

Map 75

VALK, Gerard (c. 1650-1726) and Leonard (1675-1755)
*Africa Mauro Percussa Oceano, Niloque admota tepenti . . . Cum Privilegio
 Ordinum Hollandia et Westfrisia.* (Amsterdam, G. and L. Valk, c.1720.)
 Map, 49 x 59 cm, coloured.
 Prime meridian through Tenerif.

This map of Africa has the typical features of the eighteenth-century Dutch maps of this continent. The cartouche at the left lower corner is identical, except for the insignia, to that of Allard's map (see Map 54), although the names of the artists have disappeared. The map, however, is different from the Allard, with captions now partly in Dutch and partly in Latin, and its shape and content show it to be a map of a later date. The typical bulge on the east coast near Madagascar has disappeared as well as some of the rivers, but Vigiri Magna and Monomotapa still appear.

The fort in Table Bay is marked as well as Hout Bay, but no Hottentot tribes are indicated. The author has two copies in different colours, one cartouche having been coloured and highlighted in gold.

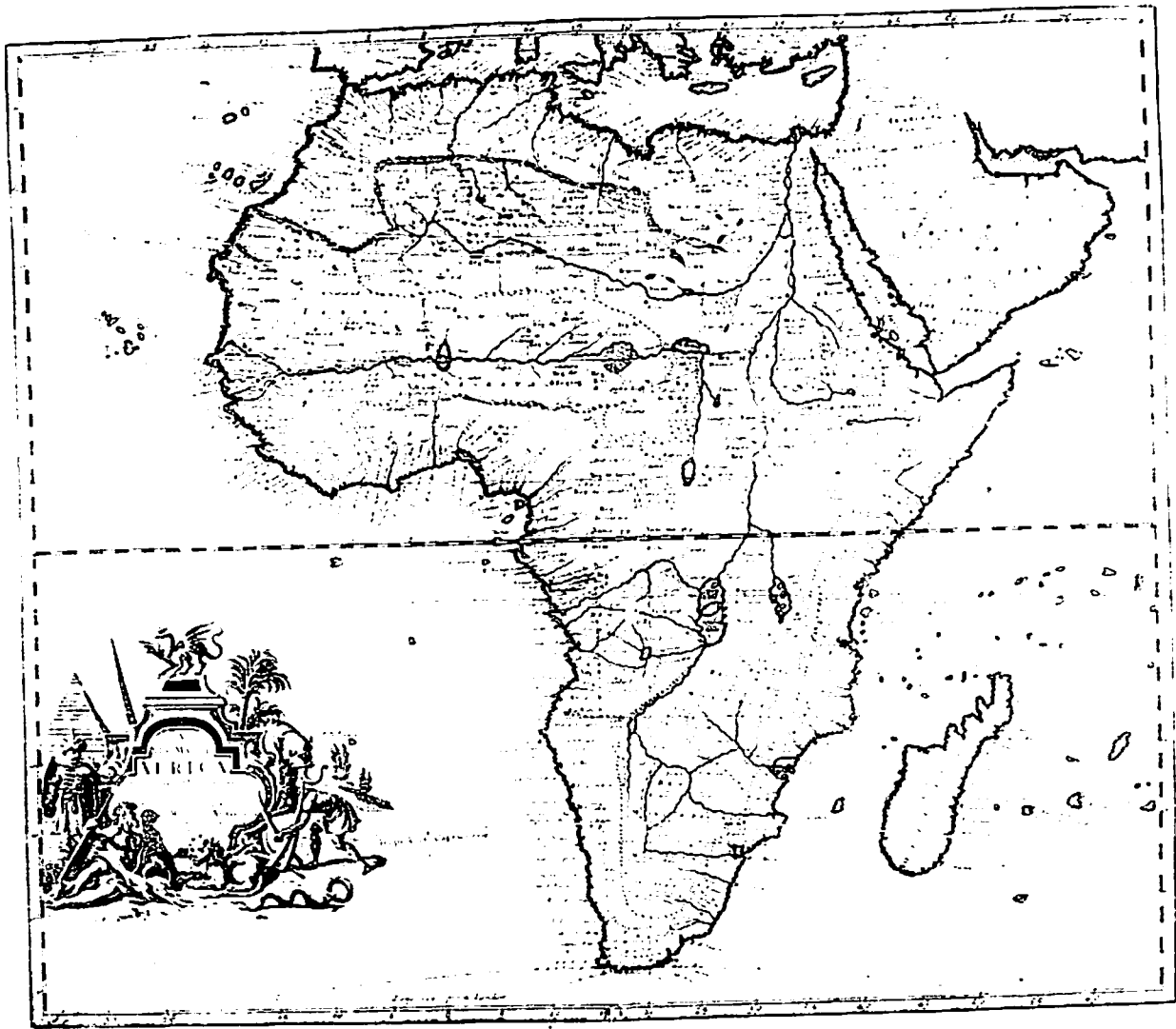
Gerard Valk, a publisher and engraver based in Amsterdam, was in partnership with Schenk and acquired some of Blaeu's and Jansson's copperplates. He was joined by his son, Leonard, in compiling an atlas, and Leonard continued the business after his father's death.

[Uscar I] Nerwich's Maps of Africa.

An illustrated and annotated carto-bibliography

Second edition, revised and edited by Jeffrey C. Stone

Nerwich, Vermont: Terra Nova Press 1997 pp. I-xviii, 1-409



Map 76

SENEX, John (d. 1740)

A New Map of Africa from the latest Observations. (London, John Senex, 1721.)

Map, 48 x 55 cm, coloured outline.

