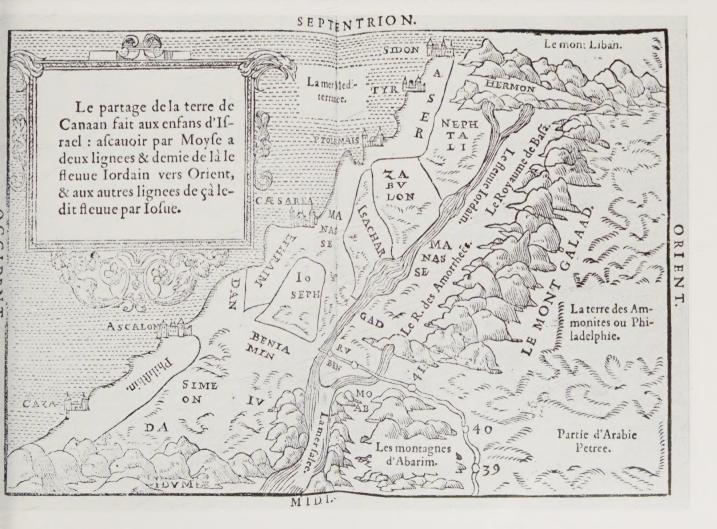
Below right

The division of the Land of Canaan was another traditional subject in maps of bible lands. It also formed one of the Genevan 'set of four'. This example comes from Barbier and Courteau's Bible of 1559. (By courtesy of the University of Cambridge and the British and Foreign Bible Society)



Cefte carte monfire le chemin que le neuple, d'Ifrael a fait par l'espace de 40. ans, depuis Egypte par les descrit d'Arabie, insques a cé qu'il entra en la recre de Chanaan, seion qu'il est fait monson aux bures d'Exode, Nombres & Deuteronome. Elle consient aussi les 42. mansions ou stations nommers un jochap.des Nombres auec observations des devres de longitude & latitude, des lieux des dieux mansions a chacune desquelles est adiousté son nombre par chistie.

Le lecteur pourra voir ledit place de Nombres auquel sont les noms specimes, x. Pordre d'icelles mansions.





Above

Places visited by St. Paul and the Apostles in their journeyings can be found on this map of the eastern Mediterranean, inserted into the Acts of the Apostles from 1549 onwards. This version formed one of the Genevan 'set of four', in Barbier and Courteau's bible of 1559. The course of the Tigris and the Euphrates, and the indication of Babylon, echoes that on the Acts of the Apostles' map. We need to know more about the origins of this map in particular and the 'set of four' in general. (By courtesy of the Bible Society's Library at Cambridge University Library)

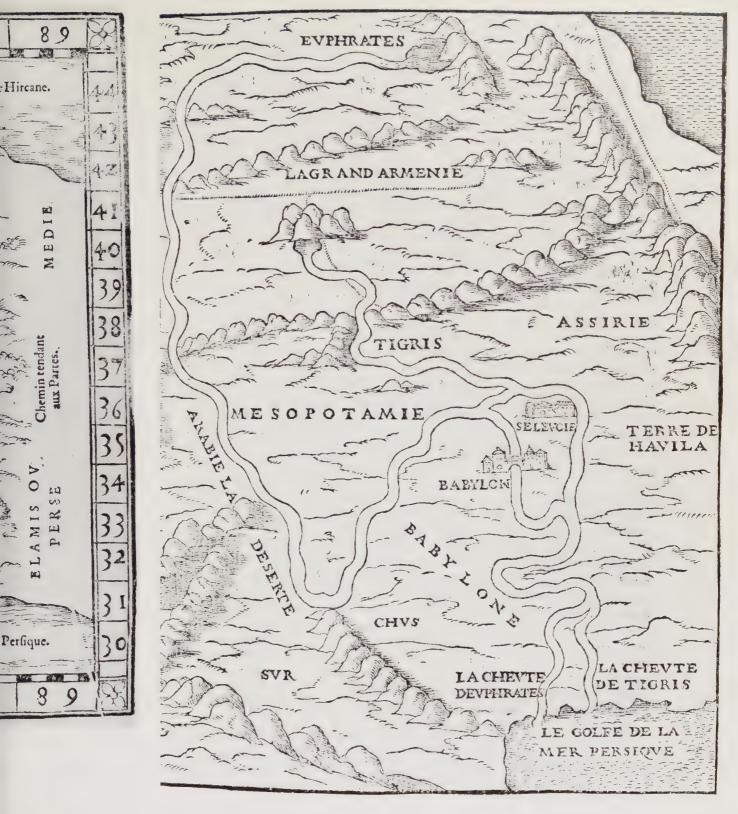
John Calvin produced this map to show the location of the Garden of Eden. But to help make the biblical description fit geographical 'reality' he had to provide an extra branch linking the two rivers north of *Seleucia*. This map, which was printed in Calvin's French edition of his *Commentaire* in 1554, first appeared in a bible in 1560. (By permission of the British Library)

So, the origins of the four maps that eventually appeared in Nicolas Barbier and Thomas Courteau's Bible were diverse but not one represented an entirely new idea when published in Geneva in 1559. Two of the four had appeared ten years previously, in Wolfe's New Testament; the subject matter of another (Exodus) was that of the first bible map, in use since 1525; whilst Divisions of Canaan had been portrayed on non-bible maps of the *Terra Sancta* since the early Middle Ages. Indeed, the editors of the new Geneva Bible of 1559 made no loud claims to originality, notwithstanding their roughly homogeneous presentation as a 'set' in the new bible saying only they were 'of great usefulness and consolation' and created 'with artifice from the observation of degrees of longitude and latitude'22. This could imply they were borrowed.

It may be inferred that neither the idea of maps in bibles nor

the subject matter of those included by Barbier and Courteau was expected to be regarded as exceptional or in any manner unfamiliar. It may also be inferred that both subject matter and the way it was presented on Barbier and Courteau's four maps was theologically acceptable to Calvin and his adherents.

This Genevan 'set of four' enjoyed a long-lasting circulation and had appeared – though not inevitably as a complete foursome – in some twenty two separate editions of the Geneva Bible by 1580. New blocks were cut on at least twelve separate occasions. Only the Dordrecht blocks, cut for Jan Canin's Dutch-language bible, were consistently reused, first in 1581 for Peter Verhaghen's edition (also from Dordrecht), then in 1584 by Jaspar Troyen in Antwerp, and again in 1587 in Janszoon's Delft edition. While Canin kept such names as were in French rather than Latin on the 1559 originals, Verhaghen had these



emoved and replaced by Dutch names, at the same time altering he style of lettering from capitals to Gothic. In his turn, Troyen tered the by now visibly ageing blocks yet again, retaining the butch forms but resetting them in Roman<sup>23</sup>. For a few editions, ach map had to be redrawn to make it fit the column space into hich it was to be directly printed (eg Estienne, 1565; Honorati, 665). Usually, though, the maps were redrawn as virtual desimiles, with such attention to detail that it is often only minor echnical matters (such as differences in ground- or sea-shading) hat betray them as having come from newly-cut blocks. They here printed on separate sheets for insertion into each book at the appropriate location, usually given on the map itself.

## he Garden of Eden and 'Paradise' maps

Two maps remain to be discussed, both from the same stemma Maps 8 and 9]. The first is John Calvin's Garden of Eden map, we second an example of the 'Paradise Map' genre which eveloped from that and which became more common in the

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries24. Garden of Eden scenes had always been a major theme in early bible illustration and some of the early printed illustrations are virtually cosmological maps. The Cologne Bible of 1483, for instance, contains a circular portrayal of the creation of Eve in the Garden of Eden encompassed by three concentric bands, the first representing (with its fishes) the oceans which envelop the earth; the second, the celestial sphere (marked by sun, moon and stars); and the third, Heaven (peopled by the saints)25. In 1554, however, John Calvin's preoccupations probably had little to do with such secular traditions. His Commentary on the First Book of Moses, Commonly called Genesis, published that year in Geneva by Jean Girard, first in Latin and then in French, was designed to expose the historical truth of the Holy Scriptures. Calvin's task was to reconcile the description in Genesis (chapter 2, verse 8ff) of the Garden of Eden with the known geography of the region. After a lengthy discussion in his Commentary, he concluded 'I shall place here a drawing [une figure] before your eyes, from

# Dese Figuere as beeldt ons de gheleghentheydt des Lusthofs Eden, de welcke behoort ghestelt ende

gheset te worden tusschen het 3. ende 4. Capittel Genesis, in de letter A.



C Oo daer eenich Landtichap onder ben Gemetis / bat wighes nomen is in schoonhepbt/ in oneruloet der bzuchten/ in bauchtbaerhept/in wels instichepot / ende andere Dierghelijcke gauen meer: fo en is daer geen heerlige= ker ban bit felf be. Want alle de gene die ban Lants fchappen fchzynen/pryfen bit bonen alle ghelyck befe ffiguere hier berthoont. Daerom ben lof met welc ke Moses dit Landt berheft / met rerht hem toe quam. Endeis welghes lyckformich dat het Lants fehap ban Sben in bit Lat gheleghen is/ghelyckmen perfamelen can withet 37. Capittel Cfaie / ende 27. Capit. Ezechielis. Boogts dat Mofes fepdt/ bat ban befe plaetse eenen bloebt fonde weghegaen 3hn / bes dupdt hp het blieten des waters / als of hy sepde: Adam woonde aen de Des ner ber Zee / of m d'landt bweick ouer bepbe giben bewatert was indien men bepbe be bloeden totten Paradyse neme wilt. Hoe wel batter geen groot bers lanck aen en is / oft Abam ghewoont heeft beneden de plaerfen baer de twee bloeden haer vergaderen nae Babplonien ende Des

leurien / oft daer bouen : betis henoert bat hp in een plaetfe gheweeft is / bat met water bewatert is gheweeft. Ten is gheen dupfter noch fware fake om berfiaen / hoe dat befen bloedt ghedepit is gheweeft in bier bloeden. Want het gin twee ploeden die haer in een bereenighen/ende dan berfebepten fp haer in dinerfebe deelen. Alfoo batfe in hare tfamenborghinghe oft gheleghenthept / maer eenen bloet en is : Lander, welchen zun twee bloeden comende/ban bouen met timee condupten/ende twee bloeden nedel waerts na der Zee blietende. Als fp haer noch boorder wederom beghintte febenden / for reft baer een queffie aengaende de namen ban Phifon ende Gihon: Daerom dattet nict en dunckt redelijck te ziji / de te wysen twee namen aen elcken bloedt. Maer ten zijn ghern meuwe dinghen dat haer de bloeden beranderen dan namen / pancipalysken alsser eenich bermaert tecken is om haer te onderschepden. De Tigris selve na Pling selzynen / ontrent zijnen oozspronck is gheheeten Biglios: om haer te onderschepden. Ge Ligtis seine na pung iriginen i ditten zinen opgevonen is ghehreren Gignis. endenae dat hy hem in velen berdeelt ende coemt wederem hem te decenighen / soo noeminien hem Pastingris. Soo en isse dan niet ondequaem dat wy seggien / dat int beghinfel der plactsen daer sy haer beghint te vereenis ghen/dicen met d'ander dimersche namen gheweest zin. Opt datter eenich naduerschap tussehen Basis ende Phises: gheusecht is opfuleke mamere dattet wel warachtich ghelyekt / dat den natim dan Pastingris einen doct is dan onde tiden also ghenaemt. Ende in den dys den Boerk A. Eurty / de welcke gheschenen heeft de handelinghe ban Alerander/waer in dat hir beringent banden Pafitigeis/dat de Inwoonders bes Lants Boers ken hebben / baer fp bennnoemen Phafis: bwelch met qualicken ouer een en cocmt met de omfraende faken. Bp ben welcken Mojes bekent dap bloeden Phison omringhelt d'Landt Geulah daer her gout waft. Pp fept recht wie dat de Tigris hem omeinghelt : door oorsake dat hy veel omringhelt onder die ban Mesopotania. Ende wedat de Ligiis nem omeinigheit : voordoriane vat hy veet vintingheit under vie van perspoporamia. Ende d'Landt dan heinlah/neemt hem die rina ingin meyninghe voor gheduerschep dan Persia. Want hier onder int 25. Capit. Moses sal verhalen/dat de Fsmaeliten dan Yeurlah zijn ghestelt op de pasen dan dur/ die Frisses de pasen dan Egupten mae Asprien. De frontieren dan Peullah zijn ghestelt op de pasen dan dur/ die Frisses de nacht seit nac Aspriesses datter mae dolcht/ dat Peullah hem wistreckt nac dussan ende nach Bersen. Want het is noodtlijek dattet beel leegheris ban Affpne nae be Zee ban Berfen / ende dan heeft 3p haren werhganek ban gopten om dat flofes bermaen maerkt ban beelderley boleken die baer tuffeben die frontieren gewoont hebe ben. Ende dan ift ooch kennelijch dat de Mabatenen / waeraf hp ooch bermaen, waren ghebueren ban Perfen. In behoordent feerwel dat f Dofen beucftiehde bat daer int Landt wien goudt ende costelijcke ghesteente. Baet rest dat wy oork handelen dan Gihon/dweick Moses sept/passeert door het Landt Chie, dweich de Guersetters overseten Ethiopienimaerin Mosen het Landtschap van Madianiten/ende d Landtschap van

ders dierfeten Ethiopienimaerin Flogen het Landischap dan Madianicen/ende d'Eandischap de Arabia: dwelcke de naeste is dan dit seis de begrepen onder den selnen naem. Om welcke vorsake zijn Krouwe ghenaemitis in een ander passace/Ethiopinne. Nu/aenghesien dat den ganck dan beneden Euphrates/streckt nae die deelen toe een sie ick gheen ondequaemihepdt/ dat het beworpen zijd die selnem Giston. Also den simpelen sin dan Moseiss/ dat den Yos/dan den welcken Adam besiter gheweest heeft/met water ie gheweest: welnerstaende/dat den loop des bloets daer was/dwelck hem berdept/

dem vier bloeden.

hich it will be possible to understand where in my opinion loses placed Paradise'26. This is followed by a column map (120 160 mm), showing the Euphrates and Tigris coming together to orm an island in the Babylonian area before continuing as a ngle stream to the Persian Gulf, into which it debouched with wo mouths. Only two towns are marked, Seleucia and Babylon, ast of the Babylonian island is written *Terre de Havila*, the land which the Garden of Eden is said to have been located.

Calvin's map was first printed in a bible in 1560 in two new ditions, both from Geneva, one in French and one in English<sup>27</sup>. he latter, printed by Rouland Hall, also contained interleaved opies of Barbier and Courteau's four maps but while Hall had ew blocks cut for these, with English names, his Garden of den map, printed directly on to the page, retains the French ames.

Calvin's map, of bold and simple design, appeared in at least a ozen new bible editions before the end of the century, normally a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the accompanying text. It is a column map, and often with the

Whatever lies behind the preference, or otherwise, for the Calvinistic version of the Garden of Eden map, by the end of the 580s bible maps were beginning to reflect a separation of the ner points of religious doctrine from geographical information ithin the map. Religious messages continue to be conveyed but enceforth tend to be set around an increasingly 'scientific' ortrayal of geographical outlines, in cartouches or as idependent vignettes – almost as decoration – instead of being used into the map image as in Froschauer's map. The Paradise Map genre illustrates this development. For instance, a bible ublished in Amsterdam in 1590, by Laurens Jacobszoon, ontained five maps by Peter Plancius, a minister of the new Reformed Church<sup>29</sup>. On one of these, 'Tabula Geographica, in ua Paradisus, nec non Regiones, urbes, oppida & loca escribuntur, quorum in Genesis fit mentio', Eden is indeed icluded but the visual focus of the map is less on the tiny epresentation of the Tree and the figures beside it than on the astness of the geographical space portrayed by the map as a hole, the area from the eastern Mediterranean down to the arabian Desert and Persian Gulf. Most prominent are the nountain ranges and, above all, an intricate and largely fictional iver network. A set of scale bars features in the upper left orner, symbolising the importance, in this map, of 'scientific' ccuracy and geographical detail. The biblical messages are nose associated with the Temptation of Eve and Adam and with ne sacrifice of Isaac, but in Plancius' map these messages are in val cartouches, one on each side of the framed title, above the nap and isolated from it.

Plancius' other maps in this 1590 bible include three of the raditional bible maps – Exodus (zigzag route), Land of Canaan but here without tribal boundaries and used instead of the Holy and map to illustrate the Gospels), and the eastern dediterranean map (for the Acts of the Apostles) – all similar in

tyle and presentation.

The fifth map, a detailed and careful map of the world in two emispheres, more typical of seventeenth than sixteenth century ible maps, supports the suggestion that Plancius, for all his neterest in his new faith, wished to reconcile the cartographic rends of his day with the protestant tradition of using bible maps o support religious messages.

As far as bible maps are concerned, Plancius' maps mark the nal break between the early sixteenth century, with its close nks with medieval and earlier bible illustration, in which

Edinburgh

Haarlem Amsterdam
Leiden Dordrecht

Antwerp

Cologne

Strasbourg

Orleans

Basle

Zurich

Modern
national
boundaries

Modern
national
boundaries

Umiles 100

Lyons

The heartland of bible map printing in the sixteenth century. Places shown are only those mentioned in the text.

realism (such as correct proportion and outlines) was subordinate to abstract values (such as relative importance of individuals or features) and the seventeenth century, with its increasing emphasis on geographical rather than biblical 'fact'. At the same time, religious polemic was maintained in the maps<sup>30</sup>. Moreover, the traditions of protestant bible cartography established in the sixteenth century have never been entirely relinquished<sup>31</sup>.

#### **Emergent themes**

Three main themes have emerged from this pilot study: the role of illustrations in bibles in general; the iconology of the religious symbolism in the first map to have been included in a bible; and the way geographical 'realism' in bible maps was increased as the century progressed and as the urgency of their doctrinal messages was either accommodated to or was overcome by the impact of cartographic advances outside the bible world.

The importance of illustrations in bibles was recognised long before the sixteenth century but the arrival of printing and the mass-production of books brought new opportunities<sup>32</sup>. The purpose of these illustrations had always been to amplify the text and to make it concretely real to the reader<sup>33</sup>. In German lands, where from the start, German printing presses had been turning out both illustrated popular books as well as more luxurious volumes, this educative purpose was given additional sharpness, especially as religious issues became of foremost social and political importance. It was against such a background that, for the first time in history 'there developed a propaganda campaign conducted through the medium of the press'<sup>34</sup>. This was the power of the new press that Martin Luther and, as we have seen, John Calvin, used with consummate skill in the diffusion of their own religious doctrines.

Luther's interest in maps is well documented. We note from his own *Lectures* how anxious he was to have 'a good geography and more correct map of the Land of Promise' in order to sort out the precise location and extent of the territories of the Twelve Tribes of Israel<sup>35</sup>. Melanchthon's letter shows how Luther wanted a map of Palestine for the second printing of the first edition of his New Testament translation late in 1522<sup>36</sup>. We are told how Luther wanted to illustrate that first edition 'as

he altered version of Calvin's Garden of Eden map, from Canin's bible of 1580 By permission of the British Library)

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artistically as possible . . . not merely to decorate, but rather to illustrate, in the full meaning of that word, to clarify the meaning of the text' and to make the Bible a genuine book of the people3 We also know that he gave precise instructions regarding the composition as well as the location of the woodcuts being designed for the first complete German edition of his translation of the whole Bible (H. Lufft, 1534)38, and we can assume that he would have extended similar attention to the map he wanted for the 1522 New Testament had Melanchthon been able to obtain one in time. What remains unknown, however, is the role he may or may not - have had in persuading Cranach to draw the map that eventually illustrated the earliest editions of his translations.

There can be little doubt, however, that the Fröschauer/ Liesvelt map incorporates doctrinal views derived either directly from Luther's interpretations of the Scriptures or from religious traditions with which he concurred. Its symbolism was explicit, communicating messages on several levels. First, the whole map itself, by virtue of its subject, represents the traditional allegory of the Christian life which one walks (like the solitary pedestrian on the map) alone: baptism (the crossing of the Red Sea); this life (the wandering in the desert); death (the crossing of the Jordan); and Heaven (Jerusalem)<sup>39</sup>. These Biblical events had been marked on maps long before the Reformation<sup>40</sup>.

For early Protestants, however, the symbolism of a map of the Exodus would also have acted on another scale, reminding them of deeper significances. To sixteenth century reformers, the Old Testament (of relatively little consequence in Catholic doctrine) was no less important than the New Testament. But, to Luther, as to Calvin after him, the Old Testament chronicled in advance the Christian God's purpose which would be revealed in the birth of Christ. In this way, literal belief in the Old as well as the New Testament could be reconciled, the Jewish God could be accepted as the Christian God, and the Old Testament Exodus stood for the New Testament's Baptism41. Finally, at the level of detail, each of the individual scenes, so graphically portrayed on the maps, would have served to drive home the Protestant message of 'Salvation History'42 as well as a range of specific points. Thus, events such as the Israelites' deliverance from Egypt (i.e. from the bondage of sin); from the pursuing Pharoah, drowned in the Red Sea once the Israelites, guided by the Pillar of Fire, had crossed in safety; from lawlessness (by the Commandments); from famine and thirst (through the gift of quails and manna); and from the worship of false gods (the Golden Calf) were all manifestations of the Old Testament God's wonderful acts of deliverance and salvation43. Just as the Pillar of Fire, and its daytime replacement, the Cloud, signified spiritual cleansing, so the line drawn across the Froschauer/Liesvelt map between Dan and Beersheba, recalling Ezekiel's order to the Israelites to return to the old, righteous ways, would have symbolised to sixteenth century readers of Protestant bibles the Lutheran call to a renewed and redefined faith.

It was the Exodus route map, then, rather than any other single map, that was included most frequently in sixteenth century bibles. But while it is positively bursting with religious symbolism, the other bible maps appear to contain more narrowly geographical messages and their publishers often pointed out that they were to help readers gain a visual image of the lands described or referred to in the Scriptures, and thus to aid the understanding of those Scriptures. However, the overall distribution of maps amongst the whole range of bibles being produced, and reproduced, in western Europe in the sixteenth century reinforces the association of bible maps with Reformist issues. Maps were not inserted, for example, into the Latin bibles still favoured by the established (Roman Catholic) church, nor do they seem to be - from present knowledge - all that common (despite Froschauer's precocious interest or Luther's patronage of the Wittenberg press) in German-language bibles. On the contrary, they come above all from bibles printed in towns early identified with the Reformist cause and, most importantly, towns which remained politically independent, even protected as centres of protestant printing.

Finally, the tendency towards 'science' in bible maps was supported by the changing of traditional bible pictures into map images. This is seen in the treatment of a woodcut frequently used to illustrate the final chapters of the Book of Revelations. It

depicts John the Divine being shown the New Jerusalem by the Angel from a high cliff. The City has a medieval appearance, in some cases even bearing a distinct resemblance to real towns4. By the 1550s, though, some artists were giving the town not only a more appropriate 'new town' look, with rectangular outline and grid-plan street pattern with tower-studded walls, but also representing the detail of the biblical text literally. By 1575, N. F. Vautrouillier's London edition of the bible contained a single illustration, that of the New Jerusalem, in which there are no distracting figures or scenery: the square town is shown on its own, as a perspective view. In the next century, the Holy City would be represented in plan by a detailed map of the real Jerusalem45

Maps in the bibles of the sixteenth century, it should be by now clear, merit study not merely as artefacts for new chapters in histories of cartography but also because, like most maps, they stand for the history of men's thoughts and actions. These Reformation bible maps cast a beam on often shadowy contacts between individuals and between minds that met in agreement or in antagonism. Understanding these maps means appreciating not only the difficulties and dangers of bible production and illustration in the critical times of the sixteenth century but also the anguish of religious conscience.

## Notes and References

My attention was drawn to the question of maps in bibles by Brian Harley and I should like to thank him both for that intial stimulus and for his comments on a preliminary draft of this essay. I am also grateful to Tony Campbell, Francis Higman, Betty Ingram and Alan Jesson for invaluable and generous help

2 Jacob van Liesvelt of Antwerp was beheaded in 1545, Jan Canin of Dordrecht

later in the century, while Michael Servetus was burnt at the stake at John Calvin's instigation in 1533. On Servetus, see *TMC* 31 (1985) p.51.

3 The now-lost map of the Holy Land by Eusebius of Caesarea (c.385) may have been the first to show the divisions of the Twelve Tribes of Israel (K. Nebenzahl Maps of the Bible Lands (London, Times Books, 1986 p.18); a Dutch Biblia

Pauperum 'with engraved pictorial pages' (The Times, 28-86) and dated to c.1460, was recently sold at Sotheby's

4 One copy of Liesvelt's 1534 Bible (British and Foreign bible Society: 223 B34/FD3; D & M 3284) includes four extra maps which almost certainly come from the blocks made in 1580 for J. Canin's Dordrecht edition (note 23). The present leather binding may be sixteenth or early seventeenth century. Several copies of the first edition of Miles Coverdale's Bible (1535) seem to have been given facsimile copies of the Land of Promise map in the nineteenth century by Francis Fry (c.1864). It cannot be overstressed that the insertion of maps into individual copies of the bible was highly irregular.

5 Corpus Reformatorum, I. p.583, letter 219. See W. J. Kooiman, Luther and the Bible (Philadelphia, Muhlenberg Press, 1961) p.124 & fn 12. I am grateful to

Robert Markus for the translation.

6 James Strachan, Early Bible Illustrations (Cambridge University Press, 1957) pp.54-5, offered an entirely unconvincing explanation for the map's reversal. The Fröschauer printing house may have been careless (Strachan, p.53) or the

map may represent piracy and over-hasty execution.

7 A note of the flyleaf of the British and Foreign Bible Society's copy comments that this edition 'is of extraordinary rarity on account of the various Proclamations issued at the time ordering all High Dutch, Flemish, Walloon or French versions of the Scriptures should be delivered up and burned under pain, after the Promulgation, of forfeiting life and goods if discovered in the possession of any one guilty of disobedience'. This was the earliest complete Bible in Dutch. A copy with the map has not been traced at the time of writing.

8 See Eran Laor, Maps of the Holy Land: Cartobibliography of Printed Maps, 1475-1900. Based on the Eran Laor collection at the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem, New York, Alan R. Liss, and Amsterdam, Meridian, 1986, pp.28-9, where Cranach's map is reproduced. No evidence is offered for the dates given ('1508 or 1515'). On the contrary, there are several grounds for suggesting that it was drawn, possibly at Luther's request, after Melanchthon failed to find a suitable map in 1522 and before Fröschauer's clumsy publication of it in 1525

9 Presumably referring to Hezekiel's proclamation that 'throughout all Israel, from Beersheba even unto Dan' a great passover was to bring the Children of

Israel back to their former righteousness (II Chronicles, 30, 5),

10 Moses is identified in all these scenes by a 'halo' of vertical strokes, derived from the Medieval practice of showing him with small horns, based on a mistranslation of the verb 'to shine': Strachan Bible Illustration, p.14.

11 An inscription of the reverse of the British Library Map Room's example of Cole's map (Maps 118, p.1(1)) confirms that it too originally came from a bound bible

12 Biblia, Amsterdam, P. van Ravestein, 1661 [BL 1.9.f.10] has a large double-page map, in Exodus chaps. 2-3, bound in along the centre fold entitled De Gelegentheyt van Paradys . (The Position of Paradise . . .) which gives the acknowledgement: Uyt de H. Schrifture, en Verscheyden Autoren by een Gestelt door Jacob Savry 1648. The same bible includes three other maps (city of Jerusalem, Holy Land (for the Gospels) and the eastern Mediterranean (for the Acts of the Apostles) likewise acknowledging J. Savry. All four are essentially the same as those published in 1663 by J. Elzevier at Leiden, and in 1664 by Ravestein again) on which the only acknowledgement is given as 'uyt de H. Schrifture door Nicolas Visscher

The Cologne Bible of 1478-80, and its derivatives, included a woodcut by Nicolas de Lyra depicting the four beasts: this map form may owe much to Luther's interest in cartographic communication for religious symbolism.

In Das sie bend Capital Danielis von der Turke . . . (1529) and Der Prophet . (1530), both works by Martin Luther and published by Hans Lufft. See Rodney Shirley, The Mapping of the World (London: Holland Press, 1983) p.71, where the map is reproduced.

J. F. Mozley, Coverdale and his Bibles (London, 1953); A. P. Wikgren, The

Coverdale Bible (San Francisco: Book Club of California, 1974)

The only known surviving complete map with Latin texts is in the John Rylands Library, University of Manchester: see Wikgren, Coverdale Bible, items 30 and 55 in the census pp.41-45. Wikgren does not distinguish facsimiles from original

See, for example: Campbell Dodgson, 'Woodcuts designed by Holbein for English printers' Walpole Society 1938-9 (Vol. 27): 1-11, plates; John Rowlands, The Paintings of Hans Holbein the Younger (Oxford, Phaidon, 1985) p.91 ff. Also: A. F. Johnson, The First Century of Printing at Basle (London, Ernest Beers, 1926) pp.15 ff which deals with Holbein's work for publishers in Basle.

