

The Exhibition

"ULTIMA THULE"

The History of Important Voyages and Expeditions in the Arctic Regions

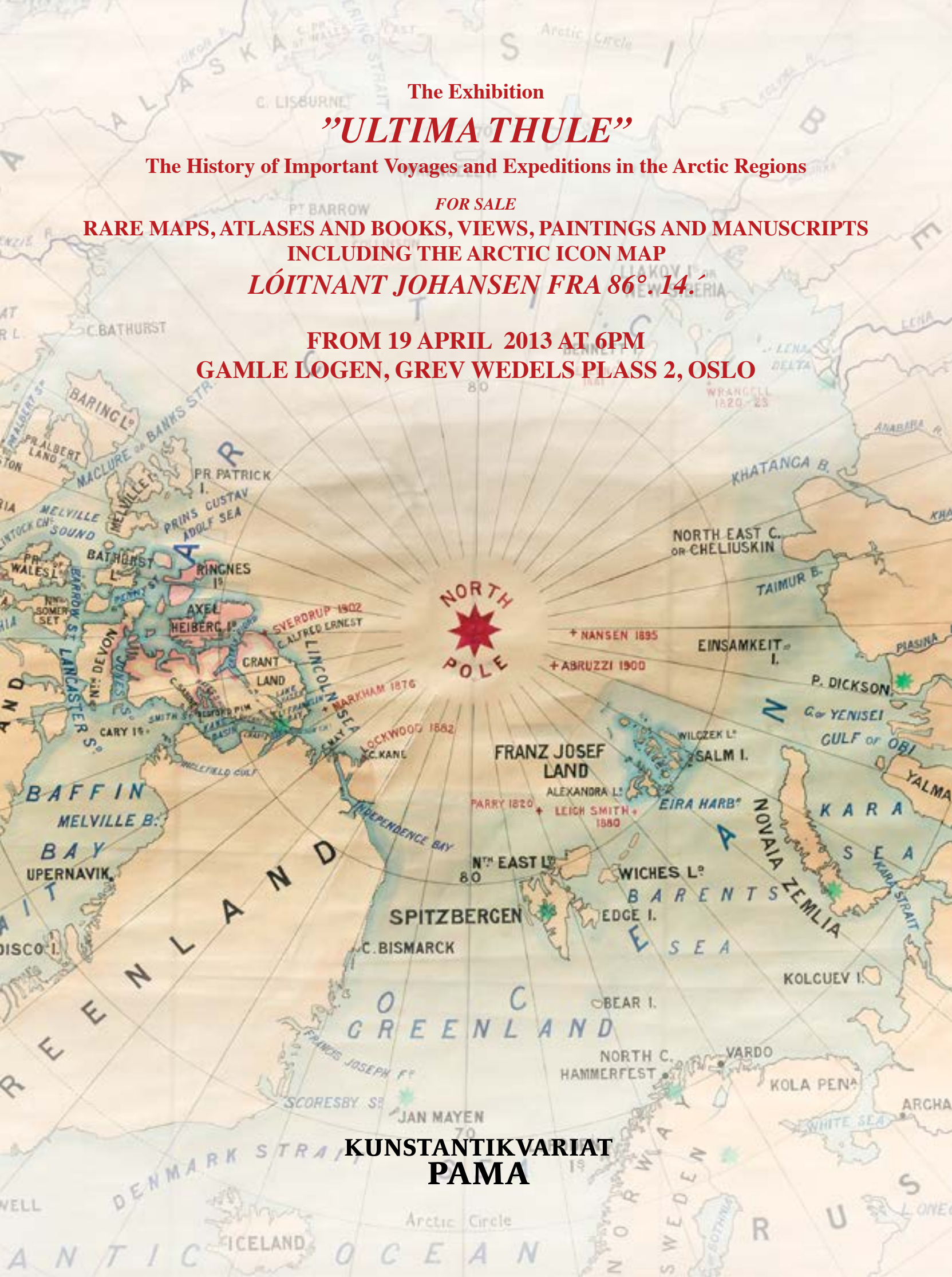
FOR SALE

RARE MAPS, ATLASES AND BOOKS, VIEWS, PAINTINGS AND MANUSCRIPTS
INCLUDING THE ARCTIC ICON MAP

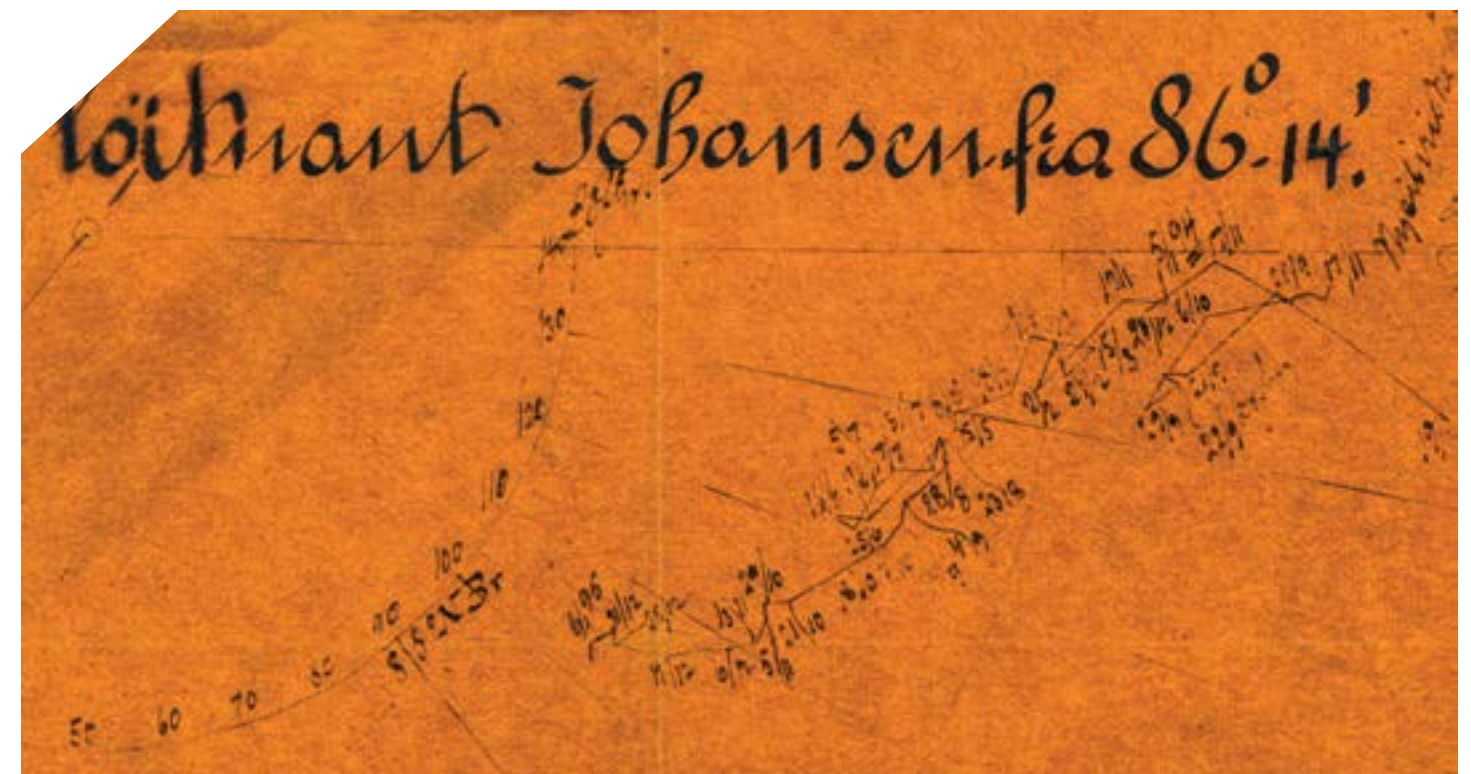
LÓITNANT JOHANSEN FRA 86°. 14.´

FROM 19 APRIL 2013 AT 6PM

GAMLE LOGEN, GREV WEDELS PLASS 2, OSLO



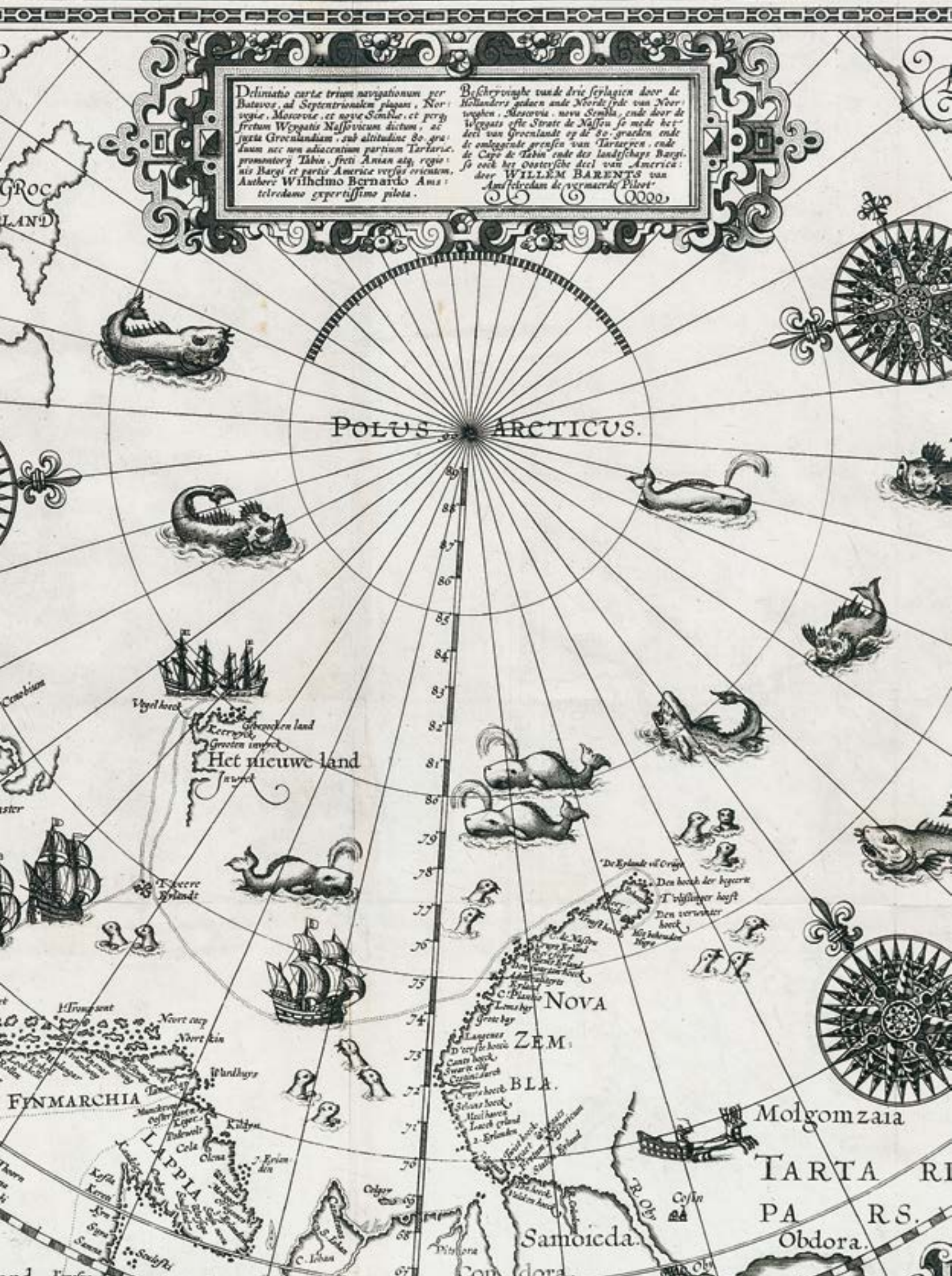
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«But the spirit of mankind will never rest till every spot of these regions has been trodden by the foot of man, till every enigma has been solved.»

(Fridtjof Nansen, Farthest North vol I, page 3)

Detail of catalogue number 134
The manuscript map *Løitnant Johansen fra 86° 14'*
which accompanied Hjalmar Johansen and Fridtjof
Nansen on their sledge journey during
the Fram Expedition



The Exhibition

«ULTIMA THULE»

The History of Important Voyages and Expeditions in the Arctic Regions

FOR SALE

RARE MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES AND BOOKS,
PAINTINGS AND MANUSCRIPTS
INCLUDING THE POLAR ICON MAP
LÓITNANT JOHANSEN FRA 86°. 14.'

The material will cover:

The Explorations in the Barents Sea, The White Sea with Russia, and the North Pole area,
mostly based on the historical search for a Northeast Passage.
Topographical views from Northern Norway including rare «Laponica».
Decorative Maritime Art.

**THE OPENING RECEPTION IS 19 APRIL 2013 AT 6PM
IN GAMLE LOGEN'S MAIN AUDITORIUM, GREV WEDELS PLASS 2, OSLO**



FROM SATURDAY APRIL 20 – SUNDAY MAY 5 2013
At the premises of Grev Wedels Plass Kunsthandel, Gamle Logen
Monday – Friday 10 – 18, Saturday and Sunday 12 - 16

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TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