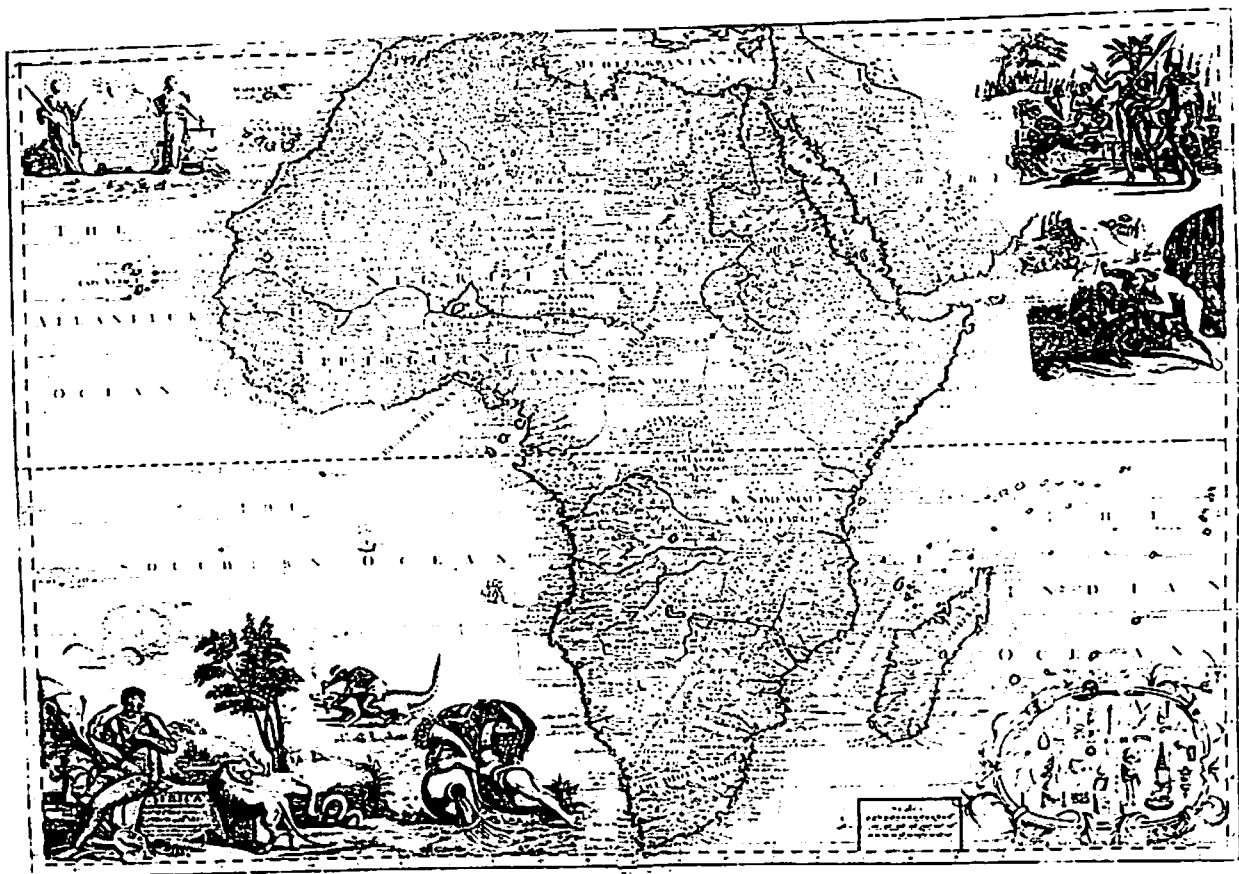
Prime meridian through London.

Dedicated to the Marquis of Annandale.

The cartouche of this map, in the left lower corner, consists of a decorative shield bearing the inscription and surmounted by a dragon. To the left are two pyramids and a Moor brandishing a sabre and holding a shield, and below sits a male figure holding what appears to be an oar. In the centre a lion is lying down adjacent to a snake. On the right is a palm and two trees in the distance. An elephant is half concealed by the shield and in front is a native collecting tusks.

John Senex, engraver, publisher and Geographer to Queen Anne, was a contemporary of Herman Moll. He

worked in London next to the Fleece Tavern in Cornhill. From about 1708 he began a partnership with C. Price of Ludgate Street, where they produced a series of large maps printed on two sheets and sold separately. By 1711 he had twenty maps of the world and the four continents, designed by C. Price and engraved by Senex. In 1714 Senex went into partnership with John Maxwell in London and published the *English Atlas*. In 1721 another improved work, the *New General Atlas of the World*, with 37 maps, was issued.



Map 77

PRICE, Charles (fl. 1680-1720)

Africa corrected from observations of Mess. of ye Royal Societies at London and Paris. London, C. Price, 1721.

Map, 56 x 95 cm, coloured. Scale in British, French, Spanish and German leagues.

Inset: Instruments used in map making. Scenes of cannibalism.

This large, colourful and fanciful map of Africa has an elaborate cartouche at the lower left. A draped native woman is seated on masonry bearing the inscription, with corn at her side and at her feet some elephant tusks, medallions and a scorpion. On the other side of the masonry is a lion looking at a snake. In the background is a mountain and a tree under which two elephants are sheltering. On the right is a native riding a crocodile. There is also a figure of a man sheltering under some drapery and resting his arm on an urn from which some liquid is flowing. In his hand he holds a horn of plenty. The left half of the cartouche is practically identical to that of the large van der Aa map of Africa (see Map 70) except for the title on the masonry, while the figure at the right is a mirror-image copy of the figure in the cartouche of Senex's map (see Map 69). Also copied (though reversed, left to right) is the scene at the top left, which in the Senex map illustrated the dedication to Sir Isaac Newton. The scales appear towards the right and in the corner, above the words 'made and sold by G. Willdey in Ludgate Street', is a miscellaneous collection of articles surrounded by decorative scroll work. Presumably these are the telescopes,

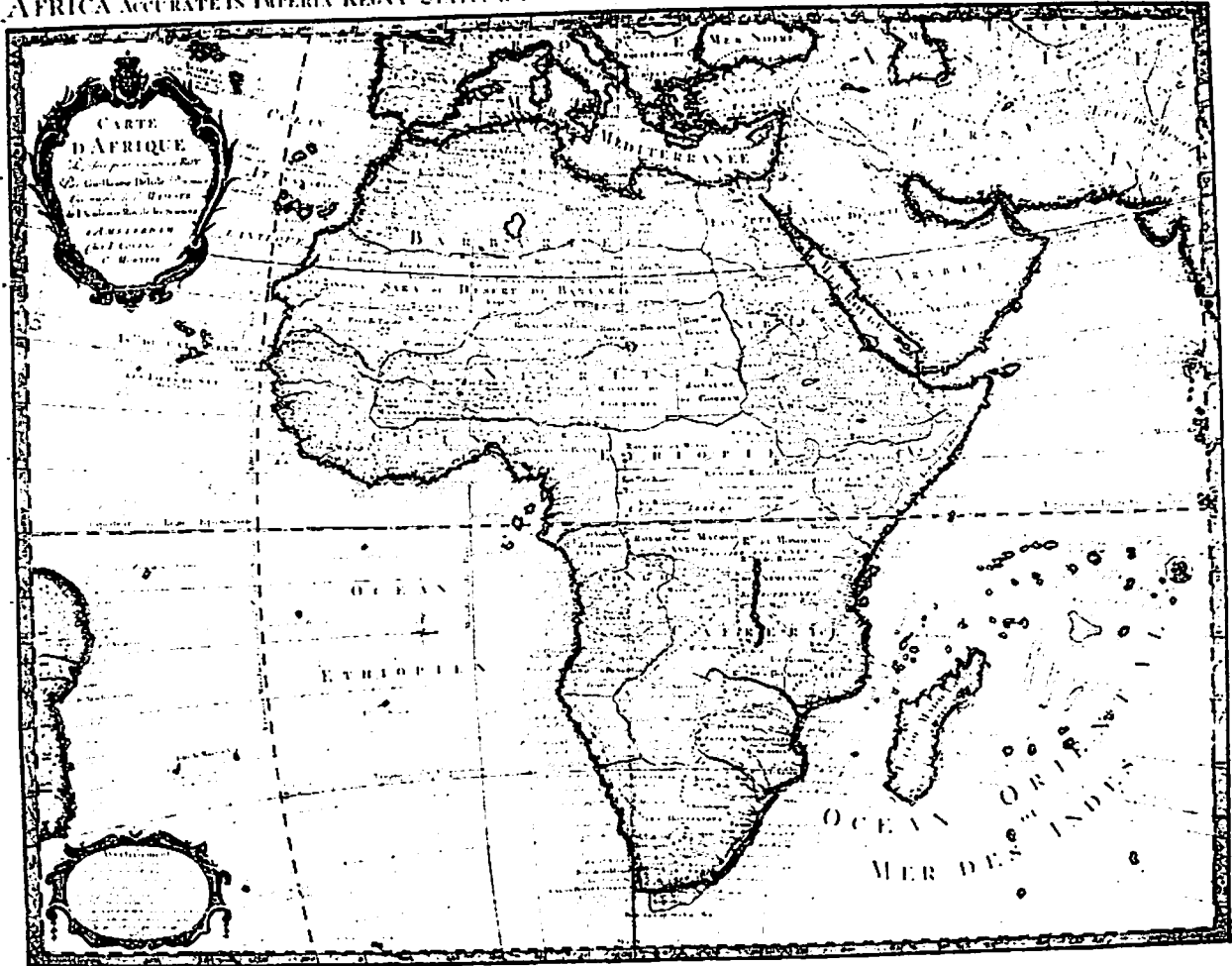
glasses, spectacles, etc., which are referred to in the advertisement for G. Willdey under the left-hand corner.

