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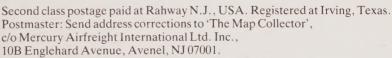
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#### Cover Illustration:

The Chinese terrestrial globe by Manuel Dias and Nicolo Longobardi, 1623, showing Europe and Africa. This has been chosen by Dr Helen Wallis as her favourite cartographic item. See page 16 of this issue. (By courtesy of the British Library).





Tony Campbell

#### Guest Editorial

THE WINTER ISSUE always has a special feel about it because of its proximity to Christmas. This time there is further cause for celebration: The Map Collector is ten years old. 'What?' Well, I know what you mean. When I was asked to propose a toast, my first reaction was – 'what, only ten years old?' How could a magazine have become an institution in so short a time? As one who – I admit it – viewed the earliest issues with some scepticism, I have subsequently watched it grow from strength to strength.

TMC has many virtues but two can be specially singled out, variety and dependability. Over 230 articles adorn the first forty issues, on subjects as diverse as eighteenth century maps of the Gulf Stream, cartographic fauna, maps called in evidence before the Supreme Court of the United States, maps of the Falklands, jigsaw puzzles, European post-road maps and plans of Jerusalem. TMC's Editor, the Randolph Hearst of cartographic journalism, has scoops to her name too. A number of significant discoveries have been first revealed in her pages. Many of the articles are as relevant now as the day they were published and when we look on the published issues of TMC we celebrate a continuing achievement, not history.

It is TMC's creative mix that is so valuable: groups of academics, collectors, dealers and librarians, who in other fields might act as rivals, here feed off one another's knowledge and enthusiasm, both as readers and contributors. Each eagerly awaited issue offers commercial information for librarians, academic articles for collectors, reviews to guide a dealer's choice of reference works, and of course letters. Some of their authors will not have appeared in print before, but the careful observation of what they own or what they have seen makes these 'amateurs' just as 'expert' as anyone else in a subject thát is more than usually democratic. And what about the news section? However rarified the intellect, how many turn first to the footnotes instead of checking to see which of their friends, or idols, have been snapped by the cartographic paparazzi in mid conference reception, with glass held at uncertain angle?

The second strength that should be singled out is TMC's dependability. Any who subscribe to other journals in related fields know how frequently the date on the title-page is a year earlier than the actual date of publication. Yet, despite all the usual, and several unusual production and postal problems, TMC invariably makes its seasonal schedule. To achieve this, and apparently so effortlessly, requires the combined skills of a conjurer and ring-master. The Editor, Valerie Scott, is clearly both of these. She also has the ability to attract writers, whether experienced or novice, with something fresh to say. Following in the footsteps of the late and legendary R. V. Tooley, who guided the magazine's fortunes in the early period, she has managed to find no fewer than 133 different contributors to TMC over the past ten years. Among these are almost all the best-known historians of cartography writing in English.

So, Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you TMC, an institution and a friend, her past and her future, and her hard-pressed but evercheerful Editor and supporting team. Oh – and a Happy Christmas to all.

Por Cample

## The Decorative

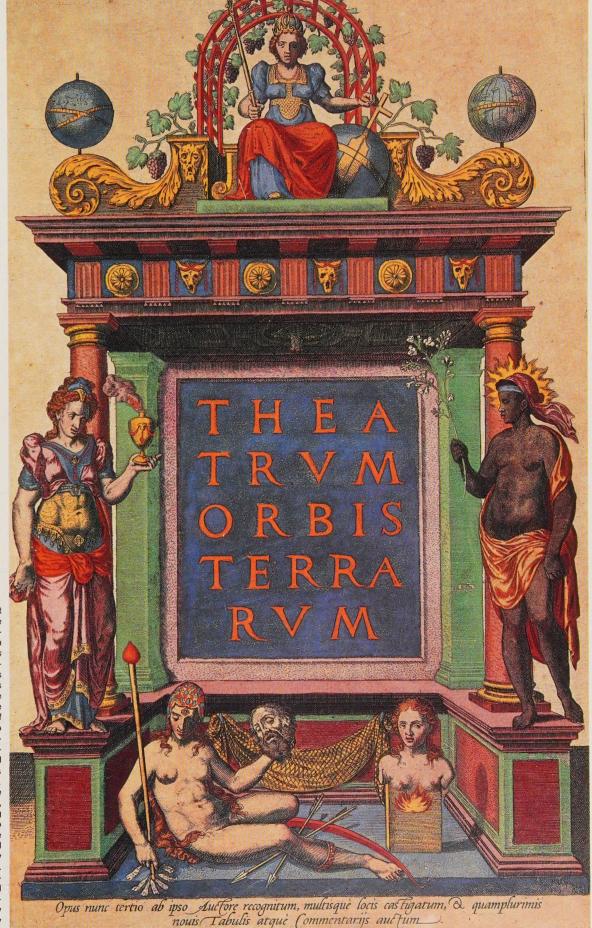
Map collectors, by definition, collect maps. A few collectors with a well-lined purse may collect globes or complete sets of maps in atlases, but the great majority of maps bought by collectors over the past forty years have been loose sheets. These are usually the result of the (regrettable) breaking-up of original atlases, separating the maps from their accompanying text. Very often the first parts of the text – including the title-page or engraved frontispiece – have been discarded without it being realised how unusual and informative they are. The author started collecting title-pages and frontispieces only a few years ago and found that their study brought great insight into the content and purpose of the atlas or book from which the title-page comes, and hence of the maps themselves.

IN THIS ARTICLE, I shall explain the form and the meaning of the decorative cartographic title-page, using the term 'title-page' loosely to embrace the frontispiece which may also be an integral part of the preliminaries of an atlas or a geographical work with maps. Leaving aside the purely typographical sheet, the engraved title-page nearly always contains messages related to the work's content in symbolical and pictorial form. Sometimes these are far from easy to decipher, requiring a knowledge of the classics, of ancient and period history, of the emblems, images, concepts of the time, and of contemporary discoveries in natural history and science. At this point I must issue a strong disclaimer



## Cartographic Title-Page By Rodney W. Shirley

Right: The title-page to Abraham Ortelius' *Theat*rum Orbis Terrarum of 1570. The imposing architectural design, reminiscent of the proscenium of a theatre, provides a link with the word 'Theatrum' in the title. The figures symbolise the four continents of the world whose geography is portrayed by means of the maps within. Catholic Europe is seated at the top; Asia and Africa stand in front of the two main pillars; and the Amazonian warrior below is the first such representation of America. The bust signifies Magellanica. A poem in the introductory pages to the atlas gives a fuller explanation of the meaning of Ortelius' titlepage. (By courtesy of the author).



Left: The Dutch artist Romeyn Hooghe de engraved this grand titlepage to the Amsterdam edition of Jaillot's Atlas François, 1696. The personification of Europe is seated on the left and is receiving gifts from the other countries of the world. Mars, the god of war, is inspecting a map but appears to be restrained by Minerva, goddess of wisdom. Behind him, with winged helmet, is Mercury the god of trade. Atlas. supporting heavens on his shoulders, gazes at Phaeton driving the sun chariot of Apollo across the zodiac. In the lower part is the sea god Neptune, flanked Nereus and Amphitrite. Faunus, god of agriculture, holds a right-angled telescope called a polemoscope, invented by Hevelius in 1637. (By courtesy of the author).

of my personal qualifications for treading on ground usually reserved for the art connoisseur and historian. But map collecting is fun, especially when its ramifications take the

enquirer into uncharted seas!

However, full comprehension of all the allegorical complexities is not a pre-requisite to the pleasurable appreciation of many title-pages. They are often designed and engraved to the highest standards of excellence by artists who, it would seem, have often been specially commissioned by the publisher to produce the title-page alone. For instance, the signatures of important engravers such as Romeyn de Hooghe, Jan Luyken, Gérard de Lairesse, François Boucher and Wenceslaus Hollar appear on cartographic title-pages whereas these artists are much less well known as engravers of maps. One of the finest title-pages ever engraved is that signed by Romeyn de Hooghe for the Jaillot-Mortier Atlas François, first published in Amsterdam in 1696. It allegorises a favourite theme of the time: Europe receiving the homage of peoples from all parts of the world. De Hooghe also shows Atlas supporting the heavens, Mars the god of war, and other mythological figures representing deities of wisdom, fertility, the earth and the seas.

History

The history of the title-page can be traced back to the 1470s. The earliest printed books followed the tradition of manuscript volumes in that a colophon at the end of the work gave details of the contents and the date and place of printing. Therefore, the first printed Ptolemaic atlases do not have a title-page and rely on a colophon for this purpose. In Italy and lower Germany the practice grew of incorporating the title of the printed book within a decorative frame at the front, a tradition based on the extra illumination often associated with the opening page of a manuscript work. Decorative woodcut borders of Renaissance patterns surround many incunable titles; often sections of these borders could be transferred from one book to another or even between printers. For instance, the complex figurative title-page border used by the Basle printer, Adam Petri, for an edition of the New Testament in 1522 re-appears on the reverse of Münster's map of France, printed by the same firm several decades later.

These title-page borders owe their origin to classical and Christian traditions, combined with elaboration in the ornamental style of the time. The *Isolario* of Benedetto Bordone (1532) exemplifies the purely decorative border which, like a cartouche, frames the title of his book. Simon de Colignes, the Parisian printer of the works of Oronce Fine, offered a number of widely contrasting title-pages. The one for Fine's *Quadrans Astrolabius* (1534) has an interlaced criblé border, almost as if influenced by Islamic calligraphic patterns. Two years later, his *Euclid* is composed of Renaissance ornaments in quite a different style.<sup>2</sup>

The move away from woodcutting in favour of the more versatile technique of copper engraving coincided with the practice of binding together sets of maps into what we now know as an atlas. These atlases almost always had a title-page which, apart from the typographical information about the contents, the author, and the publisher or printer, communicated to the reader directly or allusively the contents of the work. Similar title-pages or decorative frontispieces were designed for books of topography, exploration or travel. With the maps often presenting entirely topographical information, the decorative frontispiece may have been the only truly pictorial element. As Walter Crane poetically reflects:

'In a journey through a book it is pleasant to reach the oasis of a picture or an ornament, to sit awhile under the palms, to let our thoughts unburdened stray, to drink of other intellectual waters, and to see the ideas we have been pursuing,

perchance, reflected in them.'3

#### Forms of Title-Pages

In different guises, often combined, five types of title-page can be distinguished. These are title-pages in ornamental, compartmental, architectural, pictorial and cartographical forms.

As has been mentioned, the ornamental title-page was the first to make its appearance in fifteenth century Italy. Its cousin, the decorative cartouche, was developed by the French school from



the 1530s onwards and yet further refined by Flemish and Dutchi engravers later in the century. One of the most popular types of decoration used in both cartouches and title-pages was the strapwork' form of design, imitating the three-dimensional scrolling of intertwined lengths of soft leather, with the edgess curling forward around the inscription. Later, we find the strapwork ornamented by garlands, swag, masks and cherubs, with butterflies, fishes and flowers being incorporated into the design. Gerard Mercator's own title-pages for the sectional parts of his *Atlas* (1595) are classic examples of this genre.

Variations on the strapwork theme are associated with the Dutch Mannerist school, and their designs were copied by English and French engravers of the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. William Rogers' title-page to the English translation of Linschoten's voyages (1598) combines elaborate Mannerist decoration with figures, scenes, and symbols associated with the Eastern travels of Linschoten and his contemporated.

ary Dutch seafarers.4

For reasons which are unclear, the wholly decorative title-page moved out of fashion in the early 1600s. However, the vogue returned a century later with the frame of the typographic title being composed of the instruments of map making, or the tools of agriculture, or the armaments of war. The bordered title-page to Herman Moll's *Atlas Minor* is an example from England. It is a complete contrast to the theatrical allegory of the De Hooghe-Mortier *Atlas Novum* and is in the form of a much more restrained rococo cartouche. A cleverly linked border composed of both architectural and natural features surrounds the central text detailing the sixty-two maps from the atlas. The border reminds the viewer of the arts of surveying, map making and navigation with (at the top) drawings of a globe and an armillary sphere. There are also charts and map making instruments; a protractor, set-square, ruler, parallels, cross-staff,



In contrast to the complex allegorical title-page by de Hooghe, Moll's *Atlas Minor* is in the form of a much more restrained rococo cartouche. The frame seems to emphasise British advances in the sciences and the important home trades of agriculture and fishing. The *Atlas Minor* is not, however, a national atlas but a collection of maps of countries of the whole world, with only five maps out of sixty-two devoted to the British Isles. Perhaps in this case the title-page engraver prepared his composition for one purpose, but it was taken up by Moll or his publisher for another. (By courtesy of the author).

plumb line and dividers. Further down, two putti demonstrate their skills. At the bottom Moll draws our attention to the husbandry of the land and the seas, with depictions of the tools of agriculture – a flail, hoe, harrow, rake, scythe, spade and basket. Fishing equipment includes a rod, line, nets and a paddle. Denizens of the sea cavort around a scalloped centrepiece behind which is a caduceus and a horn, perhaps representing peace and plenty.

The second form of design for the title-page was its division into separate compartments. The practice of introducing figures or scenic views into the design was a natural development of the free-flowing decorative border. The earliest examples are found among German title-pages of the 1530s and are well exemplified by the title-page to Sebastian Münster's Cosmographia from 1544 onwards. The top compartment presents effigies of the rulers of the civilised (European) world, seated in descending order of precedence on either side of the Holy Roman Emperor. Each ruler has his own escutcheon with his national coat of arms. Four middle compartments depict the great barbarian chiefs; among them those of Turkey, Tartary, and Islam. Each is armed, representing the very real threat that they offered to the European nations of the time. Finally, at the bottom is a panoramic compartment which presents to the reader some of the wonderful mysteries of the world - part fact and part fable that Münster promises to unfold in his work.

Compartmentalised title-pages tended to be overtaken by more complex pictorial or architectural designs. But examples of their distinct pattern are not uncommon; for instance Heylin's *Cosmographia* of 1651 and Jansson's *Atlas Maritimus* of 1650. A much later example is the mid-nineteenth century French atlas of Victor Levasseur, his *Atlas National*: a romantic combination of the bordered and compartmental title-page.

Many title-pages are architectural in form. Classical architec-

ture was one of the disciplines most eagerly studied during the Renaissance. Not only were the structural principles re-applied in practice but the use of architectural decoration can be seen both in the construction and in the detail of many paintings of the time. Title-pages came under architectural influence from the 1490s, with the central title typically supported on each side by two pillars. These stood on a base and were capped by a flat or curved pediment. Many variations on this basic theme were possible, allowing a range of symbolic meanings to be presented. For instance, the arch could suggest a triumphal gateway, such as the entrance to a walled city of medieval times. It could be represented as the proscenium to a theatrical display, or as a tableau in honour of a particular dignitary (perhaps the dedicatee); it could frame a topographical view or new discovery; or it could become a stately setting for figures with a symbolic or representational meaning. As well as the basic architectural design, there was also much scope for detail and decoration by means of swag, garlands, putti, satyrs, shells and masks.

The two great atlas compilers of the 1570s, Anton Lafreri in Italy and Abraham Ortelius in the north, both published their collections of maps under architectural title-pages. Lafreri's is derived more purely from classical sources. He uses a heavy Roman arch to surmount his central title and on either side are the figures of Ptolemy and Marinus, each standing on a circular pedestal. At the top, two figures are lying on an embellished fronton, inspired by Michelangelo's Medici monuments in Florence. In the concave middle part of the fronton kneels the figure of Atlas, the world on his shoulders.<sup>5</sup>

The title-page by Ortelius looks out to the world of the latest discoveries. Somewhat exceptionally, the meaning of the frontispiece is revealed in the preliminary pages of the atlas by means of a poem headed *Frontispicii explicatio* written by Adolf van



The frontispiece to Thomas Bankes' *New System of Geography* (c. 1790) is designed by H. Bamberg, engraved by J. Neagle and ornamented by W. Grainger. Here the four continents are offering gifts to Britannia, seated with her lion. Captain Cook is being honoured by Neptune, by the recording figure of History, by Fame with a trumpet, and with a crown of oak leaves. The ornamented frame is hung with garlands and cornucopia. At the top, the instruments of navigation and the Royal flag remind us how new British discoveries led to trade, settlement and colonisation throughout the world. (By courtesy of the author).

Meetkercke, an alderman of Bruges. Van Meetkercke's poem explains that the figure at the top is Europe, enthroned as empress of the world. The large cross signifies the Catholic religion. The figure on the left of the main supporting arch, richly dressed as an Oriental princess, is Asia. The fumes of frankincense which issue from the thurible she is holding in her left hand represent oriental mystery. The figure of Africa is to the right, humbly clad, and carrying a sprig of balsam whose unique provenance was thought to be Egypt. The reclining figure at the bottom is America; probably the first allegorical representation of that continent. The arms and hunting equipment are appropriate to her Amazonian status as a warrior, and with the severed head there are insinuations of cannabalism. The remaining personification is that of Magellanica. Because no land beyond the north coast (the head) had been sighted, the rest being terra incognita, only the head of a woman is shown, with truncated arms. As the inhabitants were observed to light large fires (giving rise to the name 'Tierra del Fuego'), a flame burns on the plinth below the bust.

Without the explanatory poem revealing the content of Ortelius' title-page its detailed symbolism might have remained obscure. I myself was puzzled over its meaning for several years, until I realised that the answer lay in the poem in the preliminary pages to the atlas. After the first four impressions of 1570 the title-page was retouched to provide a striated background. Additional text may appear at the bottom, sometimes with the date and imprint. In 1602 a completely fresh plate was engraved which was used for the Spanish and Italian text editions up to 1612. Apart from the language used, this new plate can easily be identified by the appearance of one bunch of grapes to the left of the figure seated in the trellised pergola at the top instead of two bunches in earlier plates.

A somewhat more sophisticated development, and hence later in time, was the presentation of the title-page as a pictorial ensemble. The Dutch, and then the French, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century introduced title-pages where the title is a relatively small part of an overall pictorial design. Some of the finest examples are grand show pieces created and signed by accomplished engravers. For instance, Charles Simonneau engraved the title-page to Jaillot's Atlas François of 1695; Pierre le Pautre's signature appears on the title-page to the original Neptune François;6 and Gerard de Lairesse's on the title-page of Visscher's Atlas Minor (1683). Even more complex pictorial title-pages are to be found in the German atlases of Homann, Seutter and Lotter. The stylisation is bolder in conception but compared to the French fin-de-siècle atlases the dramatic effect becomes overdone. Likewise, English copies of the grand classical effect in title-pages of the mid-eighteenth century often appear wooden and stilted in spite of some interesting pictorial examples. Perhaps because English readers were assumed to be less familiar with classical antecedents, explanatory lines of text were sometimes added at the bottom of the title-page or frontispiece to explain its significance. For instance, the patriotic pictorial frontispiece to Reverend Thomas Bankes' New System of Geography (c. 1790) is explained in the following terms:

'Neptune, raising Capt Cook up to immortality, a Genius crowning him with a wreath of Oak, and Fame introducing him to History. In the Front Ground are the Four Quarters of the World presenting to Britannia their various Stores.'

Finally, there is the predominantly cartographic title-page where an actual map is the focus of illustration. The various title-pages to the parts of De Bry's *Voyages* are often important maps in their own right, such as the world map showing Drake's voyages forming half of the title-page to *America Part VIII* (1599). Another example is the small oval map that appears on the title-page of the *Journal van de Nassausche Vloot* (1626) which is one of the first printed maps to show the west coast of Australia correctly. And in the frontispiece to Renard's edition of Frederick De Wit's *Maritime Atlas* (1715) almost the whole page is taken up with the world in circular form on a north polar projection, loaded on the shoulders of a stooping Atlas.

In the second part of this article in the next issue I shall be looking at the decorative content of cartographic title-pages and how the symbols and images presented there can be interpreted.

#### **References:**

- 1. Albert Fidelis Butsch, *Handbook of Renaissance Ornament* (first printed 1878-80, republished by Dover Publications, New York, 1969), plate 61.
- Alexander Nesbitt (ed.) Two Hundred Decorative Title-Pages (Dover Publications, New York, 1964), plates 36 and 37. (The source bibliography of this work lists a number of books about general title-pages. These have not been enumerated separately as there is virtually no consideration at all in them of atlases or cartographically related material.)
- 3. Walter Crane, Of the Decorative Illustration of Books Old and New (first printed 1896, republished London, 1984), page 17.
- 4. Margery Corbett and R. W. Lightbown, The Comely Frontispiece (London, 1979). The only book to analyse title-pages and frontispieces from an artistic and symbolic point of view. A long introduction, and then twenty chapters, each dealing with a selected frontispiece. William Rogers' version of Linschoten's title-page is described in chapter 4, with illustration.
- 5. Ulla Ehrensvärd, 'Decorative Illustrations in Early Maps and Atlases' in *Nordenskiöld Seminar* Papers ed. by Kerkko Hakulinen and Arvo Peltonen (Helsinki, 1981), page 127 and figure 9.
- 6. The frontispiece to the French Neptune formed the cover page to *The Map Collector*, No. 30, March 1985. It was described as being richly decorated with maritime allegory and incorporating the Royal fleur de lys of Louis XIV, patron of this enterprise.

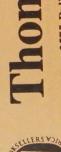


amounts of food, supplies, women, and tribute; the British departed on lives at Kealakekua Bay on February 14 of 1779. Since Cook's arrival in the islands, the Hawaiian people had lavished upon him and his men vast Cook was one of several people, both Hawaiian and British, who lost their Detail of John Webber's depiction of the Death of James Cook in Hawaii. Engraved by Bartolozzil Byrne. Published January 1, 1784, 465 x 580 mm. friendly terms, very much taken by the good nature of their hosts.

But a necessary ship repair forced their return to Kealakekua Bay six days later and the Hawaiians, now further strained of their limited food supply and weary of the indulgent Europeans' demands, were less cooperative.

Among that morning's confused and poorly understood events which led to bloodshed were an islander's theft of a British cutter, Cook's attempt to take an innocent chief hostage to secure its return, the murder

senseless musket fire onto the volatile crowd. As depicted in Webber's him vulnerable to a fatal blow. Cook's death marked the end of his crew's illustration, it was Cook's attempt to stop this random shooting which left brief romance with Hawaii; their discovery of the land began the demise of its civilisation.



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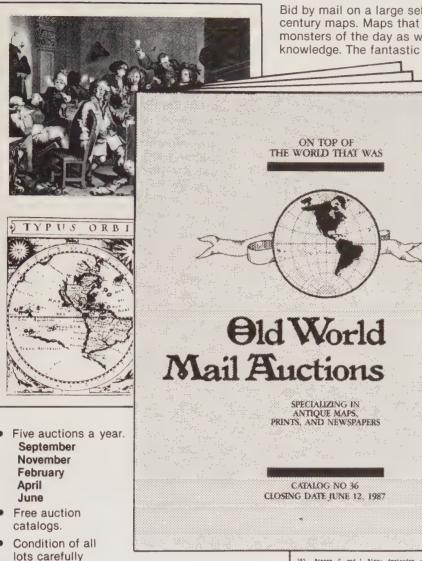
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- Brittany, Henry Hondius, Amaterdam, (1633). 15" x 20". Map in outline color. Physical Features, cartouches, cost of arms and eafling ships fully and attract ively colored. French text on back. Separation at bottom of center fold with 3/8" tear coming off it about 1-1/2" inside bottom border. See illustration. 56

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## My Favourite Map

As part of our tenth anniversary celebrations we have invited our editorial advisors around the world to choose their favourite map/globe/atlas or cartographic curiosity. The choices, as you will see, were an interesting mix.

# Chorographia Lotharingia (Regional map of Lorraine)

Eila M. J. Campbell (Emeritus Professor of Geography in the University of London

IT WAS EXTREMELY difficult to decide which map really was my favourite. My 'favourite group' of maps is the set of twenty tabulae novae ('modern maps') in the edition of Claudius Ptolemaeus' Geographia printed by Johan Schott at Strassburg in 1513 and eventually I decided that the one I liked most was the last – the regional map of Lorraine 'Chorographia Lotharingia' (No 20).

This map is typologically of interest as it is the earliest extant copy to be printed in three colours – black, red and brown (or green); the third colour is not easily identifiable and varies from one copy to another. The registration also varies. It is drawn on a scale of 1:690,000 and was probably based on a survey carried out by the famous mapmaker Martin Waldseemüller for his patron, René II, Duke of Lorraine, shortly before the Duke's death in 1508. Waldseemüller probably surveyed the ground with a *polimetrum* (a forerunner of the theodolite). He contributed an illustration of this instrument to the 1512 edition of Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*.

Like all but one of the *tabulae novae* in the 1513 edition, it is drawn on the quadratic plane projection. It is the only one of the twenty new maps to be drawn on a single sheet. The map of 'Lotharingia' is orientated with south at the top. It has a scale of latitude (in the left hand margin), but no scale of longitude. There is a scale of miles (*scala miliar*) in the lower margin. The right hand and lower margins of the map. beyond the 'neat' line, are bordered by seventeen shields depicting the arms of the more important towns.

Mountains and hills are indicated by the typical semi-pictorial symbols of the day. Forests are depicted by stylised small coniferous tree signs 'spread' over the wooded areas. Placenames are printed in red or black; the sites of settlements are marked by small open red circles.

Although I attribute the map to Waldseemüller, who was an interesting mapmaker/compiler, the 1513 edition of the *Geographia* contains no reference to him. However, he is known to have been working (with Mathias Ringmann) between c. 1507 and c. 1511 on a new edition to be printed at St. Dié in the Vosges where he promoted geographical and 'cartographical' studies during the first decade of the sixteenth century and was the author of the tract *Cosmographiae introductio*. He also produced several noteworthy maps including the 'Carta Marina' and the 'Carta Itineraria'; he also produced a set of globe gores. All his 'maps' were woodcuts.

The authorship of the *tabulae novae* is still to a certain extent a matter of controversy notwithstanding the fact that a contemporary of Waldseemüller, Lorenz Fries, attributed the maps to him (1522).

While I am most unlikely to ever own a copy of the 1513 edition of Ptolemy's Geographia, I do possess a copy of the

facsimile produced by Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. The map I have chosen was drawn to give pleasure to Duke Rene II; it now gives pleasure to me.

#### **Further Reading:**

For a full discussion of Waldseemüller's probable authorship of the twenty tabulae novae, see R. A. Skelton's bibliographical note in the facsimile edition of the Geographia (Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, Amsterdam, 1966) pp. v-xxii.

Eila Campbell's favourite map 'Chorographia Lotharingia'.





W. Beede's 7 inch powder horn map, dated 1800, includes some 40 square miles of land in the Sandwich region of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

## My Powder Horn Map of Sandwich, New Hampshire, USA

Walter W. Ristow (Retired Chief of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington DC)

THE DECEMBER 1985 issue of *TMC* carried John S. duMont's interesting article, 'Engraved Maps on Powder Horns.' Concluding his essay, duMont posed the question, 'Should a map collector have a map horn in his collection?' His positive answer was, 'By all means and good luck to you.' Although not a bona fide collector, I am the proud owner of a map horn. Several years ago it was given to me by my oldest son, Richard, who found it in a Boston antique shop.

As duMont pointed out in his article, maps on powder horns are interesting cartographic curiosa. Map horns were most prevalent in the mid years of the eighteenth century, and particularly during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. For the soldier who possessed a muzzle-loading musket or rifle, a receptacle for carrying loose powder was an essential piece of equipment. It was early learned that the horn of a steer,

ox, or cow could be fashioned into a very effective and efficient powder container.