All items have been carefully described and are guaranteed to be genuine and authentic.

The prices are in NOK (Norwegian kroner) all taxes included. As an indication only, the items are also priced in EURO after an approximate exchange rate of 1€ = NOK 7,50.

Contemporary hand-coloured: In our opinion, the colouring is approximately contemporary with the date of issue.
Hand-coloured: In our opinion, the colouring or parts of the colouring originates from a later period than the date of issue.

The expression “state” in English = In Norwegian: “De forskjellige stadier i bearbeidelsen av en kobberplate, treblokk eller litografisk sten”.

All sales of art are subject to the Artist resale law of 5%

PLEASE NOTE:

THE CATALOGUE IS PUBLISHED SOME DAYS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION. IT IS THEREFORE POSSIBLE TO MAKE ORDERS FROM THE CATALOGUE BEFORE FRIDAY APRIL, 19th, 2013

FOREWORD

We have just finished a long winter. Those of us living in the Northern Hemisphere are looking forward to a prosperous spring with longer daylight hours and warmer days. Is this the right time to present a catalogue and exhibition of the Arctic Regions and the Ultima Thule?

I choose to say it is perfect timing for a project like this. Certainly is the Polar Regions are known for the cold, dark nights and days and lot of ice and icebergs too, but we should not forget the fact that during the summer the sun never settles that far north. Over a short period of time life and nature in the region are going through rapid changes. We are able to observe a spectacular environment unlike most other places in the world. The serious climate changes in the Arctic are one of the main topics in today's international debates and discussions.

