

# THE MAP COLLECTOR

Summer 1988 Issue No. 4





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# THE MAP COLLECTOR

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## Cover Illustration:

A portion of João Teixeira Albernaz I's Portolan chart of the Americas, Africa and Europe (c. 1620-40) which sold at Christie's, London, in April for £330,000. See news pages for report (By courtesy of Christie's).







## Guest Editorial

by Francis Herbert,  
Research Editor

JUNE IS PROBABLY the highest point in the map collector's and dealer's calendar. Starting the London 'season' is Jonathan Potter's kind invitation to participants in the International Map Collectors' Society events to a reception at his Grosvenor Street gallery on the evening of Friday, 17th. Over the weekend of June 18 and 19 IMCOS has its annual symposium, dinner and – once more at the Forum Hotel, Kensington – its truly international map fair and exhibition. The monthly antiquarian map and print fair at the Bonnington Hotel is extended by a second day to Tuesday, June 21. Thirdly, overlapping slightly with the Bonnington's second day, is the annual international antiquarian book fair at the Park Lane Hotel from June 21 to 23. As with the regular book fairs at the Russell Hotel, I expect to see some collectors and dealers at all these events – demonstrating the interdependence and collecting interests between books and prints.

The connections between the art of printing and printed art, may be vividly illustrated by the exhibition of title-pages and frontispieces of cartographic works which Rodney Shirley is mounting at the map fair on June 19; readers' appetites will have been whetted by his two-part article on the subject in Issues 41 and 42 of TMC. (Something which seems odd and inexplicable to me is the discovery, during the last couple of years, that a few well known figures in the world of antiquarian maps are not also collectors themselves. Do they 'switch off' after business hours, or do they have no real interest in, or appreciation of, the usefulness, beauty, or value of old maps and charts? It is similar to a librarian not having any books of his or her own in the home.)

As both a collector of cartographic and topographic items and related ephemera, and as a contributor to TMC, it is gratifying for me to see such prompt positive reaction to the 'Cartographical Curiosity' illustrated in the previous issue: an answer from Siegfried Feller (Editor of *Cartomania* in USA), supplying an example of the 'Betrothal Bay' map postcard. See p.54. A North American connection is also to be found in two of the main articles. One attempts to describe the cartographic treasures contained in the complex New York Public Library system; the second is by Dennis Reinhartz (of German ancestry, who writes on another ex-German, but naturalised (?) English, mapmaker's map of the Caribbean – that of Herman Moll. Another expatriate German is Günter Schilder, who, having found fame (and fortune?) in Holland now presents another of his recent discoveries – a chart of the British Isles by Jodocus Hondius. A major figure in English cartography, the person and firm of John Cary, is outlined in David Smith's second article in a series on 'Map Publishers of Victorian Britain' (an earlier article on the Philip family appeared in Issue 38). We then travel halfway round the globe and 200 years in time (without having to stir from our chairs and endure jet-lag or airline catering!) to New Zealand to find out more on the French and British charting of the islands from Brian Hooker of the Auckland Museum. The second part of his article will contain an important listing of these charts and views.

*Francis Herbert*

NB from the editor:

I would like to assure readers that the Research Editor has had his hair cut since the above picture was taken!

# The The Astor, Lenox

*A continuation of our series on  
Treasure House Libraries in the USA*

In May, 1986, the New York Public Library celebrated the 75th anniversary of the opening on May 24, 1911, of its main building on 5th Avenue and 42nd Street. As was reported in *Country Life* at the time, the Public Library 'is the result of what Henry James aptly described as a "rich alliance" in 1895 of the John Jacob

## Part One: The Map Division

by Alice C. Hudson

THE MAP DIVISION, Research Libraries, The New York Public Library, traces its roots to great European collections and treasures which were bought by Joseph Green Cogswell, John Shaw Billings, and Henry Stevens for the nineteenth century Astor and Lenox libraries.

Those two very different libraries, along with the Tilden Trust, organisationally consolidated in 1895 to form The New York Public Library. A map room was established in 1898 in the Lenox Building, at Fifth Avenue and 70th Street, now the site of the Frick Collection. No record has been found of a separately established map room in the Astor Library, but the familiar Astor oval appears on a significant number of atlases and sheet maps in the collections. One source does state that 1,200 atlases and 7,000 maps came from the Astor library to the new Fifth Avenue building in 1911.<sup>1</sup>

A listing of 'General atlases of geography (ancient and modern) in The New York Public Library',<sup>2</sup> published in 1900, contained 273 titles, curiously with only two from the Astor library. Thomas Letts, first Curator of the map room, from 1898<sup>3</sup> to 1901,<sup>4</sup> in the Lenox building, probably compiled it. He was obviously a lover of maps and wrote of their romantic and prosaic aspects, for example, 'I trust that I have succeeded in showing that a map is really a most interesting and valuable document. That in its production the greatest moral qualities are brought to bear; that in mere matter of expense it far exceeds much more pretentious work, and that to its preservation and facility for reference we need give at least as much care as to its more popular, though not older partner, the book.'<sup>5</sup>

This spirit pervades everyday life in the Map Division. Several procedures which Letts initiated are still in use today, like maps and atlases being filed geographically and chronologically, and being fully catalogued.

In 1911, when the Lenox and Astor collections were physically consolidated in The New York Public Library's new Fifth Avenue building, the map room held only 7,000 maps.<sup>6</sup> In 1942 it became a separate Division of N.Y.P.L. Today the Map



# Cartographic Treasures in the New York Public Library, and Tilden Foundations

Astor Library, open to the public in 1853 in a Venetian style palazzo downtown on Lafayette Street and Astor Place; the James Lenox Library and art collection housed in 1877 in a new building by Richard Morris Hunt on 5th Avenue between 70th and 71st Street, and accessible only to scholars; and the Tilden Trust, \$2 million (and a collection of books) left in 1884 by Governor Samuel Jones Tilden to establish and maintain a public library. The City of New York furnished this private, non-profitmaking corporation – set up for the absolutely free and unqualified use of

the public – with the site and money for a library building.

'The site, on 5th Avenue between 40th and 42nd Street, was occupied by the Croton Distributing Reservoir . . . which had become redundant. Here was everything a public library could want . . .' The story is continued for TMC readers by Alice C. Hudson, Chief of the Map Division and Maud D. Cole, former Curator of the Rare Book Division at the Library.



The present building housing The New York Public Library on 5th Avenue was opened in 1911. (By courtesy of NYPL)

Division has grown to 369,000 maps; 14,800 atlases, gazetteers and monographs; a few modern globes; and some cartographic ephemera. (*Geography* is the responsibility of the General Research Division.) A staff of five librarians, a technical assistant and three half-time pages serve an average of thirty readers each day, and in 1986 some 58,400 maps, atlases and related publications were consulted.

Atlases in the Division date from the seventeenth century, with earlier imprints located in the Special Collections, a separate department of the Library. Atlases are of every type:

world, regional, city, thematic and historical. Among the older titles are the oft-consulted Willem Blaeu *Toonneel des Aerdrycx*, (1648-1659), in six volumes and the Joan Blaeu *Grooten Atlas*, (1648-1664), in nine volumes. Gerard Mercator world atlases from 1616 and 1638, and Henry Hexham's 1636 English translation vie with the Blaeus in popularity and use.

Maritime atlases include volumes of Sir Robert Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, (1661), Jacques Nicolas Bellin's charming *Le Petit Atlas Maritime*, (1764), and two sets of the *Atlantic Neptune*, by J. F. W. DesBarres, (1780-1781). Pieter Goos' *Zee*





One of the major collections in the Library's Map Division is of maritime atlases. It includes three copies of Pieter Goos' *Zee Atlas* (1668, 1672 and 1676). One of his charts features California shown as an island. (By courtesy of NYPL)

*Atlas*, with its stunning representation of California as an island, is held in editions of 1668, 1672, and 1676. Hendrick Doncker's *De nieuwe groote vermeerderde Zee-atlas*, (1675), interestingly opens with Nicolas Visscher's 'Orbis Terrarum Nova et Accuratissima Tabula'. Louis Renard's *Atlas van Zeevaart . . . door Reinier en Josua Ottens*, as reissued by Gerard Hulst van Keulen prior to 1802, tempts us with its flamboyant cartouches and battling ships.

Jan Jansson's *Orbis Maritimus*, n.d., culled from his eleven volume *Atlas Major*, (1657-1675), filled with familiar charts, includes a strong dark impression of the 'Belgii Novi, Angliae Novae . . .' map, on clean bright paper. This is a surprise, for many plates in this atlas are marred by grey impressions printed from dirty copper plates.

English maritime atlases include [Daniel Defoe's] *Atlas Maritimus & Commercialis*, (1728), and the *English Pilot, Fourth Book*, in editions of 1742, 1764 and 1794. The Samuel Thornton *Sea Atlas*, compiled about 1702-8, and containing earlier maps, is certainly a crown jewel in our collections. Vibrant, skilful, creative hand colouring, exemplified by two-tone borders on cartouches and margins, transcends the less than elegant engraving and brings this atlas alive. The Robert Greene world map, 1686, is breathtaking, and followed hard by Thornton's 'Mercator' world map and Edmond Halley's Magnetic world map. The Halley map colours are almost garish, but they are well supported by the strong engraving and baroque style of the map.

Portolans are found only in facsimile, in the Map Division itself, but original portolan charts are in N.Y.P.L.'s Special Collections. An interesting printed chart is the 'West-Indische

Paskaert' by Anthony Jacobsz., c. 1650, which is very similar to the vellum chart purchased by the Public Archives of Canada in 1978-79.<sup>7</sup>

There are many treasures for the Old World. There is surprising coverage of Russia, with the ubiquitous Cornelis Cruys *Nieuw Pas-kaart Boek, Behelsende De Groote Rivier Don of Tanais*, or 'Atlas of the River Don', [1703?], the *Akademiia Nauk Atlas Russicus*, (1745), Jean Louis Ancelin's *Atlas Général et élémentaire . . . de toutes les Russies*, (1795), Jean Chappe d'Auteroche's *Voyage en Sibérie*, (1768). Aleksandr Wildbrecht *Rossiiskoi Atlas iz soroka chetirekh kart . . .* (1792) and *Rossiiskoi Atlas iz soroka trekh kart . . .* (1800), and Vasilii Pyadishev's *Atlas géographique de l'Empire de Russie*, (1827), all complemented by extensive treasures in the Slavonic Division of N.Y.P.L. Other important often-used European titles include Jacques Cassini de Thury's *Carte de France*, at approx. 1:86 400 scale (1744-1767); the Ordnance Survey's 6" to 1 mile (1:10 560) *Townland Survey of Ireland*, (1833-1911) in thirty five volumes, and the military survey of Austria-Hungary, (1877-1914) at a scale of 1:75,000.

Small packages that reveal pleasurable contents are John Luffman's *Select plans of the principal cities . . . in the world*, (1801), and Pierre Duval's *Le Monde Terrestre*, (1661). Carrington Bowles' *Atlas Minor*, [1781?], with its late representation of California as an island, includes a charming double hemisphere world with California firmly attached to the continent! Didier Robert de Vaugondy's *Tablettes Parisiennes*, (1760), is a miniature 'digest' of the huge Louis Bretez *Plan de Paris* of 1740. Another small treasure is a Korean map of the world, (c. 1803),





The Library holds a copy of Robert Greene's rare world map of 1686. (By courtesy of NYPL)



There is a large amount of Russian material in the Map Division. A recent acquisition was a world map in Russian, dated 1787 and bearing the seal of Catherine the Great. (By courtesy of NYPL)



hand-painted, on hand-made paper, and much in the style of medieval *mappamundi*.

In addition to antiquarian atlases, there are facsimile atlases. Many of these are now fragile, due to deterioration from acid paper, urban air pollutants, questionable paints and inks, and the cumulative effect of heavy use over the decades. They include Vicomte de Santarem's *Atlas composé de Mappemondes* . . . (1842); Edme F. Jomard's *Les Monuments de la Géographie*, (1842-62); A. E. Nordenskiöld's *Facsimile Atlas of the early history of cartography*, (1889), and *Periplus: an essay on the early history of charts and sailing directions*, (1897).

The Map Division's primary collecting focuses on New York City, the northeast region of the United States, and North America in general. The collections are particularly strong in Americana, reflecting the collecting interests of James Lenox and John Jacob Astor in travel and discovery.

Maps and atlases recording eighteenth and nineteenth century America include Henry Popple's 'Map of the British Empire in America', (1733), and John Mitchell's 'Map of the British and French Dominions in North America', (1755). William Faden and Thomas Jefferys are represented here along with Sayer and Bennett's *The Theatre of War in North America* . . . (1776). Jean Lattre's 'Carte des états-Unis suivant le traité de Paix de 1783' (1784) dedicated and presented to Benjamin Franklin, relates various encounters between the British and American antagonists during the American Revolution.

Geographical atlases by Sidney E. Morse, the Colton family, Henry Tanner, Fielding Lucas, Jr., Anthony Finley, Henry Carey and Isaac Lea are represented in the collections. Numerous state and regional atlases and maps add to the depth of geographical coverage of nineteenth-century North America. Maps of New England and New York Province by John Holland and John Montresor are treasures.

American county atlases, from all over the U.S.A. and Canada, provide incredible portrayals of booming nineteenth-century rural America. The largest distinct collection of thematic atlases consists of New York City real estate and fire insurance atlases dating from the 1850's to the present. The William Perris insurance atlases from the 1850's provide a colourful, detailed, intimate picture of the city at a time of intense growth. Similar atlases for almost every decade provide a visual history of New York City that no mere text could ever equal, although New York City, as portrayed in maps both by Montresor and Bernard Ratzer, would not look as enticing again cartographically, until Hermann Bollmann's romantic pastel vision of the 1960's.

In the nineteenth century, commercial maps streamed off the presses, documenting the helter-skelter development of New York City. The City's growth was geographically controlled by the rectangular pattern of the street grid above 14th Street, enforced in law after 1811. Nineteenth century urban life is exhibited in maps of proposed parks and zoos, publicity maps distributed by hotels and stores, anti-saloon society maps, elevated railroad, and sanitary district maps, and maps delineating the once flowing streams of Manhattan, that have been long since suppressed by culverts and construction.

United States automobile road maps, atlases and cycle touring guides from the turn of the century to the present, focus on the everchanging road and highway network. Fragile nineteenth century folded travellers' maps, many of which are being preserved (with their leather covers) via deacidification and Mylar encapsulation, are included in the collection.

Official map coverage for the United States includes many early editions of Coast Survey/Coast and Geodetic Survey pre-1900 charts; Geological Survey topographic and geologic series (including superseded editions from the mid-1800s to the present). We are currently a depository for most United States government map publications.

The maps and atlases in The New York Public Library are part of living, growing, exciting collections. Recent purchases include a map by a local surveyor, Jeremiah Lott, of Nyack Patent, New Utrecht, Brooklyn, (1804); *Atlas Geographicus Portatilis* by Tobias Lobeck and Tobias Lotter, [1760?]; *Atlas pour Servir au Voyage dans l'Empire Othoman* . . . , (1800-07); Amos Lay's 'Map of the United States', (1832); 'Cartes Typo-géographiques . . . France', [1823], which was issued specifically to demonstrate

the multi-colour typographic map printing processes patented by Firmin Didot of Paris. Another recent acquisition for the Map Division was a map of the world in Russian, bearing Catherine the Great's seal, and published in St. Petersburg in 1787.

The Division also obtains modern maps and atlases of every variety (samples only of aerial photography and satellite imagery) for every country and all cities of importance, including national and provincial capitals, and marketing, industrial, historical, or tourist centres.

Complementing the maps and atlases is the monograph collection of some 3,300 titles. Book catalogues for numerous map libraries, cartographers' biographies, personal and regional cartobibliographies, and regional cartographic histories all serve to enhance the map collection. Over eighty annuals, journals and other serials supplement the monograph and map collections. There are some sixty linear feet of uncatalogued dealers', publishers' and government map and atlas catalogues.

We have carved a niche as a cartographic referral service, an extension of our typical public library reference activities. We link banks and corporations with freelance cartographers; map collectors with antiquarian dealers, colourists and the New York Map Society; travellers with consulates, travel bookstores and travel services; students with university cartography departments; genealogists and other researchers with map libraries in and outside New York; innumerable house and building historians with the City Buildings Department; map purchasers with map stores. As a neutral intermediary we seek to strengthen the fragile network among local cartographers, collectors, dealers, publishers, consultants, researchers, and just plain map enthusiasts.

The local cartographic information network becomes international in scope via N.Y.P.L.'s membership in the Research Libraries Group, linking the Map Division with thirty five cartographic research collections across the United States, and in 1988, the British Library. Shared cataloguing and collection development responsibilities strengthen the reference and research activities of all these map collections with aggregate holdings of some eight million maps and atlases.

As to the future, we are moving into the world of automated acquisitions, cataloguing, and record keeping. We recently organised the Mercator Society, whose membership pledge significant annual donations, specifically for antiquarian purchases and conservation. Establishment of a publications programme and lecture series are programmes we seek to develop.<sup>8</sup>

#### ► Access to the Map Division

The Map Division is located in Room 117 of The New York Public Library, Research Libraries, at 5th Avenue and 42d Street. **Hours:** Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 10am to 6pm; Tuesday, 10am to 9pm; closed Thursday and Sunday. **Admission:** Open to all researchers and reference users over 18. **Catalogue:** There is a 10 volume Dictionary Catalog published in 1971 by G. K. Hall. It is updated by N.Y.P.L.'s Research Libraries Catalog, 1972+ in hard copy and on-line at CATNYP terminals in the Central Building. **Delivery:** Maps and atlases are for reference use only. No items circulate. Some map and atlas titles are available for reference at The New York Public Library at 43d Street. For research and educational purposes a variety of photocopying options are available.

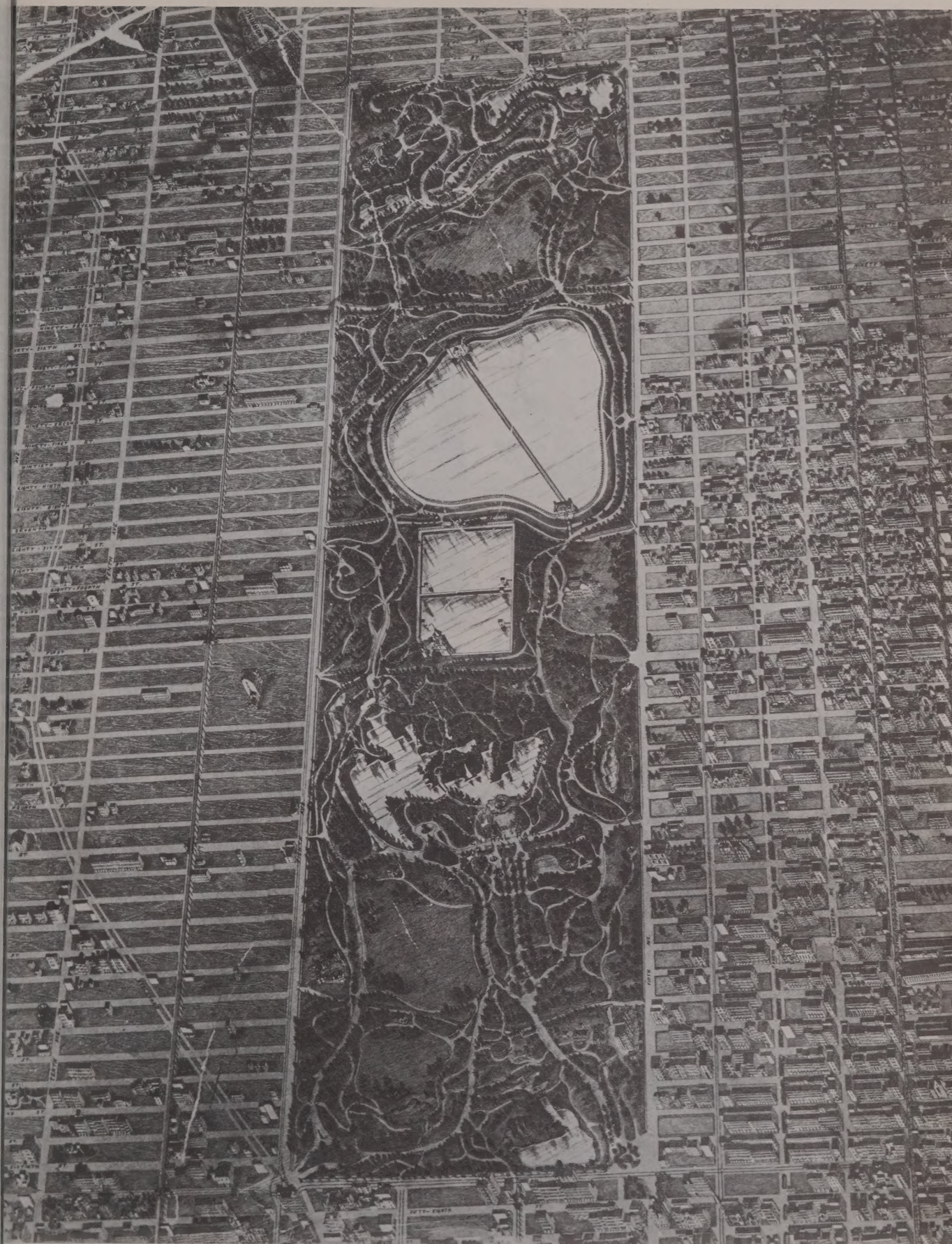
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#### Further Reading:

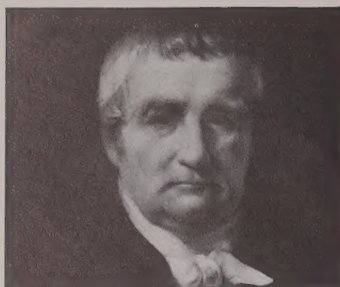
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The formalised lay-out of New York is clearly shown on this portion of Galt and Hoy's 1879 birds-eye view of the city highlighting Central Park. (By courtesy of NYPL)

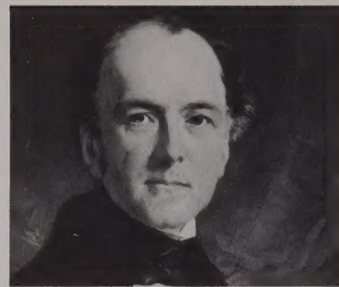




John Jacob Astor came to the United States in 1783 and built up a fortune from the fur trade and real estate. His plans to found a major library in New York were not realised until after his death in 1848. His portrait is by Edward Dalton Marchant. (By courtesy of NYPL)

# Part Two: The Rare Books and Manuscripts Division

by Maud D. Cole



James Lenox was able to retire from business when he was forty and devote the rest of his life to collecting art, books and manuscripts. His collection forms the nucleus of the Rare Book Collection at the Library. His portrait is by Sir Francis Grant. (By courtesy of NYPL)

ALTHOUGH THE NAME The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations might imply that it is a public circulating library, it is in fact a large research and reference library. In addition, there are three other reference libraries and 82 circulating branches in this system, which includes the boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island. To understand the strength of the resources of the Research Libraries, the privately supported part, it will be useful to describe the background of the three benefactors whose names are linked in the full form of the Library's name.

John Jacob Astor was born in Germany in 1763. Before he was seventeen he went to London to study English and, after the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, he travelled to the United States. On board ship he met a German immigrant who had been in America and was successful in the fur trade with the Indians. Astor learned all he could from this man and by 1800 had become a leading fur trader himself. He also began making large purchases of New York City real estate which later became the foundation of the Astor fortune. In 1834 he sold the fur business and spent the rest of his life administering his estate. He was the richest man in America when he died in 1848 and one of his bequests made possible the first free reference library in New York, the Astor Library.

Joseph Green Cogswell was book purchaser, planner and advisor to Astor for the proposed library but the final decision was left to the trustees after Astor's death. Cogswell was appointed Superintendent of the Astor Library, which included

resources not usually found elsewhere in New York City. The building in Lafayette Place was completed in 1853 and opened in January 1854 with 80,000 volumes.

The name of Samuel Jones Tilden is linked with that of Astor and James Lenox as a founder of The New York Public Library. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, in 1814 and studied at Yale and New York universities. He was admitted to the bar, was Governor of New York and was closely connected with the political and legal history of the city, state and nation until his death in 1886. He was also a book lover and in his will provided that the bulk of his estate be administered by a Tilden Trust whose object was to establish a free library for the city.

The Tilden Trust joined with the Lenox and Astor Libraries in 1895 and the name The New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations was selected. In this merger, the Lenox collection was to be set apart (30,000 volumes). The Lenox Library and the Astor Library were closed and the new library opened in May 1911.

The collection of James Lenox forms the nucleus of the Rare Book Division, which is one component of the Special Collections. Lenox was born in New York City in 1800 and after graduating at Columbia College and Princeton University, he studied law and then went into business with his father. After his father's death he devoted himself to collecting books, manuscripts and art. The Lenox Library, established in 1870, was at Fifth Avenue between 70th and 71st streets. One of its many treasures was the Hunt-Lenox globe presented to Lenox by



The small engraved copper globe, known as the Hunt-Lenox globe, was presented to James Lenox by Richard Morris Hunt, the architect of the Lenox Library. The globe has been dated to about 1510 and is the earliest to show the New World. (By courtesy of NYPL)





As well as sixty printed copies of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, the Library has a fine manuscript copy edited by Jacobus Angelus, with twenty-seven maps on vellum by Donnus Nicolaus Germanus. It has been dated to about 1460 and research early in this century proved it to be the long-lost *Codex Ebnerianus*. The left-hand portion is shown here. (By courtesy of NYPL)

Richard Morris Hunt, the architect, who had bought it in France in 1850 for a small sum.<sup>1</sup> Its delineation of the New World led geographers to regard it as the earliest known post-Columbian globe (possibly c. 1510). It is constructed in two sections which join at the Equator. It is neither signed nor dated. In place of the continent of North America are scattered islands, one of which in the far north, is considered to be Newfoundland. South America appears as a large island.

Although other copies of the first illustrated edition of Columbus' *Letter to Sanchez* printed in Basle, 1493, are recorded, the Lenox collection includes the only perfect copy with ten leaves and eight woodcuts, two of which show geographical areas of the New World.

Rare atlases include forty-six editions of Ptolemy's *Geography*.<sup>2</sup> There is more than one copy of some editions resulting in a total of sixty printed Ptolemy atlases. All but one of these are in the Rare Book Room. Another Ptolemy atlas on vellum is the *Codex Ebnerianus* purchased by the Lenox Library in 1892 and made in Florence c. 1460. It was edited by Jacobus Angelus and contains twenty-seven brilliantly coloured double-page maps drawn by Donnus Nicolaus Germanus. An English translation was made from recognized Latin and Greek editions, and the best critical texts, by Dr Edward Stevenson in the 1930s. Gifts made it possible for the New York Public Library to publish 250 copies on handmade paper.

Abraham Ortelius' work is well represented by his 1570 *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. The various Linschoten volumes of voyages and travels are illustrated with plates and maps. Islands are represented in the first edition of Bartolomeo dalli Sonetti's *Isolario* (Venice c. 1485). This volume of sonnets is illustrated with forty-nine woodcut maps of islands, two of which are double-page maps without placenames. The volume is considered the earliest special atlas of the Mediterranean.

Islands are also represented by five Bordone atlases and the Wytfliet atlases primarily showing the New World are present in three Latin and three French editions. Lafreri's *Geographia* is one of only four copies recorded in American Libraries. In the border of the engraved title page is the first example in print of Atlas supporting a terrestrial globe as a symbol for a collection of maps.

The first edition of Blaeu's *Geographia . . .*, the *Atlas Maior* (Amsterdam 1662) in eleven highly coloured volumes is included in the Spencer Collection. William Augustus Spencer was a collector of illustrated books and fine bindings who died in the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912. He had been given a tour of The New York Public Library before the building was opened and in his will left half of his estate as an endowment for the addition of illustrated books and fine bindings from any country and any period.

The Spencer Collection also includes the Battista Agnese manuscript portolan atlas on vellum c. 1552 which is in almost perfect condition and in its original binding of red morocco, blind stamped and tooled in gold, with four clasps of leather and gold. The first decorated page bears the elaborate coat of arms of the Hohenlohe-Neuenstein family. The next few leaves follow the plan of Agnese atlases; the main body of the atlas contains fifteen hand-coloured double-page maps. In his study and census of Agnese atlases, Henry Wagner divided them into three periods. This atlas was produced early in the third period.<sup>3</sup> Its oval map has twelve windheads and Magellan's route around the world traced in silver. Set in the back cover is a compass, complete with its needle, still in working condition, surrounded by a windrose with thirty-two winds corresponding to the thirty-two points of the compass.

Although Mercator atlases are included in the collections of the Rare Book Room, the most notable Mercator item is the double cordiform map – the 'Orbis Imago' (Louvain, 1538), his first published map of the world.<sup>4</sup> This was drawn when he was only twenty-six and is the earliest dated map to apply the name 'America' to both continents. It was found by James Lenox laid in a volume of *Novus orbis regionum . . .* edited by Simon Grynaeus, and published in Paris (1532), and was laid in loose beside a similar 1531 world map by Oronce Fine. Only one other copy of this map is recorded – in the American Geographical Society collection, now at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

The Boulengier terrestrial globe gores, engraved from copperplates, are neither signed nor dated. They were found in a copy of Martin Waldseemüller's *Cosmographie Introductio*, edited by Louis Boulengier and printed in Lyons in late 1517 or early 1518. North America is represented as a small region named 'Nova' and South America as 'America Noviter Reperta'. Other sets of globe gores include one woodcut set showing Magellan's route around the world of c. 1530 on which North and South America are completely disconnected from Asia and the Arctic regions. There is also a set of globe gores by Franciscus de Mongenet (1552) on which a large ocean separates America and Asia and North America is separated from the Arctic by a stretch of water.

*Les voyages du sieur de Champlain* (First edition, Paris, 1613) is the account of Samuel Champlain's four voyages to America from 1604 to 1613. In addition to being a landmark of Canadian history, the large map shows Champlain's explorations southward along the coast of New Brunswick and New England, and is the first map to picture the coastline of New England with any accuracy. The volume, formerly in the collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy, with his coat of arms on the cover, has manuscript notes by James Lenox and his library bookplate dated 1870.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century books reporting voyages of discovery with maps and illustrations are included in the collections together with maps of colonial areas. The first map made in America – a woodcut of New England known as the 'White Hills map' was printed by John Foster in Boston, 1677, and is included in the Reverend William Hubbard's *Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians*. The London edition of the map is known as the 'Wine Hills map' because of the incorrect name given to the area. 'A Map of the Countrey of the Five Nations





The first map engraved in New York City was 'A Map of the Country of the Five Nations', which appeared in Cadwallader Colden's *Papers relating to an act of the Assembly of the Province of New-York, for Encouragement of the Indian Trade*, printed by William Bradford in 1724. (By courtesy of NYPL)

belonging to the Province of New York and of the Lakes near which the nations of the Far Indians live with part of Canada . . . in Cadwallader Colden's *Papers relating to an act of the Assembly of the Province of New-York, for Encouragement of the Indian Trade* . . . was printed by William Bradford in 1724. This is the first map engraved in New York City and the first copperplate map made in what is now the United States. A separate map of colonial areas was drawn by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751 with the title 'A map of the inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland and with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina.' It was published in London and is one of two recorded copies of the first edition. It was part of the library of the historian George Bancroft, acquired by the Lenox Library in 1894. Another separate map is Nicolas Comberford's 'The south part of Virginia now the north part of Carolina'. This is a manuscript on vellum dated 1657 and mounted on oak boards hinged to close as a folio book.

The collection includes the first map of any city in the United States, St. Augustine, Florida, one of four highly coloured plans plus a general map to accompany Walter Bigges' 'Expeditio Francisci Draki . . . first published in Leyden in 1588. The map of Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) is the first printed map of a city in North America and is included in Hernando Cortes *Praeclara Ferlinadi Cortesii de Noua maris Oceani Hyspania Narratio* . . . (Nuremburg 1524). This capital of the Aztecs was taken by Cortes in the Spanish conquest of the Aztec empire.