I am most grateful to Peter Barber for this information. Münster's map is illustrated in Shirley, Mapping of the World, pp.74-5.

Muskared in Shirley, Mapping of the World, pp. 14-5. Wikgren, Coverdale Bible, pp. 41-45. Laor's reference (Maps p. 184) to an octavo edition of Guillaume Postel's Description & Charte de la Terre Saincte . . . (1553) containing five maps (i.e. the Garden of Eden, non-Calvin version, and the set of four) seems to be misleading. Catalogued descriptions of this work refer to 16° and to one 'chart' presumably the quite distinctive map of the Holy Land that is in the 1562 edition (BL. 101 6. a. 8) and that never, as far as I know, appeared in a bible. It is possible that the maps Laor has seen were added at a later date (see notes 4 & 23).

I am grateful to Betty Ingram for drawing my attention to these maps. See

Dodgson, 'Woodcuts' p.8.

Barbier and Courteau were both accused of pirating the text from Estienne. Elizabeth Armstrong, *Robert Estienne, Royal Printer* (Cambridge University Press, 1954) p.239 ff. See Letter to Readers concerning the maps.

The woodblock cut for Canin's Exodus map in 1580 had a small crack which left white line on the printed sheet (running obliquely across one of the Nile distribuaries). It is this line that confirms the identity of the four extra maps inserted into the British and Foreign Bible Society's copy of Liesvelt's 1534 bible (see note 4 above). By 1584, there was a second, much longer, crack nearby, cutting across the three westernmost Nile tributaries just below (south) the first, also discernible in 1587. The possible use of stereotype for the altered names needs investigation.

See, for example: Fred Plaut, 'Where is Paradise? The mapping of a myth', T.M.C. 29 (1984):2-7; T.M.C. 32 (1985) p.56.

BL. C.11.d.4.5. Also illustrated in Strachan, Bible Illustrations, fig 18.

Calvin, Commentary, p.33. The problem was the 'four rivers' of Genesis

The French edition was that published by François Laquy, Antoine Davodeau and Jaques Bourgeois. Rouland [Rowland, Roland] Hall's edition was the first English-language version of the Geneva Bible.

English-language version of the Geneva Bible. First published by Rowland Hall in 1560. Other differences include the addition of a scene representing the Tree of Knowledge, the Serpent, and Adam and Eve, close by the name Heuvila (Havila). Other editions with the non-Calvin version include: Canin, 1580; Verhaghen, 1581; Troyen & Verhaghen, 1584; and

Janszoon, Delft, 1587

See Wilco C. Poortman, Bijbel en Prent, Deell Boekzaal van de Nederlandse Bijbels ('s-Gravenhage, Uitgeverij Boekencentrum, 1983), pp.184-8, which includes reproduction of Plancius' Paradise map from Laurens Jacobszoon's edition which also contains maps of the Holy Land and the eastern Mediterranean (Acts of the Apostles). Those reproduced in Nebenzahl, 1986, (plate 37 and figs 15 and 16) do not come from these bible versions. They have a much greater number of vignettes (15 instead of the original two on the Paradise map, for example) and the map itself occupies a very small proportion of the

See Poortman, Bijbel, for a summary of seventeenth century Dutch bible maps, and also Werner Löwenhardt, with comments by Rodney W. Shirley, "Seek and ye shall find . . . an unidentified world map in a Dutch bible", TMC 25

(1983):11-12.

For example, Frank Charles Thompson's New Chain-Reference Bible (B. B. Kirkbride Bible Co., Indianapolis, 3rd edition, 1934) contains, besides the usual marginal annotations and indexes, nearly 400 pages of 'readers aids', including several maps showing (by footsteps) the Exodus route (complete with numbered stations and scenes, and references), the travels of Christ in the Holy Land, the travels of the Apostles etc

Earld, the travels of the Apostics etc.. See, for example: Cambridge History of the Bible, The West from the Reformation to the Present day (ed. S. L. Greenslad, 1963); R. Brun, Le Livre Français Illustré de la Renaissance (Paris, A. J. Pickard, 1969); L. Febvre and H. J. Martin, The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800 (trans. by D. Garard; London, NLB, 1976); E. L. Eisenstein, The Printing Press as Agent

of Change (Cambridge University Press, 1979, 2 vols).

B. Thomas Chambers, Bibliography of French Bibles Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century French-language Editions of the Scriptures (Geneva, Droz, 1983) pp

Febvre and Martin, Coming of the Book, p.288.

Luther's Works (American Edition, St. Louis, 1966), Vol. 8 Lectures on Genesis Chapters 45-50, p.273, 278, 281.

See above and note 6.

Kooiman, Luther, p.176.

Kooiman, Luther, p.176.

For example, the Madaba mosaic (c.565) has biblical scenes; the Pentinger

I am grateful to Francis Higman for pointing this out to me

Table notes the Wanderings of the Children of Israel; Lambert of Omer's 13th century mappae mundi has the Exodus route marked on it. See K. Nebenzahl, Maps of the Bible Lands (London, Times Books, 1986) for reproductions

Calvin: Institutes of Christian Belilef (ed. J. T. McNeill) (Philadelphia,

Westminster Press, 1960) Vol. 2, pp.1307-8.

42 H. Bornkamm, *Luther and the Old Testament*, (trans. E. & R. Gritsch, Philadelphia, 1969): Editorial Preface.

43 Calvin: Înstitutes, p.1310 ie. para 9.

Lucerne has been recognised in, for example, Holbein's redrawing of L. Cranach's woodcuts for T. Wolff's edition of the New Testament (Basle, 1523); the view of Lübeck is found in Ludowick Dietz's Low German bible, published in Lübeck in 1533

For example, in P. van Ravestein's edition of the standard bible of the Dutch

Reform Church (Amsterdam, 1661)

## Table 1-Summary list, in chronological order, of maps found in sixteenth century printed bibles, together with selected references to first appearance in the bible editions

Map 1 EXODUS ROUTE (zigzag variant): 1525, Froschauer, Zürich; 1526, Liesvelt, Antwerp; 1528, Vorsterman, Antwerp; 1535, Peetersen, Antwerp; 1542, Liesvelt, Antwerp; 1572, Jugge, London.

Map 2 DANIEL'S DREAM: 1534, Lufft, Wittenberg.

Map 3 LAND OF PROMISE: 1535, (Coverdale), Cologne/Marburg; 1574, Jugge,

Map 4 EXODUS ROUTE (looped variant, No 1 of 'set of four'): 1559, Barbier & Courteau, Geneva; 1560, Hall, Geneva; 1562, Reboul, Geneva; 1565, Estienne, Geneva; 1566, Honorati, Lyons; 1566, Perrin/Vincent, Geneva; 1566, Rabier, Orleans; 1566, Nuyts/Plantin, Antwerp; 1569, Crespin, Antwerp; 1574, Jugge, London; 1576, Barker, London; 1579, Arbuthnot, Edinburgh; 1580, Canin, Dordrecht; 1581, Verhaghen, Dordrecht; 1584, Troyen, Antwerp; 1587, Janszoon, Delft; 1590, L. Jacobszoon, Amsterdam; 1592, Rooman/Jacobszoon, Haarlem; 1599, J. P. Jacobszoon, Leiden.

Map 5 LAND OF CANAAN (No 2 of 'set of four'): 1559, Barbier & Courteau, Geneva; 1560, Hall, Geneva; 1565, Estienne, Geneva; 1566, Perrin/ Vincent, Geneva; 1566, Rabier, Orleans; 1566, Nuyts/Plantin, Antwerp 1569, Antwerp; 1576, Barker, London; 1579, Arbuthnot, Edinburgh; 1580, Canin, Dordrecht; 1581, Verhaghen, Dordrecht; 1584, Troyen, Antwerp; 1587, Janszoon, Delft.

Map 6 HOLY LAND (No 3 of 'set of four'): 1549, Wolfe, London; 1552, Jugge London;1559, Barbier & Courteau, Geneva; 1560, Hall, Geneva; 1563, Perrin, Geneva; 1565, Honorati, Lyons; 1566, Rabier, Orleans; 1569, Crispin, Antwerp; 1574, Jugge, London; 1575, Norton, London; 1576 Barker, London: 1580, Canin, Dordrecht; 1584, Troyen, Antwerp; 1587, Janszoon, Delft.

Map 7 ACTS OF THE APOSTLES (No 4 of 'set of four'): 1549, Wolfe, London; 1552, Jugge, London; 1559, Barbier & Courteau, Geneva; 1560, Hall, Geneva; 1566, Honorati, Lyons; 1566, Perrin/Vincent, Geneva; 1566 Rabier, Orleans; 1569, Crespin, Antwerp; 1574, Jugge, London; 1581 Verhaghen, Dordrecht; 1584, Troyen, Antwerp; 1587, Janszoon, Delft; 1589 J. P. Jacobszoon & Bouwenszoon, Leyden; 1590, L. Jacobszoon, Amsterdam; 1592, Rooman/L. Jacobszoon, Haarlem; 1599, J. P. Jacobszoon, Leyden,

Map 8 GARDEN OF EDEN: 1560, Jaquy, Davodeau & Bourgeois, Geneva; 1560, Hall, Geneva; 1562, Reboul, Geneva; 1565, Estienne, Geneva; 1566, Honorati, Lyons; 1566, Perrin/Vincent, Geneva; 1574, Jugge, London; 1576, Barker, London; 1579, Arbuthnot, Edinburgh; 1580, Canin, Dordrecht; 1581, Verhaghen, Dordrecht; 1584, Troyen, Antwerp; 1587, Janszoon, Delft.

Map 9 PARADISE:1590, L. Jacobszoon, Amsterdam; 1592, Rooman/J. L. Jacobszoon, Haarlem.

## Table 2—Non-bible maps showing the **Exodus route (zigzag version)**

1538 Descriptio Palaestinae Nova, Wolfgang Wissenburg, Basle. [B.N. Paris, GE DD 2987 (10-42). Plate 25 in Nebenzahl, 1986].

1557 Itinera Israelitarum ex Aegypto . . . Tilemann Stella (Stolz), Wittenburg, [Universität Bibliothek, Basle: AA 104. Plate 26 in Nebenzahl (1986) is of an altered edition, dated 1559, in which two of the four cartouched Latin texts have been translated into German].

1563 Palestiniae sive Terrae Sanctae Descriptio, engraved by Ferandus Bertellus, Venice [BL. London: Maps C.7.C.9. No acknowledgement of sources. This map includes also lines radiating from Jerusalem to cities such as Susa, Ecbatana, Babylon, Rome, Ephesus, giving the distance between Jerusalem and these places, after Ziegler (1532), see below].

1570 Palestinae sive Totius Terrae Promissionis Nova Descriptio auctore

Tilemanno Stella, Abraham Ortelius, Antwerp [In Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. As Ortelius notes, this is an adaptation, and simplification, of Stella's map,

although Ziegler and Wissenburg are acknowledged in the accompanying text].

?1570 Nova Totius Palestinae seu Terrae Sanctae Descriptio Pagella una. Ita ut Bibliorum voluminibus congruat. Signed B. Jenichen. Possibly from Nuremburg [BL. London: Maps 48840(44)]

1570 Nova Descriptio Amplissimae Sanctae Terra, Peter Laicksteen and Christian Sgrooten, Antwerp [Bibliotheca, Röhricht, item 67, Plate 29 in Nebenzahl (1986)].

1593 Situs Terrae Promissionis, Christian von Adrichom, Cologne [Map 1 in his Theatrum Terrae Sanctae. Plate 35 in Nebenzahl (1986)].

1607 Peregrinatio Israelitarum in Deserto, Jodocus Hondius, Amsterdam [in Atlas Minor Gerardi Mercatoris. Although one is led to believe this is a version of Mercator's map of 1537, Hondius has given it a zigzag route instead of Mercator's looped route (see below)]

## Table 3—Chronological listing of bibles with maps mentioned in text and shown on chart

- 1525 FROSCHAUER, Christopher, Zurich: Das Alt Testament dutsch. [Trinity Coll. Univ. Cambridge: A.10.18].
- LIESVELT, Jacob van, Antwerp: Dat oude ende dat nieuvve testament. Folio [BL. C110.g.4; BFBS. 223 B 26a/KK7; maps missing. D & M (3280) refers to these maps as missing. No maps in either the Amsterdam or Utrecht University library copies: location needed for copy with map].

VORSTERMAN, Willem, Antwerp: De Bibel, Folio [BL.3040.f.5, also L.14.b.31

LIESVELT, Jacob van, Antwerp: Den Bible, Folio [BL.3041.n.7; the BFBS.223.B34/FD3 (D & M 3284) copy had 'set of four' maps from 1580 rinting inserted on rebinding].

LUFFT, Hans, Wittenberg: Biblia, Folio [BL.1.b 9 & 10 (2 vols.); see also 1560-1 vellum edition, BL.C.24.d.g.].

- 1535 COVERDALE, MILES, (translator), printed probably by Eucharius Cervicornus and Johannes Soter at Cologne or Marburg, binding etc handled in London by James Nycholson of Southwark: *Biblia*, Folio [BL.C.132.n.46; Trinity Coll. Univ. Cambridge. C.41 are identical facsimilies; Univ. Cambridge Library, Young 83, appears to be another facsimile (FS by IH); Map with Latin texts: John Rylands Library, Univ. of Manchester. Other
- 1535 PEETERSON, Henrick, Antwerp: Das Bibel, Folio [BL.3061.i.12].
- LIESVELT, Jacob van, Antwerp, Den Bybel, Folio (BL.3041.f.2; the last to contain the Froschauer/Liesvelt map?]
- 1549 WOLFE, Reynold, London, The Newe Testament, 8° [BL.C.36.a 3].
- JUGGE, Richard, London, *The Newe Testament*, 4° [BL.G.12195; has Holy Land map (map 6); G12196 has E. Mediterreanean map (map 7)].
- 1559 BARBIER, Nicholas, and COURTEAU, Thomas, Geneva: La Bible, 4° [Title page also has "Il y a aussi quelques figures & cartes chorographiques de grande utilite, l'usage desquelles pourrez voir en l'epistre suyuante" BFBS.207. B59.X4].
- 1560 JAQUY, Francois, DAVODEAU, Antoine, and BOURGEOIS, Jaques, Geneva: La Bible, 4°. [Title page also has "Avec les Figures et leurs descriptions, pour l'intelligence des passages auquels elles sont mises: & davantage celles du iardin d'Eden, & de la Prophetie d'Ezechiel, non encores veues" – the Ezekiel illustration being a pictorial plan of the Temple. BL.3022.i.11
- 1560 HALL, Rouland, Geneva: The Bible and Holy Scriptures, 4°. The "Breeches Bible" [Title page also has "Whereunto we have added certeyne mappes of Cosmographie which necessarily serve for the perfect understanding and memorie of divers places and countreys, partely described, and partely by occasion touched, both in the olde and newe Testament". BL.C.7.6.8; BFBS. 201 B 60 a].
- 1562 REBOUL, Antoine, Geneva: La Bible, [BFBS. 207 1362a]
- HONORATI, Sebastian, Lyons: La Saincte Bible, Folio. [Univ. of Glasgow, Euing Dq-a.3,4]
- 1565 ESTIENNE, Henri, Geneva: La Bible, Folio. [BL.L.10.e.6(1); BFBS 207 B 65]

- 1566 HONORATI, Sebastian, Lyons: La Saincte Bible, Folio. [BL.C.23. e.10. This] edition also has a small highly schematic outline sketch of Cyprus as a marginal note in the Acts of the Apostles, fol.100r].
- 1566 NUYTS, Philip, Antwerp: Den Bibel, folio. [Colophone has Christopher
- Plantin. BL.3041.f.15]. 1566 PERRIN, Francois (for VINCENT, Antoine), Geneva: *La Bible*, 8° [BL.1105.c.s].
- 1566 RABIER, Loys, Orleans: La Bible, 8° [BL.3022. cc 2. Chambers notes that this a "page for copy" of Jaquy's 1564 bible].

  1569 CRESPIN, John, Geneva: *Holy Bible*, 4° [BL.3015.p.2. The Garden of Eden
- map [p.1.v, column) shows also the eastern Mediterranean, Nile delta, etc.]
- 1572 JUGGE, Richard, London: The Holy Byble, Folio. [Ascribed to Jugge Colophone notes "Imprinted at London by Henrie Denham and Richard Watkins". BL.L.13.c.3.(1). See also 1575 edition. BL.3015 p6 (1)]. 1575 NORTON, William, London: *The Holy Byble*, Folio. [B.L.3036.ee.6]
- 1575 VAUTROUILLER, Thomas (for Christopher Barker), London: *The Newe Testament*, 8° [BL.3053.b.14 and C.23.a.27].
- 1576 BARKER, Christopher, London: The Bible and Holy Scriptures, Folio. [BL.3052.3.10]. Two editions were produced this year, with a different number of maps [see also BL. 1214.k.6].
- 1579 ARBUTHNOT, Alexander, Edinburgh: The Bible and Holy Scriptures, Folio [BL.c.51.a.8].
- CANIN, Jan, Dordrecht: Biblia, Folio. [BL.3041.h.31].
- VERHAGHEN, Peter, Dordrecht: Biblia, Folio, 4° [B.L.3041.bb.1 (1)].
- 1584 TROYEN, Jasper, Antwerp: Biblia, Folio. [BL.L.11.c.2]

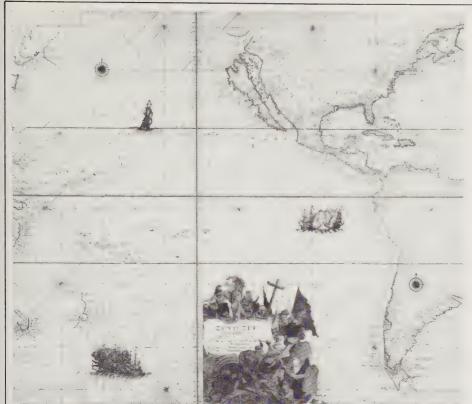
- 1587 BARKER, Christopher, London: *The Bible*, 4°, [BL.1109.h.2]. 1587 JANSZOON, Cornelis, Delft: *Biblia*, 4°, [BL.3040.e.6.1-2]. 1587 JACOBSZOON, Jan Paedts, and BOUWENSZOON, Jan, Leyden: *Biblia*, 8, [Missing from BL.].

  JACOBSZOON, Laurens, Amsterdam: *Biblia*, Folio, [Missing from BL.].
- ROOMAN, G. for JACOBSZOON, Laurens, Haerlem: Biblia, Folio,
- [BL.3035.c.1] 1599 JACOBSZOON, Jan Paedts, Leyden: *Biblia*, 8°, [BL.3040.a.25]. 1661 RAVESTEIN, Paulus Aertsz van, Amsterdam: *Biblia*, Folio. [BL.L.9.f.10].
- ELZEVIER, Johan, Leyden: Biblia, folio. [BL.463.f.9]
- 1654 RAVESTEYN, Paulus Aertsz van, Amsterdam: Biblia, Folio. [BL.8.g.5].

## Notes:

- D & M:
- B.F.B.S .: Darlow, T.H., and Moule, H.T. Historical Catalogue of the Printed Editions in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (London, 1903) Vols. 1,2,3.
- B.F.B.S.: The British and Foreign Bible Society's Library is now incorporated with the Library of the University of Cambridge
- Thomas Chambers, B., Bibliography of French Bibles, (Geneva, Droz, 1983). Further locations are given here

No maps have been noted in the Latin Bibles.



This fine sea chart of America and the Pacific by Van Keulen, c1680, reveals a combination of accuracy, educated folly, and ignorance. The general delineation of the New World is superb in its accuracy and detail. California, however, straggles offshore, a victim of the island myth which had begun before most people alive in 1680 were born. The Pacific Ocean, though boasting the recent discoveries of Tasman, is void of the principal island civilizations which would preoccupy Europe a century later.

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JERUSALEM-MALLET 1683

# Aaron Arrowsmith's Map of North America and the Lewis and Clark Expedition

by Warren Heckrotte

In this article, Warren Heckrotte explains why he feels that historians were wrong in thinking that the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804, which set out to discover the Great Falls of the Missouri, used the second edition of Aaron Arrowsmith's map of North America. He believes they used the first edition and the story must be rewritten.

ON THE THIRD OF JUNE, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expeditionary party ascending the Missouri River came unexpectedly to 'the junction of two, large rivers'. The information the two captains had obtained from the Minnataree Indians at the expedition's winter camp, Fort Mandan, near the Great Bend of the Missouri had not indicated the presence of a branch of the river at this location. The decision as to which branch was the Missouri was a critical one: the wrong choice 'might defeat the expedition altogether'. For the next week the captains reasoned and also reconnoitered the two branches. By June 10 they had decided the south branch was the Missouri. Lewis set out ahead of Clark to search for the critical test – the Great Falls of the Missouri. On June 13 he found them. The expedition was on its planned course. The north branch became the Marias River named after a friend of Lewis.

DeVoto calls the reasoning of the two captains at this juncture a 'remarkable act of the mind' that should occupy 'a distinguished place in the history of thought'.¹

In their considerations the captains brought to bear the great map of North America by Aaron Arrowsmith, the eminent English geographer and cartographer. The map is titled 'A Map Exhibiting all the New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America, Inscribed by Permission to the Honorable Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudsons Bay . . .'. It is a huge map, printed on three large sheets. It was first issued in 1795 and revisions followed in quick succession as new information came to Arrowsmith<sup>2</sup>. The captains had with them the first of two issues dated 1802, and the fifth issue, now known, of the map. On it are representations of the Rocky Mountains running south to New Mexico and the conjectured course and branches of the Missouri river between the Great Bend and the Rocky Mountains - dotted lines represent the conjectured courses. The representations derived from information obtained by Peter Fidler, surveyor for the Hudson's Bay Company, and transmitted to Arrowsmith by the Company.

On June 8 the journal of the expedition summarized their assessment of the relevant portions of Arrowsmith's map. Lewis believes from the map that Fidler had descended along the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains to the 'remarkable mountain' called the 'Tooth' at latitude 46° north and that Fidler had not seen the Missouri River on this journey, 'only small streams coming down from the mountains'. The captains reasoned that Fidler could not have come so far south without meeting the great river and concluded that Fidler and the map were in major error in this region.

Although the revision of Arrowsmith's map had begun in the expedition's winter quarters based on information from the Minnataree Indians, these critical few days in the expedition can stand as the mark where the conjectures of Fidler and Arrowsmith were swept aside and replaced by accurate factual detail

I have clearly established that the expedition used the first 1802 issue of Arrowsmith's map of North America, not the

second. The following are my reasons.

In the fall of 1792 Peter Fidler joined with a group of Piegan Indians at Buckingham House on the north Saskatchewan River and travelled south and west to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains at about 50° north latitude.<sup>3</sup> To the south he sighted a mountain which he named the King, now called the Chief. It is just below the 49th parallel. He returned to Buckingham House in the spring of 1793. Fidler was not the first European to sight the Rocky Mountains, but he was the first to accurately locate them on a map. A record of this expedition appeared in the first issue of Arrowsmith's map dated 1795. The Stoney Mountains (i.e. the Rocky Mountains) terminate just below 50° north altitude 115° west longitude, with a note at that point: 'Western point of Mr. Fidler 1792'. Another note to the east of this reads Mr. Fidler 1792', but this is removed in the next issue. The Missouri river in the region of the Mandan Indians at the Great Bend is shown as a short segment to the east and derives from the journey of Donald Mackay of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1780.<sup>4</sup> The map reaches south to about 42° north latitude.

The next issue of Arrowsmith's map is dated 1796. The north Saskatchewan has been remapped and now Fidler's route going out and returning between Buckingham House and the 'Western point of Mr. Fidler 1792' is traced, together with the intervening geographical features. The Missouri river segment and associated notes have been moved about 4° east. This revised mapping on the 1796 issue can be ascribed to Fidler who wrote in 1802 that he first submitted a map of his journey in 1795.<sup>5</sup>

The next issue of Arrowsmith's map, still dated 1796, was probably brought out in 1798 and incorporated Captain George Vancouver's discoveries on the West Coast of North America. The region of interest here remained the same on this issue of the map.

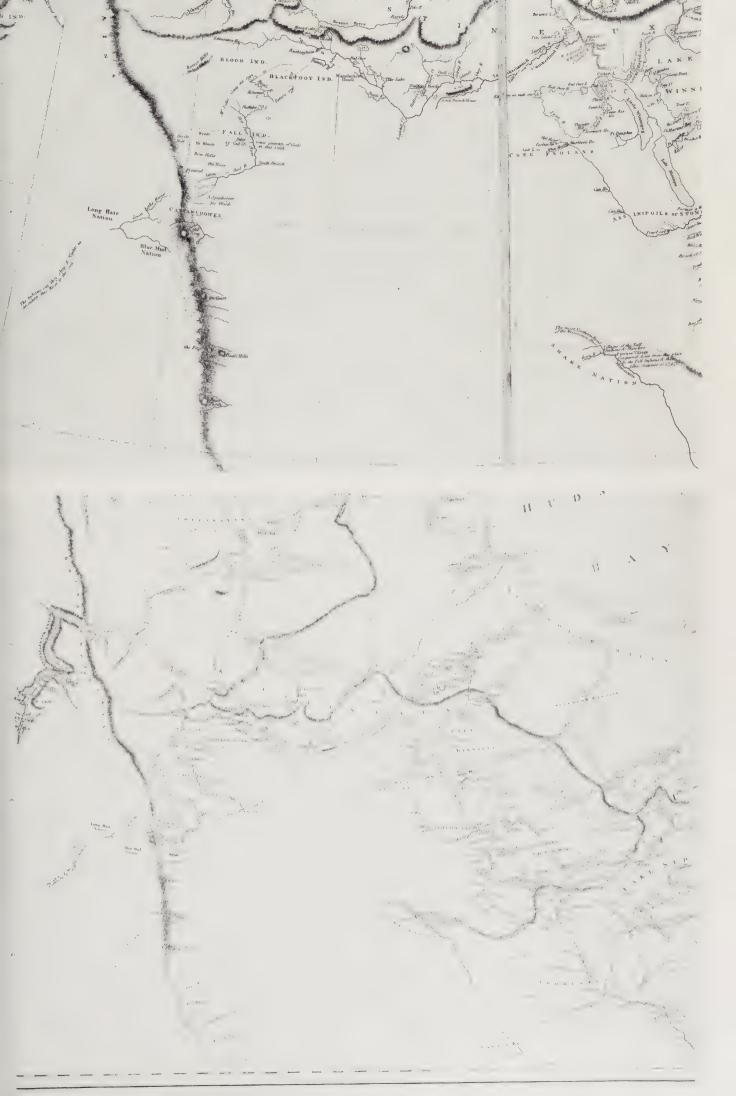
The next issue, still dated 1796, appeared about 1799 or 1800. The imprint now gives Arrowsmith's address as 24 Rathbone Place, London to which he moved in 1799. Fidler's route remains; however the note 'Western point of Mr. Fidler 1792' has been removed. The Stoney Mountains have been extended to about 46° north latitude. Along this extension of the mountains, a number of peaks are named: the King (49°); the Heart (48°); the Pap and Battle Hills (47°); and Bears Tooth (46°). Short segments of streams are shown descending from the mountains to the east. On the west side of the mountains at 50° north

Above right

A portion of Arrowsmith's map of North America, the first 1802 issue. The conjectured river courses between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Bend of the Missouri are shown as dotted lines. These river courses and the mountain peaks south of 49° latitude must derive from Indian reports, although no record of such reports are located. To the north, Peter Fidler's route going out from Buckingham House in 1792 to the region just north of King Mountain, and his return in 1793, can be seen. (By courtesy of the author)

Relow right:

A portion of Arrowsmith's map of North America, the second 1802 issue. The conjectured river courses between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Bend of the Missouri have been partially remapped, rivers added south of Bears Tooth, and names added to some of the river courses. The changes in this region derive from the map of Ak ko mok ki, a Blackfoot Indian chief. To the north, the waters of the south branch of the Saskatchewan have been remapped. (By courtesy of The British Library)



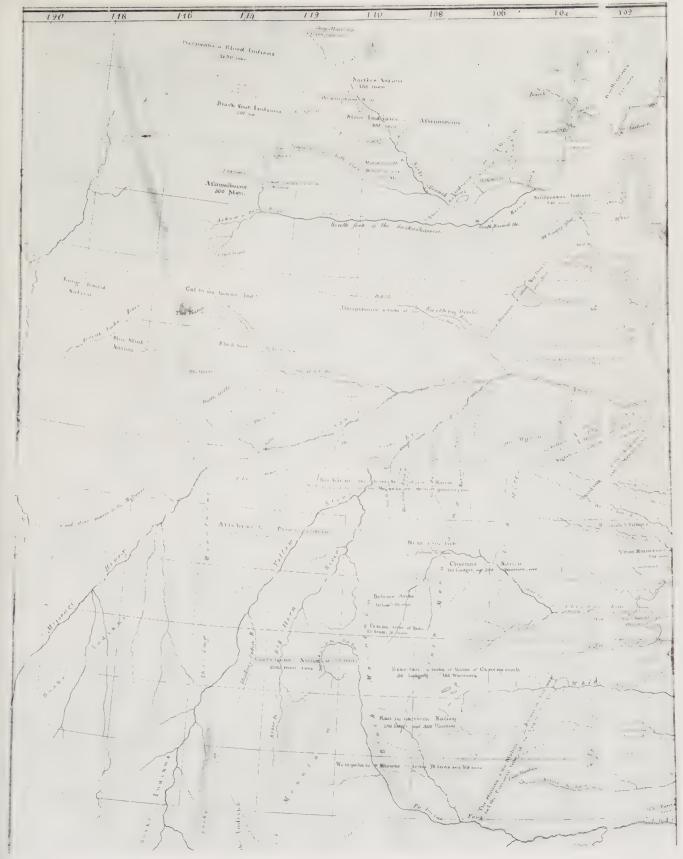


latitude is shown a river segment called Great Lake River. This new information on the geography south of 50° must have come from the Indians, through Fidler, since there is no record of any explorations to these regions. The removal of the note 'Western point of Mr. Fidler' could leave a reader of the map with the impression that Fidler had travelled as far south as Bears Tooth, the southernmost point identified in the Rocky Mountains. As noted, Lewis and Clark did so.