In the right hand top corner two scenes depict different stages of cannibalism – the upper scene shows people engaged in cooking parts of the human body on an open fire. The other scene is of a fight in the rocks between two groups, one of which is armed with bows and arrows while the other has spears. In the foreground is a man (who appears white-skinned) overwhelming another. On the ground various human bones are lying around.

Three ships are in full sail in the Atlantic; one south of Madagascar. Contrary to usual cartographical practice, facts or legends about certain places, rivers and mountains in the interior are noted. Stellenbok appears in the south, as noted on de L'Isle's map, more or less where Stellenbosch is situated. Fort Hollandia and the Hottentot tribal names are noted in addition to the usual coastal places and a few rivers.

Charles Price was a publisher, draughtsman, surveyor and globemaker working in London in partnership, at times, with Senex, Maxwell, Willdey, and also with Jeremiah Seller.

AFRICA ACCURATE IN IMPERIA REGNA STATES & POPULOS DIVISA AD USUM LUDOVICI XV GALLIARUM REGIS.



Map 78

L'ISLE (Insulanus), Guillaume de (1675–1726)

Carte D'Afrique Dressée pour l'usage du Roy... (Map of Africa for the King...)

Engraved by J. Kondet. (Amsterdam, J. Covens and C. Mortier, 1722.)

Map, 48 x 62 cm, coloured.

Title across top: *Africa Accurate in Imperia, Regna Status e Populus Dicisa ad Usam Lodovici XV Galliarum Regis.* (Africa divided into kingdoms, states and peoples...)

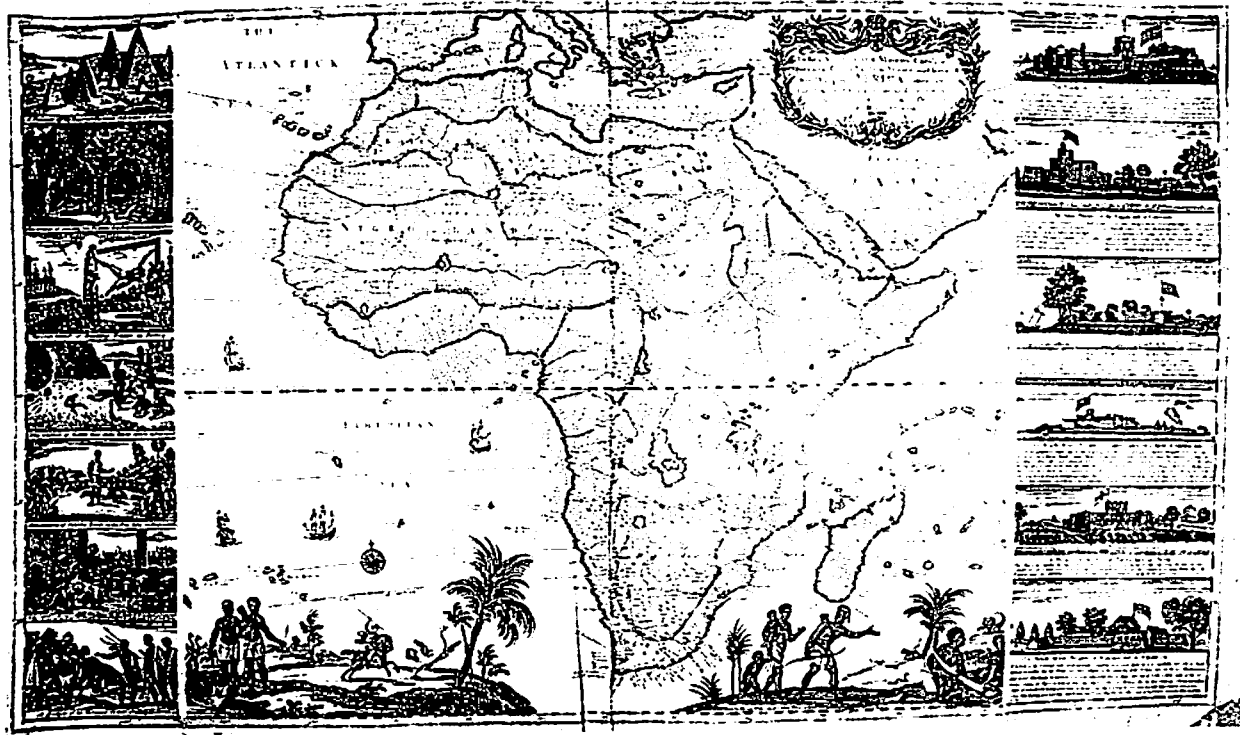
Prime meridian through Ferro Island and Paris.

Dedicated to Louis XV.

This map of Africa is one of the series of revised maps that de l'Isle first issued in 1722, published by the two foremost Dutch publishers, Covens and Mortier. In this redrawn version de l'Isle makes further improvements. For the first time he separates the Senegal and Niger rivers, making the latter rise in the Kingdom of Tombut and flow eastwards to Lake Bournou. Inland from Zanzibar he inserts

a large lake, Moravi (Nyasa), with the mountains of Lapata – the spine of the world. A typical de l'Isle cartouche is drawn at the top right corner and a dedication title appears boldly across the top border of the map.

This is a Dutch example of de l'Isle's world-wide expansion of map publications.



Map 79

OVERTON, Henry (fl. 1706-1764)

To Her Most Sacred Majesty Caroline, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland this Mapp of Africa, after the latest and best Observations is most humbly dedicated... (London, Henry Overton, ye White Horse without Newgate, c. 1727.)

Map, 57 x 97 cm, slightly coloured.