The early expeditions and explorers had to utilize the short summer in their attempt to conquer the Arctic Regions. But travelling was not easy and it took a long time before modern technology was available. Some of the pioneers were forced to spend the winter in the Arctic. Perhaps the winter camp was a part of the plan, or it was unexpected to remain up in the frozen world during a long and unmerciful winter. Fridtjof Nansen is an example of the first, Willem Barents of the second. Nansen survived, Barents unfortunately did not. These two world famous super-star explorers are the centre of this exhibition. The idea of a big Polar project was born almost 18 months ago when I was contacted by the descendent of the original owner of the manuscript map which accompanied Fridtjof Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen on the sledge journey towards the North Pole. To be in closer touch with the Polar and the Pioneer atmosphere is probably unachievable.

The name of the exhibition and the catalogue, «Ultima Thule» is inspired by the title of one of several impressive cartography and travel books published by the Nurminen Foundation in Helsinki (this book published in 2001). I was given the opportunity to meet Juha Nurminen and his qualified staff a couple of years ago. How they combine maps and map collecting of the Arctic regions with their invaluable support to the improvement of the environment of the Baltic is an example to follow. As the quote says on page 51 in the catalogue «Northward Bound – At the Far edge of the World» Nordkappmuseet 2010: «Old maps are a gateway into a vast emotional, cultural, intellectual and historic universe».

We hope to see you at the opening reception in Gamle Logen, Store Sal and the next two weeks in the rooms of Grev Wedels Plass Kunsthandel.

Pål Sagen



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Specialist in antique maps and prints, topographical views, illustrated books and Norwegian 19th Century paintings.

A SHORT ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN «ULTIMA THULE»



We are grateful for being allowed to use the following text taken from, «Northward Bound at the Far Edge of the World», Benedicte Gamborg Briså. Finnmark 2010:

Thule is an island mentioned in Pytheas of Massilia's now lost travel account entitled «On the Ocean» from c. 330 BC. Pytheas travelled in western and northern Europe and it is likely that he visited England, Ireland and northern Germany and a country that he called Thule. It is not known for sure exactly where the Thule that Pytheas described is located, but there have been a number of suggestions. The name has been placed in different locations in the northern regions, and today the American Air Force has an air base named Thule in Qaanaaq, in northwest Greenland. The term Ultima Thule now means the extreme or furthest north.

Some scholars seem to claim that they know which island Pytheas refers to as Thule, but it is generally used as explained above. On the printed world maps based on Claudio Ptolemy's «Geographia» prior to the first map of the Northern Region in 1482, «Scandia» and «Thule» are both being used to describe Scandinavia or the then outermost part of the known world. The same usage is consistent on both «Prima Europe Tabula» (Great Britain) and «Quarta Europe Tabula» (Denmark and Germany). Later on maps «Thule» or «Tile» is sometimes being used randomly in the Arctic region and the Atlantic Ocean, often referred to as Iceland. It has even on some maps showed up in the region of Telemark in South Norway!

In the catalogue we often refer to the Arctic region which is defined as the area north of the Arctic Circle.

(Ref.: Benedicte Gamborg Briså «Northward Bound at the Far edge of the World» Nordkappmuseet 2010, W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" Page 1 - 13, Lainema - Nurminen «UltimaThule - Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder»)

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL VOYAGES AND EXPEDITIONS TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS AND THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE WITH RELEVANCE TO THE CATALOGUE «ULTIMA THULE»

The Ancient Time – c. 330 BC: Pytheas of Massilia travelled in western and northern Europe and it is likely that he visited England, Ireland and northern Germany and a country that he called Thule.

1496: Gregory Istoma together with «gesandten» David from the King of Denmark sailed from the White Sea to Trondheim exploring the Murmansk Coast and Northern Norway

1553: Richard Chancellor's English expeditions searching for the Northeast Passage

1594 – 97: Willem Barents' three voyages to the Arctic searching for the Northeast Passage

1607: Henry Hudson's voyage and the exploration of Spitsbergen

1610: The English explorer Jonas Poole sailing along the west coast of Spitsbergen initiating the English whaling trade in the Arctic

Around 1613: Several English, French, Spanish and Dutch whaling expeditions to Spitsbergen

1614: Dutch and French expeditions discover Jan Mayen

1707: The Dutch explorer Cornelis Giles and his voyage to East Spitsbergen

1733 – 43: Great Northern Expedition. The second Kamchatka expedition from Ob River to Lena River

1827: First Norwegian Arctic expedition, led by B.M. Keilhau

1838 – 40: «La Recherche». French expeditions to Scandinavia and the Arctic regions 1838 – 40 lead by Doctor Paul Gaimard

1845: Sir John Franklin, and his lost expedition in the search for the Northwest Passage

1872 – 74: Austria – Hungarian North Pole Expedition

1878 – 79: Adolf Erik Nordensköld: «Vega» and the Swedish expedition

1893 – 96: Fridthjof Nansen and The Fram expedition including Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen's attempt to reach the North Pole on their own

1896 – 97: William Martin Conway explored the interior of Spitsbergen

1898 – 1902: The second Fram expedition led by Otto Sverdrup

1903 – 06: Roald Amundsen's expedition «Gjøa» penetrating the Northwest Passage for the first time

1925: Flying boat expedition led by Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth

1926: Roald Amundsen, Umberto Nobile, and Lincoln Ellsworth's airship «Norge» to the North Pole

The exhibition «Ultima Thule» presents most important maps of the Arctic from the first printed map of the region and the first world map to include Scandinavia and the North in 1482 until c. 1900. The earliest maps were still influenced by medieval ideas, sources and material and not always drawn accurately based on voyages or explorations. Through the history of centuries and thousands and millions of years the weather and climate condition in the Arctic has always been moving forth and back. Some of the old printed maps and early travel accounts can definitely give us some ideas of the current climate status in the Polar region and the ice situation. But if we are searching a more specific and reliable source of knowledge we better ask a scientist in the field.

We want to express our thanks to Elisabeth Isaksson who has been most willing to write an article in the catalogue about the changing Arctic climate in a historical context.

ARCTIC CLIMATE – CAN THE PAST PREDICT THE FUTURE?

**Elisabeth Isaksson, Ph D senior scientist, glaciologist
Norwegian Polar Institute, Tromsø, Norway**



The summer sea ice cover over the Arctic is in rapid retreat. Modern Arctic exploration- scientist during a Norwegian Polar Institute cruise. Photo: Rudi Caeyers

Weather and climate are unifying topics for discussion across time and cultures. In our time we have seen these discussions becoming a hot topic also on political agendas. With a new Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report around the corner, the scientific community is increasingly confident there is a direct and powerful link between the anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and global climate warming. It is evident that the polar areas are warming up much faster than the global average, in line with model predictions, but the warming is much faster than predicted. Lately we have heard many reports about both melting glaciers contributing to sea level rise and diminishing sea ice over the Arctic (see illustration photos of sea ice and glaciers).



Glaciers all over the world are shrinking in response to a warmer climate. Glaciologists from Norwegian Polar Institute on Kronebreen, Svalbard. Foto: Elvar Ørn Kjartansson

Satellite observations tell us that the sea ice extent in the Arctic Ocean reached a new record low in September of 2012. In addition, the proportion of old, thick ice has been greatly reduced - only half of the ice is now more than two years old. As a consequence the ship traffic has found new possibilities with shorter and more efficient routes crossing the Arctic during the summer. But this also has negative consequences since emissions from the increasing amount of ships are leaving behind many small light- and heat-absorbing particles (black carbon or soot) on the remaining white surfaces causing enhanced warming.