The next issue of Arrowsmith's map came out in 1802, probably early in the year. Alexander MacKenzie in the preface of his *Voyages* dated November 30, 1801, wrote that Arrowsmith was about to republish his map of North America. Pinkerton's *Modern Geography*, contains small maps by Arrowsmith all dated March 1, 1802. One of these, 'British Possessions in

America', is clearly a reduced and simplified version of the first 1802 issue. In several places in the text Pinkerton refers to the new issue of Arrowsmith's map.

There are many significant changes to this issue. The height of the plate has been increased so that the lower border of the map now extends to northern Mexico, at about 30° north latitude. Consequently the map is now on six sheets, each of which bears Arrowsmith's imprint of Jan. 1, 1795, with 'Additions to 1802'. The Assiniboine river is now called Stone Indian river and begins to show approximately the correct course. The short segment of the Missouri is changed in shape, moved east and south to approximately the correct location but called here 'Missesourie', and is now connected with the lower Missouri. This new representation of the Great Bend derives from David



Thompson's visit to this region in 1798 (although not a faithful reproduction of Thompson's mapping). To the west the 'Missesourie' is connected by dotted lines with the short segments of streams descending from the mountains, from the King peak to the Bears Tooth. The range is now called the Rocky Mountains. There are no names attached to any of the dotted lines. To the west of the mountains the Great Lake River is connected by dotted lines with the Columbia (shown as 'Oregan'), and a note reads 'The Indians say they sleep 8 Nights in decending [sic] this River to the Sea'. The apposition of the source of the Great Lake River to a branch of the Missouri at the King peak, suggests a short land trek between the waters of the Missouri and the Columbia. Pinkerton writes 'the genuine sources of the Missouri . . . seem also to be clearly evidenced,

Above left:

Part of Nicolas King's map of the western part of North America. The region between the Great Bend of the Missouri and the Rocky Mountains and that to the north clearly derive, by comparison, from the first 1802 issue of Arrowsmith's map of North America. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

Above right:

A section of William Clark's map of the western part of North America. The map was constructed from information obtained from the Minnitaree Indians during the expedition's stay at Fort Mandan in the winter of 1804-1805. The rivers flowing from the Rocky Mountains as depicted by Arrowsmith have been channelled to 'the river that scolds at all others'. This later proved to be the Marias River but is located too far east. The information from Arrowsmith's map clearly derives from the first 1802 issue. (By courtesy of The Library of Congress)

from a journey of Mr. Fidler . . . . Ridler did not, of course, travel farther south than 50° north latitude, so the information south of here, as noted before, must have been obtained by

Fidler from the Indians.

There is no record, as far as I know, when Fidler prepared a map or sent maps or papers which would have served as the basis for the first 1802 issue (or for the previous issue for that matter). In March of 1802, though, Fidler finished a map 'to the mountains'.9 In July, he wrote to tell the Company that he was enclosing a map of his journey to the mountains and a map showing 'the rivers and other remarkable places to the 'Mis sis su ry river'. This latter map, he writes, was drawn by a Blackfoot Indian chief, Ac ko mok ki, February, 1801.10 In October, 'some maps and papers' of Fidler's arrived in London. These were sent to Arrowsmith who considered them 'as important in ascertaining, with some degree of certainty, the sources of the Missisoury'.

Ac ko mok ki's map displays the Rocky Mountains south to what is now central Wyoming, names the various peaks and rivers and locates the various Indian tribes.12 The map both corrects and adds to the information which served as the basis for the Rocky Mountain region south of 50° on the two previous issues of Arrowsmith's maps. The second 1802 issue of Arrowsmith's map clearly incorporates some (not all) of the material on Ac ko mok ki's map and becomes distinctively different from the first 1802 issue. The river which flows from the Bears Tooth is named 'Mississury'. Arrowsmith does not, however, introduce any of the peaks south of Bears Tooth that are found on Ac ko mok ki's map. He does introduce the streams south of Bears Tooth flowing east from the mountains with the names found on Ac ko mok ki's map, though only two are connected with the Missouri river. To the north, the river which flows from the King does not join the Missouri system (as in the first 1802 issue) but flows north to connect with the rivers flowing to the south branch of the Saskatchewan. This region is completely remapped and Chesterfield House (founded by Fidler in the fall of 1800) now appears. These latter changes must derive from Fidler's map, not Ac ko mok ki's. The earliest this second issue could have come out is late 1802 or early 1803. (One might be persuaded that it was late 1802 since the 1802 date was retained; however, it must be remembered that Arrowsmith retained the 1796 date for three issues over a span of four years).

It is the first 1802 issue that served the Lewis and Clark expedition. This is evident in a number of ways. In 1803 Nicholas King prepared, at the instruction of the Secretary of Treasury, Gallatin, for the purpose of the expedition, a map of western North America, drawing on several sources.<sup>13</sup> It was to include 'the north bend of the Missouri to such other of its waters as are there delineated from the three maps (three-sheet map) of Arrowsmith . . .' A comparison of this map with the first 1802 issue shows that this issue was used. For example, the stream descending from the King connects with the Missouri river system. The mapping of the waters of the south branch of the Saskatchewan matches that of the first 1802 issue. The stream which issues from the Bears Tooth is not named, as with the first 1802 issue. King does not extend the Rocky Mountains south of Bears Tooth, but this is done clearly to accommodate a hoped for river route to the Pacific. A significant improvement of King's map over Arrowsmith is that King has correctly incorporated David Thompson's representation of the great bend of the Missouri.

Next, William Clark, during the winter at Fort Mandan, prepared a map of the West beyond, using information supplied by the Minnatarees. This map incorporated the first 1802 issue but on a radically different base. Arrowsmith's dotted line representations of the course and branches of the Missouri became an extension of a northern branch of the Missouri, called by the Indians, 'the river that scolds at all others'. 14 This later proved to be the Marias River, which the expedition met on June 3, 1805. The mapping of the waters of the south branch of the Saskatchewan matches that of the first 1802 issue. On the basis of this representation of the waters of the south Saskatchewan, Lewis reasoned during the winter at Fort Mandan, that the waters of the Missouri would be found north of the 'line drawn due West from the Lake of the Woods.'15 It is unlikely he would have reached this conclusion if the second 1802 issue had been used.

The captains believed that Fidler had travelled south to Bears Tooth. Thus they had not seen the 1795 or the first two 1796 issues which located Fidler's southernmost travels at 50° north latitude. They also believed that Fidler had not met the Missouri in his presumed travels south. What their reaction would have been if faced with the second 1802 issue on which the stream flowing from the Bears Tooth was labelled 'Mississury' can only be a matter of surmise - but it would have been different from that recorded.

This comparison clearly demonstrates that it was the first 1802 issue of Arrowsmith's map of North America that the Lewis and Clark expedition used not, as thought previously, the second 1802 issue. 16 The discrepancies between this issue and the King

and Clark maps were left as unsettled questions.<sup>17</sup>

Arrowsmith did not revise the second 1802 issue until 1811.18 The representation of the Missouri river and its branches remained the same. The Assiniboine (no longer Stone Indian River) and its branches are, however, greatly improved and the South Saskatchewan and its branches now replace the dotted line representation of this river found on the second 1802 issue.

In 1814, the journals and map of the Lewis and Clark expedition were published. Arrowsmith responded immediately and incorporated the captains' mapping of their expedition. The 1814 issue of Arrowsmith's map of North America is a cartographic masterpiece. From east to west, from north to south, it is the fullest and most accurate map of the whole of North America for its time. 19

### References:

Bernard DeVoto, Westward the Course of Empire, (Boston: 1952), p.382. [and

London (1953)]. DeVoto devotes four pages to this event

2 See Checklist of editions of Aaron Arrowsmith's 'A Map Exhibiting all theNew Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America . . .' published between 1795 and 1850 by Coolie Verner (Vancouver, 1964, 3p., mimeographed); and also Printed maps of America by R. V. Tooley (Map Collectors' Series no. 68, 1971) no. 133-152. Reissued as Holland Press Cartographica Series Volume 2 The Mapping of America.

3 A detailed account of this trip is given in MacGreger, J.G., Peter Fidler: Canada's Forgotten Surveyor 1769-1822, (Toronto and Montreal: 1966),

So stated on the map: 'Mr. Donald Mackay with four Canadian after a deserter discovered the Missouri in a Journey of twelve hours on horseback in February 1780'. The twelve hours should probably be twelve days. Peter Pond's map of 1785 says that the relevant distance is twelve days journey. Also, see Wheat, Carl, Mapping of the Trans Mississippi West, (San Francisco: 1957,) vol. 1, p.180. Wheat was not aware of this inscription.

5 D. W. Moodie and Barry Kaye, The Ac ko mok ki Map, The Beaver, Spring, 1977, pp.4-15. The authors reproduce a letter of Fidler which contains this

statement.

Coolie Verner, The Arrowsmith Firm and the Cartography of Canada, The Canadian Cartographer, Vol. 8, No. 1, June pp.1-7

Alexander MacKenzie. Voyages . . ., (London: 1801,) p.vii.

John Pinkerton, Modern Geography, (London: 1802) 2 vol., vol. 2, p.646.

- Alice M. Johnson, ed., Sakatchewan Journal, and Correspondence, Edmonton House 1795-1800, Chesterfield House 1800-1802, (London: The Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1967,) p.219-320, note 6.
- 10 D. W. Moodie and Barry Kaye, op cit.

11 Johnson, op cit.

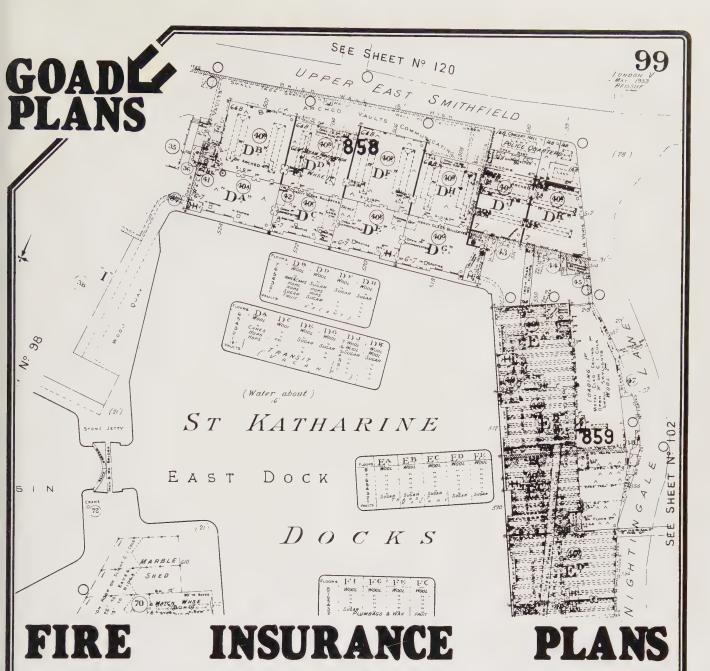
- 12 Moodie and Kaye, op cit. These authors reproduce the map and identify the locations with present day nomenclature.
- Donald Jackson, ed., Letters of the Lewis and Clark Expedition with Related Documents 1783-1854, 2nd edition, 2 vol., (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1978,) vol. 1, [?].27-28, Doc. 21.
  Reuben Gold Thwaites, Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,
- (New York: 1905,) vol. 6, p.53. Lewis provides the reason for this.

15 Thwaites, op cit.

John Logan Allen, Passage through the Garden, (Urbana, University of Illinois Press, 1975) pp.79-80. Allen provides a long and detailed analysis of the cartography of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Moodie and Kaye, op cit.

17 Allen, op cit, p.102.

- 18 The first issue was in print for a short time, possibly less than a year. Accordingly, it is scarcer than the second 1802 issue, in print for about seven vears
- This 1814 issue is, by the count in this article, the eighth issue. R. V. Tooley in Map Collector's Circle, (London: 1971,) No. 68, pp.19-20, lists this as seventh. He has only two 1796 issues. All told, Tooley and Verner list 20 issues, the latest being 1850.



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# The Star Atlas that never was

by John Booth

Readers are invited to contribute to this new column which is intended as a mouthpiece for all map collectors. Use this opportunity to tell others how you got into the 'game', your discoveries, or how you built up your collection. Here John Booth tells the story of his most exciting find.

ABOUT TEN YEARS AGO, a local antiquarian bookseller offered me an unusual atlas of star charts. The bookseller had been unable to trace the work in any of his usual reference books as it had no title page or publisher's imprint. The contents had been sewn into soft covers, now much battered and worn. Further inspection revealed a series of fifty one superb charts of the heavens, crisp copperplate impressions, clearly an early printing from the plates. The dedications on the charts indicated a mid-eighteenth century date, but beyond that I knew nothing. Convinced from the outstanding quality of the engraving and printing that this was no ordinary find, I bore the enigmatic volume home in a mood of puzzled excitement and triumph.

If anyone could help me with the identification of this work, it was the staff of The British Library Map Library in London. A helpful assistant told me without hesitation that the item was known as the *Celestial Atlas* prepared by an unknown British astronomer for publication in the mid-eighteenth century.

This information was promptly given because The British Library possessed a copy which I was allowed to inspect. A side by side comparison of the two atlases revealed that neither bindings nor content were identical. The charts in my copy had been sewn along the edge of the left hand margin, so that when open the engraved detail on each chart was clearly visible. Unfortunately, the British Library charts had been centre bound without guards with the result that much of the essential detail in the centre of each chart was lost to view. Bound in this strange manner, it could not have been a working tool for a practising astronomer nor could it have been bound like this for a bona fide map publisher. As early as the Sixteenth Century, it was accepted practice for the binder to affix guards to maps and charts so that, not only was all the engraved area visible, but also individual maps could be removed from an atlas without damage. To my mind this had been the work of a vandal binder and I became more perplexed.

Both atlases contained fifty one uncoloured star charts measuring 375 × 275mm. The first forty eight charts are devoted to each of the Ptolemaic constellations deriving from classical antiquity with the addition of one plate of southern constellations and two planispheres of the Ptolemaic stars. Each has an engraved frontispiece depicting Urania, the Muse of Astronomy, presenting a copy to a royal figure seated on a throne. Since the throne is adorned on the back with the Feathers of the Prince of Wales, Mrs Eileen Lake, Librarian of the Royal Astronomical Society, had (as I later learned) identified the figure as Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King George II. Frederick died in 1751, a fact which fits in well with the details of the production of the atlas as I was soon to discover.

The British Library copy, however, carried a title page of sorts, though clearly not a proper title page and not part of the original printing. This reads as follows:

'Atlas Celeste; or, the Celestial Atlas. Being the most correct, copious and superb Work of the Kind, that has ever been offered to the Public. The Expence of the Engravings was immense, as the most Capital Artists in Europe were employed in executing them, and the learned and ingenious Delineators and Directors of the Work had determined to sell

it by way of Subscription at Five Guineas the Set. The Heavy Charge attending it, rendered some of them Insolvent, others were removed by Death, which with divers adverse Occurrences were the Means of retarding the Publication until the present Period 1786. Many copies have been destroyed by Fire and Removals; the few that remain are now offered at One Guinea and a Half each Set. This elegant and useful Work is not, nor ever has been in the hands of any Bookseller. The copies saved are all of the first Impression, and will be an Ornament to any Library, and highly worthy of the Notice and Patronage of the Sciences.'

Interestingly enough, this folio sheet of what is really no more than an advertising text conforms exactly to the size of another copy of the atlas which I was able to inspect after further inquiries at the offices of Robert Douwma Ltd. of London. On this copy, the sheet itself is missing, but it has the same strange centre binding, as The British Library copy. Clearly, the originator of the atlas was not responsible for this incompetence.

The Royal Astronomical Society was able to provide the name of the astronomer who compiled the charts – John Bevis M.D., F.R.S., a doctor and diligent observer who was well known in both Britain and Europe in his day. The date of preparation of the atlas was 1750, and its planned title was *Uranographia Britannica*. I thought sadly of the expense of the new calf binding with which I had covered my atlas bearing the erroneous gold lettering *Celestial Atlas*. I was heartened to learn, however, that an American researcher was interested in my atlas and would like to correspond with me.

I sent off the first of many letters to my unexpected new co-researcher. Then, on consulting various sources, I found in *Book Auction Records*, Vol. 76 (August 1978-July 1979) that a copy of the Atlas had been sold by Sotheby's in October 1978 to Messrs. Zeitlin and Verbrugge for £3,000. When I received a reply from William B. Ashworth Jr., Assistant Professor of History at the University of Missouri, Kansas City, I realized the reason for his interest in the subject. As Consultant, History of Science, to the Linda Hall Library, he had persuaded his Board to purchase the very same copy of *Uranographia Britannica* that I had detected in *Book Auction Records!* 

For about a year, a two-way stream of airmail correspondence concerning the atlas winged across the Atlantic, and culminated with the publication of Professor Ashworth's remarkable and exhaustive researches in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 25, no. 1 (February, 1981).

The history and origins of the atlas revealed there provide fascinating reading, for it appears that Bevis was a native of Wiltshire, born near Old Sarum in 1695, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Since the *Dictionary of National Biography* gives his birthplace as Tenby, South Wales, in 1693, I spent a day in the Wiltshire Record Office in an attempt to find some precise information. However, I could trace no parish records of a Bevis family in the Salisbury area at the required date, although the name is by no means uncommon in Wiltshire today.

Professor Ashworth's findings may be summarized with regard to the bibliographical details that he unearthed. Work on the

Above right

The 'bogus' title page provided with copies of the atlas sold in 1786.

# ATLAS CELESTE;

alestial Atlase. OR, THE

# CELESTIAL

Being the most correct, copious, and superb Work of the Kind, that has ever been offered to the Public.

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This elegant and useful Work is not, nor ever has been in the Hands of any Bookseller. The Copies faved e all of the first Impression, and will be an Ornament to any Library, and highly worthy the Notice and atronage of every Lover of the Sciences.

production of the atlas was begun by Bevis in 1745 and ended prematurely with the bankruptcy of the publisher in 1750, although all the plates were in fact printed before that event. The ledications to eminent noble and scientific personages of the ime reveal from careful examination of styles and titles that engraving took place between 1747 and 1749. Two surviving opies of a printed 'Proposal for Publishing' contain 181 ndividual or institutional names of subscribers, and can likewise be dated to the middle of 1749. Printing of the plates themselves vas completed at the time of the proposal, but an Introduction, ndex and Star Catalogue were to be added. No Introduction has urvived, and only one Catalogue and four Indexes are known. Bevis was elected to the Berlin Academy of Sciences in June 750. The publisher went bankrupt in October of that year, and y court order the plates were sequestrated, so that the work was ever circulated to its subscribers. Only one person apart from Bevis is known to have received a copy before 1785, the famous French astronomer Charles Messier, who referred several times n his 1781 Catalogue of Nebulae to previous recordings in 'le rand Atlas anglois'. Since no other atlas contains this information, he must have been speaking of Bevis' work, and we o know that Bevis wrote to Messier in June 1771, shortly before e died in November of that year. Some discussion seems to have aken place with a view to resuming the publication after 1750, ut Bevis was extremely upset by the whole affair and certainly ny such proposals came to nothing.

Bevis left his estate to his executor, John Horsfall. He does not eem to have been a very active executor, for at his death in 1785 e still retained Bevis' library and manuscript notes. In the ubsequent auction of this property three (or possibly four) omplete copies of the atlas were sold.

The 'title page' of the British Library copy provides the last

piece of information on the fate of Bevis' grand scheme. Horsfall's death seems likely therefore to have caused the release of the surviving copies, but it is most unfortunate that the number of available sets is not given in the 'advertisement'. One would expect at least 200 copies to have been printed by the date of the 'Proposal' of 1749.

At the time of writing twelve complete copies of the atlas are known to have survived, with two part sets. Individual plates from some other set or sets have occasionally come onto the market. Such is the history of a grand and beautiful Star Atlas

To Professor Ashworth must go the last word for a more complete understanding of the story of the Uranographia

'Many modern scholars have trusted rather unwisely to the account given in Basil Brown's Astronomical Atlases (Basil Brown, Astronomical Atlases, Maps and Charts: An Historical and General Guide, London, Search, 1932). Some of Brown's facts are accurate, such as his attribution of the Atlas to Bevis, his estimated date of 1750, and his statement that publication was halted by bankruptcy. But Brown provides no details concerning the production nor does he offer any evidence for the 1750 estimate. Moreover, he then goes on to state that the Atlas was finally published in 1786 with the title of Atlas Celeste, using the original plates, and he adds that there was a further edition in 1818. None of this is true, and there are numerous other errors in Brown's short description which have led to considerable confusion.

... The publication history of the *Uranographia* can be summed up rather briefly. The *Uranographia* was never published and there exist no editions at all, whether 1750, 1786, or 1818. A certain amount of material was printed in



Virgo, one of the signs of the zodiac, a plate from John Booth's Star Atlas. The dedication is to the Princess of Wales. All the plates are very attractive.

anticipation of publication and all the surviving Atlases in their various forms are simply remains of pre-publication runs. A bibliographical entry for one of these sets, to be strictly correct, should read: [Bevis, John. Uranographia Britannica. London ca. 1750]. But whatever title is used, the owners of the surviving sets are entitled to occasional feelings of smug superiority, because they possess a work which has survived, against all odds, the best efforts of Fortune to eradicate its traces from the face of the earth'.

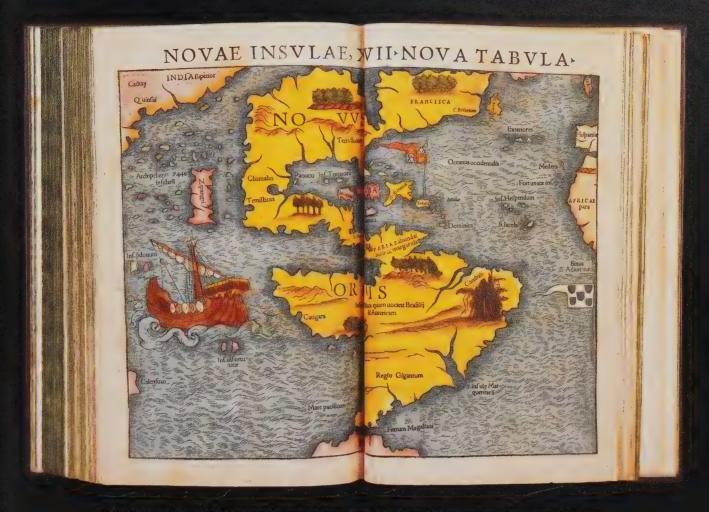
## Known Atlas owners

Institutions: (USA) The American Philosophical Society; The Linda Hall Library, Kansas City, Mo.; The Detroit Public Library. (UK) The British Library; Cambridge University Library; The Royal Astronomical Society; The Royal Greenwich Observatory.

Private: Deborah J. Warner (USA); Samual Barchas (USA); John Booth (UK).

(NB The author's firm, Cambridge House Books of 3 Sambourne Road, Warminster, Wiltshire, has reproduced sixteen of the more important charts from the atlas, Price £3.45 each, Vat inclusive. **Ed**)

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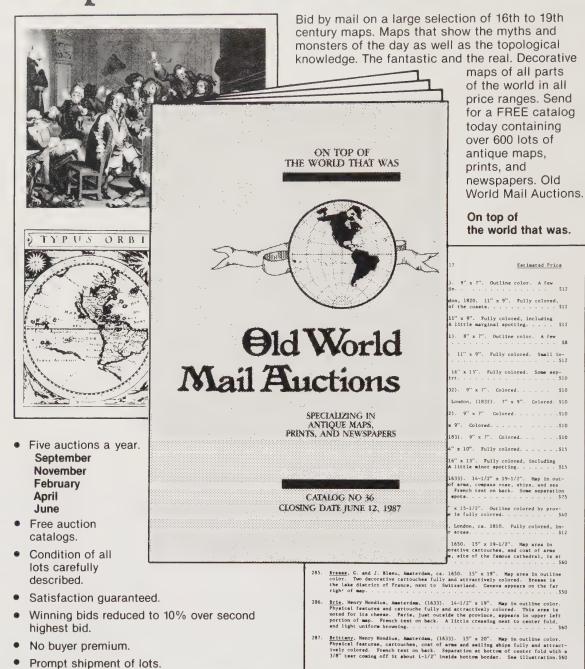
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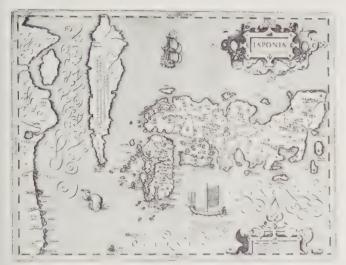


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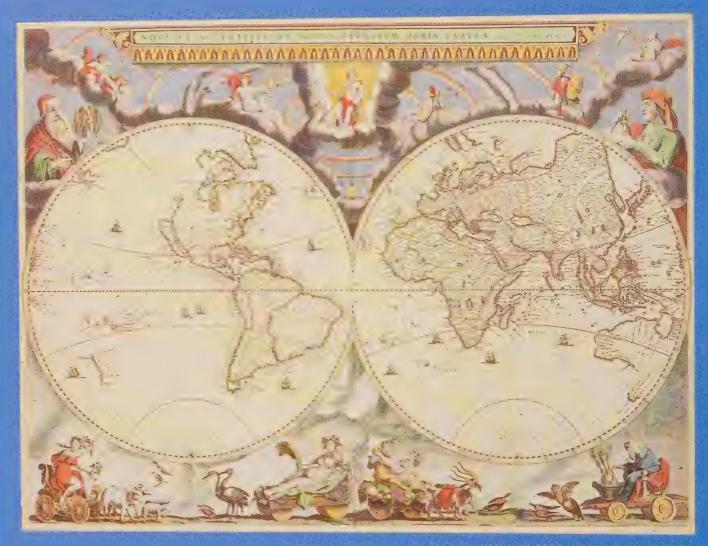
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# Famous Mapmakers

# was he a great cartographer?

by Oswald and Margaret Dilke (University of Leeds)

MANY WHO SAW, in the June 1986 number of *The Map Collector*, (p.46) an advertisement for the sale of a 1482 map of the Holy Land may not have known of the long and interesting history that lies behind it. A number of the early printed editions of Ptolemy's *Geography* (some wrongly entitled *Cosmographia*) aimed at bringing Ptolemy up to date by including what were often called 'Tabulae Modernae'. The other maps in these series were indeed approximately contemporary with the printed editions, but this Holy Land map was the exception: it goes all the way back to the Crusades.

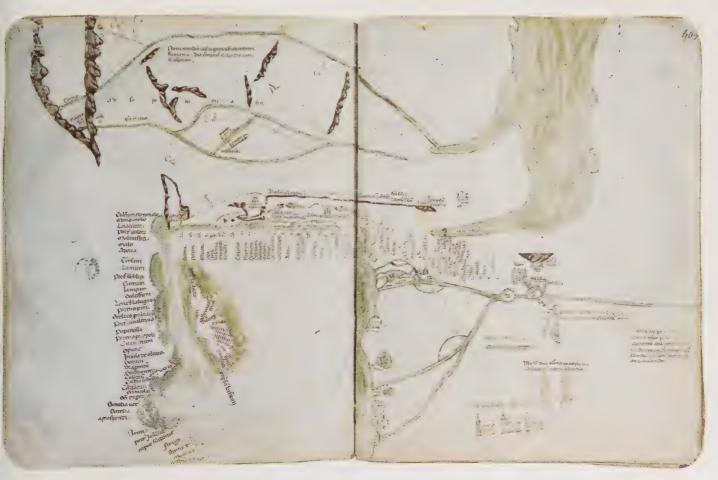
1987 is exactly 800 years since the loss of Jerusalem by the Christian Crusaders (it was only briefly re-occupied in the thirteenth century). Acre became virtually their last refuge in the Levant, and that fell to the Mameluke rulers of Egypt in 1291. Marin Sanudo had been there as early as 1285-6, presumably to learn about trading practices, when he was only about fifteen or

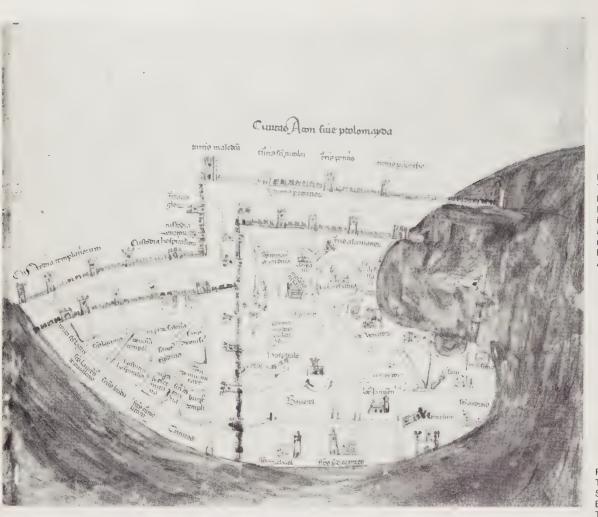
Right:
The Holy Land from the 1482 Ulm edition of Ptolemy's Cosmographia is based on Marin Sanudo's map of 1321. (By courtesy of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, B.L.)