To ensure that his own loaded powder horn was returned from the powder room, or supply wagon, soldiers identified their horns with their names, initials, or some distinctive decoration. Maps tracing expedition routes or picturing campaign regions were popular horn adornments. Some were crudely engraved by individual soldiers, using pocket knives or sharpened nails. More elaborate and accurate map horns were prepared by professional

artisans, or engineers in topographic mapping units.

Powder horns vary in length from six inches to about fourteen inches, with the base, or bell, measuring one and a half to three inches in diameter. The base is usually fitted with a circular wood plug which is secured with nails or wooden pegs. The larger horns, which were carried over the shoulder with straps or thongs, held a half or three-quarters of a pound of black powder. Small cow horns, six or seven inches in length, were also essential items of equipment. They encased fine grained white powder which was used for priming the muskets. Small horns were generally carried in the soldier's pocket. Some cow horns, possessed by mounted officers, were used as pistol chargers.

Non-military huntsmen also carried small cow horns, which held enough powder for a four- or six-hour foray for game. Like military horns, some of those owned by frontiersmen and hunters were hand decorated. My horn obviously falls into this category. It is seven inches long (175mm) with a base one and a half inches (35mm) in diameter. Crudely carved, the horn's most prominent features are the name of the owner, W. Beede, the locale, Sandwich, and the date 1800, all enclosed within an irregular hexagonal frame.

The horn map is focussed on the village of Sandwich, which is near the centre of the town of that name, in Carroll County, east central New Hampshire. It encompasses an area of some forty square miles, and locates and names eighteen geographical features. They include seven ponds, two rivers, five branches, two hills, and two villages. Most of the features are also found on Henry F. Walling's 1861 *Map of Carroll County, New Hampshire*. The latter map, which gives the names of property owners, identifies at least seven Beedes within the confines of the horn map. The New Hampshire Beedes descended from Eli Beede, who came to Boston from the Isle of Jersey in 1713. Eli's second son, Daniel, born in 1729, was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Sandwich. Most of the Beedes were members of the Quaker Meeting.

Notwithstanding the profusion of Beedes in the Sandwich region in the early nineteenth century, it has not been possible to identify a W. Beede. The 1800 census, in fact, does not record a single Beede whose first name begins with a W. It has been suggested that in 1800 our W. Beede may have been of minor age and still domiciled with his parents, and thus was not separately listed in the census. Historically, however, he has achieved immortality on my small map horn.

#### **Further Reading:**

John S. duMont, 'Maps on Powder Horns,' *TMC* 33, pp. 2-7. John S. duMont, *American Engraved Powder Horns the golden age 1755 to 1783*. (Phoenix Publishing, 1978).

## A Whale of a piece

#### Tony Campbell (Map Librarian at the British Library)

THE CHART OF the North Atlantic (the co-called 'Nova Francia'), issued by the Amsterdam publisher Cornelis Claesz., about 1594, has a three-sided appeal for me. It is of undeniable importance in the history of cartography; it is a wonderfully accomplished piece of design and engraving; and lastly, it leaves a number of vital questions unanswered, as all good maps should.

The 'Nova Francia' chart was issued as part of a series (running perhaps to seven sheets) that appeared from Claesz.'s press in the 1590s. Johannes Keuning described the series as 'the oldest Dutch charts of the outer European seas and coasts'. They were specifically concerned with the route to the East, which had been dominated for the previous century by the Portuguese. Since no other nation's fleet had rounded the Cape of Good Hope and crossed the Indian Ocean, the charts' content was necessarily Portuguese in origin. Archival documents in The Netherlands reveal that the original author was Bartolomeu Lasso, 'cosmographer and master of navigation to the King of Spain' (the two Iberian crowns being at that time combined under Philip II).

How much Lasso was directly involved in flouting his country's traditional policy of secrecy is not clear but publication of charts derived from his work, detailing all the coastlines between Holland and the spice islands of the East Indies, was certainly timely from the Dutch point of view. Within three years of Claesz. receiving a publisher's privilege from the States General in 1592, the first of a succession of Dutch fleets had set sail for the East, destined to replace the Portuguese trading empire with their own within a handful of years. It is likely that the first Dutch fleet under Cornelis de Houtman had copies of this and others of Claesz.'s charts to help them in unfamiliar waters, along with those illustrating the observations of a Dutchman long resident in the East, Jan van Linschoten. Claesz., almost inevitably, was Linschoten's publisher as well and, even if the latter's Itinerario was only due to be published in the following year, 1596, one can imagine its charts being made available to De Houtman before he sailed.

Both these sets of pivotal charts – sheets that simultaneously recorded the past and aided those who would shape the future – were engraved by the Van Deutecum family. And here we come to my second point, the chart's visual magnificence. The British Library example, like others of the first state, is unsigned, but the later printing in Rotterdam's Maritime Museum carries the signature of Jan van Deutecum Junior, son of the founder of a famous dynasty of Dutch engravers. The map of the Seventeen Provinces which the elder Jan had engraved in 1588 at his Haarlem workshop has been seen as the first serious challenge to the dominance of Flemish mapmaking, and thus a harbinger of the golden age of Dutch cartography. Although this halcyon period is usually associated with the Blaeu family in the following century, there is a strong case to be made, at least on aesthetic grounds, for awarding the supreme prize to the Van Deutecums.

The 'fecit' of Jan van Deutecum's added signature would usually be translated as 'engraved'. But sorely Deutecum must be credited with the accomplished composition in addition to the superb engraving? Forced to work within the in flexible framework of random coastline shapes, he has still managed to achieve a natural arrangement of informative 'decoration', none of which distracts from the chart's scientific purpose. The eye is inevitably drawn, in particular, to the elegantly framed whaling scene. In celebration of a calling that was then highly hazardous, the artist (Deutecum again?) places a naked spear-throwing hero in the forefront of what is otherwise a documentary scene.

Those who know this map will be surprised that no mention has yet been made of Petrus Plancius, the Dutch clergyman and cartographer to whom credit for this series is usually given. This omission, an intentional one, introduces the most interesting of the unanswered questions about this chart. The privilege document (already mentioned) referred to Plancius, but as the intermediary through whom the Lasso charts were obtained, not specifically as author of the engraved series.

While the North Atlantic chart's most interesting cartographic feature, namely information about discoveries made in thwarted searches for the North-west Passage by Martin Frobisher (1576-8) and John Davis (1585-7), indicates that the compiler was abreast with recent developments, the handling of this information is far from confident. The date of 1594 suggested here for the 'Nova Francia' chart, two years after Claesz. was granted his privilege and later than some commentators have proposed, is based on the premise that the English Arctic discoveries were first communicated to the Dutch by Jodocus Hondius, engraver of the Molyneux globe of 1592 (which is the first engraved map to show them) on his return to his own country in 1593. It is hardly surprising that the Molyneux globe should sidestep the irreconcilable inconsistencies between Frobisher and Davis (who had, for example, 'discovered' the same bay in Baffin Island and

The so-called Nova Francia chart, 1594, by Cornelis Claesz (By courtesy of the British Library).



located it quite differently), considering Davis' close involvement with the globe's construction. But the 'Plancius' chart's adherence to the Lasso outlines for Labrador, with the new English discoveries consigned to a contradictory inset, is prevarication of the kind one would hardly expect from Plancius. Nevertheless, if a 1594 date for this 'Nova Francia' chart is supportable, it can apparently claim to be the earliest printed map to show Newfoundland as a single island.

The obverse of discovery, of course, is traditional myth. In keeping with its period, the chart sprinkles the north Atlantic with imaginary islands, such as Bus, Brazil and St Bernard. Largest of all is Frisland – perhaps a ghostly echo of Iceland – which adorned maps throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Günter Schilder has described in his recent *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* how the Deutecum family were more than just the favoured engravers of Claesz., being virtually business partners. It may be that we need to merge the distinct images we hold of 'engraver', 'draftsman', 'artist' and 'cartographer'. Perhaps Jan van Deutecum's *fecit* masks the fact that for the North Atlantic chart he was all four at the same time.

I am not a map collector in a personal sense, being more interested in a map's secrets than in exclusive possession. Yet it is natural for a custodian to take a personal pride in what he curates and to have particular affection for what he himself has managed to steer into permanent anchorage in what Richard Gough termed the 'safest port'. I am pleased that my British Library 'collecting', as it were, began years ago when I was able as a dealer to nudge some important material in that direction.

I can claim no credit, however, for the 'Nova Francia' chart, which was acquired by a distant predecessor in 1905, at a time when little was known about the publishing history or survival rate of maps of this kind. To the chart's many enviable qualities can be added the near certainty that it survives today in no more than a handful of copies. In view of all that has been said about it, and given that the Library already possesses an example, I could perhaps be persuaded to make an exception to the non-collecting policy in this case, if anyone felt like making a personal presentation . . .

#### Bibliographical note:

The map was reproduced (full size, but misattributed to Gabriel Tatton) in 1928 for the International Geographical Congress, in the British Museum (now Library's) Six early printed maps. No adequate commentary on this map exists but Professor Schilder mentions in the recent volume 1 of his Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica that he intends to deal with the whole series in a later volume.

#### **Further reading:**

**Cortesão**, Armando & Avelino Teixeira da Mota. *Portugaliae Monumenta Cartographica*, 6 vols (Lisbon, 1960), 3: 91-2, 97-9 (plate 370 reproduces an example of a Lasso prototype, preserved in Rotterdam).

Crinò, Anna Maria & Helen Wallis. 'New researches on the Molyneux globes', *Der Globusfreund*, 35-7 (1987), pp. 11-18.

**Keuning,** Johannes. 'XVIth century cartography in the Netherlands', *Imago Mundi* 9 (1952), p. 60.

**Skelton,** Raleigh A. *Explorers' maps* (London, 1958), fig.77 (the North Atlantic section from the Molyneux globe).

Wieder, Frederik C. Monumenta Cartographica, 5 vols (The Hague, 1925-33), 1:28-37, 109.



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## My Unusual Steel Globe

Edward Dahl (Early Cartography Specialist, National Archives of Canada)

AS A CURATOR of early maps of Canada, I might be expected have selected something from the pre-1850 period as my avourite. That I have not is no indication of a lack of candidates, ut rather a preference on my part to relate the story around one nusual item which I was responsible for acquiring in 1984. It is s well a story about the map curator's network and how that etwork enriches our collections and our understanding of them.

In the spring of 1984, I learned from Stuart Hughes, a Canadian friend then living in New York, that a c.1850 niniature English globe was available at an antique fair some listance outside that city. I decided that the National Archives hould acquire it since I had previously bid unsuccessfully several imes on pocket globes and still did not have one in the ollection.

Hughes also drew my attention to another interesting globe he ad noticed, but added that 'one would need to be a bit perverse o buy it.' The explanation he gave was that it appeared to have een made in Poland during World War II in a factory under German occupation and hence was tainted by its association with he Nazis. I decided nonetheless that it was suitable for our ollection.

Hughes generously agreed to make the trip on the following veekend to acquire the two globes for us. I would, however, need to cover his personal cheque as the Government of Canada would not be able to be persuaded to part with its money at such

hort notice. Naturally I was reimbursed later.

When the globes arrived at the Archives, the English globe -Malby's Terrestrial Globe - was promptly researched, catalogued ind 'filed.' The second globe was not dealt with that easily. It tands about 16cm high, is made of steel and weighs more than 3 g. The continents are engraved in outline, and the capital cities of the three Axis powers – Berlin, Rome and Tokyo – are shown long with one small city in Poland, Starachowice. This appears o be the place of the globe's manufacture, for on the base is nentioned the Braunschweig Steelworks at Starachowice, probbly active there when Germany occupied Poland in the period ollowing the autumn of 1939. Around the northern half of the lobe, the following inscription appears: 'Denn heute hoert uns Deutschland u. morgen die ganze Welt.' ("For today Germany nears [or belongs to?] us and tomorrow the entire world."

Undated, it required some research into its production in rder to find out when it might have been made. And the origin

of the engraved sentence had to be tracked down.

The Music Division at the National Library of Canada helped; professor in the German Department at the University of Ottawa asked his friends and assured me that if he was not able o locate the source of this sentence, then friends he would be eeing in Germany in summer would. A suggestion that it was a ine from the Horst-Wessel Lied (a popular Nazi song) was esearched but this was not the source.

A short description of the globe and a request for information vas published in several cartography-related publications. Gernan and Austrian colleagues attending the History of Cartograby conference in Ottawa in 1985 examined it and made notes. oachim Neumann wrote to the Huettenwerke Braunschweig for nformation. Ian Mumford sent a note that the phrase "Today Germany; tomorrow the world" had been used in a BBC elevision programme he had seen in April 1985

Suddenly, in the autumn of 1986, a letter arrived from Rudolf chmidt (Coronelli-Gesellschaft) with a copy of a letter he had eceived from Prof. Dr. Josef Babicz, Warsaw, Poland, in reply o my request for information which had appeared in the nformation bulletin of the Coronelli-Gesellschaft (No. 10, Nov.

1985). Professor Babicz mentioned that no archives of the Hermann-Goering-Werke at Starachowice have survived. Consequently, he interviewed two surviving Poles who had worked at the factory. It was their opinion that this globe could not have been one of a series, but rather a single or certainly limited production, requested by the political administrators or the management in Braunschweig. Or, it might simply have been a personal project of one of the engineers.

Another letter soon followed from Joachim Neumann, saying that the phrase engraved on the globe was indeed from a song, a Hitler Youth song composed by Hans Baumann entitled 'Es zittern die Morschen Knochen', though the word 'gehört' (belongs) appears instead of 'hört' (hears). Since the phrase would have been well known to a youth of the time and, because of the workmanlike design of the globe, it was suggested that it was probably produced by an apprentice as his 'graduating

Regardless of the precise reason for its production – and this may never be known – it is an intriguing artefact documenting, with the aid of a cartographical representation (in the form of a terrestrial globe), a nation's aspirations for global conquest. The globe is certainly a conversation piece with visitors and would be a choice item in any exhibition relating to World War II. I would be interested to hear from any readers who can throw further light on it.



## The Chinese terrestrial globe of 1623

Helen Wallis (Retired Map Librarian at the British Library)

'On a round ball
A workman that hath copies by, can lay
An Europe, Afric, and an Asia,
And quickly make that, which was nothing, all.'

THESE VERSES BY the Elizabethan poet John Donne conjure up for me a picture of the learned Jesuit Fathers Manuel Dias the Younger and Nicolo Longobardi in Peking in 1623, assisted by scholarly Chinese friends, designing with infinite care their large terrestrial globe. 'We have made a model in the shape of a spherical ball,' they explain in the globe's long Chinese inscription, ending their account in a reverent tone before signing off: 'So we can deduce the origin of heaven and earth in the King of Creation. How respectfully we should apply ourselves to this study.'

The globe is painted in lacquer on wood and is 23 ins. (59 cm.)

in diameter. It may have been commissioned by, or made as a present for, the Chinese Emperor and is believed to have come from the Imperial Palace, Peking. The late Sir Percival David, Bart., ordered the globe from Peking while in Paris in 1938, and it arrived in England after the outbreak of the Second World War. Sir Percival and Lady David presented it to the British Museum in 1962. Preserved in the Map Library, it ranks as one of the treasures of the British Library's collections.

For me the globe symbolises the encounter between the great civilisations of Renaissance Europe and age-old China. As the earliest Chinese terrestrial globe now known, it enjoys worldwide fame, hence its loan (on request) to the exhibitions 'Portuguese Discovery and Renaissance Europe' in Lisbon in 1983 (for Dias was Portuguese), and 'Europe and the Emperor of China' in West Berlin in 1985. When we were escorting it to Berlin we found that it was travelling with its own ticket, as 'Mr Globe'.



The Chinese terrestrial globe by Manuel Dias and Nicolo Longobardi, made in Peking in 1623. The section shown is eastern Asia and the explanatory legend. (By courtesy of the British Library)

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### The Map as biography: thoughts on Ordnance Survey Map, Six-inch Sheet Devonshire CIX, SE, Newton Abbot

J. B. Harley (Professor of Geography at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, USA)

I AM NOT a collector in the normal sense of that word though I sometimes buy and treasure maps for very personal reasons. The Ordnance Survey six-inch to one mile sheet which I will describe is such a map. Like a familiar book or an album of family photographs, I am able to read it as a text whose image has meaning because it brings to the mind's eye landscapes, events, and people from my own past. Personal identity is always implicated in the maps we collect. Sometimes their value is more emotional than monetary and if pleasure in collecting is also aesthetic and intellectual, it is because maps can draw from the roots of our own experience. We read them as transcriptions of ourselves

My map – like any map – is biography in four senses. First, the map sheet itself has a biography as a physical object designed, crafted and used in a different age. Second, the map serves to link us to the biographies of its makers – draughtsmen, labourers, printers and surveyors who worked to reproduce its image. Third, the map is a biography of the landscape it portrays; a biography, moreover – as F. W. Maitland put it – 'more eloquent than would be many paragraphs of written discourse'. Fourth, and of most value to me as collector, the map reciprocates my own biography. It is a rich vein of personal history, and it gives a set of co-ordinates for the map of memory. Let me say a little about these four *personae* of my map.

Devonshire sheet CIX, SE is a very ordinary map, and I do not seek to justify it as a work of art, ponder its aesthetics, nor to check a price index to gauge its rarity or value. Indeed, it is like hundreds of thousands of other paper maps produced in the industrial revolution of large-scale mapping in Great Britain. Measuring twelve by eighteen inches, it was printed in black and white at the Ordnance Survey Office in Southampton by a technique known as heliozincography. A few genealogical facts are provided in carefully lettered imprints at the bottom of the map. These tell us that it was surveyed in 1885-6, at a larger scale of twenty-five inches to one mile and then reduced, to be further revised in 1904. Sometimes I wonder why carto-bibliographers fuss so much about seemingly identical maps but for the pernickety it can be said that it was reprinted on seven occasions in the 1920's and 1930's, in batches of fifty, seventy-five, and of one hundred and fifty

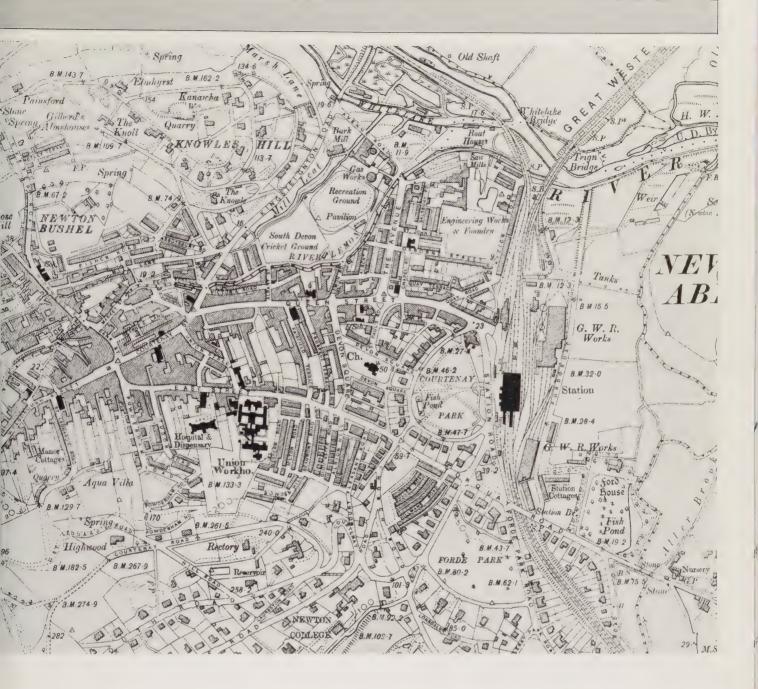
So my own copy can hardly claim to be the only extant example of this sheet. Many of those reprinted copies will now have been discarded. Others will have found a home in a national, county or local library, in an office of a land agent or solicitor or, perhaps, in a private collection. The uniqueness of my particular sheet lies, thus, not in its rarity, but in the history of how it has been used, understood, and acted upon. To judge from its mint condition, it was a late developer in the world of action. It must have spent most of the half century since its final printing in 1935 in some Ordnance Survey dêpot, waiting long for the moment when it would be handled, read, traced and

Much of the social history of Newton Abbot in Devon can be traced from the Ordnance Survey sheet of the area – its medieval roots, industries, the coming of Brunel's railway, the institutional buildings and recreational areas. The author's own knowledge and many personal memories of the area give the map a second, and deeper, perspective. (By courtesy of the British Library).



understood. Perhaps it was a duplicate, trapped at the bottom of a pile. Then it was made redundant, like doubtless many of the men and women who originally made such maps. Conversion of the large-scale series to metric scales and, later, to the even greater indignity of mere digital co-ordinates, led to quantities of these maps being given away by the Ordnance Survey to worthy recipients. It was after the trauma of this cartographic diaspora that I acquired Sheet CIX, SE. Now freed from the steel prison of some map chest, it adorns the wall of a lived-in room, where it has a gilded frame. It is next to the supply of cocktails so that the only member of the Charles Close Society living in Milwaukee can toast the centenary of its original birth.

So much for the map's own biography. It is the collective biographies of many such maps, suitably generalised, that gives substance to the history of cartography. Of the biographies of the makers of this particular sheet, however, there is less to say. Unlike many earlier Ordnance Survey maps, Sheet CIX, SE presents an anonymous face. We know little, in a personal sense, about the draughtsmen, photographers, and printers who routinely translated the discomforts of field work into such an elegant map image. Equally, not much can be said about the surveyors into whose notebooks the details of the Devon landscape, together with its placenames and the boundaries, were so meticulously entered. On the sheet itself no clues are offered as to the identity of the men, a small party of military engineers and



their civilian assistants whose arrival in a Devonshire town towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign would have aroused local curiosity. We can speculate how they were gazed upon – 'foreigners' to a Devonshire mind – as they set up their theodolite at street corners, dragged the chain along pavements and stony lanes, levelled the relief of the two hills that overlook the little town, and chiselled Bench Marks for altitudes on the cornerstones of buildings or on limestone walls. We can speculate, too, how – out in the countryside and despite the printed forms that gave the surveyors legal right of entry to private property – a confrontation with an occasional irate farmer might have been sparked off as much by general rumours of a growing bureaucratic threat from Whitehall as by the immediate act of trespass by the government mappers.

As a biography of some six square miles of Devonshire countryside where I lived from 1969 to 1986, however, Sheet CIX, SE is much less reticent. Here the map is a transcription of culture and of individual endeavour as well as a datum line in the social history of a landscape made by ordinary men and women. Its scale and modest size convey well the intimate character of the hand-made world of the nineteenth century. By good fortune in the lottery of sheet lines, the small town of Newton Abbot stands squarely in the centre of my map frame. Founded as a market borough in the thirteenth century and set between the older parishes of Highweek and Wolborough, Newton Abbot's

medieval core can be detected in the layout of its streets. In the rural areas beyond - and every field, fence, trackway, farm and cottage, wood and waste is shown - the map reveals the traces of an even older England. But by 1886, the landscape was increasingly hostage to Victorian values. Like some cinematographic still, Sheet CIX, SE reproduces images of work, of the railway age, of the doctrine of laissez faire, and of the consequences for local communities of a society divided by class. So, the largest public buildings on the map, shown in black, are the railway station of Brunel's Great Western line, where Bradshaw served as the guide, and the Union Workhouse, where the poor had no need of a six-inch map. Yet even if these social divisions are muted in the map, with its help we can experience the rapid changes that were transforming the Victorian town. Spartan lines of 'decent' terraces, jerry-built to house the influx of railway workers, and the scatter of gracious, gardened, villas that accommodated a more prosperous middle class stand out clearly in its social geography. Yet in this sense cartography also deceives. The monotones of the map, with a false egalitarianism, give the same weight to poor and rich alike, and to both industry and the topography of pleasure. We should not forget that in the mills, foundries, engineering works and in the claypits and quarries the labouring men and artisans of Newton Abbot were creating wealth for the few. But there is perhaps a softer image too. A cricket ground and its pavilion, parks, footpaths, a river



The 'rural' area surrounding Newton Abbot reveals how industry, in the form of quarries, has encroached into the old pattern of small villages, the domain of the manor house and church. (By courtesy of the British Library).

and its estuary, hint at enjoyments in common on long summer Sunday afternoons when India was still the jewel of the crown and Newton Abbot was almost part of the workshop of the world.

Then, finally, there is the personal biography that lies hidden in the map. Sheet CIX, SE triggers for its present owner the memory of events lived in that place. Personal experiences and cumulative associations give to its austere lines and measured alphabets yet another set of unique meanings. Even its white spaces are crowded with thoughts as I whimsically reflect on its silences. Hung in a room of novels, poetry and music, the map ceases to be solely a document of social relevance or the utilitarian product of government policy: it is there to be read as a personal history, an affirmation that I still belong. To touch these English roots through my map, I have no need of recourse to characteristic sheets, to mathematical grids and graticules or representative fractions, nor do I require an opisometer to repace the pathway across the hill. Sheet CIX, SE is now transformed into a subjective symbol of place, scanned without the artifice of geometry, measured by eye without questioning its accuracy, and understood without awareness of its technical pedigree. The map is interpreted through the private code of memory

Living for so long in such a small town allowed me to walk over much of the space shown on the map. Every square inch of its paper landscape remains so familiar that it can be read at random, and almost sensed in sleep. Its place-names are not just a roll call of neighbourhoods, but of people, some now dead, others still crossing and recrossing the town's pavements and squares and the fields of the countryside. In such a way, the map has become a graphic autobiography; it restores time to memory and it recreates for the inner eye the fabric and seasons of a former life.

The associations are often quite specific. Two of the schools on the map were attended by my children. Streets are not just the thoroughfares of busy market days but are punctuated with public houses where we can debate whether beer was stronger in Victorian England than it is today. Here is the field, the same as in 1886, with a spring and an old quarry, where a dog romped as children played. Here, too, is the lane where – not long ago – I met a woman on a summer evening: the overgrown wall of her orchard is marked on the map. And there is the trackway that led to All Saints' Church in Highweek Village and now to thoughts of my daughter's wedding. But this is also the place of sadness. The ashes of my wife and son lie buried against a north wall of that churchyard:

'So, the map revives her words, the spot, the time, And the thing we found we had to face before

The next year's prime.

In these lines of Thomas Hardy, I feel the losses of my own family, and I have also remembered them through a map.

It is thus possible to commune with the maps we collect. I have brought with me to the shore of Lake Michigan a few square miles of English life and landscape: with this talisman I can set foot on the Devonshire soil beneath sheet CIX, SE whenever I choose. The map encompasses not so much a topography as an autobiography. No price can be put on this image of a familiar landscape and the river of life that runs through it. Yet to retrace my steps across the map is far more than a sentimental journey. To rediscover one's own past from afar is to know it better. And, finally, I begin to understand how T. S. Eliot could write:

'. . . and the end of all our exploring

Will be to arrive where we started

And know the place for the first time.'

Till other landscapes and their maps crowd it out, this will remain my favourite map.

## Rare Italian edition of Stieler's Hand-Atlas

Vladimiro Valerio (Faculty of Architecture, University of Naples)

THE FIRST ATLASES I brought in the Spring of 1974 (which, by the way, provided the impetus to my map collecting) were two copies of Adolf Stieler's Hand Atlas from the end of the nineteenth century. Since then Stieler atlases have held a special place in my heart. My collection now ranges from the first edition of 1834 (sixty three maps) up to the incomplete international edition with the map of Southern France, dated 1944, published during the bombing of Germany which also destroyed the publisher's firm. My favourite copy is a rare edition of the atlas published in Venice in 1829.