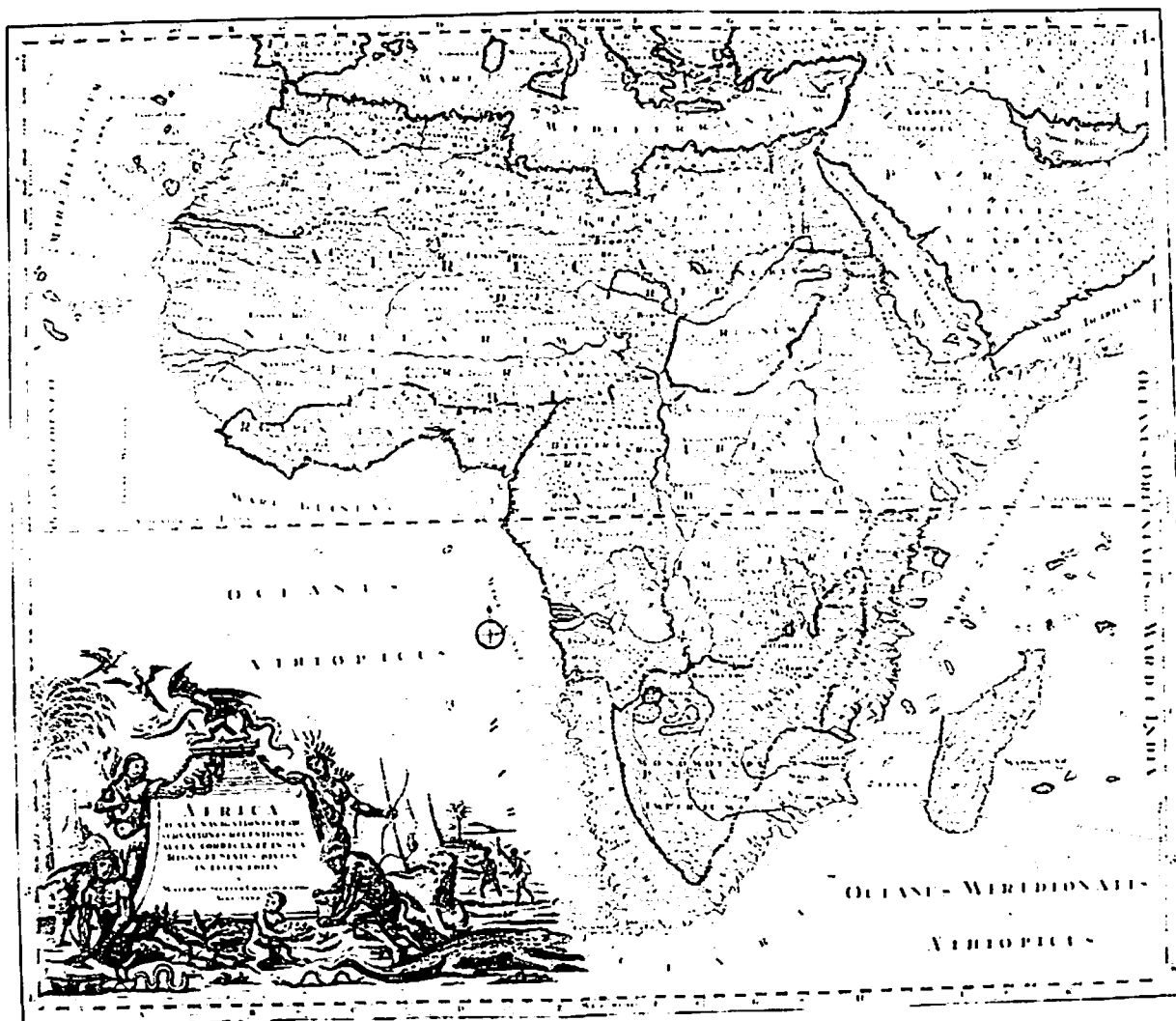
Decorative borders depict scenes from African life and African forts.

This large map of Africa notes at its lower border that it was 'Edited and sold at ye White Horse without Newgate. London.' The cartouche on the top right border contains the dedication title, surrounded by a floral wreath and the map itself is flanked on each side by decorative borders. On the right border there are six English African Forts: 'The North West Prospect of the Cape Coast'; 'The South Prospect of the English Fort at Commenda'; 'The North-West Prospect of Bense Island on the River Sierra Leone'; 'The South-West Prospect of James Island on the River of Gambia drawn 1727'; 'A Prospect from sea of James Fort at Accra'; 'The South West Prospect of Williams Fort at Whydah in 1727.' Each fort is flying a Union Jack, with the exception of James Fort at Accra, flying St. George's flag. Below each fort is a geographic and historic description.

On the left decorative border there are seven scenes of African places and native habits and customs: 'Prospect of

the Egyptian Pyramids of ye Spyn and of Radope'; 'The manner of searching for Mummys in ye Ancient Egyptian sepulchers'; 'The cruel manner of executing traitors in Barbary'; 'The manner of finding gold at the River Alzine in Negroland'; 'The Custom of pouring earth on the New King in Negroland'; 'The manner of informing the subjects of Ethiopia when the King is going to eat or drink, it being death to look upon him at that time'; and 'A draught of the Hottentots in their clothing and arms.'

Henry Overton, who was responsible for the issue of this map, succeeded his father John Overton (1630-1713) in 1707, when he bought his father's stock, and both worked in London at the White Horse without Newgate near the Fountain Tavern. Henry reissued the anonymous *County Maps* of 1708 and reprinted Speed's *County Maps* with additions.



Map 80

SEUTTER, George Mattheus (1678-1757)

Africa Juxta Navigationes et Observationes Recentissimas Aucta, Correcta et in Sua Regna et Status Divisa in Lucem Edita... (Africa according to the latest voyages and observations.) Engraved by Gottfried Rogg. (Vienna, M. Seutter, 1728.)

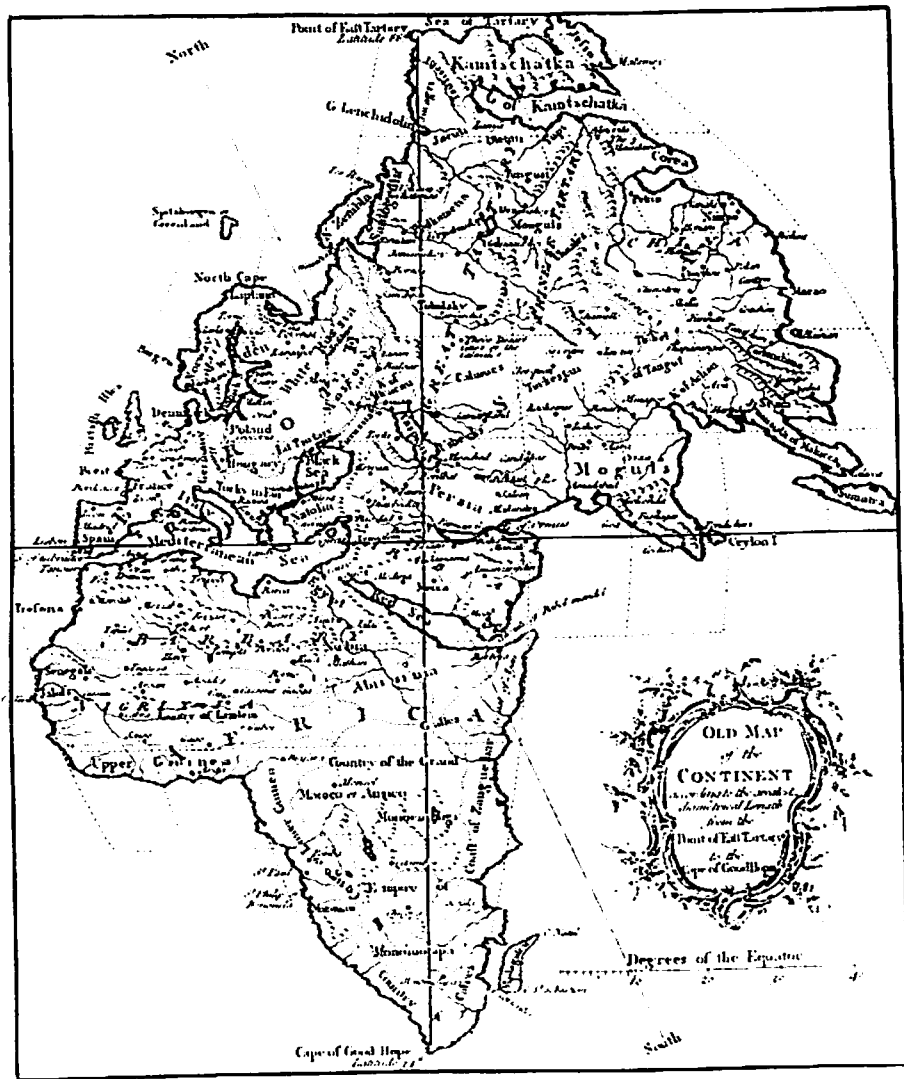
Map, 49 x 57 cm.