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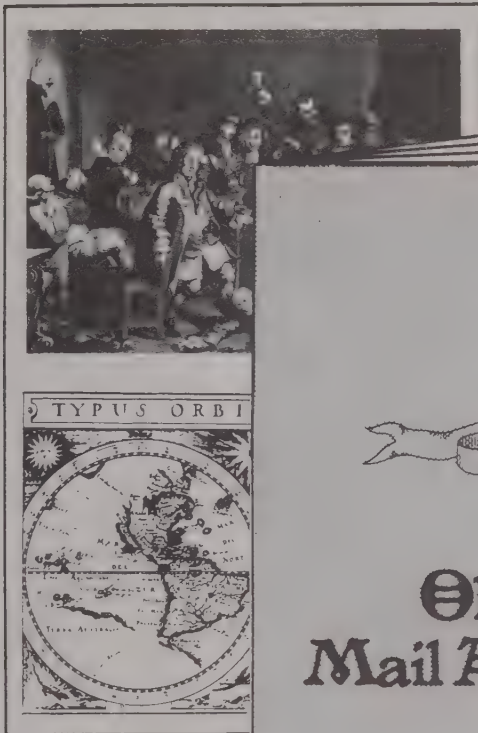
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#### Notes:

Materials in the Rare Book Room and other rooms of the Special Collections are available for study by qualified researchers who have exhausted the resources of the extensive holdings of the Map Division and the General Collections of the Library.



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# Rare seventeenth century wall map of the British Isles found

by Günter Schilder





Professor Dr Günter Schilder holds a chair in the History of Cartography at the University of Utrecht in The Netherlands. He is the author of a number of books including *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica 1 and 11*.

ON VARIOUS RESEARCH travels during the past years I have come across a number of unknown cartographic documents of the British Isles. During a trip in the GDR in 1984, in search of rare Dutch map material, I made one of those unexpected finds of which map historians can only dream. This dream came true for me in the attic of the Castle of Weimar, where a wealth of Dutch maps from the sixteenth and early seventeenth century had been hidden. Among the many wall maps discovered there

was one of the world in four sheets by Sebastian Cabot (Antwerp? 1544; the only known copy so far is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris); the map of Spain in four sheets by Hieronymus Cock (Antwerp 1553; so far unknown) and the map of Germania in nine sheets (2nd edition by Paul v.d. Hoeve, 1601; now only known in a very bad first edition copy in the Geographical Institute, University of Innsbruck); the Gallia map in nine sheets of 1592 by Cornelis de Jode (the only known copy so far is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris); the map of Litauen of 1613, mounted as a wall map with text along the lower border by Willem Jansz. [Blaeu] (the only known copy is in the University Library of Uppsala) and the set of continent maps (2nd edition by Henricus Hondius, 1624, with decorative borders and text; the only known set was lost in Breslau during World War II. The first edition was published by William Blaeu in 1608).

A great surprise was also a magnificent unknown wall map of the British Isles. The main map consists of six sheets, while the decorative borders on the left and right map edges were printed from two copperplates (total measurements 93.5 × 137cm). The wall map was unsigned and undated, but undoubtedly the title, the author's name and probably the date, would have been on the title strip which had to be fixed along the upper edge of the map, but is missing on this copy.

A remarkable characteristic of this wall map is the large, beautifully engraved cartouche with the portraits of James I and Anne in the frame. However, another exciting thing is that I am sure the map can be attributed to Jodocus Hondius senior (1563-1612), who was active in London from 1583-1593. As early as 1590 and 1592 he produced two important maps of England – the famous oval map of 1590 with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth I in the centre and male and female nobility and townsmen and women in each corner<sup>1</sup> and the two-sheet map he compiled two years later which was intended to be published with an edition of William Camden's *Britannia* (first edition 1586). Until recently it was not known that Hondius' copperplates of 1592 had been reprinted but in 1629 Claes Jansz Visscher published a re-issue<sup>2</sup>. Apart from a change of address there were no alterations or additions.

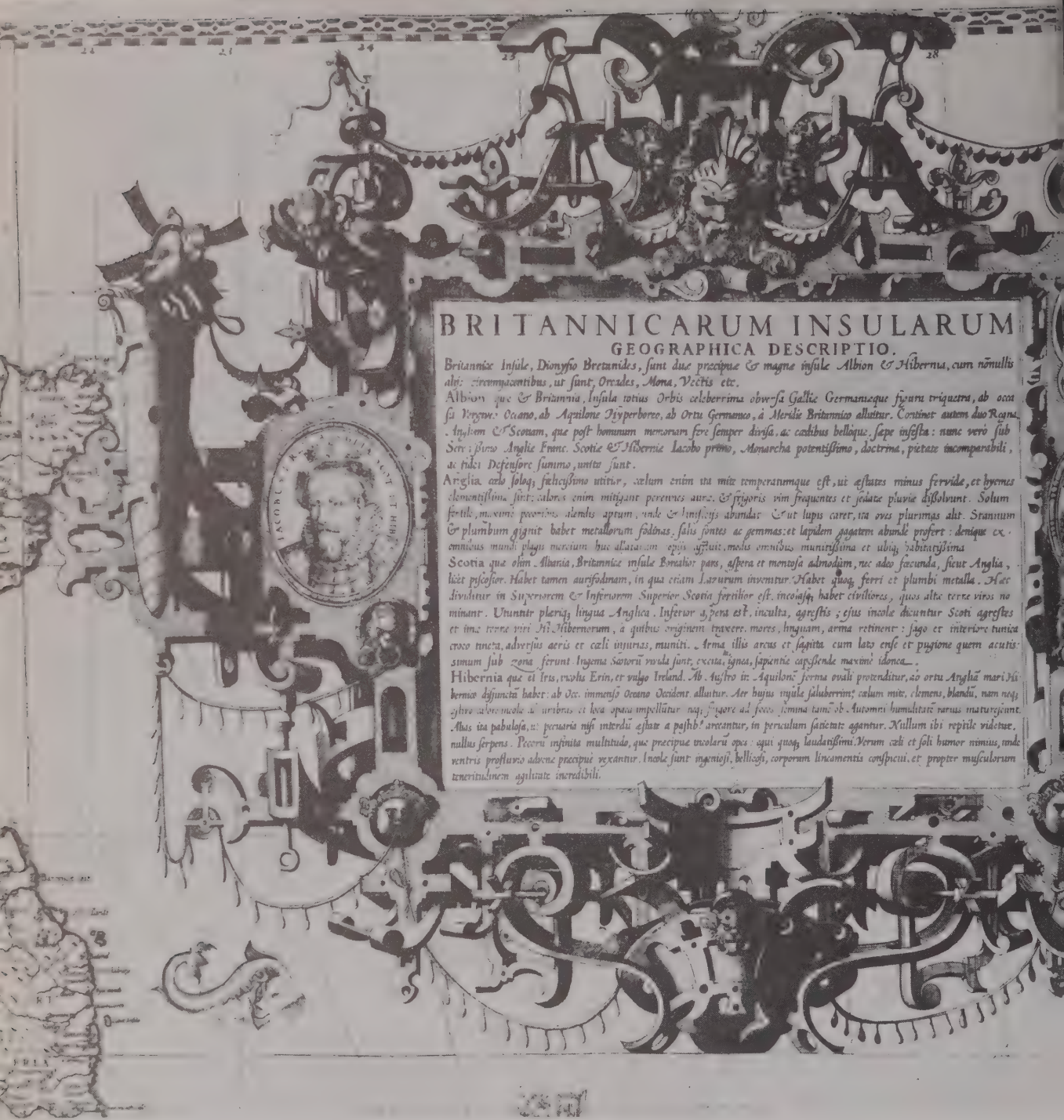
When I compared the Hondius map of 1592 with the wall map in Weimar there was a striking similarity. It had the same superb style of engraving, the same letterpress and the same detail in the

Left: Among the discoveries made by the author during early map research is this nine-sheet wall map of the British Isles. It can be attributed to Jodocus Hondius senior, for it bears strong similarities to his 1592 map of England and Ireland and was found in the Castle of Weimar. (By courtesy of the Zentralbibliothek der Deutschen Klassik, Weimar).

Below: Hondius's 1592 map, 'Angliae et Hiberniae', was re-issued unchanged (except for the imprint) by C. J. Visscher in 1629. The genealogical table still celebrates the house of Tudor and culminates with Elizabeth I, who died in 1603. (By courtesy of the Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam).







## BRITANNICARUM INSULARUM GEOGRAPHICA DESCRIPTIO.

Britanniæ Insule, Dionysio Britannides, sunt due precipue & magna insule Albion & Hibernia, cum nonnullis alij: circumjacentibus, ut sunt, Orcades, Mona, Vectis etc.

Albion que & Britannia, insula totius Orbis celeberrima obversa Gallie Germanique figuræ triquetra, ab occasu Vergens: Oceano, ab Aquilone Hyperboreæ, ab Ortu Germaniæ, à Meridie Britannia alluitur. Continet autem duo Regna. Angliam & Scotiam, que post hominum memoriam fore semper diversa, ac cadibus bellicis, sæpe infecta: nunc vero sub Serenissimo Angliæ Franc. Scotiæ & Hiberniæ Jacobo primo, Monarcha potentissimo, doctrina, pietate incomparabili, ac fidei Defensore summo, unita sunt.

Anglia, cetero solisq; felicissimo utitur, æelum enim ita mitis temperantique est, ut æstus minus fervide, et hyemes clementissimæ sint: calor enim mitigant percrevit aures, & rigoris vim frequentes et solæ pluvie dissolvunt. Solum fertile, maxime pascuis alens aptum, unde & insigis abundat: Erut lupi carer, ita ovis plurimas alit. Stranium & plumbum gignit: habet metallorum fides, salis fontes ac gemmas: et lapidem pagamentum abunde præfert: denique ex omnibus mundi plagis nartium huc allatam: epia affuit, molis omnibus munificentissima et ubiq; habitabilissima. Scotia que olim Alania, Britannicæ insule Bonavie pars, aspera et montosa admodum, nec adeo fecunda, sicut Anglia, licet præcipue. Habet tamen auriferam, in qua etiam Lazurum invenitur. Habet quoq; ferri et plumbi metalla. Hæc dividitur in Superiorem & Inferiorem. Superior Scotia fertilior est, incolisq; habet civiliores, quos alia terre viros nominant. Ununtur plerumq; lingua Anglica. Inferior aspera est, inculta, agrestis: ejus incolæ dicuntur Scoti agrestes et ita terre viri Hibernorum, a quibus originem traxere, mores, linguam, arma retinent: jago et interiore tunica croco tincta, adversus aeris et calis injurias, muniti. Arma illis arcus et sagitta cum lato ense et pugio quem acutissimum sub zona ferunt. Ingentia Sanctorum vasa sunt, ecclesia, ligna, sapientie cæpiende maxime idonea.

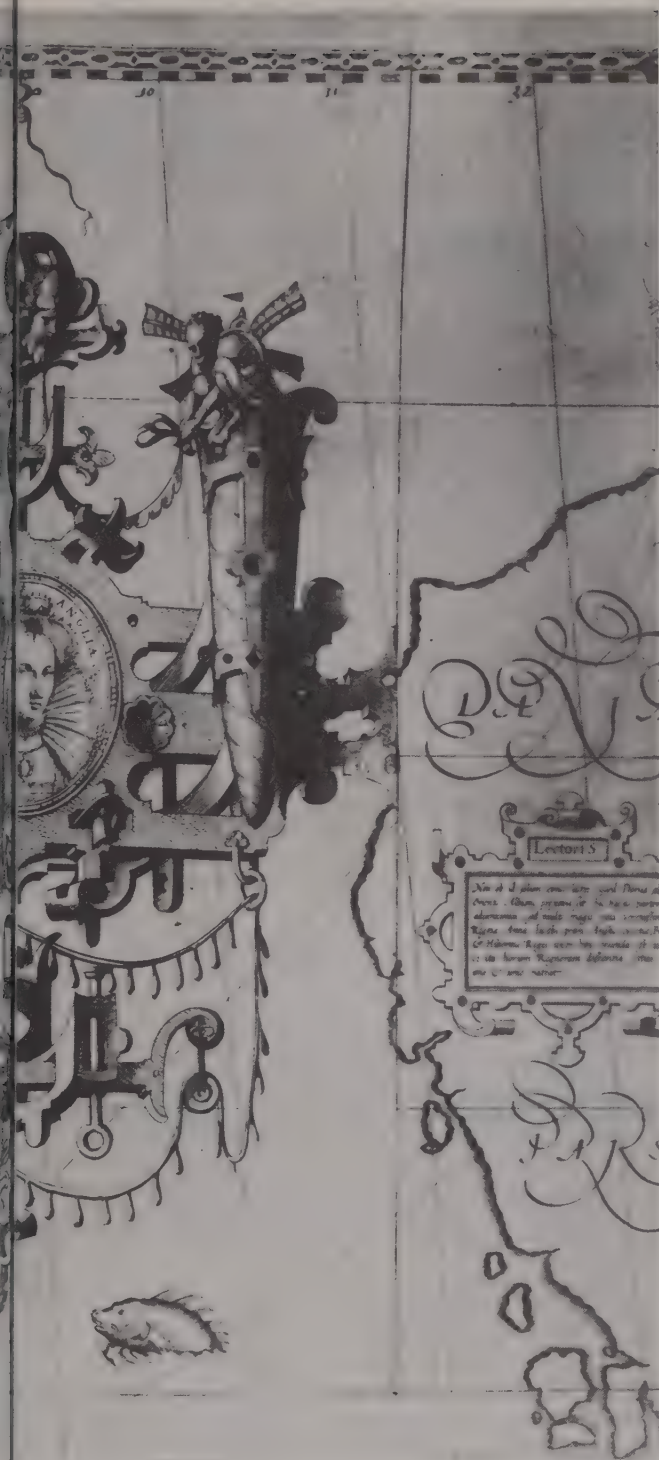
Hibernia que et Ivis, vulgo Erin, et vulgo Ireland. Ab Austro in Aquilonem forma ovali protrahitur, ad ortu Angliæ mari Hibernia disjuncta habet: ab Oceano occidentem alluitur. Aer hujus insule saluberrimus: calum mitis, clemens, blandus, nam neq; æstus calor: mole a viribus et loca spacia impellunt: neq; frigore ad feces summa tam ob. Autumni humilitate rariis maturejunt. Alias ita pabulosa, ut pecunia nisi interdum æstas a pastib; ardeant, in periculum sanietat agantur. Nullum ibi reptile videtur, nullas serpentes. Pecora infinita multitudo, que precipue incolarum opes: qui quoq; laudatissimi. Verum celi et soli humor nimius, inde ventris profluvio advenæ precipue vexantur. Incole sunt ingeniosij, bellicisq; corporum lincamentis confecti, et propter musculorum tenebrositatem agilitate incredibili.

decoration and topographical information. It is likely that Hondius wanted to honour the establishment of the House of Stuart in which the three heads of England, Scotland and Ireland were united for the first time. The twenty-eight lines of text beginning with 'Britannicarum Insularum Geographica Descriptio' (Geographical description of the British Isles) is included in the cartouche. The text mentions the fact that in the past England and Scotland often fought one another in battles but 'in our time, however, they are united under the serene King of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, James I, supreme monarch, who is unequalled in erudition and devoutness, and is the highest Defender of the Faith.' Subsequently, there is a description of the climate, the composition of the soil, the

economy, and the characteristics of the inhabitants. The bottom right-hand corner includes a 'List of all the towns, dioceses, commercial centres, garrisons, parish churches, important rivers, bridges, forests as well as wooded mountainous areas populated with many animals...'

A remarkable element of the geographical image is the extension to the east. This is explained in the dedication to the reader, 'We have added here this piece of land, dear reader, not only because to the east Denmark is nearest to England, but moreover because it is the native country of the most serene Queen Anne, wife of James I, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. This way the distance the situation and even the unity of both countries compared to one another is clear.'





It is interesting to note that many of the earliest wall maps of the British Isles dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries made up of four or more sheets and showing the whole of the British Isles, originate from the Low Countries. The series begins with a woodcut map in four small sheets published by Joannes Mollijs in 1549.<sup>3</sup> A landmark in cartographical history was the wall map, in eight sheets, by Gerard Mercator, published in Duisberg in 1564, because it contained a more accurate depiction of the coastline and a wealth of topographic detail not shown before.<sup>4</sup> The wall map in twenty sheets by Christopher Saxton, published in 1583, only covers England and Wales.

In 1603 a little-known wall map of the British Isles was



Above: Jodocus Hondius's portrait appears in the decoration of his wall-map of the world, which is thought to have appeared c. 1611 and is only known through re-issues. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris).

Left: The Hondius wall-map honours the succession of the House of Stuart. The elaborate title cartouche incorporates portraits of James I and his wife, Anne of Denmark, and the map extends east to include the Queen's homeland. As a note explains: 'this way... the unity of both countries compared to one another is clear'. (By courtesy of the Zentralbibliothek der Deutschen Klassik, Weimar).

published by the Flemish book dealer Hans Woutneel, who lived in London.<sup>5</sup> The hastily manufactured engraving of the naturalized Dutch engraver William Kip, who also worked in London, shows people who are not familiar with the topography of the British Isles. The mistakes in the spelling of place names in the geographical image, which – in some cases – have been retranslated into Dutch, have already been mentioned in other literature. With this publication Woutneel probably sought to curry favour with the new heir to the throne, James I. The missing links that have attributed to the materialization of Woutneel's wall map, were recently retrieved: a map of the British Isles in nine sheets, to be attributed to Jodocus Hondius senior, and a historic map of England, Wales and Ireland in four sheets.<sup>6</sup>

Undoubtedly, the re-traced wall map by Hondius in Weimar must be considered one of the finest map products of the time. It is a splendid example of Dutch engraving and occupies an important place in the development of the mapping history of the British Isles.

## References:

- 1 See G. Schilder, 'Jodocus Hondius, creator of the decorative map border' *TMC* 32 (1985 pp.40-43)
- 2 Universiteitsbibliotheek, Amsterdam (63-02-02/03)
- 3 The only known copy is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (Reg. Ge C 4872 (Reg. C9823). Cf. R. Shirley, *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477-1650* (London 1973) no. 49 and plate 13.
- 4 Copies in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris (St. Victor 224 (1341); Biblioteca Comunale Augusta, Perugia; Biblioteca Alessandrina, Rome; a copy bound up in an *atlas factice* composed by Gerard Mercator (sold in auction); the copy in the former Stadt-und Universitätsbibliothek, Breslau, was destroyed in the Second World War. A full-scale facsimile had been made of this in 1891. A description of the BN copy appears in M. Destombes, 'Un nouvel exemplaire de la carte des Isles Britanniques de Gerard Mercator, Duisberg 1564', *Imago Mundi* XXVI (1972) pp.31-40.
- 5 Geographisches Institut der Universität, Göttingen. Cf. R. Shirley, op.cit. no. 255; E. Lynam, 'Woutneel's map of the British Isles, 1603'. In: *The Geographical Journal*, 82 (1933) pp.536-38.
- 6 The map by Speed will be the subject of a forthcoming article in *The Map Collector*.

## Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr K. Kratzsch for his support during my stay in the Zentralbibliothek der Deutschen Klassik, Weimar.



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# The French contribution to early

## Part One

by Brian Hooker

*In this two-part article Brian Hooker reviews early French voyages to New Zealand and identifies and examines printed charts of New Zealand or portion of the country, wholly or in part derived from French surveys.*

*Part Two will include a listing of charts, plans and views under thirteen sub-headings. Twenty-nine of the fifty-two charts of parts of New Zealand published by the British Admiralty before 1848 were based solely or in part on French sources.*

DURING THE SECOND half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth centuries, France made a major contribution to maritime surveys in New Zealand waters. A large number of manuscript works prepared during or after the voyages are preserved in French archives.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the finest printed charts of New Zealand are included in atlases accompanying published accounts of the voyages of noted French explorers in the Pacific. Many of these charts were also issued by the *Dépôt-général de la Marine*, Paris, as official single-sheet charts. At the time of their publication, French engraving reached a state of perfection which has never been surpassed; the New Zealand charts were superbly printed from copper plates prepared by highly-skilled engravers, including script specialists.

A brief summary of Pacific events previous to 1770, in relation to the New Zealand area, precedes reviews of French voyages and discussions of charts.

The first great epoch of Pacific exploration belonged to the Spanish but New Zealand's southwest location was remote from the most southerly probes of sixteenth-century Spanish expeditions. The second period was that of the Dutch, in the seventeenth century. Dutch enterprises were mainly in pursuit of trade and it was during a 1642-43 voyage sponsored by the Dutch East India Company that Abel Janszoon Tasman discovered the west coast of New Zealand. Tasman's instructions from the Company's Batavia headquarters included orders to search for southern land and to investigate a passage from the southern Indian Ocean to the South Pacific.

Almost all early voyages of exploration in the South Pacific were planned with part of the objective being the discovery of the southern continent: *Terra Australis*; this mythical land first appeared in world maps late in the fifteenth century. From time to time over 250 years from the early part of the sixteenth century, Pacific explorers believed that lands discovered were northern extensions of the southern continent. Part of the object of James Cook's first Pacific voyage, 1768-71, was to search for the southern continent. After completing observations at Tahiti, Cook sailed in the *Endeavour* southwest and opened sealed Admiralty instructions. He was directed first to search the South Pacific between 35° S and 40° S for the supposed continent; if unsuccessful in his search he was to fall in with the eastern side of New Zealand. Cook failed to find a continent but on October 7, 1769, he discovered the east coast of New Zealand. He then sailed on two further Pacific voyages and finally proved that a southern continent was non-existent.

Cook's three Pacific voyages were part of the third and last phase of Pacific discovery. During this period the French became actively involved in Pacific exploration; the first French expedition, under the command of Louis Antoine de Bougainville headed northwest in January 1768, after traversing the Strait of Magellan. Both Britain and France at this time were mainly seeking geographical and scientific knowledge and some of the French expeditions in particular, which followed Bougainville, were the most scientifically-manned and well equipped ever to have left Europe.

### Jean François Marie de Surville

The first French explorer to reach the shores of New Zealand, Jean François Marie de Surville, sighted New Zealand slightly

south of Hokianga Harbour on December 12, 1769. De Surville, in command of the ship *Saint Jean Baptiste*, had come from France via India to the Solomon Islands and was heading east across the Pacific before he arrived at New Zealand. De Surville was not only captain of the *St Jean Baptiste* but also a co-owner in company with other investors including his second-in-command Guillaume Labe. One of the objects of the voyage was to find the mysterious Davis Land sighted in the eastern Pacific in 1687 by the English buccaneer Edward Davis; this land was believed by some geographers and navigators to be part of a wealthy continent. De Surville had no original intention of visiting New Zealand but when the condition of his scurvy-stricken crew deteriorated, near New Caledonia, he changed course and steered toward the land marked as a thin line in de Vaugondy's 1756 southwest Pacific chart.<sup>2</sup>

Since he consulted de Vaugondy's chart which delineates New Zealand's west coastline too far west,<sup>3</sup> de Surville experienced some difficulty in finding land. After the coast was finally sighted he began a series of manoeuvres aimed at reaching the northern point of New Zealand. The *St Jean Baptiste* doubled northern New Zealand, from west to east, on December 17, at the same time that James Cook in the *Endeavour* was trying to round it from east to west. The *Endeavour* was out of sight of land to the north, when Cook and de Surville passed each other, neither knowing the other was there. Later the same day, de Surville entered a bay named by him 'Baie de Lauriston'. But Cook a few days previously had seen into this bay and named it Doubtless Bay. The *St Jean Baptiste* remained a fortnight in the bay before sailing east from New Zealand on January 1, 1770.

The most interesting chart resulting from de Surville's voyage is the printed plan of Doubtless Bay, first published by Alexander Dalrymple in 1781. This was later issued as an official British Admiralty chart. Neither the printed plan nor the prototype credit de Surville as author but Dalrymple's version includes a legend: 'From a French MS. December 1769. Communicated by Monsr. D'Après [de Manneville]'. Dalrymple's plan which delineates a relatively unimportant part of the New Zealand coastline is the earliest chart of a part of New Zealand issued by the British Hydrographic Office. No doubt the plan was consulted by whaling captains in the 1830s, '40s and '50s as Doubtless Bay and Mangonui Harbour became an alternative supply centre to the Bay of Islands. The updating around 1845 of the plan to include Mangonui Harbour provided useful additional information for visitors to Doubtless Bay.

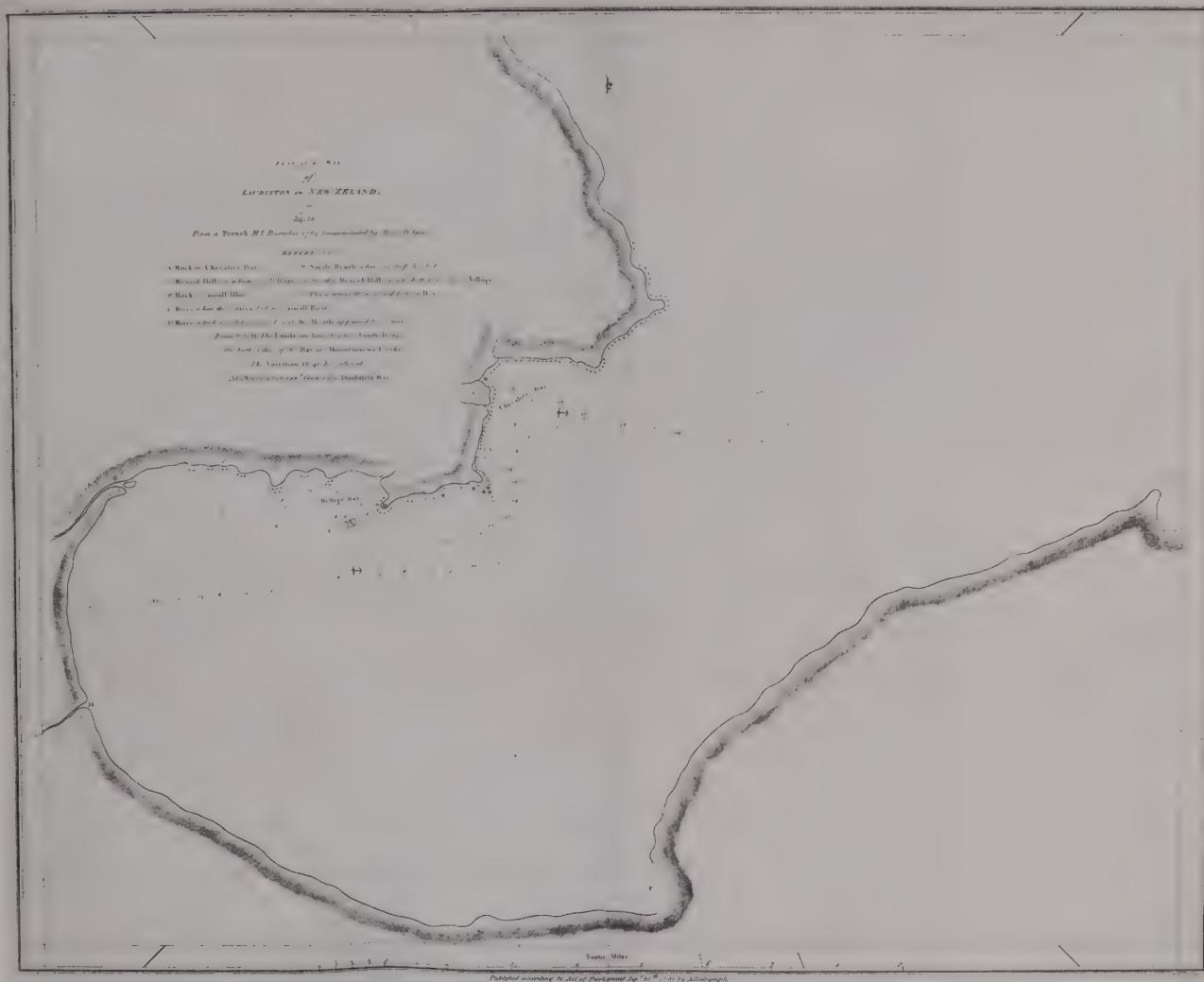
### Marc Macé Marion du Fresne

In 1769 Bougainville had brought a native of Tahiti to France and Marc Macé Marion du Fresne, a man of wealth, keen to make discoveries in the Pacific, offered to take the Tahitian home. In command of an expedition consisting of two vessels, the *Mascarin* and the *Marquis de Castries*, du Fresne left from Mauritius early in 1772. With him in the *Mascarin* was his second-in-command Julien Crozet. Chevalier Duclesmeur commanded the consort. Unfortunately, before the expedition arrived at Tasmania the Tahitian died, but du Fresne decided to continue with the plans for exploration. From Tasmania, the French ships followed approximately Tasman's 1642 course and came in sight of Mount Egmont on March 25, 1772. Accounts of Tasman's voyage were known to du Fresne but he knew nothing about either Cook's or de Surville's voyage to New Zealand. Du Fresne sailed into Kaipara Harbour on March 30; on April 3 he sighted Cape Maria van Diemen and inspected Spirits Bay and Tom Bowling Bay. The two ships rounded North Cape and anchored in the Bay of Islands on May 4. Du Fresne prepared for a lengthy stay.

A shore station was established at Waipao on Moturua Island, the island being named Marion [du Fresne] Island. On July 12,



# printed charts of New Zealand



The first French expedition to reach New Zealand was under the command of Jean de Surville in 1769. His 'Plan of the Bay of Lauriston', or Doubtless Bay, was published by Alexander Dalrymple and later by the British Admiralty. It was the first Admiralty chart of a part of New Zealand. (By courtesy of the British Library.)

du Fresne and a party of his men landed on the mainland of Manawaora Bay intending to fish. They were ambushed by Maoris and massacred; except one man who escaped to relate the story. Crozet, who was now in command, carried out violent retribution before leaving the Bay of Islands on July 14.

The only printed charts known which derive from surveys made by du Fresne in 1772, are found in [Julien Crozet] *Nouveau Voyage à la Mer du Sud, commencé sous les ordres de M. Marion Chevalier* . . . , (Paris, 1783). Four charts are reproduced in Plate 1 of this work, but only two relate to New Zealand. The upper New Zealand chart delineates parts of the west and northern coasts of the North Island. This is a plane chart with degrees of latitude from 40° S to 33°S shown along the left-hand edge of the chart; parallels of latitude are omitted. The chart derives from a manuscript work drawn on the *Mascarin* and now preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale, Paris. A ship's track depicted in the printed chart corresponds to the track of the *Mascarin* included in du Fresne's manuscript chart.<sup>4</sup> The New Zealand work reproduced in the lower part of the plate is a plan of the Bay of Islands, titled: 'Port Marion'.

**Antoine Raymond Joseph Bruni d'Entrecasteaux**

In May 1791 Antoine Raymond Joseph Bruni d'Entrecasteaux, one of the most experienced French captains in far-eastern navigation, was appointed to command an expedition to search for Jean François de Galaup La Pérouse who disappeared after leaving Botany Bay in March 1788. D'Entrecasteaux sailed from Brest in September 1791 but the voyage was long and drawn out before it reached the vicinity of New Zealand. The *Recherche* and the *Espérance*, the two frigates under d'Entrecasteaux's command, passed close to the northern coast of Aupouri Peninsula on March 11, 1793. D'Entrecasteaux's instructions included checking the longitude of Cape Maria van Diemen and comparisons with Cook's calculations, but there was no intention of landing. The expedition spent less than two days off the northern coast of Aupouri Peninsula.

When d'Entrecasteaux left the vicinity of New Zealand he headed for Tonga. On March 15, he discovered L'Esperance Rock, the southernmost feature of the Kermadec Islands, and next day, having seen Curtis Island and Macauley Island, which had been discovered in 1788 by Captain Sever and Lieutenant Watts in the *Lady Penrhyn*, discovered Raoul Island; this name was given because Raoul the navigator on the *Recherche* was the first to sight it. The island group was named Kermadec Islands after Huon de Kermadec, commander of the *Esperance*.