Below right:
The eastern Mediterranean, Syria, Mesopotamia and Egypt – with east at the top –
from Sanudo's *Book of Secrets*. (By courtesy of the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Cod.
Tanner 190)

sixteen. It was a friendly harbour to European merchants, particularly Venetians, and its fall was a great blow to Western trade and Christian prestige. Just before its fall, Pope Nicholas IV had forbidden Christian merchants to trade with Egypt. Between 1306 and 1309 no fewer than four proposals for a new crusade reached the Papal court. Sanudo's first book was being written at that time, but it was only in 1321, when he had completed three books, that he submitted the revised work, equipped with maps. Was the writer-diplomat Sanudo also, as







Left:
The Phoenician port of Ace (Acre)
had been renamed Ptolemais by
Ptolemy II c.261 BC, but reverted to
its earlier name. Sanudo's plan in his
Book of Secrets mentions both
names in its title. (By courtesy of the
British Library, Dept of Manuscripts.
Add. 27378")

Right:
This plan of Jerusalem is from
Sanudo's *Book of Secrets* in the
Bodleian Library, Oxford (Cod.
Tanner 190, f.206v).

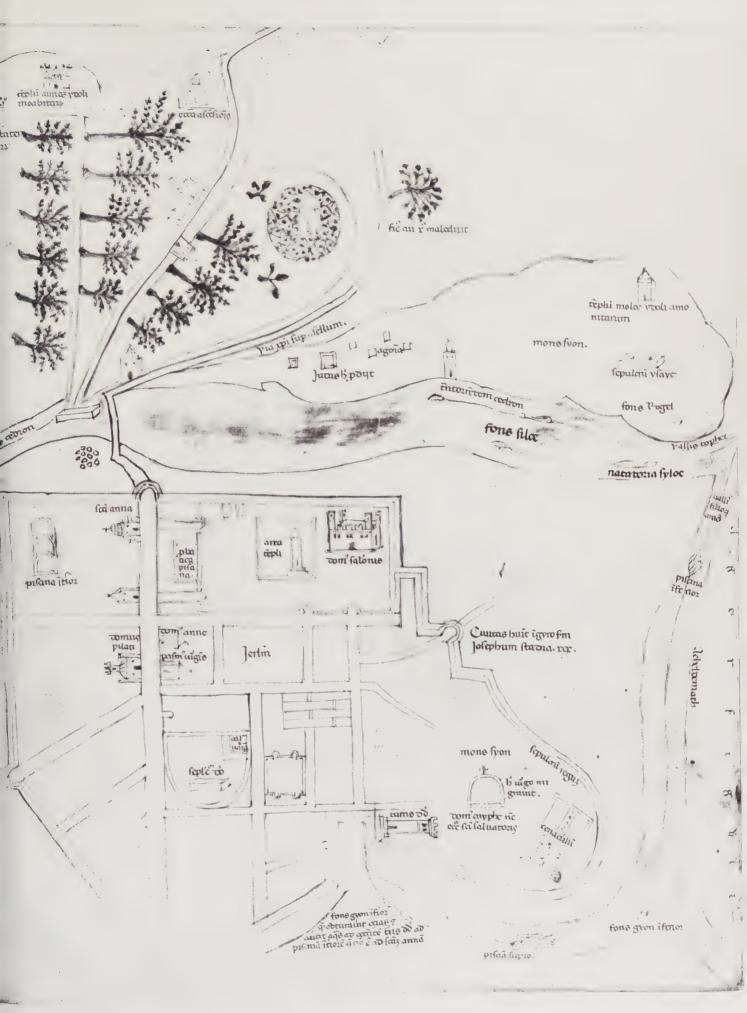
Aldo Cerlini wrote in 1914, one of the greatest geographers of the Middle Ages, or was he no more than a plagiarist?

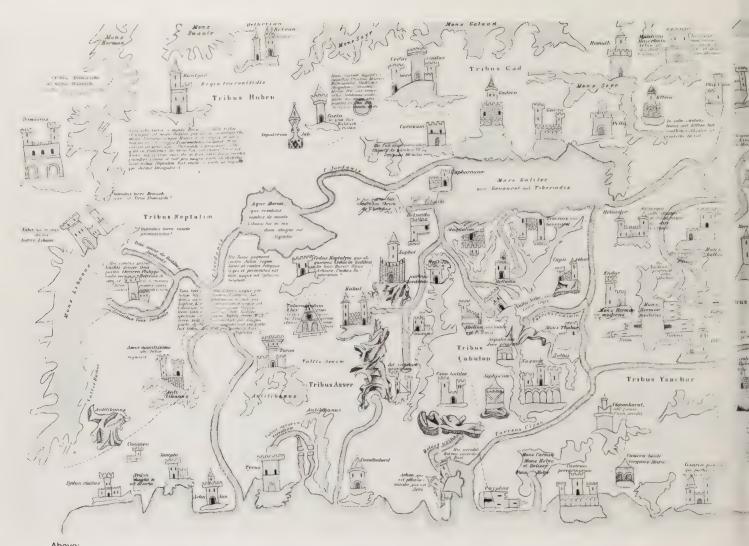
Marin Sanudo, called Torsello, (in Latin, Marinus Sanutus dictus Torsellus) is also known as 'the Elder' to distinguish him from the sixteenth century Marin Sanudo, diarist and historian. Both belonged to one of the old and distinguished families of Venice, which was called in the time of the Elder 'the hub of Europe'. One of this family, Marco Sanudo, had made himself Duke of Naxos (about 1207) after the sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders. Marin's father, also called Marco, had strong financial links with his cousins, who controlled Naxos and other Aegean islands. Marin mentioned in 1321 that he had spent most of his life in 'Romania', i.e. the areas of the Byzantine Empire taken over by the West. In 1289 we find him sailing with a Venetian fleet, whose commander had been appointed bailo (governor) of Negroponte/Évvoia, and four years later dealing with a loan by his father to the relatives in Naxos. After a sea voyage in 1296 to many ports in the eastern Mediterranean, he was attached to the Court of Palermo. In 1304 he took part in the war between Venice and Padua, and made sketch-maps of some areas in which he served.

Today it is recognised that the crusades did not end with the fall of Jerusalem and Acre. Sanudo's life-work was largely tied up with his advocacy of economic sanctions against the Sultan of Egypt and of a new crusade to follow. Before the war against Padua, he had become a protégé in Rome of Cardinal Riccardo Petroni da Siena (Ricardus de Senis), Vice-Chancellor of the Church and a noted jurist. In 1306 he began his work entitled Conditiones Terrae Sanctae (the state of affairs in the Holy Land). This, which with revision became Book I of his final work, had, in the unrevised form, no maps. The title which he gave to the definitive work, published in three books in 1321, was Secreta fidelium crucis (secrets of those faithful to the Cross); in printed editions we find Liber secretorum fidelium crucis. Maps and topographical descriptions of a military nature were likely to be treated as secret intelligence. From 1305 the Popes had moved to Avignon, and it was there in September 1321 that Sanudo presented two copies to Pope John XXII. A revised version of the full work appeared in 1323 and a French translation, *Le livre* de secrés des loiaus, in 1337.

Of the eleven manuscripts which contain the full work, many do not have all ten maps: World, Black Sea, Balkans/North Africa, East Mediterranean, Italy/North Africa, West Europe. Palestine, Jerusalem, Acre (Ptolemais) and Antioch. The presence of a similar collection of manuscript maps in an atlas attributed to Pietro Vesconte of Genoa (Vatican, Pal. lat. 1362) has been taken to imply that Sanudo commissioned him to carry out his cartography. But only the Balkan map is signed by Vesconte, and the Palestine map (as well as following town plans) is in a different hand. The original of this was probably a Florence State Archive map of c1300 (Carte Nautiche 4), which must have been adapted by Sanudo. He added a referencing grid of two-league squares, 83 north-south and 28 east-west, east being at the top of the map; the length of his league is disputed. He replaced most of the fortress pictograms by small circles, thus avoiding clutter and making localisation easier. He changed the placing of tribes on the east bank of Jordan, since the Florence map had put Reuben absurdly far north and Gad where Sanudo marked half the tribe of Manasseh, which the Florence map had wrongly treated as an undivided tribe. In place-names he made changes of name or area and additions or removals. Of the 140 or so place-names on the Florence map, at least ninety appear in Sanudo, usually in the same or a similar area. Most of the names omitted are unimportant, though Capharnaum (correctly placed) and Endor (too far north) do not come into this category. The Sanudo map has a number of names not found on the Florence map, especially saints' shrines and, to tie up with his coastal description (i.4.25), places on the coast.

The Jerusalem plan has legends derived from Burchardus, and the corresponding section of text (iii.8) is indebted to him and to Philip Savonerius. The plan of Acre may rest on Sanudo's personal recollections. That and some others are very similar to those reproduced by Bishop Paulinus of Pozzuoli. This fellow Venetian was one of the committee of three appointed by the





Above.

Included in R. Röhricht's Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästinavereins, XIV, 1891 (opp. p.8) is a redrawing of an anonymous map of the Holy Land, c.1300, in the Archivio di Stato, Florence (Carte nautiche no.4). This may have been the map adapted by Sanudo. (By courtesy of the British Library)

Pope to report on the *Secreta*. He no doubt, like Sanudo in other cases, plagiarised the latter's town plan. Since Paulinus' work appeared after the *Book of Secrets*, he may have 'borrowed' Sanudo's referencing grid on the Palestine map too.

The shelving of Sanudo's recommendations for a blockade of Egypt and a crusade was a bitter disappointment to him. He wrote to the kings of France and England, the Byzantine emperor and others urging action. Already before 1314 Henri II de Lusignan, king of Cyprus and titular king of Jerusalem, had urged action against Egypt. In 1365, about twenty years after Sanudo's death, Peter I of Cyprus followed his and Sanudo's advice, but the crusade was a disastrous failure, occupying Alexandria for only a week.

The remainder of Sanudo's life was occupied in business, diplomacy and the writing of history. His history of 'Romania', written in Latin and published in 1328, survives only in an incomplete Italian translation. Many of his letters have been published, and show that he was keener than he had been earlier on contacts with the Byzantine Empire and the Kingdom of Armenia. His aim became to unite all branches of Christianity against what he envisaged as the common enemy. In his will he left his books and maps to the Venetian friars of Saints John and Paul.

Research over the past 100 years has thus led to a more cautious appraisal of Sanudo's cartography. He can no longer be considered completely original in either text, maps, or illustrations. His merit as a mapmaker is to have selected the best sources available, drawing for local detail on his own experience, and to have added to the Palestine map a referencing grid which enabled map and text to be correlated.

This map of the Holy Land is so different from other 'Tabulae Modernae' that it caused problems in printed editions of

Ptolemy's *Geography*, particularly when the cartographer had tried to add to it Ptolemaic *climata* (in one case even attached to the sides as if the climata ran north-south, with north at the top!). Yet this map persisted even through the sixteenth century. Its inclusion from 1482 may well be linked to the then recent application of printing to the *Geography*. But it is still surprising that a map of 1321, based on an even earlier one, should have reappeared so much later and in such a volume. Perhaps, with the Muslim occupation, it and similar versions were regarded as not likely to be easily updated.

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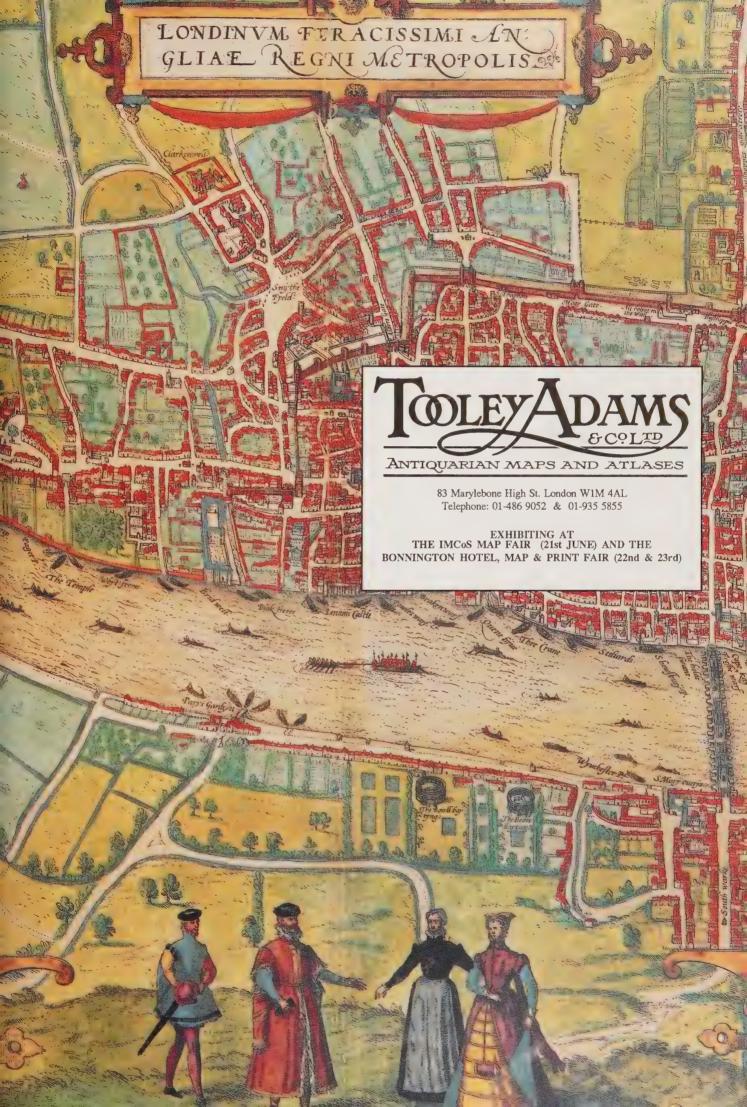
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Marinus Sanutus, Liber secretorum fidelium crucis . . . Reprint from J. Bongars, Gesta Dei per Francos II (Hanover, 1611), with foreword by J. Prawer. (Toronto University Press, 1972).



# London as Seen Through a Fish's Eye

by Ralph Hyde (Guildhall Library, London)

This fish-eye or anamorphic print of Victorian London, showing the townscape (slightly distorted) from the summit of St Paul's Cathedral, is something of a puzzle<sup>1</sup>. Nobody knows who the artist, engraver or publisher were and guesses can only be made as to who would have bought it and for what purpose. In the following article, Ralph Hyde, Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library, records what can be firmly established about the print, suggests how this complex image was drawn, and advances a theory on its original purpose.

A full-scale colour facsimile of the fish-eye view has just been published by Guildhall Library Publications, price £5.95,

excluding p.&p.

STRICTLY SPEAKING an anamorphic image should be so distorted as to be virtually or totally unrecognisable. The word is taken from the Greek ana (again) and morphe (form). Only by viewing the image at a slant or in a mirror can it be reconstituted. Shakespeare refers to '... perspectives which, rightly gaz'd upon/Show nothing but confusion, - ey'd awry/ Distinguish form'2. The most famous Tudor slant image is to be found in Hans Holbein's Ambassadors in the National Gallery, London. In the centre foreground a disk-like object is about to clang to the ground. When we view this disk from a sharp angle, looking up at it from the left, we discover that in reality what we are looking at is not a disk at all but a skull. Sometimes slant pictures were intended for viewing-boxes with a peephole at one end. On

other occasions they were painted on the walls of corridors. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries catoptic anamorphic toys became popular. With these the optical correction of the distorted image was achieved by placing an anamorphoscope - a polished cylinder, cone or pyramid - in the centre of the print or painting, and viewing the reflection in the case of the cylinder from the side, or in the case of a cone or pyramid, from directly above. Prints and paintings with cylindrical and conical anamorphic images were round, those for pyramidal anamorphic images square.

The trick of drawing a cylindrical view was more straightforward than one might imagine and is demonstrated in Jean François Niçeron's diagram of 1638. A numbered grid has been drawn over an outline picture of St. Francis of Paola. The lines within each square have been transferred from the picture to the corresponding trapezoidal cells of the near-circular frame. It is the necessary stretching of the lines in this operation that annihilates the image. The narrower the original image the more stretching is called for and the more effective the anamorphosis.

Topographical anamorphic images form a distinct category. With these the original image will be wide - indeed panoramic and the stretching will be minimal<sup>3</sup>. A particularly fine example is Ludwig Pfyffer von Wyher's view of the whole of Switzerland as seen from the viewing platform on the summit of Mont Righi<sup>4</sup>. Originally acquatinted by Augustin Schmid in 1815, it was re-engraved in London in c.1830 by the Strand map and



A woman drawing an anamorphic image (i.e. a distorted projection or drawing which, when viewed from a particular point or through an anamorphoscope (which can be seen on the lady's left] appears properly proportioned). (By courtesy of the Barnes Museum of Cinematography, St. Ives, Cornwall)

#### Top right:

The anonymous fish-eye print of Victorian London taken from the top of St Paul's Cathedral Although it is based on a panorama drawn in 1820-3, the topography has been updated and the print could have been published at the time of the reopening of the London Colosseum in 1845. (By courtesy of the Guildhall Library, City of

## Bottom near right:

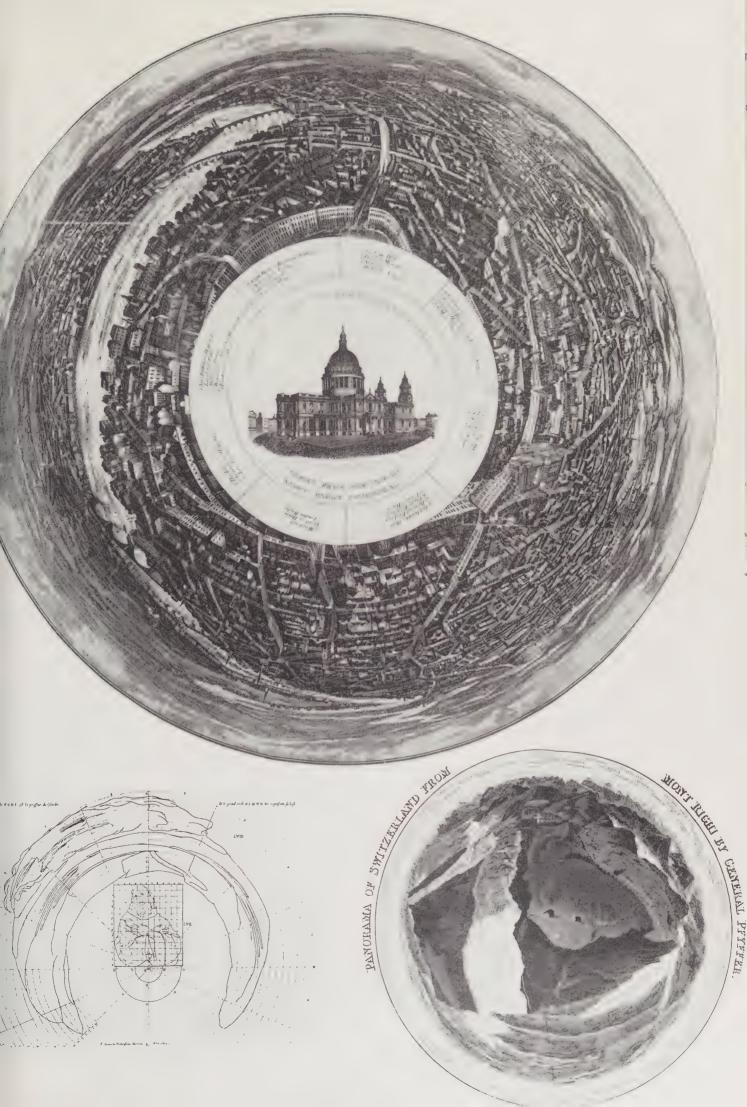
Jean François Niçeron's diagram demonstrating the technique of drawing an anamorphic image?

#### Bottom far right:

A view of the whole of Switzerland from the summit of Mont Righi by Ludwig Pfyffer von Wyher. This version of it was published by Samuel Leigh in c. 1830. (By courtesy of the Guildhall Library, City of London).



L'OPTIQUE





ntmaker, Samuel Leigh. To view Pfyffer's image we should a polished cylinder, or a sheet of mirror-board that has en curved, in the centre of the engraved area, then revolve the nt slowly looking at the reflection of the image in the mirror. comprehensible shapes in the print will now be magically insformed into valleys, ridges, and glaciers, and mountains at soar into the sky. Besides decoding Pfyffer's print the mirror res it a three-dimensional quality. The sensation is almost nieved of peering through a window at reality.

As we shall see, in some respects the 'View of London and the rrounding Country Taken from the Top of Saint Paul's thedral' is similar. Before examining this and considering how e artist did it we need to know something of the original e-anamorphosised image, and how that view from St. Paul's

made.

omas Hornor's observatory constructed over the I and Cross of St. Paul's Cathedral. It was from this oin (bottom of the picture) that the image used for fish-eye was made. (By courtesy of the Guildhall rary, City of London)

ow:
aquatint by Rudolf Ackermann of the interior of the
losseum shortly after its opening in January 1829.
artist can be seen still painting the panorama from
rather precarious looking basket in the centre. (By
artesy of the Guildhall Library, City of London).

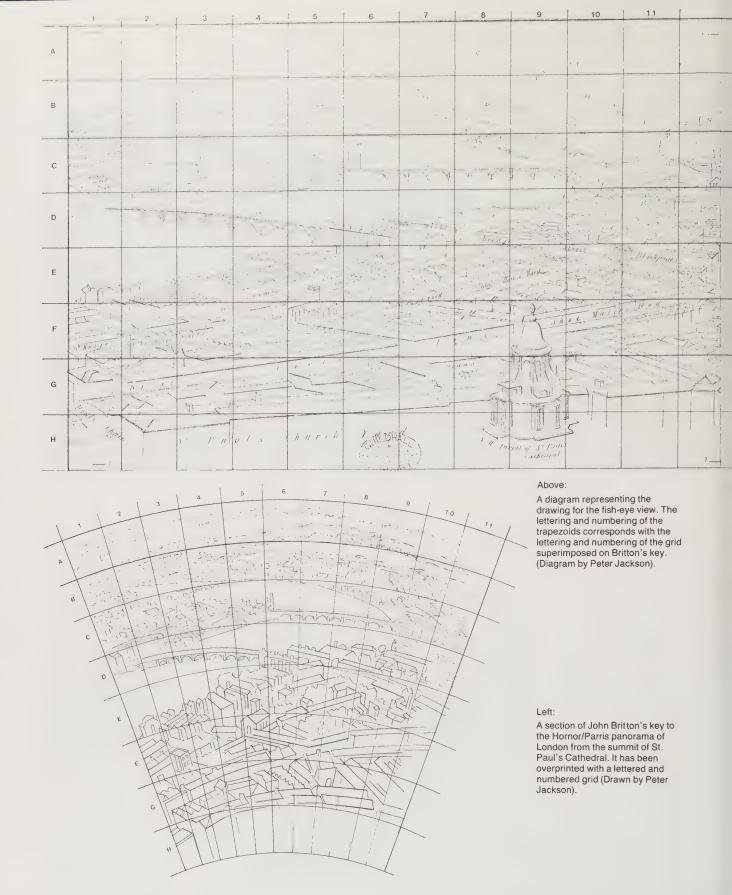


It was in 1820 that Thomas Hornor, a lapsed Quaker from Yorkshire and self-styled 'pictural surveyor', took a trip to the top of St. Paul's and embarked on the drawing of an exceedingly large panorama of London. Initially his view-point was the Bull's-Eve Chamber of the lantern but when his work was nearing completion the architect, C. R. Cockerell, erected a system of wooden scaffolding above him to replace the Ball and Cross. The opportunity was too good to miss and Hornor, with the consent of the Cathedral's Dean and Chapter, erected an observatory on a platform of planks above Cockerell's scaffolding. Into this hut Hornor moved a table, a chair, cooking facilities, and optical equipment. At three o'clock each morning he climbed the 616 stairs and four ladders to his observatory to draw as much of the scene as possible before fires were lit and the scene obscured by smoke. For the rest of the day he revolved his hut, directing his graphic telescope through the gaps in the swirling clouds. The sketches were made on 300 or so sheets of paper arranged on a rotary frame. Thanks to this contraption he was able to extract any sheet he needed instantly.

The sketching of London from St. Paul's Cathedral took Thomas Hornor three years. When he had completed the drawings they were brought down in a specially constructed carriage. The original idea was to publish four large lithographed views, but with encouragement and financial support from Rowland Stephenson, a Lombard Street banker, Hornor set about producing a show panorama that would measure almost an acre in size. Decimus Burton was commissioned to design a building that would house it, and this building, resembling the Pantheon in Rome but called the Colosseum, was erected near the south-east corner of the newly laid-out Regent's Park. The painting of the panorama was carried out by E. T. Parris and a team of artists with heads for heights. Work began in December 1825 and was still in progress when the Colosseum was opened to the public in January 1829. An aquatint, published in June 1829 by Rudolph Ackermann, shows artists suspended in a cradle still applying the paint. To view the Hornor/Parris panorama it was necessary to walk through a dark passage to a hydraulic lift -London's first – which transported you up to a viewing-platform which had been designed to appear like the Golden Gallery of St. Paul's. From this you viewed the amazingly realistic picture, through telescopes that were on hand if you wished to do so, checking your bearings on engraved keys that had been set into compartments. One looked down upon a projecting frame which from this level appeared like the dome of St. Paul's. So realistic were the two campanile towers at the west end of St. Paul's that many visitors imagined them to be models rather than paint on

To maximise the visitors' enjoyment of the London panorama the antiquary, John Britton, produced A Brief Account of the Colosseum in the Regent's Park, London (1829). At the back of this oblong booklet appear eight plates which form keys to the panorama. The engraved area on each key measures 19 × 30.5cms. When these keys are joined a useful – albeit very basic - record of the Colosseum panorama is produced. Two long prints were published that were based on these keys, a steel engraving entitled 'Panoramic View of London and the Surrounding Country, As Taken from the Upper Gallery of Saint Paul's Cathedral' by J. Henshall published in c.1836; and a coloured wood engraving entitled on its cover 'Panorama of London' by Edward Barwick published in c.1838. Both are attractive prints but neither gives a 360° picture unless one joins the left and the right ends and pokes one's head through the gap in the centre. Careful comparison reveals that the fish-eye print, 'View of London and Surrounding Country . . .', was also derived from Britton's Colosseum keys. Not only do major landmarks correspond but the detail of small trees in the distance do too. Where the print is concerned, however, the artist has overcome the problem of representing a 360° image by giving us a circular view - a view without beginning or end. He may not have set out to anamorphosise the image. But to present the topography in this form anamorphoses was unavoidable, for the topographical detail in the foreground had less space to occupy than the detail in the distance. How did the artist accomplish this feat?

In the diagram we see part of Britton's key greatly reduced and



on it we have superimposed a grid, lettering and numbering of the resulting squares. (The artist of the 'View of London and the Surrounding Country' would almost certainly have used a much finer grid, but this diagram and the following one simply suggest the method). Our second diagram represents the drawing for the fish-eye print. The concentric circles correspond with the horizontal lines superimposed on Britton's keys, and the spokes correspond with the vertical lines. The resulting trapezoidal cells have also been lettered and numbered. When the topographical outline is transferred from the squares to the trapezoids the image we have in 'The View of London and the Surrounding Country' emerges. The process is essentially Niçeron's but

because the prototype image is so wide distortion is minimalised. Early in 1829 the Colosseum suffered a financial crisis and control of it passed from Thomas Hornor to a Committee of Management. In 1835 the building with its panorama and attendant entertainments was purchased by John Braham, open singer and proprietor of the King James' Theatre in St. James Street. Eight years later the Colosseum was auctioned by Georg Robins and acquired by a wealthy and enterprising cemer merchant named David Montague who set about improving the establishment. New entertainments were added and E. T. Parri with his son, brought back to clean and improve the panoram (He did not update it, so apart from the General Post Office

mpleted in 1829, the London depicted was still that of 1820-). On May 3, 1845, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert favoured e Colosseum with a private visit. It was re-opened to the public

ur days later.