In the Arctic the Greenland ice sheet is the dominating ice mass and the last decade we have received reports on unusual surface melting and ice berg calving events- all signs of decreasing ice volume. Monitoring glaciers in the Arctic also has a relatively short history; one of the longest observation series is the Svalbard glacier mass balance-monitoring program which started in 1967. In a climate perspective, the few decades that have passed since scientists started to make direct observations is a rather short period.

Observations and instrumental records

In order to put the climate of today into context we need to know something about the past variability. Instrumental records in general have a short history- and this is particularly true for the polar areas. The homogenized Svalbard Airport temperature record starting in 1911 is one of only a few long-term (>65 yr) instrumental temperature series from the high Arctic. Therefore, the Svalbard Airport temperature record is important for interpreting present Arctic meteorological trends in terms of past behavior. Nevertheless, the instrumental period is relatively short thus various ways of reconstructing past temperatures are valuable for understanding climate dynamics and better predictions of future climate scenarios.

We know that 1000 years ago the Vikings explored waters quite far north thanks to milder climate with less sea ice, however, we have no direct observations recorded. Information from the sailing routes from the first Arctic explorers, among them Willem Barents, who discovered Novaja Semlja in 1594, gives some indications of sea ice conditions at the time. The driving impulse behind these trips was to find the North-East and North-West Passages and it then paved the way for the whaling industry in Greenland and Svalbard. The oldest direct observations of sea ice come from harvesting vessels operating in the Arctic waters from about 1750. Based on log books and other records of the time, researchers at the Norwegian Polar Institute put together a time series of the distribution of sea ice. The time series shows that the ice slowly receded over this long period, but with an accelerated retreat in recent decades.



*Ice core drilling in Svalbard.
Photo: Gerit Rotschky, Norwegian Polar Institute.*

Climate reconstructions using ice cores

Ice cores from glaciers and ice sheets provide a rich archive of climate history (see illustration photos of ice core drilling and ice cores). The snow that once fell on the surface is now preserved inside the glaciers to give us important information about how the climate was in the past. We have access to this unique climate archive by drilling ice cores from deep down. The most well-known climate information is coming from the large ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland, where the world's deepest and oldest ice is available. In ice cores from Antarctica, we can see how the temperature has varied through ice ages and interglacial periods as far back as 800,000 years. This information gives us perspectives on the climate of our times.



*Scientist with ice core.
Photo: Gerit Rotschky/Norwegian Polar Institute.*



Ice core drilling tent Svalbard March 2009 Photo: Gerit Rotschky, Norwegian Polar Institute.

The variations in concentrations of stable water isotopes throughout the ice column can be used as a proxy for past surface air temperature changes at the ice core site. An example of a quantitative reconstruction of temperature is based on the $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ records from two Svalbard ice cores where we reconstructed the winter surface air temperatures (Figure 1). The derived reconstructions suggest that the winter climate evolution of Svalbard and northern Norway of the last millennium can be divided into three major sub-periods. The cooling stage in Svalbard (ca. 1020-1800) is characterized by a progressive winter cooling of approximately 1 °C per century and a lack of distinct signs of abrupt climate transitions. During the 1800s, which according to our results was the coldest century in Svalbard, winter temperatures were about 4°C colder than the 1900s. The rapid warming at the beginning of the 20th century is already well documented in the instrumental data and was accompanied by a decline of sea ice extent in the study area. A pronounced gradual cooling during the 1400s and 1500s is associated with the onset of the so-called Little Ice Age. A subsequent warming started already at the end of the 19th century. This finding is in line with the current concepts of climate variability in the North Atlantic and Europe during the past millennium.

One of the most striking features of the reconstruction is a lasting pre-1300 period of warm winters where temperatures were comparable, within error, to those that were observed in Svalbard in the 1930s and in the most recent decade. In summary, both the reconstructed winter temperatures as well as indirect indicators of summer temperatures suggest the medieval period before the 1200s was at least as warm as the end of the 1990s in Svalbard.

A compilation of a wide range of data from ice cores, tree rings and lake sediments from various locations in the Arctic suggest that the extent of sea ice in the Arctic is now smaller than at any time in the last 1450 years (Figure 2). During all these years there has never been such a huge loss of ice as that experienced since the beginning of the 1990s. The study also shows that sea ice extent reached a maximum in 1912, the final phase of The Little Ice Age.

Arctic in the future

Climate models allow us to predict the future behavior of climate, glaciers and sea ice in the Arctic. Most models predict that the Arctic Ocean will be nearly ice-free during the summer within the next 50-100 years. However, some models show that an ice-free Arctic Ocean could be reality already in the summer of 2020. Regardless of future forecasts for the Arctic sea ice, our understanding of past climate variations is essential if we are to understand the current climate. Furthermore, such knowledge is crucial in order to improve climate models and their ability to predict any future climate change.

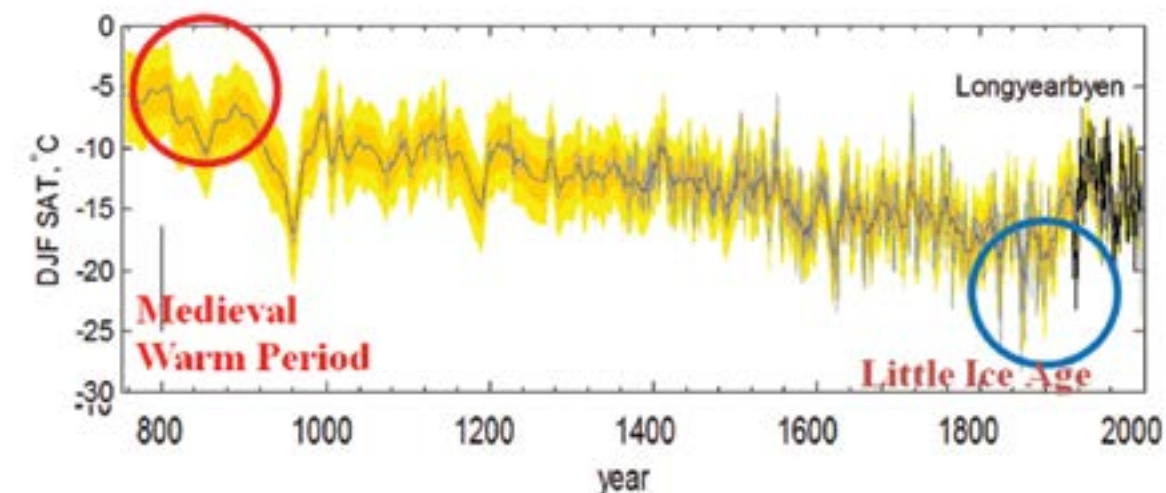


Figure 1. A winter-temperature reconstruction from Svalbard ice cores going back to the “Medieval Warm Period”, when the Vikings sailed the seas. After that there has been a gradual cooling referred as “The Little Ice Age” which in Svalbard culminated in the 1800s. The instrumental record from Svalbard started in 1911 and can be seen as the black line.