The hydrographer accompanying d'Entrecasteaux, Charles-François Beautemps-Beaupré, later became one of France's

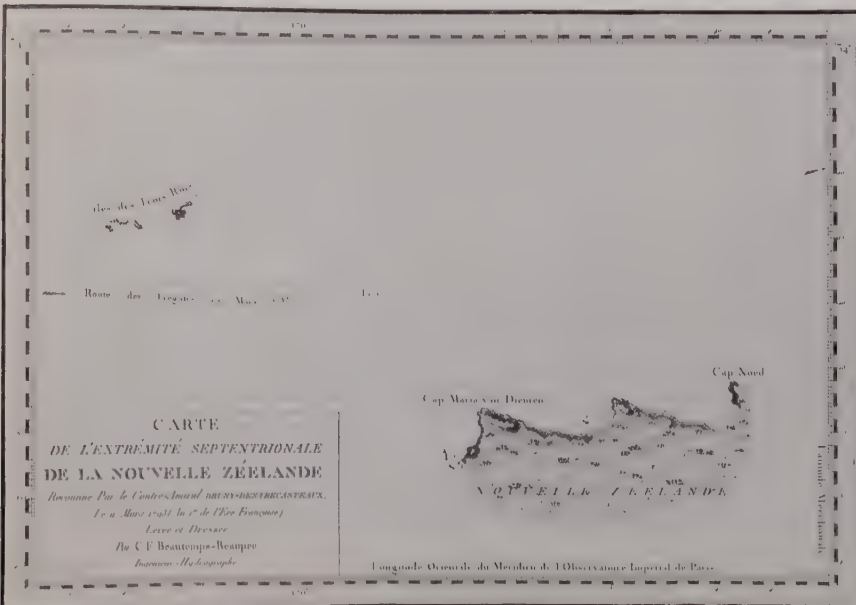


Two charts of parts of New Zealand were published in the *Atlas Voyage . . .*, dated 1807, issued to accompany the account of d'Entrecasteaux's voyage. The first chart includes part of the northern coast of Aupouri Peninsula, Three Kings Islands and the track of the *Recherche* and the *Esperance* in March 1793. In this chart the point delineated beside the name 'Cap Maria van Diemen' represents present-day Cape Reinga. The second chart included in the atlas depicts islands in the Kermadecs, coastal profiles of islands in the group and the track of the expedition's two frigates.

Louis Isidore Duperrey, in command of the French corvette *Coquille*, arrived at the Bay of Islands on April 3, 1824. The expedition, on a scientific voyage to the Pacific, remained two weeks, leaving on April 17. Accompanying Duperrey as his second-in-command was Dumont d'Urville who was later to lead two important French expeditions to the Pacific. They did not visit the southern part of New Zealand during their voyage but Jules Alphonse René Poret de Blosseville, a junior officer on the *Coquille*, compiled charts of parts of the south Island from data mostly supplied by William Laurence Edwardson who had surveyed the area in the New South Wales government sloop *Snapper*.<sup>5</sup>

De Blosseville also compiled a chart of the North Island and the northern part of the South Island. This was first issued in *Nouvelles Annales Des Voyages, De La Géographie et De L'Histoire Ou Recueil* . . . (Paris, 1826);<sup>6</sup> the same chart with minor changes was included in Duperrey's 1827 atlas. De Blosseville's chart is the earliest to show 'Taranaki Bay', a large mythical bay which appeared in many New Zealand charts between 1826 and the early 1840s.<sup>7</sup> The French navigators accepted the statement of English missionaries at the Bay of Islands that a good harbour existed, despite denials by Maori chiefs. This chart portrays a number of important features in the northern part of the North Island for the first time in a printed chart, including the following named rivers and harbours: 'Port Manoukao' (Manukau Harbour), 'Magoya R' (Tamaki River), 'Wai Tamata' (Waitemata Harbour), 'Baie Kaipara' (Kaipara Harbour), 'Wai Roa' (Wairoa River), 'Wangari' (Whangarei Harbour), 'Wanghi' (Mangawhai Harbour). The depiction of these harbours and rivers relates to exploration in the area by Samuel Marsden and recorded in *The Missionary Register* (London, 1822) and de Blosseville no doubt studied this publication.

A copy of James Herd's manuscript plan of Hokianga



Antoine d'Entrecasteaux reached New Zealand in 1793. This chart delineating part of the northern coastline of New Zealand and the Three Kings Islands was by C. F. Beautemps-Beaupré, the expedition's hydrographer, and was published in 1807. (By courtesy of the Auckland Institute and Museum.)



# PLAN DE LA RIVIÈRE SHOOKIANGA

ILLE DE LA N-NE-MUWI, NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE.

Carte par le Capitaine DUPEYRRE.

Echelle de Mètres.

Notes: 1. La Rivière Shookianga est la plus grande de l'île. 2. La Rivière de la N-NE-MUWI est la plus grande de la péninsule. 3. La Rivière de la N-NE-MUWI est la plus grande de la péninsule.

Far left: Louis Duperrey's expedition briefly visited the Bay of Islands in 1824 but did not explore further south. Jules de Blosseville, an officer accompanying Duperrey, was able to compile charts of the South Island – such as this one of the southern coast and Stewart Island – by using information mostly supplied by the surveyor Captain William Laurence Edwardson. (By courtesy of the Auckland Institute and Museum.)

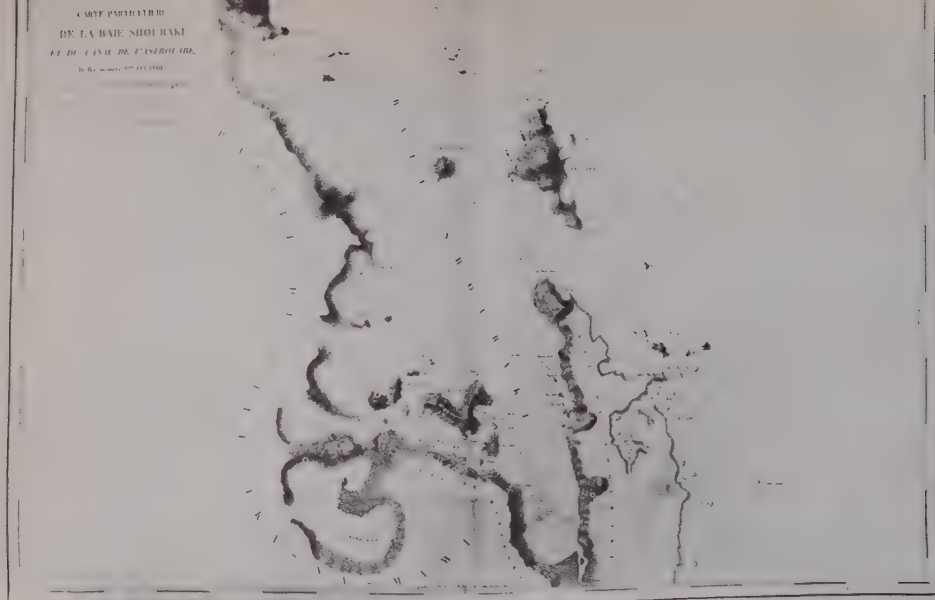
Left: James Herd's plan of Hokianga Harbour reached Duperrey at the Bay of Islands in 1824 through Thomas Kendall, the missionary. Published in Duperrey's atlas (1827) this is the earliest printed plan of the area. (By courtesy of the Auckland Institute and Museum.)

J. S. C. Dumont D'Urville, (1790-1842), the French navigator, made a major contribution to early surveys in New Zealand waters. He died in a railway accident. From an engraving of the portrait by A. Maurin.

Harbour reached Duperrey on the *Coquille* through Thomas Kendall, the missionary in 1824. Herd arrived in the ship *Providence* at Hokianga in 1822 in search of spars but had been preceded into the harbour by John Rodolphus Kent in the *Prince Regent*, in 1820. Most likely Herd's plan incorporated data provided by Kent. The Hokianga Harbour plan included in Duperrey's 1827 atlas, which credits Herd in the title, is the earliest printed chart of the area.

During the *Coquille's* stay at the Bay of Islands, three of Duperrey's officers, de Blosseville, Auguste Bérard and Théodore Julien de la Calande de Blois surveyed the bay. Two printed charts, which derive from this survey, are included in Duperrey's 1827 atlas; they include soundings which derive from du Fresne's 1772 visit. A chart of the Banks Peninsula, from surveys by Bérard, was not to be published until 1848 as chart 1164 by the *Dépôt-général de la Marine*.





The track of Dumont D'Urville's ship, *Astrolabe*, is shown on this 1827 chart of the Hauraki Gulf area by Victor Charles Lottin. Today, Auckland city spreads across the isthmus which separates the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours, and an eight lane harbour bridge spans the entrance to the Waitemata. (By courtesy of the Auckland Institute and museum.)

### Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville – 1827 visit

The most extensive early surveys in New Zealand waters were carried out by Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville who had been Duperrey's second-in-command. *Coquille*, renamed *Astrolabe* in memory of La Pérouse's flagship, sailed from Toulon in April 1826 with a long voyage in prospect. One of the objects of this voyage was to try and solve the mystery of La Pérouse's disappearance.

After calling at Port Jackson, d'Urville intended heading for the Foveaux Strait region but adverse winds prevented this. D'Urville sighted the west coast of the South Island in the vicinity of the mouth of the Grey River on January 10, 1827. Steering north and following land round Cape Farewell and Farewell Spit, d'Urville's first detailed survey was of the western shore of Tasman Bay.

On January 18 d'Urville left the *Astrolabe* anchored in Tasman Bay, climbed to the top of a hill, and suspected that a deep inlet he could see on the east side of Tasman Bay might lead to a passage through to Admiralty Bay. At enormous risk, he sailed the *Astrolabe* through the narrow passage on the third attempt, on January 28, and named the channel 'Passe de Français'. His officers insisted that the island now revealed be named D'Urville Island and the captain agreed to this as a temporary idea until the original name could be discovered.

D'Urville continued through Cook Strait, failed to detect the entrance to Port Nicholson and headed north. As he proceeded off the east coast of the North Island, d'Urville carried out a number of detailed surveys. His original intention had been to anchor in Whitianga Harbour on Coromandel Peninsula, but because of unfavourable winds and earlier delays he decided to make for Hauraki Gulf. When the wind changed he was forced to head north to anchor in Bream Bay. Finally, on February 24, the *Astrolabe*, approaching Waitemata Harbour from the north, sailed between Tiritiri Matangi Island and Whangaparaoa Peninsula and the following day passed Rangitoto Island and anchored off shore.

On February 26 d'Urville learned from a Maori chief, Rangui, of the existence of Manukau Harbour across the isthmus, on New Zealand's west coast. An exploring party was sent under the command of Victor Charles Lottin, in a whaleboat with an escort of Maoris, to verify this important piece of information. After following the course of Tamaki River upstream for five or six kilometres, they crossed a narrow neck of land and arrived at Manukau Harbour.

Early on the morning of February 27, the *Astrolabe*, with a Maori pilot, sailed down Tamaki Strait and entered the Gulf between Waiheke and Ponui to continue her voyage. In early March 1827 after leaving Hauraki Gulf, the *Astrolabe* sailed north and d'Urville and Lottin charted the east coast of Northland. After arriving at a position north of North Cape,

d'Urville slowly brought the *Astrolabe* back to the Bay of Islands before heading for northern Pacific islands on March 18.

\* \* \*

Fourteen New Zealand charts and plans are included in the *Atlas Hydrographique*, dated 1833, published to accompany the account of d'Urville's voyage. Thirteen of the charts and plans are of parts of the coast surveyed as the *Astrolabe* sailed north; the corvette's track is shown in each chart. Two, which include parts of the Hauraki Gulf area, depict the ship's track through Rangitoto Channel and Tamaki Strait near the name 'Canal de L'Astrolabe', but d'Urville was not the first to navigate this passage.<sup>8</sup>

Lottin's chart of the North Island and northern part of the South Island is compounded from a number of earlier British and French charts, including de Blosseville's chart of the same area, first published in 1826.

Two New Zealand charts are also included in Part One of the *Atlas Historique* volume.

D'Urville compounded a New Zealand chart from charts published in his 1833 atlases, and other sources, and included it in his 1834-35 work *Voyage Pittoresque*.<sup>9</sup>

### Cyrille Pierre Théodore Laplace

Cyrille Pierre Théodore Laplace, in command of the French corvette *Favorite* was heading from Sydney to Valparaíso, when he anchored in the Bay of Islands on October 2, 1831. Laplace, in the course of a trading and flag-showing voyage stayed only a few days, sailing again on October 11. Although one of the main reasons for the visit was to allow sick members of the crew a few days rest, the opportunity was taken to work on a number of scientific projects, including making a detailed survey of the Kawakawa River.

\* \* \*

One printed chart of part of New Zealand is included in the *Atlas Hydrographique*, dated 1833, published to accompany the account of Laplace's voyage. This Kawakawa River plan provided additional data for the British Hydrographic Office when the Admiralty issued a revised chart of the Bay of Islands in 1836.

### Jean Baptiste Thomas Cécille

The corvette *Héroïne* under the command of Jean Baptiste Thomas Cécille sailed from Brest on July 1, 1837. The main objects of the expedition were to show the French flag and to offer protection to French whaling vessels. Cécille was instructed to approach New Zealand by way of Hobart and Port Jackson. A very experienced navigator and senior naval officer, Cécille was accompanied by two surveying officers, Joseph Marie Fournier and Louis Alexandre Jean François Léopold de Durand-d'Ubraye.



Dumont D'Urville's 1835 chart of New Zealand was the most accurate of the time. (By courtesy of the Auckland Public Library Photograph Collection.)



The *Héroïne* arrived at the Bay of Islands on May 20, 1838, continued down to Akaroa and returned to Northland in August 1838. While at the Bay of Islands, Cécille received news of the massacre of the crew of the *Jean Bart* at the Chatham Islands. The *Héroïne* left the bay on October 6, and arrived in the vicinity of the Chatham Islands on October 17. Cécille carried out retribution and the opportunity was taken to explore and survey in the area.

After a circumnavigation lasting two years, the *Héroïne* returned to Brest on July 17, 1839.

No printed account of Cécille's voyage has been published but in 1840 the Dépôt-général de la Marine published six plans and three inset views on four sheets, after surveys carried out by Fournier and d'Ubraye.

#### Abel Aubert Du Petit-Thouars

In the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the French government had been trying, without great success, to foster a whaling industry. Whaling captains needed assistance in maintaining discipline and in solving diplomatic problems which sometimes occurred in foreign ports. Impressed by a report



submitted by Abel Aubert Du Petit-Thouars, the Minister of Marine asked him to command an expedition to the Pacific in the frigate *Vénus*.

A talented marine surveyor, Dortel de Tesson, accompanied Du Petit-Thouars when the *Vénus* sailed from Brest on December 29, 1836. It was nearly twenty-two months before they approached the Bay of Islands from the Kermadec Islands, anchoring off Kororaraka on October 13, 1838. Du Petit-Thouars narrowly missed meeting Cécille who had recently sailed for the Chatham Islands in the *Héroïne*. Requiring extensive repairs, the *Vénus* stayed at the Bay of Islands almost a month, sailing again on November 11. On November 13, the frigate sailed between Cape Maria van Diemen and Three Kings Islands heading for Sydney.

The French government published an impressive set of volumes to publicise the account of Du Petit-Thouars' voyage. Included in the *Atlas Physique et Hydrographie*, dated 1845, is Tesson's chart of the Bay of Islands with an inset view.

### Dumont d'Urville's 1840 visit

Late in 1836, Dumont d'Urville judged the time right for a further expedition and submitted a modest proposal to the French authorities. King Louis-Philippe enlarged on the original plan and suggested that new exploration should include the Antarctic. The *Astrolabe* was again selected by d'Urville and another corvette, the *Zélée*, was placed under the command of Charles Jacquinot. They sailed from Toulon on September 7, 1837. A noted hydrographer Clément Adrien Vincendon-Dumoulin sailed with d'Urville.

It was two and a half years later before the expedition arrived

at the Auckland Islands on March 7, 1840. D'Urville stayed a week to enable Vincendon-Dumoulin to carry out observations.

The two ships came within sight of the Snares on the evening of March 22. Stewart Island was observed soon after leaving the vicinity of the Snares but because of contrary winds it was March 30 before the expedition arrived at Otago Harbour, where the two corvettes anchored. The three days allocated at Otago Harbour were considered sufficient time to establish its longitude and for Joseph Antoine Duroch to carry out his survey.

By April 8, d'Urville was approaching the southern side of Banks Peninsula but he was confused by charts he consulted as they delineated Akaroa Harbour on the eastern side of the peninsula and he hesitated to enter the harbour he was approaching. Eventually the *Astrolabe* arrived at a safe anchorage in Akaroa Harbour after some difficult moments. She was later joined by the *Zélée*. While at Akaroa, Joseph Emmanuel Prosper Boyer, a junior officer travelled to Peraki where he assisted a whaling vessel and surveyed Peraki Harbour.

Leaving the vicinity of Banks Peninsula, the expedition proceeded on a northerly course, following the coast. By April 21 the two corvettes were off Cape Campbell, the northern limit of Urville's earlier set for hydrographic work. D'Urville arrived off Kororareka, Bay of Islands, on April 26, 1840, and left New Zealand for the last time on May 4, making for Torres Strait. On November 6, the same year, the two corvettes entered Toulon Harbour having been away on a circumnavigation lasting thirty-eight months.

Three New Zealand charts are included in the *Atlas Hydrographique* dated 1847, published to accompany the

This fine example of a French engraved plan of the Bay of Islands derives from a survey carried out by Dorte de Tesson during the 1838 visit of the frigate *Vénus*, under the command of Captain Dupetit-Thouars. (By courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.)







Jules Dumont D'Urville traversed and named French Pass in January 1827. This 1833 engraving of his ship, the *Astrolabe*, in French Pass was made from a sketch by Louis Auguste de Sainson, the official artist on the expedition. (By courtesy of the Auckland Institute and Museum.)

account of d'Urville's voyage, 1837 to 1840. Of particular interest is Vincendon-Dumoulin's general chart of New Zealand which contains twenty-one inset plans of harbours, many copied from British Admiralty plans.

#### New Zealand charts issued by the Dépôt-général de la Marine, Paris

The Table accompanying this article, which will be published in Part Two, lists thirty-four charts and forty-eight inset plans and views published by the Dépôt-général de la Marine, Paris. These eighty-two titles were issued on twenty-nine sheets, previous to 1850. Twenty of the twenty-nine copper plates used in printing both atlas plates and Dépôt-général de la Marine charts are extant.<sup>11</sup>

A few charts published by the Dépôt-général de la Marine were not issued in atlases; examples are chart numbers 908, 911 and 1164. Reference to the Table, under sub-headings vii and x, clarifies this point.

The final chart issued in the series under discussion, Banks Peninsula, chart number 1164, was compiled under the direction of Auguste Bérard and published in 1848. Bérard first visited New Zealand in 1824 as an officer accompanying Duperrey's expedition. Although his main duty was to assist French whaling vessels which used the port of Akaroa, Bérard also employed the officers from the corvette *Le Rhin* in assisting him to survey extensively in Banks Peninsula. Bérard was nominally in command of the French settlement at Akaroa from June 18, 1843 to April, 1846.

**N.B.** The following is a guide to some names in early French charts of New Zealand.

ILE IKA-NA-MAWI (i.e. Te Ika a Maui) .....	North Island
L'ILE D'IKANAMAUWI .....	"
L'ILE DE TAWAI-POENAMMOU (i.e. Te Wai Pounamu) .....	South Island
T'AVAI POENAMMOO .....	"
THE BAY OF LAURISTON .....	Doubtless Bay
LA RIVIERE SHOOUKIANGA .....	Hokianga Harbour
PORT MARION .....	Bay of Islands
RIVIERE NONGODO .....	Ngunguru River

HAVRE KIAHOW .....	Mahurangi Harbour
SHOURAKA GULF .....	Hauraki Gulf
HAURAKA GULF .....	Hauraki Gulf
LE BAIE SHOURAKI .....	Hauraki Gulf
CANAL DE L'ASTROLABE .....	Rangitoto Channel and Tamaki Strait
BAIE TAURANGA .....	Poverty Bay
BAIES DE TOKOLABO ET DE KOKO-RARATA (i.e. Whakaraupo and Kokourara) .....	Lyttelton Harbour and Port Levy
ROUABOUKI .....	Ruapuke Island

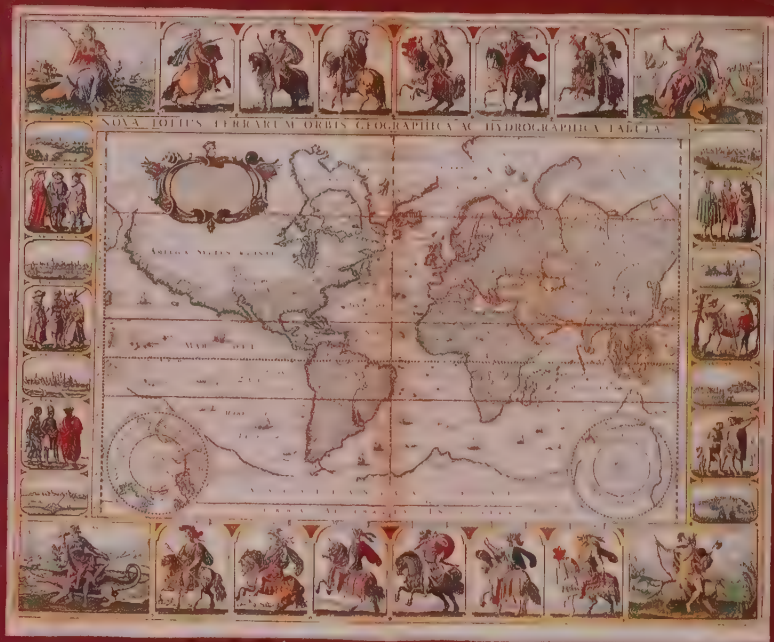
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1. French manuscript works are listed in: Isabel Olivier 'French Explorers in New Zealand 1769-1840: a list of manuscript material', *The Turnbull Library Record*, 16, 1 (May 1983): 4-19; 16, 2 (October 1983): 95-110; and Brian Hooker 'French manuscript charts additional to Olivier's lists' in *Archifacts* 1987/3, p. 33.
2. See de Vaugondy's chart 'Carte Reduite De L'Australasie . . .' in Charles de Brosse *Histoire des Navigations Aux Terres Australes* (Paris, 1756; Amsterdam, 1967) v. 1.
3. Ibid.
4. R.P. Hargreaves *French Explorers Maps of New Zealand* (London, 1966) p.7, explains that this chart depicts the track of the *Marquis de Castries*. The chart unquestionably derives from the manuscript chart drawn on the *Mascarin*; see Jeremy Spencer, 'Charts and drawings associated with the voyage of the "Mascarin" and the "Marquis de Castries"' in Isabel Olivier, transcr. and transl., *Early Eyewitness Accounts of Maori Life: 2 Extracts from Journals relating to the visit to New Zealand in May-July 1772 of the French ships "Mascarin" and "Marquis de Castries" under the command of M.-M. Marion du Fresne* (Wellington, 1985) p.380 and p.382.
5. See Robert McNab *Murihiku* (Wellington, 1909) p.306, and J. O'C. Ross *This Stern Coast* (Wellington, 1969) p.73.
6. The map was also issued with the article as a separate publication in the same year.
7. See R. P. Hargreaves ' "Taranaki Bay": a New Zealand mapmakers' myth' in *New Zealand Geographer* 20 (1964):189-193.
8. The passage was traversed in 1820 by John Rodolphus Kent in the *Prince Regent*: Kent's name 'Prince Regent Channel' did not survive.
9. The chart was also issued in German and Italian editions of the book; I have been unable to locate copies to determine whether the copper plate was revised or not.
10. See for example British Admiralty (un-numbered) general chart of New Zealand, published by Thomas Hurd, 1816; and Brian Hooker 'Official general charts of New Zealand 1772-1885' in *Journal of Navigation*, 41, 1 (1988):35-51.
11. Copper plates extant are chart numbers: 603, 604, 701, 702, 728, 729, 746-751, 753-758, 816, 1160. They are preserved in the Musée de la Marine, Paris, where a hand-operated press is kept for printing fresh impressions.



# From Aa to Zatta

*Jonathan Potter buys and sells rare,  
interesting and decorative old maps.*



*Claes Janszoon Visscher's magnificent Mercator projection "Carte a figures", Amsterdam 1652.  
Shirley, World 350.*



## *Jonathan Potter*



# Additions to the Gulf and Indies maps of Herman Moll

By Dennis Reinhartz

Dennis Reinhartz is Associate Professor of History at the University of Texas at Arlington, USA. He is co-editor of the book, *The Mapping of the American Southwest* published in 1987, which includes an article by him on 'Herman Moll, Geographer: An Early Eighteenth-Century European View of the American Southwest', and the information for this article for 'The Map Collector' emerged from this research into Moll's maps.

THE GERMAN-BORN Herman Moll (1654-1732) was one of the most important British geographers and cartographers of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. During his active and prolific career of five decades he not only drew and engraved his own maps but frequently published and sold them from various locations in London. He was associated with, and part of, the intellectual elite of the later Enlightenment (men like Robert Hooke, Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, and William Dampier were his good friends) and an 'intellectual entrepreneur' at the heart of the London map trade at its height.

From this enviable position, Britain's 'great mapmaker' and the 'foremost cartographer of his time'<sup>1</sup> helped shape the popular imagery of Africa, Asia, and the Americas held by the

rising Western European middle classes, who, imbued with national pride, found the competition of their respective countries for global empires especially appealing.<sup>2</sup>

Moll's reputation and influence as a geographer and mapmaker rested firstly on the quality of his engraving and distinctive style, and secondly on the quantity of the maps he produced. For example, John Green questioned the accuracy and critical approach of contemporary cartographers generally and Moll specifically with reference to his *Atlas Geographicus*, a unique, but soon imitated, monthly magazine which Moll published between 1708 and 1717. But of Moll's *Geography*, Green said, 'But that which goes by the name of Moll's Geography, is the most perfect Piece that has been writ yet in any language.'<sup>3</sup> Yet, as Tony Campbell has pointed out, Moll's fame also stemmed from the many personal touches he added to his maps: 'No other maps tell us as much about their authors as those of Herman Moll . . . His early work is neat and restrained. It is only when he started to publish a series of two-sheet maps (*The World Described* . . .) . . . that his personality begins to shine through; for Moll could not resist airing his theories and prejudices in long notes scattered over this maps.'<sup>4</sup>

## TEATRE de la GUERRE en AMERIQUE telle qu'elle est à présent Possédée par les ESPAGNOLS.



Western half of Pierre Mortier's magnificently coloured two-sheet Archipelague de Mexique . . . (Amsterdam: c. 1705) on which the plate fleet 'tracts' with commentary and the distance-depth statement first appeared and from which Moll probably copied them. (By courtesy of the British Library)





Undoubtedly, the most famous of these 'additions' was the beaver inset which appeared on the multiple English and Irish editions of Moll's 'A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America....' in *The World Described*... between 1715 and 1754.<sup>5</sup> Consequently, this map has come to be known as the 'Beaver Map.' But in his excellent article in *TMC*, 19, Edward H. Dahl and Conrad Heidenreich showed that the beaver inset was not original with Moll, and that he had, not uncharacteristically, most likely

copied it from a little known 1698 untitled wall map of the Americas by Nicolas de Fer.<sup>6</sup> This investigation was in large part stimulated by Dahl's article.

Another of Moll's important works is his two-sheet 'A Map of the West Indies or the Islands of America in the North Sea . . . ' which was also part of the various English and Irish editions of *The World Described* . . . , ranging from 1717 to 1741.<sup>7</sup> This map was first engraved by Moll in 1713-1715 and contained several now famous additions, among them representations of





Far left: Herman Moll's famous two-sheet '... West-Indies ...' map (London: c. 1715) from *The World Described ...*, showing the additions and inserts he popularized. (By courtesy of the British Library)



Bottom, far left: Detail of Guillaume Delisle's important 'Carte de Mexique et de la Floride ...' (Paris: c. 1703) with 'blank spaces.' (By courtesy of the British Library)

Bottom left: Delisle's 'Carte de Mexique ...' published in 1722 by Jean Covens and Corneille Mortier in Amsterdam with the additions, pointing to the c. 1705 Mortier map as their source. (By courtesy of the British Library)

Left: Ian Baret Elwe's 'De Golf van Mexico ...' published in Amsterdam in 1792 with only simplified plate fleet 'tracts' and no distance-depth statement, but nevertheless still strongly hinting back to the c. 1705 Mortier map. (By courtesy of the British Library)

for the British privateers roaming the seaways of the Americas, but also more importantly for its perusers at home in Europe.<sup>9</sup> But what were the sources of these additions?

On Moll's 1715 West Indies map there are actually five treasure fleet routes, or tracts, with explanations marked: from 'Old Spain' along the north coast of South America to Cartagena; from Cartagena on South America to 'Portobelo' on the east coast of Panama and back; from Cartagena northward to Havana, Cuba; from Vera Cruz on the east coast of Mexico northeastward to Havana; and one unified 'tract' northeastward from Havana around Florida back to Spain. There are insets of the harbours of Cartagena, Porto Bella, Havana, Vera Cruz, and St. Augustine on the map. These routes are also indicated on Moll's map of the West Indies in his *Atlas Minor ...* after 1727, and the Vera Cruz–Havana and Havana–Spain routes are on his French North America map from *The World Described ...*, beginning in about 1720.<sup>10</sup>

The Spanish fleet 'tracts' with commentary and the distance-depth statement first appeared in French on Pierre Mortier's two-sheet c. 1705 'Archipelague de Mexique ...' map which also had the five harbour insets on it.<sup>11</sup> This map simply detailed for the European reader the Gulf and Caribbean theatre of the War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War in the British Americas) of 1702–1714 which pitted Britain, the Holy Roman Empire, and Holland against France and Spain over the Bourbon succession to the Spanish throne. Although the size and regularity of the Spanish treasure fleets had lessened significantly by the outbreak of the war, attacks on them were still common by both the new national navies and pirate squadrons.<sup>12</sup>

The next time the routes with commentary and statement showed up was in 'map Latin' on Louis Renard's now rare 'West Indien ende Caribise Eylanden' of 1715.<sup>13</sup> This fine sea chart of the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies was based on Mortier's map and also published in Amsterdam, but because of its already late date, it cannot realistically be considered a source for Moll; nor can Moll be considered a source for Renard. The source for the routes and statement, and perhaps the insets, for Moll seems to have been Mortier's map of c. 1705.

In 1703 Moll's rival, Guillaume Delisle (1676–1726), published his famous and important 'Carte du Mexique et de la Floride ...'.<sup>14</sup> Maybe, because as Martin and Martin say, he was 'unafraid to leave blank spaces', or because they originated with Mortier, the routes and statement do not appear on the first edition of Delisle's map.<sup>15</sup> They are not on the 1708 French edition of the map or those issued by Delisle's son-in-law and former student, Philippe Buache, in 1745 (yet on the Buache of 1740) and J.A. Dezauche in 1785; but not so for numerous other pirated editions on which the routes and/or statement appeared in various forms of completeness.

The additions were on the 1722 edition of Delisle's map published by Jean Covens and Corneille Mortier (who also collected his maps into atlases after his death) in Amsterdam under an arrangement with him, again pointing to the c. 1705

the routes of the Spanish treasure fleets through the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and a distance–depth statement which reads, 'In this Gulf or Bay you may know what Distance you are from ye Shoar by Sounding ye Depth of water, and as many Fathom as you find, so many Leagues you are from ye Shoar.'<sup>16</sup> The methodology proposed by this statement is, of course, erroneous and probably based on misinformation from some unknown Gulf of Mexico mariners of the time. These additions helped to make Moll's map a buccaneer map, not only





Johann Baptiste Homann's famous copy (Nuremberg: c. 1725) of the 1722 Delisle map with the additions. (By courtesy of the British Library)

Pierre Mortier as their source. So too did the issuance independently by Henri Chatelain in 1719 and Pieter Schenk (in Latin) in 1722, both in Amsterdam, of their editions of Delisle's map with routes and statement intact. These were followed by Johann Baptist Homann's famous copy from Nuremberg in c. 1725 and that of Matthew Scutter and his son-in-law, Tobias Conrad Lotter, from Augsburg in 1740 (which also included four of the five original harbour insets), among others.<sup>16</sup> While in the second half of the eighteenth century the distance-depth statement disappeared, probably because of its inaccuracy, simplified forms of the fleet routes showed up regularly on maps long after the colonial wars in the Gulf and Caribbean were over. They ranged from August Boehme's 'Americae Mappa Generalis . . .', published in 1746 in Dresden, and Emmanuel Bowen's 'A New and Accurate Chart of the West Indies . . .' (1763) in London, which was clearly based on Moll, to Ian Baret Elwe's 'De Golf van Mexico, de Eilanden en het omleggende Land . . .', published in Amsterdam in 1792, which hints back to Mortier, even to those of the National Geographic Society contemporarily (1977).

In cartography, as in literature, plagiarism was not only common, but expected until the passage of the first copyright laws in Great Britain in 1734, two years after Moll's death. So, he took freely and indiscriminately from de Fer, Mortier, and numerous others to enrich and enliven his own work and to make it more saleable (for which he and his colleagues were roundly chastised by Green in 1717).<sup>17</sup> Moll's maps generally, and especially those of *The World Described* . . ., like the 1715 West Indies map, were extremely popular, and they sold very well at home and abroad. He catered to the growing affluence and awareness of the new middle class of the rising British Empire and reflected its patronage and growing national consciousness; he sought successfully to inform and entertain the viewers and users of his maps. So, in the case of the Spanish fleet routes and distance-depth statement, as with the more famous

beaver inset, while Moll was not their inaugurator, he was certainly their popularizer.