This was the only foreign edition (all the others were produced in Germany) and was edited by Giuseppe Dembsher. It was published by the Tipografia di Alvisopoli which took its name from a utopic city founded in 1800, near Venice, by Alvise Mocenigo, a Venetian nobleman who dreamed of a city where industry and agriculture mixed freely with intellectual activities. The printing press of Alvisopoli (which moved to Venice in 1814) was active from 1810 to 1852, and was one of the busiest in Venice. In an outstanding monograph by Nereo Vianello devoted to the publications of Alvisopoli the Stieler atlas is not mentioned. However, by reading the first two chapters of this book one gets a good survey of the economical and political situation in Venice at the time. The Alvisopoli atlas was the last universal atlas of value published in Venice.

The maps in my Hand-Atlas were printed from copperplates, very well engraved and then beautifully coloured by hand. Two of the maps were engraved by a woman, Maria Rocchetti, who also signed them.

Collation of the atlas:

Title: "Atlante Universale/del Globo/ compreso in XVIII Carte elegante mente intagliate in rame/Tratto dall'Originale tedesco pubblicato in Gotha/da C.G. Reichard ed A. Stieler/e perfezionato coll'aggiunta delle più recenti scoperte/per cura/di Giuseppe Dembsher Veneziano", in Venezia, dalla Tipografia di Alvisopoli, 1829.

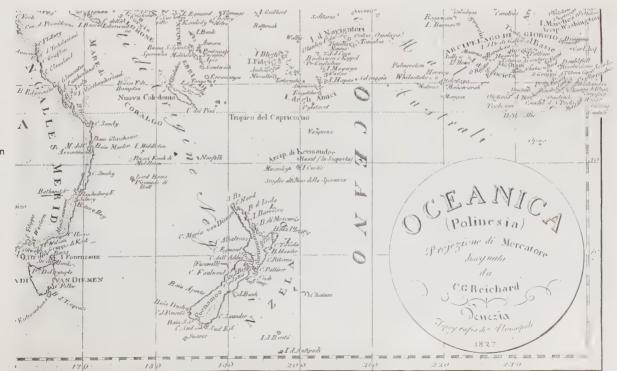
One volume  $36 \times 48$  cm, title + index + 19 explanatory sheets + 18 maps.

- Planisfero degli antipodi, 291 × 352 (copper mark), 1827.

- Sistema Planetario, 291  $\times$  352, 1827.
- L'Asia secondo C. G. Reichard, 291 × 350, 1827
- L'Africa ideata e disegnata da C. G. Reichard, 295 × 363, 1827.
- L'Europa coi confini politici dei suoi Stati ideata e disegn. da
   A. Stieler riveduta e corretta nel 1826, 298 × 367, 1827.
- America disegnata da C. G. Reichard e da Giuseppe Dembsher ridotta secondo la sua divisione politica sin all'anno 1826, 395 × 304, 1827.
- Oceanica (Polinesia) proiezione di Mercatore disegnata da C.
   G. Reichard, 290 × 355, 1827 signed 'Maria Rocchetti inc.'.
- La Russia Europea secondo C. G. Reichard e A. Stieler, 317 × 410, 1828.
  - La Turchia Europea secondo C. G. Reichard,  $301 \times 365$ , 1828.
- Il Danubio inferiore coi paesi ad esso limitrofi . . . . secondo Reichard e Stieler, 304 × 372, 1829.
- L'Alemagna coi Paesi Bassi e la Svizzera secondo. A. Stieler, 317 × 367, 1827.
- Danimarca (coll'Islanda) Svezia e Norvegia secondo A. Stieler, 303 × 385, 1827.
- Le Isole Britanniche secondo Adolfo Stieler, 380 × 295, 1827.
- La Francia coi dintorni di Parigi secondo A. Stieler,  $287 \times 350,1828$ .
- Portogallo e Spagna secondo Adolfo Stieler, 297 × 370, 1827.
- L'Italia ideata e dis. da Ad. Stieler e riveduta nel 1827, 364 × 298
- La Grecia secondo C. G. Reichard ampliata da Giuseppe Dembsher, 341 × 386, 1827, signed 'M. Zuliani inc.'.
- Le Atlezze dal livello del mare delle montagne del globo . . . saggio di Adolfo Stieler, 306 × 391, 1827, signed 'Maria Rocchetti inc.'.

#### Books consulted:

- N. Vianello, *La Tipografia di Alvisopoli e gli annali delle sue pubblicazioni* (Florence: Leo S. Olschki 1967).
- G. Moschini, Dell'incisione in Venezia (Venice: Zanetti 1924) p. 178.
- G. Mazzariol, Catalogo del fondo cartográfico queriniano (Venice: Lombrosa 1959) p.144.



One of the maps from Stieler's Hand-Atlas (By courtesy of the author).

# The Earliest Known Facsimile Globe

Francis Herbert

(Map Room, Royal Geographical Society)

I DO NOT have a favourite map, chart or globe – at least, not one I wish to discuss publicly. Instead I have chosen to write a kind of 'preliminary report' based on a *Memorandum* of October 1979, on an object which interests me but about which more needs to be known

'I do myself the pleasure to forward to your care the Copy of an old Globe, of which I request the Royal Geographical Society will do me the honour to accept. The original is in the Public Library & Museum at Franckfort-on-Maine, where it was deposited on the abolition of a large proportion of the Monasteries in Germany about the year 1782 by the Emperor Joseph the 2d . . . I can take upon myself to assure you that the accompanying Copy is a very faithful fac simile . . .'I In his letter of February, 1847, Henry Blanshard, Fellow of the RGS, makes no mention of the facsimile's maker, place of manufacture, or date, nor when he acquired it. More significantly he could supply no information regarding the authorship of the original on which it was based, and only a tentative dating.<sup>2</sup>

It was the Austrian, Franz Wieser, who - unaware of the still anonymous facsimile globe in London - identified and located two identical exemplars of an original early globe in 1880,<sup>3</sup> when they were to be found in Weimar (in the Militär-Bibliothek – and the one with which Wieser was familiar) and in Frankfurt am Main. They were originals of Johann Schöner's 27 cm terrestrial globe of 1515.4 Subsequently, the two originals have been mentioned in the literature especially by the German Ernst Vatter – who included four illustrations – in 1937<sup>5</sup> up to as recently as Klaus Lindner in 1987.6 It was only in 1979 that I discovered that the nineteenth century facsimile of the frequently-cited and, for almost 100 years, authenticallyauthored Schöner original globe was unknown. The intriguing question then was, who was this facsimile globe's maker and what were the circumstances of its making? Whoever had been behind its manufacture had made, or caused to be made, the earliest known facsimile globe (as distinct from globe gores), and, like the author of the originals - until Wieser's published researches - was as yet unknown.

Then, quite by chance, in a paper presented in 1977 at Wolfenbüttel, the French scholar Marcel Destombes, provided an informative footnote concerning Jomard's facsimile project of the 1840s. The relevant sentence reads, 'Outre ces fac-similés, Jomard fit également faire à Francfort a. M. celui du globe de Johann Schöner du Stadt Archiv qu'il fit graver par [Eugène] Rembielinski en 1847 pour ses Monuments pl. XVII.' (Besides these facsimiles, Jomard also had made at Frankfurt am Main that of Johann Schöner's globe of the City Archive which he got [Eugène] Rembielinski to engrave in 1847 for his *Monuments* pl. XVII). A copy was tabled at the Société de Géographie of Paris on August 6, 1847; that is, six months after Blanshard had presented the facsimile *globe* to the RGS.

The German artists/draughtsmen for some of Jomard's other facsimiles of globes in Münich and Nuremberg are known, but not for the Schöner facsimile. Perhaps the authorities in Frankfurt not only obliged Jomard (he wrote, perhaps through Michel Hennin, to the 'vicomte Boehmer') by sending him

drawings to have engraved in Paris, but at the same time got local craftsmen to construct a facsimile globe for themselves. One wonders how Blanshard came to obtain such an object; he certainly was able to vouch for its faithful reproduction – indicating thereby, perhaps, that he had been able to compare it to the Frankfurt original.

A recent published description of the Weimar original (now in Dresden) Schöner globe is concerned with its geographical content, not with its physical construction or present condition. Vatter described the physical condition and colouring in addition to its geographical detail of the Frankfurt original (now in the Historisches Museum) noting that there was a break in the globe extending from Europe to western Africa and to the Atlantic Ocean, which had been repaired rather clumsily. The facsimile in the RGS has not survived for 140 years without damage: a crack follows the equator for about two-thirds of its circumference (absent from mid-Atlantic, across Africa, to Taprobana), and there is a thumb-sized collapse of the surface in the southern Atlantic near the South America coast. The structure of the Frankfurt original is of papier-maché (perhaps with interleaved cloth) over which is laid down the woodcut twelve-gore globe. Hence it is very light in weight.

#### **References:**

- 1 Henry Blanshard FRGS, Letter to J. R. Jackson, Secretary to Royal Geographical Society, 20 February 1847 (in RGS Archives, Correspondence Files, Block 1841-50). On October 13, 19, or 20 (sources differ!), 1781 Joseph II promulgated his 'Toleranz-Patent' giving limited religious freedom to non-Roman Catholic Christians. On the other hand he also initiated a process of abolishing those religious houses which were considered too wealthy and which were not devoting enough money, time, and manpower to pastoral care; their possessions were sold to raise money for this purpose.
- possessions were sold to raise money for this purpose.

  2 Mr H. Blanchard [sic], 'Memorandum respecting an old Globe (supposed date about 1520) in the Public Library of Frankfort-on-Maine; brought there from a Monastery about sixty years ago', Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, 18 (1848), pp. 45-48. This 'Memorandum' was also dated 20 February 1847 which would indicate that the globe was deposited there in 1787; or that the copy was made in 1842.
- 3 Franz Ritter von Wieser, 'Magalhâes-Strasse und Austral-Continent auf den Globen des Johannes Schöner' (Innsbruck, 1881). The Introduction is dated August 1880. A tracing of the 1515 globe copied from Jomard is given.
- 4 A. E. Nordenskiöld, Facsimile atlas to the early history of cartography (Stockholm, 1889), p.79 writes: 'Wieser has succeeded in identifying three copies still extant of this . . . globe, viz., one in the library at Frankfurt o. M., reproduced by Jomard, and two others [sic] at the military library in Weimar.' A copy of the 12-gore displays from Jomard is given as Figs. 46 & 47.
- 5 Ernst Vatter, 'Der Globus des Johannes Schöner von 1515 aus dem Besitz der Frankfurter Stadtbibliothek', Frankfurter Geographische Hefte, 11. Jg. (1937), pp.160-179 (includes illustration of Africa section on plate VIII).
- 6 Klaus Lindner, 'German globe-makers especially in Nuremberg and Berlin', Der Globusfreund: wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift für Globen – und Instrumentenkunde, 35-37 (1987), p.171.
- 7 Marcel Destombes, 'Cartes, globes et instruments scientifiques allemands du XVIe siècle à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris', in Land und Seekarten im Mittelalter und in der frühen Neuzeit (ed. by C. Koeman), Wolfenbütteler Forschungen, 7. (München, 1980), pp.43-68, fn 9 on pp.54-55.
- 8 Edme-François Jomard, Les monuments de la géographie (Paris, 1847-53), 'Nos. 15-16 provisoires' (later plate XVII) 'Globe terrestre de la Ire. moitié du XVIe. siècle conservé à Francfort sur le Mein.' This hand-coloured facsimile consists of three illustrations: 12-gore displays of the north and south polar

areas, and Europe, Africa, and most of Asia as a hemisphere.

9 Helmut Grötzsch, 'Betrachtungen zu Erdgloben von Schöner und Mercator aus den Sammlungen des Staatl. Mathematisch-Physikalischen Salons im Dresdner Zwinger', *Der Globusfreund*, 21-23 (1973), pp.156-161 (includes illustration of Africa section of Schöner globe on plate 8 at end of volume)

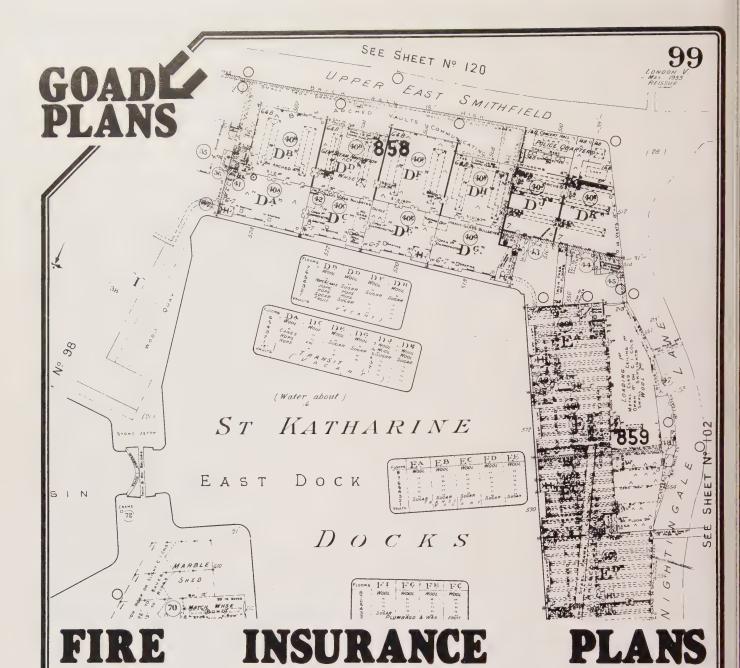
10 Werner Kummer. 'Liste alter Globen im Bundesland Hessen...', 2. Teil. *Der Globusfreund*, 31-32 (1983), pp.55-56. It is no. 61 in this inventory, which gives concise details on geographical, cartographical, and physical matters together with select literature.

11 Vatter, op.cit., p.171; Kummer, op.cit., p.56 states that condition is "gut".

NB: An x-ray and microscope examination of the facsimile globe has very recently been carried out at the National Maritime Museum. Greenwich. Provisional observations show that the physical construction is quite typical: two hemispheres of paper and plaster of Paris supported internally with metal pivots. Not unexpectedly, the surface cracks coincide largely with the weakest part of the hemispheres' join along the equator. The interest and careful help of Miss Leane is gratefully acknowledged. gratefully acknowledged.



The Africa section of a facsimile globe that is 140 years old – Francis Herbert's object of interest. Unlike the two originals of 1515 this c.1847 unique facsimile lacks both the meridian and horizon circles. (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society).



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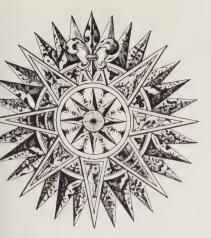
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## Jerusalem on the Madaba Map by E. and G. Wajntraub

IE EARLIEST EXAMPLE of Christian topography known exist is the Madaba Mosaic, dating from the seventh century. shows Palestine and parts of Arabia, Egypt and the Mediterration and was originally on a large scale, measuring roughly 50 x ct. (15.24 x 6.10m.), but much of it has been destroyed. The important part remaining shows a perspective plan of rusalem.

According to the prophet Ezekiel, verse 5, 'thus saith the rd, this is Jerusalem. I have set it in the midst of the nations d countries that are round about her.' Believers assumed this signify that Jerusalem was situated at the centre of the world d many manuscripts and early maps really did portray the city this manner.

The mosaic map was discovered on the floor of a late seventh ntury Byzantine church in Madaba, a town about fifteen miles om the Dead Sea which is today in Jordan. It was settled by eek Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christians.

In the late 1800s, the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem ordered his orarian, Kleophas M. Koikylides, to visit the site of the ruins an old basilica where a new church was to be built. In 1896 bikylides went to Madaba and, during his inspection, observed

traces of a mosaic in the middle nave and right aisle of the new church. He immediately had the rubble carefully cleared and to his great surprise and delight saw on the floor the remains of a large map on which he recognised parts of Egypt and Palestine.

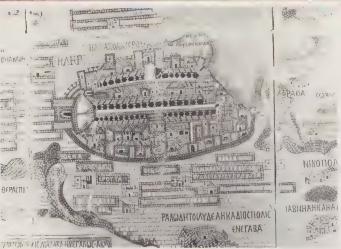
Unfortunately, drawings of this mosaic left much to be desired and a report written in 1897 concerning the discovery, went largely unnoticed. However, the German Society for the Exploration of Palestine did concern itself with the map and published drawings that were far superior in quality and showed the original colours. A manuscript copy which is now in the National Library in Jerusalem was probably drawn after 1897. Although the title on this manuscript is in French, the lettering on the map and the inset descriptive text at the bottom are in Greek. The German Society also commissioned an architect, P. Palmel, of Jerusalem, to make professional drawings. Unfortunately, the map was so damaged by now that a proper scale had to be established in order to reproduce a good likeness of the whole. Palmel did not complete his task until 1902.

The mosaic is the earliest surviving original map of the Holy Land area and the first to show the Twelve Tribes of Israel. It was innovative at the time in being orientated to the east and the

e remaining part of the Madaba mosaic map as it appears on the floor of the church where it was found.







Above and below: The section of the Madaba map showing Jerusalem

artist tried to unite both the floor plan and view in the same way that such drawings are made today. The most important section is the plan of Jerusalem, which is depicted oval-shaped, a novel interpretation as it had always previously been shown circular. The city is also shown narrowing from west to east but this may have been because the background mountains restricted the artist. The floor is made up of North African mosaics which closely resemble other mosaics found in another ruined church in the old town of Madaba.

Strangely enough, although Madaba was visited a good deal by pilgrims, no pilgrim reports exist about the mosaic. This might be explained by the fact that the Persians attacked Palestine in 614 AD and left behind only the burning ruins of the holy places. So far it has not been possible to date the floor precisely although it could have been made about the same time as the church which has the dates 607-608 in the nave.

Nobody knows who the artist was and there is no name on the map. Usually a patron or the ruler of the land lent his name to such an important work but the section where this name was

generally placed is severely damaged. The artist lavished on this work the resources of an unusually varied palette: four shades of red, five to six of green-blue, dark brown, violet, black, white yellow and grey. The map measured 190 square metres and the number of mosaic cubes used in a square decimetre numbere up to 150 in the most elaborate parts. It is believed that the total number of cubes approached close to two million for the whole floor. An accomplished mosaic artist can lay up to 150-200 cube per hour, so the Madaba map mosaic demanded approximatel 1,000 working days of twelve hours each day. Taking int consideration that the preparation of the cubes also took time one can get an idea of the immense amount of work involved.

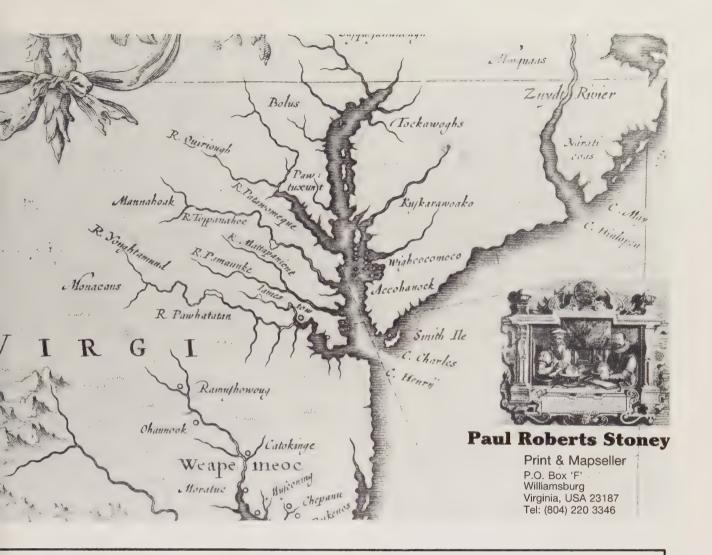
It is reasonable to assume that the creator was of Easter origin, familiar with the language and the layout of the land. H may have been a monk and the map may have been intended t offer devout pilgrims a view of the city of Jerusalem as witness of a great past.

Visitors to Jordan can go to Madaba and see the remains of this great work, a fascinating insight into our past.

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- M. Giesler, Das heilige Land (1912).
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NB: Eva Wajntraub is secretary of the Israeli Map Collectors' Society



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## Behina

Valerie Scott, the editor, who commissions articles, chases authors, edits the magazine and generally see it through to the press.



Dr Helen Wallis who took over as Associate Editor from R. V. Tooley. Helen recently retired as Map Librarian at the British Libary.



Barbara Ravenhall, who joined us in November, 1985, to act as Advertising Manager and Company Secretary. Barbara has the task of pushing you all to get your adverts in on time!



Tessa Campbell, our freelance Picture Researcher, obtains all the pictures for the articles and is currently compiling the Index to Issues 31-40. Tessa works from her home in Islington.



Our Research Editor, Francis Herbert, as you can see from the picture, is a pillar of strength! He advises the editor on technical points, assists with assessing articles, and generally brings his wealth of knowledge and experience into the editorial side of things.

# the Scenes at MAP GOLLECTOR

We thought that readers would like to see the people who are involved in producing the magazine each quarter. This is tinged with a little sadness as Mr Tooley, first our Editor and then our Associate Editor, died just over a year ago and so will not be able to join in the celebrations.



Linda Stacey has been with the TMC from Issue One. She deals with all the subscriptions, the mailing of the magazine and books, and all the correspondence.



Typesetting and page paste-up are in the hands of Mick Hughes and his staff. Mick is pictured checking a page proof at artwork stage.



Ashley Pope, who designs the magazine, and has also been with the magazine since it started



Bournehall Press of Welwyn Garden City, Herts, are our printers. Pictured above is the Managing Director Robin Brooke in front of one of the printing presses on which TMC is produced.

#### and now for our special tribute to the Editor

VALERIE SCOTT – "as a child a real nuisance!" – has travelled a long way (literally and figuratively) since she was born. Her father, Duncan Lyon, was in dental practice in London but she, with her twin brother and mother was evacuated to Dorset. Later, with her two brothers, she moved to the village of Upper Broughton just inside the Nottingham border where she spent the rest of her childhood. Her formal education started in Huntingdonshire (now the northwestern district of Cambridgeshire) and was finished in Nottingham at Broadgate

Regretably Mrs Lyon died when her children were quite young, but she too had held an important and responsible position in medicine as Theatre Sister at Guy's Hospital in London. One notable personality with whom she had worked was Russell Claude Brock (later to become Baron Brock of Wimbledon) - a leading and innovatory practitioner of cardiac surgery who included amongst his recreational interests old furniture, prints and the history of London Bridge: Who Was Who lists "writing, reading, antiquities and topography of London". These interests and influences, perhaps filtered through her mother, together with the fact that an aunt (Kay Christiansen) and other relatives were in journalism, may have triggered Valerie's enthusiasm and abilities in similar directions: she won a prize for English, and started her working life on the 'Melton Mowbray Times'. Her father recalls her journeying daily to this town seven miles away by means of a "moped" up a steep hill – a challenging start for any teenage girl.

Moving on to the 'Hereford Evening News', the 'Worcester Evening News' and 'Bucks Free Press' in High Wycombe, Valerie then moved to London where she contributed to Woman magazine (a national). She also worked for about a year doing public relations work at the East Midlands Electricity Board in Leicester but broke off her career in the late 1960's to have her three (now teenage) children, Tim, Jenny and Alex. Eager to continue writing and editing, Valerie joined the new venture edited by R.V. Tooley, *The Map Collector* in 1977, at Tring becoming increasingly involved and so indispensable that she was eventually made Editor in early 1982. As recognition for her efforts in the promotion and study of map collecting, Valerie was presented with the International Map Collectors' Society/Tooley award in 1983. In June 1987 she was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society having been proposed by Roger

Not content with commissioning articles from other writers and seeing them through the press, Valerie began co-authoring a County History Series: Berkshire and Buckinghamshire (both with Eve McLaughlin, 1984), and Sussex (with Hugh Barty-King, 1985). This year she has produced, as Editor, a brand new 'in-flight' magazine for Air 2000 (based at Manchester) - and contributed an

Travel is in her blood: six months in Chile, visits to her twin brother and family in Hong Kong and to her younger brother and family in southern France, a friend in Canada, and – since 1979 – attending conferences on the history of cartography in Berlin, Italy, Eire, Canada, Spain, and France. The cartographic community in Edinburgh (British Cartographic Society and National



#### Valerie Scott

(Photograph kindly supplied by Jenny Scott)

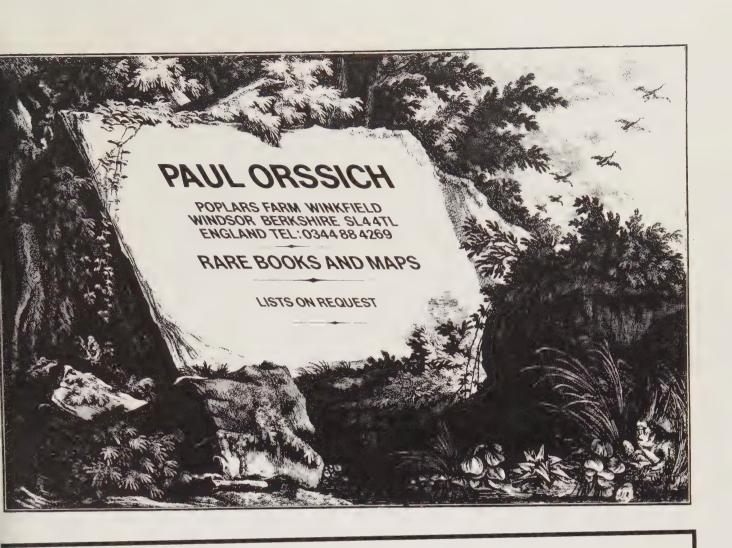
Library of Scotland especially) at last managed to entice her up "north o' the Border" for its 'Three-Day Event this November.

The long-awaited major publishing venture, Cartog raphical Innovations, edited by Helen Wallis and Arthur Robinson, after innumerable and frustrating problems and delays - of which she is only too aware - was finally published at a memorable 'launch' at the Royal Society o London in October. What has seen Valerie through no only the usual professional disasters and disappointment in journalism and publishing, but personal ones too, have been her qualities of enthusiasm, keenness, sense o humour, and optimism. In these she is comparable to another 'femme formidable' in history of cartograph publishing – Eila Campbell, Editor of *Imago Mundi!* 

The 'call of the outdoors' has been with Valerie from childhood in the countryside and this she finds a great and necessary relaxant. Although no longer owner of a ponshe does enjoy sailing and gardening with badminton and squash as more energetic hobbies. Naturally, reading (contemporary fiction, travel, geography, and history claims her time, as well as other indoor interests of musi-

On the occasion of this Tenth Anniversary Issue of Th Map Collector it is fitting that her family, her colleagues her contributors, her advertisers, her distributors, and he readers (for she produces *The Map Collector* for *them* from around the world congratulate and salute Valerie fo maintaining a high standard of cartographic journalism sometimes in difficult circumstances. May she continue to do so for many more issues.

Francis Herbert Barbara Ravenhall



Congratulations to the Map Collector on your first ten years.

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## Sir William Petty:



Right:

The portrait of Sir William Petty on the title-page of his Hiberniae Delineatio by the Dublin engraver Edwin Sandys in 1683. The rest of the atlas is thought to have been engraved in Holland. Its accepted date of publication, 1685, is derived from the Term Catalogues.

Far right:

This detail from 'The Liberties of the City of Kilkenny', on a scale of 80 Irish perches to an inch (1:20,160), is taken from a set of the official Down Survey barony maps, the 'Hibernia Regnum' which Petty kept for his own use The maps were captured by a French privateer while on their way from Dublin to London in 1707 and are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Facsimiles were published by the Ordnance Survey in 1908.

### a tercentenary reassessment

Petty was appointed to supervise the survey of Ireland in 1654. A section from the parish map of Ballyhuskard, County Wexford (a late eighteenth century copy from the original of 1655), shows how much detail was contained in the so-called 'Down Survey'. The scale of the original map was 80 Irish perches to an inch (1:20,160). (By courtesy of the National Library of Ireland). MS 725.)