If we examine the 'View of London and Surrounding Country' refully we discover that, although it is based on the keys to the blosseum's London panorama, unlike the Hornor/Parris nvas, it has been updated. The new Houses of Parliament, mmenced in 1840, are provided with a reference in the centre ough in the image they seem to consist of foundations only. he third Royal Exchange, designed by William Tite and opened Queen Victoria in 1844, is shown. Also to be seen are the rmini of the London & South London Railway (till 1839 called e London & Southampton Railway), and the London & rmingham Railway (which would change its name in 1846 to e North Western Railway). From this evidence it would seem at the print was drawn between 1844 and 1846. The possibility that it was published at the time of the re-opening of the plosseum (misspelt in the fish-eye view) in 1845.

But what is the purchaser supposed to do with the fish-eye ew? If it is placed on a flat surface and viewed from above, one periences a feeling of vertigo. If it is framed and hung rtically on the wall, it still looks very attractive but the vertigo ality is lost. Sixteen years earlier Robert Havell Junior, the inter of J. J. Audubon's Birds of America, advertised and uatinted a panorama entitled 'The Aeronautical View of ondon'. This print, which measured  $27.4 \times 99$  cm. was, the vertisement stated, 'disposed in the form of a rotunda'. lewed through the medium of magnifying glasses it produced n appearance of nature hitherto unattainable' in the other large e. show] panoramic views. Is it possible that the fish-eye view as also designed to be viewed in a viewing-cabinet – one which orked on an entirely different principle? This might explain ny the names of the artist, engraver, and publisher do not pear on the print: a label on the cabinet may have been insidered the most appropriate place for this information. If e print were intended for viewing in a cabinet this could also plain its colouring. The distant countryside around London, d not just the sky, has been printed in blue, effectively troducing atmospheric perspective. The blue distant mosphere works best when we look at the reflected image in a irror

Mirrors in such a cabinet would have been important. Almost rtainly a mirror of polished metal would have followed the rcumference of the title and references in the centre. We can create the experience if we stand a sheet of mirror-board along section of the image's inner circumference. This corrects the stortion: straight streets that are curved in the print, for ample, are straightened again. The image also has the threemensional quality we experience when we erect mirror-board the centre of General Pfyffer's view of Switzerland. The oblem is that the curved mirror reverses the image. Greenwich erefore appears in the west of London and Westminster in the st. To correct this a second, straight mirror would also have en called for. It would be in this mirror that the user of the ewing-cabinet would look down upon London from the summit St. Paul's.

Is the viewing-cabinet idea plausible? Not entirely perhaps. arlier in the century many small circular views had been iblished by the proprietors of 360° panoramas. These were not esigned to be viewed with anamorphoscopes but formed keys to e images on the giant canvasses. Conceivably the artist sponsible for the View of London from the surrounding ountry' was simply adapting the earlier convention. A second pjection to the notion of a viewing-cabinet is the size of the int's inner circumference. A very large anamorphoscope would we been called for and this would have been costly to anufacture. To the potential market for such a glorified toy the ice would probably have seemed unreasonable. Thirdly, the age is the right way round. The vues d'optique of the previous ntury, which were also to be viewed in a contraption that corporated a mirror, were printed in reverse. Had the fish-eye ew been reversed only one mirror would have been necessary. To the first and second of the above objections one can think

answers without difficulty. Circular keys had given way in

c.1820 to long engraved keys. In other words by the mid-1840s they were out of fashion and the artist may not necessarily have been aware of their existence. The viewing-cabinet, moreover, may not have been intended as a toy. It may have been designed for display in the sort of optics gallery that was occasionally attached to 360° panorama entertainments. To the third objection - that the image was not reversed and very easily could have been – it is more difficult to think of a satisfactory answer.

The Colosseum enjoyed a brief revival at the beginning of the 1850s, but after that its popularity declined. In 1863 it closed, and several years later the panoramas that had been exhibited there, together with the furnishing and ancillary entertainments, were auctioned off. Bidding for the Hornor/Parris London panorama stopped at £23.00 and it was bought in. Eventually, the Colosseum's panoramas were acquired by P. T. Barnum who transported them to the United States. There they were exhibited at first in another building called the Colosseum (described as 'the largest iron structure in the world') which was erected on Broadway between 35th and 36th Streets; then in Chicago; then at the Colosseum (the same building?) in Broad Street and Locust Street, Philadelphia; and then in Boston. The final fate of the Hornor/Parris panorama and its companions is unknown.

For fifty pence one can still get access to the winding stairs that take one up to the summit of St. Paul's. It is a punishing climb but large numbers of tourists undertake it each year. In contrast to Thomas Hornor's day London's atmosphere is usually clear, but there is no longer any 'surrounding country' to be admired it has all been built over. Also, to take in the entire view one has to look upwards as well as downwards for the NatWest Tower is half as high again as the cathedral. At the time of writing even taller office blocks are projected for Canary Wharf on the Isle of Dogs. Our anonymous fish-eye print of c.1845 with its God's-eye view of the British metropolis will perhaps, very inadequately, compensate for what is being squandered.

Acknowledgements

The author acknowledges with thanks the friends who have discussed with him the questions of how the panorama was made and the nature of any cabinet that might have existed for viewing it: Mike Simkin, Peter Jackson, Scott B. Wilcox, David Robinson, Pieter van der Merwe, and Kevin Avery. Peter Jackson most generously drew the diagrams for this article.

### References

1 Three copies of this print are known to the author, one in the St. Paul's Collection, deposited at Guildhall Library, one in the Guildhall Library's own collection, and one in a private collection. It is the latter copy that has been used in producing the Guildhall Library's facsimile, published in 1987.

2 Richard II, Act 2, Scene 2

3 Within this category may be placed the circular keys issued to visitors to the Panorama Leicester Square; the Panorama in the Strand; Barker's Panorama, New Street, Birmingham; and various Continental panorama rotundas, though most of these illustrations are crude and the distortion so characteristic of anamorphic images minimal. They were definitely not intended for viewing with anamorphoscopes

4 Bruno Weber, 'Formen und Funktion alterer Panoramen', in *Zeitschrift fur Schweizerische Archaologie und Kunstgeschichte*, 42 (1985), pp.260, 266-7. Weber also describes a copy of the print published in Luzern by Xaver Meyer van Schavensce in 1820, and a revised state of this copy published in 1830. He refers to

other circular panoramas published in the sixteenth century.

5 A band of bright blue across the top of the print was a characteristic of the reversed topographical prints known as vues d'optiques. These prints, extremely popular in Britain, France, Germany, and Italy in the eighteenth century, were designed for viewing in a zograscope, a gadget incorporating a mirror which gave a three-dimensional effect. 'Home panoramas' were common in the nineteenth century; their purpose was to provide their owners with the sensations experienced when one attended full-scale entertainment panoramas. Examples are 'The Portable Diorama' issued by Samuel Leigh; Havell's rotunda for the 'Aeronautical View of London' mentioned above; and a host of moving panoramas mounted in miniature prosceniums, fire screens, etc. which were equipped with tiny cranks for moving the image across from one roller to

**Further Reading** 

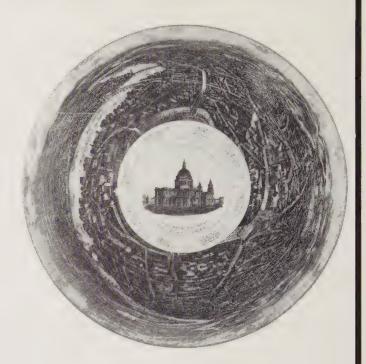
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## FISH-EYE VIEW OF LONDON CIRCA 1845

A full colour facsimile of the original print representing London viewed from the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, measuring 755mm (29³/4′′) in diameter. The print, just published is available from Guildhall Library Publications, Aldermanbury, London. EC2P 2EJ, priced at £5.95, plus £1.00 postage and packing within Europe; £2.00 for outside Europe.



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## Three-Day Event in Edinburgh

Report by Yo Hodson

NOW IN ITS fifth year, the increasingly wellattended Edinburgh three-day cartographic event, held by the British Cartographic Society and the Charles Close Society, was marked by a plethora of past and present BCS presidents who were referred to by Dr. Alan Marchbank (Head of Readers' Services, NLS) in his welcoming address in the Map Library, National Library of Scotland, as an 'Atlas of Presidents'.

The proceedings were opened by George Morris' lecture to the BCS on 'New perspectives in the early cartography of Scotland: a reappraisal of the work of Timothy Pont'. Many of us are acquainted, through the scholarly studies of Jeffrey Stone (University of Aberdeen), with the peripatetic Pont's surveys of Scotland. Accomplished between 1583 and 1596, much of Pont's work was used as original source material for the compilation of Blaeu's Atlas Novus, Pars Quinta, Scotia et Hibernia. Thirty six sheets of Pont manuscript maps are preserved in the National Library of Scotland from which Mr. Morris had selected the socalled Kintail sheet for close examination. For five years he had walked the country, Pont map (a photocopy, one hastens to add) in one hand and Ordnance Survey map in the other, in an effort to retrace Pont's routes and to identify the topography on the manuscript with present-day features.

Mr. Morris' persistence and ingenuity through all weathers brought the sixteenth-century landscape alive for his audience through a series of magnificent slides. Guided in his view of the terrain by conversations with shepherds, Mr. Morris contended that Pont would have used drove roads and seemed rarely

New Gallery in Philadelphia



Denise De Laurentis, President/Director of the new Washington Square Gallery at 229 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, is pictured with some of her stock including William Faden's eighteenth century map of Philadelphia (on the wall) and William Birch's 1799 first edition of 'Centre Square Waterworks' from his series of Philadelphia views. The gallery is located in the Society Hill section of Philadelphia. The name is derived from one of five original squares designed by William Penn for his 'greene countrie towne'. They intend to maintain an extensive collection of early maps and views of the world with a strong focus on local material. They will also have a stock of sporting, nautical and military prints as well as botanical pictures, birds and natural history subjects.

to have visited the tops of hills in the construction of his maps; the effect of permanent low cloud emphasising heights and distorting perspectives was demonstrated, perhaps accounting for similar aberrations on the Pont manuscript maps. Distinguishing between picture and symbol, Mr. Morris was able to show, through slides, an uncanny resemblance between surviving houses and mountain profiles and their depiction by Pont.

In summing up, Patrick Cadell, Keeper of Manuscripts at the National Library, accurately reflected our thoughts in saying that the speaker 'had taken a mass of meaningless lines and made them intelligible'.

The Friday morning meeting of the BCS Map Curators' Group in the Edinburgh University Geography Department was given over to discussion on automated map records and was followed in the afternoon by a demonstration at Bartholomews of their system of automated map production.

The day was rounded off by a most enjoyable social event – supper at the City Arts Gallery preceded, by courtesy of the staff, by an impromptu viewing of an exhibition of contemporary Scottish art. The evening was memorable for the thoughtful presentation by Margaret Wilkes of small momentoes to Peter Clark, Chairman of the Charles Close Society, valued mentor of the Map Library at NLS, and who had attended every three-day event; to Ian Kember, past BCS President, whose frequent support of the event was much valued, and to Greg Cole, present BCS President.

The final day was given over to the meetings of the Charles Close Society. In the morning we met in the comfortable Committee Room of Edinburgh University Library and were warmly welcomed by the Deputy Librarian, Peter Freshwater, and Ann Sutherland, who had laid out a splendid selection of First Edition six-inch OS maps. These never fail to delight the eye with the clarity of engraving and wealth of detail.

Our main speaker for the morning was Geoffrey Jones, who, after a disarming introduction, in which he mentioned that he had left his lecture notes behind, proceeded to give a masterly exposition on the portrayal of railway features on OS plans. We were shown how terminals were redesigned and rebuilt to accommodate new rolling stock with different dimensions to their predecessors. These changes in station layouts were revealed in successive editions of the large scales. The difficulty sometimes experienced in using older maps to reconstruct the history of railways was illustrated by examples of security deletions, and again, inconsistencies in the representation of detail provided another hurdle to the interpretation of the past. Geoffrey ended by producing an assortment of what he termed non-maps' - a selection of diagrammatic communication maps from international sources. This prompted the usual collapse of an organised CCS meeting into non-stop map conversation.

Our afternoon venue was the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland. The speaker, Ian Mumford, began by warning us that he would bore us for only a few minutes with his introductory talk before we could walk round and view the items he had brought for display. He then launched into the most concise, erudite and information-packed talk on the evolution of printing technology, leaving most of us slightly shell-shocked, so that it was a relief to follow him round his exhibits and listen as he expanded on the points of his talk, using about

100 maps from his own collection. Many OS maps featured in what, by any library's standards, would have been a major exhibition. Several of the OS tourist sheets demonstrated slight colour variations in successive printings of the same state; the Geological Survey of Great Britain illustrated the heights of colour printing as well as the beauty of hand colouring, while pages from an Austrian landuse atlas showed how successful colour printing had been even as early as 1830.

The BCS and CCS join in thanking most sincerely those institutions, Bartholomews, Edinburgh University and Library and the National Library of Scotland whose hospitality was, as always, so generous; and individuals: Dr. Alan Marchbank, Barbara Morris, Ann Sutherland and Margaret Wilkes, who, with their staff, have brought the organisation of this event to a pitch of perfection.

## New Distributor of TMC in New York



E. Forbes Smiley, pictured above in his gallery, has just been appointed as our New York distributor, where he can be found at 16 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y 10021, Tel (212) 861-8358.

### **OBITUARY**

### In Memoriam

A memorial service of thanksgiving for the life of Ronald Vere Tooley (1898-1986), Associate Editor of *TMC*, was held in Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, London, on February 23. More than sixty people attended although he had outlived many of his contemporaries.

The address was given by Dr. Helen Wallis, former Map Librarian at the British Library and the lessons were read by Clive Farahar and Stephanie Hoppen. The service was conducted by the Reverend Marks. A reception followed the service at Mrs Hoppen's print gallery in Knightsbridge.

Among the guests were librarians, map dealers, publishers and members of Mr. Tooley's family. A representative of the Australian High Commission, Graham Powell, was there on behalf of the National Library of Australia at Canberra which now owns the Tooley Australian map collection.

Dr. Wallis spoke of Mr. Tooley's long life and career both as a map dealer and as an author. At the reception all were agreed that this was an occasion 'Mick' (as he was known to his friends) would have been sorry he missed!

### **Around and About**

International Map Collectors' Society are ding their annual symposium, dinner and o fair over the weekend of June 20/21. The posium on the Saturday at the Science seum, South Kensington, London, will mine aspects of 'The Sciences of the World Maps'. Speakers will be Andrew David. ande Hodson, James Smith, Helen Wallis Oswald Dilke. Dinner is to be held at perial College, close to the Science Museum, will be followed by presentation of the COS/Tooley award for the cartographical tribution of greatest merit over the past year. e Map Fair will open on Sunday at the Forum tel, Cromwell Road, London, at 10.30am. ny of the leading map and print dealers will e stands and visitors are welcome until 6pm.

rah Tyacke, Director of Special Collections in British Library, which includes the Map orary, was one of the speakers at a seminar at Taylor Institute, Oxford, on May 18. Mrs acke, who is author of several books including *mdon Map-Sellers 1660-1720*, spoke about the ergence of specialisation in the book trade h specific reference to the map and chart de in seventeenth century London.

uns for the 1987 Eastern Historical Geography sociation meeting are under way. It will be d from October 15-18 on the campus of the msylvania State University (in the Borough State College) and in nearby historic llefonte. Papers on the historical geography North American political behaviour; mapping e past: the making of historical atlases and neer latterday cartographic approaches to the st, and the historical geography of resource ploitation in North America, including mines, tests, fisheries and their associated tlements, are welcomed.

e Washington Map Society is as busy as ever. February they had a talk by Professor David podward of the University of Wisconsin, adison, dealing with the broad sweep of the tory of cartography. Professor Woodward scribed his current project to plot the story of pmaking from its original to the present in six lumes (Volume One of The History of rtography has just been published). Gary zpatrick, Senior Reference Librarian at the ography and Map Division of the Library of ngress gave a talk based on his newly blished book The Mapping of Hawai'i. He plained that his interest in the mapping of waii began during a two-year tour of duty ere while he was in the US army. He followed lecture with slides of some landmark maps in history of Hawaii.

article in *The Sunday Times* of May 3 this are by Ian Dunning said that 'for years, the de in antique maps has been in the doldrums, there are signs of reviving enthusiasm among lectors'. He goes on to say that ten years ago

the raging inflation at that time sent prices rocketing with buyers rushing to get out of money and into any potential investment likely to hold and increase its value. But in the early 1980s with inflation below the levels of hysteria, the sky-high prices no longer held up and those trying to cash in on their investments were sadly disillusioned. The writer interviews Tom Lamb, a map specialist at Christie's, who is reported as saying that there are 'very clear signs that serious collectors are coming back into the market', and Simon Pointer of Map House London. Simon is reported as having said that after the fall in the market in the early 1980s, dealers carried on trying to push prices up but that only helped to keep things stuck in the doldrums. Now he, too, sees a stirring in the

## A Mix of Maps at Cambridge

AMONGST THE ITEMS on display at an exhibition mounted in Cambridge University Library recently, was the Gardner copy of a proof Speed atlas (one of only three known). It contains sixty six proof impressions of *c*1603-1611 and was acquired by the Library in 1968.

Roger Fairclough, the Map Librarian, who bravely mounted the exhibition while recovering from an operation, told TMC that his last exhibition had been of military cartography three years ago. The great enthusiasm and love he has for the maps in his charge showed through in the detail and care provided about each exhibit. An interesting aside was that one of the Saxton atlases he had displayed had prompted him to write to the Ordnance Survey to ask why Dunningley (Saxton's birthplace in Yorkshire) was not shown on the current OS maps although he knew it still existed albeit in the form of a small hamlet consisting of an isolated farm and a few old houses. As a result of this it has been restored. A silk map entitled A New Mapp of the Kingdom of England and Wales' printed and sold by Henry Overton and dedicated to William III c1710 was interesting together with a pair of maps, one showing twenty miles round the city of Oxford c1720 and the other '...twenty miles round Cambridge 1710'. These were by Benjamin Cole.

Centrepiece of the exhibition was a recent acquisition – a very early catalogue of all the Demesne Lands Estate of the Duke of Powys. The Library has a large collection of particulars of sales of property and estate maps. A copperplate on display by Sir Fred Norton Eden dating to 1798 was another recent acquisition. The Map Room at Cambridge University Library contains some 920,000 maps, several thousand atlases and other ancillary material.

# 

### Print Room Revival



Pictured at the opening of their 'Print Room for the Twentieth Century' are, from left to right: Anne and Ray O'Shea and Carolyn Warrender. The O'Shea Gallery (89 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1) and Carolyn Warrender Stencil Designs have joined forces to create an innovation in interior decoration - a revival of the eighteenth century vogue for Print Rooms, once a feature of the great English country houses. The engravings and drawings in these Rooms were actually pasted to the wall and sometimes varnished. They were arranged to hang from bows or medallions and linked together with ribbons, ropes or swags of fruit and foliage. Because people nowadays move home more often, the modern version has recourse to framed prints which are transportable. The gallery has provided the prints and Carolyn Warrender, a young British designer, has provided the stencilling on the walls. The Print Room is open for viewing until August at the O'Shea Gallery.

## Prints, Framing and Art Fair

More than 6,000 visitors from all over the world attended the first International Prints, Framing and Art Fair ever held in London. Among the exhibitors at the Alexandra Pavilion, Wood Green, were map and print dealers Jonathan Potter and Paul and Mona Nicholas. They both displayed a large number of maps and Paul and Mona Nicholas also showed paintings by the Cherokee artist Donald Vann. These were rather unusual showing Indian life in subtle colours and graceful lines.

The next Prints, Framing and Art Fair is to be held at the newly-opened Alexandra Palace from March 20-22 next year.

## Signed by Ortelius

NATLAS WHICH Abraham Ortelius may be used while compiling his *Parergon* (the atorical supplement to his atlas), was sold at theby's on April 23. The copy of Ptolemy's prographia (the second Servetus edition, 1541)

had several annotations and corrections in Ortelius' own hand, and went way past its estimate of £16,000 to £18,000 to reach £30,800 (including premium). It is now in a private collection.

raham Ortelius' signature on a copy of Ptolemys' Geographia sold at Sotherby's on April 23.

fui Abrahami Ortely & amicorum non su modo. Led Joannis frainj



### Major Collection to Hiram College, Ohio

A MAJOR COLLECTION of historical regional maps, atlases and travel journals, which had been developed by Mr and Mrs Maurice Fox who have lived most of their lives in Ohio's Western Reserve region, has been given to Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, USA.

The focus of the collection is Ohio and the Great Lakes with over half the maps and atlases devoted to this area including most of the early nineteenth century maps mentioned in Thomas H. Smith's *The Mapping of Ohio*. However, the Foxes (Mrs Fox is now dead) expanded the collection to include several foundation maps – a 1540 woodcut 'Novae Insulae, XVII Nova Tabula' by Sebastian Munster and two early hand coloured renderings of North America by Jan Jansson and Nicolas Sanson (1639 and 1650 respectively). In addition, a group of thirteen maps delineates European influence in the New World.

The gift, which is continuing in the form of additional maps and related items, represents a major contribution to the College's efforts to use the region as a learning environment through its Regional Studies Programme. Hiram College is a private, liberal art college located in the Western Reserve of Ohio, an area stretching westward across roughly two-thirds of the northern quadrant of the state. Founded in 1850 as the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute, the





### New York Book Fair

A number of well known map and print dealers had stands at the New York Map Fair including Jo Ann Casten of New York, pictured above with rare book dealer Don Reisler, and Richard Arkway, also of New York. The Map Collector had a stand and Barbara Ravenhall, the advertising manager, enjoyed meeting both subscribers and advertisers. A special display of memorabilia connected with Sherlock Holmes included the first appearance of the famous detective and Doctor Watson in 'A Study in Scarlet' in Beeton's Christmas Annual' complete with the magazine's original pictorial wrappers (1887). The fair was held at the Seventh Regiment Armory at 67th Street in New York City from April 2-4.

College is a place where, in the words of James A. Garfield, twentieth president of the United States and a former Hiram student, teacher and president, 'Young men and women come . . . to try themselves and find what manner of people they are.'

It is most appropriate, therefore, that this cartographic collection which charts the development of the region should now be located at Hiram College. Further information can be obtained from: Joanne Sawyer, Archivist, Hiram, Ohio 44234 or (216) 569 5361.

## Jonathan Potter in New Gallery



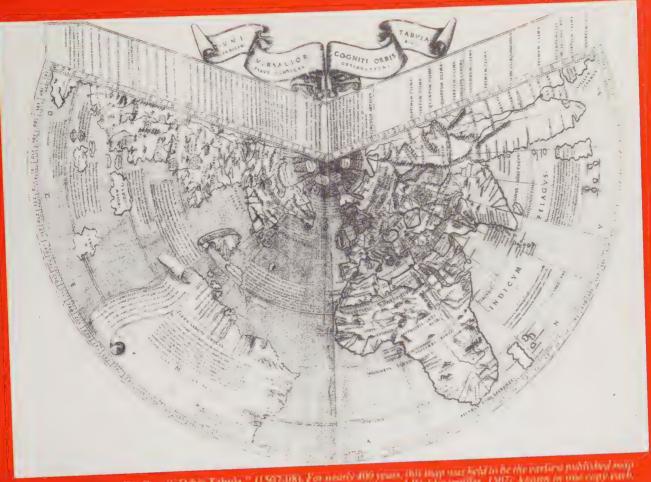
Jonathan Potter, the well known London map dealer, is pictured outside his new gallery at 21 Grosvenor Street. For the past few months he has been dealing temporari from New Bond Street and his home so he is very relieved to have found permanent premises. To mark the opening, Jonathan has had a display of maps of Middlesex on display over the last few weeks and this is to be followed by a combined exhibition of portraits of mapmakers and title pages of atlases and maps of the world.

Some of the visitors to a map, print and book fair held at El Sereno Gallery and Restaurant in Guatemala, Central America, recently.



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## Two Map Exhibitions in Zagreb

Report by Ivan Matkovic

TWO INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS of maps opened almost simultaneously in Zagreb (Yugoslavia) this April.

One, organised by Dušanka Čanković and Nela Schmidichen, Curators in the Zagreb National and University Library, traces the mapping of the eastern Adriatic coast (Dalmatia) from the Peutinger Table to the end of the eighteenth century. It includes maps and atlases by cartographers such as B. Bordone, G. F. Camocio, G. Rossacio and Vincenzo Coronelli but special emphasis has been placed on the work of local Croatian cartographers including Natal Bonifacio and Martin Rota-Kolunić from Šibenik, Vicko Dimitrij Volčić (Volcius Vincentius Demetrius) from Dubrovnik and Ivan Klovučarić from the island of Krk, whose contribution to sixteenth century mapmaking has been underestimated.

The other exhibition, organised by Ankica Pandžić, the Curator of the cartographic

collection at the Historical Museum of Croatia, consists of a hundred maps, several atlases including those by De Wit, Matthew Seutter and J. B. Homann, and two Blaeu globes from the museum's own collection. The Curator has also written an attractive and detailed catalogue to accompany the exhibits. Although there is no specific theme to the exhibition, the majority of the maps deal with the territory of the present-day Croatia and Slovenia and give a chronologically arranged overview of all the major European schools and cartographers between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. The largest section displays maps by the Dutch masters ranging from Abraham Ortelius to van

Whether the simultaneous opening of these two exhibitions is the result of a lack of coordination or whether it is a sign of an awakened interest in cartography in Yugoslavia it is hard to say but either way they provide a rare opportunity for further appreciation of the art of mapmaking.

## Another Scottish Cartographic Dynasty

Report by Ian Kinniburgh

On March 5th in the University of Edinburgh Department of Geography, the concluding meeting of the Edinburgh Branch of the British Cartographic Society Winter 1986-87 session was addressed by Harold Fullard, who took as his subject George Philip & Son, 1834-1984: 'Another Scottish Cartographic Dynasty'. The talk began with an outline of the state of development of the world in the century 1814-1914 – a period in which an "Empty World" was rapidly developed by the largest European powers utilising the newly available technology particularly applied to transport and communications. This was an almost ideal environment for the publisher of the time to

## A Successful Exhibition in West Africa

THE FIRST EXHIBITION of old maps and engravings in West Africa was held in the historic museum of Gorée, an island situated just off the coast of Dakar, in the Republic of Senegal, from February 7 to 21. It proved to be such a success that it was extended for a further eight days.

The exhibition was organised by Frédéric Archambault, owner of many of the maps, under the patronage of the Minister of Culture of Senegal and the French Ambassador to Senegal, and with the help of UNESCO architects based on the island. It was held in the eighteenth century History Museum whose structure resembles a boat.

Visitors were able to see several rare exhibits lent for the occasion by His Royal Highness Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, British businessman Mark Gilbey, and Madame M. J. Crespin, a Gorean collector. The exhibition was opened by the French Ambassador to Senegal. Numerous personalities visited it including the family of President Mobutu of Zaire, the Vice Prime Minister of Quebec and Minister of Cuylture in Canada, M. Robert Badinter President of the French Council of State and his wife and the British Ambassador and Mrs Macrae.

The exhibits included a rare map of Africa by G. Rossi dated 1677, published by Desnos in 1760. This large decorative map, surrounded by text in Spanish, showed scenes of typical life in African regions. Also of interest was a long manuscript map dating back to 1729 with original colouring and showing West Africa from Cap Blanc as far as the Gambia River.

The organisers were disappointed not to be able to show a mural map dedicated to Louis XIV by J. B. Nolin of 1740 but it was in such a bad state that it could not be displayed. The frame had been eaten by termites!

The exhibition took place in the four lower rooms of the museum and showed in chronological order the progression of cartography from Ptolemy's Africa to that of the nineteenth century. Visitors were drawn to a section devoted to English maps of West Africa with many examples of where frontiers have, to a large extent, changed or become the object of disputes.

Given the level of interest shown by the public in this first exhibition, the organisers are already considering a second exhibition for 1988 on the theme 'The Colonial Wars in Africa'.



## Israel map Collectors' Society Meet

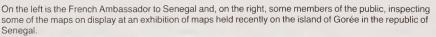
Pictured recently are the international meeting committee of the Israel Map Collectors' Society. Back row, left to right: Gino Trionfo (Jerusalem); Mr and Mrs M. Birnbaum (Eilat); Dr. G. Wajntraub (Jerusalem) and Roger Schupack (Tel Aviv). Front row. Eva Wajntraub (Jerusalem); Shoshana Klein (Hebrew University, Jerusalem); Freddy Weisgal (Jerusalem) and Bernado Grosser (Jerusalem). Later this year members of the International Map Collectors' Society are to visit Israel and plans are reported to be going ahead well.

### Adopt a book

THE BRITISH LIBRARY is asking the nation to save its literary heritage from destruction by 'adopting a book' and helping to pay for its repair. At least two million books need treatment and, at present, there is not enough money for preservation. A conservative estimate of the sum needed for carrying out all this preservation work is £150 million.

A retired couple from Ewell, Surrey, are the inspiration for the 'Adopt a Book' appeal. Mr and Mrs Alan Fraser approached the Library after reading of its preservation problems. Touched by the idea of giving something of permanent worth to the nation they contributed £200 and restored a volume in the Library's collection, which was fragile, broken and unusable, to perfect condition.