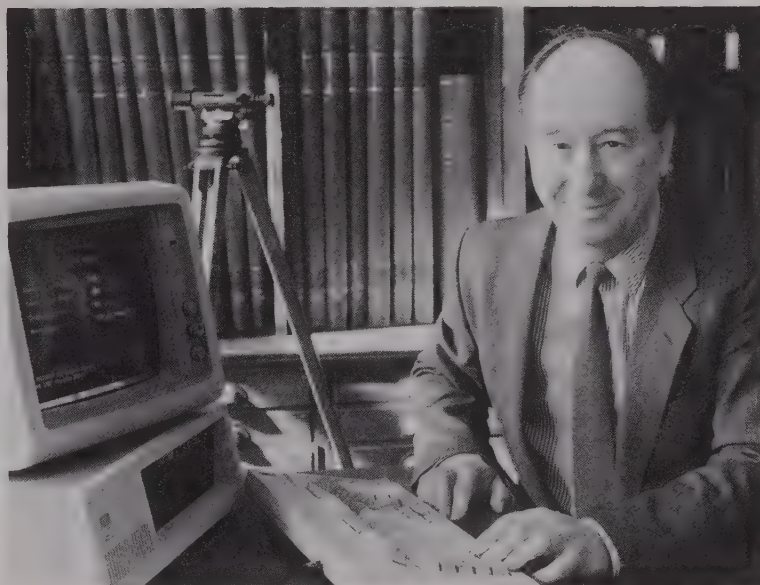
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1. Willard Hallam Bonner, *Captain William Dampier: Buccaneer-author* (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1934), p.29.
2. See: Dennis Reinhartz, Herman Moll, Geographer: An Early Eighteenth Century European View of the American Southwest, in *The Mapping of the American Southwest*, in Dennis Reinhartz and Charles C. Colley (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1987), 18-36.
3. John Green, *The Construction of Maps and Globes* (London: T. Horne et al, 1717), pp133-147 and 164.
4. Tony Campbell, *Early Maps* (New York: Abbeville Press, Inc., 1981), p.37.
5. See: Henry N. Stevens, *The World Described in Thirty Large Two-Sheet Maps by Herman Moll Geographer* (London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 1952).
6. Edward H. Dahl, The Original Beaver Map – De Fer's 1698 Wall Map of America, *The Map Collector* (December 1984): 22-26. As Dahl revealed, the scene was actually the work of de Fer's engraver, Nicolas Guérard, and based on several sources.
7. See: Stevens.
8. See: Dennis Reinhartz, Herman Moll's West Indies Map of 1715, in *English Maps of North America 1675-1715*, ed. Forbes E. Smiley (New York: New York Public Library – Mercator Society, 1987).
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12. Tony Campbell, *Early Maps* (New York: Abbeville Press Inc., 1981), pp.60-61.
13. Louis Renard, *West Indien enden Caribise Eylanden*, (Amsterdam: 1715).
14. Guillaume Delisle, *Carte du Mexique et de la Floride* . . . (Paris: 1703).
15. James C. Martin and Robert Sidney Martin, *Maps of Texas and the American Southwest, 1513-1900* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), 92-94.
16. *Ibid.*, 93-97.
17. Green, Preface and 133-147.





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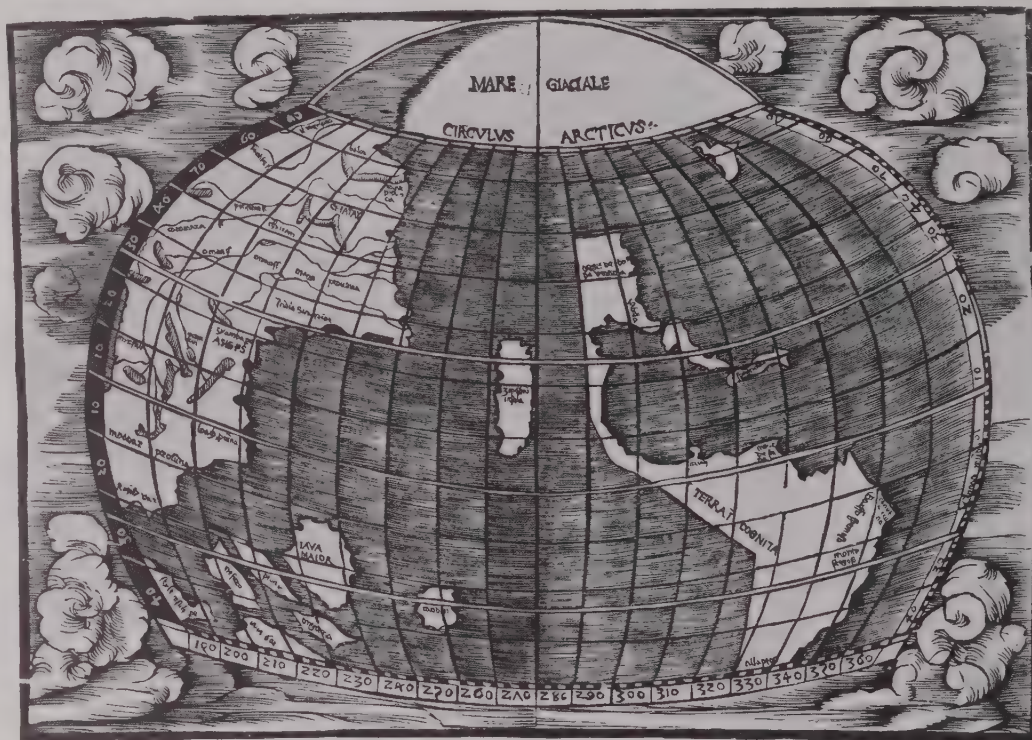
# Encountering the New World, 1493-1800

THIS WAS THE title of a huge exhibition staged at the IBM Gallery of Science and Art in New York from February 16-April 9. It was organised by the John Carter Brown Library at

Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. Susan Danforth, Curator of Maps and Prints at JCBL explained that, in putting the 160 maps and illustrations together, she wanted to

examine how the European public learned about the New World – and *what* they learned – by looking at the maps, plates and book illustrations of their day.

This hemisphere, copied from the insets on a large wall map drawn by Martin Waldseemüller in 1507, attempts to cope with perennial cartographic problems – the incorporation of new information into a standard body of accepted 'truth', and the consolidation of small-area sketches and verbal information into a broad picture of the world. While the mapmaker presents a Columbian view of the discovery (America is an off-shore Asian landmass), he shows North and South America as having a continuous coastline – an inspired guess since at that time only discontinuous sections had been discovered. This map comes from the *introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiam* (Cracow, 1512), and was on display at the John Carter Brown Library exhibition in New York.



## Atlases and travel books stolen in Belgium

A LARGE NUMBER of rare travel books and atlases were stolen from the exhibition area of the University of Liège in Belgium during the night of January 23 and 24. If anyone can provide any information on any of these books or if any dealer is offered them for sale, they are asked to telephone Commissaire Duverger, Police Judiciaire Liège on: 010 32 41 22 43 70, extensions 155 and 230.

All forty of the missing titles are stamped with the library's mark (Université de Liège, Bibliothèque) so should be easy to identify. Included in the list are an Ulm Ptolemy, 1482; Breydenbach's *Peregrinations* . . . ; Munster's *Cosmographie Universalis*; Nicolay's *Les Navigations peregrinations et voyages*; Blaeu's *Theatrum*, 1635; Livingstone's *Explorations dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique* . . . and Dumont D'Urville's *Voyage au pôle sud*. . . . The University would be happy to provide a full list of the missing titles as would the editor of TMC.

## Unique Manuscript maps in Durham

Report by Valerie G. Scott

FOUR UNIQUE MANUSCRIPT maps from the archives of Durham Cathedral were shown to about thirty people who attended the International Map Collectors' Society northern symposium held on Saturday, March 19.

The manuscripts were on display at the Dean and Chapter Library in the precincts of the Cathedral. The Senior Assistant Keeper, Department of Palaeography and Diplomatic at the University of Durham, Mr M. G. Snape, describing the history and provenance of the manuscripts, said that they had survived intact for more than 500 years. This was due to the long and continuous history of the Cathedral where they had been made for the monks of the fifteenth century and subsequently never moved. Mr Snape explained that two of the maps had obviously been drawn by the same person but all were anonymous – two show areas in the city and two areas five miles out. All could be dated to the 1430-40 period although one was only a sixteenth century copy of the original. As Mr Snape pointed out, all the maps were made for reasons, for instance boundary disputes or watercourse changes.

The pre-lunch session of the symposium was held in the Lecture Hall of Durham University. M. J. Blakemore, Lecturer in Quantitative Geography, and co-author of *Concepts in the History of Cartography. A Review and Perspective* (Cartographica 26), talked about the historical role of maps in Society. He made the point that if only we could get better access to early cartographical material more people would become interested in the subject. Professor Paul Harvey, Professor Emeritus of History, author of *Local Maps and Plans from Medieval England*, talked about the earliest estate maps. He explained that scale came on to maps for the first time in 1540 and that only forty of these early estate maps showing scale still survive. Most early estate plans were made by military engineers and showed fortifications. Interestingly, he explained that very early surveyors did not actually draw maps but made written surveys of estates (*carte parlant* or talking maps as they were called). It was only in the 1580's, when Ralph Agas argued that drawn maps were an essential part of the craft of surveying, that other surveyors saw part of their



# Rylands Library cause controversy

Report by Tessa Campbell

A SALE AT Sotheby's auction house in London on April 14 brought a disturbing controversy to a head and led to questions in Parliament and comments in the Press. The John Rylands Library, having amalgamated with Manchester University Library, was selling off its duplicates to raise funds for the John Rylands Research Institute which will encourage research, catalogue, conserve and buy works to complement the Library's collection. The sale provided more for the Library than was hoped for by bringing in over one and half million pounds. All British librarians and curators, faced with the current climate of self-help enforced by diminishing subsidies and rising costs, could understand the position in which the John Rylands University Library of Manchester found itself, but most are deeply concerned by the solution they adopted.

The duplicates that came under the hammer were ninety-eight editions of Renaissance works, mainly from the collection of Earl Spencer. Some were extremely rare and a number were finer than the copies retained by the Library. It was questioned whether such works were indeed duplicates and whether a collection should be broken up in this way. Should museums, galleries and libraries sell off anything that is surplus to requirements in order to finance new ventures or just make ends meet? It would certainly save on conservation costs. But if important items are sold, those are lost to the collection for ever and the financial benefits may be short-term. If lesser items go, then the benefits will *certainly* be short-term, if not

negligible, and who is to decide, in the face of changing tastes, what is valuable?

Donors should also be considered. Apart from legal problems that might arise, anyone considering leaving a collection to a public institution might well think twice if there is no guarantee of its future. Of course, with horror stories of overcrowded storage space, leaking roofs and an unending backlog of cataloguing, the future seems bleak now. John Rylands have chosen one – temporary – solution. It may not seem the right one, but no financial alternatives appear to be on offer.

## Protecting Your Maps

MAPS AND PRINTS can so easily become damaged if they have been incorrectly stored or framed. Only chemically inert, acid-free materials should be used for protection: the silver contained in a print/map can tarnish if it comes into contact with reducible sulphur, which is often found in cheap non acid-free mount boards. Lignin, another substance frequently found in poor quality mount boards is highly acidic and should be avoided at all costs.

However, choosing the correct type of materials is only half the answer: knowing how to use them effectively is even more essential if precious (and perhaps irreplaceable) work is to be really protected.

To help the uninitiated, Atlantis Paper Company Limited (one of the UK's main centres for Conservation Framing and Archival Materials) has now produced an illustrated comprehensive *Guide* which clearly and concisely explains the methods and materials that are suitable for map and print protection. The *Guide* gives advice on how to choose the correct type of mount board, and also explains how a print should be framed for maximum protection. Print storage boxes and portfolios are also covered in detail, so too are negative sleeves and files. Copies can be obtained by sending a cheque for £1.50 (including postage and packing) to: Atlantis Paper Company, Gulliver's Wharf, 105 Wapping Lane, London E1 9RW.

## Holy Land maps at Californian Museum

AN EXHIBITION entitled 'The Cartographer's Vision: 400 years of Holy Land Maps' opened on May 15 and will run through to September 11 at the Judah L. Magnes Museum, which is located at 2911 Russell Street, Berkeley, California.

Thirty seven maps illustrating the historical development of man's view of the Holy Land through the ages are split into four categories: Creation and Beginnings, Journeys to the Promised Land, The Holy Land, and Jerusalem. Most of the maps come from the collection of Rabbi Ungar, Proprietor/Curator of Holy Land Treasures in Burlingame which specialises in Judaica.

'Early mapmakers believed the Holy Land was in the centre of the world and Jerusalem in the centre of the Holy Land,' notes Rabbi Ungar, who is co-curator, with Magnes Museum Librarian Jane Levy, of the exhibition. He sees in these maps 'a means by which cartographers



have expressed political, ethnic, and cultural views, and through which, on this fortieth anniversary of modern Israel, Jews can come into closer cultural and artistic identity with their heritage.' The Rabbi is to give a lecture at the Museum on June 26 at 2 pm entitled 'The Cartographer's Vision: 400 years of Holy Land Maps.'

## Spectacular success of Portolan sale

Report by Tessa Campbell

THE MUCH-HERALDED sale of portolan charts at Christie's on April 13 was a spectacular success, with prices soaring to many times their estimates. It is most unusual for single charts of this quality and period to appear at auction, so when a cache of six are offered simultaneously it is particularly remarkable. This group was certainly in the collection of the Flemish nobleman, Robert of Maldeghem, in the seventeenth century and has stayed in the same family ever since. Two of the charts were Portuguese and, to the excited interest of the Portuguese press who were much in evidence at the sale, Luis Teixeira's 1578 chart of Western Europe and North Africa made £143,000, including premium (estimate £15-20,000), while the most attractive chart of the collection – João Teixeira Albernaz I's map of the Americas, Africa and Europe (1620-40) – reached £330,000 (estimate £40-60,000). It is nice to know that both charts will now be returning to Portugal.

The anonymous Genoese chart of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic islands (c. 1460-80) made the second highest price at £286,000 (estimate £40-60,000) and the Dutch chart of Western Europe and North Africa (c. 1580) reached £33,000 (estimate £7-10,000). The chart of greatest interest to the English – the North Sea and Baltic signed by the previously unknown Thomas Laton (or Layton?) and dated 1588 – made £57,200 (estimate £10-15,000). The final item, an early Dutch engraved chart of Western Europe by Adriaen Gerritsz, carried the unexpected date 1587, four years earlier than any other surviving example. It fetched £15,000 (estimate £3-5,000).

The prices of the atlases in the sale held no surprises and these will be listed in our next 'Collector's Barometer'. Two lots, however, should not be overlooked among the splash of publicity created by the charts. The rare 'Chart of His Majesties Province of North Carolina' of 1738, by James Wimble made £5,280 (estimate £500-800) and an album of watercolour and sepia specimen maps and advertisements by the Irish surveyor and draughtsman, James Williamson, compiled c. 1795, reached twice its estimate at £6,600.

## on view

job as being to produce a map. Even into the early seventeenth century John Norden was trying to convince other surveyors that maps were of value in a survey. In his summing up Professor Harvey called for more research to be done on the written surveys and the growth of surveying as a profession in this period.

Rodney Shirley, past president of IMCOS gave a vote of thanks at the end of the day. He thanked the organiser, Jim Wallwork, the new representative for the North east, who had taken over from Clifford Stephenson. Mr Stephenson explained that he had enjoyed being involved with the society but felt he should hand over to a younger person which was the reason for his retirement.

The next IMCOS event will be the London Map Fair and Symposium weekend from June 18-19. The symposium is to be held at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, followed by the annual dinner at Imperial College, London. The map fair follows on the Sunday at the Forum Hotel, Cromwell Road, which promises to be an important event with dealers and collectors from all over the world being involved.



# Maps of Africa

JONATHAN POTTER LTD and Chas. J. Sawyer held an exhibition of maps of Africa at 21 Grosvenor Street, London, from April 27-May 20. The selection varied during the weeks and ranged from the fantasies of sixteenth century cartography and the fine decorative wall-map of 1746 by De Fer to the more rational mapping of Teixeira-Thévenot's 1649 East Africa and Santini's Egypte. Further exhibitions are being planned. During the period of the Book Fair in June general maps will be on show, while in July, in celebration of the Armada, the theme will be sixteenth century Europe.

# More Maps Stolen

PAUL ORSSICH, a map dealer from Windsor in Berkshire, had 250 antique maps stolen from his stand at Alfies Antique Market in Lisson Grove, North London. They were contained in an A1 folder and included maps of European countries, both West and East including the British Isles. Some are unusual; for example, a sea chart of the British Isles by Gustave Klint and Corsica and Sardinia by Tomas Lopez.

All maps have a pencil reference number on the reverse e.g. 2659 or 2659/1. Any dealer who can offer information is asked to contact Paul Orssich on 01-723 0672 or the Paddington Green Police Station 01-725 4171 quoting Ref. E186.

# Riding to the Border



AN EXHIBITION OF early printed maps of North East England from the Humber to the Tweed was on display at Cleveland Gallery from February 27 to March 26. This was an opportunity for the Cleveland County Museum Service to display some of the maps they have been acquiring over the past six years which has built up to a substantial collection spanning 300 years of mapmaking.

The collection covers North East England with the earliest exhibit being a Dutch map of the North East coast taken from the first maritime atlas, *De Spiegel der Zeevaert* printed in Leiden in 1586. The exhibition continues with maps of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, showing the increasing accuracy of the cartographers,

John Speed's map of the West Riding which was on display at the Cleveland Gallery recently. (By courtesy of the Collection: Cleveland County Museum Service. Copyright Cleveland County Council.)

their styles of ornamentation and fine engravings of local scenes like York Minster. Until late in the nineteenth century, for instance, Middlesbrough was either totally ignored or else marked by an abbey, while Omesby and Acklam were prominent as villages and Guidborough, Stockton and Yarm were the important towns in the area.

The exhibition finishes with the first editions of Ordnance Survey maps marking the end of the era of individual mapmakers and the beginning of purely technical cartography.

## PROFILE

# Dedicated to the Library

Interview by Valerie G. Scott

IN MY EXPERIENCE, a map collection, be it in private or institutional hands, is only as good as the person who cares, nurtures and promotes it. Maps need to be viewed, used and loved. That is why a visit to the Map Room of the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh is such a worthwhile experience.

The Map Curator, Margaret Wilkes, is full of enthusiasm for the maps and atlases under her care and has passed on this enthusiasm to her staff. Margaret also has determination and a sense of humour and at no time has she needed these more than this summer when she is overseeing the transfer of some 1.4 million maps presently housed in the NLS Annexe, 137 Causewayside, Edinburgh, to the adjacent new Causewayside Building, 33 Salisbury Place (see *TMC* 42 p. 45).

However, having met Margaret one knows she will cope because of her lively, out-going personality. Her love for her job is infectious and it is no accident that people, even those who, in Margaret's own words think 'civilisation ends at Potters Bar', travel to Edinburgh every year for the Three-Day Cartographic Event



Margaret Wilkes

which Margaret believes she started in 1981. Initially, it was an evening meeting of the British Cartographic Society which was combined with the first meeting of the Charles Close Society for the study of Ordnance Survey maps (founded 1980), of which Margaret was a founder member, to which was added a BCS Map Curators' Group meeting and a social evening. It has been held every year for the past seven years, this year being special as celebrations will include the opening of the new Map Room. Margaret is 'very proud' of this new Map Room as she and her staff were closely involved in its design and

many of their innovative ideas have been translated into reality. For instance, storage racks for atlases which slide in and out at a touch, map chests with extended worktops and so on (see *TMC* 42 p. 45 for details).

Margaret is dedicated to the Map Room where she has worked for the past fifteen years. 'My staff and I are all map addicts' she told *TMC* 'and pride themselves on their service to readers'. Margaret has always supported the Map Curators' Group and the BCS meetings as she feels it is very important for a librarian to look outward. Strangely enough, she is not a Scot but a native of south Staffordshire but she has discovered since coming to Edinburgh that one of her ancestors was possibly a Scottish land surveyor, William Johnson.

She went to school on the slopes of the Malvern Hills in Worcestershire where she received a good musical education. Her family were all keen on maps and geography and imbued Margaret with a fascination for the subject which made it seem quite a natural thing to her to choose geography for higher education. She obtained her higher degree at Leicester University and then, at the age of twenty two, was appointed Map Curator in the Library of Sheffield University Geography Department. After a year she was made a Research Assistant working, among others, with G. Malcolm Lewis, who is still there and who Margaret describes as



# Armada exhibition at Greenwich



One of the Armada maps on display at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

by Robert Baldwin

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the dispatch and defeat of the Spanish Armada is being held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London from April 20 to September 4 (except May 2).

This large exhibition, filling the Museum's East Wing, will set the events of 1588 in their international context, through displays gathered from private and official sources throughout Europe. Charts and maps will feature significantly amongst the exhibits, which will also include portraiture, jewellery, weapons and a wide range of marine artifacts illustrating such techniques as navigation and gunnery.

Reconstructions will portray both the lavish courts of England and Spain, and the cramped conditions facing seamen and noblemen alike when they embarked for the campaign.

The worldwide nature of the Philip II's empire will be illustrated by the huge manuscript world chart of 1585 normally to be found in the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris. The full series of Robert Adams charts of the Armada's progress up the English Channel will be displayed together with the track chart illustrated here showing the Armada's route and losses on the homeward leg. Those shipwrecks off Scotland and Ireland will be brought to life by displays of the ordnance, jewellery and

her 'mentor'. 'I owe a great tribute to him,' Margaret said, 'for the great confidence he placed in me.' It was at Sheffield she started seeking the provenance and location of early North American maps. She loved Sheffield and hopes to retire there one day! However her job was temporary and in 1973, Margaret was looking for a more permanent job and whilst glancing through the job advertisements in *The Times* one morning she saw the post of Assistant Keeper at the National Library of Scotland advertised. She applied but was not hopeful as she felt sure they would want a fellow Scot but to her surprise she was given an interview and offered the job. This was her first visit north of Newcastle and the offer threw her into a flurry of indecision. For one thing, she was horrified by the greyness of Edinburgh so she decided to go for a walk on the Derbyshire moors where she felt like Jane Eyre! 'I walked for miles feeling confused and trying to make up my mind whether to take the job. Eventually I decided to give it a try and started on May Day 1973.'

Margaret is no stranger to moves because soon after taking over the job she was involved in the transfer of 850,000 maps and atlases into a building previously used as a biscuit factory. In this move the Map Room staff quite literally lifted every item from one building to the other.

Margaret has tried to introduce a new

outreach activity every year since. She organised practical Courses in Map Curatorship and an extra-mural evening class called 'A Look at landscape: the Scottish Mapmakers' Contribution'. Some of her students at these classes have now in turn joined her in map addition. . . .

Margaret sees herself as a creative person. Painting also happens to be her second love (she highly appreciates the art form of maps), and might one day 'give it all up' to go and live on one of the remote Scottish islands for which she has a passion. It is difficult to see how she will both retire to Sheffield and retire to a Scottish island but only Margaret can explain which of these dreams she will pursue. The Hebrides cast a spell on her and gave her a taste for solitude. In fact, whilst staying on the island of Barra with a friend Margaret had a 'mystical experience' which she claims made her realise the futility of many of the trappings of civilisation.

If you are visiting Edinburgh Margaret is easily distinguishable by her brightly-coloured jerseys which she designs herself. Perhaps when she leaves for Barra she could translate her love of maps into designer-jerseys and start a new career. I feel sure that her many friends in the map world will brave the rough seas in order to visit her. It is certainly difficult to envisage her undertaking anything without making a success of it with her usual panache and charm.

NEWS



artifacts found by divers over the last twenty years.

Opening times are: Monday to Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday 2 pm to 6 pm. Admission to the Exhibition, Main Museum and Old Royal Observatory will cost £2.20 for adults, £1.10 for children and old age pensioners; family ticket for 2 adults and up to 5 children, £6. Parties of 10 or more are offered a 10% discount. Special arrangements can be made for party visits, by ringing 01-856 1588.

## Official Publications

**Royal Armada.** The official publication to Armada year. Written by twelve of Britain's most eminent historians of the period and including a souvenir guide to the exhibition (Manorial Research Ltd). 208 pages full colour A4 catalogue with 300 colour photographs. Published 31 March 1988. Price £3. For further information please contact Robert Smith 01-582 1588.

**Armada.** The official catalogue to the Armada exhibition by Dr Mia Rodriguez-Salgado (Penguin Books). 250 black and white photographs, 150 colour photographs. Published 20 April 1988. Price £12.95. For further information please contact Sarah Hodgson 01-938 2200.

**The Spanish Armada.** The official Armada book for children by David Anderson (Macdonald Children's Books). Published 17 March 1988. Price £6.95 hardback/£4.95 paperback. For further information please contact Fiona Spencer Thomas 01-834 3207.

**N.B.:** The Hydrographer of the Navy, publisher of the world series of Admiralty Charts and Hydrographic Publications, has produced an attractive souvenir chart to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the Spanish Armada. It is printed in three colours and shows the progress of the English and Spanish fleets during the Summer of 1588. Copies are available for £2.50 from appointed Admiralty Chart Agents. In case of difficulty ring 0823 337900 extension 333.

## Title-pages on display

ONE OF THE highlights of the International Map Collectors' Society London weekend will be an exhibition of title-pages and frontispieces from atlases and allied cartographic material like books of travel and geography. These have been lent by the members and will be displayed in a room adjacent to the Map Fair at the Forum Hotel in Cromwell Road on Sunday, June 19. Some of the exhibits will be for sale.

Organiser of this event is Rodney Shirley whose two-part article on title-pages has appeared in Issues 41 and 42 (Dec. 87 and March 88) of *TMC*.



# Around and About



## New Award for Globe Research

THE INTERNATIONAL CORONELLI Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments is founding a prize worth 7000 Austrian Shillings in memory of two pioneers of research into old (pre-1945) globes, Professor Matteo Fiorini (1827-1901) of Bologna, and Dipl. Ing. Robert Haardt (1884-1962) of Vienna. The 'Fiorini-Haardt Prize' is intended to further research into globes, particularly amongst younger people.

Papers of scientific or learned work which have not so far been published and which have been completed in the past three years may be sent to the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes and Instruments who are sponsoring the award. Work must be in English or German and must be typed. A panel of judges will make the final decision. This panel will be re-elected every three years by the Committee of the Coronelli Society from among its members. Papers should be submitted before January 15, 1989.

Five reproductions of the early charts of the Great Lakes have been published by the Map Library, Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 5C2. They are the 'Survey of the River Niagara' (Owen 1828); 'Track Survey of the Lake and River St. Clair' (Bayfield 1828); Lake Huron, Sheet 111 (Bayfield 1828); 'A Survey of St. Joseph's North Channel' (Bayfield 1828) and 'A Survey of St. Mary's River' (Bayfield 1828). These charts are printed on good paper and are priced \$2 each or \$10 for the set of five plus \$2 for postage and packing.

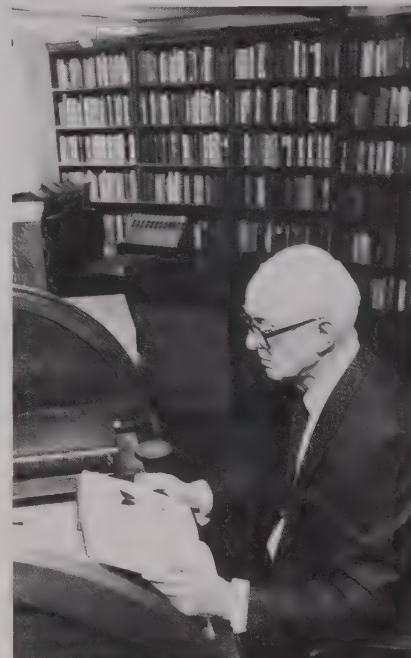
The Maine Humanities Council recently received an Exemplary Award from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a multi-faceted project entitled 'The Land of Norumbega: Maine in the Age of Exploration and Settlement'. Among the project's activities are a national conference which will coincide with an exhibit on cartography at the Portland Museum of Art. Dates for the conference are December 2-3, 1988, and information can be obtained from: The Maine Humanities Council, P.O. Box 7202, Portland, ME 04112, USA.

Karol Ann Lawson, University of Virginia, has been awarded a research fellowship at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island. Her project is 'The North American Landscape as Depicted on illuminated manuscript maps of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries'.

Dalia Varanka, who was editor of *Mapline*, the newsletter of the Herman Dunlap Smith Center at the Newberry Library of Chicago, has now left to pursue her doctoral degree at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Her place as Administrative/Editorial assistant has been taken by Maureen Flanagan, a historian.

Last year saw the bicentenary of the appearance of the first accurate map of Guernsey. To

celebrate, the Guernsey Post Office issued a stamp of what is known as the Duke of Richmond map, made by William Gardner in 1787. Gardner was ordered by the Duke, who was Master General of His Majesty's Ordnance to survey and measure the Channel Islands. He had already mapped other areas of strategic importance at the time, Plymouth (in 1784), Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight and Chatham.



Robert Vaughan, antiquarian bookseller of Stratford-upon-Avon, who was elected President of The Antiquarian Booksellers' Association in March this year.

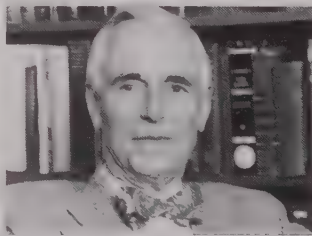
### OBITUARY

## Jonathan T. Lanman 1917-1988

JONATHAN LANMAN, co-founder of The Washington Map Society, and Editor, since its inception in 1984, of the Society's serial publication, *The Portolan*, died of respiratory failure, February 22, 1988, at his home in Bethesda Maryland. A memorial service was held, on February 29, at Georgetown Presbyterian Church, in Washington, D.C.

Dr Lanman, a native of Columbus, Ohio, received undergraduate and medical degrees from Yale University. He served his internship at Johns Hopkins University Hospital, in Baltimore, and his residency at Sydenham Hospital, in the same city. He was a U.S. Navy medical officer in the Far East during World War II.

After the war Lanman had a second residency at the University of California, in San Francisco, following which he held a Public Service fellowship in California. John and his family moved to New York City in the 1950s, and from 1960 to



1972 he was chairman of the Department of Pediatrics at the State University of New York's Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn. He was professor of pediatrics at New York University Medical Center from 1972 to 1976. In the latter year he transferred to the Washington, D.C. area, and served two years as director of the Center for Research for Mothers and Children, at the National Institutes for Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

Jonathan Lanman exhibited an early interest in cartography and acquired his first historical maps while still an undergraduate. His wartime service in the Far East stimulated an interest in early Asian cartography, which led to further map purchases. It was during the last quarter century, however, that he focused major attention on augmenting his collection of maps and globes, and immersing himself in the literature on the history of cartography. The first half of

this period was spent in New York City, the latter half in Washington, D.C.

After retiring from the National Institutes of Health in 1978, John's major interests were his cartographic collection, and study, research, and writing about old maps and globes. He read scholarly papers at several International Conferences on the History of Cartography, and at national meetings of The Society for the History of Discoveries. He was the second president of The Washington Map Society, and served for several years on the council of the Society for the History of Discoveries.

In late 1987, Chicago's Newberry Library published Lanman's *On the Origin of Portolan Charts*. During his declining months John composed a book that relates his joys and satisfactions in collecting and studying old maps and globes. Completed just days before his death, it is titled, *Glimpses of History from Old Maps*.

Jonathan Lanman is survived by his wife, Janet Edgerton Lanman, of Bethesda, a daughter, Jacquelyn Sheehan, of Barnesville, Maryland, and a son Jonathan T. Lanman, Jr., of New York City. A second son, Jeremy M. Lanman, died in 1980. The distinguished Lanman collection of early maps and globes is to go to Yale University's Map Library where it will enrich their holdings.

Walter W. Ristow





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*Contacts:*

*Overseas members:* Mrs J. Tomicic, Director Historical Museum  
of Croatia, Matosera g, YU 41 000, ZAGREB, Yugoslavia

*UK Members:* Harry Pearce, IMCoS Secretary, 29 Mount Ephraim  
Road, London SW16 1NQ. Telephone: 01-769 5041

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# The Cary Family *by David Smith*

*The second of a series about well known nineteenth century map publishers*

GEORGE CARY, of Warminster in Wiltshire, had four sons; the eldest being another George (c. 1753-1830), followed by, in order, John (c. 1754-1835), Francis (c. 1756-1836), and William (1759-1825). All four sons moved to London and there eventually established independent businesses, one of which, John's, was to dominate British map production for a generation at least and do much to dictate the nature of British maps in the first half of the nineteenth century.