This map of Africa was published by George Mattheus Seutter, a German cartographer and publisher of Augsburg.

In the lower left corner is a large decorative title cartouche engraved by Gottfried Rogg, with natives, pyramids, animals, lighthouses and ships. Although all the decorative animals have disappeared from the mainland the enormous lakes are shown in Central Africa and the information about the southern extremity of the continent is largely fictitious. The Nile is shown not only originating in the south at lakes Zaire and Zaflan, but also continuing further south, and the Abyssinian province of Amhara is

shown in the kingdom of Monomotapa. This map is in fact crowded with erroneous detail.

The son of a goldsmith, Mattheus was apprenticed to Homann, the map publisher at Nürnberg, in 1697. He set up his own business in Augsburg where his map publishing flourished, issuing an *Atlas Geographicus* in 1725, an *Atlas Novus* in 1728 in Vienna (in which the above map appeared) and a *Grosser Atlas* about 1735. He was appointed geographer to the Imperial Court. With his son Albrecht Karl, son-in-law Tobias Conrad Lotter and the engraver Silbereisen he also issued a large number of town plans.



Map 81

GIBSON, John (fl. 1750-1792)

Old Map of the Continent according to the greatest diametrical Length from the Point of East Tartary to the Cape of Good Hope. (London, T. Jeffery, 1731.)

Map, 21.5 x 18 cm, uncoloured.

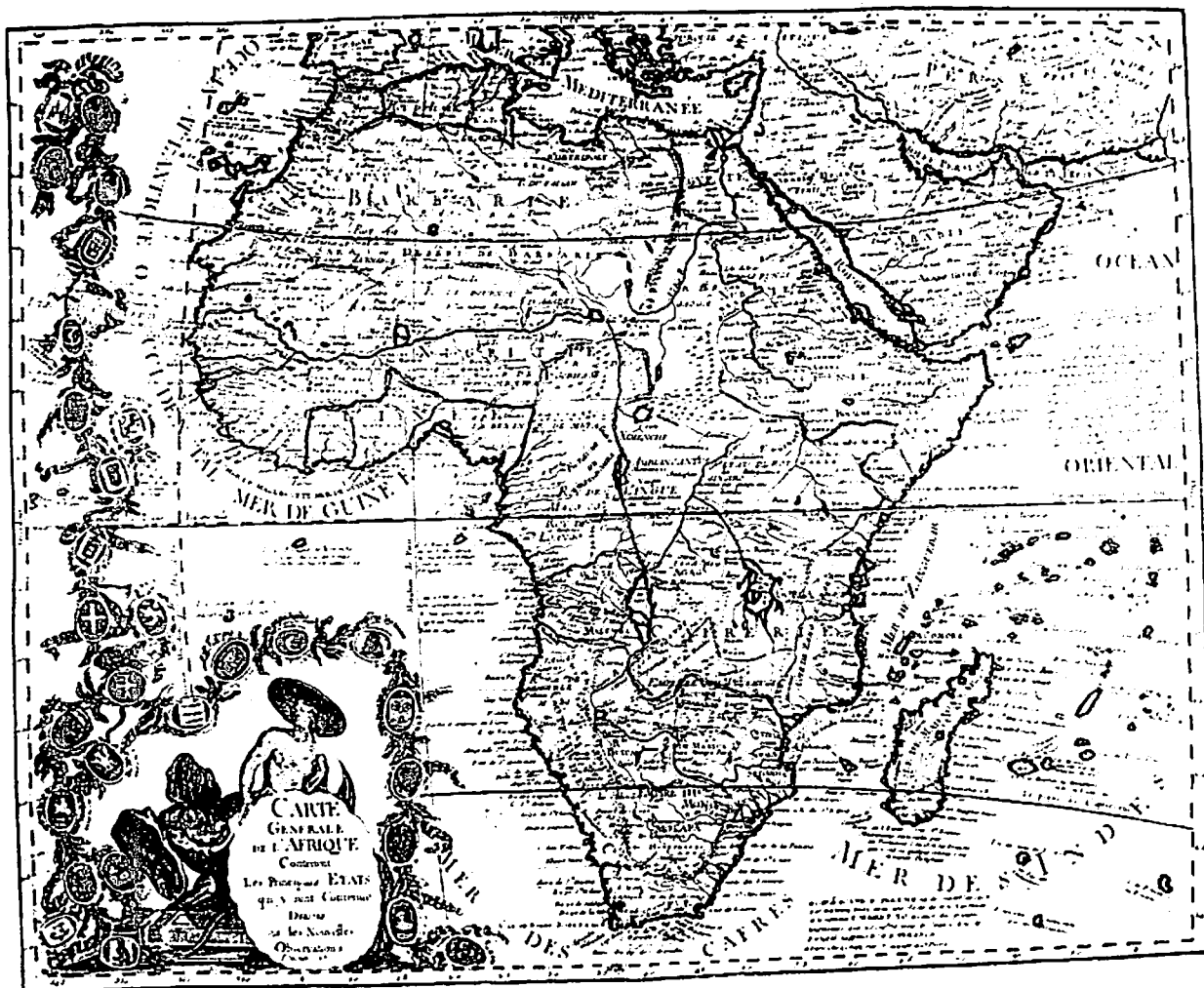
In: *The Gentleman's Magazine or Monthly Intelligencer*, vol. 1, 1731. London, F. Jeffery.

This miniature map of Africa, together with Europe, Asia and the Far East, is shaped to provide a global effect. The cartouche in the lower right corner is oval, with an ornate floral border on which is skilfully included a female face wearing a wide-brimmed hat. The title appears within the cartouche.

The map of Africa, geographically, provides somewhat sparse information. In the south, Monomotapa is noted with

the unusual word 'Empire' in the centre of the map. Isolated mountain ranges appear irregularly and inaccurately. Mention is also made in the south of the 'Country of Cafres.'

This map was engraved by John Gibson, an engraver and draughtsman in Clerkenwell, London. He is known to have engraved for the long-established and well-known *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1758-1763.