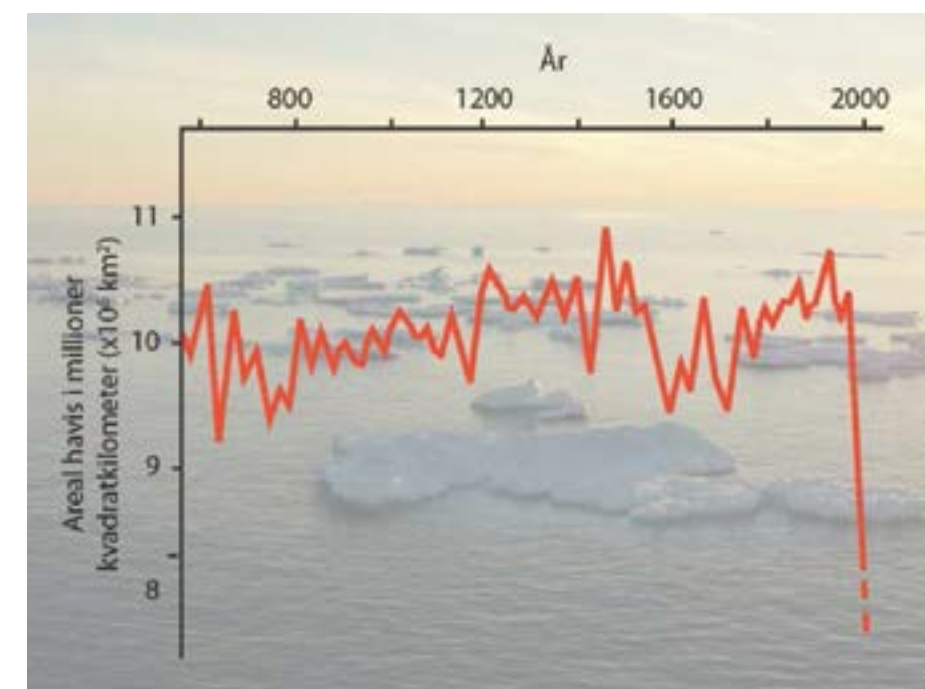


Figure 2. The reconstructed sea ice extent in the Arctic for the last 1450 –years. The curve is based on the 40 year average. Figure: Jan Roald (figure) and Sebastian Gerland (photo), Norwegian Polar Institute

The text is largely based on results published in these two articles:

- D. V. Divine, E. Isaksson, T. Martma, Meijer, J. Moore, V. Pohjola, R.S.W. van de Wal, F. Godtliobsen 2011. Thousand years of winter surface air temperature variations in Svalbard and northern Norway reconstructed from ice core data. *Polar Research*, 30, 7379, DOI: 10.3402/polar.v30i0.7379
- Kinnard, C., Zdanowicz, C.M., Fisher, D.A., Isaksson, E., de Vernal, A., and Thompson, L.G. 2011. Reconstructed Arctic sea ice changes over the past 1450 years. *Nature* Volume: 479, Pages:509–512 Date published: (24 November 2011)DOI: doi:10.1038/nature10581



Hartmann Schedel



IMPORTANT BOOKS AND ATLASES RELATED TO THE NORTH



THE FAMOUS INCUNABULA UNIVERSAL
HISTORY IN A CONTEMPORARY BINDING



1. HARTMANN SCHEDEL

“Liber Chronicarum cum figuris et imaginibus ab inicio mundi”

Large folio, 44,5x30,5cm.

Contemporary full roll-tooled calf over thick wooden boards and spine in six compartments, with two clasps (rubbing and some scratches as expected, some minor old restorations)

NUREMBERG, ANTON KOBERGER JULY 12TH, 1493

COMPLETE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION OF THE NUREMBERG CHRONICLE, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT INCUNABELS AFTER GUTENBERG'S BIBLE AND THE MOST EXTENSIVELY ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF THE 15TH CENTURY WITH 1809 WOODCUTS. AMONG THE ARTISTS IS THE YOUNG ALBRECHT DÜRER. INCLUDING THE EARLY PRINTED DESCRIPTION OF NORWAY AND THE ARCTIC ACCOMPANYING A MAP.

1 xylographic title-page (cut until text and re-margined), 1 title-page in duplicate loose, 19 unnumbered (register), CCLXVI (266) including three blank, 5 unnumbered “Sarmacia”, CCLXVII-CCXCIX (leaves 267-299), (lacking last blank as is often the case). The double-page map of the North bound in before «Sarmacia». First edition published by Anton Koberger in July 1493 six months before a German edition. Anton Koberger was at the time the most important publisher in Germany. He also manufactured bindings for his books, and our copy might well be one of those. The book is regarded as an encyclopedia, a history book mostly seen through a medieval mind from the creation to c. 1492. Today the book is naturally admired for the more than 1800 woodcuts printed from 645 woodblocks and the two maps (the Ptolemaic World map and the map of Scandinavia by Münzer after Cusanus) illustrating the text. Specially valued are all the town views (some examples are München, Lübeck, Köln, Augsburg, Wien, Nürnberg, Salzburg, Ulm, Prag, Basel, Strassbourg and Venice), among many they are the first printed views of the cities depicted. The woodblocks were cut by Michel Wohlgemuth and his stepson William Pleydenwurff (identified in the colophon), but recent scholarship has attributed many of the woodcuts to Pleydenwurff's young disciple (and godson of the printer Anton



Koberger) Albrecht Dürer, making this Dürer's first illustrated book. These cuts bear a remarkably strong resemblance to his famous woodcut series "Apocalypse".

The book is of great importance to Scandinavia and specially Norway. In addition to the second printed map of the area, pages CCLXXXII-verso and next leaf-recto have an early description of the three Scandinavian countries. This must be the first printed description of Norway connected with a map and tells about a frozen part of the world.

The title-page restored and re-margined, accompanied by an extra one. Some dampstaining in the register section. A few marginal tears with old repairs including one in lower margin of the world map. Some occasional browning, but in general a clean copy. The map of Scandinavia and the Northern Region is in an unusually good condition.

A FINE AND TALL COPY IN A REPRESENTATIVE CONTEMPORARY BINDING.

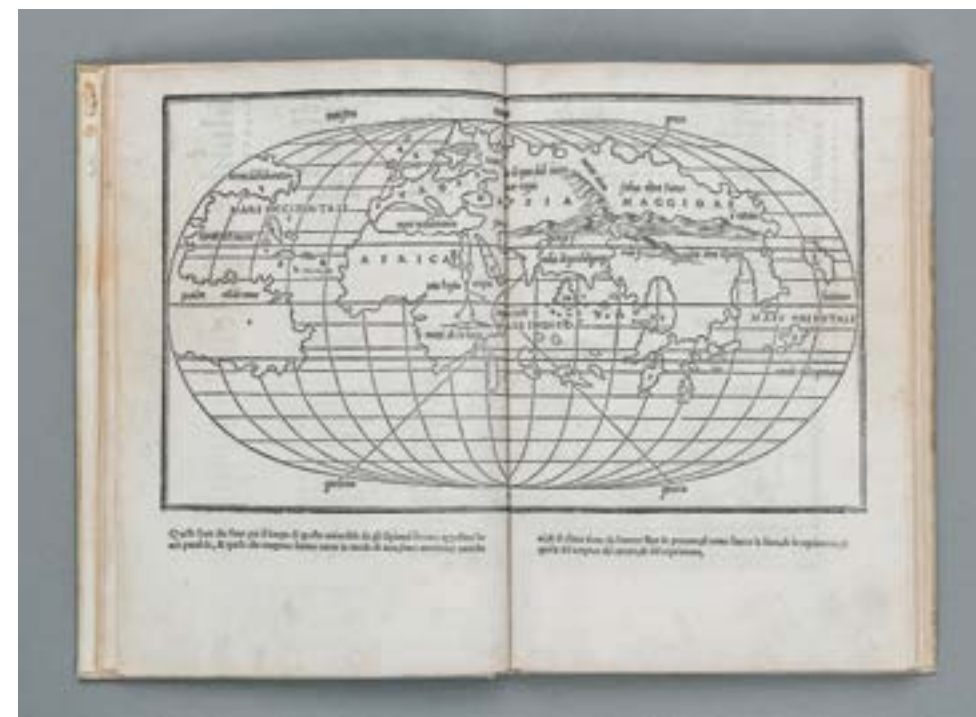
Provenance: Two collector's stamps on the first leaf of register. One is a Royal stamp, the other says:

«Dupl. F. Bibl.Reg. Rectom (?)»