John did, in fact, occasionally work with his two younger brothers. Like John, Francis Cary trained as an engraver, being apprenticed to James Taylor of St. Pancras, Middlesex, for seven years from 1772. However, unlike John, Francis seems not to have engraved maps, concentrating instead on prints. The only known collaboration between John and Francis was in the production of Richard Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1789) for which John engraved Noble's county maps and Francis engraved the other plates. Francis reputedly succeeded to the engraving business of John's master, William Palmer.<sup>1</sup>

The youngest son, William Cary, trained under the renowned instrument maker Jesse Ramsden who built the massive three-foot diameter theodolites for the surveys of William Roy and the Board of Ordnance.<sup>2</sup> By 1792 William had set himself up in business, building 'a considerable reputation as an astronomical instrument maker'.<sup>3</sup> By 1794 he had moved to 182 Strand, adding the profession of 'optician' to his activities. His premises were destroyed by fire in January 1820. Whilst they were being rebuilt, he temporarily operated from 277 Strand, but returned to No. 182 where his business continued until 1829. William Cary was an important producer of globes; those dated after 1800 are relatively common today but those of earlier date are much scarcer. William also made many other types of 'mathematical' instruments including microscopes and transit circles, one of which was sent to Moscow in 1805. From the end of the eighteenth century for a period of some twenty years John and William sporadically collaborated in the production of both terrestrial and celestial globes, styling themselves as 'J. & W. Cary' of 'No. 181 Strand', which was John's address. Although William died in 1825, his business was carried on under his name by G. & J. Cary, initially at 182 Strand until 1829 and then at No. 181 where it continued, still listed as an opticians, until c. 1853-54 when the premises were taken over by Henry Gould, '(late Wm Cary, Optician)'.

Apart from the few globes produced jointly with William, John was justly renowned for his many other terrestrial and celestial globes which he seems to have begun producing about 1791 (although he is only recorded in the directories as a 'map & globe seller' from 1820). By 1828 he offered globes ranging in diameter from 3½ inches to 21 inches, available in six different frames, including one incorporating a mariner's compass, at appropriate prices. Globe production continued to represent a prestigious element of the firm's output until at least 1844. In addition to the globes the firm also advertised 'planetariums' as well as 'optical & mathematical instruments, microscopes, magic lanterns, orreries, air pumps & electrical machines'.

John Cary learned the art of engraving under William Palmer of New Street Square, London, during a seven-year apprenticeship from 1770. Amongst other plans, Palmer engraved William Faden's celebrated plan of London and Westminster (1785). Good training combined with natural talent in John to create the foremost cartographic engraver of the age. John's delicate work was a significant improvement on most earlier map engraving, establishing new standards of quality and clarity. In particular, John campaigned against the overbearing representation of relief in which an 'unnecessary degree of blackness' tended to obscure other data on the map. His county maps for Gough's *Britannia* did much to improve hachuring techniques amongst map engravers generally. By the time he published his

'Improved Map of England & Wales' (issued in parts from 1820 and brought together as a whole in 1832), John felt 'fully confident' that he was 'able to completely obviate this objection' 'because', he claimed, 'the high grounds, with their proportionate expansion' were distinctly shown, without injuring the perspicuity of the Map' and 'that dazzling effect which prevents the eye from readily catching the object sought' was 'most carefully guarded against'. The neatness, delicacy and clarity of his engraving attracted such prominent publishers as John Fielding, John Wallis and I. Walker to commission maps and plans from John's hand.

John's style is thought to have been inspired by the great 182-sheet map of France produced from the middle of the eighteenth

Right: A pair of Cary globes c.1824. In the construction of its globes, the Cary firm paid 'every attention . . . both to Accuracy and Elegance and the Stars are calculated to the present Period'. A 'Pair of New Twelve Inch Globes', for example, in 'the Execution of which the utmost Pains have been taken' and which Cary 'humbly' presumed 'that some Improvements will be found to have followed his Exertions', were offered in 1798; 'the Celestial is laid down by Mr Gilpin of the Royal Society, and late Assistant to Dr Maskelyne; and the stars are calculated to the Year 1800: the Terrestrial exhibits the different Tracks of Capt Cook, and other Circumnavigators, which are laid down from authentic Documents'.

Below: Advertisement for globes from the *Catalogue of Maps, Globes and other works* published by G. & J. Cary, 'No. 86 St James's Street, near the Palace, London', c.1833. The firm's globes achieved 'extensive Patronage' which enabled it 'to make many very important additions and alterations', and allowed it to flatter itself 'that they exhibit every improvement to the present time'. (By courtesy of the British Library).

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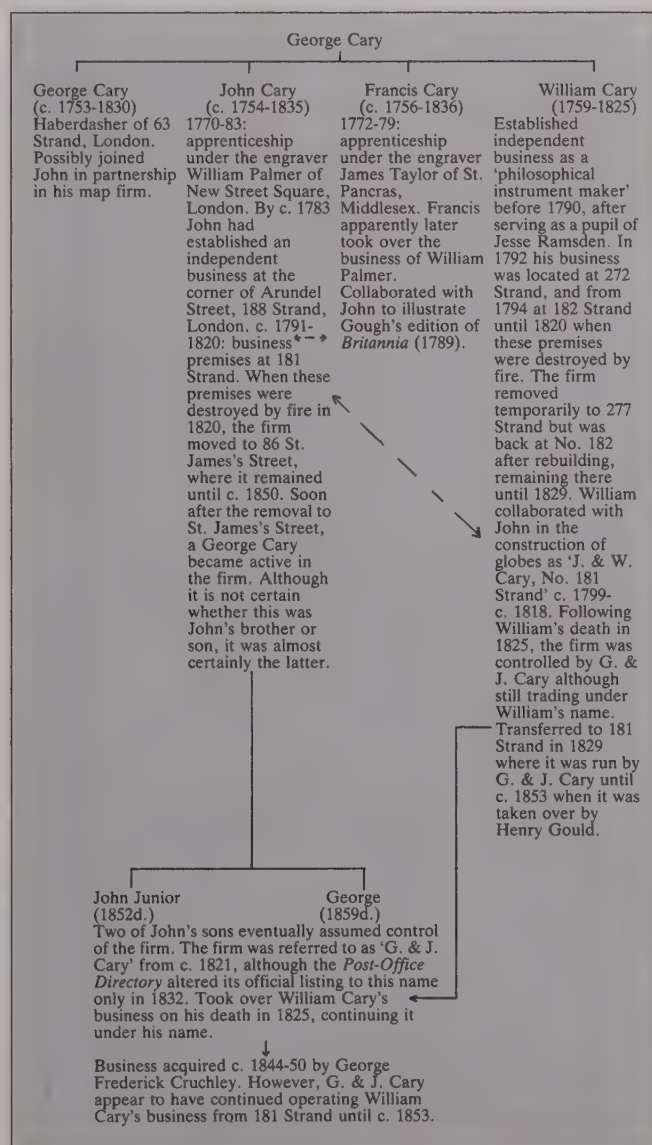
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12 Do.....	3 18 6		12 Do.....	5 15 0		12 Do.....	6 0 0	
9 Do.....	3 3 0		9 Do.....	4 12 0		12 Do, chair high	6 11 0	
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century by César François Cassini de Thury.<sup>4</sup> His maps eschewed decoration, only occasionally allowing the indulgence of an embellished compass point, as, for example, on the county maps for *Britannia* which were decorated with the cross of Lorraine. It seems that John's firm did toy with the idea of increasing the marketability of some of his older maps in later life by the addition of vignettes, for they were added to a few of his large English county maps (first issued in parts from 1801) from c. 1829 after they had been on the market for twenty years and more.<sup>5</sup> However, this uncharacteristic form of decoration was not persevered with and the extreme scarcity of such maps suggests that they were produced in very limited numbers. In the event, John's maps were both effective and beautiful through their simplicity and clarity, highlighting the crudity of most other contemporary work and establishing a plain style which was, henceforth, generally adopted.

John's maps are not only renowned for their appearance but also for their accuracy, being notably more reliable than most other contemporary material. His special interest in the rapidly growing and improving transport infrastructure makes his maps important sources for its history, especially in respect of road classification. Transport developments were frequently carefully revised throughout the numerous editions through which many of his maps and atlases passed. Although the addition of canals, for example, to existing plates was a difficult and expensive process, John's maps and plans were usually comprehensively updated for each issue as in the case of a London plan issued at least twenty times between 1787 and 1825. Similarly, urban 'improvement' was added to Cary's plans as, for instance, when extension sheets were engraved for existing plans to illustrate London's dock development. However, inevitably, Cary, like all other private-sector map publishers, found it economic to add only the most obvious new developments when reissuing a map or plan. Amongst other deficiencies resulting from minimal updating, Cary's 'New Plan of London and its Vicinity', for example, first published in 1790, was still on sale in 1836 without covering Chelsea and St John's Wood which had been developed between 1794 and 1830.

Nor was John immune to error, even in his area of particular interest for which he engraved numerous specialised, detailed, plans of road improvement and canal construction, as in the case of his misrepresentation of Sussex turnpikes.<sup>6</sup> Cary's upgrading of roads from one edition of a map to the next seems, in fact, to be unrelated to the passing of the turnpike acts, reflecting rather actual improvement and the raised status of roads. Generally though, John seems, unlike most contemporaries, to have made considerable efforts to ensure accuracy in his maps. The eminent geologist, William Smith, recognised that 'Mr Cary' in his 'new Maps' had 'evidently attended to the courses of the Strata' as discovered by him in the 'shading of the Hills'. However, the time-honoured practice of establishing place-names by local enquiry and verifying spellings with local 'experts' caused inevitable inaccuracies in place-name spellings on Cary's maps resulting from varying pronunciation and phonetic representation. Cary was well aware of this and readily admitted the fault.

Nevertheless, John was perhaps not above adopting some of the doubtful practices so common in the production of maps and guides. Much controversy arose following the publication in 1798 of Cary's *New Itinerary* which contained the measurements of 'upwards of Nine Thousand Miles' of road made for the General Post Office. When 'Paterson's Twelfth Edition of his Book of the Roads of England and Wales'<sup>8</sup> appeared in 1799, much enlarged from the eleventh edition of 1796, Cary accused it of being 'a Piracy of a Publication of his own' and sued Francis Newbery, its then proprietor. The judge, Lord Kenyon, in upholding Cary's complaint, considered Paterson's book to be 'a most impudent Plagiarism'; 'they had used a Pair of Scissors, and only inserted a little of their own here and there'.<sup>7</sup> However, different views were also voiced. Paterson's publishers insisted that it was Cary who had plagiarised Paterson,<sup>9</sup> receiving support from Lord Loughborough, the Lord Chancellor,<sup>9</sup> and James Bell, a contemporary gazetteer compiler.<sup>10</sup> The action was fought from 1799 to 1801 through the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench with the latter finally awarding Cary damages of one shilling!





The Cary firm moved to 86 St James's Street following a fire which completely destroyed its premises at 181 Strand. However, it is clear from the firm's advertisements that the move was planned before the fire. 'The flames soon caught the dwelling of Mr J. Cary, the chart-seller, and in a short time that building added to the melancholy grandeur of the spectacle . . . The flames in Mr J. Cary's premises soon advanced to the adjoining house of his brother, Mr Cary, the optician, which was also destroyed. At half-past ten the fronts of these houses were precipitated into the Strand, but happily no injury was sustained by the crowd which was collected. In the back of these buildings still greater mischief is sustained . . .' The firm occupied 86 St. James Street until c.1850, although its map-making activities may well have ceased as early as 1844, being taken over by George Frederick Cruchley at some time between 1844 and 1850. (By courtesy of the British Library.)

Cary seems to have shown little compunction in plundering material published by the Ordnance Survey for his own benefit. In fact, in April 1810 Cary actually complained to the Survey that he was 'unable to procure a Copy' of its 'Map of Devonshire' which was supplied exclusively to William Faden who was the Survey's sole agent. This inability was 'a great hurt'<sup>11</sup> to his business because it held up the preparation of his own 'Ordnance Survey of Devonshire' which he was 'now engraving by Subscription'. He readily admitted that his new map of the county was 'from the above Work . . . comprehending with a very few exceptions, all the places which are given in the Ordnance Map'. He proudly announced that the 'most minute exactness has been observed in the reduction of this work from the Survey'. Despite its misgivings, the Ordnance Survey later gave him permission to reduce its map of Cornwall in 1817. Clearly, Cary had no qualms about advertising his plagiarism of the Ordnance's material, for this was the most advanced and up-to-date available [this is important] but the question remains to what extent did he copy less reliable sources without acknowledgement?

Certainly it is well known that Cary perpetuated errors made by Bellin, copied out-dated material from Dorret, and plagiarised Ainslie. However, by plundering the Ordnance and other sources in order to satisfy the demand for types of British maps which the Survey did not produce, the Cary firm and other private-sector contemporaries managed to survive in a market increasingly dominated by the official body which by 1850 monopolised the production of Britain's basic maps.

After completing his engraving apprenticeship, John set himself up in business c. 1783 at 188 Strand, at the corner of Arundel Street, in London. This was an unusual location for a map-seller at the time. Pendred's directory of London shops and tradesmen (*Vade Mecum*; 1785) recorded that Cary was the only one of the seven firms specifically designated as map-sellers to be located to the west of Ludgate Hill, the rest being located in the traditional map-selling quarters to the east. Perhaps John had anticipated the nineteenth-century shift in map-selling as firms such as those of Edward Mogg and Charles Smith increasingly clustered around Trafalgar Square and along the Strand, and had located himself in that area as had William Faden at 5 Charing Cross. In addition to being an engraver and map- and print-seller, John was also a land surveyor, advertising 'Estates surveyed and planned with Accuracy and Dispatch', and was venturing into map-publishing in 1783/4 in collaboration with John Wallis of 16 Ludgate Street.

About 1791 John moved premises to 181 Strand, 'near Norfolk Street', which he occupied until January 1820 when they and the adjacent premises of his brother William were destroyed by fire, apparently 'attributable to the gas',<sup>12</sup> which spread from the

neighbouring boot and shoemaking premises. Following this disastrous fire, John moved to 86 St. James's Street, although it is clear from his advertisements that the removal was planned before the fire. Soon after this move, a George Cary became active in the firm. This George has sometimes been identified as John's elder brother.<sup>13</sup> However, in 1820 George was aged about 67 and John about 66 and it seems most unlikely that the two brothers would have forged a new partnership at these relatively advanced for the day ages. In any case, brother George is recorded as a haberdasher of 63 Strand and his will suggests that he had been successful in that trade. The George Cary involved in the map-making firm was almost certainly John's son (1859d.) who took over the firm from his father in partnership with his brother John Junior (1852d.), the firm styling itself as 'G. & J. Cary' [and later 'George and John Cary'] in imprints from c. 1821 and recorded under that name in the *Post-Office Directory* from 1832. John Senior probably remained a partner until his death in 1835 aged 81. A small outline 'Sketch of the Russian Campaign in 1812' (1813) and the large, important map of the 'Russian Dominions in Europe' (1814), 'Principally Drawn From the Surveys made by Order of the Russian Government' and 'Published by J. Cary', were 'By John Cary Junr'. In contrast, George's name does not appear individually as author, engraver, or publisher on any work.

'G. & J. Cary' continued to be recorded at 86 St. James's Street until 1850, although no cartographic material appears to have been published after about 1844. The firm's name and also the address itself disappeared from the directories after 1850, the premises having presumably been demolished. However, George and John Junior continued to operate William Cary's business from 181 Strand until c. 1853. Presumably on the map-making firm's collapse, its stock and plates were acquired by George Frederick Cruchley.<sup>14</sup> In due course, Cary's plates were acquired from Cruchley in 1877 by Gall & Inglis, being probably finally disposed of as scrap metal during the First World War.<sup>15</sup>

Although John obviously engraved maps during his apprenticeship and his first year as a qualified craftsman, the first dated plan bearing the signature 'J. Cary sculpt.' appears to be a canal plan published by Lowndes in 1779. Other undated plans of canals by Cary may well have been engraved earlier, particularly one based on a survey carried out in 1769. Between 1780-81 John prepared thirty-eight maps, charts and plans to illustrate *The Field of Mars* (1781),<sup>16</sup> including plans of naval and military operations, one of which, illustrating the siege and taking of Quebec, was based on the famous Thomas Jefferys' version.

John's diversification into publishing in the early 1780s engaged ever more of his attention, reducing the time available for engraving. Although maps produced by the firm continued to bear his engraving signature until at least the early 1830s, there is



no evidence to suggest that John actually engraved maps himself after about the turn of the century. The sixteen sheets of Davis's large-scale map of Oxfordshire, for example, signed by John as engraver, show trifling differences which indicate that it was the product of an orchestrated team of engravers. However, there was no general deterioration in the quality of the firm's output since John gathered around him the most skilled artisans of the day in order to maintain the high standards that he had personally established. Although the occasional map was uncharacteristically poorly engraved, such as the 'New and Accurate' plan of London (1787)<sup>17</sup> with its heavy and clumsy lettering, standards remained high and in 1810 John was still able to assure potential customers that the engraving of his new map of Devon 'will be executed in a style of excellence worthy of so valuable an original'. As his output increased and diversified, so Cary's reputation grew and he 'merited the public favour by several very useful & well-executed publications, besides a great number of detached maps'.<sup>18</sup> The reputation of Cary's work amongst his peers is witnessed by the number of map-makers, including Neele, Thomson, Dawson, Aikin, Baker, Teesdale, Butters, and Wallis, who derived their maps from his publications. Similarly, the long life which Cary's work enjoyed in the hands of other publishers indicates their respect for its quality; Cary's maps engraved for Gough's *Britannia* in 1789, for example, were used by John Stockdale for his *New British Atlas* in 1805 and 1809, and his *New and Correct English Atlas* (1787) was issued for the last time as *Cruchley's New Pocket Companion* as late as 1876.<sup>19</sup>

Amongst those attracted to work for John was Aaron Arrowsmith who had moved to London in 1770 from his native Durham. Arrowsmith worked for Cary making pedometer measurements and drawings, notably for the exquisite *Great*

*Post-Roads between London & Falmouth* (1784) which he surveyed and measured.

The cartographic output of the Cary firm was prolific, ranging from topographical maps and town plans, to thematic maps, to celestial charts, and to atlases, astronomical books, guides, and road books. The firm's output has been estimated 'at about six hundred' for 'original and individual maps and plans' and 'something like a thousand' 'if sheets separately engraved are counted'.<sup>20</sup> The very large number of editions to which many of his publications extended is testimony to their quality and popularity. And yet, despite this popularity and John's ever growing reputation, he received scant official recognition, being awarded only a gold medal from the Society of Arts in 1804 for the publication of Joseph Singer's large-scale four-sheet survey of Cardiganshire (1803). Richard Davis's fine map of Oxfordshire, not only engraved but also published by the Cary firm, also earned one of the Society's premiums for Davis.

Cary embarked on atlas production proper in 1787 with his *New and Correct English Atlas* tracing 'all Direct and Principal Cross Roads' in forty-six maps each with a page of descriptive text, available in conventional binding or as a travelling atlas printed on thin paper and bound in soft leather. This atlas was produced in such numbers that the copper plates suffered excessive wear and had to be replaced by newly-engraved plates from c. 1808. This was followed in 1790 by the *Traveller's Companion* which also enjoyed a long life until finally appearing as *Cruchley's Railroad Companion* c. 1862. This small attractive 'Delineation of the Turnpike Roads of England and Wales' was essentially a series of simple county road maps, constructed partly from information on turnpikes provided by local postmasters. It was constantly revised and issued in such quantities that new plates had to be engraved in 1806 and 1822. Later editions

'A Plan of the River St. Laurence, from Sillery to the Fall of Montmerenci, with the Operations of the Siege of Quebec, under the Command of Vice Adml. Saunders and Maj. Genl. Wolfe, 5th Sept. 1759. John engraved this map illustrating the Siege and taking of Quebec based on the famous Thomas Jefferys' version for *The Field of Mars* (1781). The map is filled with fascinating battle notes, including 'Intrenchmts. commanding ye Redoubts & Batteries within Musquet Shot,' 'Buoys that deceiv'd ye enemy,' and 'Rafts of Fire Stages.' Inset is 'A View of the Action gain'd by the English Sept. 13, 1759, near Quebec,' and a table of the 'Defences of Quebec' lists the various French batteries with their respective guns and mortars. (By courtesy of the British Library).





of the *Companion* were often bound together with the *New Itinerary*.

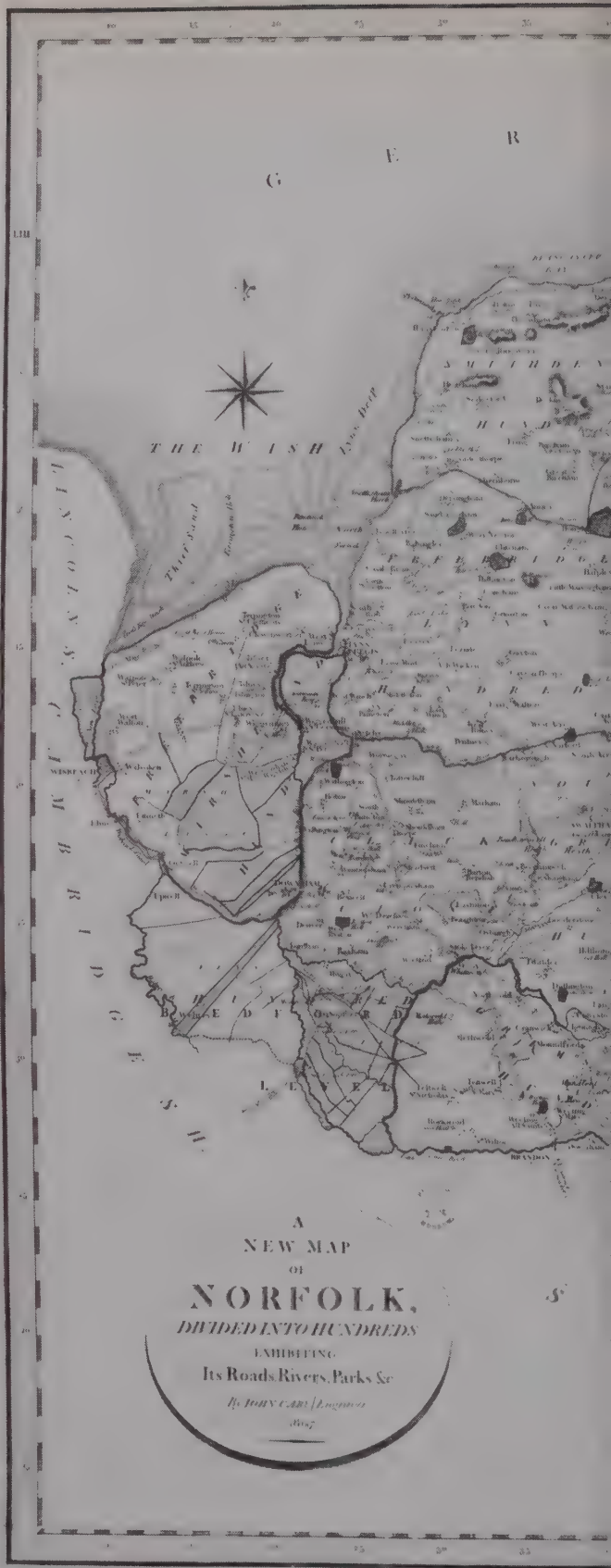
Undoubtedly, John's finest English atlas was the *New English Atlas* which was initially published from 1801 in sixteen numbers of three maps each, 'price 8s. full coloured, or 7s. outlined'. The maps were brought together as a complete atlas in 1809. They were also available separately at 3s. 6d. each 'or 5s. mounted in Case for Travelling', being still offered for sale in this form at the end of the century. Cary made full use of the many large-scale county surveys published during the previous years in the construction of this 'New Set of County Maps From Actual Surveys'. Maps of some counties were designed also to be geological maps with panels for geological colour coding positioned around the county boundary and with notes on strata and numbered references. These geologically adapted maps were issued appropriately coloured with the title 'Geological Map of . . . by W. Smith, Mineral Surveyor' between 1819-24 in the parts of the incomplete *New Geological Atlas of England and Wales*.

John's best-known atlas was the large folio *New Universal Atlas* 'containing Maps of every State and Kingdom throughout the World', which was published in 'numbers' of three maps each, in outline or full colour. The maps for this atlas, with their oval title panels, were long in preparation. Although they were advertised as early as 1791, the earliest imprint date was August 1st 1799 and the first edition of the full atlas appeared only in 1808. Maps were subsequently revised for new editions of the atlas. A reduction of this popular atlas was advertised from 1810 onwards and published in 1813, initially in parts of three maps each, being 'particularly convenient' when 'Size renders a larger Work cumbersome'.

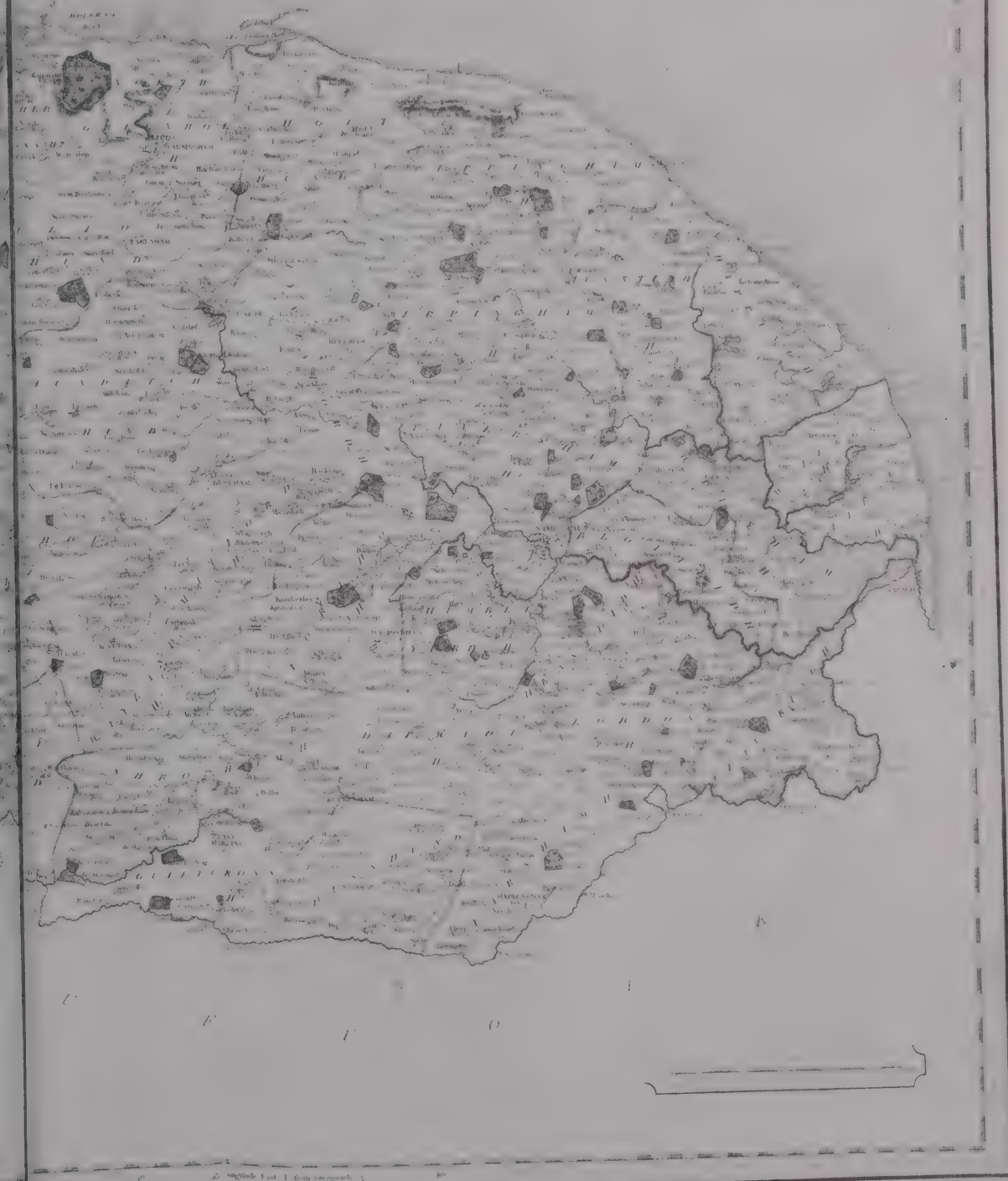
Cary's only ventures into the publication of educational works seem to have been the *New Elementary Atlas* (1813), which was 'particularly adapted for Schools', and Wollaston's *Portraiture of the Heavens, as they appear to the Naked Eye* (1811) 'constructed for the use of students in Astronomy'. Cary also produced *The Astrarium Improved; or, view of the principal fixed stars & constellations* (c. 1806). The Cary firm, in fact, prepared maps to illustrate a wide variety of works, such as Wells's *History of the Drainage of the Great Level* (1828-30), Colt Hoare's *Modern History of Wiltshire* (1822-44), and Finden's *Illustrations of the Vaudois* (1831). Incidentally, maps originally prepared for Cary's atlases frequently later appeared in histories, gazetteers, directories and similar local works published by others.

In addition to the maps prepared for its atlases, the Cary firm also produced many fine and important maps for individual sale. Cary's 'New Map of England and Wales with part of Scotland', at a scale of 5 miles to the inch, first appeared as a wall map in 1792 and bound as an atlas of eighty-one sectional sheets, thirteen of which covered southern Scotland, in 1794. This was one of the earliest maps published on the meridian of Greenwich. A reduction at a scale of 15 miles to the inch appeared in 1796. This reduced map was used in 1876 by Tinsley Brothers of the Strand as the base for one of the earliest cycling maps. Thirty numbered red cycling routes were superimposed on the black-and-white map 'especially . . . for the use of bicyclists'. This map was republished c. 1881 by the Bicycle and Tricycle Supply Association with route details added in the margins and in 1886 it reappeared as the *Bazaar, Exchange & Mart's 'Tourist's Route Map of England and Wales for all Cyclists and Roadmen'*. Other Cary maps to live on to satisfy the demands of the cycling revolution were the large county maps which were adapted by E. Harrison & Co., the 'West End Bicycle and Athletic Outfitters, Bicycle Costume Makers and Club Contractors', to become the 'Finger Post' Bicycle Road Guides, 'of a size and shape compatible for carrying in the pocket of the Cyclist'.