Map 82

INSLIN, Charles (fl. 1699-1735)

Carte Generale de L'Afrique Contenant les Principaux Etats qui y sont Contenus Dressée sur les Nouvelles Observations. (General map of Africa showing the principal states according to the latest observations.) (Paris. Rue St. Jacques a St. Pierre, Crepy, 1735.)
Map, 51 x 64 cm, coloured outline.
Prime meridian through Ferro Island and Paris.

A highly decorative French map of Africa issued by Charles Inslin, a Parisian geographer and engraver for many other cartographers such as De Fer, Froger, Desnos and Jaillot. The map was published by Crepy, a publisher of Paris.

The map itself conforms to the usual observations of the eighteenth century, with rivers, lakes and towns as well as the conventional origin of the Nile from the two-lake system

in lower Central Africa. The cartouche at the lower left depicts a semi-nude female standing over the title wearing a large flat hat. She is being observed from the right by an elephant with large flapping ears. Surrounding the cartouche and all the way up the left border of the map is a series of coats of arms of all the main cities of Europe – twenty-nine in all – making the map most colourful and decorative.



Map 83

HAAS, Johann Matthias (1684-1742)
Africa Secundum legitimas Projectionis Stereographicae regulas et juxta recentissimas relationes et observationes in subsidium vocatis quoque veterum Leonis Africani Nubiensis Geographi et aliorum monumentis et eliminatis fabulosis aliorum designationibus pro praesenti statu ejus aptius exhibita.
 (Africa according to the most recent reports and observations.) (Nuremberg, Homann's Heirs, c.1737.)
 Map, 45 x 54 cm, coloured.
 Scale in Italian miles, German and nautical leagues.
 Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

Johann Matthias Haas, also known as Hasse, Haase, and Hasius, became Professor of Mathematics at Wittenberg and worked for Homann and his heirs. 'Africa', produced in 1737; 'Guinea,' 1743; *Grund Staedton*, 1745 and *Atlas Historicus*, 1750, were some of his works. This cartouche contains no date but the copy in the Johannesburg Public Library's *Descriptive Catalogue* (1952) dates the map as 1737.

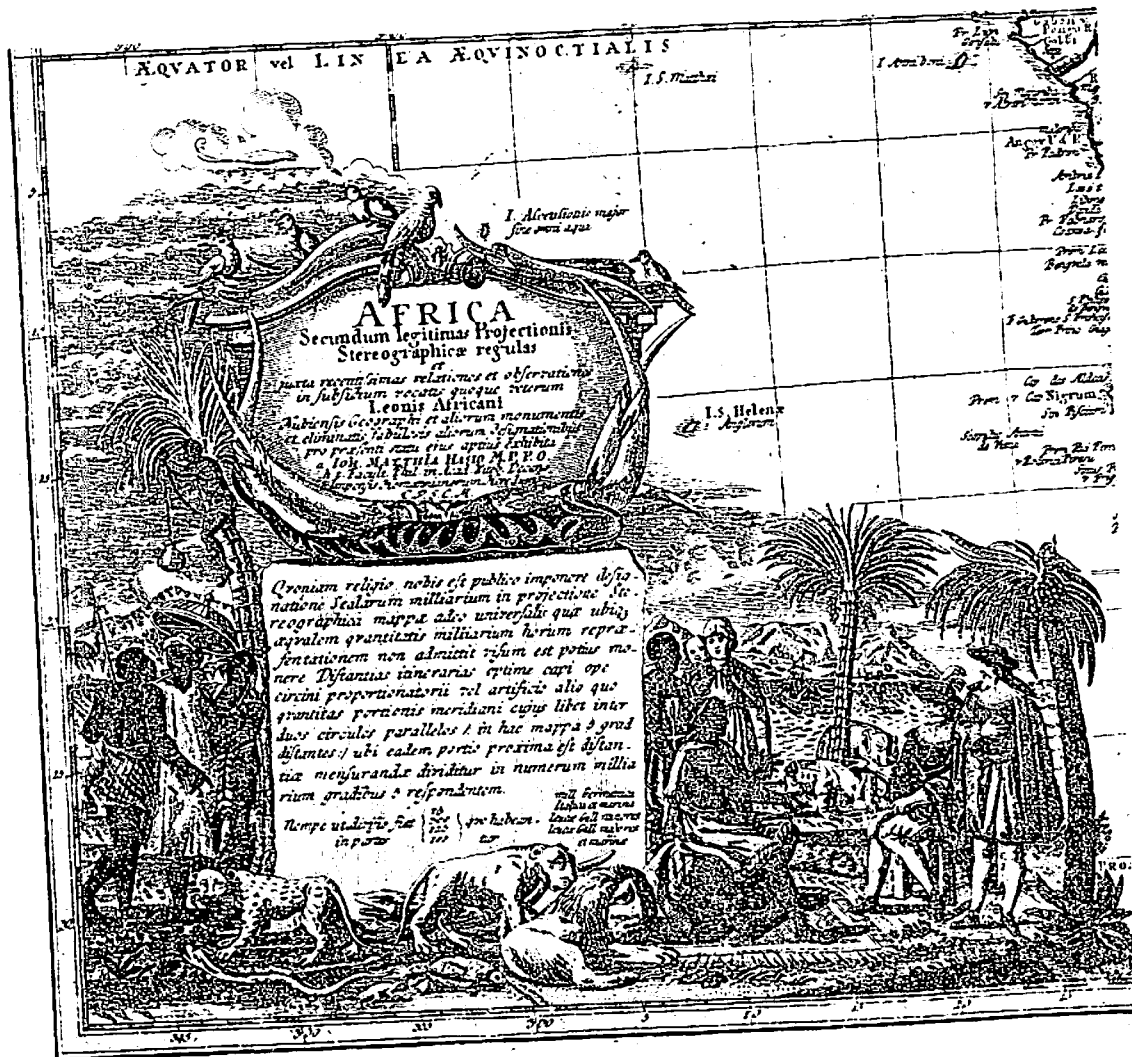
An ornate title consisting of a panel surrounded by elephant's tusks rests on a piece of masonry containing a long description of the scale used. On the left are four Africans, one of whom has climbed to the top of a palm tree. In front of the masonry are members of the lion family, a snake-like lizard and a tortoise. On the right an interview is being conducted between Europeans and Africans under a

