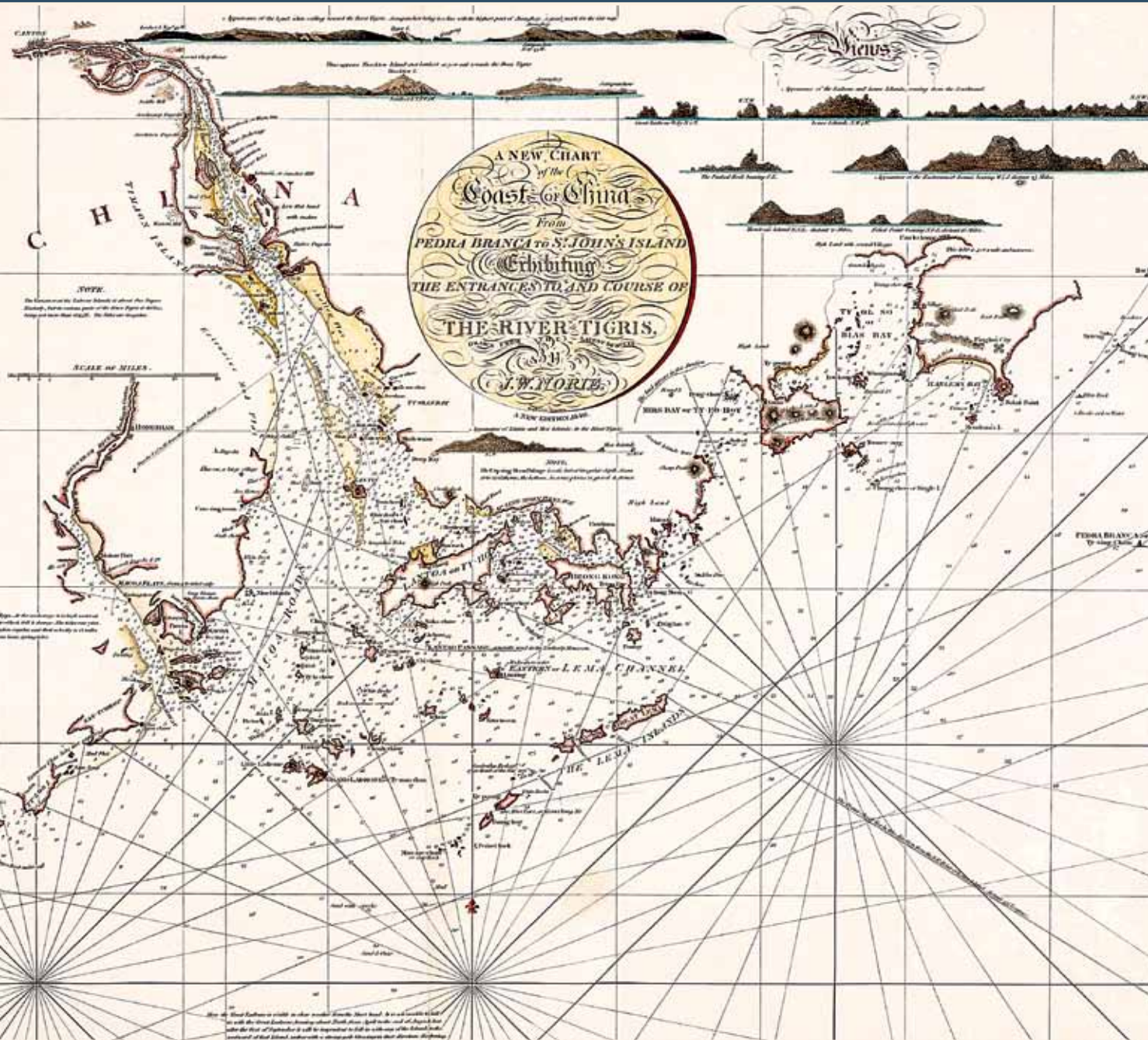


IMCS JOURNAL

JUNE 2018 No.153



FOR PEOPLE WHO LOVE EARLY MAPS

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

JUNE 2018 No.153 ISSN 0956-5728

ARTICLES

- 'Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Tabula': 16
States of the single-sheet map of the British Isles by the Danckerts
Gyuri Danku and Krisztina Oláh