(Ref: Hain-Copinger 14508, Shirley "The Mapping of the World" entry 19, Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" The map of Scandinavia, entry 2)

Price on request

INCLUDES THE FIRST MAP OF NORTH AMERICA AND EARLY MAPPING OF THE NORTHERN REGION



2. BENEDETTO BORDONE

«Libro Di Benedetto Bordone Nel qual si ragiona de tutte l' Isola del Mondo...»

The complete book, folio, 31,6x22cm

Title-page in red and black, 10 leaves including title, leaves I – LXXIII (including four with printer's mistakes, last leaf blank)

Old vellum, title on spine

VENICE 1528

FIRST EDITION – AN ICON AMONG THE ISLAND BOOKS OR «ISOLARIOS». A FINE COPY OF A RARE AND IMPORTANT BOOK AND ATLAS.

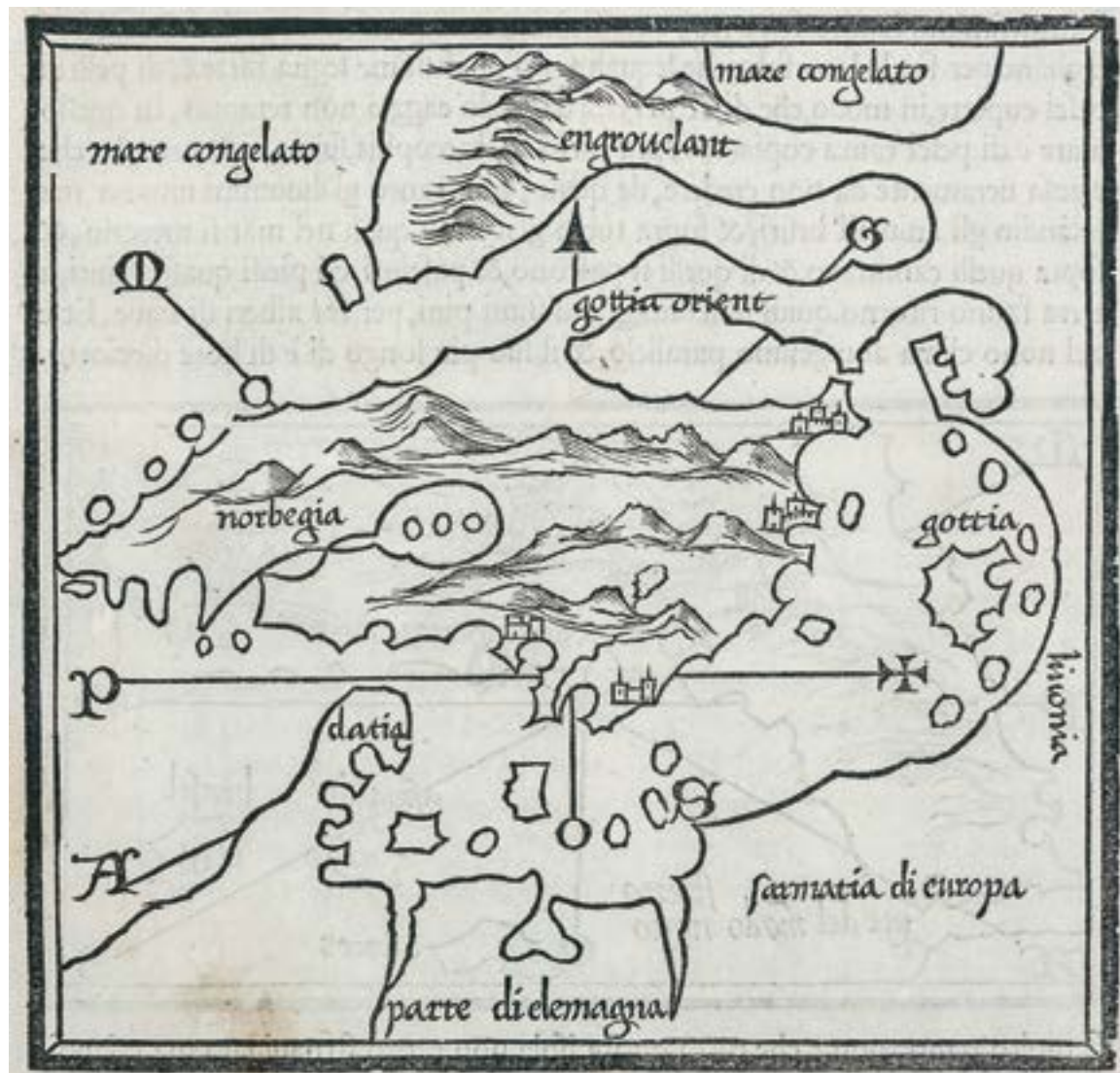
Books of islands or «Isolario» were popular in the fifteenth and sixteenth century Italia. Bordone's island book greatly expanded the subject by adding several maps from all over the world including the important oval world map. Two other important maps in the atlas are found on both sides of folio VI.

On the verso there is a small map previously thought to depict Greenland, but is now characterized as the first printed map intended to show the North America continent, «Terra de Lavatore». The map of Scandinavia recto of the same sheet occupies half the page and is based on the Ptolemy – Donis Ulm 1482 – 86. As we can see Greenland is still connected to Finnmark and Lapland. The total number of maps in the atlas is six double-page and 108 smaller in the text. Later editions, all printed in Venice are 1534, c. 1540, and 1547. A fine copy, only some occasional browning.

(Ref: R. Shirley «The Mapping of the World» Entry 59, P. Burden «The Mapping of North America» Entry 8, W.B. Ginsberg «Printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 7)



275 000,-
(€36600)



JACOB ZIEGLER

«*Quae Intus Con Tinentu Syriae...
Palestinum...Arabia...Aegyptus...
Schondia...Holmia...Regionum*»

See catalogue number 33



“A NEW STANDARD FOR A BOOK WITH MAPS”



**3. SEBASTIAN MÜNSTER
(1488 – 1552)**

«*Geographia Universalis Vetus Et Nova, Complectens Claudii Ptolemei Alexandrinit...*»