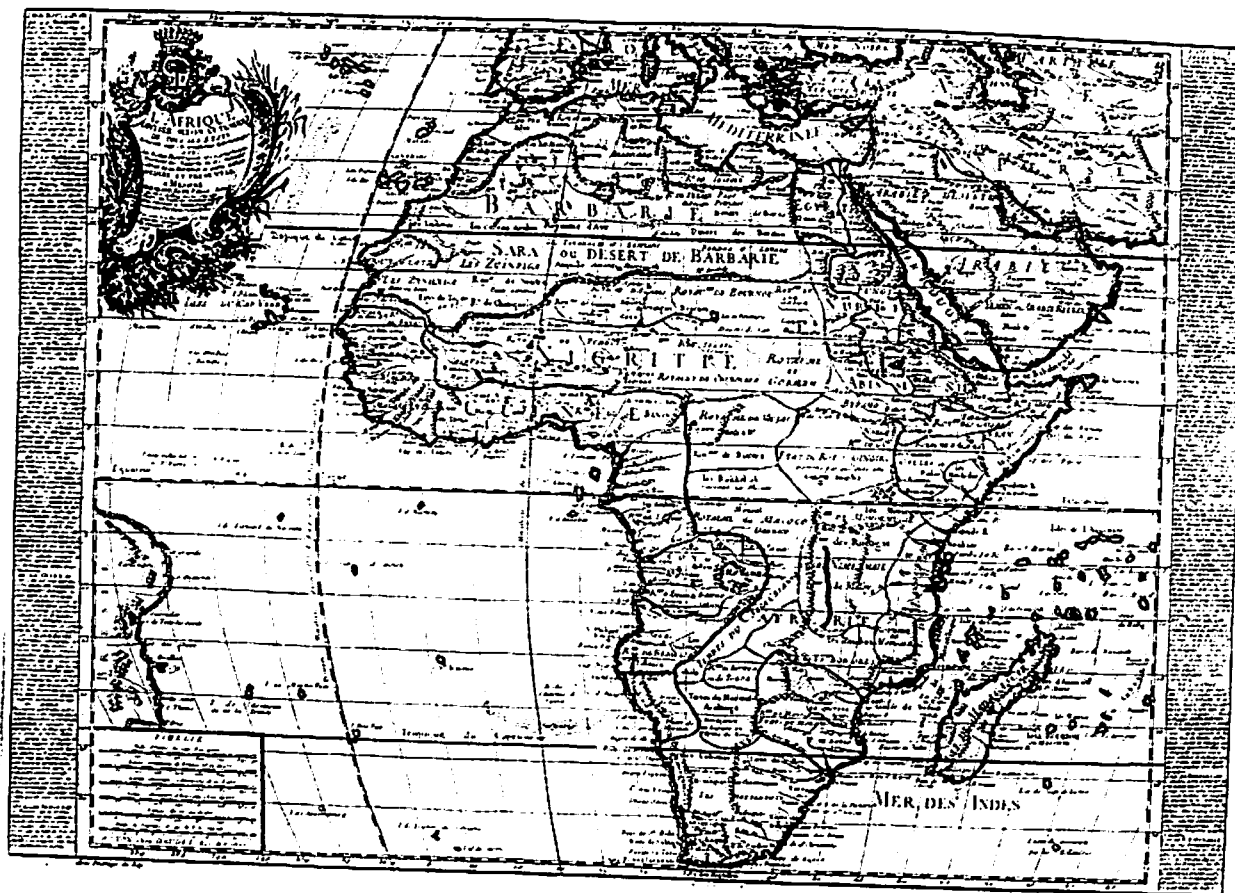
palm tree. The African chief is sitting on the back of another who is crouching on a mat, while others look on. Two Europeans are standing at this interview and a third is seated. In the background is a view of Table Bay and Table Mountain.

Most of the usual ornamentation has disappeared from the map as well as most of the fictitious lakes and rivers. 'Castell Batov' indicates the Dutch settlement at the Cape and Stellenbosch is marked. Some tribal names, a few

unnamed rivers and place names on the coast bear a fairly accurate resemblance to their actual position in the south.

The Homann family published an identical map but for the addition 'Noribergae in officina Hommaniana' below the frame. This family issued numerous atlases containing maps by different cartographers and engravers, making it difficult to state definitely from which atlas this map was taken, but it probably comes from one of the editions of their *Atlas Geographicus Maior*.





Map 92

BAILLEUL, Gaspard (1703-1781)

L'Afrique Divisée Selon le Tendue de Tous Ses Etats Assujetti aux Observations Astronomiques avec des Nottes Historiques et Geographiques touchant les Naturels de ce Continent. (Africa divided into regions according to astronomical observations...) (Lyon, Daudet, 1752.)

Map, 47 x 61 cm, slightly coloured.

Scale in Italian miles, French, Spanish and German leagues.

Prime meridian through Ferro Island.

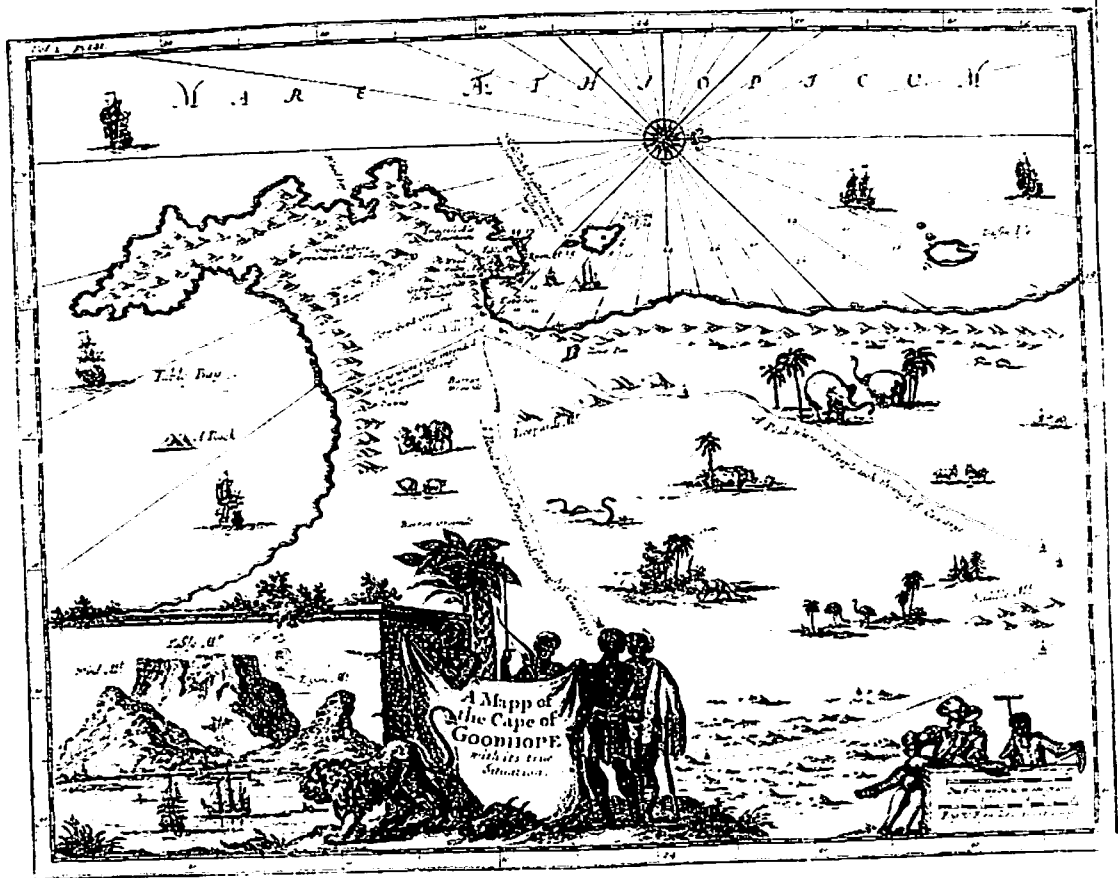
Dedication: *Dedite et présentée a Messire Bertrand René Pallu*

Borders consist of columns of historical and geographical descriptions.