- The European Historic Towns Atlas project and the British contribution 26
Nick Millea, Keith Parry and Adrian Phillips

- The Austrian Atlas of Historic Towns: As part of the European 37
Historic Towns Atlas project
Ferdinand Opll

REGULAR ITEMS

- A Letter from the Chairman 3

- Editorial 5

- New Members 5

- IMCoS Matters 7
36th International Symposium, Manila – Hong Kong 13

- Worth a Look 40
The Chiswick Timeline: A history in art and maps

- Mapping Matters 45

- Cartography Calendar 49

- Exhibition Review 52
James Cook: The Voyages

- Book Reviews 57
The Clyde: Mapping the River by John Moore • *The Island of Malta*
and the Order of St John by Grigory Krayevsky • *Maps of Delhi* by
Pilar Maria Guerrieri



Copy and other material for future issues should be submitted to:

Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Email Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex
CB11 3XY United Kingdom **Consultant Editor** Valerie Newby **Designer** Catherine French
Advertising Manager Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ
United Kingdom, Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358, Email jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk

Please note that acceptance of an article for publication gives IMCoS the right to place it on our website and social media. Articles must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author and the publisher. Instructions for submission can be found on the IMCoS website www.imcos.org/imcos-journal. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this *Journal*, the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information herein.

Front cover Detail of 'A New Chart of the Coast of China from Pedra Branca to St John's Island Exhibiting the Entrances to, and Course of The River Tigris', J. W. Norie, 1840. Courtesy of Wattis Fine Art, Hong Kong.