The scheme was launched on April 16. Further information can be obtained from The British Library, Gt Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, telephone 01-323 7612.







ride knowledge of the new-found world for a and increasing readership in Britain and r parts of the English-speaking world. eorge Philip, born of farming stock in tley, Aberdeenshire, in 1800 was one of e brothers all brought up at the local school opreciate book learning. His two brothers ime ministers and one of them, Robert, ed to the thriving seaport of Liverpool to blish a chapel there in 1814. George followed five years later and became an assistant to a l bookseller before setting up in his own ness, perhaps appropriately, in Paradise et in 1834. The business prospered and red first to 'Atlas Buildings' then later to kton Buildings' - a significant title indicating ange from publishing and retailing to ting as well. Steam litho presses printed ionery and copy books as well as maps, for ips' has always had a wide educational base.

y this time (the early 1850's) an office had n opened in London at 32 Fleet Street. The perty had been the home of John Murray and ship sign was adopted, then and ever since, hilips' logo. In 1882 a new building was ned in Fleet Street and it was here that George Philip began employing his own cartographic compilers and engravers. Hitherto, the rapidly developing company had used other mapmakers, including Bartholomew of Edinburgh, to draw their maps for them.

In 1891, George Philip III, who had been educated in Switzerland as well as in London and then had trained with Justus Perthes in Gotha, joined the company. George Philip II had joined in 1838 and remained in active service until the turn of the century master-minding the move to the specially designed 'greenfield' cartographic premises at Willesden in 1902. George IV came into the company in 1932 and remains President of the Group today. Further development has characterised his Presidency – Edward Stanford's mapselling business in Long Acre, London, coming into the Philip Group in 1947, for example. A cartographic 'Dynasty' indeed.

Harold Fullard, himself a leading member of the Philip enterprise since 1938, continued his talk by drawing attention to some landmarks in the cartographic publishing field for which Philip has been responsible. He particularly mentioned the unique *London School Board Atlas* which



between 1900 and 1962 ran to 100 editions – and the well-known *University Atlas* which has been an essential aid to generations of university students. These publications would merit a series of lectures to themselves and it is good to know that work is in progress at Philip to record details of these and many other aspects of the history of the company.

**NB:** See 'Map Publishers of Victorian Britain: The Philip Family Firm 1834-1902'. *TMC* 38 pp.28-34.

## lew 'Find' of Philip Mapmaker Depicted at Work

ort by Francis Herbert

ORTLY AFTER THE publication of David th's article on the history of the firm of orge Philip to 1902 in TMC 38 (March 1987), w 'find' of material can be reported. In early y eight glass-plate negatives were brought for ntification into the Map Room of the Royal ographical Society by Mr Robert Hawes of ert Hall Estates (situated behind the RGS ding). After the removal of a little dust, and mination by Peter Clark and Francis bert, it was discovered that the plates wed the work room of E. G. Ravenstein in Fleet Street premises of Philip. Five of the ures show Ravenstein himself, while two of se include another person who could be liam Shawe 'Managing Draughtsman.. rnst Georg Ravenstein (1834-1913) was the er son of the well known mapmaker and lisher Friedrich August Ravenstein of nkfurt-am-Main (the firm is now directed by ga Ravenstein). He emigrated to England trained under Augustus Petermann from y 1852, worked for the Topographical partment of War Office 1855-72, became a nber (Fellow) of the Royal Geographical iety in November 1859, was appointed



ortrait of the cartographer, geographer, statistician, – like G. W. Bacon (1830-1922) – gymnast E. G. enstein (1834-1913) taken in c. 1896. This may be earliest yet known of him, as the only other one ally reproduced was taken about 1912.



One of two similar views of Ravenstein's work room at the Fleet Street address of George Philip (probably on the first floor). The relief model on the nearer table seems to be of Edinburgh (also to be seen are copies of *Philips' Handy General Atlas* and of the *Schul Hand Atlas: Wandkarten)*. The bust is probably of August Petermann under whom Ravenstein worked on his arrival in London.

geographer to the firm of George Philip in 1888, and – as General Secretary to the Exhibition Committee – organised the large exhibition of atlases and maps for the Sixth International Geographical Congress in London in July-August 1985 (a 190-page printed catalogue was produced). He drew and compiled maps, and wrote extensively, on both modern and historical geographical and cartographical subjects: for example, several maps for the Geographical Magazine (1872 onwards) and both the Proceedings (1877) onwards) and the Journal (1982 onwards) of the Royal Geographical Society; and works such as Martin Behaim: his life and his globe (1908).

The dating of the eight photographs may be, at present, tentatively suggested as c.1986. This is based largely on the evidence of cartographic items to be seen – and some identified – on some of the negatives: a copy of *Philips' Handy General Atlas* of 1896, Justus Perthes' *Specialkarte von Afrika* (1982/93), A.

Hartleben's Volks-Atlas 3rd ed., 1896, and an Index to the Ordnance map of Ireland showing what may be the state of progress of the oneinch map (hills version) prior to the 1898 revision. Also visible and identifiable are a bound volume of the Journal of the RGS and a framed photograph of the 'Capitol of the United States of America'; there remain other wallmaps, relief maps, globes, books, a portrait, etc. to be identified after the other negatives have been cleaned and prints made (the emulsion is occasionally lacking and scratches occur). Two of the photographs show Ravenstein with a cartographic draughtsman's tool of the trade on his desk, which is interesting in relation to another project reported in TMC 38 (p.40) of a video 'Recent Past of the Edinburgh Cartographic Community.' This new 'find', therefore, is not only depicting 'the human face' of a cartographic firm, but is also a small contribution towards the iconography of mapmaking.

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GESCHIEDENIS VAN DE KARTOGRAFIE VAN NEDERLAND: ZES EEUWEN LAND-EN ZEEKAARTEN EN STADSPLATTE-GRONDEN. By Cornelis Koeman. Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto, 1983. viii, 280pp., 15pp. of col. plates; ill., maps, diagr.; 32cm. ISBN 90-6469-609-8: DFI 120.

Following his retirement in October 1981 from the Rijksuniversiteit at Utrecht the present work - based on his lectures from 1957-1981 in teaching the history of cartography - was offered as a gift by the Interfaculteit of Geography and Prehistory. In one sense this culmination of twenty five years' teaching the history of the cartography of The Netherlands is a conscious piece of nationalism - albeit a justifiable one, given Professor Koeman's efforts to continue and enlarge the corpus of knowledge on Dutch mapmaking which has earned him (and hence his country) world-wide recognition and appreciation. The author, too, fully recognises and appreciates the researches and help afforded him by both the living - such as his illustrious successor Günter Schilder, and his former students - and by the dead. Biographies of some of the latter – such as J. T. Bodel Nijenhuis, E. Crone, S. J. Fockema Andreae, B. van 't Hoff, J. Keuning, F. Muller, and F. C. Wieder - form the subject matter of Chapter 2. In Chapter 1 'Introduction' acknowledgement more directly related to the book's subject matter is stated: 'Ik hoop in dit boek duidelijk gemaakt te hebben dat de meeste aspecten van de kartografie van Nederland hun oorsprong in de Zuidelijke Nederlanden hebben'. Later on attention is drawn to Italian-Dutch cartographic connections (e.g. Gastaldi, Tramezini, and Guicciardini) in the sixteenth century, and to Dutch-English connections (e.g. E. Bowen) in the eighteenth century.

The general chronological narration is from Roman times up until the middle of this century: sensibly, Professor Koeman realises that any non-current artefact is placed automatically in history - it does not have to be older than 1800, or 1850, or even 1900. The high point in the sixteenth century of surveying methods and techniques is not forgotten, with a list of textbooks on surveying from 1513 to 1865 being provided (as a reminder that the earliest mathematician-surveyors were also their own draughtsmen-cartographers). Set within the continuous narrative, in fact, are numerous other useful listings: 'Kartobibliografie van de Tabula Peutingeriana' (p.16-17), plattegronden van Jacob van Deventer' (p.119-121), 'Gedrukte polderkaarten met jaartallen (approx. 1572-1875) van de eerste en latere drukken in alfabetische volgorde van de geografische naam' (p.143-148), and 'Lijst van kaarten der zeegaten, 1816-1874', etc. In connection with the last, coastal charting (discussed in Chapter 13) is helpfully clarified by the addition of 5 key-diagrams showing areas covered by the charts published by W. J. Blaeu (1608, and 1623), P. Goos (1658), J. van Keulen (1728), and by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Marine (1816-74). The nineteenth century also saw great advances in official (military) topographic surveying and mapping: interesting to learn that, due to incompatability of both source material and conflicting requirements of government departments, a 'Battle of the Scales' similar to that which afflicted the Ordnance Survey in Britain from the 1840s to the 1860s was in progress [sic] in Holland in the 1820s.

For the benefit of readers wanting to know about the way old maps and charts were printed Chapter 17 'Old drawing and printing techniques' is of interest. This not only includes a chronological listing of woodcut maps printed in The Netherlands from 1514 (world map of J.

### **BOOK REVIEWS**



Seversz, Leiden) to 1559 (Friesland and Groningen of J. van Deventer by B. van den Putte, Antwerp), but also information on how 'reduction' was achieved, colouring (by Ortelius and his sisters, and by the 'Do-it-yourself' amateur of maps in following the instructions in G. ter Brugge's - later W. Goeree's - book of 1650-1705), a chronological listing of oldest copper-plate maps printed in The Netherlands from 1529 (hemisphere maps of F. van Mechelen) to 1547 (wall-map of Germany of C. Pyramus), a listing of earliest lithographed maps in The Netherlands from 1820 (town plan of The Hague) to 1825 (town plan of Rotterdam: both printed there by van Mensing and Van Westreenen), and colour-printing; of especial relevance to collectors is a listing of 20 Latin terms (with both literal and explanatory translations) used for author, engraver, and publisher.

Generous footnotes and references (up to 1981 – the year of the author's 'Foreword'), with pertinent quotations, appear throughout. One or two mis-statements could be corrected: 'South Kensington Museum' (p.114), as a location for a work of A. van den Wijngaerde, would be better described as the Victoria and Albert Museum; and it was Heinrich - not Hermann - Berghaus who was responsible for the first edition of his Physikalischer Atlas (p.240). The typography - especially of the personal name index - is a little unrefined (more recent publications by Canaletto have greatly improved), but very few of the illustrations are not quite legible. Nevertheless this is a clearly designed, well-produced book - and a fitting tribute to its distinguished researcher, teacher, and author.

### **Francis Herbert** (Map Room, Royal Geographical Society)

NB Since the review was written a copy of the second printing (1985) has been seen. Professor Koeman, in a footnote to his 'Foreword' now dated January 1984, notes that some improvements have been made in the text and that the index, previously computer-typeface, has now been reset. Following the reset index is now a 'Literatuur-lijst' (of all the quoted literature in main text): this makes a pagination of viii and 293 pages (in addition to the plates).

MAPS AND PLANS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE 3. AFRICA. Edited by P. A. Penfold. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1982. xii, 426 pp. 252 × 160 mm. Price £36. ISBN 01144001098

This third catalogue of maps and plans held by

the Public Record Office covers Africa and the more or less adjacent islands. There are well over 3650 entries and these are arranged in sections relating to Africa in general, nine broad regional divisions or, as in the vast majority of cases, the modern political units. As might be expected, parts of Africa with which Britain has had close connections account for most of the entries although it was by no means unusual for maps of non-British provenance, both published and manuscript, to find their way into the Foreign Office, Colonial Office or Admiralty collections. As the editor points out, the listings cannot claim to have covered every item. For the most part, the maps identified are those already entered in special classes by the relevant department of government; others no doubt exist among papers in classes containing the departments normal correspondence. Nevertheless this admirable catalogue must cover most of the significant material. Record and production references are provided following brief descriptions of the map or plan involved together with details of the size and, if appropriate, the scale employed. These details are much fuller than those available in any of the existing indexes at Kew. All the general explanatory matter is clear and well thought out making the volume easy to use. Indeed, the user can discover a great deal from this volume before he visits Kew: the present reviewer became aware of the existence of a map by W. D. Cooley which he had not previously noted. This sort of discovery is facilitated by the excellent index of persons.

The index includes very brief identifications. Inevitably one has a few quibbles here. Was it sensible, for example, to include those cartographers whose initials alone appear on their maps under the letters of their first names? One or two names or titles are wrongly spelled, e.g. Guillain, Hertslet, Mwata Yamvo. 'Almani Samodu' (under A) might have been better identified under S as Samori. The Alexander Keith Johnstons, elder and younger, appear to have been conflated. But these are very minor matters.

The index also leads one to note some rather unexpected omissions. It seems, for example that the British government did not take much official cognisance of the African Association and its explorers from 1788 onwards: James Rennell's name does not appear in this catalogue despite the series of maps he compiled for the Association. Nor does Mungo Park's exploration register much of an impact. This may be because, in general, the emphasis is on maps acquired in the middle and later nineteenth century. Perhaps, in fact, the main value of this catalogue is in drawing our attention to the vast amount of information on immediately pre-colonial and early colonial Africa that is stored in the maps drawn by explorers, missionaries, early administrators or boundary commissioners. The unique manuscript maps are by definition unavailable to collectors but the very considerable number of published items will be of interest. More generally, the editor and the PRO are to be congratulated on this excellent volume which should be available to anyone with an interest in cartography or Africa.

### Roy C Bridges (University of Aberdeen)

HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY by Lea Bagrow. Revised and enlarged by R. A. Skelton. Second edition; further enlarged with additional maps and illustrations. Chicago: recedent Publishing Inc. 1985. 312pp, 26 colour ates, 132 monochrome plates, 76 figures. 270 190 mm. Price US \$64.95. UK £55.00. Cloth. BN 0-913750-33-6.

any older map collectors will know of and we used one or other of the several editions nd reprints of Bagrow's classic History deed, it may have attracted some to the field it was written explicitly with them in mind. ompleted during the Second World War, it as first printed in Germany in 1944, but all the pies were destroyed by fire and it was not nally published until 1951. A new edition, vised and augmented by R. A. Skelton was iblished in Germany in 1963 and in England 1964. The English edition was reprinted with rrections in 1966. Now, after nearly twenty ars, a photographic reprint has appeared, the intents of which differ from the 1966 reprint in ne significant respect only: the inclusion of a rther five colour and fifteen monochrome ates. These had been scheduled for iblication in the 1963 and 1964 German and nglish editions but for some unknown reason ere left out. Regrettably, they are not referred at the appropriate places in the text, though ey have been inserted into the general index. ther changes in content, compared with the



ate CXII from the *History of Cartography* showing the ver globe after Johann Hauer, Nuremberg, 1620.

1964 edition, are the consolidation of the colour plates, the reorientation of some of them to eliminate unfortunate folds and the resequencing of some of the introductory content. Page size and pagination remains the same but thinner paper has reduced the book's thickness by almost a half. The quality of the plates is at least as good as in the 1964 edition but compares unfavourably with that in most recent publications in the history of cartography. The net price in the United Kingdom has increased almost ninefold and in the United States almost sevenfold.

Bagrow's stated intention in writing the book was 'to acquaint the reader [by which he quite clearly meant map collector] with the early maps produced in both Europe and the rest of the world, and to tell him something of their development, their makers and printers, their varieties and characteristics'. The concern was explicitly 'with the externals of maps' and not with map making or map content. Skelton's augmentations in no way altered this objective. It is debatable whether this laudable intent of more than forty years ago remains useful. Serious map collectors now resort to a wide range of published sources and there are simple up-to-date guides for beginners. As a contribution to the wider history of the arts and sciences it is doutbtful if the History . . . ever had much impact. Almost twenty years ago, the director of a prestigious centre for research in the humanities supposedly consulted it and pronounced that if the book reflected the current state of the field then the field needed reviving. And yet, as a single-volume global review, Bagrow's has probably not been bettered in content: though it has long since been outstripped in standard of presentation. In the mid-1980s one would prefer to have seen a major new revision, adopting a larger format and incorporating some of the exciting discoveries, developments and reorientations of the past twenty years. As it is, the history of cartography continues to have what many will still perceive to be the standard bearer but one that no longer reflects the size, quality or diversity of the field. One suspects that it will remain that way until the University of Chicago Press' multi-volume, general History of Cartography project is completed in the 1990s. It should then be possible for someone to write a completely new single volume history of cartography. Until then some map collectors will continue to use Bagrow's History . . . when trying to place their maps in a broad historical perspective, though it will continue to decrease in value as a source of reliable detailed information.

### G. Malcolm Lewis, (University of Sheffield).

Note from the Editor: My copy of the *History* has the first illustration, the title page from the Mercator Atlas of 1595, printed upside down. Am I the only lucky one?

### Publications Received

CARTOGRAPHIES: ÉTUDES FRAN-ÇAISES edited by Bernard Beugnot and Françoise Siguret (available from Département d'Études françaises, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, succ. "A" Montréal, Québec, Canada H3C 3J7. Autumn 1985). pp.119, 7 ills. ISBN 2-7606-0726-7, ISSN 0014-2085. Price \$7.

The philosophical ideas behind cartography are the main theme of this group of essays – the introduction suggests that maps do not so much



represent realism as a particular interpretation of the world. Jean-Marie Homet examines the reasons why maps are made and some of the changes that affected them. Christian Jacob looks at the map in Ancient Greece through literary evidence. Two articles, by Françoise Siguret and Christian Morrissonneau, discuss the attitudes of explorers to the "new land" of North America. A final essay, by Louis van Delft, is on moral sermons of the seventeenth century in cartographic form.

MONARCHS, MINISTERS & MAPS: A CARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT AT THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY by James R. Akerman and David Buisseret with the assistance of Arthur Holzheimer (available from The Newberry Library Bookstore, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, USA, 1985). pp.49, 10 ills. ISBN 0-911028-32-3. Price \$5.

This exhibition complemented the eighth series of The Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography on the theme of maps "as a tool of government in early modern Europe". The fifty exhibits begin with the Italian states, continue with mapping responding to the military, expansionist and bureaucratic needs of European countries and finish with the consolidation of the new United States.

TOOLS OF EMPIRE: SHIPS AND MAPS IN THE PROCESS OF WESTWARD EXPANSION by David Buisseret (available from The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, USA, 1896). pp.39, 24 ills. ISBN 0-011-28-33-1. Price \$5.

One of the joint sponsors of the exhibition which opened in June 1986 at the Newberry Library is, aptly, the Chicago Maritime Society, for it features shipping from Roman times to 19th century schooners, matching each example with an illustration from a contemporary map or view. The catalogue includes notes on naval design and the history of the engravings displayed.

DOCUMENTS CARTOGRAPHIQUES DEPUIS LA DÉCOURVERTE DE L'AMÉRIQUE JUSQU'À 1820: INVENTAIRE SOMMAIRE by Pierre Lépine and Josée Berthelette (available from Ministère des Affaires Culturelles, Bibliothèque nationale du Quebec, Montreal, 1985). pp.383, 20 ills. ISBN 2-551-06545-3.

Original maps, facsimiles, photocopies and microfiches are all included in this "inventory" to give researchers a complete documentation of material in the Bibliothèque nationale's map collection. It is arranged alphabetically by cartographer and by place. Unpriced.

THE CARTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL. Volume 23, number 1, June 1986 (available from The British Cartographic Society (sales), 39 North

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54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE · KNIGHTSBRIDGE · LONDON, SW3 1NY Telephone: 01-589 4325/9821 eet, Winterbourne Strickland, Blandford um, Dorset DT11 0NJ). pp.88 + xii. Price (UK & Ireland), £4.50 (overseas). ISBN 8-7401.

ncludes an article by R. C. Boud: 'The hland and Agricultural Society of Scotland the Ordnance Survey of Scotland, 1837-5'.

ITISH FIRE INSURANCE PLANS by yn Rowley (available from Chas E. Goad , Salisbury Square, Old Hatfield, tfordshire, AL9 5BE, 1984). pp.118, 34 ills, N 0-947-54700-2.

the detail in Fire Insurance Plans ecially those of the Goad firm - is an ortant reference source for anyone studying history or problems of town planning from late nineteenth century on, but they have n seriously undervalued. Gwyn Rowley of ffield University has been working on the os, inventories and records at Chas E. ad's offices in Hatfield and this present rmative study gives the background and lishing history of the Company. But it is, at rt, a campaign to bring such important erial to the attention of Librarians and orians so that the maps can be properly served, recorded and used. Only the usand or more plans bought by the National p Collection of Canada are documented rectly. The author describes in detail the dequacies and inaccuracies of cataloguing he faced in his research, and pleads for rovement.

IFF'S GUIDE TO ALL THE SECOND-ND & ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSHOPS IN E UK, SEPTEMBER 1986 TO PTEMBER 1987, TOGETHER WITH CTION HOUSES AND CATALOGUES. rd edition, 1986 (available from BCM ffield, 104 West End Land, London NW6 J). pp 201, with blank pages for notes. Price

this seems at first a straightforward guide, quirky personal – and entertaining – nions keep emerging in the notes.

ILWAY MAPS FROM THE GARNETT, INKER AND TRANSPORT TRUST LLECTIONS by David Thomas. Exhibition 1 16 October-13 November 1986. (Listing lable from Brunel University Library, bridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH, England). ff.

he catalogue lists (with brief notes) fiftyen British maps selected from the railway transport history collections of Brunel versity which were on show in the versity's Exhibition Gallery.

NERAL GUIDE SERIES 1983 FIONAL MAP COLLECTION OF THE BLIC ARCHIVES, CANADA by Gilles gelier, 1985. (Available from the Public hives of Canada, Publications Division, 395 lington Street, Ottawa K1A ON3). pp. 71 lish text, pp. 75 of the text in French, 13 ISBN 0-662-53825-0.

his volume (one of eight planned to cover various departments of the Public Archives) vides a clear, brief yet comprehensive mary of the holdings of the Map Collection ded into donated collections, early maps atlases, specific thematic groupings etc., ther with notes on access to the material the services provided.

RTOMANIA. NEWSLETTER OF MAP MORABILIA COLLECTORS NO. 2: MMER, 1986, edited by Siegfried Fuller ilable from the editor, 8 Amherst Road, am, MA 01002, USA. Tel: (413) 253 3115).

pp. 10, closely typed with illustrations. Annual membership (4 issues) USA \$8, overseas \$10; single copies USA \$2.50, overseas \$3.

An enthusiastic newssheet devoted to cards, souvenirs, stamps etc. – anything with a map on it – with ideas and useful addresses for people without much money but who find collecting fun.

### Catalogues Received

W. GRAHAM ARADER III, 23 East 74th Street, New York, NY 10021, USA. Tel: (212) 628 3668. Catalog No.66. The Maps of Abraham Ortelius. 22 pp., 149 entries, 12 col. ills.

- Catalog No.69. The Town Views of Braun and Hogenberg. Folding brochure listing 261 entries, 12 col. ills.

DAVID ARCHER, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys SY16 4PD, Wales. Tel: 068688 382. Catalogue 4 Ordnance Survey and Transport Maps. 18 pp., 767 entries.

BUTLER GALLERIES, Antique map & print dealers, 341 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1T3, Canada. Tel: (604) 681 6537. *Map List Winter 1987*. 4 ff. listing maps of all parts of the world, 2 ills.

LIBRERIA ANTIGUÀRIA CATEDRAL, C. Merceria n. 20, 43004 Tarragona, Spain. Tel: 977 232451. *No. 18.* 19 pp., 283 entries, 9 ills. Book catalogue, includes some maps of Spain.

PIERRE ET MICHEL DREYFUS, 11 rue de Vaugirard, 75006 Paris, France. Tel: 43.26.45.64. Livres Anciens et Modernes, Autographes. Catalogue no.6. 76 pp., 395 entries, 20 ills. Includes a few atlases and travel books.

MURRAY HUDSON, Antiquarian Books & Maps, Route I, Box 362, Dyersburg, Tennessee 38024, USA. Tel: (901) 285 0666. Maps of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Lost State of



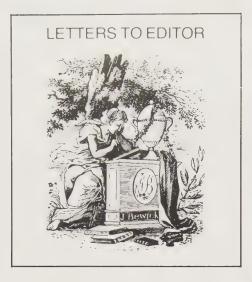
Franklin. 23 pp., 258 entries, 1 ill. Catalogue 8 America on the Move 1825-1925. Early U.S. Travellers' Guides and Railroad Maps. 42 pp., 323 entries, 1 ill. CAPT. K. S. KAPP, Box 64, Osprey, Florida 33559, USA. Catalogue XXIV The Americas Maps & Prints. 40 pp., 999 entries, many ills. EDWARD J. LEFKOWICZ Inc., P.O. Box 630, Fairhaven, Massachusetts 02719, USA. Tel: (617) 997 6839. Catalogue Seven. 21 pp., 237 entries, 1 ill. Mainly books on maritime subjects. JOHN LEWCOCK, Bookseller, 4 Cobble Yard, Napier Street, Cambridge CB1 1HP, England. Tel: (0223) 312133. Naval & Maritime, Travel & Exploration. Catalogue 5. 33 pp., 315 entries. ROGER MASON, 86a Banbury Road, Oxford, England. Tel: (0865) 59380. Catalogue No. 3. 36 pp., 40 entries with full notes, index and references, 14 ills. Includes MS and rare engraved maps of many parts of the world. DRS ROBERT PUTMAN, Speculum Orbis Terrarum, P.O. Box 70084, 1007 KB Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (020)

644795. Catalogue February 1987. 23 pp., 180

entries, 16 ills. Maps of all parts of the world.



This example of the cartographic representation of the battle between good and evil (can any reader provide others?) shows Jesus, representing 'A Shaddai' or God, lined up with his army against the devil and his evil horde. Between the two, standing over what appears to be a globe, is the town of Mansoul. The title of this engraving, kindly submitted by Christopher Lane of The Philadelphia Print Shop, Philadelphia, USA, is 'The Holy War between Shaddai and Diaboles for the town of Mansoul'. The engraver's name is not known.



### Another Handkerchief Map

Madam.

You may be interested to know that since you published my article 'A Map Collection to be Sneezed at' (*TMC*,37) we have been presented with another handkerchief depicting a map. This is of Europe, printed on linen, and would appear to be a wartime souvenir. The map can be dated *c*.1914-18 from the following observations:

1. One of the railway lines is labelled 'to Petrograd'. This town was still known as St. Petersburg until August 1914 so the map must date from *after* that date.

2. The country now known as Poland is still shown as part of Russia and Germany, and the Eastern Block States are still shown as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire which collapsed at the end of the First World War in November 1918 so it is to be assumed that the map may have been printed *before* that date.

NB: 1919 Treaties established (or attempted to establish) new national boundaries and state

The suggested date of the map, together with its patriotic border, would point to the handkerchief being produced as a souvenir of the First World War. It is headed 'By permission of the Manchester Guardian'. The *Guardian* Library in Manchester has several similar maps printed on linen including a map of France showing the Western Front; unfortunately, it does not have any record of why or when they were printed, but they would all appear to have been produced at around the same time.

The handkerchief measures  $24 \times 18$ in. (60  $\times$  27mm) and is obviously intended to emulate the style of the nineteenth century snuff handkerchief in the early fashion where the whole map is enclosed in an elaborate decorative border.

Helen Christian Museum Assistant National Railway Museum, York.

In response to our new column, intended as a mouthpiece for all map collectors to share their experiences, we have received several interesting stories, including the letters printed below. Do please keep writing to tell us how you got into the 'game' of map collecting, your exciting discoveries or how you built up your collection.



The handkerchief map recently acquired by the National Railway Museum, York.

## How Much For The Map With The Cracked Glass?

Madam

In 1978, I had already collected a reasonable number of copper engravings of Cornish scenes and, being interested in history and art as well as typography, my attention turned to antique maps of my home county – Cornwall.

One Thursday in June of that year, my wife saw in our local paper that an auction was coming up nearby which included 'several old maps'. We went to the viewing and among the tea plates and old tables and chairs was a framed map of Cornwall by John Speed and a Buck print of St. Michael's Mount.

We could hardly wait for the actual auction but both of us were rather nervous as it was the first one we had ever attended. The Buck print came up first as Lot 144 but the bidding went on after I had stopped and I thought I had lost it. Then came the Speed which as described by the auctioneer as 'the map with the cracked glass' The bidding went very quickly and after my offer of £90 the hammer fell. It was an exhilarating experience to make a successful bid and my luck did not end there. After the sale, the auctioneer explained to me that he had bought in the print of St. Michael's Mount and was prepared to sell it to me for my original bid. Now, both my 1627 Speed and the Buck print have pride of place in my home.

Edward Pender Redhill Surrey

### My Delightful Finds

Madam

How interested I was to see the new column 'Collectors' Forum' in the latest issue of *The Map Collector*. I come from a short line (only three generations) of map collectors and, in my own way, I have continued the family tradition.

I am enclosing a note about a couple of cartographical finds I made. Thank you for the pleasant hours I have spent reading your publication from cover to cover.