Cary's 'Improved Map of England & Wales', in sixty-five sheets at the larger scale of 12 miles to the inch, began to appear in parts from 1820 and was issued complete by G. & J. Cary in 1832. Characteristically, the firm paid particular attention to 'Gentlemen's Seats', which were distinguished 'in a prominent manner from the farm-houses & inferior buildings', and to the road network, 'distinguishing the Carriage Roads from the Bye Roads, which has never yet been attempted in any Map of



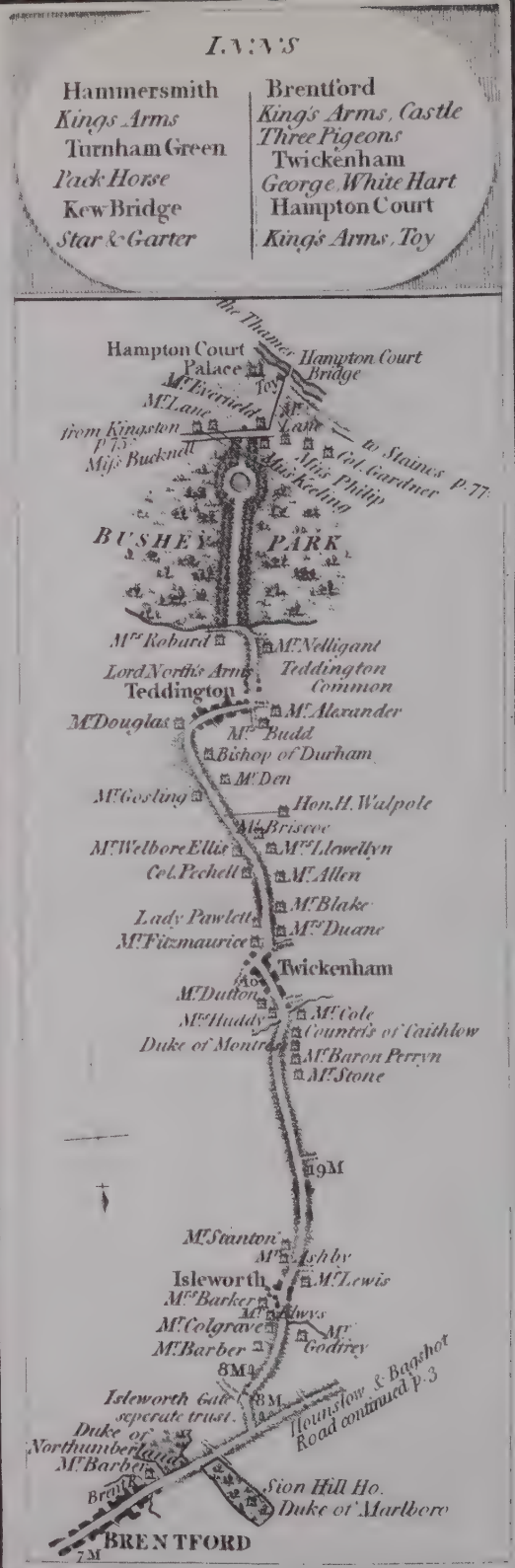
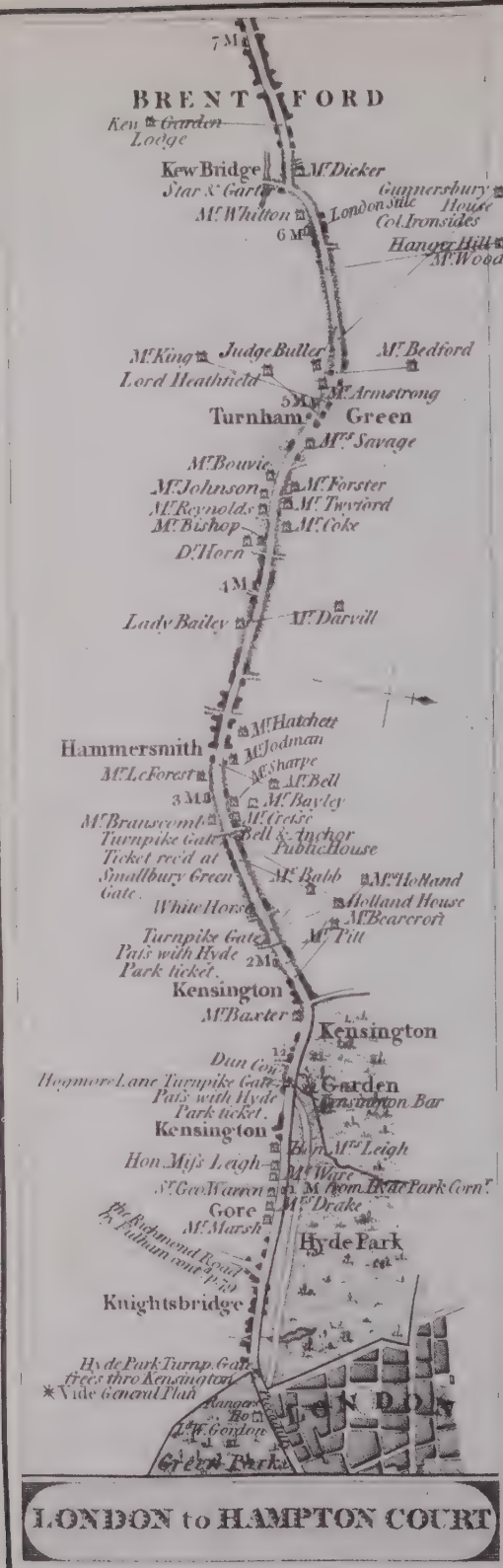
'A new map of Norfolk, divided into hundreds exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks, &c. By John Cary, Engraver, 1807.' Scale: 1 inch: 3.33 miles. 'London: Published by J. Cary Engraver & Map-seller No. 181 Strand Mar. 1st 1807. The series of large English county maps which appeared together in *Cary's New English Atlas* (1809) was beautifully engraved, detailing towns (with distances from London), villages, hundreds, parks, gentlemen's seats, heaths, roads (with distances from town to town), rivers and bridges, and, in the case of Norfolk, broads and fens. These maps, which were issued in parts from



September 1801, bear a close resemblance to those in Charles Smith's *New English Atlas* (1804), which were also issued in parts from January 1801, and in some cases seem to be directly derived from them, as in the case of Hertfordshire and Norfolk. However, this did not result in any deterioration in the quality of Cary's county maps (which were usually derived from the best large-scale surveys available) for Smith, too, compiled his maps from the same sources. Cary certainly seems to have adopted Smith's county maps as a model for his own but it is not clear whether this was an act of plagiarism or

whether there was some form of collaboration between the firms, although the latter was unlikely given the fierce competitiveness of the early nineteenth century map trade. Undoubtedly, though, a degree of cross-fertilisation of ideas of content and style took place between the firms, with Cary's works first influencing Smith's design which, in turn, then influenced Cary's subsequent county maps. Content, however, is frequently different, as in the case of their maps of Lancashire. (By courtesy of the British Library.)





Published by J. Cary, July 1<sup>st</sup> 1790.

London to Hampton Court from Cary's Survey of the High Roads from London to Hampton Court, Bagshot, Oakingham . . . (1790). 'On a Scale of one Inch to a Mile; wherein Every Gentleman's Seat, situate on, or seen from the Road, (however distant) are laid down, with the Name of the Possessor; to which is added The Number of Inns on each separate Route; also, The different Turnpike Gates, shewing The Connection which one trust has with another.' As always, Cary paid special attention to his potential customers by emphasising gentlemen's seats. Lines are drawn from points on the road to 'shew the points of sight from where the Houses are seen' with some houses being visible from three or four different viewpoints. 'As is visible from the road but beyond the limits of the scale are depicted within the frame.' The turnpikes – a subject so

often complained of from the incivility as well as imposition on the Toll-gatherers' – 'are here regulated by distinctly marking the connection of the trust which one Gate has with another, whereby the traveller is informed of those which are separate and those which are connected and in receipt of another's ticket, which it is presumed will be the means of preventing unpleasant altercation.' 'The public Inns on each route 'were another feature to be given special emphasis by Cary on his strip road maps, being 'noticed with a view to utility, as it enables a party to form a meeting with certainty, and gives them a choice of pursuing their pleasures to a greater extent than they otherwise would do.' (By courtesy of the British Library).

England'. Similarly, 'Cary's New Sheet Map of Scotland' (1809) made a special feature of 'the whole of the turnpike roads'. Apart from the award winning map of Cardiganshire, the Cary firm was involved in the production, publication and sale of other large-scale county maps including Yates's four-sheet map of Glamorgan (1799) and the reissue of Burdett's Derbyshire (1767) in 1791. Also available were a 'Single Sheet . . . of the County of Surrey from Actual Survey . . . Survey of Durham, upon Four Sheets, by Captain Armstrong . . . Ditto of Northumberland, in Nine Sheets'. Outside Britain, the firm was particularly noted for its outstanding maps of Africa and those of India based on Rennell's surveys.

The Cary firm produced maps and plans connected with improvement and development, particularly concerning roads, some of which were prepared for deposition with Parliament when approval for a proposed scheme was sought. Thus, for example, Cary mapped the proposed turnpike between Birmingham and Bromsgrove (1789), and that proposed from 'the New Port of Milford, to the New Passage of the Severn, & Gloucester' (1792) for the South Wales Association for the Improvement of Roads in order to facilitate trust rationalisation in readiness for the expected packet service between Milford and Waterford. Similarly, the firm produced maps and plans of drainage areas, rivers, canals, docks and so on, proposed or subject to development. Cary's involvement in the production of canal plans, in fact, induced him to issue an atlas of 'Select Plans of the Several Navigable Canals throughout Great Britain' which was published in parts around the turn of the century.

Cary's interest in road development was reflected in the number of what were essentially road maps and road atlases produced from early in his career. In 1790, for example, John published his *Survey of the High Roads from London* which concentrated on the road system, particularly the turnpikes, and showed few other topographical features. The notes on tolls and distances were particularly useful where turnpikes overlapped and differing rates were charged, allowing travellers to work out how to achieve the maximum distance from any turnpike ticket. Generally, Cary's road maps emphasised the location of 'public Inns' and paid undue attention to the marking of 'every Gentleman's Seat situated on, or seen from the Road' in order to tap the extensive market offered by those affluent enough to afford their own carriages and post-chaises. Cary's various road books and road atlases, along with the high quality of the road delineation on his county maps, provided other map-makers with the most reliable general sources of road information of the day which they gratefully plagiarised to create their own maps, even to the extent of using Cary's conventions as, for instance, Greenwood did.

Since the bulk of Cary's customers lived in the vicinity of London, there was also a demand for maps and atlases of the capital's environs which concentrated on road information. In 1786, for example, Cary published sectional maps of the area in his *Actual Survey of the Country Fifteen miles road London, Actual Survey of Middlesex, and Actual Survey of the Country Ten Miles round London*. Single sheet maps of London's environs at various distances from its centre were also published separately and in the *New Itinerary*. The firm was always conscious that its maps, road books and road atlases must be practical items for the traveller, designing them to fit comfortably into the pocket, as in the case of the county maps from the *New English Atlas* which were sold in elaborately-titled green marbled covers or in pocket-sized slip cases.

Just as there was a demand for maps of London's environs, so too was there a demand for plans of the capital itself which the Cary firm satisfied with a range of plans, some of which went into numerous editions. Unfortunately, by their later editions Cary's plans appeared increasingly out-dated in comparison with more up-to-date material influenced by the higher standards established by the work of the Ordnance Survey. In keeping with the firm's emphasis on transport information, room was sometimes found for hackney coach fare tables which were revised when new fares were introduced by Act of Parliament.

The Cary firm produced various types of thematic maps and plans, notably of military and naval operations and of anti-

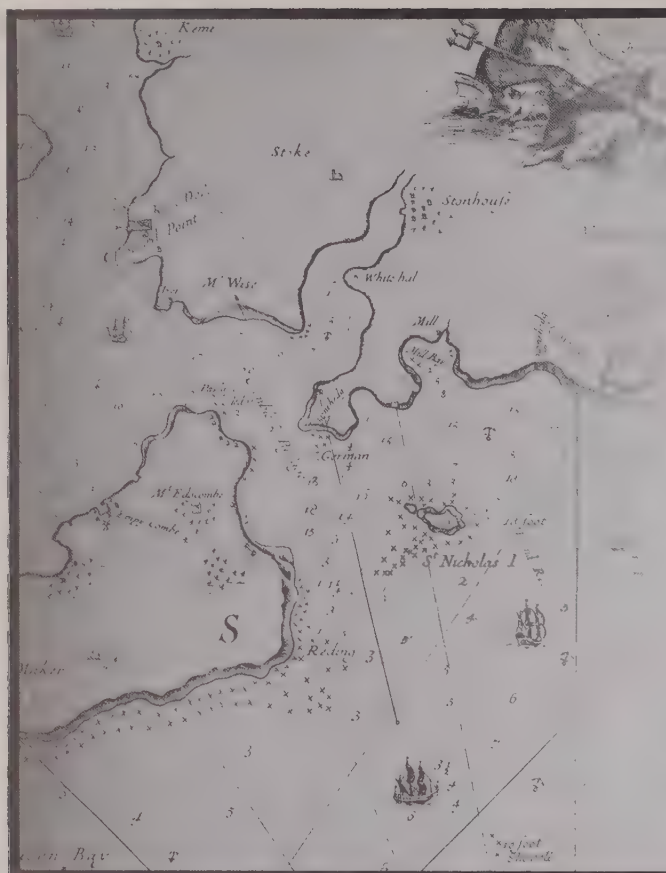
quities. However, undoubtedly Cary's most influential thematic maps were those connected with the developing science of geology and his most productive collaboration was with the 'mineral surveyor' William Smith who influenced Cary to reduce the traditional emphasis on political divisions on his maps and to increase it on drainage, so that maps would be better suited to the portrayal of geological information. Cary published Smith's great fifteen-sheet geological map of England and Wales with parts of Scotland in 1815 at a scale of 5 miles to the inch. The geological information was superimposed on a topographical base which was specially prepared by Cary because Smith regarded available topographical maps as too detailed for his purpose; Cary published a reduced version (1820) of this map at 15 miles to the inch and also other works by Smith, including geological sections, and mining plans and sections for Smith's associate Richard Thomas. Such was the quality of Cary's topographical maps that they were sometimes used as base maps by other publishers for the overprinting of thematic data.

Without doubt the Cary firm in general and John in particular were the most influential British map-makers of their generation, making an enormous impact on standards and style. Although in comparison with most antique maps, Cary's works are relatively recent and plain, they are, nevertheless, highly prized by collectors and command impressive prices in the collectors' market, particularly those of North America.

## Notes:

- 1 G. Wyatt, *Maps of Bucks* (Buckingham: Barracuda Books 1978).
- 2 See: Y. O'Donoghue, *William Roy 1726-1790. Pioneer of the Ordnance Survey* (London: British Library, 1977).
- 3 Sir H. G. Fordham, *The Work of John Cary and his Successors* (1924).
- 4 Sir H. G. Fordham, *John Cary. Engraver, Map, Chart and Print-Seller and Globe-Maker 1754 to 1835 c 1925*. Reprinted: London: Dawson 1976).
- 5 For details see D. Smith, *Antique Maps of the British Isles* (1982) No. 30.
- 6 G. D. Johnston, 'Roads from Arundel to the North', *Sussex Notes & Queries*, 17 (1968). Cary's map of Radnorshire is also found wanting by I. E. Jones in 'Unnear' - A Radnorshire example of plagiarism on eighteenth and nineteenth century maps' *Radnorshire Soc. Trans* 46 (1976). His various maps of Wales are similarly criticized, again by I. E. Jones, in *Montgomeryshire on old maps* (1987).
- 7 'Statement of the Proceedings' in *Cary's British Traveller* (1803).
- 8 *A New & Accurate Description of all the Direct & Principal Cross Roads in Great Britain . . . On a Plan far preferable to any Work of the Kind*. By Daniel Paterson, Esq., Assistant Quarter-Master-General. (First published: 1771; 12th edition 1799).
- 9 Advertisement in *A New and Accurate Description of all the Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales* (13th edition, 1803).
- 10 Introduction to *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of England and Wales . . .* by James Bell (1837).
- 11 Public Record Office WO47/142, April 11, 1810.
- 12 *Gentleman's Magazine*, January 1820.
- 13 See, for example:  
T. Chubb, *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Norfolk 1574-1916* (1928).  
I. Darlington and J. Howgego, *Printed Maps of London circa 1553-1850* (London: G. Philip and Son, 1964).  
D. Kingsley, *Printed Maps of Sussex 1575-1900* (Sussex Record Society, 1982).  
R. V. Tooley, *Collectors' Guide to Maps of the African Continent and Southern Africa* (London: Carta Press, 1969).
- 14 The date of Cruchley's acquisition of Cary's plates is given as 1844 by Darlington and Howgego *op cit*; as 1846 by P. D. A. Harvey and H. Thorpe, *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire 1576-1900* (1959) and T. Nicholson, *Wheels on the Road* (1983); and as c. 1850 by T. Chubb, *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland* (1927). D. G. Moir in *The Early Maps of Scotland to 1850* (3rd edition. Edinburgh: RSGS, 1973) and D. Kingsley, *op cit*.
- 15 See the forthcoming articles in this series on George Frederick Cruchley and Gall & Inglis in future issues of *The Map Collector*.
- 16 *The Field of Mars: being an Alphabetical Digestion of the Principal Naval & Military Engagements, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America Particularly of Great Britain & her Allies, from the Ninth Century to the Present Period*. Published by J. Macgowan of 27 Paternoster Row and W. Davis of 25 Ludgate Hill.
- 17 For a full carto-bibliography of Cary's plans of London, see I. Darlington and J. Howgego, *Printed Maps of London circa 1553-1850* (1964) and R. Hyde, *Printed Maps of Victorian London 1851-1900* (1975).
- 18 *A Biographical Dictionary of the Living Authors of Great Britain & Ireland* (1816).
- 19 For full carto-bibliographies of Cary's British atlases, see D. Smith, *op cit*.
- 20 Sir H. G. Fordham, *op cit*.
- 21 D. Jolly, *Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts and Battle Plans* (1986) and (1987).





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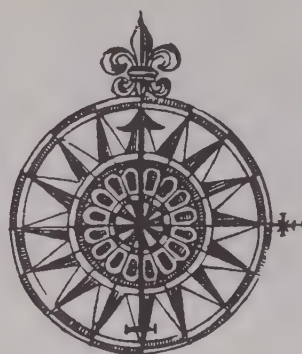
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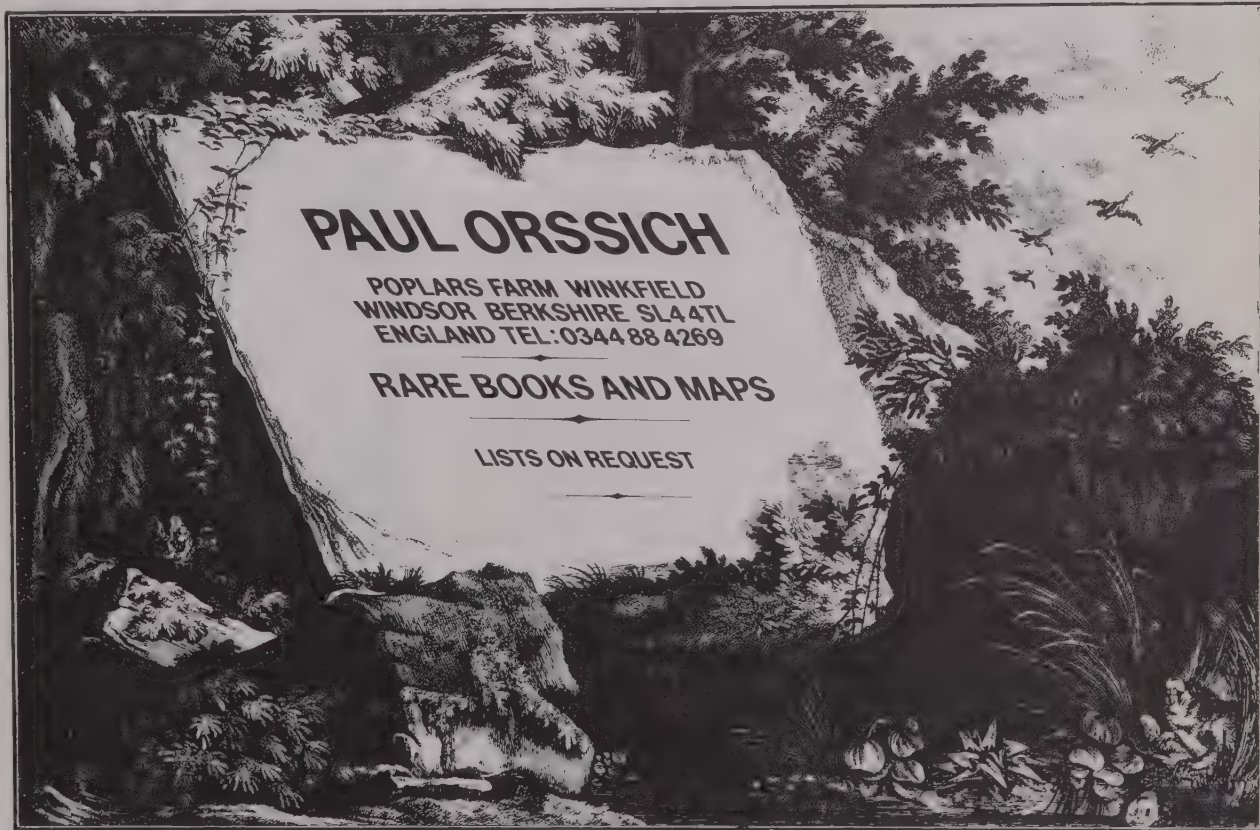
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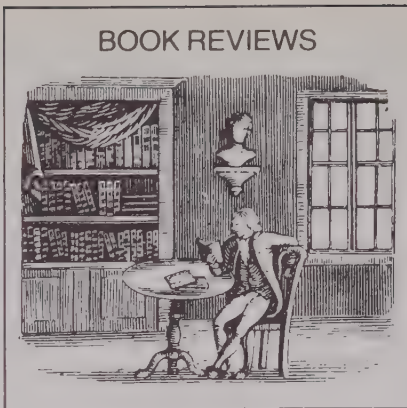


LOCAL MAPS AND PLANS FROM MEDIEVAL ENGLAND. Edited by R. A. Skelton and P. D. A. Harvey (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986). pp. xv + 376, 103 illustrations including 16 colour plates. Hardback. ISBN 0-19-822363-3. Price £235. (Available from Oxford University Press, 116 High Street, Oxford OX1 4BZ.)

In September 1967, at the Second International Conference on the History of Cartography held in London, Paul Harvey read a paper on the thirteenth-century local map of the water supply to Waltham Abbey, Wormley, Hertfordshire. He suggested reproducing and describing all similar topographical maps and plans older than the year 1500 in a single volume. Shortly afterwards he was joined by Peter Skelton as a characteristically energetic and enthusiastic collaborator. The two Editors worked together until Skelton's death in a car accident in December 1970. The blueprint they devised, assembling a team of twenty-five authors to work on the individual maps, survived but it was left to Paul Harvey to undertake the editing, to provide transcriptions of the textual endorsements on the maps, and to write the substantial essay which forms the Introduction to the Volume. A text was delivered to Oxford University Press in 1976. Perhaps in his autobiography Professor Harvey will tell us why a decade passed before publication though, as the result is so magnificent, all may be forgiven.

The volume shows an exceptional combination of wide historical vision, detailed local scholarship of a high order, and a handsome publication format which does full justice to the reproduction of each of the original maps and to the detailed scholarly apparatus which places the maps in the local historical and topographical setting. Contributors were asked to answer three questions about each map: What does it show? When was it drawn? Why was it drawn? General

## BOOK REVIEWS



questions about the place of the maps in the history of cartography were to be discussed in the Introduction. In this way, a microscope was brought to bear on English local mapping in the Middle Ages. The result contains important conclusions, extending our horizons beyond the bounds of medieval England, as well as issues for continuing debate.

One conclusion is the inescapably small size of the surviving corpus. A careful search of the literature, a census in national and local archives, the publication of interim lists, and enquiries through the scholarly network, turned up only thirty-nine topographical maps or plans. Since the volume was published a handful of other maps has come to light but it is doubtful if there will ever be a major revision of this total.

Another observation that can be made with some confidence concerns the dating of the surviving maps. A clear chronological pattern has emerged. A minority of maps are early: one dates from the twelfth century, two from the

thirteenth, three from the fourteenth, five from the late-fourteenth or early-fifteenth. All the remaining maps, however, are certainly later than 1400. This pattern may reflect real changes in mapping practice, in cartographic awareness, and possibly in the cognitive habit of thinking spatially during the Later Middle Ages. Late medieval growth in map consciousness was, however, highly selective. The map was an instrument in the hands of a narrow group in English society. Moreover, it was a group that seems to have been localised with marked concentrations around London and in the Fenslands which may suggest that new ideas were arriving from the Low Countries.

The other clear conclusion concerns the practical nature of this cartography. A few maps were illustrations for antiquarian writings but the majority were associated with the day-to-day management of landed property. For instance, some maps served as a guide to the location of concealed pipes in water supply schemes; others as *aide-memoires* in legal disputes relating to boundaries, pastures, or riparian rights; some were drawn to locate property; or were made as preliminary sketches for manorial extents in the open fields. Taken together, the maps resulting from these activities may be read as a chapter in the early application of cartography to many aspects of everyday life which would become commonplace in the course of the sixteenth century.

There remains the conundrum of why there should have been so few of these maps. Indeed, the smallness of the tally has tempted Professor Harvey to write of the 'maplessness of the Middle Ages', a generalisation open to debate. The volume under review is concerned specifically with topographical maps of 'areas known personally to their authors'. Outside Professor Harvey's terms of reference are other categories of medieval maps, such as the *mappaemundi*,

MAPPING THE NORTH AMERICAN PLAINS. ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY. Edited by Frederick C. Luecke, Frances W. Kaye and Gary E. Moulton (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, and the Center for Great Plain Studies, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1987). pp. 239 plus index and map catalogue. 101 illustrations. Price US \$39.50. (Available from University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp. Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, USA). ISBN 8061-2044-4.

In April, 1983, an interesting and successful symposium under the same title was held at the Center for Great Plains Studies in Lincoln. This volume has arisen from that symposium which examined the accomplishments of exploration and cartography in the Plains. The book contains eleven chapters of which eight constitute papers originally presented in April, 1983, and later published by the *Great Plains Quarterly*. The other three, including the catalogue of maps of the associated exhibition, were specially commissioned.

The aim of the symposium was both to identify and discuss the exploration and cartographic representation of the Plains region in North America from the early Indian maps through to mapping in the second half of this century.

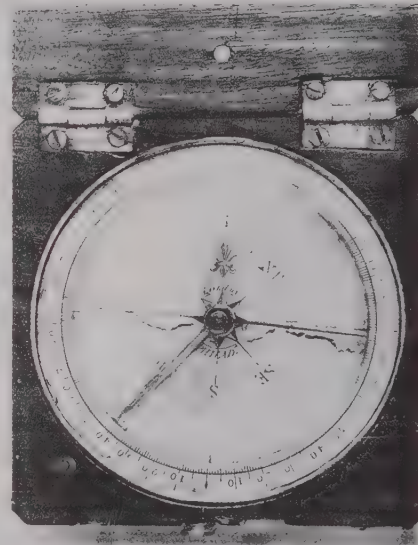
Gary Moulton's introduction places the various contributions within the general context of the mapping of the North American grasslands and is followed by Ralph Ehrenberg discussing the exploratory mapping of the 'Great Plains before 1800'. This is succeeded by a more detailed examination 'Mapping the Missouri River Through the Great Plains, 1673-1895' by W. Raymond Wood. The Canadian and American Grasslands are then discussed by John

L. Allen's chapter, 'Patterns of Promise: Mapping the Plains and Prairies 1800-1860'. 'Indian Maps' are the focus of a fascinating chapter by G. Malcolm Lewis and a specific exemplar of Indian mapping is provided in the following essay by James P. Ronda, 'A Chart in his Way: Indian cartography and the Lewis and Clark Expedition'. This famous journey is also the subject of Silvio Bedini's paper on the 'Scientific Instruments of the Lewis and Clark Expedition'. The importance of 'Practical Military Geographers and Mappers in the Trans-Missouri West 1820-1860' is the subject of John B. Garver's paper while Ronald E. Grim takes 'Mapping Kansas and Nebraska: the role of the General Land Office' as his theme. The focus then turns to Canada with Richard I. Ruggles' examination of 'Mapping the Interior Plains of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company to 1870' while James M. Richtik brings the discussion into this century with 'Mapping the quality of land for Agriculture in Western Canada'.

The useful thirty-page catalogue of the exhibition provided by Ralph Ehrenberg gives details of all the seventy-seven maps which were displayed. The exhibition was staged partly for the symposium and partly to mark the 150th anniversary of Maximilian's expedition to the Upper Missouri.

This volume is beautifully produced and well illustrated. Mostly the type of paper chosen adds to the appearance of the work but occasionally detracts from the clarity of reproduction of some of the maps illustrated.

The editors are to be congratulated on making available to a wider interested public the cartographic research by a number of scholars of international repute. The North American grasslands have long been served by texts of



An illustration from the chapter on Scientific Instruments in *Mapping the North American Plains*. It is a detailed view of the dial of William Clark's pocket directional compass made by Thomas Whitney of Philadelphia.

lasting quality and value and the region is now served by an equally good work on the cartography of the area.

John F. Davis (University of London, Birkbeck College)

the nature of which is such that some scholars talk of a 'geographical culture' in thirteenth-century England, portolan charts, and cartographic portrayals of the country as a whole which surface so tantalisingly in Matthew Paris' maps or in the Gough map. Yet even singled out in this way, there may still be scope for a different interpretation of the implications of the surviving corpus of medieval English local maps and plans.

On the one hand, it is clear that the small number of maps to hand cannot be regarded as survivors from a much larger original population insofar as the documentary archives in general contain relatively few references to the making of similar maps. Likewise, we may accept the conclusion that the widespread practice of measuring lands in medieval England did not usually result in cartographic products: indeed, 'the development of surveying ... and the drawing of local maps and plans followed courses that were quite independent of one another.'

On the other hand, is it possible that Professor Harvey's definition of 'map' is so framed to have exaggerated his view of the 'maplessness' of medieval society? In particular, he is still influenced by the notion, first set out in his book on *The History of Topographical Maps* (1980), that maps develop by stages from symbols, to pictures, and then to surveys (the last-named characterised by 'unvarying conventional symbols' and 'overall vertical representation'). English medieval local maps, assigned to stage two, are, we are told in the present book (p. 9), 'probably best regarded not as maps but rather as pictures'. What is at issue here is not whether such changes in the forms of cartographic representation took place (they did – albeit not in the inevitable sequences of the developmental model) but whether we regard these medieval forms as any less a 'map' than their more familiar modern successors. Professor Harvey's continued devotion to a developmental theory may have led him unwittingly to downgrade those medieval English maps he sees as lacking symptoms of progress. He finds, for instance, that they fall short of being 'real' maps (p. 31); that they are 'purely illustrative embellishments'; that they are not 'indisputably functional' (surely ornament also functions?); that they are 'pathetic' fragments; or that they commit the cartographic crime of being 'primitive'. Surely it would have been better to have read these characteristics less as signs of backwardness than as forms with meaning in a different cartographic genre? Not lesser maps but different maps. All maps have to be viewed on their own terms and in their historical contexts, contexts for which, indeed, Professor Harvey has meticulously assembled much of the scholarly evidence.

Were this roadblock to interpretation to be removed our view of the 'maplessness' of medieval English society might be revised. Professor Harvey's conclusion may remain valid for the type of maps he describes but we should perhaps adjust our estimate of cartography in general. Appendix 1, 'Non-Topographical Plans', provides examples of material for this rethinking. We are given descriptions of 'Diagrams for Liturgical Ceremonies', 'Diagrams for Staging Plays', and a symbolic representation of York, whose lack of realism disqualifies it from the main text. Surely these images also reflect a mapping impulse in medieval society just as much as do those outlines of parcels of land sketched out by an estate reeve prior to their detailed measurement? Professor Harvey seems to be tacitly admitting this himself, since he includes them in this volume. Thus armed with a wider definition of 'map', it is possible that other images from the history of art will be found also

to reveal the mapping impulse in the medieval mind.

Paul Harvey is to be congratulated on having set out the evidence so firmly for a major cartographic transition. His scholarship, and that of his contributors, will long stand as a model to map historians. In the Preface he reminds us that 'This is probably the last work to be published over Dr Skelton's name. I hope that I have succeeded in making it worthy of him.' The answer is surely and enthusiastically 'yes'. Peter Skelton would have been deeply appreciative both of the scholarly labour and of the boldness and originality of thought in this volume.

**J. B. Harley (University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee)**

**ATLAS OF GREAT LAKES INDIAN HISTORY.** Edited by Helen Hornbeck Tanner (Norman and London: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987). xv + 224 pp., including 33 colour maps and 80 illustrations. 300 x 230 mm. \$34.50 (paper). (Available from University of Oklahoma Press, 1005 As. Avenue Norman, Oklahoma, USA 73019.) ISBN 0-8061-1515-7 (cloth) and 0-8061-2056-8 (paper).

Covering a triangular area approximately seven times the area of England, this highly original work is far more than an atlas; less than one sixth of the pages contain maps. The latter, however, are the core of the work. The products of painstaking and scholarly team research and drawing on an enormous range of mainly primary sources, they plot aspects of Indian life and activity in the area around the Great Lakes from just before the arrival of the first Europeans in the seventeenth century to 1870. Of these maps, those showing in detail the distribution of Indian villages at specific dates are particularly valuable. Others show tribal distributions, land cessions, reservations and epidemics. The cartography (by Miklos Pinther, now Chief Cartographer with the United Nations where, among other things, he is in charge of the project to establish accurately the height of Mt. Everest) is precise, pleasing and effective.

The text is equally authoritative; not least the bibliographic essay and a 'selected' bibliography containing almost 450 items. The approximately eighty reproductions of old prints of landscapes, events and persons are visually attractive but are only loosely related to the text and add little substance to the volume.