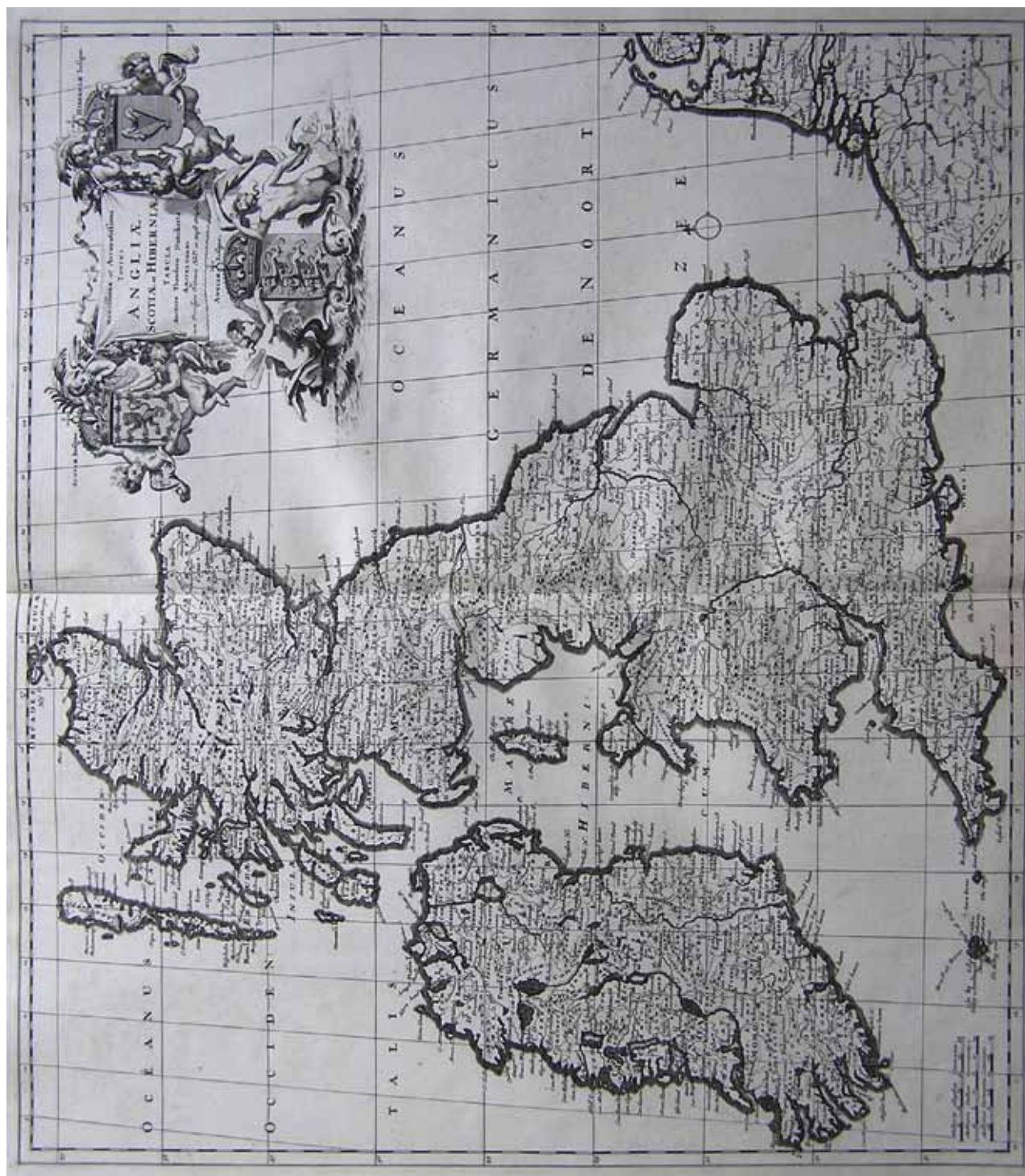


Fig. 1 'Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Tabula', atlas map of Britannia by the Danckerts. State 1, 1686–87. With permission of the National Library of Hungary, Budapest, call no.: TA 225–17.

‘NOVISSIMA ET ACCURATISSIMA TOTIUS ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ TABULA’

States of the single-sheet map of the British Isles by the Danckerts

Gyuri Danku and Krisztina Oláh

The first suggestions about the publishing history and states of the single-sheet general map of the British Isles issued by the Danckerts were made by Rodney W. Shirley in 1988. He mentioned the three different states that were known at that time (Fig. 1).¹ In 2007 the author and his co-researcher gave a list of eight states of the map in an essay which summarised the findings of our Danckerts Atlas’s research.² Research continued and a further five states have been identified.³

Our intention here is to provide the most important information and clues to dating the states of this map. Such knowledge is vital to both map librarians and map dealers who have been mostly using Shirley’s suggestions of thirty years ago. We hope this article will be useful in correcting some of the frequent and recalcitrant misconceptions held by our cartophile community on the publishing history of this Danckerts map.⁴

The four generations of the Danckerts firm of Amsterdam were leading book, print and map publishers in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. The publishing house was founded by Cornelis Danckerts I (1604–1656) in the 1620s. His son Justus (1635–1701) started producing maps for the Atlas in c.1680 and the business was continued by his sons: Theodorus I (1660–1727), Cornelis II (1664–1717), Johannes (1672–1712), Eduardus (1679–1722) and one of his grandsons, Theodorus II (1700/1–1727). On Theodorus II’s death the firm closed. ‘Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Angliæ, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ Tabula’ was made, according to our examinations, in 1686 or 1687. The map’s printing plate was in use until the firm ceased operating. In its some forty-year life span the lively decorative title cartouche was reworked three times, and some parts of the geographical content were reworked twice. However, most changes were made to the nomenclature, particularly in the period between 1688 and 1691. The 2nd to 8th states were produced

in this period and their additions, of mostly settlement names, are connected mainly to military events taking place in England, and later in Ireland. The author’s name in the title was also altered twice. In c.1692 Justus replaced Theodorus (state 9), then in the years 1705–1707 (state 11) Theodorus replaced Justus.