'Although Blaeu's *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1645) and a group of John Speed's county maps had been in the family library since I was

a child, I had never seen a folio-size town plat until I went to a house sale in Winnetka Illinois. The owners were selling off the carpets furniture, and pictures preparatory to putting the house on the market. As I entered, I saw handsome wood frame containing J. Blaeu hand coloured town plan of Boemmels – every house and church with its red tiled roof, every ship in the waterway that served as the town moat, and several figures of townspeople standing on the mole. On the glass was a gummed label – "Picture \$35." Need I tell you that I purchased it?

A few years later - the year that Sotheb Parke Bernet closed its auction rooms in Southern California - I wandered into the exhibition rooms to examine some Japanes prints. Not one was exciting enough to promp me to buy a catalogue but as I was leaving, two framed city plans hanging in a dim hallway caught my eye. I went to the main desk and looked at the catalogue and one description read, "Plan of Rome. Eighteenth Century Italian." Back I hurried to the exhibition to look at that plan again. In the foreground were tiny figures dressed in sixteenth centurcostume. In the place where the dome of S Peter's should have dominated, there was only rather small building and I knew that Michelangelo's basilica had been substantiall completed by 1592. At the auction, I took chance and bid \$200 for the lot (the city plan o Rome and another of Gorlitz by Braun and Hogenberg). With a 10% commission and sales tax, the total amount came to less than \$250.

Of course, I still have the three city plan hanging on the walls of my home and the constantly give me pleasure.'

Margaret W. Romani Los Angeles

## A register of old copper plates

Madam

Whilst reading Professor Koeman's recent boo on the history of the cartography of Th Netherlands Geschiedenis van de Kartograf van Nederland . . . I was wondering if there wa in existence – or even in preparation – a centr egister/census of old copper plates and the like f cartographic items? Professor Koeman lists hree such in his footnotes:

Alkmaar (Cornelis Drebbel, 1597): in Gemeente-Archief, Alkmaar (pulls taken from plate in 1950).

Medemblik (Paulus Utenwael, 1599): in Gemeente-Archief, Haarlem.

Utrecht (A. van Vianen, 1598): in Centraal Museum, Utrecht.

But more must be known in Belgium and in Germany for example. Large batches of others re already known: the British Admiralty's lydrographic Office copper plates of old charts t Taunton, Somerset; Des Barres copper plates of his Atlantic Neptune; Cassini copper plates of he 180-odd sheet map of France in IGN, Paris; naps and vignettes of firm of John Bartholomew Son Ltd in Edinburgh. These could, at first, e listed in a general way. Single items, however, ould be given a fuller description - indeed, they night merit more attention - and with the ddition of information, where relevant, of proof pulls and/or first states of the printed map or chart. References to recent (i.e. nineteenth or wentieth century) printings or facsimiles would Iso be helpful.

Just as individual examples of three main ategories one may cite the woodblock of the Venetie of Jacopo de' Barbari (Venice, 1500) in he Museo Correr, Venice; the copper plate of Philip Dumaresque's survey of Jersey engraved y Thomas Lemprière (London, 1694 rev. 1734) n Royal Geographical Society Map Room, ondon; and the lithographic stone of the Lubben' sheet of the 1:25 000 Prussian Land Survey (Berlin: Preussische Landesaufnahme. 877) in the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Aussenstelle Berlin, West Berlin. Not to be orgotten either are metal blocks. Five other woodblocks for maps from 1515 to the eighteenth century are listed by David Woodward in his contribution to Five centuries of map printing (Chicago; London: University of Chicago Press, 1975); two copper plates of 1682 and of c.1690 are noted by Coolie Verner in his ontribution 'Copperplate printing' in the same work. The existence of type for the construction of typographic maps should be recorded too examples of such maps hitherto unrecorded are till being found) such as that of the Haas firm in

The project to record these artefacts should be riewed as a contribution not just to the history of artography but, within the context of the istory of printing, a contribution towards the

history of technology and man's endeavour to portray his environment.

Francis Herbert Map Room, RGS

### Leo Belgicus

Madam,

During my research for a completely new cartobibliography of the Leo Belgicus, I have come across the following difficulty. In his Leo Belgicus: an illustrated list (The Map Collector's Circle No. 7), 1963, R. V. Tooley included three lion maps which he noted as coming from a private collection. I can find no trace of these maps and the photographs are no longer

Can any reader of The Map Collector help me in tracing them? If the present owner or owners prefer to remain anonymous this would be no

The maps in question are:
1. Tooley 10, Plate V, Sitting Lion, first state with the imprint 'inde Calverstraet inde Visscher'. 1609-[21] by N. I. Visscher.

2. Tooley 33, Plate X, Lion passant facing left, with the title 'Nova<sup>XVII</sup> Provinciarum Germaniae Inferioris Tabula . . . ' 1611 by Cornelis

3. Tooley 45, Plate XX, Lion passant facing left with a portrait medallion at the top right surmounting a coat of arms of six fleurs de lis.

Please write to me immediately if you can provide any information as to the whereabouts of examples of these three maps.

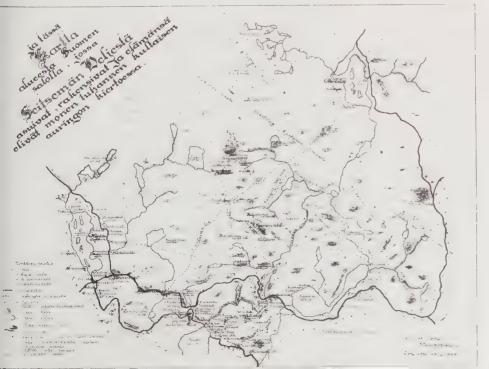
H. A. M. van der Heijden Villa Rasenna 00069 Travignano Romano, Italy

Just before his death last year, Aarno Piltz, my editorial advisor for Finland, sent me the following letter and map which I felt would be of interest particularly to readers in Scandinavia.

### An unusual Finnish map

Madam

The enclosed map is not particularly old or famous but it is made in an unusual way. It was drawn by Pauli Holma after he had read the Finnish novel of the Seven Brothers by Alexis Kiri. The translated title means 'And here is a map of the Finnish forests where the seven





brothers lived, and spent their lives during many sunrises'. Holma was not completely satisifed with this 1936 version of the map, which pinpoints the birthplace of the seven brothers, and revised it in 1959 before his death.

Aarno Piltz Finland

## Dating Query on Russian Map

Madam,

I read John Monckton's article 'An Unusual Russian Map' (TMC 37, p. 26) with much interest as the Russian mapping of Alaska is my particular field. While far from an expert, I can mention that I have never seen an eighteenth century Russian map in anything but Cyrillic, and often in a hard-to-read calligraphy to boot. The Remezov atlas, Lisianski, Shelkhov, the Tebenkov atlas etc. come to mind. True, the Pallas chart of Captain James Cook's discoveries is not in Russian Cyrillic but in German, but that is an exception.

But the real reason I am writing is to query the date of the map. I assume the Soviets are the source, but it certainly appears earlier than 1754-57. After Bering's voyage of 1741, the Siberian fur traders rushed to the new bonanza and maps started appearing. As the traders were usually illiterate, let alone untrained in surveying, these maps are usually notable for the bulk of the Alaskan Peninsula and the presence of the Aleutian Islands. These latter are attractively ranged as random blots to the south of the Peninsula, and sometimes the Peninsula itself is shown as an island.

Although your reproduction is a fine one, I can see no sign of Mt. St. Elias, a regular feature of Russian maps as it was discovered and named by Bering.

Gerhard Muller was a fine cartographer and a delightfully opinionated writer. In fact, his map of 1758 of Asia and America was the best possible. Captain Cook had a copy with him when he left on his Third Voyage. This is the one printed by Bellin as a French naval chart in 1766, Sayers in 1775, John Green in 1775, and on the 'Captain Cluny, the American Traveller in 1769' maps, to name just a few.

Overall, I would date the map as c.1735. It appears quite charming and certainly unusual. I envy Mr. Monckton his chance for a thorough inspection, and am glad he shared it with us, via your fine publication.

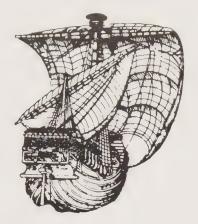
Dee Longenbaugh Sitka, Alaska.

Note from Research Editor:

There is no reason why the situation date should not be around twenty years previous to issue date of the map. Gnucheva explains reasons for backlog of works and delays in publication of Academy of Sciences' works.

## C. BROEKEMA, F.R.G.S.

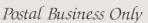
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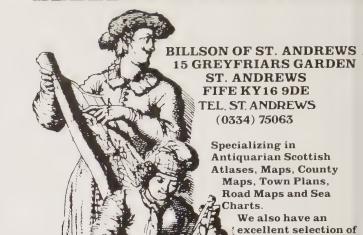
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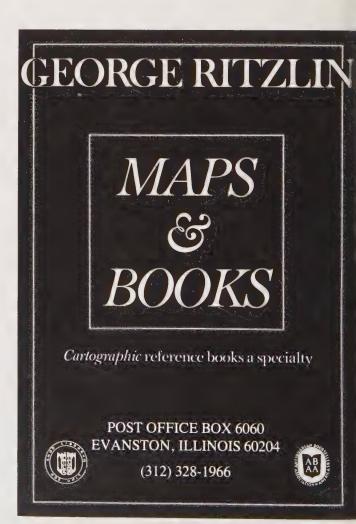
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lescriptions for atlases realising over £300 (or its equivalent) in auction are reproduced here, sometimes in eviated form. Premiums are added to the hammer price. Books, whose value is in the maps they contain lso included. Although auction results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

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) 21 Nov 86; (2) 27 Feb 87. No Premium

Dörling, Neuer Wall 40-42, 2000 Hamburg 36

) 10-11 Jun 86; (2) 2-6 Dec 86. Premium 15%

Granier, Welle 9, 4800 Bielefeld 1

) 2-4 Oct 86; (2) 20-1 Mar 87. Premium 15%

Hartung & Karl, Karolinenplatz 5a, D 8000 München 2

13-16 May 86; (2) 4-7 Nov 86. Premium 15%

Phillips, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS ) 22 May 86; (2) 24 Jul 86; (3) 18 Sep 86; (4) 23 Oct 86; 11 Dec 86; (6) 22 Jan 87; (7) 5 Mar 87. Premium 10% Phillips, 406 F. 79th St. NV 1003;

Phillips, 406 E. 79th St, NY 10021

Sep 86. Premium 10%

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

-18 Oct. Premium 15%

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

) 29 Jul 86; (2) 17-18 Nov 86; (3) 12 Jan 87;

23-4 Feb 87. Premium 10%

Sotheby's, Summers Place, Billingshurst, W. Sussex RH14 9AD Dec 86; 25 Feb 87. Premium 10%

Swann Galleries, 104 E. 25th St, NY 10010

Nov 86. Premium 10%

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

) 20 Nov 86; (2) 22 Jan 87; (3) 19 Feb 87; ) 19 Mar 87. Premium 10%

Van Gendt, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam

-18 Jun 86. Premium 20%

Venator & Hanstein, Cäcilienstr. 48, 5000 Köln 1

-15 Sep 86. Premium 15%

Zisska & Kistner, Unterer Anger 15, 8000 München 2

Oct 86. Premium 15%

ASES SLADE, T. & W. H. TOMS. Chorographia Britannia.

Mar 87 lot 364

6th, [1742] e, 7 tables, 4 partly-col. maps of England & Wales, 42 col. ss, with tears, cont. cf upper cover detached, 8vo, UUBB CLXXIV].

LAY, J. Universal English Dictionary. [1843] ntispiece, title, 7 plates, 54 maps and plans, contemporary morocco, rubbed. 4to.

5 Feb 87 lot 1125

ther edition, [c.1845]

inter edition, [c.1845] tits., title, ports., plts. (3), plans (4), map of England & es, maps by Moule (49), some closely shaved, 4 maps ed, browning, contemp. calf, broken, 4to. 9 Mar 87 lot 51 £460

IN, J. N., see Prévost, abbé A. F. d'E

tUS, P. Theatrum geographiae veteris. Leiden & terdam, Elzevir for Hondius, 1618-19 In, 1 Port., 47 Karten, 3 Textkupfer u. 6 Textholzschnitte. lischer Einband des 19. Jahrhundert, Folio. 6 Bll., 253 S., ., 28 S., 20 Bll., 1 Bl., 46, 20 S., 1 Bl. Koeman Ber I. – lips 433. – Brunet IV, 951. – Willems 137. Gelenke hadigt, vereinzelt im Text gering gebraunt, sonst sehr nessen fleek-enfreise Evennlar.

nes u. fleckenfreies Exemplar. 4 Dec 86 lot 772

U, W. & J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 3 vols. Latin text.

U, W. & J. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 3 vols. Latin text. terdam, 1649-55

lor. Titebl., 2 kolor. Zwischentit. u. 402 (st. 408) kolor. en. Ldrbde. d. 18. Jhs. mit reicher RVerg. (Ecken u. n. Ldrbde. d. 18. Jhs. mit reicher RVerg. (Ecken u. n. Ldrbde. d. 18. Jhs. mit reicher RVerg. (Ecken u. n. Ldrbde. d. 18. Jhs. mit reicher RVerg. (Ecken u. n. Ldrbde. d. 44. 49) 34. – Wawrik, Berühmte Atlantens S. 94 ff. Ohne die karte zu Beginn, u. je 1 Kte. v. Pommern u. China, vom pplement" zu Tl. III nur die Karte "Scotia Regnum"

vorhanden und zu Tl. V (Schottland) gebunden, die Karte des Vorhaineri und 211. V (Schottland) gebunden, die Karte des Karolingischen Reiches in Tl. I gebunden, Tl. II (Italien) auf 2 Bde. verteilt. – Prächtiges Kartenwerk, die Kupfertitel und Karten in schönem Kolorit, teils mit Gold gehöht. Eine Karte mit hinterlegtem Ausschnitt, wenige Karten mit Knitterspuren, teils am Rand bzw. am Bund hinterlegt. D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 773 DM 143,750

BLOME, R. Britannia. London, Roycroft, 1673

Title, 48 maps only (of 50, lacking Lancashire and South Wales), plan of London, and 10 leaves only (of 12) containing coats of arms, supplementary benefactor's list 301 at end, blind-stamps on plates, stamp on verso of title, some fraying and tears, small holes, North Wales and Scotland torn and repaired, Ireland torn with slight loss, Isles of Wight etc. cropped, slightly soiled, nineteenth-century green half morocco with library blind-stamp on covers and shelf-mark gilt on spine, slightly rubbed at spine and corners, [Skelton 90; Chubb XCIX; Wing B3207], folio.

\$24 Feb 87 lot 502

- [England Exactly Described. London, Bakewell, c. 1731?]
40 miniature maps (without England and Ireland), coloured, a
few annotations in ink or pencil, disbound [cf. Chubb
CXXXVI etc.; Hodson 141], 8vo.
S 12 Jan 87 lot 67
£748

BOURGOIN. Atlas Eléméntaire. Paris, 1774

Title., 2 plates of spheres, 27 maps, col. in outline, staining, hf vellum soiled, 4to.

P 22 Jan 87 lot 343

BOWEN, E. A Complete System of Geography. London, 1747
72 maps and plates (71 called for), 2 with tears, 1 hole, 2 coloured maps tipped-in, edges stained, Vol. 2 lacks title, later half-calf, worn, w.a.f. folio.

Sb 25 Feb 87 lot 1129

BRADFORD, T. G. A Comprehensive Atlas. [1836]

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

Taviner's 18 June **Phillips** 25-6 June Sotheby's

10 July Christie's, South Kensington

16 July Taviner's 23 July 20 August Taviner's

James, 33 Timberhill, 22 August

Norwich NR13LA 17 September Taviner's

17 September Phillips 25-6 September Granier

Exchange rates for this report (May and November 1986, March 1987)

£ = \$1.495, 1.43, 1.6 £ = DM3.33, 2.95, 2.88

£ = f3.75, 3.3, 3.25

Col. front., title, 9 plates, 60 partly col. maps, disbound, 5to

CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Morden maps]. London, 1695

Portrait (mounted), 41 maps (of 50: without Chubb's 2, 4-6, 8-9, 11-12). 9 plates, a few leaves torn or repaired, waterstains, contemporary blind-panelled calf, rebacked [cf. Chubb CXIII; Wing C539], folio (400 by 238mm.)

S 12 Jan 87 lot 66

- Another edition

Portrait, 8 plates, 50 maps, slight dampstaining, a few tears, contemporary calf, rebacked, worn [Wing C359], folio. S 24 Feb 87 lot 378

CARY, J. New and Correct English Atlas. London, 1793

Maps col. in outline (46), minor spotting, title soiled and repaired, some leaves det., later half cloth with marbled boards some wear 4to

CELLARIUS, A. Harmonia Macrocosmica. Amsterdam, Schenk

Kol. Titel u. 29. kol. Karten. Umschlag d. Zt. Fol. Koemann IV, Cel 3. – Phillips 4274 (verzeichn. 34 Karten). – BM, Cat. of printed maps IV, 28. – Graesse II, 99. Der weiße Rand geschwärzt. Umschlag leicht besch.

D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 775

DM 17,250

COX, T. Magna Britanna et Hibernia, vol. 1-6. 1720-31

4to., 45 maps by Morden only, some stained, distance tables, contemporary calf, worn; sold not subject to return.
Cs 21 Nov 86 lot 440
£704

DANCKWERTH, C. Schleswich und Holstein. Husum, 1652

Titel u. 40, Karten Pgt. d. Zt. Fol. 4 Bll., 301S., 1 Bl. Kat. d. Schlesw.-Holst. Landesbibl. 430 u. 2244. – Graesse II, 324. – Wie meist ist der Text gebräunt, teilw. fleckig. 9 Bll. u. 2 Karten mit sehr kl. Fehlstelle im unteren Rand, ohne Text- u. Bildverlust. Teilw. die Karten gebräunt, davon 7 stärker. 3 Karten mit aktualisierten montierten Titelkartuschen d. Zt., sonst gut erhaltenes Exemplar.

Another copy
Titel u. 38 (statt 40) Karten. Ldr. d. Zt. (stark beschädigt,
Vorsätze erneuert). Fol. 4 Bll., 301 S., 1 Bl. Es fehlen die
Karten "Nordtheil von Schleswieg" u. "Westtheil von
Hadersleben". – Buchblock stark beschädigt (zahlr. Lagen
lose). Text u. Karten tlw. Randläsuren u. hs. Anmerkungen. 1
Karte mit Bildverlust beschn. – Dabei: eine Dänemarkkarte.

\*\*unfaeleer\*\* Livessamt Leils stärker fleekin. aufgelegt. Insgesamt teils stärker fleckig. D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 778

DUNN, S. A New Atlas of the Mundane System. London, 1788 Folio, 50 maps coloured in outline, several detached, old half-calf, worn, spine crudely repaired.

Cs 27 Feb 87 lot 129

£540

Another edition. London, Laurie & Whittle, 1800
Index, 6 plates, 45 maps (42 only called for) coloured in outline, margins frayed, some tears, occasional soiling, contemporary calf, defective [cf. NMM 3:326 (1788 edition); Phillips 684 (1796 edition)], folio (470 by 295mm).

DUTTON, C. E. Atlas to Accompany...the Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District. Washington, Bien, 1882

22 maps and views, small tears along margin, one into plate, orig. cl., worn, folio. P 22 Jan 87 lot 341

[EGYPT]. Description de l'Egypt, Atlas vol. Paris, [1818]

Elephant folio, title, index, general map on three sheets and a 47 sheet survey of Egypt and Palestine on 44 leaves, one

#### ELLIS, J. English Atlas, 1733

50 maps, some tinted in outline, minor soiling & tears, contemporary diced limp calf, rubbed, oblong 4to. Sb 25 Feb 87 lot 1143

FLAMSTEED, J. Atlas Coelestis. London, 1729
Folio, portrait, title, 27 maps, four discoloured, modern half-calf.

Cs 27 Feb 87 lot 80

#### GARDNER, T. A Pocket Guide to the English Traveller. 1719

Sm. 4to., [Chubb CXXXVII] 100 strip road maps, one mounted, several margins close-shaved, lacking title to part 2, old calf, rebacked and cornered. Cs 21 Nov 86 lot 343

HERMANNIDES, R. Britannia Magna. Amsterdam, Valckenier,

1661 Title, general map, 31 miniature plans, without additional title found in some copies, contemporary vellum [Fordham, MCS

, p. 9; Howgego 13 (London)], 12mo. S 12 Jan 87 lot 65

HONDIUS, J., see Bertius, P.

HORNIUS, G., see Jansson, J.

JANSSON, J. Accuratissima Orbis Delineatio. Amsterdam, 1653

53 Karten. Etw. spät. Wildlederbd., Gr.-Folio. Koemann Ja 2 (dat. 1652). – Phillips 3278 (1660). – NMM 99 (1657). Einbd berieben, 1 Karte mit schmalem Streifen hinterlegt, sonst sehr schönes u. fleckenfreies Exemplar. - Sehr selten.

D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 780

- Another edition, [Hornius]. Amsterdam, 1684

50 [of 52] maps, large map (slightly defective), margins with slight spotting, contemporary calf, borders tooled in blind, rather worn, joints split, folio. Sb 11 Dec 86 lot 1694

LAURIE, R. & J. WHITTLE. A New and Elegant Sheet Atlas...of the World. London, 1808

56 col. maps, a clean copy with good margins, cont. tree cf. gt, P 5 Mar 87 lot 368

LE CLERC, J. (Composite Atlas. Tours, c.1615)
31 Ktn. Pgt. d. Zt. Fol. [Full collation in catalogue]. Phillips

DM 8970 D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 774

LOTTER, T. C. Atlas Minor. Augsburg, [c.1744]

Titelblatt u. 20 kolor. Karten von Lotter u. M. Seutter. Ldr. d. Zt. (ber. u. best.) Quer-4 Phillips III, 3492. Die von Phillips genannte Karte "Regnum Bohemiae" ist nicht enthalten, dafür eine Karte von Skandinavien (nicht bei Phillips). – Ger. gebräunt u. fingerfleckig, Buchblock lose im Einband. D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 782 DM 2990

MARTIN, R. M. The Illustrated Atlas. J. & F. Tallis, [n.d.] Folio, 81 coloured maps, two plates, 28 plans, contemporary half-calf, lightly rubbed Cs 21 Nov 86 lot 400

MERCATOR-HONDIUS. Atlas. Amsterdam, 1623

ERCATOK-HONDIOS. Atlas. Amsterdam, 1023
5 Titebll. Frontisp. (Portr. Mercator u. Hondius) u. 155 (st. 156) überwiegend Karten. Ldr. d. Zt. (unter Verwendung des alten Materials restaur, Vorsätze erneuert). Folio. Koemann Me 27B. – Sabin 47882. Fehlt eine Karte von Westfalen, Karte We 2/B. - Saoin 4/882. Petitt eille Katte von Wesan, Kharle v. Rügen bis zum Rand beschn. (Rückseitig Textverl.) 3 Karten nur halbseit. vorhanden (Rheinpfalz, Württemberg, Ungarn), teils mit hinterlegten Einrissen, Weltkarte mit Randausriß, gegen Ende mit Wurmspur am Bund; teils mit hinterlegten karten). Unterstreichungen von alter Hand (auch auf einigen Karten) DM 25,300 D 2-4 Dec 86 lot 783

MOLL, H. [A New Sett of Maps. London, c.1720]
54 coloured maps only (without title and World) some defective or slightly soiled, oblong 4to. S 12 Jan 87 lot 94

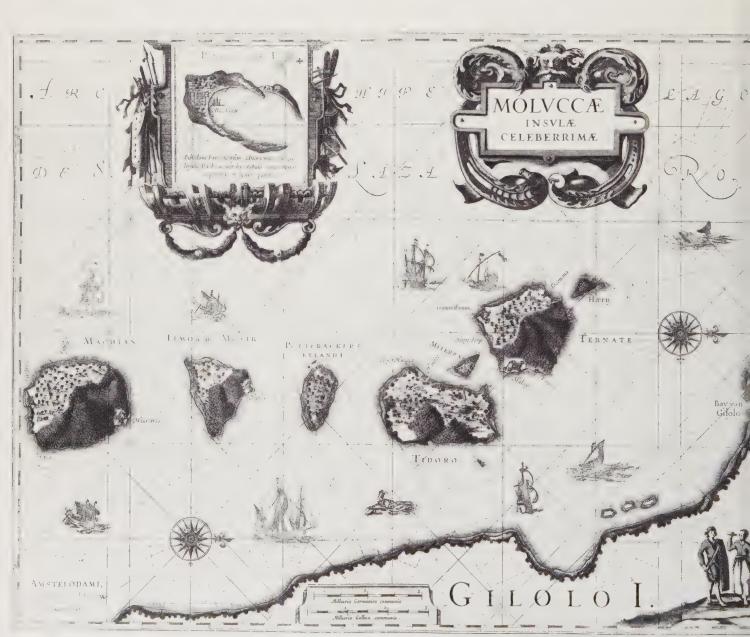
MORDEN, R. see Cox, T.

MOULE, T. The English Counties Delineated. London, 1837 4to., two additional titles and 59 plates and maps, some spotted, contemporary half-morocco, worn, covers detached, sold not subject to return. Cs 21 Nov 86 lot 350

- see also Barclay, J.

OGILBY, J. Itinerarium Angliae. London, 1675

Folio, [Chubb C11], 100 strip road maps, one creased, a few margins lightly wormed, old calf, worn.



In this issue we are listing maps by the Blaeus sold in auction during a ten-month period. It is interesting to note how the prices of works by a major cartographer can vary according to where they are sold, what they depict, and, of course, their conditions. For instance, five copies of the map of the Moluccas were sold: a dampstained copy made DM150 (c.£50 or \$75) in Germany, another in better condition made \$193 (c.£130) in New York, while in Amsterdam, which has strong historical associations with the islands as well as with the Blaeus, a copy in contemporary colour reached f780 (c.£240 or \$360).