Map collectors should note the editor's several observations concerning the limitations of early printed maps as sources of information: 'A printed map of the eighteenth century may reflect a ten-year delay in adding new places and a fifty-year delay in removing obsolete information' (p. 9); 'A crude sketch by a novice familiar with a remote area can be more valuable in mapping Indian villages than a printed map compiled far from the scene' (p. 9); and 'Maps of frontier areas conventionally showed newly established white towns and omitted long-existent Indian communities' (p. xiii). Such statements are reminders that appreciation of old maps should embrace an understanding of their information content as well as of provenance, appearance and technical characteristics.

**G. Malcolm Lewis (University of Sheffield)**

**THE EARLIEST PRINTED MAPS: 1472-1500.** By Tony Campbell. Preface by Professor George Kish. (London: The British Library, 1987). xi + 244pp. Coloured frontispiece, 11 black and white illustrations in text, 69 black and white plates. ISBN 0-7123-0133-X. Price £40.



Available from Map Collector Publications, 48 High Street, Tring, Herts. HP23 5BH.

This book, by the Map Librarian at the British Library, was commissioned by the Working Group on Early Maps of the International Geographical Union. It describes the maps listed (all but two) by Marcel Destombes in his *Catalogue des cartes gravées au XVe siècle* (Paris, 1952). The aim is to include all maps, except town plans, printed or thought to have been printed, between 1472 and 1500.

After the introduction come two subdivisions: broadsheet maps (Nos. 1-14) and atlases or maps in books (15-222). Appendices explain excluded entries and discuss punched lettering on engraved maps. Tables correlate the literature and censuses of maps incunabula; give a chronological index of maps listed, with totals by towns and countries; and an index by place of publication. There are special and general bibliographies and indices to the broadsheet maps and to personal names.

Invention of printing led to rapid dissemination of maps and atlases. The earliest extant is a T-O map in an Augsburg Isidore, and T-O maps represent three out of the first four. The exception is a map of Palestine in the *Rudimentum novitiorum* (Lübeck, 1475) with heading (p. 146): 'Cedar et tabernacula eius Aras wecha unde baldach in Job'; all after *baldach* is missing in the B.L. copy. Surely, such wording should be elucidated: its topography is outside Palestine, so it does not summarise this map. By *Aras wecha* the commentator evidently intended Aram Sivecha (= Sueta). Aram, Syria, was linked with Job's town, Uz, and Sueta, in the Jaulán region, with Job's monument (cf. Burcharthus). So he meant: Kedar, N. Arabia, and its tents (Ps. 120.5); Aram; and Sueta, whence comes Baldach/Baghdad in Job. He evidently derived the name of Job's friend Bildad the Shuhite from Baghdad and Sueta.

The map rightly described at greatest length is that of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, of which reproductions are listed; here we find no general illustration, but six detailed figures. In fig. F. is not EVXINI a correction from EVXINVS by someone who saw it should have been *Ponti Euxini pars* but forgot to change PONTVS? Fig. J must indeed be a rebus on the craftsman's name. Since this may have been Reyser, is it not a traveller (verb *reisen*, noun *Reisende*) rather than a soldier? The map's dating and its contrast between central and outer parts are discussed. Campbell concludes that, since the two apparent sections and all inscriptions, including one on completion at Eichstätt in 1491, were produced with the same punches, all originated together, presumably at Sweeney's press in Rome.

On p.118 (Mela) the present reviewer would translate the title quite differently, namely: Dedicated, as the dedicatee justly deserves, to the New Age, which instils into the man of culture the flowers needed for the worm-tracks of geography.

A few other points: p.1 Ionian for Ionic,



## Cartographical Curiosities 34

This inflatable globe was invented by a Bristol Schoolmaster, George Pocock, and patented in 1830. It is made up of paper gores in twelve sections, coloured and divided into kingdoms, and, when inflated by helium-filled balloons, grows to an amazing 12 feet (4 metres) in circumference. Yet, when rolled, it 'may be placed in a gentleman's side pocket'. The globe comes in a box inscribed 'Mulum in Parvo' and was advertised in the *Bristol Journal* in 1830 as a 'Newly invented portable globe – 31/6 plain. Improved and highly coloured – 2gns. They are recommended to gentlemen going abroad or to captains of vessels.'

George Pocock became headmaster of Prospect Place Academy, Bristol, at the age of twenty five. He had eleven children – the youngest, Martha, was the mother of W. G. Grace, the cricketer. When the foundation stone of Bristol suspension bridge was laid in 1836 Mr Pocock and his pupils let off three large green balloons



painted as globes and two even larger white ones that floated above Avon Gorge. They were 12.20 feet in circumference and trailed a ribbon 'Success of the Undertaking'. (By courtesy of the O'Shea Gallery, London)

Japhet for Jafet; p.6.125 more likely Sanudo than Vesconte (*TMC* 39, Summer 1987), and the title is *Liber secretorum fidelium crucis*; pp.6.100: if de la Cosa's map dates from 1508, may not the Pesaro map be earlier?; p.32, 1.3 'of Armsheim'; p.100 not *Terrae Incognita*; p.103 Dati was first to call T-O maps by that name; p.104 Vögare = Volgare; p.123 for 'slightly curved' read 'the arc of a circle'; p.123 Ptolemy had different sources for towns from those for rivers; pp.242-4 indexes could be expanded.

This scholarly work is an invaluable help, particularly on technical aspects of production, in the incunabula period of cartography. Aspects like MS. sources and Latinity could have been more fully treated. One may hope that contributors to *The History of Cartography*, vol. III, will be inspired by it to further researches.

**O. A. W. Dilke (University of Leeds).**

AN ATLAS AND INDEX OF THE TITHE FILES OF MID-NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND AND WALES. By R. J. P. Kain with Rodney E. J. Fry and Harriet M. E. Holt (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986). pp. xxxviii + 651. ISBN 0 521 25716 6. £55.

'While tithe surveys have been used in a great number of local studies, this is the first reconstruction deriving a national picture from their data,' says Dr Kain in the introduction to this important work. It is a sequel to Roger Kain's earlier study (with Hugh C. Prince), *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales* (Cambridge, 1985), which provides a general introduction to the subject: historical background, descriptions of the main classes of records created by the Tithe Commission, and an account of some of the geographical studies which have been based on the tithe surveys.

The present work is based on a single class of records: the tithe files – the surviving working papers of the Tithe Commissioners. These files

are now in the Public Record Office under the class reference IR 18. Although the tithe maps and apportionments have been used extensively by historians, geographers and other scholars, the tithe files have been relatively little exploited, partly because of their bulk – there are 14,829 of them – and partly because they are not available in local record offices as are the statutorily deposited copies of the maps and apportionments.

The idea of a 'tithe atlas' is not new, but until the development of computerised data processing and cartographic techniques, the production of such a work was a pipedream. The *Atlas and Index* . . . collates information about the contents of all 14,829 tithe files; provides detailed indexes to the wealth of agricultural, economic, ecclesiastical and social topics discussed in the files; and, by means of 582 separate, computer-generated maps, depicts the locations of individual tithe districts and the distribution and relative importance of different crops in thirty-one counties. The maps are intended both to serve as a means of reference and to provide an overall picture of the agrarian landscape of England and Wales in about 1836. County by county, the distribution of those tithe districts for which the files yield quantifiable data is mapped: many files, particularly those relating to parishes or townships in which tithes had been commuted before 1836, contain no, or insufficient, data to provide representative information. Although it is appreciated that in some counties the available data did not justify the construction of maps of land use and crops on a district-by-district basis, it would nevertheless have been useful to have maps of such counties indicating the relative location of the tithe districts. This is particularly true of counties such as the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire in which there are a number of duplicated place names in different parts of the county. A number of letters to the Public Record Office have specifically commented on this omission.

The distribution of individual crops, yields per acre, the proportion of land represented by woodland, common or fallow, and the main physical features of each county are separately

mapped, so that it is possible both to compare different land uses within a single county and to compare the importance of the same crop in different counties. The maps are notable for their clarity, and their juxtaposition facilitates comparison. They well illustrate 'the superiority of maps over mere verbal forms of description' (Report of the Royal Commission on the Registration of Deeds, House of Commons Sessional Papers, 1850, XXXIII).

For this reviewer, the most practically useful section of the work is certainly the subject index. It is now possible to establish, for example, whether any Suffolk tithe files contain information about country houses and ornamental gardens (no fewer than eighteen do), or which sixty-six files should be examined for references to hop-growing in Kent. Subjects indexed range from the history of tithes and local tithing practices to topics as diverse as soils, crops, communications, markets, field patterns, common rights, land drainage, animal diseases, agricultural methods, hedgerows and buildings.

Also useful is the detailed information about individual assistant tithe commissioners and local tithe agents. One can only be impressed by the sheer industry of many of these men: I look forward to comparing this with information about the tithe surveyors when Dr Kain's study of the tithe maps reaches publication. On the subject of maps, I should like to have seen 'maps' as an entry in the index: a number of the tithe files contain information about such matters as the existence of earlier maps, their suitability or otherwise for tithe purposes, the surveyors employed, and the cost of making and engrossing the tithe maps.

The *Atlas and Index* . . . is a major contribution to our understanding of mid-nineteenth-century rural (and not so rural) England and Wales. Moreover, it draws attention to the potential for numerous future studies. With *The Tithe Surveys of England and Wales, An Atlas and Index of the Tithe Files of Mid-Nineteenth-Century England and Wales* and his forthcoming study of the tithe maps and apportionments, Dr Kain will have produced a trilogy of inestimable value to all future users of the Tithe Commissioners' records.

**Geraldine Beech, Public Record Office**

## Publications Received

ESPACE FRANÇAIS. VISION ET AMÉNAGEMENT, XIV<sup>e</sup>-XIX<sup>e</sup> SIÈCLE. Exposition organisée par la Direction des Archives de France Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication. September 1987 – January 1988 (available from la Documentation française, 124 rue Henri-Barbusse, 93308 Aubervilliers Cedex). 192pp., many illustrations with a large number in colour. ISBN 2-86 000-135-2. Price 120 F.

The great riches of cartographic material held in French collections is made fully apparent in this catalogue. The exhibits are mainly from the Archives Nationales, though over a dozen major French archives have contributed.

Designed to show the divisions of France through the centuries into its ecclesiastical, governmental, rural and urban parts, the notes and illustrations take us from fifteenth century monasteries to modern route maps, but the main emphasis lies in the eighteenth century. The catalogue is arranged into eight themes with subdivisions, and each has an introductory essay by an expert. Among the authors are Monique Pelletier on Cassini, Mireille Pastoureau on the mapping of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Anne Blanchard and Jean-



François, Pernot on aspects of military engineering, while Georges Reverdy, Michel Yvon, Bernard Le Petit, Jean Masqui and Jean-Pierre Bardet cover civil engineering. The subjects touched upon on the way include land usage, estate planning, contours and surveying instruments. The catalogue forms an invaluable overview of one country's historical geography seen not through the familiar, commercial, engraved mapping of the period, but through the work of a surveyor responding directly to a land owner's requirements – be it an abbot needing his monastery lands defined or the Government establishing new administrative divisions.

**CIVIL WAR MAPS. A GRAPHIC INDEX TO THE ATLAS TO ACCOMPANY THE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.** The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Occasional Publication No. 1, 1987 (available from The Newberry Library Bookshop, 60 Walton Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610, USA). 68 pp. (55 pp. of maps). ISBN 0-911028-36-6. Earlier indexes to the *Atlas of Civil War Records*, which is available in most libraries, have been confusing and time-consuming to use. This new reference work shows the areas mapped superimposed onto state maps and also indicates the amount of cartographic detail each contains, so that it forms a clear visual guide for researchers.

**A PORTOLAN ATLAS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND WESTERN EUROPEAN WATERS (WITH A WORLD MAP) ATTRIBUTED TO JUAN OLIVA. FACSIMILE EDITION,** introduction by John Wolter, 1987 (available from The Information Office, Box A, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540, USA). 13 pp. and 10 pp. colour reproductions. ISBN 0-8444-0572-8. Price \$15.95 plus \$2 postage. Previously attributed to Joan Martines and dated c. 1560, this atlas is now thought to be by Juan Oliva and may have been drawn half a century later. The introduction briefly places the atlas in its historical and cartographic context, pointing out comparisons and possible influences on Oliva's work. There is also a description of the atlas and an index map.

**D'ARGENTRE'S HISTORY OF BRITANNY AND ITS MAPS** by Ieuan E. Jones, Department of Geography, University of Birmingham Occasional Publication No. 23, 1987 (available from The University of Birmingham, Department of Geography, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, England). (12)+62 pp. and 33 ills. ISBN 0 7044 0919 4. Price £4.50 (post free). Initial interest in the two maps – of Brittany and Rennes – in D'Argentre's *Histoire* has culminated in this full study of the book, its publishers and the political entanglements of 16th century

France. The opening chapter relates the history of the Breton family of D'Argentre, the suppression of the first edition of the *Histoire*, the publication of the less politically-suspect second edition, and then – with a shift of power in the state – the publication of the original edition. A detailed bibliographical examination of the book and its maps follow. There are also transcriptions of documents relating to the family and ten and a half pages of references. A final appendix looks at other maps of Brittany in the context of the 'linguistic' boundary marked on D'Argentre's 1588 map and subsequent works. The publication is a fine example of how scholarly curiosity and perseverance can illuminate one small area of cartographic history.

**GUIDE TO U.S. MAP RESOURCES** compiled by David A. Cobb, 1986 (available in North America from American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611, and in Britain from Eurospan, 3 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 8LU). 196 pp. ISBN 0 8389 0439 4. Price \$34.45 or £22.50. The detail gathered in this apparently exhaustive survey of map libraries in the United States is presented in a clear easy-reference format. The libraries are grouped by state and the information covers holdings (including specialisations), facilities, personnel, cataloguing systems and availability of material. Secondary listings deal with geological and military depositories, map societies and cartographic information centres. On the understanding that most of the libraries are concerned with their own areas, the index to "Special Collections" is brief and one criticism of this comprehensive work is that the index could have been fuller for research purposes.

**A BATTLEFIELD ATLAS OF THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR** by Anthony Baker, 1986 (available from Ian Allan Ltd, Coombe-bands House, Coombe-bands Lane, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey KT15 1HY, England). 128 pp., including ills. and 56 maps. ISBN 0 7110 1654 2. Price £13.95. Fifty-six modern maps reconstruct the military movements and battles of the English Civil War. The history of the war is unfolded through the texts accompanying each map.

## Catalogues Received

**ANTIQUÉ MAPS AND PRINTS**, 30 St Mary's Street, Stamford, Lincolnshire PE9 2DL, England. Tel: (0780) 52330. Catalogue code-named *Juniper*. 72pp. Mainly views and maps of the British Isles.

**ART SOURCE INTERNATIONAL**, 1655 Walnut, Suite 200, Boulder, CO 80302, USA. Tel: (303) 444 4080. *Catalog Number 10*, November 1987. *Recent Acquisitions of Atlases, Maps, Broad-sides, Color Plate Books, Americana, Geology and Science*. 25pp., 260 main entries, 1 ill. Mainly North American material.

**E.J. BRILL Ltd**, Antiquarian Booksellers, P.O. Box 9000, 2300 PA Leiden, The Netherlands. *Catalogue No. 568 The Middle East*. 78pp., 943 entries, 22 ills. Includes some travel books.

**RICHARD FITCH**, Old Maps & Prints & Books, 2324 Calle Halcon, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505, USA. Tel: (505) 982 2939. *Americana Catalogue No. 46*. 56pp., 341 entries with notes, ills. \$2 North America, \$4 elsewhere.

**KENNETH HINCE**, 485 High Street, Prahran, 3181 Victoria, Australia. Tel: (03) 525 1649. *Selection of Works* (shown at the 14th Australian

Booksellers' Fair, October 1987). Folding brochure. Includes travel books and Sprent's map of Tasmania.

**HELEN R. KHAN**, Antiquarian Books, P.O. Box 323 Victoria Stn., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3Z 2V8. Tel: (514) 844 5344. *Travels and Explorations. Narratives, Maps and Manuscripts. Catalogue 24 Winter 1987-88*. 56pp., 146 entries with notes, 4 ills.

**LOMBARD Antiquarian Maps & Prints**, P.O. Box 281, Cape Elizabeth, Maine 04107, USA. Tel: (207) 799 1889. *The Imperial Folio of Audubon Animals "The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America" 1845-1848*. 13pp., 150 entries, 12 ills.

**MARTAYAN LAN**, 10 West 66th Street, New York, NY 10023, USA. Tel: (212) 595 1776. *Catalogue 1. New Series. Rare Maps and Charts*. 29pp., 106 entries with notes, 55 ills. Largely North American material, including a series of Des Barres' charts.

**MURRAY HUDSON**, Antiquarian Books & Maps, Route 1, Box 362, Dyersburg, Tennessee 38024, USA. Tel: (901) 285 0666. *Catalogue 9 Civil War Maps*. 22pp., 188 entries, 2 ills.

**KENNETH NEBENZAHL Inc.**, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601, USA. Tel: 312/641 2711. *Bulletin 18, 1987. American Affairs, 1730-1830*. 16pp., 214 entries, 3 ills. Mainly pamphlets, many published in North America.

**OLD WORLD MAIL AUCTIONS**, 5614 Northfield Road, Bethesda, MD 20817, USA. Tel: (301) 657 9074, weekday evenings. *Catalogue No. 39*. 43pp., 642 entries, 16 ills. The closing date was 5 February, but catalogues for future sales are available. American maps and views, but also other parts of the world.

**DRS ROBERT PUTMAN**, SPECULUM ORBIS TERRARUM, Antique Maps & Prints, P.O. Box 70084, 1007 KB Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel: (020) 644795. *Mediterranean/Middle East*. 10pp., 71 entries, 14 ills. Maps.

– *Sea-Charts*. 10pp., 46 entries, 13 ills. Most parts of the world.

**C.E. RAPPAPORT**, via Sistina 23, 00187 Roma, Italy. Tel: (06) 48 38 26. *Catalogo 176*. 58pp., 175 entries with notes an an index, 18 ills. Includes some travel books.

**GEORGE RITZLIN**, Books & Maps, P.O. Box 6060, Evanston, Ill. 60204 USA. Tel: (312) 328 1966. *List 27 – London*. 1 ff. listing 21 items, mainly 19th century maps.

**ANTIQUARIAT STENDERHOFF MÜNSTER**, Alte Fischmarkt 21, 4400 Münster, W.

## Quote for the day

"I only wish someone had sent me a map of the Hanging Rock for a Valentine, I could have taken it to the picnic." Irma was forever being struck by the extraordinary notions of Marion Quade and now wanted to know whoever wanted to look at maps at a picnic? "I do," Marion truthfully said. "I always like to know exactly where I am." (Excerpt from *Picnic at Hanging Rock* by John Lindsay, Penguin Books 1975)



Madam,

I have seen quite a few postcards of 'Truelove River' and own several variants. In my experience, the most common version, like the one reproduced in *TMC* and all those bearing the Knight Series logo, have black printing on a pinkish background. The copy I have enclosed was postmarked 1905 which bears out the estimate of your contributor, Francis Herbert. Apparently, this postcard was sent by a suitor to his lady fair; it has a handwritten note 'Ahem' immediately above Opposition Bend and Angryshire on the map!

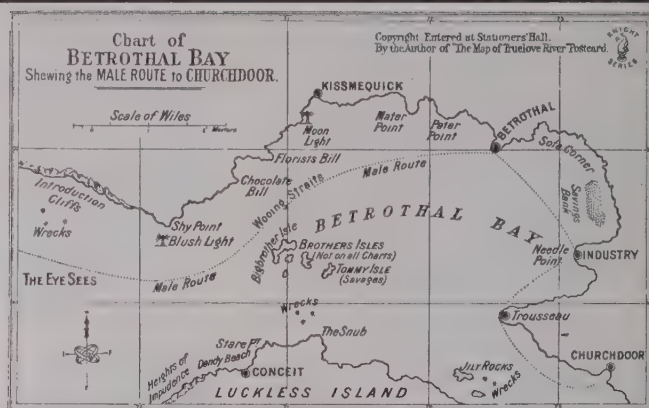
Germany. Tel: (02 51) 4 47 49. *Katalog 420 Deutschland schöne und seltene Ansichten.* 80pp., 383 entries, 78 ills. German town plans and views.

– *Alte Städteansichten und Landkarten. Antiquariatskatalog* 421, November 1987. 159pp., 2478 entries, ills. Half is German material, the rest maps and views of all parts of the world.

– *Alte und Dekorative Graphik*. Katalog 421/A, 1987. 45pp., 109 entries, ills.

HENRY STEVENS SON & STILES, P.O. Box 1299, Williamsburg, VA 23187, USA. Tel: 804 220 0925. *Historical Americana* 3. 22pp., 83 entries with notes. Includes travel books and some maps.

The sister card to 'Truelove River' is this 'Chart of Betrothal Bay Shewing the Male Route to Churchdoo'. (By courtesy of Siegfried Feller). The 'Truelove River' map may have been based on the work 'Map of Matrimony on Mercator's Projection Shewing to Timid Lovers the orbit of affection to the True Haven of Conjugal Happiness' shown below. (By courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress)



among their collection of fantasy/fictional maps. It was copyrighted in 1913 and contains a number of minor variations in placement of features and legends, from those in the earlier version. I surmise that the creators decided it would be a good idea to protect their rights in the USA of their popular card; the variations may have been those of later editions, or perhaps the artist was working from memory when he drew the map for copyright purposes.

Another Geography and Map Division fantasy map of c. 1880 may have provided inspiration for 'Truelove River'. It is the 'Map of Matrimony on Mercator's Projection Shewing to Timid Lovers the orbit of affection to the True Haven of Conjugal Happiness.' I was able to photocopy these last two items during my visit.

I hope this will be of interest to your readers.

Siegfried Feller  
 Publisher and Editor of *Cartomania*  
 (the newsletter of the Association of Map  
 Memorabilia Collectors)  
 Massachusetts, USA

Madam.

Another contribution towards a census of wood-blocks, copper-plates, etc. (see *TMC* issues 39, 41 and 42) comes this time from Peter H. Meurer of West Germany. All the following 16th-century wood-blocks of maps, although mentioned previously in scattered sources, are now listed chronologically: the four-sheet untitled map of the Nürnberg area, probably the work of Jörg Nöttelein, 1559 (blocks in Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nürnberg); Jos Murer's six-sheet map of Zürich Territory, 1566 (printed by C. Froschauer jr, in Staatsarchiv, Zürich); the famous 20-sheet *Bairische Landtafeln* of Philip Apian cut by J. Amman and published in Ingolstadt in 1568 (Bayerisches Nationalmuseum, München); and 2 maps of Bartolomäus Scultetus for which the wood-blocks are in the Städtische Kunstsammlungen, Görlitz. The first of these, completed in May 1568, has no title for the 1st edition published in 1569, but for 2nd edition of 1574 is entitled *Tabula chorographica Misniae & Lusatiae regionum/Landtaffel der Marggraffthümer Meissen und Lausitz* . . . ; the second is entitled, according to one recent source, *Landtaffel des Marggraffthumbs Oberlausitz* and was signed by the author in August 1593.

As evidence that copper-plates still are turning up unexpectedly, may I add that at the end of April I received a telephone call from Mr Christopher Bacon of Prints & Print Room in Stocksfield, Northumbria, who wondered whether a copper-plate of *Antigua. Abstracted from the four-sheet Map Engraved and Published in the West Indies, by John Luffman In the Years 1787 & 1788.* was of interest? The plate (or rather the six remaining pieces of seven into which it had at some time been cut) is the property of Hartlepool District Libraries. Mr Bacon has kindly sent a pull on hand-made paper, the missing part being of the south-central area of the plate which had 'published June 1, 1789'. at the bottom (the map was originally folded into 'A brief account of the Island of Antigua . . . in letters to a friend . . . published by T. Cadell 1789).

Francis Herbert  
Map Room, RGS.

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# Collectors' Barometer

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

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

## Auction Houses featured in this report:

(Premiums are added in. The numbers in brackets refer to the listing of Mercator and Ortelius maps given in this issue)

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

8 May 87 (1); 15 May 87 (2); 30 Oct 87 (3); 22 Jan 88 (4). Premium 10%

**G Granier, Welle 9, 4800 Bielefeld 1**

20-1 Mar 87 (5). Premium 15%

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

12-15 May 87 (6); 3-6 Nov 87 (7)

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

30 Apr 87 (8); 21 May 87 (9); 18 Jun 87 (10); 23 Jul 87 (11); 15 Oct 87 (12); 10 Dec 87 (13);

21 Jan 88 (14); 25 Feb 88 (15). Premium 10%

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

31 Mar-3 Apr 87 (16); 6-10 Oct 87 (17). Premium 15%

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

29 May 87 (18); 27-8 Jul 87 (19); 13 Oct 87 (20); 17 Nov 87 (21); 25-6 Jan 88 (22). Premium 10%

**Sw Swann Galleries, 104 E 25th St, NY 10010**

23 Apr 87 (23); 28 Jan 88 (24). Premium 10%

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

19 Mar 87 (25); 21 May 87 (26); 20 Aug 87 (27); 19 Nov 87 (28); 21 Jan 88 (29). Premium 10%

**VH Venator & Hanstein, Cäcilienstr. 48, 5000 Köln 1**

12-15 Sep 87 (30). Premium 15%

**VG Van Gendt, 96-8 Keizersgracht, 1015 CV Amsterdam**

27-8 Apr 87 (32). Premium 20%

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

7-9 Apr 87 (32); 15-16 Oct 87 (33)

## ATLASES

**BARCLAY, J. Universal Dictionary, n.d.**

Additional title, frontispiece, 48 maps (5 slightly cropped), general map, 12 plates, a few leaves spotted, contemporary half calf, slightly rubbed, covers detached, 4to.  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 112 £638

**CAMDEN, W. Britannia [Kip & Hole maps]. London, 1610**

56 maps (lacking Northamptonshire), 8 plates, illustrations in the text, wanting the engraved and printed titles and 3 leaves, title and dedication in photo-facsimile, leaf of index imperfect and mounted, 4 leaves repaired, with loss, margins of several maps defective, 3 maps mounted, early manuscript annotations and underlinings in the text, modern dark brown blind-tooled morocco, spine gilt [Skelton 6; STC 4509], folio.  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 115 £1,320

— Another edition [Morden maps]. London, 1695

Frontispiece portrait: 49 (of 50) maps, 9 plates. Folio, contemporary calf, front cover detached, worn, few plates frayed or torn at edges. Chubb CXIII; Skelton 117; Wing C-359. Lacks the map of England - coloured reprint laid in.  
Sw 28 Jan 88 lot 203 \$1,320

— Another edition [Cary maps]. London, 1789

3 vol., portrait, 57 maps and plans, 97 plates, a number cropped, a few illustrations, errata leaf in each vol., latter half calf, somewhat worn, folio.  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 188 £308

**CAREY, M. American Pocket Atlas. Philadelphia, 1796**

19 maps, 12mo, contemporary sheep, quite worn, crudely rebucked; minor foxing, map of Connecticut torn. Phillips 1364; Howes C137.  
Sw 28 Jan 88 lot 204 \$1,210

**CARY, J. New and Correct English Atlas. London, [1787]**

Title, dedication, 47 maps, coloured in outline, some torn, slight discoloration and offsetting, lacks list of subscribers, contemporary red straight grain morocco folder with worn strap [Chubb CCLX].  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 117 £352

**ELLIS, J. English Atlas. London, Bowles, 1768**

Oblong 4to, [Chubb CCXXVIII], 54 maps on 27 leaves, one detached, contemporary half-calf, worn.  
Cs 22 Jan 88 lot 206 £385

**FADEN, W. Atlas Minimus. London, 1798**

55 col. maps, cont. straight-grained mor. gt, g.e., rubbed.  
P 25 Feb 88 lot 424 £418

**FULLARTON, A. The Royal Illustrated Atlas [1862]**

Title, 74 coloured maps, spotting hf cf gt rubbed, g.e., folio.  
P 25 Feb 88 lot 427 £396

**HILLEBRAND, A. J. Atlas van Noord-Amerika. Groningen, Oomkens [c. 1849]**

Ten maps, hand-coloured in outline, and one table, contemporary calf-backed boards.  
Cs 22 Jan 88 lot 207 £308

**LAVOISNE, C. V. A Complete . . . Atlas. Philadelphia, Carey, 1820**

171 coloured maps and charts. Atlas folio, 1/2 leather, gilt-stamped spine, quite worn; interior quite clean and bright. Phillips Atlases 131.  
Sw 28 Jan 88 lot 211 \$605

**MERCATOR-HONDIUS. Atlas Minor. Amsterdam [1610]**

Allegorical title, allegorical engraving, 149 maps in fine impressions (of 152, but with 'Varduloru[m] sive Guipuscoe' not called for), foliation errors, title and first few leaves laid down and repaired, others elsewhere, some maps shaved affecting engraved surface, vellum boards, soiled [cf. Koeman II, Me 189A-B; Phillips Atlases 429], oblong 4to.  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 227 £1,705

**MOLL, H. Fifty New and Correct Maps. London, Bowles, 1739**

Oblong folio [Chubb CLXI], title cleanly torn and repaired, 50 maps, light soiling, contemporary paper-backed boards.  
Cs 22 Jan 88 lot 200 £1,078

**PINKERTON, J. A Modern Atlas. Philadelphia, Dobson, 1818**

2 vols, 61 maps, coloured. Folio, contemporary leather, very

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

15 June	Phillips
23-4 June	Sotheby's
8 July	Christie's South Kensington
21 July	Phillips
15 September	Phillips
30 September to 1 October	Granier

Exchange rates for this report

(March 1987, December 1987 and February 1988)

£=\$1.6, 1.83 and 1.7575

£=DM 2.88, 2.965 and 2.965

£=f3.25, 3.335 and 3.335

worn, front cover of Volume I detached, others starting; light foxing and browning, occasional offsetting; maps generally clean and fine. Phillips Atlases 73.  
Sw 28 Jan 88 lot 213 \$1,045

**RAPIN DE THOYRAS, P. [Maps and views from Tindal's] The History of England. London [c. 1750]**

51 maps and views, 440 x 300 mm, 1/4 contemporary calf, marbled boards, badly worn, front cover detached; moderate to heavy foxing.  
Sw 28 Jan 88 lot 208 \$660

**ROBINS, J. England and Wales. 1819**

Vig. title, 45 col. maps, uncut, orig. boards, lacks spine, 4to [Chubb CCCLXII].  
P 25 Feb 88 lot 425 £605

**TALLIS, J. Illustrated Atlas. 1851**

Front., map of London with tears, 2 plates, 94 partly col. maps and plans, cont. morg. gt. folio.  
P 25 Feb 88 lot 426 £2,310

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

Engr. plate, 74 col. maps, Hydrographical chart soiled, cont. hf cf. folio.  
P 25 Feb 88 lot 428 £1,210

**WALLIS, J. New British Atlas. 1812-[13]**

Title, 43 coloured maps, some dated 1813, occasional faint offsetting, modern cloth boards [Chubb CCCXLIX], folio (390 x 262 mm.).  
S 25-6 Jan 88 lot 154 £440

**WYLD, J. General Atlas. c. 1820**

Folio, frontispiece, two tables, one detached, 44 maps, coloured in outline, later half-morocco, upper cover detached, extremities rubbed.  
Cs 22 Jan 88 lot 208 £330

## ORTELIUS AND MERCATOR MAPS

Summarised descriptions of Ortelius and Mercator folio atlas maps, together with some later versions by Hondius and Jansson, sold in auction between March 1987 and February 1988. The numbers in brackets refer to the Auction listing at the beginning of Collectors' Barometer. It will be noted that there is an imbalance of geographical areas, e.g. a great number of German maps and only two of France. This reflects both the popularity of some areas and the sales policies of various auction houses. For instance, in the major English auctions, unlike those in Germany, many maps are sold in multiples in order to avoid low-priced lots and these obviously cannot be recorded here.