The complete book/atlas, folio, 31x22cm

28 leaves, 195 pp., 48 double page woodcut maps

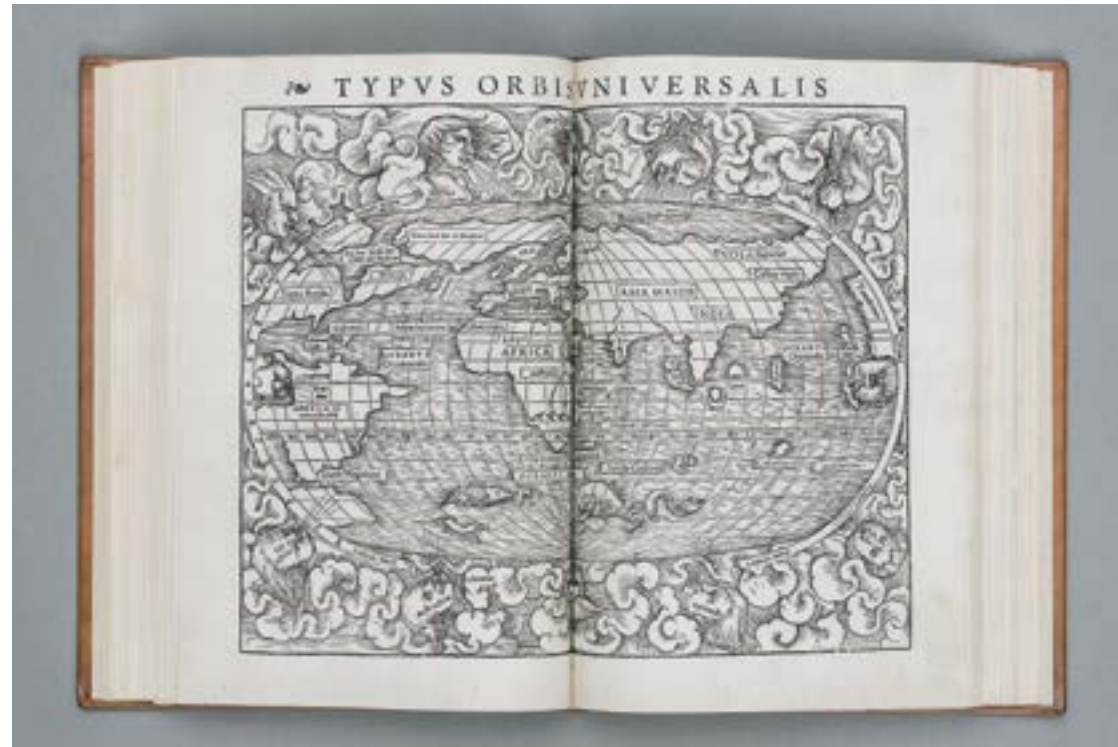
Modern full calf with gold tooling

BASEL 1540

THE RARE AND IMPORTANT FIRST EDITION.

Sebastian Münster is regarded as one of the most influential cartographers and map publishers of the sixteenth century. He had previously studied mathematics, theology, and classical languages. His broad knowledge made it possible for him to make a profoundly revised edition of Ptolemy's «*Geographia*» in 1540. His work is a corner stone in any important collection of cartographic books. Compared to Ptolemy Münster added 21 new maps including the first collectible map of

IMPORTANT BOOK AND MAP OF RUSSIA
INCLUDING A TRAVEL ACCOUNT FROM THE NORTHERN COAST OF NORWAY



4. SIGMUND VON HERBERSTEIN (1486 – 1566)

«*Commentari della Moscovia et partmente della Russia*»

Complete book, 4to, 20,3x14cm

Original hand-coloured woodcut arms on title-page, a folding map and 6 full page woodcuts (8pp, folded woodcut map, 26,5x39cm, 7pp index, «Tavola», 180pp, 4pp illustrations, 2pp text, 2pp illustrations)

Contemporary limp vellum, old title in ink on front cover. A coat-of arms bookplate (lacking the ties)

VENICE 1550

THE EARLIEST OBTAINABLE PRINTED ACCOUNT OF RUSSIA. A FINE, ORIGINAL COPY WITH THE LARGE FOLDING MAP BY GIACOMO GASTALDI.

The rare book is published in Italian one year after the (unobtainable) first Latin edition of 1549. The folding map by Gastaldi is larger and far more detailed than that of 1549. Sigmund Herberstein was a diplomat from the Austrian Imperial Court who was sent to Russia twice between 1516 and 1526. He was granted audiences with the highest authorities of Russia who gave him a wealth of information used in the book. His knowledge about Russia at the time would have been far beyond that of any other Westerner. The book also includes a chapter of a voyage from 1496. Gregory Istoma together with «gesandten» David from the King of Denmark, sailed from the White Sea to Trondheim. From Trondheim to Bergen they are supposed to have used Reindeers.

The map with a small, but invisible restored tear. Otherwise a fine, untouched copy.

Provenance: Jesuit College of Saluzzo, inscription on title-page dated 1721

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers reiser i Norge» no. 439***)

the Western Hemisphere and the general maps of all the then known continents.
The map of Scandinavia and the Northern Region is cartographically based on J. Ziegler but extends further north to show an Arctic ocean.

The maps in the book have decorative borders verso. They are supposed to have been cut by Hans Holbein.

Light staining and minor repairs to title-page. Several text pages in the beginning with dampstaining to outer edge, worming to a few text leaves. A few maps with dampstaining in outer margins and occasional light staining.

All in all a very fine copy and the maps are in a strong and clear impression.

Ref: R. Shirley «The Mapping of the World» Entry 77, W.B. Ginsberg «Printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 10, Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 11 ill.)

380 000,-
(€48700)

100 000,-
(€13300)

A COLLECTION OF SIXTEENTH- AND SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY EDITIONS
BY OLAUS AND JOHANNES MAGNUS



Olaus Magnus and his brother Johannes was both taken into higher ecclesiastical service. Johannes was appointed Archbishop of Uppsala and Olaus was sent with the message to the pope in Rome 1524. In 1518 – 19 Olaus travelled through northern Sweden, mid-Norway and Oslo and the tour certainly inspired him when he created the large 9-sheets map «Carta marina» 1539. Because of the reformation the brothers never returned to Scandinavia. Johannes published his work of the history of Sweden in 1554, and Olaus' first edition of «Historia de gentibus» was published in 1555. Both publications went through several editions in six languages. The books describe extensively all the aspects of the Northern region, including Greenland. The illustrations show the geography and climate, city views, local customs, occupations (including painting and coinage), methods of warfare, animals and fish, sport and skiers etc. Many of the editions contain one or more maps.



5. JOHANNES MAGNUS

«Gothorum Sveonumque Historia, En Probatiss Antiquorum monumentis Collecta, ...»

Complete book, 8vo, 17,2x11cm

Contemporary vellum with ink title on spine (lacking the ties)

BASEL 1558

Second edition of Johannes Magnus' work dealing with the history of Sweden. A printer's device on the title and some woodcut illustrations. The map on page 17 is a smaller derivate of the folio map from 1554.

Provenance: Old unidentified book plate on inside front cover, and with notes in ink

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" Entry 15, illustrated fig. 15.0,

Collijn «Sveriges Bibliografi intill år 1600» part II p. 253 - 55)

18 000,-
(€2400)

6. OLAUS MAGNUS

«Storia D' Olao Magno...Settentrionali,...»

Complete book, 8vo, 14,7x9,3cm

Modern elegant full calf, blind tooled lines on covers and spine, and the name «Olaus Magnus» on spine

VENICE 1561

First Italian edition printed in Venice and translated by Remegio Nanni Fiorentino.

(Ref: Collijn «Sveriges Bibliografi intill år 1600» part II page 290)

5 000,-
(€650)



7. OLAUS MAGNUS

”*Historia Delle Genti Et Della Natura Delli Cose Settentrionali*”

The complete book with the map and 467 woodcuts in the text. Folio, 30,5x21,5cm
 Title page, 12pp preface, 42pp register, one engraved map, 1-286 including the dated colophon
 Later half vellum, title on spine

VENICE 1565

THE FIRST ITALIAN FOLIO-EDITION WITH THE FULL PAGE ENGRAVED MAP OF SCANDINAVIA.