This decorative French map of Africa includes the Mediterranean, Turkey, Arabia and the Middle East, with a finely engraved floral and armorial dedicatory cartouche at the top left. The prominent bulge of Brazil is included, as with so many maps of Africa of the eighteenth century. The borders contain descriptions of many parts of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to the northern state of Morocco,

together with many islands small and large encompassing the continent of Africa. The commonly depicted 'two lakes side by side' origin of the Nile does not appear here.

Gaspard Bailleul was a Parisian engineer and geographer who published a number of atlases. Daudet was a map seller of Lyons, especially known for his connection with Bailleul.



Map 209 NIEUHOFF, Johan (1618-1672)
A Map of the Cape of Good Hope with its true Situation. (London, 1703.)
 Map, 27 x 35 cm, slightly coloured.
 Scale in Dutch miles, English and French leagues.
 Inset: View of Table Mountain.
 Top left: Vol. 2, p. 141.

This early map of the Cape of Good Hope is the 1703 English version of the original Dutch map which first appeared in Johan Nieuhoff's travel book of 1682. In the Dutch version the initials J.N. (Johan Nieuhoff) appear after the title of the map but they are not present in the English edition.

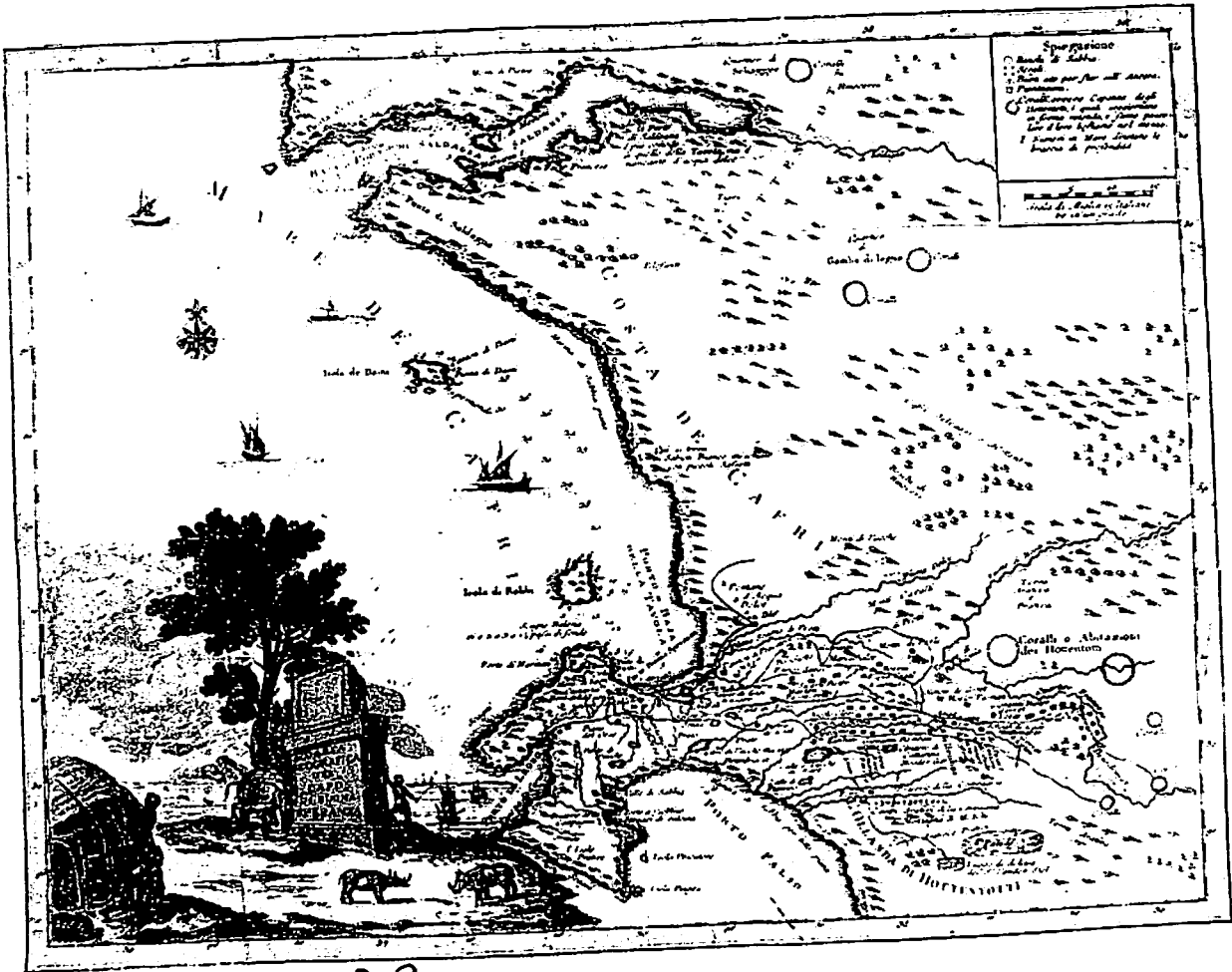
The cartouche shows an animal skin supported by some natives. The one on the left stands in front of some palms with, to his right, a block of masonry which frames the 'Table Bay' inset. Next to him, behind the title, another native stands holding a bow and a spear. On the right are two more natives. On the left in front of the masonry is a lion looking at a view of Table Mountain and Table Bay. There are two ships in the foreground, and the Fort and the various parts of the mountain are labelled.

In the lower right corner the scale is presented on what appears to be a low wall behind which a European with a plumed hat is seated, talking to a native carrying some kind of stick with a cross piece at the end.

The mainland is dotted with elephants, a lion, a rhinoceros, ostriches, snakes, tortoises, etc., but domestic cows and sheep also make their appearance. There are two ships in False Bay (labelled 'Table Bay') and in the Atlantic. The compass rose indicates that west and not north is at the top of the map.

In this version all the captions are in English except for the scale. There are fewer captions than in the Dutch edition and the most interesting one has disappeared – one referring to the land granted to the first free burgher at the Cape – which is marked 'Uytgedeelte land' (distributed land).

This map is of particular interest as it is the best-known early map of the Cape and because it shows not only the canal between Table Bay and False Bay proposed by Commissioner-General Rijkloff van Goens, but also the route of one of the early exploring expeditions. Although the above-mentioned canal was not constructed, an engraving of the Cape does exist showing ships coming out of the canal into the bay.



Map 218 L'ISLE, Guillaume de (1675-1726)
Carta Geographica del Capo di Buona Speranza. (Map of the Cape of Good Hope.) (Venice, G. de l'Isle, 1740-56.)
 Map, 32 x 42 cm, coloured.
 Scale in Italian miles.
 Inset: *Spiegazione* (key).

As is well known, many countries reissued and copied de l'Isle's work, and this map (from the Italian version of his atlas, *Atlante Novissimo Che Contiene tutti le parti del Mondo*, published in Venice between 1740 and 1756) is an example of his international fame. It has a charming title piece of a native hut, natives, rhinoceros and an elephant, and embraces an area from Saldanha Bay to False Bay. It also shows the

routes from the Cape inland to the kraals of the various tribes, land cultivated by the Company, sweet water wells, salt pans, woods, rivers and many of the early farming settlements with Italian versions of the names of the owners. Some twenty farmers are mentioned, the most important in the Cape's history being van der Stel, Swarte Pieter, Roelof Pasman, Gerrit Kloten and Simon de Groot.