On the 300th anniversary of the death of Sir William Petty, an English economist and Member of Parliament, best known for his Freatise on Taxes and Contributions (1662), Dr Andrews of the Department of Geography at Trinity College, Dublin, reveals that Petty also made a considerable contribution to cartography and

nap history.

VILLIAM PETTY is famous as an economist, a statistician and virtuoso of natural science, and on December 16, 1987, the 00th anniversary of his death will be recognised by everyone vith an interest in the history of intellectual endeavour. As a artographer he is less well known. His surveys of forfeited land n Ireland have inspired a considerable specialist literature, it is rue, but he makes no appearance in books like The History of Cartography by Leo Bagrow or The Story of Maps by Lloyd A. Brown, and the atlas of Ireland that he published in 1685 was pparently not decorative enough for a mention in R.A Skelton's Decorative Printed Maps (1965). Why then should eaders of The Map Collector be invited to celebrate his ercentenary? Such anniversaries are not exactly fashionable mong serious map historians, who would now prefer cartogaphers to be coralled into schools or classes rather than feted ndividually as 'triumphant heroes and colourful eccentrics.' Whether cartographic heroism and eccentricity can ever be cademically quite respectable is a moot point. Both qualities vere certainly exemplified by Petty, though not altogether in the vays that have brought fame to other mapmakers

One of Petty's foibles was map history itself, of which he must have written more than any other seventeenth century Englishnan, almost all of it in what he described as 'the book of the history of the Survey'. This 120,000-word essay begins by describing an insuccessful attempt on the part of Ireland's Surveyor-General, Benjamin Worsley, to measure lands chosen for transfer from Catholic Irishmen to British loyalists. It goes on to tell how Petty, though previously known only as a medical expert, was appointed in December, 1654, to take command of these urveys, and how he agreed to map the smallest named erritorial divisions (usually known as 'townlands') within the orfeited area, specifying the acreage of woods, bogs and barren nountains as well as of cultivable land.<sup>3</sup> By the time it was uccessfully completed in 1659 this operation had covered about 7 per cent of the surface of Ireland. Almost from the beginning t was generally called the 'Down Survey', apparently because it and been set down on maps and not just in tabulated form like

ertain earlier surveys.

There was no false modesty about Petty. He knew he had performed his task more quickly, more cheaply and no less isefully than anyone else could have done. But as cartographic prist, scientist and technician he did not consider himself unique, and he gladly gave credit to the surveyors of confiscated and who had preceded him. 'Most of the land of Ireland', he wrote in about 1671, 'hath, within these last forty years, been admeasured by the chain and instrument [at this point the words by Sir John Bodley' are printed as a side-note], viz. the King and Queen's Counties, about the year 1630; the County of London-lerry, when the City of London undertook the plantation [,] by the Mr Raven; Connaught and Tipperary, in the Earl of Strafford's time, by several hands, sometimes conducted by Mr William Gilbert; the lands belonging to papists ann. 1641 in the hree provinces of Munster, Leinster and Ulster, by Sir William Petty. '44

Disregarding minor errors, these references can all be verified. Josias (not John) Bodley, a well-known military engineer, and surveyed a large area of County Wexford in 1617. Thomas Raven made a number of extensive estate surveys in the 1620s and 1630s. William Gilbert was a noted mathematician and astronomer. Despite their diversity of background, the 'plantation' surveys directed by these men for the Irish government were basically similar in character and method; and the one set of pre-Cromwellian plantation maps that remained accessible to Petty's employers (the admeasurement of Connaught made in the 1630s for the Earl of Strafford) was treated as equally accurate with the Down Survey for the purposes of the new land ettlement. When Petty came to summarise his own technical nnovations they did not amount to much: He had, by a more listinct, methodical, and comprehensive field book; by remov-



ing some entanglement in the card wherein the needle plays; by exterminating the use of triangles and intermixed multiplication, much facilitated the whole practice of surveying.'5 Petty makes no mention of theodolites or quadrants, and his 'triangles' did not imply a triangulation. The needle referred to was that of a circumferentor or surveyor's compass, used for traversing along the townland boundaries. The triangles had been drawn by earlier cartographers on their maps as an aid to area calculation; Petty replaced them by a grid of printed squares, thus substituting addition for multiplication – a worthwhile practical convenience, but scarcely a triumph of scientific method. Such pragmatism was typical of his cartography, and quite different from the highly theoretical tenor of his writings on natural philosophy. In fact the originality of the Down Survey lay in its methods of recruitment, training, organisation and payment (the themes that occupy most of Petty's History), as well as in the sheer magnitude of the finished product.

Cartographically, the Down Survey maps were as unadventurous as the techniques that produced them. A typical sheet records boundaries, names and acreages, but very little more, in a small block of townlands measuring perhaps 200 or 300 hectares. The style was unpolished – Petty had little artistic bent – and resembles that of land surveys in seventeenth century Virginia or New England rather than contemporary English estate maps. But in Ireland the Down Survey alone would have kept Petty's name alive, though not necessarily glorious, at least until the twentieth century, for by act of parliament his maps



Above:

A 'perclose' or closing error has been inadvertently left unadjusted on this barony map of Boylagh and Banagh, County Donegal, in Petty's 'Hibernia Regnum'. The scale is 320 Irish perches to an inch (1:80,640).

Right:

This proof copy of Ulster for Petty's *Hiberniae Delineatio* has manuscript additions (including a scale of latitudes) probably in the hand of the Dublin natural philosopher, William Molyneux. (By courtesy of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin. 21.u.19).

remained an essential foundation of the titles to innumerable Irish estates and farms.

Among cartographic historians outside Ireland his fame rests on having worked up this somewhat unpromising material into general maps on smaller and more manageable scales. The process was foreshadowed in his original agreement of 1654, which promised him a separate fee for maps of Ireland's counties and baronies 'to the end the... civil bounds and meres of each barony may be better known and preserved, and that perfect and exact maps may be had for public use. '6 The maps in question had nothing to do with plantation or proprietorship; Irish baronies were purely administrative divisions (numbering 252 according to Petty) comparable with the hundreds and wapentakes of England. Again, there was nothing original about making general maps out of plantation surveys. Bodley, Raven and Gilbert all seem to have reduced the whole of their respective territories to single sheets, either on their own initiative or by order of the state. Francis Jobson, whom Petty had probably not heard of, had done the same in the 1580s with his surveys of confiscated lands in Munster. These maps were constructed quite differently from those of surveyor-cartographers currently at work in England, for instead of measuring along roads, or observing sight-lines between viewpoints, Petty and his predecessors in Ireland were entirely dependent on the matching-up of contiguous territorial divisions.

To proceed jigsaw-fashion from part to whole is a violation of basic surveying principles. Petty accepted this necessity because he knew that in Cromwell's Ireland there was neither time nor money for an astronomical or trigonometrical control survey. The best he could do was ensure that barony boundaries were surveyed twice independently from both sides of the line. His other problem was that the data needed for confiscation and redistribution might not be sufficient for 'perfect' maps. This was why he instructed his survey teams to take in various features not essential to the Down Survey proper, such as highways, rivers, harbours, mountains and prominent buildings. Here again he had been anticipated, for in the abortive survey of 1653 the Irish commonwealth commissioners had requested a record of islands, bays, harbours, rivers, bridges and weirs, 'that they may be delineated in the plots according to their due situation'. Priority is hardly an issue in this case, however, for in the rush to measure boundaries and acreages Petty's desire to map the landscape was treated with small respect by his surveyors. He nevertheless persisted with his barony maps, and thought well enough of the results to dignify them with the Latin title 'Hiberniae Regnum'. The set that he kept for himself later became famous through being seized by a French privateer and taken to Paris, where it now reposes in the Bibliothèque Nationale

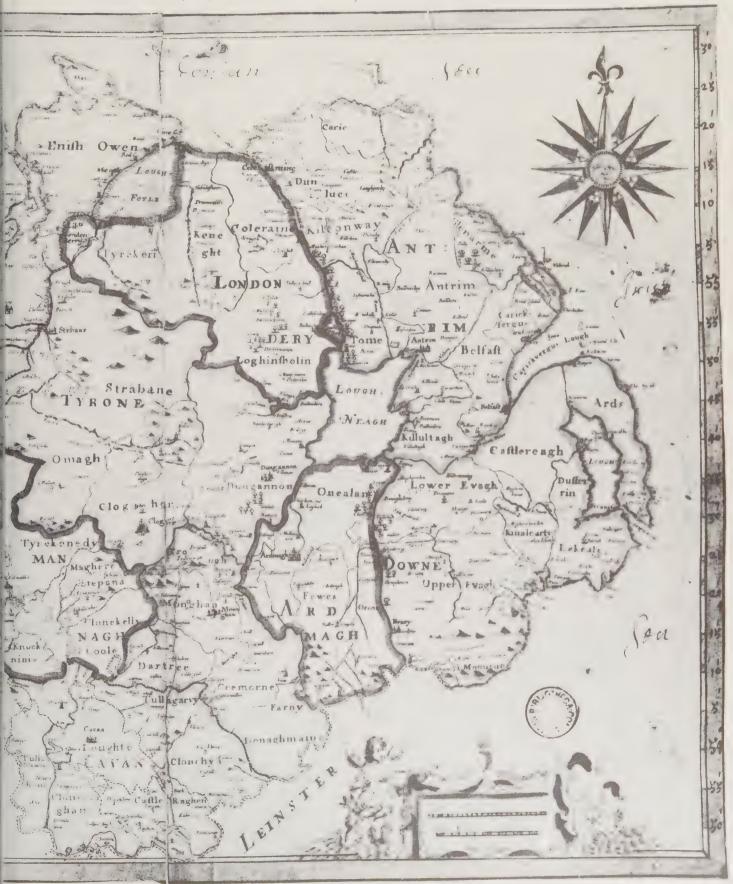
It is sometimes said that when lost in the Irish Sea this interesting barony atlas had been on its way to a London engraver's shop, but as would-be publisher Petty himself was more interested in aggregating the counties of Ireland than in subdividing them. This was a sound instinct both commercially and politically. In Ireland, as in England, the civil war period had been unfavourable to cartographic activity, apart from quick surveys of fortified sites. The best general maps of the Irish provinces current when Petty started work were those of John Speed, which had already been considerably out of date when they first appeared in 1612. It was more than time to get something better into print, and this was one idea that probably came from Petty himself rather than from the government. The maps that he gave to the world under the title *Hiberniae Delineatio* in 1685 were all that was needed for an excellent new outline of Ireland. The



Delineatio has often been described by scholars, and so have its editions, states and derivatives. Parts of its prehistory remain obscure, however, including the number of separate cartographic projects that Petty originally had in mind and his personal involvement in their execution.

His own earliest reference to the future *Delineatio* dates from 1659, and conforms fairly well with what he was to achieve twenty-six years later: the proposal was for maps of every county, all four provinces, and the whole island<sup>8</sup> – a notion perhaps inspired by the Scottish county maps in a recent volume of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* (1654). Then in March 1660 Petty

wrote from London asking his cousin in Dublin to bid one T.T. 'not faint about the map'. for 'God may send a time when good use may be made of it.'9 T.T. was Thomas Taylor, formerly a chief assistant on the Down Survey and later deputy surveyorgeneral of Ireland; and the favourable time that Petty had in mind was probably the expected restoration of King Charles II. By August the king had granted a copyright privilege for 'our maps'. It will be noted that one reference mentions a 'map', the other 'maps'. Until recently no modern commentator has seen any significance in this distinction, but to judge from Petty's next letter the difference was more than verbal.



'We must go in hand with graving our map', he wrote in February 1661, still from London. 'Tell T.T. that I would have a convenient size of paper pitched upon such as might contain the largest county, and two of the smallest according to the present scale, upon which account bid him send me word how many sheets will hold the map now as it is? (2nd) I would have these loose sheets capable of making four large provincial maps, to match which (as to size) I would have a new general map done at half the present scale: for so shall we have five maps of near one size to hang a room with. (3rd) I would have four provincial maps and the general reduced to a single sheet also, that those five small ones and the county sheet maps may together make a book, whereunto shall be added the description of each map. The question upon all this is what size plates will be most convenient for this design and how many feet of plate will be requisite for the whole, of which let T.T. advise me.

The foregoing letter brings out Petty's interest in the arithmetic of scale-ratios. He preferred consistency on this point to uniformity of sheet size, and the scales of both his manuscript and printed maps are usually simple multiples of each other. His 'map now as it is' would seem to be a general map of Ireland which was to be divided without enlargement or reduction into county maps. If this was the scale on which the counties were finally printed (1:161,280) the general map would have been about nine feet long (2.74m) and the five proposed wall maps each four and a half feet (1.37m). No more is heard of the wall maps, but Petty did subsequently credit himself with 'the grand map of Ireland', assigning it to the year 1663. 10 The latter expression fits a large printed map (but nearer six feet long than nine feet), without date or signature and known only in a single copy, which was recorded by Edward Lynam over fifty years ago but which has never been studied in detail. 11 Lynam called it an 'imitation' of the county maps, but it could also have been part of Petty's original project. To reduce the whole of plantation Ireland to a single large cartographic image must surely qualify as heroic, especially as Petty's outline was so remarkably correct. To paginate the counties in 'a book' was a prudently-chosen second string to the hero's bow. Unbound sheets do little for an early map maker's immortality, and without a printed atlas to his name Petty would probably now be ranked among the many brilliant failures of Restoration cartography.

But how much of his achievement was truly cartographic, and how much entrepreneurial? In the new reign Petty found himself fully occupied as man of affairs, natural scientist and political consultant. One's impression from his letter of February 1661 is of a master-mind in London, taking decisions and arranging finance, with Thomas Taylor in Ireland doing most of the work. The raw material for their proposed new maps was evidently still in Dublin at this time: had Petty been able to look at it he would have known, among other things, that the largest Irish county is not the same size as a diptych of the two smallest counties (as he implied) but about twice as long and twice as broad. Much of the material in question was to remain with Taylor's heirs, and a latter family tradition recalled that he and Petty 'conjointly undertook and perfected the Down Survey, although the maps were published in Sir Williams Petty's name only.'12 This reference to the publisher's name was true enough, though interestingly it was Taylor who got credit for the earliest small map of Ireland known to have been based on the Down Survey. an index to Leinster, Connaught and Ulster in a volume of manuscript estate maps dated 1659.13 Altogether it seems fair that Taylor, like Petty (but unlike all other Irish cartographers) should enjoy the posthumous reward of founding a noble family: his descendants are Marquesses of Headfort.

What neither Petty nor Taylor contrived to do was organise any more fieldwork in areas not covered by the Down or Strafford Surveys. The most they could manage, in 1665, was to get parliamentary sanction for 'encouraging' the completion of their maps. But by that time no one was treating the matter as urgent. Now that Ireland was, by Irish standards, at peace, the main threats to its security came from overseas, to be met by charts rather than maps. In any case, no later seventeenth century landowner was likely to welcome any new map makers other than his own employees: in Ireland everyone knew only too well what a government survey meant. Petty, now a rich landed

proprietor himself, had little financial incentive for entering the map trade. But he did get his county atlas engraved at some time in the 1660s, and evidently had no objection to letting interested inquirers see it. The reason he gave in the early 1670s for no proceeding to full publication was the continued existence or 'unmeasured lands', and it was true that the maps as they stood looked rather strange, with many blank spaces and a number of rivers drying up in mid-barony. As scientific cartography became more fashionable he may also have been deterred by the low mathematical status of the Down Survey, but there is no positive evidence on this point, and Petty's fellow natural philosopher thought his maps good enough to accommodate an added graticule without undergoing any change of shape. In fact it may have been the various English map-publishing ventures of the period which through their failure finally spurred him to action With the collapse of Moses Pitt's New English Atlas (1680-83) in particular, he had to accept his own position as the last hope of Irish cartography – and this at a time of life when loose end need to be tidied up.

Whatever prompted his change of mind, the Hibernian Delineatio was at last announced in May 1685. It went unnoticed by the London Gazette, and the contemporary print trade was probably more or less indifferent to it: maps of Ireland had little chance of commercial success until the country got involved in major war. When it came in 1689, the war brought Petty' rebirth as a cartographer's cartographer, his modernised outline of Ireland now made quickly familiar through the maps of Moll Lea, Morden and others. How profitably the Petty family acted as their own publishers is difficult to say. Not very, to judge from the story current in 1722 that no more than a hundred copies of the Delineatio had been printed, 'and the plates afterward, broke'. In fact the last of Petty's eccentricities had been to keep the plates in his own amateur hands. According to his will written in 1685, they were worth one hundred pounds a year, a calculation which suggests that he may have contemplated offering them on lease to a printer, and which certainly implies the hope of a continuing demand.

In 1732 Petty's son Henry, Earl of Shelburne, took the hinr and allowed the rising Dublin bookseller George Grierson to print a new edition, later said to have been 'bought up with the greatest avidity'. 15 Like his father, Henry remained the owner of the plates. It must have seemed inconceivable that after surviving so many changes these treasures should be lost at the

Thomas Taylor's index to Leinster, Connaught and Ulster, showing the estate of Edward Roberts, 1659, is the earliest small map of Ireland known to have been based on the Down Survey. (By courtesy of the British Library. Harleia MS 4784).





When Ireland became involved in the war between James II and William III in 1689, interest in publishing maps of the country revived. Petty's modernised outline became familiar through such maps as 'Ireland' from Herman Moll's A System of Geography: or, a New and Accurate Description of the Earth. (London, 1701, p. 53). As with most early eighteenth century maps of Ireland, the outline is derived from Petty, though other sources have been used for the latitudes and longitudes and for part of the road network.

height of Victorian peace and prosperity, but that is what happened. In 1875 Petty's descendant, the sixth Marquess of Lansdowne, following ancestral precedent, sent them to a printer for a third issue and never got them back. 16 But at least he got the maps - the last time, presumably, that any classic county atlas of Britain or Ireland was reprinted from the original copper.

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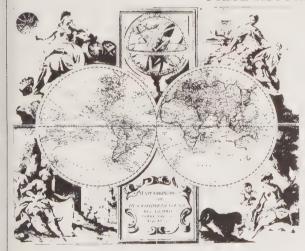
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# Manuscript Expertise in the Map Library

PETER BARBER heard whilst he was at the International Conference on the History of Cartography in Paris, that he was to be appointed Deputy Map Librarian of the British Library Map Library, a post which has been vacant since Tony Campbell was appointed Map Librarian earlier in the year.

Peter, who is 39 and was born in Libya while his Czech father was serving there as a doctor, is well known for his vast knowledge of manuscript maps, an interest he hopes to retain although naturally his new job will involve handling printed maps. He joined the British Library as a Research Assistant in October, 1975, and was given full responsibility for maps in the Manuscript Department in 1979. In order to publicise the previously little-known cartographic holdings of the Department he has collaborated with the Map Library in a series of illustrated talks and displays for undergraduates from a variety of universities and a series of specialist confer-

ences and seminars.

In 1983-1984 he mounted a new permanent exhibition of the Manuscript Department's

maps. As a member of the British Committee for Map Catalogue Systems (BRICMICS) he was involved in the formulation of internationally accepted map cataloguing rules. Since 1986 he has been contributing entries to the BL's automated cartographic data-base and has improved the storage and conservation of the maps and has been responsible for a number of major purchases including the fourteenth century Aslake World Map and the Nowell-Burghley atlas of *c*1564.

A married man with two young children, Peter has many other interests apart from maps. These include world affairs and politics; the history of diplomacy; local history and the environment; the family history and culture of Italian Switzerland (which is where his wife Christiane, comes from); travel; the history of Habsburg Europe and of the Habsburgs; coins and medals.

He has contributed articles to catalogues and a number of journals including *TMC*. The Map Library now has a strong team providing a variety of expertise.



Peter Barber pictured at the Paris conference soon after his appointment as Deputy Map Librarian had been announced.

# Views of the Past at the British Library

This attractive pen, ink and watercolour of the castle and town of Carrickfergus in Ireland by an unknown artist c.1560, was included in an exhibition at the British Library entitled 'Views of the Past; Drawing as a Record of Place' which opened on September 25 and runs until the end of January.

The British Library has a vast number of topographical drawings and watercolours, dating from medieval times to the nineteeth century. A selection of these by accomplished artists and gifted amateurs form this new exhibition which gives a fascinating insight into the world of yesterday. The views are on display in the King's Llbrary. A book entitled *Views of the Past* by Ann Payne is available priced \$25.95 from the bookshop.



OBITUARY

### Helen Doerr Ristow 1917 – 1987

HELEN. WIFE OF Walter W. Ristow, (Editorial Advisor to *TMC* in the USA and retired Chief of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress), Washington DC., died of respiratory failure on September 18 at her home in McLean, Virginia, aged 70.

Helen Doerr was born June 25, 1917, in Chicago, Illinois. She was educated in Chicago public schools and received a B.S. degree from Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois. She held several office positions in northern New Jersey and New York City from 1939 to 1944. On November 14, 1942, she was married to Walter W. Ristow, at Riverside Church, in New York City. They moved to northern Virginia in 1947.

For more than three decades Helen taught pre-school and nursery children in several private schools in the McLean area. During the early part of this period she also gave private piano lessons to young children.

In addition to her husband, Helen is survived by three sons, W. Richard, of Providence, Rhode Island, William W., of Seattle, Washington, and Stephen F., of Falls church, Virginia, three grandchildren, her mother, Della G. Doerr, of Racine. Wisconsin, a sister, Nancy S. Gage, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and a brother, Richard L. Doerr, of Orange, Connecticut.

Between 1969 and 1978, Helen was a familiar figure at international conventions of the International Federation of Library Associations, and the International Congress on the History of Cartography. When the latter met in Washington, D.C., in 1977, she planned and



Helen and Walter Ristow and colleagues at a concert in the Library of Congress, Washington DC, on the occasion of the Ninth Technical Conference of the International Cartographic Association, Maryland USA, in July 1978. (Photograph by courtesy of Helen Wallis)

conducted the programme for non-participants. She and her husband also hosted a preconference picnic supper at their McLean home, with some ninety guests.

In addition to pursuing her own career, Heleni took an active interest in her husband's profession, and prepared the index for his *American Maps and Mapmakers*. She also assisted Alison Quinn in compiling the still unpublished index for *Imago Mundi*.

#### Tribute from Helen Wallis

Helen will be greatly missed by her many friends in cartographic and library circles. She was a delightful hostess, entertaining countless friends and colleagues at the Ristow's home in McLean. She was a great support and companion to Wally in his distinguished career of map librarianship. I would like to pay personal tribute to the great friendship I have enjoyed adding the words given on the sheet at the memorial service held at Georgetown Church on September 1: 'Through her allotted span of years she moved with quiet dignity and grace and in her wake glows the bright spirit of love.'

# Cartographers in Morelia, Mexico

Report on the 13th International Conference and 8th General Assembly of the International Cartographic Association, held at Morelia, Mexico, 12th-21st October 1987. By Helen Wallis.

THE INSTITUTE OF CARTOGRAPHY of Mexico had originally intended to host the 13th International Conference of the I.C.A. in Mexico City, but the depradations of the earthquake in 1985, which tragically killed five of its members, caused the organisers to move the venue to Morelia in Michoacan, about 130 miles west north west of the capital. Morelia was founded in 1541 as the city of Valladolid, and with its magnificent cathedral is one of the finest examples of a Spanish colonial city in the New World

This historic setting in a country famous for its pre-Conquest cartography enhanced the place of history in the proceedings. A session arranged by the Conference organisers opened with a fascinating paper on Aztec mapmaking by Joachim Galarza of the Musée de l'Homme in Paris. European mapping of America was treated in papers by Jan Krupski and J. Piasecka (Poland), and Monique Pelletier (France), while the later history of mapping in Mexico, and more particularly Michoacan, was describedin papers by S. Lecoin and M. Percheron (France) and by J. O. Moncada Maya (Mexico). Huw Owen (UK), Keeper of Maps at the National Library of Wales, completed the programme with a talk on the Library's recent acquisition of Saxton's map of Wales, c.1580 (see TMC 38), and reminded delegates of Madoc's claims as a voyager to pre-Columbian America.

An excellent exhibition of early maps mounted at the Casa de la Cultura, Morelia, included originals and copies of Aztec maps and a host of examples of colonial and nineteenth

century mapping.

For the I.C.A's. Standing Commission on the History of Cartography the conference was a notable occasion. When founded in 1976, the Commission took up as its first project the preparation of an historical glossary of cartographic innovations, for which a pilot study had already been undertaken by the Working Group on the History of Cartography set up by a General Assembly at Ottawa in 1972. As the Chairman of the original Working Group and then of the Commission II was happy to announce the completion of the project in the form of the newly published volume, Cartographical Innovations.

In the final session of the General Assembly I presented copies to the President, Dr Joel Morrison (USA), and the Past President, Professor F. J. Ormeling (Netherlands).

Cartographical Innovations is edited jointly by Arthur H. Robinson (USA) and myself. It is published by Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd., in association with the I.C.A. I should like here to pay tribute to Valerie Scott for her unending care and patience in handling the publication. A reception at the Royal Society on October 1 provided a splendid launching ceremony.

The I.C.A. meeting in Morelia also brought the completion of my term of office as the Commission's Chairman. My successor, who was elected by delegates at the final session of the General Assembly on 21st October, is Monique Pelletier, Conservateur-en-chef, Département des Cartes et Plans, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, to whom we convey our warmest congratulations. The terms of reference of the Commission and chairmen of working parties for the period 1987 to 1991 are as follows:

- Preparation of a source book for a biographical dictionary of cartographers, including reminiscences of twentieth-century cartographers – Helen Wallis (U.K.) and Monique Pelletier (France).
- 2. The Teaching of the History of Cartography: To investigate the extent of university teaching of the history of cartography, course content, neglected topics, and the relationship to advanced research; and to indicate the role of libraries and archives in promoting the education of the public R. I. Ruggles (Canada).
- 3. To build up a database of cartochronology up to 1930, for the dating of geographical elements of cartographical documents. [This is designed to benefit historians of cartography, users of maps in general, and the makers of historical maps and atlases.] Tony Campbell (U.K.)



 To prepare a source book of nonconventional cartographic systems (e.g. maps used in non-literate cultures) – W. Scharfe (F.R.G.)

The 14th International Cartographic Association Conference will be held at Budapest, Hungary, from August 17 to 24 in 1989, and will include a meeting of the Standing Commission on the History of Cartography. The 15th International Conference and the 9th General Assembly will be at Bournemouth in 1991

## Exhibition of Maps and Atlases in Zagreb

Report by Professor Dr. D. Novak

AS A PRELUDE to the International Map Collectors' Society Symposium due to be held in Zagreb and Dubrovnik, October 1-3, next year, an exhibition of 'Old Maps and Atlases' was held in the Historical Museum of Croatia, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, in June and July this year.

Mrs Ankica Pandzic, a young and enthusiastic Map Librarian, has prepared a catalogue of the exhibition (See listing in Publications Received) which includes an English summary. The Historical Museum contains about 120 maps and seven atlases, all of them, apart from a wood engraved map of Slavonia, being copperplate engravings. Although the collection is small, it is nevertheless valuable and includes works by all the significant European cartographers between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. The largest part of the collection is made up of Dutch maps from the end of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries. Gerard Mercator's 'Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia cum Dalmatiae Parte' from the 1607 and 1608 editions demonstrates the division of Croatia and a map by Cornelis de Jode 'Croatiae' c. 1594 shows Turkish military formations marching against the frontiers of the country.

A particularly valuable map on display was the 'Illyricum Hodiernum...' by Joannes Blaeu. In her catalogue entry, Mrs Pandzic says, 'We can assume that Blaeu made the map for the Croatian noble and Viceroy Petar Zrinski. Although the map is not dated, we can deduce that it must have been made in the period between 1665 and 1670 when Zrinski was in office. The map contains, in a separate cartouche, all the titles and lands held by Zrinski before his imprisonment in Wiener Neustadt for being one of the leaders of the anti-Habsburg plot by Croatian and Hungarian nobles.'