### WORLD (Ancient)

*Aevi Veteris, Typus Geographicus.* Ortelius, 1590 [Shirley 1761].  
Browning, margins wide but spotted (33) DM460

— Col. Margins browned and spotted (17) DM575

— Old col. Margins spotted (17) DM460

— (9) £143

### WORLD (Modern)

*Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis.* H. Hondius, 1630 [Shirley 336].  
Col. Browned and spotted, repairs (17) DM3565

*Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis.* J. Hondius, 1630 [Shirley 337].  
Spotted, repairs, trimmed (17) DM2070

*Orbis Terrae*. R. Mercator, 1587 [Shirley 157]. Contemp. col. Browning, discol., split on fold (22) £374

*Typus Orbis Terrarum*. Ortelius, c. 1580 [Shirley 122]. Col. Light browning, margins spotted, small repairs (16) DM3220

- Col. Spotting, small split, fold strengthened (17) DM3910

- Col. Repairs, slight damage, spotting (17) DM2300

- Col. Margins spotted (16) DM1150

- Old col. Browning and spotting, discol. repairs (16) DM575

## AFRICA

*Africa*. Mercator. Small section of margin excised (1) £198

- Col. Browning, damage in fold (23) \$275

*Africae nova tabula*. H. Hondius, 1631. Old col. Fold strengthened (17) DM460

*Africae propriae tabula*. Ortelius. Old col. Repairs, margins browned and spotted (33) DM414

*Africae tabula nova*. Ortelius. Col. Framed (25) £264

- Outline col. Staining, MSS notes, framed (4) £176

- Col. Repairs, browning and spotting (17) DM690

- Col. Repairs, spotting (16) DM633

- Col. Light browning (19) £385

- Col. Margins stained (1) £308

*Abissinorum*. Mercator (25) £264

*Abissinorum Imperii*. Ortelius. Col. Light stain on fold, framed (1) £187

*Acores*. Ortelius. Col. (1) £154

*Aegypti . . . Natoliae*. Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Fold strengthened (25) £39

*Aegypti . . . Natoliae . . . Carthaginiis*. Ortelius. 3 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Fold strengthened and spotted, wide margins, 2 holes (33) DM138

- Col. (1) £55

*Aegyptus Antiqua*. Ortelius. Fine copy (19) £132

*Barbariae et Biledulgerid*. Ortelius. Outline col. (25) £49

*Fezzae, et Marocchi*. Ortelius. Col. (1) £121

- Outline col. (1) £99

*Gvinea*. Mercator. col. (7) DM230

## AMERICAS

*America sive India Nova*. Mercator. Fold soiled and strengthened, slight spotting, but good impression with wide margins (33) DM2128

- Old col. Margins browned (17) DM1909

*Americae sive novi orbis*. Ortelius. Col. Defects (16) DM2760

- Col. Margins trimmed but good, small hole, stain, margins browned, but good condition (23) \$1320

- Col. Holes repaired (17) DM2875

- Col. Lightly browned, repaired at fold (19) £605

- Margin browned and spotted (17) DM2875

## America, Central

*Culiacanae . . . Cubae*. Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Fold strengthened and soiled, repair (33) DM483

*Hispaniae Novae*. Ortelius. Outline col. Light staining (2) £72

- Col. Fold strengthened, margins lightly browned (17) DM403

*Hispaniae novae . . . 1595*. Mercator-Hondius. Col. Repairs, soiled (6) DM368

- H. Hondius, c. 1640 (29) £110

## America, North

*Florida . . . Peruviae . . . Guastacan*. Ortelius. 3 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Marginal spotting (17) DM805

- (14) £242

- Col. Faint offsetting (19) £352

- Col. Strengthening, spotting, marks (33) DM759

*Virginiae*. H. Hondius. Col. Fold browned, slightly split, wide margins lightly spotted (32) DM782

- Mercator-Hondius. Old col. Browning and spotting, discol. (17) DM725

- Col. Crease, small repair, worming in margin (21) £187

- Col. Full margins, good condition (24) \$1320

## America, South

*America pars magis cognita*. Mercator-Hondius. Col. Repairs (6) DM391

*Brasiliae*. H. Hondius (29) £110

*Gviana*. J. Jansson. Wide margins slightly torn, fold browned and strengthened (33) DM138

## Bermuda

*Aestivarium Insularum*. H. Hondius. Col. Stained, clean tear (2) £143

- Col. Small repair at fold (21) £242

## ARCTIC

*Septentrionalium Terrarum*. Mercator. Col. Browning, light spotting, tears (33) DM978

In this issue we are listing folio atlas maps by Ortelius and Mercator. Between March 1987 and February 1988 we have recorded the sale of six copies of Ortelius' 'Angliae, Scotiae and Hiberniae'. They ranged in price from £77 to £264, demonstrating again how variable results can be.





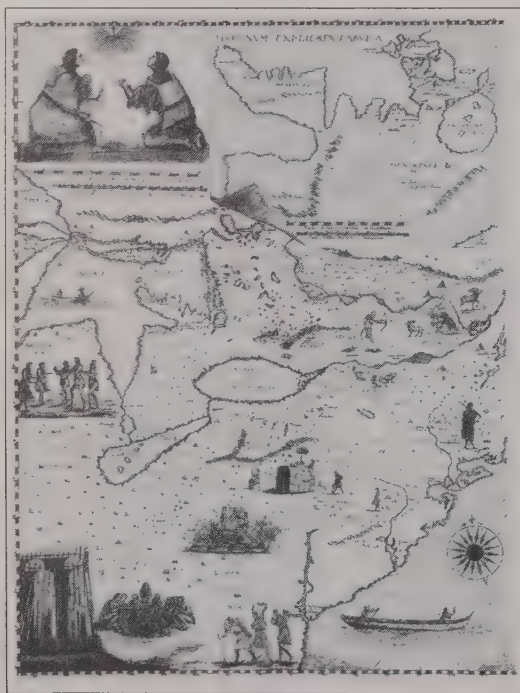
<b>ASIA</b>			– Light brownng, corner missing, repairs (32)	<b>DM460</b>	– Old col. Spotting (17)	<b>DM288</b>
<i>Asia</i> . Mercator. Contemp. col. Faint discol., framed (18)	<b>£220</b>		– (25)	<b>£55</b>	<i>Utoniae Orientalis</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£88</b>
– Contemp. col. A fine copy, framed (18)	<b>£220</b>		<i>Salisburgensis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Some brownng, repairs (16)	<b>DM598</b>	<b>Scotland</b>	
<i>Asiae Nova Descriptio</i> . Ortelius (25)	<b>DM307</b>		– Col. Light brownng, marks and spotting, repairs (16)	<b>DM437</b>	<i>Scotia</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (2)	<b>£88</b>
– Col. Fold strengthened, margins spotted, one trimmed (16)	<b>D288</b>		<i>Saltzburg . . . Carinthiae</i> . Mercator. Brownng, margins slightly spotted (33)	<b>DM230</b>	– Outline col. (26)	<b>£121</b>
– Col. Brownng (19)	<b>£330</b>		– Old col. (16)	<b>DM173</b>	– Col. Light brownng (21)	<b>£88</b>
<i>Asiae Nova Descriptio</i> . Mercator. Col. Edges soiled (25)	<b>£209</b>		– Mercator-Hondius. Wide margins (32)	<b>DM299</b>	<i>Scotia</i> . Ortelius. Col. Light brownng and spotting, trimmed, repairs (16)	<b>DM288</b>
<i>Abrahami . . . Peregrination</i> . Ortelius. Col. Slight adhesion, 1 hole, framed (22)	<b>£396</b>		<i>Tirolis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Repair, margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM195</b>	– Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM368</b>
<i>Arabiam</i> . Ortelius (9)	<b>£99</b>		– (17)	<b>DM161</b>	<b>Wales</b>	
<i>Ceylan</i> . Mercator. Col. Brownng, fold reinforced with cello tape (23)	<b>£220</b>		<i>Tirolis . . . Tarvisina</i> . Mercator. Col. Repair (6)	<b>DM138</b>	<i>Cambriae typus</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled, marginal wormhole (33)	<b>DM230</b>
<i>Chinae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted, small repairs (17)	<b>DM863</b>		<b>British Isles</b>		– Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM437</b>
<i>China</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Old col. Browned, fold strengthened (17)	<b>DM575</b>		<i>Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins spotted (17)	<b>DM690</b>	– Col. Brownng, margins spotted (16)	<b>DM403</b>
<i>Iaponiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Small repairs, light brownng and spotting (17)	<b>DM2875</b>		– Some spotting (17)	<b>DM258</b>	<i>Walliae</i> . Jansson. Outline col. Tears and repairs (29)	<b>£77</b>
<i>Indiae Orientalis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Small hole, fold strengthened, a few spots (23)	<b>£550</b>		– Col. Wear to fold (12)	<b>£165</b>	<b>France</b>	
– Col. Margins lightly browned, repair (17)	<b>DM920</b>		– Col. Creases, framed (19)	<b>£264</b>	<i>Galliae</i> . Ortelius. Col. (25)	<b>£83</b>
– Col. spotting in margins, small repairs (16)	<b>DM978</b>		– (21)	<b>£198</b>	<i>Biturigum . . . Limaniae</i> . Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet (25)	<b>£44</b>
<i>Indiae Orientalis</i> . Mercator. Col. Soiling, underscoring, ink marks (27)	<b>£187</b>		– Col. Slight wear to fold (10)	<b>£77</b>	<b>Germany</b>	
– Col. Minor brownng, marginal stains (23)	<b>£194</b>		<i>Briannicarum Insularum</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned (17)	<b>DM575</b>	<i>Germania</i> . Ortelius. Col. Spotting, fold strengthened (16)	<b>DM288</b>
– Hondius. Col. Wear to fold (22)	<b>£308</b>		– Wide margins (9)	<b>£132</b>	– Col. Small tears, framed (4)	<b>£110</b>
<i>Nataliae</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Repairs (6)	<b>DM138</b>		– (8)	<b>£176</b>	– Brownng and spotting (17)	<b>DM173</b>
<i>Palestinae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Light brownng, wide margins (10)	<b>£242</b>		<i>Insularum Briannicarum</i> . Ortelius. Col. Trimmed to plate-mark, laid down, framed (19)	<b>£110</b>	– (25)	<b>£94</b>
– Col. Margins lightly browned and spotted (16)	<b>DM690</b>		<b>England</b>		<i>Germania</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Wide margins but browned (32)	<b>DM403</b>
– Col. Fold strengthened (25)	<b>£121</b>		<i>Angliae Regni . . . 1573</i> . Ortelius. Col. (19)	<b>£143</b>	– Col. Careful repairs (6)	<b>DM184</b>
– (9)	<b>£132</b>		– Col. Light brownng and spotting, repairs (16)	<b>DM368</b>	<i>Germaniae nova et accurata</i> . H. Hondius, 1631. Light brownng (17)	<b>DM322</b>
<i>Persici</i> . Ortelius. Col. Brownng (25)	<b>£83</b>		<i>Anglia regnum</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold strengthened (17)	<b>DM1280</b>	<i>Germaniae veteris</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins spotted (17)	<b>DM345</b>
<i>Tartaria</i> . Hondius. Col. (6)	<b>DM124</b>		<i>Anglia regnum</i> . Mercator. Col. Repair, wear on fold, framed (11)	<b>£110</b>	– (9)	<b>£105</b>
– Col. With gold, framed (8)	<b>£72</b>		– Col. (26)	<b>£240</b>	<i>Alsatia Landgraviatus</i> . Mercator. Old col. Brownng and spotting, small tears (16)	<b>DM276</b>
<i>Tartariae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	<b>DM437</b>		<i>Angliae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened. Waterstain in margin (33)	<b>DM288</b>	– Old col. Browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM345</b>
– Col. Brownng and spotting (17)	<b>DM403</b>		<i>Angelsey; Wight Vectis; Gurnesay; Iarsay</i> . Mercator. 4 maps on 1 sheet. Col. (3)	<b>£104</b>	<i>Alsatia Superior</i> . Mercator. Old col. Browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM184</b>
<i>Terra Sancta</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Fold repaired, margins browned and spotted (33)	<b>DM621</b>		– Outline col. (26)	<b>£105</b>	<i>Argentoatensis</i> . Ortelius. Margin browned (30)	<b>DM253</b>
– Col. Brownng, wide margins (10)	<b>£242</b>		<i>Cornubia [etc]</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£220</b>	– 2 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM230</b>
<i>Turcici</i> . Ortelius. Col. Repair, margins browned and split (16)	<b>DM483</b>		<i>Eboracum, Lincolnia [etc]</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£121</b>	<i>Bavaria ducatus</i> . Mercator. Brownng and spotting (33)	<b>DM184</b>
– Stains (14)	<b>£209</b>		– Col. Small tear on fold (25)	<b>£121</b>	– Mercator-Hondius. Col. Brownng (32)	<b>DM449</b>
– Col. Margins spotted (17)	<b>£430</b>		<i>Northumbria [etc]</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£165</b>	– Old col. Margins browned, repairs, discol. (16)	<b>DM368</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			<i>Warwicum [etc]</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£160</b>	<i>Palatinatus Bavariae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned (17)	<b>DM414</b>
<i>Europae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Repairs, margins spotted (16)	<b>DM437</b>		<i>Westmorlandia [etc]</i> . Mercator. Outline col. (26)	<b>£187</b>	– (30)	<b>DM483</b>
– Col. Repairs, fold slightly split (17)	<b>DM380</b>		<b>Ireland</b>		– Col. Margins browned, split (16)	<b>DM368</b>
– Col. Repairs, strengthening, margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM575</b>		<i>Hiberniae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled, wormhole in margin (33)	<b>DM288</b>	– Col. (17)	<b>DM127</b>
<i>Europam, sive Celicam veteram</i> . Ortelius. Col. Marginal spotting (17)	<b>DM575</b>		– Brownng (19)	<b>£176</b>	– Spotting, marks (17)	<b>DM173</b>
– (8)	<b>£132</b>		– Col. marginal brownng and spotting (16)	<b>DM414</b>	– Old col., margins browned, spotted, split. Fold strengthened (16)	<b>DM437</b>
<b>Austria</b>			– Col. Repair, marginal brownng and spotting (17)	<b>DM541</b>	– Mercator-Hondius. Brownng (32)	<b>DM437</b>
<i>Austriae descriptio</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Brownng, wide margins (33)	<b>DM207</b>		– Col. Fold repaired (4)	<b>£154</b>	– Col. Repairs (6)	<b>DM422</b>
– Fold neatly repaired (32)	<b>DM288</b>		<i>Irelandiae</i> . Mercator. Col. Repair, margins browned and spotted (17)	<b>DM380</b>	– Repairs, soiled (6)	<b>DM127</b>
– Old col. Lightly browned and spotted, fold strengthened (16)	<b>DM184</b>		– Outline col. (26)	<b>£290</b>	– (17)	<b>DM138</b>
<i>Austriae Ducatus</i> . Ortelius. Spotting (33)	<b>DM368</b>		– Col. (15)	<b>£143</b>	– Old col. Browned and spotted, repairs (17)	<b>DM138</b>
			– Col. Brownng and spotting. Fold repaired with cello tape (23)	<b>£303</b>	<i>Bavariae Superioris et Inferioris</i> . J. Jansson. Col. Wide margins, browned (33)	<b>DM322</b>
			– Browned (30)	<b>DM307</b>	– Old col. Margins spotted, adhesion mark (16)	<b>DM253</b>
					<i>Berge . . . Marck . . . Coloniensis</i> . Mercator. Outline col. Browned (17)	<b>DM495</b>

<i>Brandenburgensis</i> . Ortelius. Margins spotted (17)	DM391	- Old col. Fold strengthened, margins lightly browned and marked (33)	DM414	<i>Neapolitani</i> . Ortelius. Outline col. Fold browned, neat repair (25)	£61
<i>Brandenburgensis &amp; Pomerania</i> . Mercator-Hondius, c. 1630. Col. Repairs, some browning (6)	DM115	- (25)	£72	- Old col. Good condition (5)	DM322
<i>Bravnsuwyck &amp; Meydvrg</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Browning (32)	DM265	- Mercator-Hondius. Col. Browning (32)	DM242	<i>Sardinia . . . Sicilia</i> . Ortelius (9)	£105
<i>Coloniensis</i> . J. Hondius. Browed (30)	DM403	<i>Schwabische Kraisz</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins spotted (16)	DM552	<i>Tuschiae</i> . Ortelius. Outline col. (25)	£77
- Jansson. Col. Browed, margins slightly spotted and torn (32)	DM368	- Col. Margins browned, marks (17)	DM345	<i>Tuscia</i> . Mercator. Col. Repairs. Framed (28)	£55
<i>Emden &amp; Oldenborch</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Careful repairs (6)	DM276	- Old col. Browed, repairs (17)	DM403		
<i>Franckenlandt</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Wear in fold, some browning (32)	DM414	<i>Sueviae</i> . Ortelius (30)	DM380	<b>Low Countries</b>	
- Col. Careful repairs (6)	DM253	<i>Thietmarsia</i> . Ortelius (30)	DM230	<i>Belgii Veteris Typus</i> . Hondius. Browed (29)	£99
- (32)	DM219	<i>Thuringia</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Wide margins lightly browned and spotted (32)	DM173	<i>Brabantia</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM414
- Col. Repairs (17)	DM178	<i>Thuringiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Wide margins lightly browned (33)	D150	- Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM518
- Old col. (17)	DM357	<i>Waldeck</i> . Mercator. Some browning and spotting (33)	DM253	<i>Flandria</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM690
<i>Franckenlandt . . . Orientalis</i> . Mercator. Browning and marks in the margin (33)	DM219	- Margins browned (33)	DM230	<i>Frisiae occidentalis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened, margin spotted, small wormholes (33)	DM288
<i>Francofurtensis</i> . Jansson. Old col. Margins spotted. Crease smoothed out (16)	DM748	- Mercator-Hondius. Col. Margins browned (32)	DM437	- Col. Spotting (17)	DM345
<i>Frankenlant</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Browning, adhesion marks, split (17)	DM265	- Col. Neat repairs, corner missing (6)	DM276	<i>Frisia occidentalis</i> . Mercator. Col. Neat repairs (7)	DM138
- Col. Margins spotted (17)	DM276	<i>Westphaliae totius</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Margins browned and spotted (33)	DM483	<i>Germaniae Inferioris</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold browned, strengthened, margin spotted, repair (33)	DM483
<i>Frisia [East]</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM690	- Outline col. Repairs and splits. Framed (17)	DM552	- Col. Margins spotted, fold strengthened (17)	DM748
- Col. Margins browned (17)	DM633	<i>Westfalia . . . prima tabula</i> . Mercator. Browning and spotting (33)	DM288	- Browed (17)	DM403
- [East and West]. Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM523	<i>Westfaliae secunda tabula</i> . Mercator. Browning and spotting (33)	DM403	- Col. Margins spotted, one trimmed to platemark, repair (16)	DM633
- Col. Margins browned (17)	DM368	- Col. Creases, repair (17)	DM184	<i>Hollandiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted, repairs (16)	DM575
- Col. Margins spotted (17)	DM380	<i>Westfaliae tertia tabula</i> . Mercator. Browning, margins spotted (33)	DM288	<i>Hollandt</i> . Mercator. Col. Creased (31)	£480
- Text offset (16)	DM529	<i>Wirtenburgensis</i> . Ortelius. Browning and wormholes (30)	DM633	<i>Hollandt . . . Utricht</i> . Mercator. Col. Marginal tear repaired (7)	DM173
<i>Fuldensis</i> . Ortelius (30)	DM322	- Old col. Margin spotted (17)	DM403	- Col. Margins browned (16)	DM230
<i>Fuldensis and Waldeccensis</i> . Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Fold strengthened, 2 wormholes in margin (33)	DM483	- Light browning (17)	DM460	<i>Leodiensis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins spotted (17)	DM230
<i>Geldria and Klivia</i> . Ortelius. Col. Offsetting, margins browned (17)	DM437	- Light browning and spotting (17)	DM460	<i>Limburgensis</i> . Mercator. Col. Margins spotted, small repairs (16)	DM345
<i>Hassia</i> . Ortelius. Staining (17)	DM184	- Col. Browed and spotted (17)	DM690	- Mercator-Hondius. Col. Neat repairs (6)	DM357
<i>Hassia</i> . Mercator. Browning and spotting (17)	DM173	- Col. Margins spotted (17)	DM368	<i>Luttenburgensis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Faint stain, tear, framed (18)	£143
- H. Hondius. Old col. Browning and spotting (16)	DM299	<b>Greece</b>		- Old col. Browning, repairs (17)	DM748
- Browning and spotting, discol. (16)	DM207	<i>Graeciae Universae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned, fold strengthened (17)	DM368	- Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM460
<i>Hassia . . . Hennebergensis</i> . Ortelius. 2 maps on one sheet. Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM357	- Col. (26)	£165	- Col. Margins browned (17)	DM380
<i>Hassiae and Holsatae</i> . Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Col. Fold soiled and wormholes (33)	DM345	- Col. Browed, fold strengthened (29)	£132	- Jansson. Old col. Light browning and spotting, repair, trimmed, small tear (16)	DM345
<i>Hennebergensis</i> . H. Hondius. Old col. Some browning and spotting (16)	DM230	- Col. Lightly browned, spotted, splits, 2 small wormholes (16)	DM426	<i>Luttenburg . . . Trevirensis</i> . Mercator. Browning and margins spotted (33)	DM345
<i>Monasteriensis . . . Osnaburgensis</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Light browning and spotting, old adhesion marks (16)	DM230	<i>Graecia</i> . Mercator. Wide margins, browned, spotting, tears (32)	DM288	- Browed (29)	£110
- Col. Margins spotted (17)	DM403	- Col. Margins trimmed but good. Some damage (23)	£194	- Col. Neat repair (6)	DM345
<i>Norimberg</i> . Ortelius, 1590. Col. 2 spots (17)	DM541	- Col. Browed (23)	£121	<i>[Zeeland]</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margin browned and spotted, repairs (16)	DM483
- (30)	DM288	- Col. (26)	£165	- Col. Margins lightly browned (17)	DM460
<i>Oldenburg . . . Daniae</i> . Ortelius. Repairs, spotting (3)	DM403	- Col. Repairs (17)	DM345		
<i>Palatinatus Rheni</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Wide margins but slightly browned (32)	DM345	- Old col. Margins lightly browned, spotted, repair (16)	DM357	<b>Mediterranean and Islands</b>	
- Col. Browed and spotted (17)	DM460	<i>Graecia Universa</i> . Jansson, c. 1660. Col. (29)	£143	<i>Archipelagi Insularum</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM403
- Old col. Marginal browning, fold strengthened, offsetting, repairs (16)	DM299	<i>Hellas, Graecia Sophiani</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned (17)	DM368	<i>Candia</i> . Mercator. Wide margins, browning, some spotting (32)	DM230
- Col. (6)	DM322	- Col. (29)	£132	- J. Jansson. Col. Light browning, fold strengthened (33)	DM380
- Repairs, soiled (6)	DM253	- Col. Repairs, 2 holes (6)	DM230	<i>Creta Iovis magni</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned, creases, repairs (17)	DM345
<i>Rheni</i> . Jansson. Old col. (17)	DM529	<i>Morea</i> . Mercator. Wide margins slightly spotted, browning (33)	DM230	<i>Creta</i> . Ortelius. Col. Spotting, holes (16)	DM575
<i>Rugia</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. A little browning (32)	DM391	- Col. (6)	DM127	<i>Cypr</i> . . . 1573. Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled, creased and strengthened, spotting in margins (33)	DM530
<i>Saxonia, Misniae [etc.]</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened with small repair, wide margin with 2 wormholes (33)	DM144	<b>Italy</b>		- Col. Browning, staining, margin trimmed (16)	DM920
		<i>Italiae Novissima</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold strengthened (25)	DM104	- (29)	£264
		<i>Italia</i> . Mercator. Old col. Browning and spotting, fold strengthened (17)	DM230		
		<i>Larii Lacvus</i> . Mercator (?), c. 1620. Col. laid down (6)	DM115		



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- Col. Margins browned (17)	DM748	<i>Russiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM322	- H. Hondius. c. 1640 (29)	£110
- Col. Margins spotted, repair (32)	DM483	- Col. Margins spotted, fold strengthened (17)	DM253	<i>Portugalliae</i> . Ortelius. Col. (25)	£132
<i>Cyprus Insula</i> and <i>Candia</i> . Ortelius. 2 maps on 1 sheet. Col. (26)	£220	- Darkened on fold (25)	£55	- Col. (17)	DM403
<i>Insularum . . . Mediterranei</i> . Ortelius. Outline col. Fold strengthened and browned, corner torn (25)	£77	- Col. Minor damage on fold (25)	£88	- Col. Repaired, margins spotted and trimmed (16)	DM230
- Col. Spotting, 2 small wormholes (16)	DM230	<i>Schlaevoniae . . . Croatiae [etc.]</i> . Ortelius. Browned on fold (25)	£44	<i>Regni Hispaniae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened, wormhole in margin (33)	DM161
<b>Russia and Eastern Europe</b>		<i>Silesiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Wide margins, slightly spotted (33)	DM404	- (25)	£88
<i>Bohemiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Browned on fold (25)	£55	- Col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM368	<i>Valentiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened, wormholes in margin (33)	DM183
<i>Bohemia</i> . Mercator. Light brownings, margins spotted and torn (33)	DM173	- Col. Repair, marks (17)	DM253	<b>Switzerland</b>	
- Col. Wide margins browned (32)	DM184	- Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM322	<i>Helvetiae</i> . Mercator. Col. brownings and spotting, wide margins, tears (32)	DM288
<i>Hungariae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened, small repair (33)	DM345	<i>Transylvania</i> . Ortelius. Col. (25)	£66	- Contemp. col. (20)	£242
- Col. Browning (25)	£55	<b>Scandinavia</b>		- Old col. Browning, damage and marks in fold (17)	DM368
<i>Illyricum</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and strengthened, margin repaired and marked (33)	DM253	<i>Daniae</i> . Mercator. Col. Light brownings, fold soiled and strengthened (33)	DM202	<i>Helvetiae</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Repairs, margins browned and marked (33)	DM483
<i>Moraviae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold spotted and strengthened, wide margins browned (33)	DM115	<i>Daniae Regni</i> . Ortelius. Col. Spotted, marginal repair (16)	DM690	- Col. Browning and slight spotting, wide margins, slight tear (32)	DM380
- Mercator-Hondius. Col. Wide margins, browned (32)	DM173	<i>Islandia</i> . Ortelius. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM3220	- Surface dirt (20)	£110
<i>Poloniae</i> . Ortelius (25)	£83	- Mercator. Old col. Creases, 2 small holes (17)	DM575	- Faintly browned, neat repairs (21)	£121
<i>Polonia and Lithuania</i> . Ortelius. Col. Margins browned (17)	DM403	- Col. (29)	£242	- Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM575
<i>Prussia</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Wear on fold, a little brownings (32)	DM518	<i>Septentrionalium Regionum</i> . Ortelius. Old col. Browning, wide margins, slight tear (32)	DM633	- Light brownings (18)	£154
- Old col. (17)	DM460	- Browning, a fine impression (4)	£352	- Old col. Margins browned and spotted (16)	DM552
- Col. margins spotted, marks (16)	DM345	- Col. Margins browned and spotted (17)	DM1265	- Col. Margins lightly browned, spotted (16)	DM518
- Holes, repairs (30)	DM518	- Col. Spotting (17)	DM1150	- Wormholes repaired (30)	DM518
<i>Prussia [East]</i> . Ortelius. Col. Repairs, margins browned and spotted (17)	DM633	- Col. Margins spotted (16)	DM1150	<i>Basilienis</i> . Ortelius. Col. Marginal brownings and spotted, crease (16)	DM144
Mercator. Col. Repairs (17)	DM322	- Old col. Browning and spotting, discol., repairs (16)	DM575	- Col. Margins browned (17)	DM288
<i>Prussiae regionis sarmatiae</i> . Ortelius. Col. Fold soiled and spotted, small wormholes and repairs (33)	DM276	<b>Spain and Portugal</b>		- Old col. Repairs (17)	DM288
		<i>Hispaniae</i> . Ortelius (13)	£66	<i>Lacus Lemannus</i> . Mercator-Hondius. Col. Repairs (6)	DM345
		- Col. Lightly browned and spotted, repairs (17)	DM173		



New France (detail) G.F. Pesca, late 17th Century. Part of a copperplate map commissioned by the Church for missionaries.

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References: Wheat 478, Streeter 1543. Write to: Henry Brown, Spring Green Farm, 500 Spring Green Road, Warwick, Rhode Island 02888, USA.

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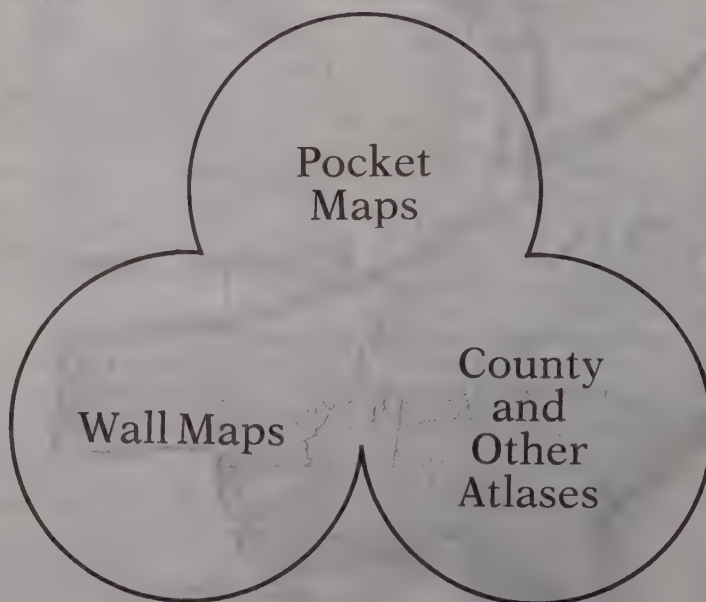
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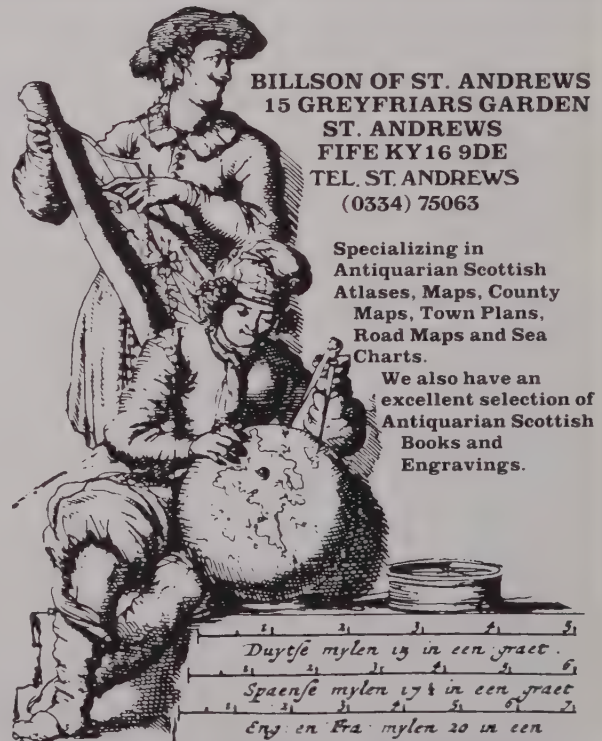
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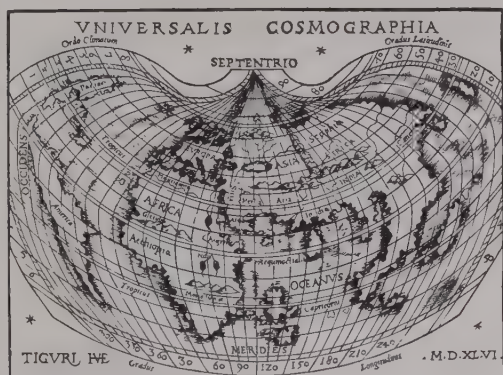
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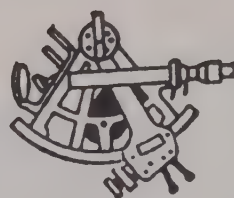
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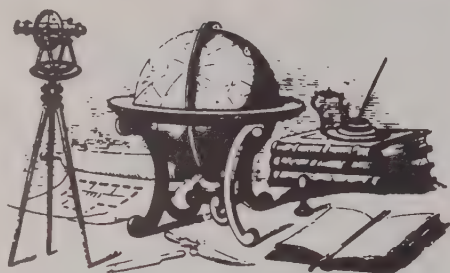
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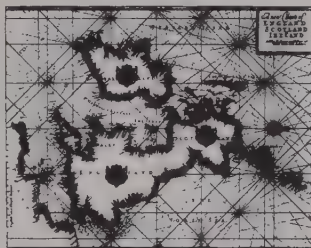
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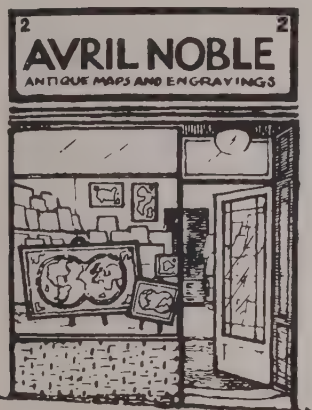
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