State 1

Some of the sources of the map have been recently identified. The Danckerts closely copied parts of the title cartouche of two maps by Frederick de Wit. The coats of arms of Scotland and of Ireland are clear imitations of the two shields flanking De Wit’s Alsace map’s title.⁵ The crest of Scotland follows that of Alsace and the coat of arms of Ireland is a copy of the map of the Duchy of Zweibrücken. The lively scene of mermaids, dolphins and cherubs surrounding the shield of England is also a close copy of De Wit’s treatment in his map of England.⁶ However, the geographical content does not slavishly follow any contemporary maps or older maps.⁷ The entire geographical content and scale bars in the lower left corner seem to be closest to De Wit’s second plate of the British Isles.⁸ But in the details of rivers, lakes and toponyms there is considerable divergence. Theodorus I, who might be the compiler of the map, seems to have used more maps for his rendition of the British Isles.⁹ What is certain is Rodney Shirley’s correct claim that the Danckerts’ four-sheet map wall map of the British Isles was not a source of the single sheet map.¹⁰

The dating of the first state is a little complicated. All known examples of the map include the privilege that concludes the title, giving the earliest production date as 14 September 1684. The latest possible date differs surprisingly: the original Danckerts atlas of twenty-six sheets, held in the National Library of Hungary¹¹ was compiled in the middle or in the second part of 1688 and contains



Fig. 2 Details from State 1 of three Danckerts atlas maps with dots in middle of settlement signs. a) from the map of Italy b) from the map of Britannia c) from the map of Poland. With permission of the National Library of Hungary, Budapest, call no.: TA 225-11,-17,-20.

a fresh impression.¹² All known early Danckerts atlases with 26 sheets in the Bavarian State Library, Munich and the National Library of Austria include examples of the fourth state of the second plate of the British Isles by De Wit.¹³ All known original atlases compiled and issued by the Danckerts afterwards include later states of the map.¹⁴ See Table 1. The table shows that in the earliest atlases four maps by De Wit and one by Visscher were only gradually replaced by maps of the same countries made by the Danckerts.¹⁵ The earliest known original Danckerts atlas in Munich was issued in Spring 1688. In order to narrow this quite broad time period of production (late 1684 – mid-1688), we analysed the engraving style of the Danckerts maps.¹⁶ Our findings reveal that the Britannia map belongs to a sub-group of five maps which must have been produced between 1684 and 1687.¹⁷ Examples of these five maps, except for Britannia, first appeared in the Munich atlas. This supports our claim that this sub-group seems to have been made before 1688. A particular feature of the symbols for settlements closely links three maps of this sub-group. Small dots were put in the middle of many settlement symbols on maps of Italy, Poland and Britannia. No other maps produced by the Danckerts for their earliest atlas with 26 sheets have this peculiarity (Fig. 2). The first state of the map of Peloponnese was issued in late 1686 or early 1687, and the map of Italy lacks a privilege in the title cartouche.¹⁸ Taking into account all these aspects, we can say that the Britannia map must have been produced between 1685 and 1687. However, based on the quality of the impression of the earliest known example in the Budapest atlas we would surmise that it was produced between 1686 and 1687.

State 2

State 2 reveals the considerable amendments that were made to the map's content. One hundred and sixty new names, mostly of settlements, were added, essentially in southern and northeastern England. Examples include four new names on the south coast of England between the Isle of Wight ('WICHT I.' on the map) and 'The Beache' (below 51°): 'Portsmouth', 'Selsey', 'Bersted', 'Brightemston'. Also a group of five symbols indicating the 'Seven Stones' reef between 'Land End' and the 'Isle de Silley' were improved.¹⁹

Changes may have been made in the period between 1687 and 1688. However, if the adding of the new names is connected to events before Prince William of

Orange Nassau’s landing on the southwestern shore of England, then the amendment might have been made in the middle of 1688 but still before the landing (see State 3). The only known example of this state has been sighted at Barry L. Ruderman Antique Maps Inc. ID Inv: 45037.