The exhibition does not include maps by indigenous authors. Since Croatia and Slovenia

were at that time under Habsburg rule, several of their cartographers made a significant contribution to the development of cartography in the Habsburg monarchy. This was a foretaste for a more complete exhibition entitled 'Five Centuries of Mapping of Croatia' to be shown next year to participants of the IMCOS Symposium.

The title page to the Croatian catalogue.



# Three-day Event in Edinburgh

Right: The staff of the Map Room at the National Library of Scotland pictured after an entertaining evening they gave during the three-day cartographic event in Edinburgh in November. Each of the staff presented their favourite map or maps from the Library's collection and explained why they liked them to the audience. Margaret Wilkes, the Superintendent of the Map Room (far right), chose maps for some of the guests including one she dedicated to Tony Campbell, Map Librarian at the British Library, made by a namesake. Margaret and Tony are pictured together with the map in question. A full report of this occasion, plus a profile of Margaret Wilkes, will appear in the Spring issue of *TMC*.





### Paris Hosts Conference

MORE THAN 200 participants from twenty four different countries including Sri Lanka, Poland and Japan, gathered in Paris during the week beginning September 7 for the Twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography under the auspices of *Imago Mundi* and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. One disappointment was the non-arrival of the Russian delegate, Alexey V. Postnikov, Chief Research Fellow of the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, Academy of Sciences, Moscow.

Although the participants were scattered in hotels all over Paris, they met together every day at the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées for the reading of papers by experts on the history of cartography. The theme of the conference was the State and Cartography. The organising committee was Chairman, Professor Philippe Pinchemel (Université de Paris 1), Georges Reverdy of the Ministére de l'Equipement du Logement, de l'Aménagement du territoire et des Transports; Monique Pelletier and Mireille Pastoureau of the Bibliothèque Nationale; Michel Yvon of the École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées, and Jacques Dejeumont of the Comité Français de Cartographie.

Proceedings began with an open meeting of the Standing Commission on the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association and the opening session of the conference was held on the Tuesday. Papers were then presented throughout the week, some at separate sessions running simultaneously. It was a most interesting selection on a variety of related topics

Three exhibitions were showing during the week and participants were invited to the opening of two of them. One was at the Hôtel de Rohan and entitled 'Espace français. Vision et aménagement XVe-XVIIIe Siècle' and consisted of a wonderful collection of maps belonging to the National Archives and included manuscripts, military maps, and maps of roads and bridges, urban maps and panoramas. A relief plan of Cherbourg, lent by the Musée des Plans-relief was restored especially for the exhibition which is open to the public until January 4, 1988. The chief organiser was Jean-Daniel Pariset, Conservateur of the National Archives. Another exhibition was 'Océans des Hommes' at the Musée de la Marine, Palais de Chaillot, and yet another at the Paris Observatory entitled 'La mesure du ciel.

A reception at the Town Hall by invitation of the mayor, Jacques Chirac, was held in one of the impressive salons. The mayor was not there but was represented by Pierre-Marie Guastavino, a member of the city council who, together with the Chairman of the Conference, M. Pinchemel, welcomed the delegates.

The conference provided an ideal climate for the exchange of ideas between scholars working on the history of cartography in different parts of the world. It also evoked an atmosphere of goodwill and bonhomic conducive to such an exchange.

The next conference – the thirteenth – will be held in Amsterdam, Leiden and The Hague from June 25 to July 1, 1989.

The monastery of Saint Angel at Ussel, France. One of the pictures on display in Paris during the Twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography. (Document et cliché Archives nationales).



### Copper Engraving on Video

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY of Edinburgh University, through Chris Burns and Ian Kinniburgh, has prepared a thirty-four minute video entitled 'Fine Lines' which describes the techniques involved in producing maps by the process of copperplate engraving.

This craft dominated the cartographic industry for 500 years and has been responsible for setting standards and creating forms which are still emulated today. With the help of the University's Audio Visual Services Department and Bert Bremner of St Andrews University, the entire process of copperplate engraving has been recreated and recorded on U-Matic video tape. In addition, using an old copperplate pressreassembled at the Edinburgh Printmakers Workshop, the video also includes sequences covering the techniques of printing.

Copies of the video are available for sale in both U-Matic and VHS formats. The price per copy is £50 plus VAT (UK only) and further information can be obtained from Dr J. A. Crosbie at the Geography Department, Edinburgh University.

# Mapping out a solution

THE DEPARTMENT OF Survey and Land Information in Wellington, New Zealand has found its way around the problem of what to do with out-of-date maps. The Department makes maps and until now has had to turn them into scribble pads for staff if they did not sell and then became obsolete.

Now, however, drawing on overseas experience, the department is turning the old maps into envelopes. For the last month they have been sending out bills to their customers wrapped up in little bits of Southland. This might be described as something of a pathfinder scheme. The department is trying it out on window envelopes to start with but is considering extending it to other stationery items.

This is not a new idea. Queensland and New South Wales mapmakers have done it already. The envelopes have notes on the back saying the maps are being turned into envelopes in the interest of conservation.

### Around and About

John Coles of the Astrolabe Gallery in Ottawa, Canada, has joined forces with John Gilbert of Somerset to open a gallery in Toronto trading in antique maps, prints, watercolours and oils together with paintings by contemporary Canadian artists.

The Third Annual Columbus Convocation of the Phileas Society, which is based in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, was held in Spain this October. It took place in the southwest section of the country, the area in and around Palos where Columbus concentrated his efforts during the all-important years immediately prior to his departure from the Old World on August 3, 1492.

During construction work on the British Museum's new Japanese Gallery there may be disruption to the Map Library's reading area. Construction was due to start in November 1987 and is expected to last two years. For further information phone 01-323 7700.

BBC2 were filming at the Bonnington Map Fair in November and at various dealers' and collectors' premises for a programme on map collecting in their *Timewatch* series. This is due to be shown on January 6. The producer, Antonia Benedek, has become quite a familiar figure in the map world during her period of research for the programme. Valerie Scott, editor of *TMC*, was amongst the people interviewed.

Brian Kentish and Martin Blant held an exhibition of antique maps, plans and prints of Oxford and Oxfordshire at Magna Gallery, Oxford, in October.

The New York Map Society is holding its tenth anniversary celebrations next Spring. Their fall meetings included a tour of Brooklyn Museum, a visit to H. P. Kraus (the rare book store) and a talk by Peter Guthorn at the American Museum of Natural History on Marshall Islands stick charts, native boats and navigational methods.

This year sees the Bicentenary of the appearance of the first accurate map of Guernsey. It was made by His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Master General of His Majesty's Ordnance in the eighteenth century and has been re-issued this year as a set of stamps for the island. The original plates used for the map lay in the archives of the Ordnance Survey and were in good condition for reprinting.

The 200th title in the Alan Godfrey series of maps was published in October. This was the Ordnance Survey sheet for Shoreditch, 1870, and has been published by Alan Godfrey in association with Hackney Archives Department.

It was announced this summer that Barbara McCorkle has now been promoted to full-time Map Curator at Yale University Library. Previously she was a Reference Assistant and had other duties to perform in addition to her work with the maps.

The International Map Collectors' Society are holding their Sixth Annual International Symposium in Yugoslavia next year. The visit, which is open to all members of the Society, will be held in Zagreb and Dubrovnik from October 1.2

Cathy Slowther, who was personal assistant to Doug Adams and Steve Luck at Tooley Adams

& Co, map dealers in Marylebone High Street, London, for the past three years, has been appointed assistant to John Goss, Sotheby's Expert Associate in Maps, Travel and Topography since 1981. Cathy is well known in the map world and we wish her well in her new job which also involves cataloguing maps for the general auction sales.

The Map and Geography Library of the University of Illinois has an exhibition currently running of maps of the Holy Land. An opening reception was scheduled for December 6 when noted antiquarian dealer Kenneth Nebenzahl was to present a paper illustrating his interest in these type of maps. (He is the author of *Maps of the Bible Lands* published recently). A catalogue of the exhibition is available. The University of Illinois is at 1408 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

Alison Bridger has written to tell us that she is no longer a partner in Butler Galleries, Vancouver, Canada. She would like to thank publicly all those in the map world for their patronage, friendship and support over the past few years. 'I have enjoyed meeting many of you both personally and professionally during that time, she writes. For the present, any correspondence or catalogues will reach at P.O. Box 86773, North Vancouver, B.C. V7L 4L3. The gallery will continue with business as usual under the direction of Chris Butler, and will (in Alison's words) 'remain a place to find good maps, prints, cappuccino, and lively company'. Steve Lunsford Books is also still resident on the premises.

The Hakluyt Society are publishing *The Charts* and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages, The Voyage of the Endeavour, 1768-1771. The chief editor is Andrew David (RN Retired), Ministry of Defence, Taunton, where many of



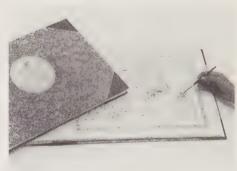
the charts from Cook's first voyage are deposited. Assistant editors for the views in the volume are Rudiger Joppien and Bernard Smith. The price will be £100.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of the British Cartographic Society will be celebrated at their symposium next year in Nottingham. An appeal has been launched to members for photographs taken over the past years of Society events with a view to staging an exhibition. The Treasurer, Peter Hodson, can be contacted at 5 Gilbeck Road, Nailsea, Avon BS19 2AH.

Nicolas of Cusa's map of central Europe has prompted many questions from generations of scholars. Was it really published in 1491, the date it bears? Or was it actually prepared for the 1478 Rome Ptolemy, whose letter punches were used in its construction? And, is it really an incunable map at all? Possible answers to these questions are offered in Tony Campbell's The Earliest Printed Maps, 1472-1550, due to be issued by British Library Publications in November. No answer, however, is offered for the 'pikeman', the cartographic equivalent of a gargoyle hidden on the roof of Notre Dame. Only visible under considerable magnification, this doodle, trademark, or secret sign can never have been seen before

## Domesday Atlas

After retiring from the RAF as a helicopter pilot three years ago, Squadron Leader John Garnons Williams turned his hand to making maps. These are based on the place-names in the Domesday Book and are the only hand-drawn collection of county maps published on this theme. They are now available in a limited edition of 100 atlases at the price of £975 each. Further information is available from Garnons Williams Publications, Hardwicke Stables, Hadhall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.



# Renaming of Collection

THE LIBRARY, California State University, Fullerton, announces the renaming of its collection for the history of cartography as the Roy V. Boswell Collection.

This collection was founded in 1971 by Roy Boswell and Ernest W. Toy, the University Librarian. Its 1,500 antique maps illustrate the major themes in the history of cartography

before 1900, with special strengths in the English, French, and Spanish origins of the Americas and in the Pacific rim; while its 2,000 books and periodicals on cartography, geography, and exploration serve as a further resource for research. Under Roy Boswell's innovative and dedicated curatorship from 1971 to 1985, the Collection attained national stature among map libraries. It will now bear his name to honour him in his 94th year and to recognise his distinguished contribution to the Library, the University, and the world of learning.

A renaming ceremony was held in the Library on Sunday, October 25, and the guests included Mr Boswell, Professor Norman Thrower, former Director of the William Andrews Clark Library, and Dr Jewel Plummer Cobb, President of the University.



## IMCoS Members in Jerusalem

Report by Rodney Shirley

LEAVING HURRICANES and financial crises behind, a party of sixteen from England joined other overseas members of IMCoS for their fifth annual international symposium in sunny Israel. The symposium was organised by the Israel Map Collectors' Society whose secretary Eva

Wajntraub, with members of her family, had put in much hard work to make the conference the success it was.

Sixty participants gathered in Jerusalem at the end of October, with contingents from Belgium. Cyprus, Denmark, Germany, South Africa, UK and the USA, as well as many Israeli members. The theme of the symposium centred around maps of the Holy Land, and how these had developed in response to religious interpretations and aspirations. At the Hebrew University in Jerusalem we were welcomed by their cartographer, Marianne Karmon. A slide talk by Eva Wajntraub on 'Hebrew maps of the Holy Land' was followed by conservation demonstrations and by a special viewing of the huge collection of maps and atlases donated to the University by the 'grand old man' of Israeli collectors, Eran Laor. This collection, built up since 1947, was presented to us by Eran Laor himself, still active in spite of his many years. In the evening the well-known writer and IMCoS representative in South Africa, Dr I. Norwich, gave us a most entertaining and knowledgeable slide talk on 'The Cartographical Myth of the Land of Ophir'. Where was Ophir? Early cartographers placed this elusive land in India, Zimbabwe, Madagascar and even in the West Indies, but in spite of these choices Dr Norwich argued persuasively for its true location in

The next day took us to the Maritime Museum in Haifa where another large map and chart collection had been donated by Eva Wajntraub's parents, Mr and Mrs Karl Handler. An exhibition of maps and charts had been specially prepared for us by the Map Librarian, Charlotte Melun. Our guide round the Museum was Dr

Josef Ringel who enthusiastically condensed 3000 years of archaeological and maritime history into one and a half hours. The journey back to Jerusalem included a tour around the progressive Shefayim Kibbutz where we learnt not only of kibbutz ideals but also of some of the problems in expanding the co-operative concept beyond its agricultural origins. Finally over a grand oriental dinner we had as our guest speaker Professor Y Ben-Arieh of Mount Scopus Campus of the Hebrew University, vividly describing the changes which took place in Jerusalem throughout the nineteenth century from a social and cartographic viewpoint. Two of his scholarly books were presented to IMCoS.

Symposium members then filtered back to their countries after diverse bouts of sightseeing: wandering around the crowded Christian, Jewish, Moslem and Armenian parts of Old Jerusalem; bargaining in the bazaars; being immersed in the mud and sulphur baths of the Dead Sea; climbing the Zealot stronghold of Massada; scuba diving in the Red Sea; and even embarking on a week's safari across the Sinai Desert. Altogether, a memorable stay echoing the words of the special issue of the Israel Map Collectors' Society Journal: '. . . We are confident that the Land of the Bible will leave visitors to Israel with their hearts and minds richer than when they first set foot on our shores.'

## Hereford World Map on Display in London

THE FAMOUS medieval world map which is normally kept in Hereford Cathedral is currently on display at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. This is a unique opportunity to view this treasure for those based in the south of England. The map, which dates to c. 1277-89, is on vellum and measures 162.6 × 134.6 cm, is forming part of an exhibition 'The Age of Chivalry. Art in Plantaganet England 1200-1400' sponsored by Lloyds Bank.

The exhibition opened on November 6 and will run until March 6 next year. The map is in a section about pilgrimage and journeying and it has been lent by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Catherdral to illustrate how people in the middle ages saw the world. The idea for exhibiting it came from Dr Jonathan Alexander, who told *The Map Collector* that he felt 'very privileged' that the Catherdral had agreed to let the map out on loan.

Creator of this unique masterpiece was Richard of Haldingham, a churchman about whom little is known. David Bannister, in his book *Antique Maps: a collector's handbook* says, 'The creation of such a map in the late thirteenth century must have called for a quite

remarkable and exceptional depth of study of classical manuscripts and it is probable that most of it was completed during his (Richard Haldingham's) appointment at Linclon Cathedral. But if we look beyond the scholarship involved and visualise the task of assembling the information required, the actual drawing of the map itself and the hazards of travel on medieval roads over thirty or forty years it is little short of a micracle that the map survived the long period of preparation, let alone the 700 years since its completion.



The left-hand corner of the Hereford World Map. (By courtesy of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.)

# Changes at the Bonnington Map Fair

CONSIDERABLE CHANGES HAVE taken place in the administration of the monthly antiquarian map and print fair held at the Bonnington Hotel, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London. Founded just over five years ago by Paul Nicholas (Waterloo Fine Arts), Bill Bennett (Postaprint), and Roger Mason (of Oxford), the original organisers have now disposed of their interest to other map dealers Michael Cox, Avril Noble, Anne Downes and David Bannister.

The fair is run as a non-profit making venture with only 8% of the income being spent on administration. The remainder goes on rent and advertising. Although normally held all day on a Monday, next year two fairs will include the previous Sunday afternoon as well – March and September. Admission is free and normal opening hours are 9.30 a.m. – 7.00 p.m., but the two Sunday openings will be from 2.00 – 7.00 p.m. Dates generally coincide with the PBFA Book Fair held in the nearby Russell Hotel enabling collectors to combine visits to the two events.

Potential visitors may be interested to know that the organisers have arranged a special accommodation rate at the Bonnington Hotel. Arrangements may be made through AMPF, 26 King's Road, Cheltenham, GL52 6BG.

## First American Atlas Acquired by Library

Report by David Bosse

THE WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS Library at the Jniversity of Michigan recently purchased a previously unknown copy of the first American atlas of coastal charts. This was published by Matthew Clark, a seventy six year old Boston nerchant, and is commonly referred to as the Clark atlas

Although no title page was issued, a preliminary dedication leaf addressed to Massachusetts Governor John Hancock was printed for the atlas. Clark was assisted in the project by Osgood Carleton, surveyor and teacher of nathematics, and John Norman and Joseph H. Seymour, engravers. A notice in The Boston Gazette of July 5, 1790, announced the publicaion of the atlas, describing it as 'a complete chart of the coast of America, from Cape Breton nto the Gulf of Mexico - upon a large scale neatly bound.

Originally fifteen charts were to be printed and delivered weekly to subscribers or sold as a bound volume. The accuracy of the charts was certified by Osgood Carleton representing the Boston Marine Society, and no chart was to be sold without this attestation, signed in manuscript by Carleton. However, eighteen charts were published, and not all of them bear the engraved certification or Carleton's signature. An explanation is found in a note on the verso of the dedication page: 'Although the charts are sold singly to some, and for that reason, a Certificate of the examination is engraven on each plate; yet as the whole are bound together n this Book; and have all passed the same nspection it is presumed that signing this will be satisfactory, without putting my name to each particular Chart.

While a single edition of the charts was issued, wo distinct printings of the dedication page exist. This and the variation in the number of nanuscript signatures distinguish one atlas from another. Of the twelve known copies of the atlas, only three have no charts signed. That of the Clements Library has fifteen signatures, as do several of the others. Since individual charts are extremely rare, it is difficult to judge whether many single charts were sold, or were nostly made into atlases on demand. Because of ts priority and scarcity, the Clark atlas is considered one of the most desirable rarities of American cartographic publishing.

# The **Atlas Celeste** again

READERS OF TMC who read John Booth's rticle 'The Star Atlas that never was' in Issue 9, will be interested to learn that this atlas has



# Map Collecting on Television

Valerie Scott, Editor of *TMC* was caught by two cameras on this occasion! Map dealer, David Bannister, also a keen photographer, snapped Valerie while she was being filmed for the television programme *Timewatch*. The programme, on the subject of map collecting, will be shown on BBC2 on January 6 and will include interviews with other personalities in the map world. (Photograph by David Bannister).

now been republished in facsimile by Archival Facsimiles Ltd of Alburgh in Norfolk. The company have reproduced the copy of the atlas in the British Library which consists of forty eight plates of the Ptolemaic constellations. It also includes an article by Owen Gingerich of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, Cambridge, Massachusetts, who claims in his opening sentence that 'If the publisher had not gone bankrupt in 1750 prior to its publication, John Bevis' Uranographia Britannica 'or Atlas Celeste would surely stand as one of the outstanding celestial atlases of the eighteenth century. Instead we have a bibliographical rarity, a book heretofore never formally published, and known in fewer than

The facsimiles are available from: Archival Facsimiles Ltd., Alburgh, Harleston, Norfolk IP20.0BZ

## Blaeu atlases donated to **Utrecht University**

A GENEROUS DONOR, who prefers to remain anonymous, has presented a valuable collection of Blaeu atlases to the Department of Geography at the University of Utrecht, The Netherlands. This collection consists of Joan Blaeu's world atlas in nine volumes with Dutch text (Amsterdam 1664), Joan Blaeu's town books of The Netherlands in two volumes with Dutch text (1652), and the town book of Piemont published by Joan Blaeu's heirs in

The twelve volumes are bound in vellum and in excellent condition. The world atlas and the town books are in outstanding colouring heightened with gold. The gift means a valuable acquisition for the map collection of the Geography Department where Professor Dr Günter Schilder holds a chair in the history of cartography. It was presented as an appreciation of the work done in the teaching and researching of the subject at the University

THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY, Volume One. Cartography in Prehistoric, Ancient, and Medieval Europe and the Mediterranean. *Edited by J.B. Harley and David Woodward*. (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1987). xxi, 599 pp., 30pp. of col. plates; ill., maps, diagr. 287x222mm. ISBN 0-226-31633-5 (v.1) Price U.S. \$100. (Also available from Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd., 48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5PL Price £84.50 (includes p+p).

There are to be six volumes devoted to this History of Cartography. Nevertheless, Volume One is a large book containing 516 pages of text in double columns. A long read but what a good one! The editors make a happy start by removing any myopic constraints in their interpretations of the terms 'map' and 'cartography'. They promise to survey as broad a field as that encompassed within the definitions adopted by the British Cartographic Society in 1964 and subsequently accepted by the International Cartographic Association. This they have done in a determined and untiring way, even extending the already broad field by linking these definitions to the concept that the mapping process functions as a formal system of communication.

The organisation of the *History* is to be chronological and geographical, but whereas the perspective is at first European, increasingly it is intended to become a world view thus attempting to mitigate the deeply entrenched Eurocentricity which has been such a marked feature of the subject's literature to date. A project of this immensity is achieved only by a division of labour but the editors' declared intention is to blend the writings of a team of specialist scholars towards the common goal of a general synthesis.

Consonant with such principles the scene is set by one of the editors (J.B.Harley) with a general discussion of the map and the development of the history of cartography. He stresses that the map is an historical phenomenon of great significance in terms of humanity as a whole; it is much more than a technical and useful artefact so that this History must therefore consider the far-reaching social significance of cartography. There is, of course, a vast literature already extant about the maps of our predecessors; this is not to be ignored, indeed retrospection is essential, so that any methodological lessons may be learned. However, the development of geography, the growth of map libraries and the interplay of map collecting with the antiquarian market are seen as exerting the greatest influence on the nature of that literature up to the middle of the present century. Even so, it remains difficult to detect clearly a history of cartography that exhibits an unmistakable scholarly identity. That this unfocused image has changed markedly in recent years owes most to the growth of cartography as an independent academic discipline and practical activity; a change, incidentally, accelerated by the relative decline of importance the study of maps now has among the younger generation of academic geographers. It is also to the influence of academic cartography that the history of the subject is indebted for its recent interest in the properties of maps as communicators of knowledge and their role as a visual and graphic language about space, which in turn can function as a force for change in human society.

The residual 465 pages of text, 40 colour plates and 292 figures are divided chronologically into three Parts, the first of which deals with cartography in prehistoric Europe and the Mediterranean. Catherine Delano Smith pleads for a new beginning in the study of prehistoric mapping and the initial thrust of that new start is provided by G. Malcolm Lewis. What emerges from their investigations is how ancient are some of mankind's mapping impulses and styles.

#### **BOOK REVIEWS**



Part Two is devoted to cartography in ancient Europe and the Mediterranean and covers the long span of time from the Babylonian itineraries of about 2500 B.C. to the Byzantine Greek reconstructions of Ptolemaic cartography in the thirteenth century A.D. Most of this Part has been written by O.A.W. Dilke with contributions on the Near East by A.R. Millard, on Egypt by A.F. Shore, and from materials supplied by Germaine Aujac the editors have prepared the discussion of the foundations of theoretical cartography in archaic, classical, and Hellenistic Greece. From Professor Dilke's introduction to his conclusion 174 pages later this is a truly fascinating section, immensely detailed but invariably interesting. The individual pieces have again been arranged chronologically but each discrete type of mapping is given its deserved coherence by being treated as a unit; for example, the reader will find the works of the Roman land-surveyors are discussed together. Not all the long-standing problems of this immensely important period of map making have been solved but they have been tackled with vigour, courage, and penetrating scholarship. Happily, the final verdict declares there is no reason to revise the long-held view of Claudius Ptolemy being the key figure in the evolution of scientific mapping both in the later Greco-Roman world and the Renaissance. On reaching the end of this Part, one is struck forcibly by how much ancient cartography impinged on so many aspects of everyday life, so much so that the text almost doubles as an Everyman's Guide to ancient times. In a masterly piece of summing up the reader is provided with a timely reminder that the Romans had produced a model for the making and use of maps that was not to be equalled in many parts of the world until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Sic transit gloria imperii!

Since continuity between the classical period and succeeding ages was interrupted, Part Three, which deals with medieval maps, can make a fresh start by considering three quite distinct traditions of medieval mapmaking; that is, mappaemundi, portolan charts, regional and local maps. All three bristle with problems but, much to their credit, the individual authors confront them valiantly. David Woodward's chapter expertly dispels the large number of misconceptions traditionally held about mappaemundi, and comes firmly to the view that their function was primarily didactic and moral rather than the transmission of geographical facts.

The great gulf which separates portolan charts from the *mappaemundi*, is exploited by Tony Campbell in what is a comprehensive and timely re-assessment. There is much here which is stimulating and new about what is an old and frequently investigated subject. Particularly useful is the author's analysis of place-names from

which he convincingly establishes a process of toponymic revitalisation, thus forging a tool of great value in re-dating many of the charts and making necessary an emendation of several former conclusions unwisely based on those erroneously-assigned dates of manufacture.

P.D.A Harvey summaries with force and clarity his views on local and regional cartogra phy in medieval Europe, a theme he ha adumbrated more fully in recently-published works. Owing to the paucity of the surviving record, caution is needed, and the author readily admits that future discoveries may radically change the interpretations he is currently mak ing. Nevertheless, he explores what artefacti there are with skill and has much of value to say about the apparent hiatus in map making between the classical past and medieval Europe A discontinuity made the more surprising when as he points out, knowledge of surveying methods and geometric theory encapsulated in various Roman treatises was being copied and recopied throughout the period under discussion.

In spite of the length of this book the two editors in their concluding remarks are sensitive ly modest in what they claim they have been able to achieve. They are only too well aware of the many mysteries remaining, the gaps and discontinuities undocumented; they stress how muct still remains unknown and how many really difficult problems stand unresolved. Surely therein lies the value of their assiduous editorial efforts, in that they have provided an authorital tive statement of present knowledge and a springboard for future research.

If there can be one word to sum up this long and detailed work it is *Review* but one of superly quality where a vast literature has been expertly probed, its content assessed and commented upon with scholarly judgment. Readers will much appreciate the copious footnotes on the actual pages to which they belong, the cataken to link and cross reference allied subjects and the outstanding success of the editors presenting so many varied themes as parts of its whole. Volume One of this *History of Cartography* will do much to foster that sense of scholarly identity so vital for the future of the discipline.

# William Ravenhill (Geography Dept., University of Exeter).

CARTOGRAPHICAL INNOVATIONS. AN INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK, OF MAP PING TERMS TO 1900. Edited by Helen M. Wallis and Arthur H. Robinson. (Published by Map Collector Publications (1982) Ltd in association with the International Cartographic Association, 1987). Available from Mar Collector Publications (1982) Ltd, 48 High Street, Tring, HP23 5BH. xx + 353pp. Frontispiece and 25 illustrations. Hardback. ISBN 0-906-430-04-6. Price UK £45.25. Rest of the World £46.50 (US \$79) including p&p.