SPEED, J. England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. ["Miniature

21 Nov 86 lot 360 £3300
LBY, J. & E. BOWEN. Britannia Depicta. London, 1736 unty and strip road maps (273 pp.) ex lib. copy with stamps armhole affecting top margins, light water stains, final leaf a
le frayed, later calf, 8vo. 19 Mar 87 lot 55 £460
ELIUS, A. Epitome, Antwerp, Galle & Plantin, 1585 tel, 6 Karten, 77 Karten im Text u. 1 allegor. Textkupfer. höner Pgtbd. d. Zt. mit großer rautenförmiger Arabeske als ttelstück in Schwarzpr., schwarzgepr. Fileten u. Eckstücke, Goldschnitt. (Schließenbänder entfernt). 4°. 4 nn. Bll., 170 : 184) S., 2Bll. (d.l.w.). Koemann, Ort 51. – Phillips 391. – nck 313. – Andreas, Bibl. Belgica 396. Schönes Exemplar. Iten.
2-4 Dec 86 lot 786 DM 8625
DT & CO. British Atlas, parts 1-3 only. [c.1834] plong 4to, 39 coloured maps only, some light spotting, ginal cloth backed boards, soiled.  21 Nov 86 lot 368
VOST, Abbé, A. F. d'E. [Histoire Générale des Voyages,
as vol. Paris or The Hague, c.1747-1780  maps and charts, mostly after J. N. Bellin, light marginal pying or spotting, quarter vellum, folio (410 by 300 mm.) 4 Feb 87 lot 404 £1430
LEMY, C. Geographia [ed. Münster]. Basle, Petri, 1545 dio. Neuer Ldr. im Stil der Zt. mit verg. Supralibros und verg. 28 nn. Bll. (le. we.), 155 SS., 108 Bll. mit 54 disschnitt-Karten, SS. 157-195, 1 S. mit Holzschnitt- ruckermarke. Im Text 7 mathemat. Holzschnitt-Figuren wie -Porträt von Ptolemaeus. Adams P2228; Sabin 66487; armeister 168. – Vereinzelt gering fingerfleckig. Ca. 8 arten mit Braunfleck am ob. Rand, Darstellung nicht troffen. Die 2 letzten Karten mit Entfernungs markierungen ten und an 1 Seite von alter Hand, außerhalb der Darst. 1 arte im Falz gering eingerissen. Ca. ½ der Karten mit 1 bzw. winzigen Wurmlöchern, nicht störend. – Im Ganzen terhaltenes Exemplar.
terhaltenes Exemplar. 20-1 Mar 86 lot 267 DM 9775
other edition [ed. Mercator]. Cologne, von Kempen,
tle, maps. TITLE WITH GOLD. ALL MAPS COLOURED IN A NTEM- PORARY HAND, without Privilegio, title and second if (a blank) torn, a few creases or splits, discoloration, some aps transposed, contemporary English calf, gilt, worn, gilt ms on sides, with a strip from a fifteenth-century English ted breviary bound in [cf. Koeman II, Me 1; Phillips, Atlases 4; Nordenskiöld Collection 2:221; Shirley 139 (World map)], lio (390 by 285mm.) 24 Feb 87 lot 402
ZI-ZANNONI, G. A. Atlas Historique de la France. Paris
snos, 1765 ontispiz, Erläuterungsbl., Titel u. Widmungsbl. u. 59 kol. arten. Weinroter Maroquinband d. 18. Jhs. Deckel mit Idgeprägten Wappensupralibros v. GM. de Fontanieu u. eifacher goldgepr. Filete. Reiche R Verg. aus umenstempeln, RSch. Steh- u. Innenkantenverg., Goldschn., marm. Vorsätze. 16S. u. 16S. 'erlagsverzeichnis). Philipps 2959. Schönes Expl. mit den in gest. Karten in zartem Kolorit in einem prächtigen appeneinband für den frz. historiker GM. de Fontanieu gl. Olivier 263 Anm.).
BERT DE VAUGONDY, G. & D. Atlas Portatif. Paris, 1748
tle and 209 maps, title and first map coloured in outline, one ghtly cropped, wormholes, soiling, a few tears, contemporary If, worn and crudely repaired, oblong 410, Paris. 24 Feb 87 lot 403
las Universal. Paris, 1757 tle, 108 maps col. in outline. 8 with small tear near fold, can with wide margins, cont. cf, folio. 5 Mar 87 lot 371 £1870
HENBURG, F.R.v. Schlachten-Atlas. Vienna, 1840  0 (statt 135) kolor. Karten. HLwd. Quer-4°. Vgl. Graesse, 172 (Berlin 1853). Die Karten mit je 1 roten Stempel Berhalb des Kartenbildes im Rand. Titelbl. fehlt. Gelenke lockert. Ecken etwas bestoßen.  2-4 Dec 86 lot 787  DM 1265
LÉ B. An Hibernian Atlas, London, Saver & Bennett, 1776
tle, dedication, preface and index, 37 maps, coloured, casional faint offsetting onto text, contemporary calf, ilfully rebacked preserving label [Chubb, Ireland VIII], 4to. 12 Jan 87 lot 69
RAEMBL, F. A. Allgemeiner grosser Atlas. Vienna, 1800 rFol. HLdr. d. Zt. (schlecht; Deckel u. Rckn. lose u. etw.

r.-Fol. HLdr. d. Zt. (schlecht; Deckel u. Rckn. lose u. etw. schädigt). 109 grenzkolor. Karten. Wawrick 268 f. Deutsch-

ndkarte nur 6 Tie. vorhanden. – Die Karten tls. finger- und hmutzfleckig. – Ca. 15 mit Quetschfalten (davon 1 lose u.

ark gequetscht). Viele Karten mit hinterl. Randeinrissen u. andfehl-stellen. – Buchblock gebrochen. – Titelblatt fehlt.

tle, index, 43 maps, coloured in outline, gazetteer at end. odern half calf [Chubb CCCLXXXXVIII], 4to. 12 Jan 87 lot 70 £605

20-1 Mar 87 lot 325

TH, C. New English Atlas. 1822

DM 2645

Speed", van den Keere maps]. London, Humble, 1627 Title (another copy mounted on fly-leaf), catalogue, 63 maps, final text leaves cropped, annotations in text, occasional browning, seventeenth-century black morocco, gilt, brass clasp, rebacked [cf. Skelton 17], oblong 8vo 'Midia', is omitted from this and all later editions. S 12 Jan 87 lot 64 STACKHOUSE, T. An Universal Atlas. London, [c.1790] Lacks title, 39 col. maps, light stain in margin, cl., folio P 22 Jan 87 lot 340 TALLIS, J. & F., see Martin, R. M. WYLD, J. A General Atlas. London and Edinburgh, [1823] Title, thematic tables, views in text, 44 maps coloured in outline, faint marginal soiling, contemporary half calf, worn, publisher's label [not traced in Phillips, Atlases; not in Tooley (Australia)], folio S 12 Jan 87 lot 96 BLAEU MAPS Summarized descriptions of Blaeu atlas maps sold in auction between May 1986 and March 1987. (The initials and numbers in brackets refer to the sales listed - Old col. (RA) at the beginning of Collectors' Barometer.) Nova totius terrarum orbis. (Blaeu's first world map). Col., fold and margin repairs, glue marks. (HK 1) DM4830 Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, green col. oxidised. (RA) DM5520 ARCTIC Regiones sub Polo Arctico. Contemp. col., crease, faint toning £220 \$330 - Early col. (PNY) ~ Old col., light browning, offsetting, colour rubbed (HK 1) DM633 (RA) AFRICA Africae nova descriptio. Old col., light browning with crease DM3565 - Col., crease. (S 1) £605 (HK 1) - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2) £572 Aethiopia inferior vel exterior. Col., short split. (S 3) £132 - Col., light browning. (S 3) £77 - Partly col., crease, some browning. (ZK) DM253 - Col. (RA) DM483 Fezzae et Marocchi. Old col. Small spotting, slight offsetting DM115 (RA) Guinea, Old col., light browning. (RA) DM173 Nova Aegypti Tabula. Outline col., some browning, reinforced Regna Congo et Angola. Col., tape on edges, slight spotting. (G1) **AMERICAS** Americae nova Tabula. Old col., slight browning, small tears DM5405 (S4) repaired. (RA) DM3450 Bermuda Crease and tape mark. (RA) DM3680 - Tear repaired, dustmarks, spotting. (RA) DM3680 - Light browning, small tear repaired. (RA) Contemp. col., faint marginal browning. (S 3) £1430 **America Central and West Indies** Insulae Americanae. Old col., slight browning, offsetting. DM460 - Col., small tear repaired. (RA) DM460 Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia. Contemp. col., backed.

f360

DM391

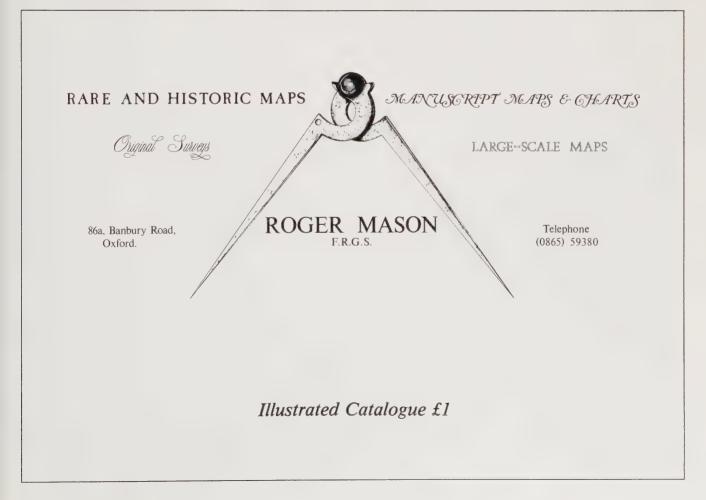
- Col., small rust spot, wear in margin. (HK 1)

 Col., small ink smudges. (S 3) £165 - Early col., browning. (PNY) \$250 - Early col., slight browning, strengthened, (PNY) - Early col., repair on fold, (PNY) \$305 America, North Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova. - Col., a fine copy. (\$1) £770 - Col., light browning. (\$3) £605 - Early col., fold repaired. (PNY) \$1045 - Early col., slight tear on fold. (PNY) \$825 - Old col., slight offsetting. (RA) DM1610 - Col., light browning, small wormholes. (ZK) DM690 Nova Virginia tabula. Col., faint marginal browning. (S 3) £462 Col., marginal staining. (S 1) £275 - Col., marginal staining. (S1) £385 DM863 - Contemp. col. (S2) Virginae partis australis, et Floridae partis orientalis. Col. browning, creases, small tears. (ZK) DM288 £286 Col., faint browning. (\$3) - Early col., slight foxing. (PNY) \$605 - Early col., slight handling marks. (PNY) \$440 - Early col., some offsetting, strengthened. (PNY) \$440 - Early col., some browning. (PNY) \$413 America, South Brasiliae typus. Col., tear repaired DM437 - Outline col., faint discol., adhesion flaw. (\$3) £165 - Old col., light browning, dampstaining. (RA) DM483 Guiana sive Amazonum Regio. Outline col. (Ta 2) £77 - Col., some browning and marks. (G) DM230 Freti Magellanici (1630). Old col., small tear repaired. DM460 DM115 Paraguay, Col., browned, wide margins. (ZK) - Early col., crease on fold, faint foxing, (PNY) \$275 - Old col., slight dampstaining. (RA) DM345 \$77 Peru. Col., light browning at fold, tape on margins, (Sw) Tabula Magellanica (1635), Col., spotting, (HK 1) DM345 Terra Firma et novum Regnum Granatense et Popayan. Col slight browning, but good condition. (G1) DM322 - Old col. (HK 1) DM230 Venezuela, Col., minor browning, abrasion, (Sw) \$248 - Early col. (PNY) \$330 Old col., light browning, crease, but good condition. DM437 - Old col., light dampstaining. (RA) DM483 Yucatan... Guatemala (c. 1720). Outline col., fine copy £121 Mappa Aestivarum insularum alias Bermudas. Col., faint £374 marginal browning. (S 3) - Outline col., light browning, fold strengthened. (Ta 2) £200 - Old col., light browning and tear repaired. (HK 1) DM863 - Handling marks in margin. (HK 1) DM863 Old col., browning, spotting and small repairs. (RA) DM863 - Col., crease on fold. (RA) DM920 ASIA Asia noviter delineatio. Tear repaired. (HK 1) DM920

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Early col. Small tear on fold. (PNY)	\$770	Devonia. Col., framed. (P 5)	£143	Carniola, Cilia Comitatus, et Windorum Marchia, Col., spotted and restored. (ZK)	margin DM1
Early col. margin repair, some foxing. (PNY)	\$770	- Col., tear repaired. (HK 1)	DM322	Danubius. Col., creasing, browning, spotting. (RA).	DM5
- Col., faint browning. (S 1)	£308	Essexia. Col. margin slightly trimmed. (HK 1)	DM253	Karstia, Carniola etc. Col. heightened with gold, some c	defects
- Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)	£440	Glocestria. Col., framed. (P 5)	£132	(VH)	DM1
- Col., browned and some spotting, creases. (ZK)	DM886	- Old col., small tear. (HK 1)	DM253	Lithuaniae et Regionum Adiacentium. Old col., spotting creasing and holes repaired. (RA)	DM5
Far East		- Contemp. col., fold repaired, slight foxing. (PNY)	\$132	Livonia. Old col., browning, offset col. (RA)	DM:
China. Col., browned. (S 4)	£286	Hantonia. Col., framed. (P 1)	£154	Moravia Marchionatus. Col., slight browning, spotting a	and fol
- Old col., light browning, spotting and offsetting. (R	A) DM518	– Col., split on fold. (Ta 2)	£120	strengthened. (ZK)	DM
Japonia Regnum. Col., browning and offsetting. (VG	) <b>f840</b>	- Col., good condition. (HK 1)	DM345	Polonia Regnum, et Silesia Ducatus. Old col., slight brov (RA)	wning. <b>DM</b> 2
India and Indonesia		Huntingdonshire. Col., small tear. (HK 1)	DM184	Pomeraniae. Col., tear repaired, small marginal loss.	
India quae orientalis dicitur. Col., light dampstaining, erasure. (HK 1)	small DM552	Insula Sacra vulgo Holy Island. (P 4)	£50	(HK 1)	DM:
Insulae Javae. Col., fold slightly browned. (P3)	£452	Isle of Wight. Col. (Ta 2)	£95	Tabula Russiae. Old col., slight browning and marginal dampstaining. (RA)	DM3
Magni Mogolis Imperium. Outline col. (Cs 1)	£27.50p	- Col., small tear repaired. (HK 1)	DM322	- Col., margins slightly browned, small repairs. (ZK)	DM4
Moluccae insulae. Col., light spotting. (HK 1)	DM173	Kent. Col., framed. (P2)	£143	Taurica Chersonesus. Col., slight defects in margin. (VG	G) f2
- Col., small chip in margin. (Sw)	\$193	Middlesexia. Col., heightened with gold, light foxing, f (P2)	ramed. £88	France	,
- Old col., light browning and offsetting. (RA)	DM230	Nortfolcia. Outline col, heightened with gold. (S 2)	£93	Le Royaume de France, Col., tear and marginal defects :	repaire
	DM150		£88	(HK 1)	DM1
- Dampstaining. (HK 1)	f780	Northantoniensis. Col. (S 1)  - Col., some wear and dampstaining. (HK 1)	DM207	Ager Parisiensis. Col., light browning, tape on edges. (S	(w) \$
- Contemp. col. (VG)	1780		£60	Bituricum ducatus. Col. (HK 1)	DM
Middle East		Northumbria. Outline col. (Ta 1)	DM207	Boloniae et Guines. Col., slight spotting. (HK 1)	DM
Iudae et Israhel. Old col., light creasing. (RA)	DM518	Nottinghamiensis. Col., light dampstaining. (HK 1)		Insulae Divi Martini et Uliarus, Col., fold browned, tape	on \$1
Persia. Col. (P 3)	£66	Oxonium. Col., framed. (P 4)	£132	edges, small scuff. (Sw)	DM
- Outline col., faint browning. (S 2)	£55	Rutlandia. Col., small tear and repairs. (HK 1)	DM184	Orange. Col., damage repaired. (HK 1)	
Terra Sancta. Early col., creasing and tear on fold, slig (PNY)	ght foxing. \$330	Somersettensis. Col., slight spotting. (HK 1)	DM138	Provincia. Old col., tear and margin repaired. (HK 1)	DMI
- Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 4)	£176	- Outline col., some dampstains. (Ta 2)	£105	Germany	
			DM150	0 1 4 4600 4 11 10 1 1 1	fects
	ced, minor	Staffordiensis. Col., dampstaining. (HK 1)		Germania (rare map from the 1630 Appendix). Col., def	
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)	ced, minor	- Col. (S 1)	£93	repaired. (RA)	DM55
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor		- Col. (S 1) Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)	DM207		<b>DM55</b>
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)	\$88	- Col. (S 1) Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1) Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaire	DM55 d. DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)	\$88	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)	\$88	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)	\$88	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaire (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  - Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE	\$88 DM299	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. small	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaire (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)	DM58 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)	\$88 DM299	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  - Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  - Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slig	DM58 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition	\$88 DM299  £440 £528	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smull (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaire (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col, sligbrowning. (RA)	DM55 dd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 d DM2 DM1 d DM2 dght DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)	\$88 DM299 £440 £528	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smull (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col, slighrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 f) DM4 ght DM2 DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition	\$88 DM299 £440 £528	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaire (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col, sligbrowning. (RA)	DMSS  dd. DM2  DM1  DM2  DM1  f DM2  DM4  ght DM2  DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smur (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col, sli, browning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sli fold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting.	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 f. DM2 DM1 f. DM2 DM1 f. DM2 DM2 DM2 DM2 DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920  argin DM184	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., spfold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM2 DM2 DM2
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting.	£440 £528 DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Sutria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smur (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col, sli, browning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sli fold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting.	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 ft DM2 DM3 DM3
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)	£440 £528 DM920 argin DM184 DM414	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smur (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptod repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired.	DM55 dd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 ff DM2 DM4 ght DM2 DM3 DM3
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles	\$88 DM299 £440 £528 DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptolinearied. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 ff DM2 DM2 DM2 DM3 DM4 DM4
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smur (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50 £4) £132 £104	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slibrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliblot repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)	DM55 dd. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM3 DM3
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50 64) £132 £104 £55	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptomaria. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  - dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)	DM55 dd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM3
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM391 DM322 £75 endix). DM4025	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50 £4) £132 £104 £55 DM322 £70	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptodirepaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)	DM55 d. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM4 ght DM2 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM4 S5
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Apper Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM391 DM322 £75 endix). DM4025	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smur (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  £4) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., spoul repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)	DM55 dd. DM2 DM11 f DM2 DM11 f DM2 DM2 DM4 DM2 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 SSDM17
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinfor browning. (Sw)  - Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  - Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  - Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  - Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  n. DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322 £75 endix). DM4025	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  £44) £132 £104 £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sli, browning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sli, fold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  Some browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)	DMSS  dd.  DM2  DM1  f DM2  DM1  f DM2  DM3  DM3  DM3  DM4  DM4  DM4  DM4  DM4
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederalae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 1) DM69 DM115	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50 £4) £132 £104 £55 DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptolic repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  — Some browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM3 DM3 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM4 DM6 DM6 DM6 DM6 DM6 DM6 DM6 DM7
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appet Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 1) DM69 DM115	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  64) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £50	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slip browning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., slip fold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tears repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, creasing. (RA)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM2 DM3 DM3 DM3 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)  England	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 1) DM69 DM115 £132	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)  - Col., framed. (Ta 4)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50 £44) £132 £104 £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £50 £60	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slip browning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., slip fold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tears repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, creasing. (RA)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1  DM2 DM1  DM2 DM2 DM2 DM3  DM3 DM3 DM3 DM4 DM4 DM4 DM4 DM4 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)  Engla nd  Angliae Regnum. Outline col., wide margins. (Ta 2)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  n. DM920 argin DM184 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 (1) DM69 DM115 £132 £120 DM115	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)  - Col., framed. (Ta 4)  Monumethensis. Col., framed. (S 2)  - Col., good condition. (HK 1)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  £4) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £50 £60 £110 DM150	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slibrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., slible repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  — Some browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, creasing. (RA)  — Old col., browning, repairs. (HK 2)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM3 DM3 DM3 DM3 DM4 DM4 DM4 DM4 DM6 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)  Engl. nd  Angliae Regnum. Outline col., wide margins. (Ta 2)  Col., creasing. (HK 1)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  n. DM920 argin DM184 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 (1) DM69 DM115 £132 £120 DM115	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)  - Col., framed. (Ta 4)  Monumethensis. Col., framed. (S 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  £4) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £50 £60 £110 DM150	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptolic repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  — dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  — Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  — Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  — Some browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  — Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, creasing. (RA)  — Col., browning, repairs. (HK 2)  Franconia. Col., some browning and marks. (RA)	DMSS dd. DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM1 f DM2 DM2 DM1 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM1
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Col., small wormholes repaired. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)  England  Angliae Regnum. Outline col., wide margins. (Ta 2)  Col., creasing. (HK 1)  Bedfordiensis – Buckinghamiensis. Col., some rubbin,	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  1. DM920 argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322 £75 endix). DM4025 [1) DM69 DM115 £132 £120 DM115 g-	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smul (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)  - Col., framed. (Ta 4)  Monumethensis. Col., framed. (S 2)  - Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Penbrochia Caermaridunum. Outline col., laid dow	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  £4) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £110 DM150 n. (Ta	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., sliptrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., sliptold repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  Old col., browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  Old col., browning, repairs. (HK 2)  Franconia. Col., some browning and marks. (RA)  Hassia. Col., margins and tears repaired. (HK 1)	DM55 dd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 ff DM2 DM1 ff DM2 DM1 ff DM2 DM1 DM3 DM4 DM3 DM4 DM1 DM1 DM1 DM10 DM10 DM10 DM10 DM10 DM
Turcicum Imperium. Col., tape on edges, fold reinforbrowning. (Sw)  Old col. (RA)  EUROPE  Europa recens descripta. Col., faint discol. (S 1)  Contemp. col., framed. (S 2)  Austria and Switzerland  Alpinae sue Foederatae Rhaetiae. Col., good condition (HK 1)  Austria archiducatus. Old col., small tear, spotting, m trimmed. (HK 1)  Lacus Lemanni. Col., small tear. (HK 2)  Salzburg. Col., small tears repaired, light spotting. (HK 1)  British Isles  Albion et Hibernia. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Britanniae et Hiberniae (rare map from the 1630 Appe Col., light spotting and repairs. (RA)  Col., some browning, repairs, margin frayed. (HK 1)  Creased, wormholes, margin repaired. (HK 1)  Col. (S 2)  Engl. nd  Angliae Regnum. Outline col., wide margins. (Ta 2)  Col., creasing. (HK 1)  Bedfordiensis – Buckinghamiensis. Col., some rubbin, (HK 1)	\$88 DM299  £440 £528  DM920  argin DM184 DM414 DM391 DM322  £75 endix). DM4025 [1) DM69 DM115 £132  £120 DM115 £132	- Col. (S 1)  Suffolcia. Col. (HK 1)  Surria. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Suthsexia. Col., good condition. (HK 1)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Wiltonia. Col., small tear, fold strengthened, col. smud (HK 1)  Yorkshire. Col., laid down. (Ta 4)  - Col., framed. (P 2)  Ireland  Hibernia regnum. Outline col., faint marginal stains. (S 2)  Connachtia. Col., faint marginal stain. (S 3)  Scotland  Renfroana. Outline col., faint discol., framed. (S 2)  Wales  Wallia. Col., wear, slight dampstaining. (HK 1)  Brechiniae. Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 4)  - Col., edges dampstained. (Ta 2)  - Col., dampstaining in margins. (HK 1)  Denbigiensis Flintensis. Outline col. (Ta 4)  Montgomeria Mervina. Col., dampstaining. (Ta 2)  - Col., framed. (Ta 4)  Monumethensis. Col., framed. (S 2)  - Col., good condition. (HK 1)  Penbrochia Caermaridunum. Outline col., laid dow 2)	DM207 DM575 DM276 £242 dged. DM 299 £100 £50  64) £132 £104  £55  DM322 £70 £50 DM92 £60 £50 £60 £110 DM150 n. (Ta £55	repaired. (RA)  Germaniae descriptio. Col., some wear and tears repaired (HK 1)  Germaniae veteris. Good condition. (HK 1)  Old col., browning and offsetting, tear repaired. (RA)  Col., browning, spotting, tear repaired. (HK 1)  Aldis nova delineatio. (Ta 4)  Col., tear and margins repaired, dampstaining. (HK 1)  Alsatia Landgraviatus, cum Suntgoia et Brisgoia. Col., slibrowning. (RA)  Bentheim und Steinfurt. Old col., some foxing. (RA)  Brandenburgum Pomeraniae et Mecelenburgi, Col., slible repaired. (HK 1)  Clivia Ravenstein. Old col., browning and offsetting. (RA)  Coloniensis. Old col., some browning, tears repaired. (HK 1)  - dampstaining in margin, repairs. (HK 1)  Erpach. Col. (RA)  Old col., some colouring oxidised. (RA)  Francofurtensis. Outline col. (S 1)  Modern col., slight browning, tear repaired. (RA)  Some browning, spotting and split repaired. (RA)  Old col., browning, spotting, tears repaired, creasing. (RA)  Col., browning, repairs. (HK 2)  Franconia. Col., some browning and marks. (RA)  Hassia. Col., margins and tears repaired. (HK 1)  Old col., some browning, fold strengthened. (RA)	DM55 cd. DM2 DM1 DM2 DM1 E DM1 ght DM2 DM2

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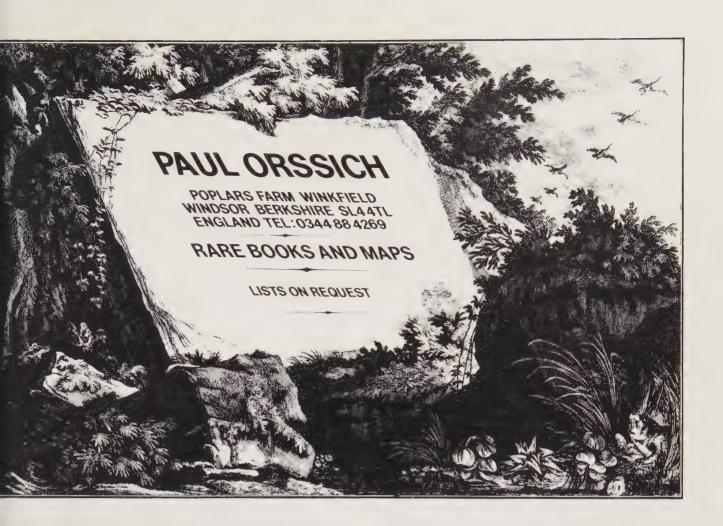
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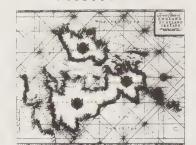
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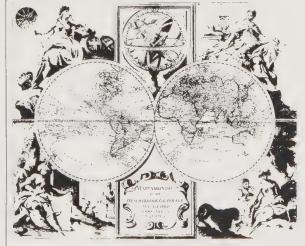
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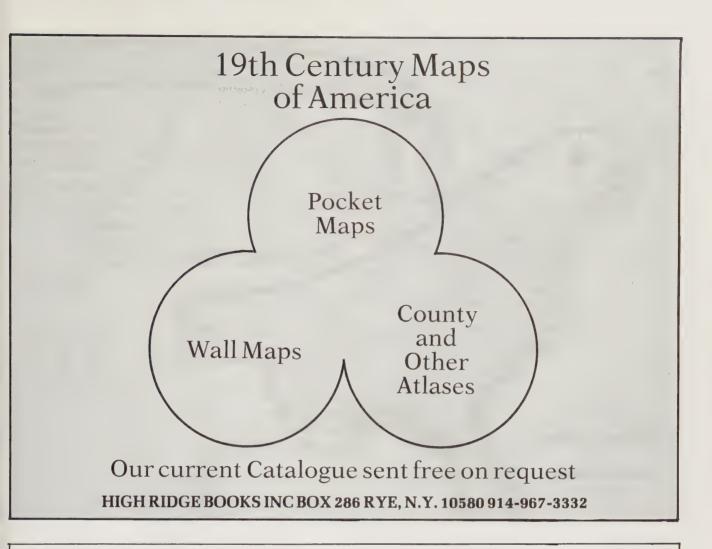
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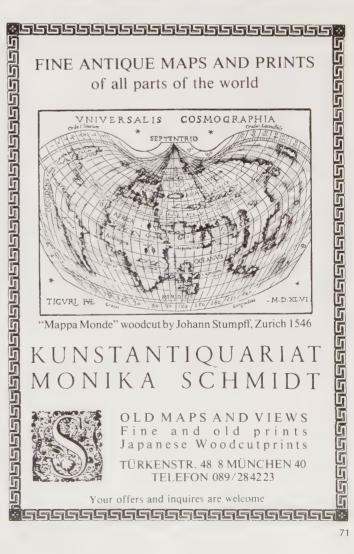
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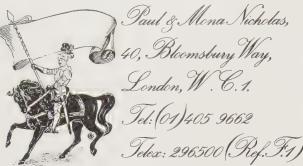
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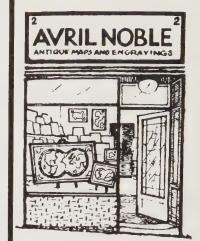
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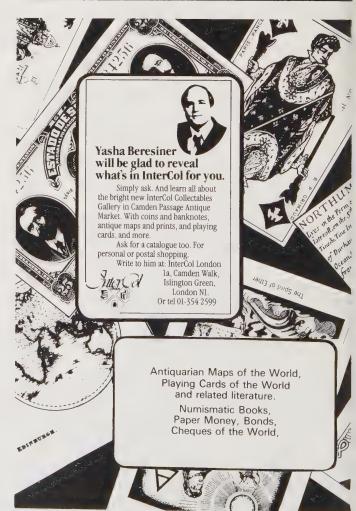
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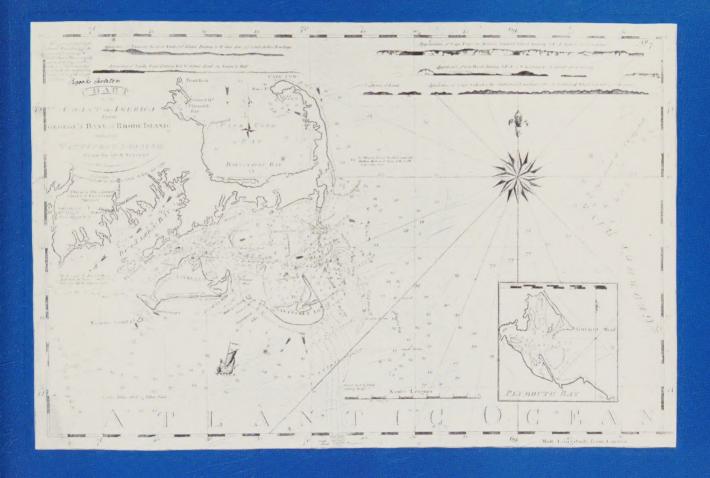
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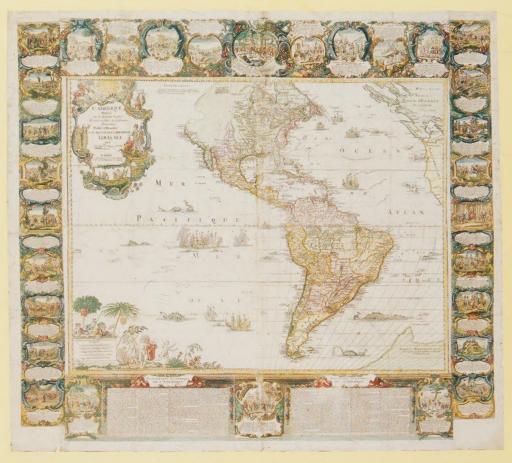
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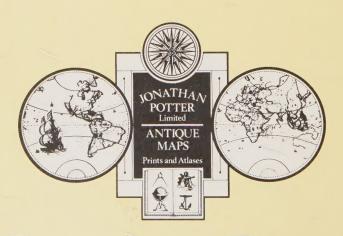
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