State 3

In this state the borders of the Medieval Heptarchy are marked and fourteen new names have been added to the southwestern regions of England. The events of 1688 must have motivated for these changes. The name ‘Tor baÿ’ was also added to the coast. Prince William of Orange Nassau, the future king of England, landed in Tor Bay on 5 November 1688 with his expedition army. Another important clue to help date the state is the map of the British Isles engraved by Johann Baptist Homann (1666–1724) for David Funck (1642–1709) of Nuremberg. Comparing both maps reveals that Homann’s map is not only a close copy of Danckerts’ but specifically the third state was used by Homann as his source.²⁰ Peter Meurer and Klaus Stopp note in their monograph on Funck that Homann’s map was a supplement in *Fortuna Britannica* published in Hamburg in 1689.²¹ *Fortuna Britannica* dealt with events of the Glorious Revolution and the coronation of William and Mary in April 1689. So it is reasonable to suggest that Homann engraved his map in the first half of 1689. Moreover, the fourth state of Danckerts map was ready in the middle of 1689. All these considerations point to a mid-November 1688 to an early 1689 date of the third state. The only known example, hitherto identified, is at the Francksche Stiftung Library in Halle, 86 A-42 (05).

State 4

Apart from the name change of ‘Derrie’ to ‘LondonDerrie’ in Northern Ireland, no other alterations to this state were made. In the early phase of the Williamite War (1688–1691), Derry was under siege by the Jacobite forces in mid-April 1689; the Williamite troops arrived to relieve the besieged city, breaking through and ending the siege in late July. The fourth state must have been made in this period. Our suggestion would be an earlier date, when the deposed King James II joined the siege (17 April). The Danckerts atlas held in the National Library in Saint Petersburg (NLR, K-0 Mir 8/141/17) was compiled in the middle half of 1689 and includes this state (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3 Detail from State 4 where name ‘Derrie’ is changed to ‘LondonDerrie’. With permission of the National Library of Russia, St Petersburg, call no.: K-0 Mir 8/141/17.

A further example was found on the website of Inter-Antiquariaat Mefferdt & De Jonge (23.07.2016).²²

State 5

The only addition made to the fifth state is the Dutch form of Falmouth in Cornwall: ‘Vaelmuÿden’. No obvious historical events have been identified to explain this alteration. Perhaps the new status of this southwestern harbour could provide an explanation: in January 1689 the port became a point of departure of mail boats for Spain and Portugal. Date of preparation: mid-1689 to early 1690. Known examples of this state can be found at College of Charleston, South Carolina, Mss 91/8; the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ayer 135 D18/17; the Bavarian State Library, Mapp. VI,3f.

State 6

Four new toponyms and two amendments distinguish the sixth state. New names include ‘Charlemont’ (13–14° W, 54–55° S); ‘C. Rosse’ (13–14° W, 54–55° S); ‘C. Raÿdon’ at the coast under Dublin (14–15° W, 53–54° S); ‘Donomo’ in south east Ireland, at the coast above the name ‘Fernes’ (14–15° W, 54–55° S). ‘Knockfergus’ has been revised to ‘Carickfergus’ and ‘Knockfergus baÿ’ to ‘Carickfergus baÿ’. The clue to dating this state is Charlemont Fort, Armagh which was held by the Jacobites and captured by the Williamite forces in May 1690. As Belfast only appeared on the seventh state of the map, the date of publication must have occurred between March and May 1690. Other alterations might have been made as a result of military events but, to date, none has been identified. If any