This long awaited volume owes its completion to two dedicated and hard-working women - Helen Wallis (Chairman of the Internationa Cartographic Association's Commission on the History of Cartography) and her copy editor and research assistant, Mary Alice Lowenthal; they have been helped at long range by Arthur Robinson. It was originally intended that each member country of the I.C.A. would set up it own working group to furnish the editors with details of cartographical innovations made by their mapmakers over the centuries; in the even few countries set-up a working group. The list of contributors and correspondents is set out at the end of the book (p.327) and it is interesting to

discover that not all the full members of the I.C.A.'s Commission on the History of Cartography (fisted on p. viii), let alone the Corresponding Members of the Commission, contributed to the volume.

Helen Wallis and Mary Alice Lowenthal between them checked each entry, rewriting many of them. The result of their arduous labours is that Cartographical Innovations can truly be said to be a definitive work; the number of infecilities is infinitesimal. If some ethnic and/ or linguistic groups believe that they are underrepresented in the volume, they have only their own countrymen to blame.

The book is designed as a record of innovations and their diffusion before 1900. It is an exceedingly brave effort. It is difficult enough to be certain of the first use of anything, and

tracing the diffusion network can be difficult. The volume details the beginnings of cartographic processes and techniques, when materials were first used, and traces, on a world-wide scale, the main steps in the development of cartographic processes. In all, 191 'terms' are treated in the eight sections of the text grouped

1. Types of maps; 2. Maps of human occupation and activities; 3. Maps of natural phenomena; 4. Reference systems and geodetic concepts; 5. Symbolism; 6. Techniques and media; 7 Methods of duplication; and 8. Atlases.

Each 'entry' is divided into three sections: A Definition; B. Details of innovation and diffusion; and C. Bibliography. The numbering system, 'designed to provide a logical order and

30000

an easy system for indexing', is carefully explained. There is also a list of the terms

The volume is intended as a reference book both for those working in the history of cartography and for present and future cartographers. It documents a wealth of innovative ideas and concepts which 'advanced' the 'cartographic' process. One of the co-editors (Arthur Robinson) describes it as 'a kind of museum of mental developments in mapmaking' over some 4,000 years. The introduction is a concise account of the principal developments in the long history of map and chart making. Two indexes - one general and the other to the bibliographies - and twenty-six black and white illustrations complete the volume which should be purchased by anyone interested in maps, charts, globes, and atlases. At £42, it is a bargain.

#### Eila M.J. Campbell of London: (University Birkbeck College)

BERING'S VOYAGES: THE REPORTS FROM RUSSIA. By Gerhard Friedrich Müller. Translated by Carol Urness. Volume 111 of the Rasmuson Library Historical Translation Series. (University of Alaska Press, 1987). 221 pages, index, bibliography, 6 × 9 maps. Price US \$15, Available from University of Alaska Press, Signers' Hall, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1580, USA. ISBN 0-912006-22-6.

Vitus Bering, another Melancholy Dane, is remembered for his triumphant though tragic voyage of discovery of Alaska in 1741. Controversy over exactly what had been discovered and to what extent began as soon as word reached Europe and still continues nearly 275 years later.

Gerhard Müller, a Westphalian who spent his long career as cartographer, surveyor, and writer for the Russian Court in St. Petersburg, wrote the first official account of the voyage in 1758, also making slight additions and corrections to his map of 1754. The map, the first even partially correct one to show the coast of Alaska, was a sensation. Even the great Captain James Cook took a copy on his third voyage. Oddly, the account, written in German and translated into Russian, was not translated into English until 1761 and was never a bestseller.

Carol Urness has done the present translation very well. However, nearly half the book consists of background, commentary and a formidable list of footnotes (729) which seems rather unnecessary for a book of 111 pages of text. As the author was trying to dissect Müller's work some of this is understandable but some condensations are obvious and as the main source by Waxell is still available scholars could have been pointed in that direction.

But Ms. Urness should be congratulated on a splendid piece of research. She agrees with Raymond Fisher's conclusion that Peter the Great and thus Bering did not believe Siberia and Alaska were connected, so he was not



An illustration from Cartographical Innovations showing a road map of the environs of Nuremberg after Erhard Etzlaub, 1545. This map illustrates three entries - Circle, Road Map and Conventional Sign. (By courtesy of the British Library).

ordered on the second voyage because he had failed to prove this conclusively. This became entangled in the long-held Western European belief in a northern polar passage, either northeast or northwest, which could provide access to the lucrative trade areas of the world like China and India.

Of particular interest to this reviewer is Müller's 'Commentary on publications', an expanded version of the last chapter of his book published in England in 1761 in *Voyages from Asia to America*. The commentary stems from his famous letter of 1753 attacking Nicolas De Lisle and his erroneous map. Müller had been heavily criticised for his pungent remarks and this is his (slightly) softened reply and justification. He was not one to mince words – a trait which makes for delightful reading and probable fury on the part of his contemporaries.

Twenty three maps, well chosen and as well reproduced as is possible in a small octavo book, and two illustrations, are the plates. The placement of the maps is awkward, necessitating much paging back and forth in the text. It would have been helpful to have more maps and to have had the ones which are there in larger format. Overall, highly recommended.

#### Dee Longenbaugh, Sitka, Alaska.

EXPLORATION AND MAPPING OF THE AMERICAN WEST: SELECTED ESSAYS. Edited by Donna P. Koepp. (Chicago: Speculum Orbis Press for the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association. 1986.) 182 pages, 28 figures and monochrome plates. 235 × 155 mm. Price US \$18 Cloth. Available from Tooley Adams & Co Ltd. ISBN: 0-932757-01-4.

Since the early 1970s Chicago has emerged as the main centre for the publication of books on the history of North American cartography. Recently, after more than a decade of joint publications by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library and the University of Chicago

Press, the latter has begun to build its own already impressive list, the Chicago Historical Society with the Chicago Map Society has published a collection of essays on the city's early mapmakers and Precedent Publishing Inc. has brought out an enlarged edition of Bagrow's classic History of Cartography. The Speculum Orbis Press now enters the field with this collection of essays on the mapping of the American West. All this is very appropriate for a city that for long has been a major centre of printing and publishing in general and of commercial map production in particular. It reflects the concentration of enlightened institutions, scholars active in the field, map dealers and collectors.

Exploration and Mapping of the American West is the first of a proposed series of occasional papers to be published for the Map and Geography Round Table of the American Library Association. The eight essays were each originally presented as papers at its annual meetings. Presumably all have been reprepared for publication because they read well and have detailed end notes. With two exceptions - an annotated selection of twenty nine major maps from the 1540s to the 1840s and a brief account of the production by the National Geographic Society of the map of the southwest in its 'The Making of America' series - all are concerned primarily with nineteenth century surveys, map makers and maps. These focus on the map makers rather than their maps: well known figures such as William Emory, Gouverneor, Warren and George Wheeler as well as lesser known men whose contributions have hitherto tended to be overlooked. An essay on John Hamilton Robinson, compiler of a map of the southwest published in 1819, is particularly interesting. The maps receive less attention and the standard of their reproduction is generally unacceptable, mainly because of the book's small format and a tendency to reproduce whole sheets rather than extracts. Standardization between essays is weak and there are editorial lapses. The absence of an index, a consolidated bibliography and list of maps is unfortunate, expecially as the volume is in other respects a useful supplement for serious users of the

nineteenth century parts of Carl I. Wheat' monumental and still unequalled *Mapping of the Transmississippi West*.

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

IMAGO MUNDI CARTOGRAPHICA. Studien zur Bildlichkeit mittelalterlicher Welt-und Okumenekarten unter besonderer Berucksichtigung des Zusammenwirkens von Text und Bild. By Jorg-Geerd Arentzen. (Verlag 1, Munchen, 1984). 374 pages, 99 illustrations. Pried DM120. Available from Verlag Ferdinand Schoningh, Juhenplatz am Rathaus, Postfach 2540 4790 Paderhorn, W. Germany.

This book, which is volume fifty-three of the Medieval Studies by the University of Münster is in German and was originally submitted by the author in 1983 as his dissertation. However, it obviously merited separate publication. Arentzen pays tribute to his teacher Uwe Ruberg known internationally for his work on medieva maps and their close association between tex and image. There appears to be a tradition among continental, mainly German, scholars behind the present volume. Names such as Konrad Miller, at the turn of the century, and Richard Uhden, in the thirties, spring to mind and every worker in this field is indebted to the world maps catalogue of Marcel Destomber from 1200 to 1500 and their classification Facsmile atlases of Nordenskiold, Jomard, and Santarem, the catalogue by Ruge and Bagrow as well as Beazley's scholarly The Dawn or Modern Geography, first published in London and Oxford, 1897-1906, are still indispensable In this country, J.B. Harley's The Evaluation of Early Maps (1964) stands alone.

It is necessary to mention the background of this book because of a prejudice among historians of cartography to call these maps 'mythocal', meaning that they do not deserve serious consideration. Arentzen and his predecessor could not possibly be accused of such light hearted treatment. In contrast to Destombes mechanistic classification, the author sets out to discover an altogether different key with which

## Cartographical Curiosities 32

'Reader, if you are about to set out upon the voyage of life in quest of happiness, seek it not by the dangerous and circuitous way that I have done, but direct your course straight hither, and when all other worlds, great and little, shall crumble into dust, this, your restingplace, shall stand fast for ever.'

This quotation appears in 'Companion to the map' which accompanies this allegorical map of 'The Great World,' (being the first yet offered to the public... The difficulties with which he had had to contend have been very great, owing to a law of the Great World prohibiting the pursuit of Geographic, or any useful knowledge.')

As you will have guessed, this map appeared in a book on philosophy. It was

THE VIWORLS

P. E. STATE OF DISSIPATION.

written by James South and published by William Sams, bookseller to the Duke of York. It is early nineteenth century and includes such delightful places as Dupes Gulf, Intrique Island and Mount Scandal! (By courtesy of The British Library). to decode the message in these maps and images. Arentzen's primary differentiation is between maps of the oecumene, the inhabited world of antiquity, and world maps, which indicate an intention to include what lies beyond those confines. In his thematic approach, the question of meaning is used as a research tool. A further crucial distinction is made between allegories shaping cartographical structure and allegories which borrow cartographical content in order to convey their message. (The latter only becomes commonly used from the sixteenth century onwards). Examples of the former can be seen in the Hereford and Ebstorf maps with their 'Memento Mori' message. Even the cardinal compass points may convey allegorical meaning if two axes are distinguished: East-West indicating the passage of time, South-North polarizing good and evil. The reader may feel more easily convinced by the allegorical message of the map accompanying Thomas More's 'Utopia'. As the map is an impossible geographical construct it tells us that there can be no such place.

The author combines his quest with due respect for established data concerning geometrical structures as the T in O, and zones and climata, as well as the multiple relationships between content, image and text. He gives detailed examples of his research. If strict chronology goes by the board in this thematic approach, the advantages outweigh the defects. Thus the map of Opicinus de Canistris (c 14 century) bear points of resemblance with Hondius' map of Europe (1595) on the one hand and N. Visscher's 'Leo Belgicus' on the other. The reader who feels provoked by this example should study the book. It is not boring, although Arentzen's sentences in long and academic German could be improved by a skilful translation; strangely, the typography and layout leave much to be desired. However, the compilation alone makes this an invaluable source book.

#### **Fred Plaut**

A SERIES OF EARLY PRINTED MAPS OF INDIA IN FACSIMILE. *Collected by Susan Gole*. Revised edition. (New Delhi: Jayaprints) 1984. viii pp., 71 sheets of plates (numbered 1-56): portfolio, 50 × 37cm. Distributed by Manohar Book Service, 1 Ansari Road, New Delhi 110 002, India: Rs. 425.00 (available in United Kingdom from Jonathan Potter, 21 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9FE. £33). ISBN 0 0951 1577 1 X.

Susan Gole, as a map collector, was close to cornering the market in printed cartographic representations of India a few years ago. Her map collection formed the basis for her first book, Early Maps of India (New Delhi, 1976), and its development and enhancement into India within the Ganges (New Delhi, 1983). Between these two appeared, in 1980, the first edition of the portfolio A Series of Early Printed Maps of India in Fascimile. That portfolio, quietly sold in London almost by word of mouth alone, never achieved the position on the map collector's bookshelf which it warranted, and it is to Susan Gole's credit that she has relaunched the facsimiles afresh in this revised edition.

The form of the published collection is as straightforward as its purpose. In eight preliminary pages Susan Gole gives first a concise summary of the history of the drawing of maps of India from the Ptolemy woodblocks of the fifteenth century to the beginning of regular trigonometrical survey in the early 1800s, and then gives notes on each of the maps illustrated in the portfolio. Manuscript maps and battle plans are outside the scope of the work, as are the countless large-scale surveys of the nine-

teenth century. The emphasis is on the developing perception by the countries of Europe of the shapes of India. Few other distant countries were so sharply in focus as was India in the mind of the seventeenth century European layman, prompted by exotic produce, tales of strange customs, and accounts of wars. The armchair cartographers of Europe compared accounts from returning travellers, compiling and refining maps with new distances and topography, and the public perception of India gradually grew in accuracy. Even James Rennell, after a working life mapmaking as an engineer officer in Bengal. devoted much of his retirement in the last years of the eighteenth century to calculations designed to render the map of India more accurate

Susan Gole has recorded this process in a way open to few collectors nowadays, by assembling such a collection of maps that it required augmenting with a library photocopy in only one case, the 1619 Baffin/Roe map 'A Description of East India', and by publishing photographic copies of the maps (often on folding sheets) as far as possible at the same size as the originals. To select particular maps for comment would defeat the purpose of the work which ranges from Waldseemüller to Coronelli, Bellin, D'Anville, Rennell and Arrowsmith. Sensibly no attempt has been made to reproduce the idiosyncrasies of colouring: the engraving (of fine quality in many cases) stands for itself. The quality of the reproductions is remarkably good, so much so in the case of the late-eighteenth century maps that they can be used for topographical and historical research effectively in place of now fragile originals. Which brings the reviewer to the potential value of the portfolio of facsimiles for research and teaching purposes: alone it can put into historical perspective a single sheet in a collector's atlas, while used alongside Schwartzberg's Historical Atlas of South Asia it illuminates many aspects of the history of European expansion in the subcontinent. The portfolio, a private publication, is a model for national map collections to follow.

(For those already in possession of the first (1980) edition of A Series of Early Printed Maps of India in Facsimile the chief differences, apart from the reprinting of the maps, are that the compiler has expanded her notes on the maps, and has made generous amends for a pardonable error. In the 1980 edition the 1789 Sayer reengraving of Jeffreys 'A New Map of Hindoostan' was mistakenly identified as Rennell's 1782 'Hindostan:' the remedy in the 1984 edition is to publish facsimiles of both maps, correctly attributed.)

Andrew S Cook (India Office Library and Records, The British Library).

#### **Publications Received**

NOVA SCOTIA HISTORICAL REVIEW. Volume 5. Number 2, 1985. Published by and available from: Public Archives of Nova Scotia, 6016 University Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 1W4. Includes several articles on J. F. W. Desbarres, who is best known for his *Atlantic Neptune*, one of the finest hydrographic charting and mapmaking feat of the eighteenth century. This issue of the *Review* looks at Desbarres as a town planner, an hydrographer and mapmaker, an administrator, and a private individual. Biannual publication. Subscription Cdn. \$10.

CHOICE OF ILLUSTRATIONS from YAAKOV AVIEL'S COLLECTIONS OF HOLY LAND auctioned on 19th July 1984. Planned, selected and edited by Yaakov Aviel. Published by and available from: Yaakov Aviel,



P.O. Box 116, Edgware, Middlesex HA88 TW. Catalogue listings and photographs of the maps. Paperback. pp. 111-XVI, 72 pages of illustrations plus 9in colour. £15.

DER GLOBUS FREUND: WISSENSCHAFT-LICHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR GLOBEN- UND INSTRUMENTKUNDE Nr. 33/34, 1985. (Internationale Coronelli- Gesellschaft für Globen- und Instrumentkunde, Schwindgasse 6, A-1041 Wien, Postfach 68). pp. 155, ills.

Two articles in this journal have appeared in separate publications: A. D. Baynes-Cope's study on globes (reviewed in *TMC* 33, p.49) and Peter van der Krogt's supplementary list of globes published in the Netherlands (included in his book on globes reviewed *TMC* 31, p.48). Other articles published here are Johannes Dörflinger on publishers' advertisements for globes, a biography of the Czech globe-maker Jan Felkl by Ludvík Mucha, a description of a globe published by Felkl's firm by Klára Patay, and Peter van der Krogt on the globe-gores in the Nicolai-Collection, Stuttgart.

#### Catalogues Received

DAVID ARCHER, The Pentre, Kerry, Newtown, Powys SY16 4PD, Wales. Tel: 068688 382. Catalogue 6 Ordnance Survey and Transport Maps. 22 pp., 933 entries.

ART SOURCE INTERNATIONAL, 1655 Walnut, Suite 200, Boulder, CO 80302, USA. Tel: (303) 444-4080. *Old Maps & Books, Catalog Number 9. August-September, 1987.* 34 pp., 340 main entries, 9 ills. Mainly American material. Includes some atlases.

LIBRERIA ANTIQUÀRIA CATEDRAL, c. Merceria n.20, 43003 Tarragona, Spain. Tel: 977-232451. *No. 19.* 26 pp., 352 entries with index, 18 ills. Includes travel books.

FRANÇOISE DREYFUS, la Librairie Valette, 11, rue de Vaugirard, 75006 Paris, France. Tel: 43 26 45 64. *Livres Anciens et Modernes, Autographes.* 28 pp., 293 entries. Includes some travel books.

EXLIBRIS, 11, rue Victor Cousin, F 75005 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 43 25 50 16. *No. 12 1987/1988. Afrique du Nord.* 32 pp., 327 entries. A book catalogue.

— No. 13 1987/1988 Afrique Noire. 24 pp., 234 entries. A book catalogue.

STUDIO BIBLIOGRAFICO KAIROS, Via Baldinucci 6, 20158 Milano, Italy. Tel: (02) 60 30 66. Catalogo Librerario Antifonte. 52 pp., 898 entries, 5 ills. Mainly relates to Italy. Includes maps and views.

STEPHEN C. LUNSFORD, P.O. Box 86773, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7L 4L3. Tel: (604) 681-6537. *Canadiana-Americana Catalogue 25. Summer/Fall 1987.* 20 pp., 223 entries with notes, 1 ill. Mainly books.

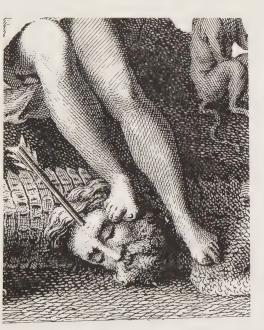
MAGNA GALLERY, Antique Maps and Prints, 41 High Street, Oxford, England. Tel: (0865) 245805. Antique Maps and Prints of Oxford and Oxfordshire 1573-1850 113 pp., 736 entries with notes, 81 ills. Includes some rare maps. The catalogue is also a fairly comprehensive reference book to Oxfordshire material.



Map Identified

Madam.

Just a note to mention that the copperplate map that you ask about, illustrated on page 52 of *TMC*, Issue 40, is from Sir Walter Raleigh's History of the World, published in London 1614 and subsequent. It also contained other



classically/Biblically orientated maps of the Mid-East and the Holy Land, as well as engravings illustrating historical conceptions (e.g. Hannibal's army). The book was reprinted throughout the seventeenth century.

Tom Suarez Riverdale New York

#### A good investment

Madam

Recently I have done some further research on the Ortelius maps of Hungary etc. and at the Bodleian Library I came across the following manuscript note in the 1574 edition of the *Theatrum* (L.1.7.Art. Seld.)

'Atlas belonging to Elyzabeth Pallmer,

You shall not do a miss to stody in this booke but you shall do ill ijf you stele ijtt for ijtt cost iiij ti (£4), which is a very interesting and valuable information in connection with book ownership during the late sixteenth century.

That atlas, which cost £4, would fetch today, in auction, about £15,000. What an investment!

Làszlo Grof Oxford

#### The Severed Head

In reply to the letter on p.52 in Issue 40, asking for help in identification of the iconography on several maps showing the head of a bearded man with an arrow in his skull, Edward Dahl the Early Cartography Specialist in the Cartographic and Architectural Archives Division of the National Archives of Canada, sent these

This detail (left) is from Henry Popple's 'A Map of the British Empire...' (1733) (National Archives of Canada, NMC 97601), and below, the severed head on George Willdey's map of 1720.



illustrations. He also suggests two references – Art a la Carte: Decorative Imagery in Maps, 1600-1800 (University of Michigan Museum of Art, 1979) in which the head is mentioned as appearing on a map of North America (1720) by George Willdey. Ed.

# The name of Halle

Madam.

Being interested in the formation of the name of Halle (French Hal, Walloon Hau (x), Latin Hallae, English Hall), a formerly northerm Hainault town in the Netherlands, then situated in Belgian Brabant at 15km south of Brussels, I discovered on maps of Madrid a special name formation: N.D. (Notre Dame: Our Lady) dea Hall.

This was on a small general map 'Pais Bas Catholiques connues sous le nom de Flandre' (known under the name of Flanders) by N. de Fer, Paris 1705, sculp. Van Loon; size 21.5cm x 32.5cm. The town name in question is located in district XII (of the map), which is the district south of Brussels.

Can anybody tell me where I can find information about the district map XII or where I could obtain a copy?

Thank you in advance for your help and cooperation.

Johan Vanvolsem Ing-surveyor Brusselsesteenweg 65/1 B 1500 Halle Belgium

### New Zealand Copperplates

Madam

I read with interest Francis Herbert's recent comments about copperplates (p.55, TMC 39). I started a few years ago to make a list of New Zealand related copperplates. The most interesting I located were early Dépôt-général de la Marine copperplates held at the Musée de la Marine, Palais De Chaillot 75116 Paris. The people there have a hand-operated press and are prepared to make impressions but I have not sighted any and cannot find any institution here interested in ordering same.

In the shortlist which follows I have not included two to three I have noticed framed and used as wall decoration at the Hydrographer's office, Royal New Zealand Navy, Takapuna.

 US Naval Oceanographic Office, Washington, DC20390 several (not notable) nineteenth century copperplates.

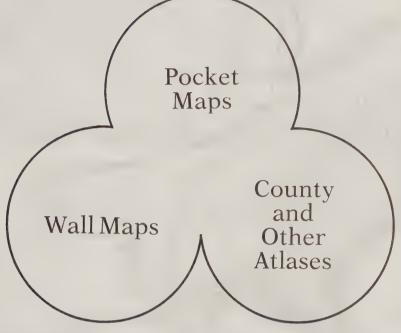
 Copperplate used in printing British Admiralty Chart 1212, 1885, and updated versions – Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington.

3. Musée de la Marine, Paris. New Zealand charts: 756, 603, 604, 728, 729, 747, 750, 751, 753, 757, 701, 702, 746, 748, 749, 754, 758, 816, 1160.

I hope above information is useful.

Brian Hooker P.O. Box 5842 Auckland, New Zealand

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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.

Notification of forthcoming sales have been received from the following auction houses:

21 January 22 January

Phillips Christie's South

Kensington

25-6 January &

1-2 February 23 February

Sotheby's James, 33 Timberhill,

Norwich NR13LA

24 March 25-6 March Granier

Exchange rates for this report (September 1986 and May to September £=\$1.45, 1.61 and 1.63 £=DM 3.44,

2.935 and 2.955 £=f3.04, 3.3 and 3.325

Auction Houses featured in this report:

(Premiums are added in)

B Beijers, Achter Sint Pieter 140, 3512 HT Utrecht

2-3 Jun 87. Premium 18%

G Granier, Welle 9, 4800 Bielefeld 1

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

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

4-7 Nov 86; 12-15 May 87. Premium 15%

P Phillips, 7 Blenheim St, New Bond St, London W1Y 0AS 22 Jan 87; 18 Jun 87; 23 Jul 87. Premium 10%

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

14-18 Oct 86; 31 Mar-3 Apr 87. Premium 15%

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

23 Oct 86; 18 Nov 86; 12 Jan 87; 24 Apr 87; 29 May 87;

25-6 Jan 87; 27 Jul 87. Premium 10%

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

20 Nov 86. Premium 10%

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

19 Mar 87; 21 May 87; 27 Aug 87. Premium 10%

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

23-4 Sep 86; 9 Dec 86. Premium 20%

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

12-15 Sep 87. Premium 15%

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

22 Oct 86; 7-9 Apr 87. Premium 15%

#### ATLASES

AA, P. van der. [Nouveau Petit Atlas. Leiden, c. 1720?]

55 maps, no title or imprints, coloured in a contemporary hand, some waterstaining, frayed margins and repairs, vellum boards, worn and soiled [cf. Koeman I, pp.9-10], oblong 4to. \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 285

BADESLADE, T. & W. T. TOMS. Chorographia Britanniae.

Title, dedication, 46 maps, 5 tables, maps dated Sept. 29, 1741, light spotting, one or two short splits, contemporary calf, worn [Hodson 189; CLXXI], 8vo. \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 233

BARCLAY, J. Universal English Dictionary. [London, c. 1840] 54 maps and plans by T. Moule, title and some text loose, hi cf. upper cover detached, 4to, sold not subject to return.

BELLIN, J. N. [Composite Atlas. Paris, 1764-79]

26 charts, comprising the Joseph Roux la Mer Mediterranée and 14 charts by Bellin, generally fine impressions, a few splits, occasional soiling or staining, contemporary blind-stamped morocco, stamped 'Atlas Maritime' [cf. NMM Cat. 3, 267 (Roux only)], tall narrow folio (640 by 400mm.). \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 296

BERTIUS, P. Tabularum Geographicam. (c. 1600]

Lacks title, prelims and end leaves, 56 maps only, disbound,

BLAEU, J. atlas Major, 10 vols. Spanish text. Amsterdam, 1658-

9 engraved titles with printed overslips, printed titles, 544 maps, plans, views and plates finely coloured in a bright contemporary hand, four titles with gold, browning, chiefly in

vol. VIII and IX, some worming, one or two splits repaired, light adhesion damage to title of vol. V, some variations in foliation and pagination, but a very clean, bright set, pubronauon and pagnation, but a very clean, bright set, publisher's vellum, gilt with large central arabesques, g.e. [Koeiman I, Bl 60A], tall folio (560 by 360mm.). [Full collation in catalogue]. The rarest edition of the Blaeu Atlas Major series. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 279 \$73,700

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

Half-title, 4-engraved titles, printed title, 279 maps coloured in a contemporary hand, some browning as usual, Lithuania repaired at folds, small repairs, occasional stains, contemporary brown morocco, gilt-ruled and with fan-shaped cornerpieces, g.e., spines ornamented, ties, corners repaired, some joints worn, [Koeman, I, Bl 21A, 22, 36B], folio (510 by 345mm.). [Collation in catalogue]. A Dutch inscription records this as a christening gift in 1640 from a grandmother to grandson named Henrik

S 25-6 Jan 87 lot 278

BUY DE MORNAS, C. Atlas Méthodique, vol. 1. Paris, Desnos,

Allegorical title, dedication, 55 plates, several coloured, some staining and dust-soiling, one or two splits, contemporary calf, defective [cf. Phillips, Atlases 628], folio (500 by 335mm.).

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

Portrait, 50 maps, 9 plates, ills, in text, several maps trimmed, contemporary blind-panelled calf, rebacked, worn [cf. Chubb CXIII; Wing C. 539], folio (390 by 235mm.). S 25-6 June 87 lot 232

- Another edition [Morden maps], 1722

Port., maps (51), contemp, outline colouring, wide margins, Bedford damaged along fold, ten plts, engs. to text, small hole

in final leaf, contemp, calf, gilt dec. spines, cracked on hinges and some wear, folio Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 61

Another edition [Cary maps]. 1806 Portrait, 104 plates, 57 maps (50 coloured in wash and outline), ills. in text, table, occasional browning, contemporary gilt-panelled russia by Lubbock, corners rubbed, joints a little weak (Chubb CCCXXII], folio. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 235

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

Title repaired, map of England & Wales, maps, hand col. in outline (46), later half morocco, rubbed, 4to.

Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 58

£495

- Another copy

Another copy
Map of South Britain, maps col. in outline (46), sl. underscoring to 6 maps, West Riding of Yorkshire badly marked and repaired with cellotape, seven maps by J. Archer loosely inserted, contemp. tree calf, upper cover det. and rear cover deficient, now replaced by another, 4to.

Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 59

£341

Map of England & Wales, maps, col. in outline (46), orig. tissue guards present, contemp. half calf, worn on spine and upper cover det., 4to. Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 57

CHAUCHARD, Capt. Germany [etc]. London, Stockdale, 1800.

HAUCHARD, Capt. Germany [etc]. London, Stockdale, 1800 Tit., gest Widmung, gest., "Index Map", 22 Kten m. Flächen-u. Grenzkolorit. Angebunden: A reduced map of the empire of Germany, etc. Druckit. (s. u.) u. 3 gefalt. Kupferkten m. Flächen- u. Grenzkolorit. Imp.-Fol. [Some damage]. Restauriertes HLdr m. aufgezogenen, alten R.- & D. tit. u. Goldfileten. Prächtig koloriertes Exemplar. VH 12-15 Sep 87 lot 9

CHIQUET, J. Atlas Géographique et Historique. Paris, Chereau, (1719)
Title, 4 globe diagrams with text, 23 maps coloured in outline,

each with text, numbering 1-56 (including title, but without plate 2, a dedication?), 4 tables, some soiling and waterstaining, contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt, worn [Phillips, Atlases 4279; NMM Cat. 3,226 (neither mentioning the 4 additional leaves)], oblong 4to.

\$25-6.Jun 87 lot 284

\$495

DHEULLAND, G. Brabant et partie de la Holland. Paris [17472] In-8 étroit (25.5 by 10.5 cm). Veau. – Carte générale et 24 cartes des environs (23 by 30.5 cm). frontières coloriées. –

B 2-3 Jun 87 lot 436

GREENWOOD, C. & J. Counties of England. London, 1834 Title with index map, 46 maps finely coloured in wash and outline, occasional offsetting as usual, half russia, joints skilfully repaired (Chubb CCCCLVIIIa], large folio (640 by

\$ 25-6 Jun 87 lot 238

JACOBSZ, T. Flambeau de la Mer. Amsterdam, 1688

5 parts in 1 vol., including supplement, title within border, privilege leaf dated May 29, 1680, index listing 30 charts, 36 charts; 2 harbour charts, woodcut diagrams (those at B2 and C2v with volvelles) and coastal profiles in text, eight charts marked off showing a sea passage plotted between the Netherlands and La Coruña and back, light browning, small library stamp on title, contemporary vellum, a little soiled [cf. Koeman IV, pp. 247–251], folio (445 by 285mm.). An apparently unrecorded edition of this sea atlas. \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 292.

#### JAILLOT, A. H. Neptune François. Dutch Text. Amsterdam, Mortier, 1693-94

Part I: engraved title, printed title, table of scales, Dutch text in 6 pp., 3 plates, 29 charts; Part II; engr. title, printed title, 9 charts, charts and plates finely col., titles, plates, compass roses in the first part, and all embellishments in the second part with gold, occasional very slight discoloration, faint stain on the Mediterranean chart, one plate slightly damaged by adhesion, one or two minor repairs, contemporary Dutch mottled calf, gilt panelled, large Atlas device centre-piece on sides on onlaid panel, slightly rubbed [Koeman IV, M, Mor 3 (Part II), M Mor 6 (Part II); Howse and Sanderson, pp. 79-81], large folio (630 by 495mm.). \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 291

£16,500

#### - See also Sanson, N.

#### JEFFREYS, T. West-India Atlas, London, Sayer & Bennett,

Pictorial additional title, dedication leaf, 39 charts (imprints dated February 20, 1775), offsetting and browning, title and some charts torn or frayed but without loss, contemporary half calf, very worn, backstrip missing [Phillips, Atlases 2699; NMM. Cat. 3,360], folio (542 by 400mm.) \$ 25-6 Jun 87 Jot 427

#### KEERE, P. van der. Germania Inferior. Amsterdam, 1617

Half-title, architectural title, 24 mapsheets (of 25; without 'Typus Frisiae Orientalis'), the title with gold and all mapsheets finely coloured in a contemporary hand, creases or small tears without apparent loss, occasional browning of soiling, contemporary gilt-patterned paper-covered red vellum-backed boards (German?), rubbed [Koeman II, Kee ]; NMM Cat. 3, 106], folio (410 by 295mm.)

\$25-6 Jun 87 lot 267

\$13,200

LE CLERC, N.-G. Atlas du Commerce, Paris, Froullé, 1786 Half-title, 11 charts dated 1785, some coloured in outline, table, contemporary green half vellum, slightly soiled [not traced in Phillips, Atlases or British Library, Maps], folio (490 by 330mm.)

\$ 25-6 Jun 87 lot 303

#### MITCHELL, S. A. New General Atlas. Philadelphia, 1860

Maps (45, incl. unlisted plan of New Orleans), contemp. half morocco gilt, heavily rubbed, 4to

MOLL, H. Atlas Geographus, London, 1712 39 maps, cont. panelled cf gt, 4to P 23 Jul 87 lot 334

MORTIER, P. Composite Atlas. Amsterdam, c.1725

21 maps without title, coloured in outline, a few splits repaired, some margins frayed and strengthened, several maps in fine impressions, new guards, eighteenth-century calf [cl Koeman III, pp. 4-10], folio (530 by 365mm.). \$25-6Jun 87 lot 294 £1,210 €1.210

£396

MOULE, T. See Barclay, J.

MÜNSTER, S. Cosmographia. German text. Basle, Petri, 1550 M. ca. 910 (t. wdh.) Holzschn., dabei 14 Vortextken. 3 viers u. 37 Karten u. Plane. Fol. 10 Bl. ("An den Buchbinder" verheftet?), 28 Bl. m. 14 doppels. Kten. 1233 S. (t. unregelm pag.). (Some defects]. Mod. Schweinstdr auf Holzd. m. Blindpragung. Im ganzen je-doch noch recht gutes Evemplar). Burmeister 70. Rutland, in Imago Mundi XVI, S. 84 ft. VH 12-15 Sep 87 lot 92 DM8050

Another edition. German text. [Basle, Petri, 1574].

26 maps, 53 other maps, plans and views, the 3 folding views defective or missing, approximately 825 woodcuts, without title; browning and staining, several leaves damaged, repairs, contemporary blind stamped vellum over wooden boards, worn and soiled, brass corner pieces, 1 (of 2) clasps [cl Burmeister 79; Sabin 51391], folio, sold not subject to return \$25.6 Jun 87 Jul 274. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 274

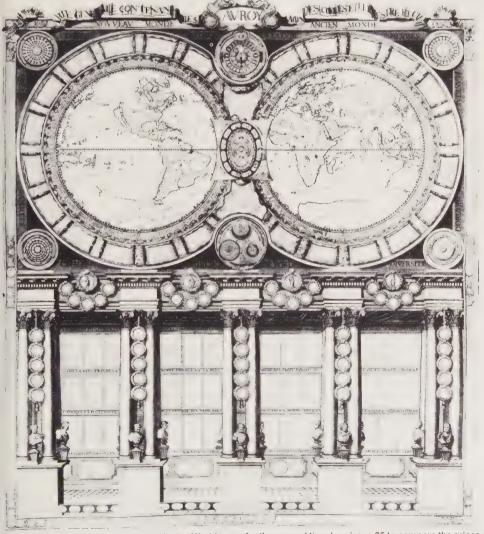
Another edition. German text. [Basle,Petri, 1592].

26 maps, 65 maps, plans and views (2 folding, damaged), approximately 1280 woodcuts, without the title with portrait verso and last leaf, browning, numerous repairs irregularities of pagination and signature, calf-backed boards, worn [cf. Burmeister 82; Sabin 51394], folio, sold not subject to return S 25-6 Sep 87 lot 276

#### NEPTUNE FRANCOIS, see Jaillot, A. H.

#### ORTELIUS, A. Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. Latin text. Antwerp,

Title, port., 121 (of 128) sheets of maps, with wide margins dampstains, disbound, folio [Koeman Ort 38]. P 18 Jun 87 lot 325 A £9,020



In this 'Collectors' Barometer' we are listing World maps for the second time (see issue 25 to compare the prices of the first listing). Among the rare maps that have come up for sale was this early state of N. Jaugeon's 'Sciences du Jeu du Monde', 1688, which made £2750 at Sotheby's on 23rd October 1986.

- Enitome, English text, London, Shawe, 1603

ition, titles, 119 maps (of 123; lacks Africa, America British Isles, Romania), 2 diagrams in text, several gatherings misbound, several headlines and neathnes shaved, annotations, staining, contemporary vellum, defective [Koeman III, Ort 65; STC 18856], oblong 8vo

S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 280

- Another edition, German text, Keerbergius & Hulsius, 1604 Titel, Wappenkupfer, 2 Textkupfer I Weltkarte & 127 Karten. Quer-8°. Pgt (Umschl, stark fleckig & m. Gebr, sehaden: etwas finger- & braunfleckig bes. im w. Rand; Faltkarte unsachgemäß unterlegt, Randeinrisse geklebt; Marginalien v. alter Hand). Insgesamt noch recht ordentliches Ex. des blainer Ordentie. VH 12-15 Sep 87 lot 13

OWEN, J. & E. BOWEN. Britannia. London, C. Bowles, 1764 Fitle, 5 leaves of tables, 273 pages of road maps, occasion faint browning, modern calf [Hodson 164; Chubb CLVI], 8v

#### PINKERTON, J. Modern Atlas. 1815

60 maps on 61 mapsheets coloured in wash and outline, small wormholes without significant loss, contemporary half russia, rebacked in calf [Phillips, Atlases 724; NMM Cat. 3,409], large folio (565 by 465mm.) S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 299

PTOLEMY, C. Geographia [trans. Pirckheymar]. Strassburg,

Grüninger, 1525
Fitle within border, 27 maps of the Ancient World, 22 maps of the Modern and map of Lotharingia on verso of map 46, diagrams, on new guards throughout, small inscription at foot of title, a fine copy, modern vellum, red morocco, gilt label on spine [Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 208; Phillips, Atlases 362; Sabin 66482], folio (395 by 272mm.).

£8.800

Another edition [ed. Münster]. Basle, Petri, 1545

53 (of 54) maps (without the American maps), a few leaves 53 (6) 34) maps (without the American maps), a lew leaves repaired or slightly marked, good impressions, a few sidenotes shaved, seventeenth-century calf, defective [cf. Nordenskiold Collection 2, 213; Burmeister 168; Phillips, Atlases 368], folio (300 by 190mm.).

\$2,200

Another edition [ed. Mercator]. Cologne, von Kempen, 1584 Title incorporating World map, 27 maps (of 28: without 'Europae Tab. II' (Iberia)), diagrams, a few marginal wormholes, creases, good impressions, modern half morocco [cf. Koeman II. Me 2: Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 222; Phillips, Atlases 390], folio (395 by 265mm.) S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 275

- Another edition [ed. Magini], Cologne, Keschedt, 1597

Title within border with the mongramme of Crispijn van de Passe to each part (the first shaved), 64 maps, diagrams, a few rasse to each part (the lins shaved), or maps, diagrams, a rew marginal wormholes, occasional browning, generally fine impressions, inscription in ink at head of title "Collegis Soe" Jesu Rotomagensis", contemporary calf, gilt, rebacked [Nor denskiöld Collection 2, 244; Phillips, Atlases 404; Shirley: 194-

S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 277

Orbis Antiqui [ed. Mercator]. Amsterdam, Wetsten & Smith,

Half-title, engraved title, printed title, 28 maps in fine impressions, occasional browning in the text, contemporary calf, rubbed [Koeman 11 Me 8, Nordenskiöld Collection 2, 235; Phillips, Atlases 575], folio (463 by 280mm.). S 25-6 Jan 87 lot 286

### ROBERT DE VAUGONDY, G. & D. Atlas Universel, Paris, Baudet, 1757-[8]

Fitle, advertisement leaf, 20 leaves text, 107 (of up to 108) maps coloured in outline, generally good in fine impressions, a few faint marks or soiling, eighteenth-century Frighsh(?) russia, gift, upper cover detached [cf. Phillips, Atlases 619;NMM Cat. 3, 266], folio (515 by 388mm.). £2.090

S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 295

Another edition, Paris, Delamarche, [1783?]

Title, advertisement leaf and 17 leaves text, 90 maps only (of up to 111: without the American maps but including the World map, 1783), coloured in outline, a few stains and splits, generally without significant loss, green half vellum, defective, folio (520 by 370mm.) S 27 Jul 87 Jot 594

#### SANSON, N. Atlas Nouveau. Paris, Jaillot, 1692

Fitle, contents list border (without text) in second vol., 101 mapsheets, 20 tables, the maps neatly coloured in outline, occasional faint offsetting or soiling, one or two tables occasional faint offsetting or soiling, one or two tables detached and frayed at margins, contemporary half vellum, worn, the Manchester copy with the Kimbolton Castle booklabel (cf. NMM Cat. 3, 274 (collating an edition of 1696)], large folio (645 by 505mm.). England and Wales, and Ireland are replaced by Christopher Browne's A new Map of England [1693] in two sheets, joined (Thrower, p. 175). Ireland is R Morden and C. Brown's A New Map of Ireland [c. 1690]. H

#### **COLLECTORS' BAROMETER**

Moll's London is included (Howgego 49). The present copy may be Tyacke (entry 247); *Ailas nouveau*, announced for sale in July 1693

#### - L'Europe; l'Asie; l'Afrique; l'Amérique, [Utrecht, Halma?]

Engr: title to first part and printed titles to each, 62 maps, a mtle browning, repair to one title, small library stamp, modern calf [NMM Cat. 3, 272; Phillips, Atlases 494; Pastoureau, Sanson VII F; II F; I F], 4to £1.760

SELLER, J. History of England. London, [1703]

Lacks title, maps (66), 2 torn with some loss, 2 torn without loss, Essex creased and with marginal tear, England and Wales frayed and relaid, plts., second plt. defective, text closely shaved on top, partly browned, later half calf, some wear, 8vo. (Chubb 121). Sold w.a.f. Γa 20 Aug 87 lot 51

SENEX, J. [Modern Geography. London, after 1740?]

29 maps including the Solar System (of 34; without Phillips nos 3, 8, 13, 23 and 24) coloured in wash and outline, printed index on front paste-down, Senex's printed catalogue on rear paste-down, most maps damaged, contemporary boards, very worn [cf. Phillips, Atlases 550], large folio (675 by 540mm.). Senex died in 1740: the catalogue mentions his widow, Mary, who continued the business for a short time. S 27 Jul 87 lot 593

SEUTTER, M. [Composite Atlas. Augsburg, early 18th century] 28 kolorierten, Karten Kolorierter Kupfertitel des Atlas novus von Seutter, 27 Karten von Seutter, eine von Homann. Gr. 2°, Flexibles Ldr Vgl. Sandler 8 ff. Trotz Alt.- & Gebrauchsschaden im ganzen noch gutes Exemplar. Die Kartuschen durchweg in gutem, klarem Druck. [Some defects]. VH 12-15 Sept 87 lot 6 DM 3680

#### SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE

[S.D.U.K.] Maps. Chapman & Hall. 1830-44 212 mapsheets of up to 218, neatly coloured, occasional light soiling, many detached (as usual), half calf, defective, folio. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 300

#### Another edition, 1844

184 maps, some dampstains, 65 plans, 6 celestial maps, all loose, hf roan worn, sold as a collection of maps not subject to P 23 Jul 87 lot 331

STACKHOUSE, T. Universal Atlas. [c. 1800]

Title, dedication, list of subscribers, 40 coloured maps some margins frayed, disbound, folio.

#### TOFIÑO DE SAN MIGUEL, V. [Atlas Maritimo de España, vol. 2. Madrid, 17891

15 charts, stained and slightly creased, a few margins frayed, contemporary sailcloth boards [cf. NMM Cat. 3, 475], large folio (620 by 550mm.). S 27 Jul 87 lot 595

WIT, F. de. Germania Inferior. Amsterdam, [1690?]
Title, 8 leaves Dutch text, 25 maps, some splits repaired affecting engraved surface, several margins strengthened, vellum-backed boards [Koeman III, Wit 25], folio (515 by 320mm.).

S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 268 £1.210

#### Selection of World Maps sold in Auction between September 1986 and September 1987

Aa, P. van der. Amsterdam, [c. 1700]

Nova delin, totius orbis terrarum. Stellenw. leicht wasserfleckig, kl. Randausbesserung unten. HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4293 DM 414

- Amsterdam, [c. 1713]

Nova Orbis Terraquei Tabula. 665. × 505mm. P 22 Jan 87 lot 359 £836

Allard, C. Amsterdam, [c. 1690]

Novissima Totius Orbis tabula, state 2, printed gazetteer leaf in Latin and Dutch attached, one or two minor flaws neatly repaired, a fine impression [Shirley 517 (not mentioning the gazetteer leaf)], 490 by 585mm.

\$23,0ct 86 lot 303

- Amsterdam, [n.d.]

Planisphaerium Terrestre, Sive Terrarum Orbis, Kolor, Karte mit un-kolor. Kartuschen, 51,3 × 59cm. – Falt- und Ouets-chspuren, Bug-und Außenrandschäden restauriert, etwas unfrisch. [Shirley 578] DM 1323

 Another copy
 Feilkolorit. – Gebräunt. Bug unterlegt, weißer Rand fleckig und etwas eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4865 DM 1323 Another copy

Contemp. col. VG 23-4 Sep 86 lot 1185

f2640

Anonymous, [Amsterdam, c. 1720]

Mappe-Monde pour connoître les progrès & les conquestes les plus Remarquables des Provinces-Unies, Ainsy que celles des Compagnies d'Orient et d'Occident. Grenzkolor. 33,8 × 46,5cm. – Brieter weißer Rand gebräunt, stock- und wasserfleckig, sowie minimal eingerissen DM 230 ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4873

Apian, P. [Antwerp, 1553]

Charta Cosmographica, cum Ventorum propria Natura & Operatione, 18,5 × 27cm, - Unregelmäßig beschinitten, Faltund Knitterspuren. [Shirley 96].
ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3524 DM 368

- Another edition. French text. Antwerp, 1581 or 1584

Some defects]. Shirley 96 (u. 82); Nordenskiöld, Atlas S. 102 u. Taf, XLIV (4). Zweiter Zustand (= Apian 2); wurde von 1553-1584 verwendet: RA 31 Nov-3 Apr 87 lot 4006

Bellin, J. N. [Paris], Dépôt de la Marine, 1765 [but c. 1790] Carte des variations de la Boussole et des vents généraux . . . M.DCC.LXV, very faint offsetting, 552 by 884mm. S 18 Nov 86 lot 1018

Essay d'une Carte Réduite, contenant les Parties Connuees du Globe Terrestre. [Some defects]. 50:70cm. RA 31 Nov-3 Apr 87 lot 4015 DM 518

Another edition. German text, 1748

[Some defects]. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4028

[Paris]. Dépôt de la Marine, 1784 [but c. 1790] Carte réduite des parties connues du Globe Terrestre . . . M.DCC.LV, augumentée des nouvelles Découvertes en 1784, light crease at fold [Wagner 583 (1755 issue)], 540 by 820mm S 18 Nov 86 lot 1020

Berliner Akademie, [c. 1755]

Mappa Geographica utriusque Terrae Hemisphaeril ad emendatiora exempla adhuc edita. Altkol. 33,5:38cm. Leicht gebräunt u. Bildränder etwas flekkig. Privilegstempel. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4029

Blaeu, J. [Amsterdam, 1662]

Nova et accuratissima totius Terrarum Orbis tabula, finely coloured in a contemporary hand, a fine copy [Shirley 428], framed and glazed, 400 by 540mm. S 23 Oct 86 lot 299

Amsterdam, Valck, [c. 1672-73, but c. 1695]

Novus planiglobii terrestris per utrumque polum conspectus, coloured in a contemporary hand, a fine unfolded copy, 400 by 535. [Shirley 459]. S 23 Oct 86 lot 301

Blaeu, W. Amsterdam, [c. 1640]

Nova totius Terrarum Orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula, Latin text, faint discoloration, a good impression [Shirley 255], 417 by 540mm. S 23 Oct 86 lot 298

- Another copy

[Some defects] RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4010 DM 5.520

Another copy
German text, backed with fine tissue skilfully repairing fold, good impression. \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 336

Bowen, T. London, [c. 1780]

A New and Complete Chart of the World; Displaying the Tracks of Capt. Cook, and other Modern Navigators, col., creased where previously folded, approx. 13in by 18in. Ta 21 May 87 lot 380

Bowles & Carver. London, 1797

Bowles's New Four-Sheet Map of the World on Mercator's Projection. Altkol. 100 by 117cm; hier vorliegend in 48 Segmenten auf Lwd. aufgezogen. [Some defects]. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4017 DM 575

Brion de la Tour, M. Paris, 1783

Mappemonde où sont marquées les Nouvelles Découvertes. Kolor. 53 by 76.5cm. – Bug stellenweise unterlegt, weißer Rand gebräunt, leicht fleckig und eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4907 DM 920

Brué, A. H. Paris, Desray & Goujon, 1816

Mappe-Monde sur la Projection de Mercator carte encyproty-pe . . . 1816, wall-map in four sheets, coloured in outline. pe . . . 1816, wall-map in tour sneets, coloured in occasional faint discoloration, a good copy, 1110 by 1550mm

Cellarius, A. [c. 1740] Veteris Orbis Climata ex Strabone, c. 8in by 12in. Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 131 £31 Châtelain, H. A. Amsterdam, 1721

Mappemonde ou description generale du globe terrestre. Grenzkolor. 33.8 by 44.5cm. – Breiter weißer Rand etwas gebräunt, geknittert und minimal eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4875

Nouveaux mappemonde ou globe terrestre avec des tables. Kolor. Mehrere Knickfalten geglättet, vereinzelte Löchlein, wenige tls. ausgebesserte Randeinrisse. HK 4-7 Nov 86 lot 5494

- [c. 1730]

Plan de l'Historie universelle . . . Kolor. 33.5 by 45cm. – Bug minimal gebräunt; breitrandig. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4876 DM 230

Coronelli, V. M. [c. 1690] Planisfero del Mondo Vecchio Descritta, tear to fold, 625 by 450mm. £242 P 18 Jun 87 lot 367

Danckerts, C. [c. 1700] Nieuw Aerdsch Pleyn. Grenzkol. 58.5 by 49.5cm. Gebräunt u. Heckig; bis ins Bild beschnitten. Bug geplatzt u. mit kl. Rissen u. Löchern tlw. hinterlegt. [Shirley 582]. (J. Robyn) mit Hinweis auf Danckerts. (S. 529), dessen Famille die Robyn-Platten um 1700 übernahm. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4020

Danckerts, J. Amsterdam, [c. 1680] Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis tabula, state 1, coloured, slight discoloration and minor repairs, 475 by 550mm. [Shirley 494]

 State 2. Amsterdam, [c. 1680]
 Altkol. Kupf. (die Kartenbilder mit Grenzkolorit) Unter Samtpassep. in breitem Goldrahmen. – [Shirley 495]. Schönes RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4018 DM 4600

Another edition, n.d.
 48.5 by 58cm. – Weißer Rand gebräunt, minimal fleckig und eingerissen. Kniebspuren in den oberen Ecken. Teilkolor.
 DM 2,645

Delisle, G. Amsterdam. R. & J. Ottens, [c.1745]

Hemisphère meridional (et) septentrional. Altkol. [Small RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4026 DM 1,035

Mappemonde à l'usage du Roy. Kolor. 43.5 by 66.5cm. – Gebräunt und leicht angeschmutzt, Knitterspuren, winzige Einrisse im breiten weißen Rand. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4880 DM 805

Buache, [c. 1750]

Orbis veteribus noti tabula nova. Kolor. Qu.-Folio. Gerahmt G 20-1 Mar 87 lot 1600

Diewald, J. D. Nüremberg, Kraus, 1829 Weltcharte in Mercators Projection. [Some defects]. 98.5 by 135cm. Tooley, Mapmakers S. 164. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4018 DM 230

Dunn, S. London, 1772

Scientia Terrarum Coelorum. Teilkolor. 104 by 123cm. -Leicht gebräunt und stockfleckig, mehrere kleine Randeinris-ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4896

Carte Universelle du Commerce. Kol. 36.5 by 53cm. Leicht fleckig; Kolorit etwas abgeklatscht. Oben etwas knapp beschnitten. – Shirley 4651. 1. Zustand (von 3). RA 14-18 Oct 861ot 4017 DM 1,265

Planisphere, ou Carte Generale du Monde. Teilkolor. 33 by 58.7cm. – Breiter weißer Rand leicht geknittert. [Shirley 405]. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4868 DM 506

Eckebrecht, P. Nuremberg, 1630

Nova Orbis Terrarum Delineatio Singulari Ratione Accommodata Meridiano Tabb. Rudolphi Astronomicarum. 38.5 by modata Meridiano Tabo. Kudoipin Astronomica ain aleicht 68cm. Alte Faltstellen geglättet u. in diesen tlw. ganz leicht gebräumt; 3 winzige Wurmlöchlein im Bug. [Shirley 335]. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4009 DM 13,800

Elwe, J. B. Amsterdam, 1792

Mappemonde ou Description du Globe Terrestre & Aquatique . . . Kolor. 46 by 61cm. – Weißer Rand etwas angeschmutzt, eingerissen und knittrig.

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4912

DM 1,150

Expilly, l'Abbé. [1772]

Mappe-Monde, approx. 4 by 6in. Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 126

£44

Fer, N. de. Paris, 1705

Mappe-Monde, ou Carte Generale de la Terre minor repairs at folds, a fine impression [Shirley 600 (retaining the date 1700 at lower right)], 450 by 710mm. With de Fer's planispherical globe diagram (Paris, 1705). \$23 Oct 86 lot 306 Another edition, Paris 1718

Grenzkolor. 43.5 by 70.5cm. – Leicht gebräunt, schmaler weißer Rand etwas fleckig, auf Leinen aufgezogen.

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4870

Fries, L. [Lyons, 1535]
Orbis Typus Universalis iuxta hydrographorum traditionem exactissima depicta 1522, some restoration, laid on fine tissue [Shirley 48], 315 by 480mm. \$ 23 Oct 86 lot 293

Another copy

Gereinigt, rechte unt. weiße Ecke gering fingerfleckig; am Bug jeweils kl. Wurmspur restauriert, im Bild nur 3 winzige Wurmlöchlein.

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4003 DM 3,220

- Another copy

eicht gebräunt, breitrandig, frisch.

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 485

DM 1,495

Vienne, 1541

Tabula noua totius orbis./Diefert Sitvs Orbis Hydrographorym Ab Eo Qvem Ptolomevs Posvit. 28 by 45.5cm. - Minimal gebräunt, breitrandig, frisch. [Shirley 49]. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4850

Gallucci, G. P. [Venice, 1588]

Figura Mundum Novum Continens. 140mm diameter, on 230 by 170mm leaf; Latin verso, coloured, touches of silver ink. light browning. [Shirley 160].

Sw 20 Nov 86 lot 320

\$77

Gastaldi, G. Venice, 1548 Universale Novo. Kol. Platte 13.5 by 17.5cm. Weiße Ränder thw. etwas fleckig; im Bug unten u. oben jeweils Randeinriß bis zum Plattenrand (mit Papierfehistellen in den weißen Rändern). [Shirley 87].

RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4001

DM 368

Grynaeus, S. and J. Hüttich. [Basel, c. 1555]

Typus cosmographicus universalis, traces of additional folds carefully reinforced, headline a little faint [Shirley 67; Sabin 34100-34107; Nordenskiöld, Facsimile Atlas pl. XLII and pp. 105-106; Harrisse 171B], 360 by 556mm. S23 Oct 86 lot 294 £1.980

Halley, E. Amsterdam, Ottens. [c. 1730]

Nova et Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula Nautica Variationum Magneticarum Index iuxta observationes Anno. 1700, coloured in wash and outline in a contemporary hand, occasional light creasing, small repair [cf. Koeman III, p. 87], \$25-6 Jun 87 lot 338 £1.870

Homann, J. B. & Heirs, Nuremberg, 1746

omann, J. B. & Heirs. Nuremberg, 1746

Mappe-Monde qui represente les deux Hemispheres . . . tirée des quatre Cartes generales de . . Hasius. Kolor. Ftw. fleckig, im w. Rand vereinzelt leicht stockfleckig.

HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4297

DM 414

Nuremberg, [1714]

Planiglobil Terrestris Cum Utroq Hemisphaerio Caelesti Generalis Exhibitio. 485 by 562mm, full margins; verso blank. Principal areas coloured. Very clean. Sw 20 Nov 86 lot 321

Another edition, [c. 1720] Altkol, [Some defects]

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4023

DM 920

Coloured, split at fold, 485 by 550mm. S 12 Jan 87 lot 200 Another copy

Kolor, Gerahmt. Durchgehender Bugeinriß hinterlegt, am unt. Plattenrd. mit Bruchstellen. Ränder umlaufend mit apierstreifen hinterklebt. HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4294 DM 483

Another copy

Stellenw. leicht fleckig, unten im Bug mit Einriß. HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4295 DM 483

Kolor. 47 by 53.3cm. – Minimal gebräunt und fleckig, Bug unterlegt, winzige Randeinrisse. ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3526 DM 748

Another copy

Kolor. 48 by 56cm. – Leicht gebräunt und fleckig, restaur. Rand- und Bugeinrisse, aufgezogen.

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4878 DM 886

Another copy
[Browned and some damage]. DM 690 RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4024

Gebräunt, leicht knittriger Bug unterlegt, weißer Rand fleckig und minimal eingerissen. DM 978 ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4879

- 1746

Planiglobii Terrestris Mappa Vniversalis . . . Kolor. 46 by 55cm. – Gebräunt, etwas fleckig, Bug und beschädigte Randbereiche unterlegt.

- Another copy

Kol. [Spotting and some damage; strengthened]. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4027 DM 690

Another copy
 Altkol. Tlw. leicht fleckig, weiße Ränder etwas stärker u. linke Kart, mit leichten Tintenspritzern.
 RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4014

DM 460

Kolor. Bis zum Bildrand beschnitten und auf Karton aufgezogen, minimal fleckig. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4882 DM 460

Nuremberg, n.d.

Sphaerarym Artificialivm Typica Repraeesentatio . . . Kolor. 48 by 57:5cm. – Bis zum Bildrand beschnitten, fleckig, Einrisse in den zahlr. Faltspuren zum Teil unterlegt, Notizen von alter Hand auf der Ruckseite. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4929

Kolor, 48 by 55.5cm. Leicht gebräunt und fleckig. Quets-chspuren, winziges Loch in der linken Bildhälfte, linke obere weiße Ecke ausgerissen. ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3529

Hondius, H. Amsterdam, 1630

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographics Tabula, Kolor, 38 by 54cm, Leicht gebräunt, - Shirley 336, Wohlerhaltenes Exemplar, 1, Zustand; mit französ, Rücken-

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4012

Another edition. Amsterdam, Jansson, 1633 Col. 39 by 55cm (sl. browned; marg. stains & defects; slit in fold & slight loss of border). Koeman III, p. 355, 278. [Shirley

VG 9 Dec 86 lot 200 f1.380

Amsterdam, 1630 (but c. 1650)

Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica hydrographica ac Tabula. Im Falt teilw. gerissen und alt hinterlegt, ebenso im Rand, etwas gebräunt. – Rücks, mit deutschem Text. [Shirley 336]. G 2-4 Oct 86 lot 2663 DM 1.265

Hondius, J.-H. Le Roy. Paris, van Lochom, 1636 Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula. Gerahmt. Mehrere Knickfalten geglättet, versch. Ausbesserungen meist am li. Bildrand. [Shirley 341]. DM 1.840 HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4292

Jaillot, A.-H. Paris, 1696

Mappe-monde . . . 1696, coloured in outline, repaired at margins and fold without apparent loss. [Shirley 462 (plate IV, state 2)], 540 by 900mm. 1696, coloured in outline, repaired at S 23 Oct 86 lot 304 £462

Orbis terrarum veteribus cogniti typus geographicus. Altkol. [Browning and some damage]. [Shirley 385:1]. 1. Zustand. RA 14-18 October 86 lot 4013

£286

Another copy
 Altkolor, Qu.-Folio, Gerahmt, Teilw. gebräunt, kleine Einrisse im Falz oder in der Falznähe.
 DM 414

Janvier, A. Paris, Lattré, 1762

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4892

Mappe-Monde . . . Kolor. 30 by 44.8cm. – Leicht gebräunt. breiter weißer Rand im Bug unten etwas eingerissen.

Jaugeon, N. Paris, Trouvain, 1688

augeon, N. Paris, Trouvain, 1688
Sciences du Jeu du Monde ou la Carte Generale contenante les Mondes Coeleste Terrestre et Civile . . . 1688, state 1, skilfully repaired at folds, very minor restoration, a fine impression [Shirley 538 and pl. 377; Portraits of the World 57 (illustrating the revised Desnos 1786 state)], 1230 by 920mm. Apart from the Bibliothèque Nationale copy, we have been unable to trace another of this early state. S 23 Oct 86 lot 300 £2,750

Lea, P. London, (c. 1690]

A New Map of the World, partly col., small hole, repairs, fold discoloured, 550 by 440mm. P 23 Jul 87 lot 375

Mercator, R. Geneva, 1587

Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio . 52cm. - George und und leicht stockfleckig, Bug etwas knittrig und mit unterlegten Einrissen im Ober- und Unterrand. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4857

Merian, M. [Frankfurt am Main, 1638]

Nova totius Terrarum Orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula, faint marks [Shirley 345], 260 by 356mm.

Merula, P. [Leiden, 1605]

Totius Orbis cogniti universalis decriptio, traces of folds skilfully strengthened, one margin a little close as usual, a fine dark impression [Shirley 254; Wagner 240], 295 by 495mm. S 24 Apr 87 lot 210 £1,430

Moll, H. London, Bowles, Overton & King, [1709, but c. 1730]
A New and Correct Map of the World, coloured in outline, minor repairs without loss [cf. Wagner 488], 565 by 970mm. S 29 May 87 lot 1067

- Another edition. London, Bowles & Son

Grenzkolor, 56.5 by 97cm. – Etwas unfrisch, kleine Randeinrisse, Faltschäden sauber restauriet.
ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4872
DM 920

Mortier, P. Amsterdam, [c. 1700]

Carte generale de Toutes les Costes du Monde, coloured in wash and outline in a bright contemporary hand, a fine copy [Shirley 559], 585 by 895mm. S 23 Oct 86 lot 305

Coloured in outline, very faint crease at fold. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 337

 Amsterdam, [c. 1700]
 Carte générale du Monde. Finely coloured, traces of folds [Shirley 622], 395 by 470mm. S 18 Nov 86 lot 1015

£770

£242

Moxon, J. London, [1671(?)]

A Mapp of all the Earth. And how after the Flood it Was Divided, coloured in outline, on thick paper [Shirley 457 and pl. 339], 315 by 460mm. State 1 of at least 2. 8 18 Nov 86 lot 1014

Etwas fleckig; seitl. leichte Knitterspuren. Abdruck tlw. etwas

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4016

Münster, S. [c. 1550]

Das erst general Tafel, inhaltend die beschreibung vnd den circkel des gantzen erdtreichs vnd moeres. 26 by 38cm. – Gebräunt und fleckig, vorzüglich restauriert. [Shirley 163] ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3523

DM 391

Another edition. German text. [c. 1580]

Etw. stock- u. wasserfleckig, vereinzelte minimale Randmängel. HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4291 DM 322

- Another edition. German text, [c. 1588]

Faint browning [Shirley 163], 310 by 360mm, S 12 Jan 87 lot 193

Typus Orbis Vniversalis. Kolor, 26 by 37.5cm. – Gebräunt und fleckig, kleine Randeinrisse, einige Wurmlöcher. [Shirley ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4853

Ortelius, A. Latin text. Antwerp, 1570

Typvs Orbis Terrarvm. Kolor, 33.6 by 49.5cm. - Weißer Rand gebräunt und etwas fingerfleckig, unteres Bugende ausgebessert. [Shirley 122]. Z.K 22 Oct 86 lot 4854 DM 2530

 Another edition, Latin. [c. 1575]
 Altkol. [Light browning, some damage]. - Shirley 122. 1.
 Zustand der 1. Platte. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4006 DM 2070

Another edition, Latin. [Antwerp, c. 1579]

First plate, state 2, coloured in a contemporary hand, short split at fold without apparent loss, faint marginal browning [Shirley 122], 333 by 495mm.

\$25-6 Jun 87 lot 335 \$\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{2}\$ \$\pmathbf{1}\$.

 Another edition, German. [c. 1580]
 Leicht gebräunt, weiße Ränder tlw. etwas fleckig. Unten kl.
 Bugeinriß im weißen Rand hinterlegt sowie seitl. im Kartenbild je 1 kl. Wurmlochlein. Shrrley 122. 2. Zustand der 1. DM 3220

RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4005

- Another edition, Spanish, 1587 Altkol. [Some defect, strengthened]. Shirley 158. Vgl. Shirley 122. 3. Zustand.

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4007 - Another edition, Latin. 1587

Ta 19 Mar 87 lot 138

Gebräunt, breiter weißer Rand fleckig, leicht geknittert und am unteren Bugende eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 861ot 4855 DM 1438

- Another copy
Koloriert. - Bug knittrig und ausgebessert, breiter weißer Rand gebräunt, angeschmutzt und mit 3 kleinen Würmlöch-ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4856 DM 2013

57

DM 1955

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Another copy Mit neuem Kolorit. Bug unten geplatzt u. hinterlegt. Weiße Rander gering gebraunt RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4008

- Another edition, French. [Antwerp, c. 1588(?)]

Second plate, state 2, coloured in a contemporary hand, light creasing at fold [Shirley 122], 330 by 485mm.

Another edition. [Antwerp, c. 1590]

Finely col., small repair at fold [Shirley 158; Wagner 147], gilt framed and glazed, 355 by 485mm S 12 Jan 87 lot 195

Another edition, [Antwerp, c. 1598]
 Coloured, small flaw at fold without loss [Shirley 158; Wagner 147], 355 by 485mm, framed and glazed.
 \$23 Oct 86 lot 297

Another edition, Latin. [Antwerp, c. 1612]
 Finely coloured in a contemporary hand, light marginal browning [Shirley 158; Wagner 147], 355 by 485mm.
 S 24 Apr 87 lot 209

Ortelius, A. - G. Magini. Venice, 1596

Universi Orbis Descriptio. 13 by 17cm. Weiße Ränder etwas fleckig: in der Darst, nur kl. Braunfleck in der rechten Unterecke an der Einfassung. Shirley 195.

RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4007

DM 230

Pitt, M. London, 1680

Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula. Qu.-fol. Unter Samtpassep. in Silberrahmen, dieser mt kl. Schabspur unten. – Shirley 504. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4019

Plancius, P. [Amsterdam, c. 1599]

Orbis Terrarum typus de integro multis in locis emendatus. . . . 1594, coloured, fine impression, traces of folds, trimmed to plate-mark (as usual), added margins, framed and glazed [Shirley 187; Wagner 174], 404 by 576mm.

\$23.0ct 86 lot 296

£3,080

Price, C. London, Willdey. [1711 but c. 1715(?)]

A New and Correct Map of the World, brightly coloured in outline, additional folds skilfully reinforced, very faint discoloration, a fine impression [not traced in Phillips, Atlases], 635 by 965mm. State 2 (of 3?). \$ 23 Oct 86 lot 310

Ptolemy, C. – L. Fries, Vienne, 1541 Typus orbis descriptione Ptolemaei, 29.5 by 46cm. – Minimal gebräunt, breitrandig, frisch, winziger Einriß im oberen Bugende, [Shirley 47].

Ptolemy, C. - G. Mercator. [Cologne or Amsterdam, c. 1600]

Universalis tabula iuxta Ptolemaeum, Latin text, [Shirley 139], 345 by 480mm. S 29 May 87 lot 1068

Ptolemy, C. – S. Münster. [c. 1550] Ptolemaisch general tafel, begriffend die halbe kugel der weldt. 25 by 33.5cm, Durchriß im Bug restauriert, dabei 3 kl. Fehlstellen ergänzt u. nachgezeichnet; gereinigt u. noch leicht fleckig. – Vgl. Shirley 76.
RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4004 DM 345

German text. [c. 1550]
 Ptolemeisch General Tafel, die halbe (nördl.) Kugel der (öxtl.) Welt begreiffende. 30.5 by 36cm. – Gebräunt und fleckig, fehlende Ecken links und rechts unten angesetzt und

nachgezeichnet. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4852

Latin text. Basle, Petri, 1552

Typus Orbis Ptol. Descriptus. 25 by 34cm. Etwas braunfleckig; einige Bezeichnungen in Tinte von alter Hand. Links kl. Loch hinterlegt; rechts mit dem vertikalen Riß im Holzstock (bei allen Ausg.). – Shirley 76. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4003 DM 633

Another copy

Leicht gebräunt, kleine Bug- und Randeinrisse. ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3522

Rapkin, J. [c. 1850]

The World on Mercator's Projection, Grenzkol, Qu.-kl.-fol. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4031

Robert de Vaugondy, G. Paris, 1748

Mappe Monde ou Description du Globe Terrestre, col. in outline, approx. 6½ by 12in.
Fa 19 Mar 87 lot 137 £60

- Another edition, [c, 1760]

Col. in outline, little browned on fold and margin frayed, not affecting eng., approx. 18½ by 29in. Fa 20 Aug 87 lot 135 £198

Another edition, Paris, Delamarche, n.d. Grenzkolor, 46.5 by 73.5cm. – Leicht gebraunt und stärker wasserrandig. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4911 DM 259

Paris, Boudet, 1752

Orbis Vetus . . . Grenzkolor. 47.5 by 70.7cm. – Leicht stockfleckig. Knickspuren und kleine Randeinrisse. DM 391 ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4891

Another edition. [c. 1760] Col. in outline, sl. browned on fold, approx. 18 ∕ by 28in. Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 136

Ruscelli, G. [Venice, c. 1561]

Orbis descriptio, coloured [Shirley 110], 125 by 250mm, gilt-framed and double-glazed. S 27 Jul 87 lot 697

Leicht gebräunt, Bugfalte leicht leim- u. weiße Ränder leicht braunfleckig. Im Bug winzige Löchlein durch alte Heftung, davon 2 im Kartenbild. Oben bis in die Platte beschnitten. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4005 DM 460

- Another copy

Ta 20 Aug 87 lot 128

Sanson, N. [c. 1700]

Algemeene Wereldtkaart van den Aaardkloot, col., approx. 8 Ta 19 Mar 87 lot 136

Mappe-Monde géo-hydrographique. Kolor. 54 by 89cm. – Faltspuren, breiter weißer Rand etwas knittrig, fleckig und eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4905

Rome, de Rossi, 1674

Mappa mondo o vero carta generale del globo terestre. 38 by 57cm. – Stock- und Braunflecken, winzige Randeinrisse, etwas unfrisch.

ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4867

Schedel, H. [Nuremberg, Koberger, 1493] [Untitled]. Latin text, neatly infilled stitch holes, broad margins, a fine impression, slight dirt [Shirley 19], 360 by

S 23 Oct 86 lot 291 £2,640

Another copy

Fold strengthened infilling stitch-holes, faint marks. S 25-6 Jun 87 lot 334

Another copy
Leicht ankoloriert. – Gebräunt und fleckig, Bug geglättet. ZK 7-9 Apr 87 lot 3520 DM 1.898

Another copy [Browning, spotting, small holes]. RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4001

Another edition, German, 1493 31 by 43.5cm. Gebräunt und leicht stockfleckig, Bugschäden und Randeinrisse vorzüglich restauriet, Knickspuren in den

weißen Ecken. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4848

Senex, J. London, [Browne, et al, 1721]
A New Map of the World, probably engraved by H. Moll, coloured, gilt framed and glazed, 420 by 540mm.
S12 Jan 87 lot 202

Another copy
Teilkolor, 42 by 53.8cm. – Beschädigungen im Bugbereich vorzüglich restauriert, breiter weißer Rand leicht gebräunt und mimimal eingerissen. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4871

Seutter, M. Augsburg, [c. 1735]

Diversi Globi Terr-Aquei, coloured in wash and outline in a contemporary hand, faint marginal soiling, 492 by 575mm. S 23 Oct 86 lot 308

- Another copy
Kolor. - Leicht fleckig, Bug- und Randeinrisse unterlegt ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4888

Sotzman, D. F. Berlin, Haude & Spener, 1785
Generial Charte In welcher alle Entdeckungen welche d. Capitain Jacob (d. i. James) Cook auf s. drey grossen Welt-Reisen gemacht hat . . . Imp.-Qu.Fol. Wegen Ubergröße mehrf. gefaltet. Gr. Riß i. d. re. unt. Ecke sorgfältig hinterlegt. 2 kl. Randeimrisse in d. Knickfalten, dort auch wenige Löcher. Sauber u. frisch.

HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4298

DM 391

Speed, J. London, Humble, 1626

A new and accvrat map of the world . . . Kolor, 39 by 51.5cm.

- Leicht gebräunt, Bug knittrig und unterlegt, kleine Randein-risse restauriert. Unter Passepartout. [Shirley 317]. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4859

(Ohne Titel), 42.5 by 56.5cm. [Some damage, repairs]. Shirley RA 14-18 Oct lot 4002

Tallis, J., see J. Rapkin

Teesdale, H. 1841

1841. A New Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection . . . 1841, mounted and dissected in 32 sections, finely coloured, 1090 by 1990mm, folding into publisher's morocco gilt boards \$ 29 May 87 lot 1069

Another edition, 1845

32 sections, finely coloured, very faint browning, folding into boards, slightly worn. S 29 May 87 lot 1070

Thompson, G. London, January 1, 1798

A New Map of the World, with all the New Discoveries, by Capt Cook & other Navigators, coloured in outline, smalline hole, 630 by 940mm, Possibly a separate publication; not recorded in Tooley's Dictionary. [Fuller note in catalogue]. \$24 Apr 87 lot 211

Tirion, I. Amsterdam, 1744

Wereld-Kaart na de alderlaatste Ontdekking in't Licht geb-) ragt. Kolor. Qu.-Fol. Gerahmt. HK 12-15 May 87 lot 4296 DM 3688

Mappa Mondo, o sia Descrizione Generale del Globo Terrestre ed Acquatico, col., small repair to corner and fold, approx. 11½ by 14in. Ta 19 Mar 87 lot 208

Visscher, C. J. Amsterdam, 1639 Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica Ac Hydrographica Tabula. Kolor. 46.6 by 57cm. – Unbedeutend fleckig und gebräunt. Vorzüglich angerandet mit Nachzeichnung der Schlaften und Knitterspuren im Bugbereich. [Shirley 350]. Bildeinfassung, Knitterspuren im Bugbereich. [Shirley ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4860]

Visscher, N. [c. 1679]

Novissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula . . . Grenzkolor. 42: by 52,3cm. – Gebräunt, breiter weißer Rand fleckig und etwas eingerissen. Bug brüchig, aufgezogen. [Shirley 486]. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4862 DM 9898

- [Amsterdam, 1658]

Orbis Terrarum nova et accuratissima Tabula. Altkol. Qu.fol. Restauriet u. aufgezogen. Leicht stockfleckig. - Shirley § 406 u. Taf. 302. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4012 DM 1725

Outline colouring, faint creases and small repair [Wagner 379], gilt framed and glazed. £1,210 S 12 Jan 87 lot 198

DM 3,220

Stärker brüchig und wurmzerfressen im Bugbereich (untelegt), Unterrand fehlt bis zum ausgefransten Bildrand (tei-weise unterlegt), die anderen weißen Ränder gebräunt, fleck-ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4861

Amsterdam, Elzevier, [1663] Orbis Terrarum Tabula Recens Emendata et in Lucem Edita 30.5 by  $46.5 cm. [Browning and some damage]. Shirley <math display="inline">431\ u$  Taf.  $318;\ 1.$  Zustand der 2.RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4014 DM 1,035

Wells, E. n.d. A New Map of the Terraqueous Globe according to the Ancient Discoveries and most general Divisions of it into Continents and Oceans. Kolor. Kuperstichkarte in 2 Hemisphären mit kolor. figürl. Wappenkartusche und kolor. Landschaftsszenen von M. Burghers. 36.5 by 50.7cm. – Faltspuren. DM 564 ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4890

Wit, F. de. Amsterdam, [c. 1670]

Nova Orbis Tabula. Altem Flächenkolorit. Qu.-fol. [Some defects]. Shirley 451: 1. Zustand.

RA 14-18 Oct 86 lot 4015

DM 2,760

Teilkolor. Faltspuren geglättet, linker weißer Rand angesetzt, winzige Randeinrisse, einige Fingerflecken. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4866 DM 2,185

- Another edition. Amsterdam, [c. 1680] Altem Grenzkolorit. [Some defects]. Shirley 499 u. vgl. 451. RA 31 Mar-3 Apr 87 lot 4013 DM 3220

Zatta, A. Venice, 1774

Il Mappamondo o sia Descrizione Generale Del Globo Ridotto in Quadro. Grenzkolor. 26.8 by 38.8cm. – Breiter weißer Rand leicht stockfleckig. ZK 22 Oct 86 lot 4897 DM 196

- Another copy

Col. in outline. Ta 21 May 87 lot 407

Zürner, A. F. Amsterdam, Schenk, [c. 1700]

Planisphaerium Terrestre cum utroque Coelesti Hemisphaerio . . . repraesentatio [repeated in Dutch], neatly coloured, short split without loss, faint discoloration, a fine impression [Shirley 639; Koeman II, p. 119; Phillips, Atlases 551], 576 by 504mm.

S 23 Oct 86 lot 302

£605

£231

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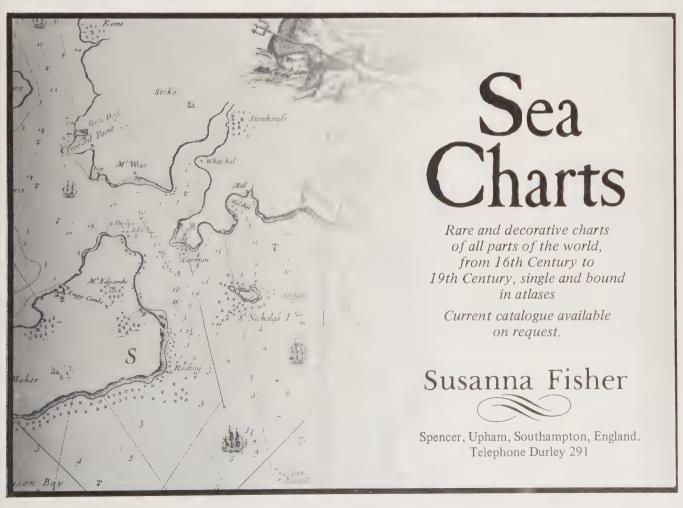
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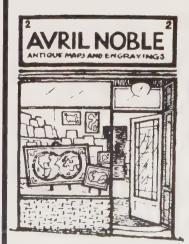
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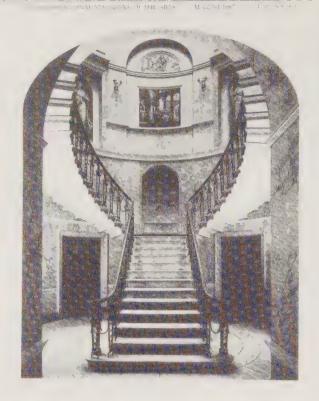


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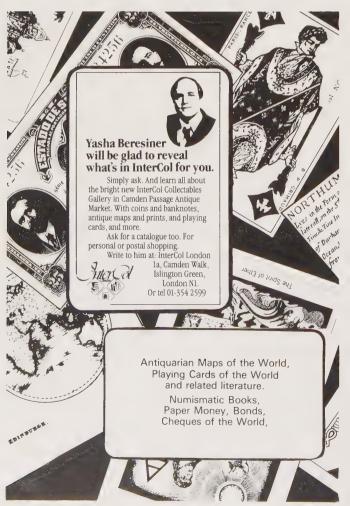


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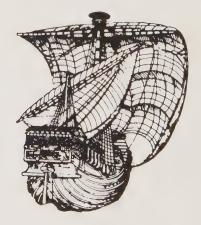
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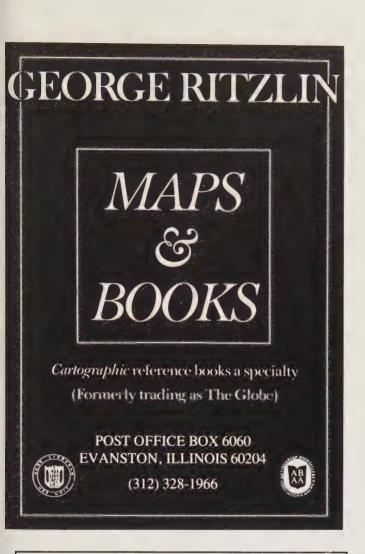
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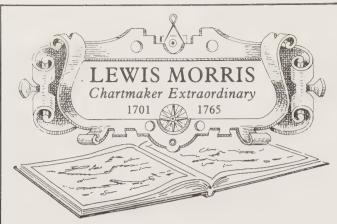


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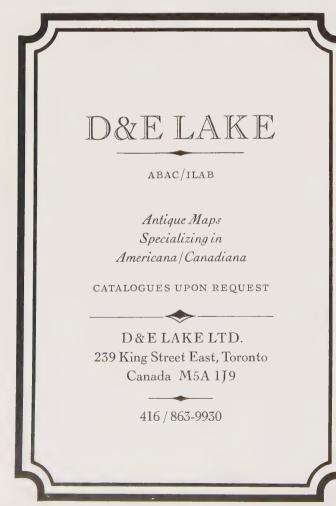
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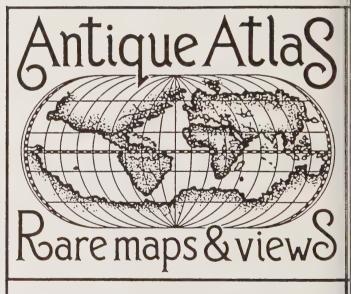
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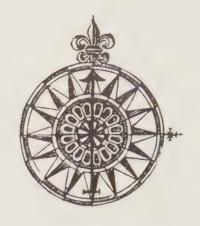
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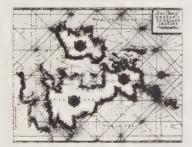


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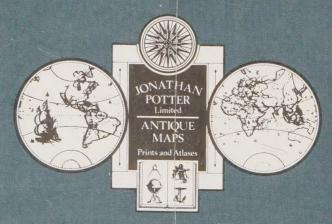


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