The copper printed map is unique to this edition and replaced the woodcut map in the 1555 edition. The typographical design and the engraved work are excellent examples of skillful Italian map making and book publishing mid-1500. The 467 woodcut illustrations are basically from the same woodblocks as the first 1555 edition.

No front leaf present. Two stamps on title-page and a small restoration along outer edge. In the beginning a light dampstain not affecting the text and some marginal browning on the last leaves.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 22, Isak Colijn “Sveriges Bibliografi Intill År 1600” page 330 – 332, Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum “Voyage Pittoresque – Reiseskildringer fra nord” Tromsø 2005, page 8 – 10, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 17 illustrated)

55 000,-
 (€7300)

THE RARE FIRST GERMAN EDITION WITH THE MAP

8. OLAUS MAGNUS

«(O)laj Magni historien der mittnächtigen Länder»

Complete book, folio, 32x21cm
 Title-page, verso OM’s coat-of arms, 1 leaf dedication, 6 leaves «Vorrede» (verso blank), 1 leaf «Inhalte», 7 leaves «Erklärung der Tafel, 1 blank, the folded map, 14 leaves register, leaves 1 – 342, printer’s mark verso
 Later full vellum binding contained in a slip case

BASEL 1567

In 1567 two new folio editions of «Historia» were published and printed in Basel by Heinrich Petri. One is in Latin with 485 woodcut illustrations and the other is the first German edition. The German translation was done by Johann Baptise Fickler. This book was illustrated with 334 woodcuts. Both works were intended to be included with a large folding



woodcut map of Scandinavia. This important map signed by the woodcutter, Thomas Weber, is frequently missing. The German version has always been regarded as a scarce book and this is the first time Kunstantikvariat PAMA is presenting it except the copy belonging to the collection «The Exploration of the North» (2009).
 The title-page with some spots on the right, one wormhole. A few pages with a light dampstain.
 The large folding map is excellent.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 23, Collijn page 358 – 363)

120 000,-
 (€16000)



11. OLAUS MAGNUS

«*Historiæ Septentrionalium Gentium Breviarum Libri XXII*»
 Complete book, 12mo, 12,5x7,2cm
 Extra engraved title, title with printers devise, 6 leaves + 589 + (65) pp
 Contemporary vellum
LEIDEN 1645
 Latin edition printed by Wyngaerde.
 A very fine copy.

7 000,-
 (€930)

No illustration.



8 000,-
 (€1060)

12. OLAUS MAGNUS

«*Tooneel Der Noordsche Landen*»
 Complete book, 8vo, 15x9,2cm
 Contemporary vellum
AMSTERDAM 1652
 An important Dutch edition with four maps (The North Pole, North Cape, Northern Europe, and Gothia). A discrete ownership signature dated 1811 on title.
 A fine copy.
 (Ref: See W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" Entry 43 – 45)

22 000,-
 (€2900)

10. OLAUS MAGNUS

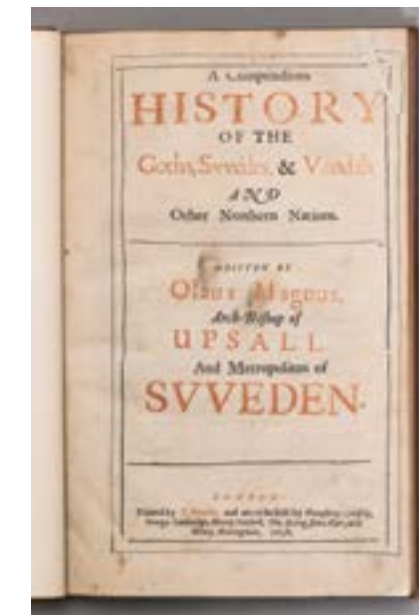
«*Historia De Gentibus Septentrionalibus...*»
 Complete book, 8vo, 16,2x9cm
 Contemporary vellum, title on spine (faded)
FRANKFURT/Main 1618
 Latin text edition.
 Front paste downs renewed.

10 000,-
 (€1330)

13. OLAUS MAGNUS

«*A Compendious History Of The Goths, Svvedes & Vandals AND Other Northern Nations.*»
 Complete book, folio, 27,5x17,5cm
 Title page, 2pp dedication, 8pp index, 1-342
 Early 20th century full calf, a floral central pattern on both covers (some rubbing)
LONDON 1658
 First English edition. The book has no maps or illustrations, but is a good source to read and understand Olaus Magnus' text.

7 000,-
 (€930)



ORTELIUS MAPS IN POCKET-SIZE



14. ORTELIUS – PIETRO MARCHETTI

«*Il Theatro Del Mondo Di Abraamo Ortelio*»
 Complete atlas, 8vo, 19x14cm
 Title-page, 3 leaves, 109 maps in text 1 – 215 (page 129/130 bound after 125/126), page 216 has the printer's mark, 11pp index, last page blank. Lacking probably the blank leaf O6 in front of the index.
 Old half-vellum, red-covered boards, title on spine
BRESCIA 1598
 FIRST EDITION ATLAS – A PLAGIARIZED VERSION OF PHILIPPE GALLE.
 This is a nice example of the several editions of the so-called «Mini - Ortelius editions». Philippe Galle had already in 1577 edited an edition of small maps by Abraham Ortelius. The next one was in 1598 and this was copied by Pietro Marchetti.
 The atlas has two world maps and four continent maps. The northern region is represented by the map of Scandinavia and a map of «Tartaria».
 Several names in ink on the title-page, four are cancelled. A library label at the bottom of the same page.
 Provenance: Bibliothecae Petri Buoninsegni, Senis 1814 (a pasted label on the title-page)

60 000,-
 (€8000)

IMPORTANT TRAVEL ACCOUNT TO THE NORTH



15. THEODORE DE BRY and the successors

From «*Pars Quarta Indiae Orientalis: ...Per Ioannem Hugoneum Lintschot...*» (according to a photo-copy of a title page)

Book, small folio, 30x19,5cm

Double-page map of the Arctic, 41 text pages numbered 129 – 170, 23 leaves XXXVI – LVIII with text and illustrations,

last page with a map of Novaja Zemlja

Modern full morocco

FRANKFURT am Main 1601

One of several works in this catalogue dealing with Willem Barents. The complete account of Barents' third voyage to the North in Latin told through the German publishing house de Bry. This part consists of 44 leaves including 23 plates with illustrations and a folding map. This is the relevant section taken from «*Pars Quarta Indiae Orientalis*», first Latin edition 1601. «*De Bry was an engraver and book publisher and was known for his several volume works about voyages and discovery. When the Barents expedition returned to the Netherlands. De Bry was quick to publish an illustrated travel account and a copy of the Barents map*» (see *Northward Bound at the far edge of the world*, page 32).

The folding map of the Arctic in front is the reduced-size version of Willem Barents, see catalogue no. 66. It is in its second state with both cartouches filled in compared with the map in the first German issue of «*Petits Voyages*» of 1599. The other maps and illustrations in the book are of high artistic quality. It is important material to understand the severe challenges and difficulties Barents and his crew met during their Arctic voyage, and when forced to spend the winter at Novaja Zemlja 1596 – 97.

Excellent.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «*Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601*» Entry 47, *Benedicte Gamborg Briså «Northward Bound at the Far Edge of the World» Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 30 – 33, Lainema and Nurminen: «Ultima Thule – Arktiske Upptäcktsfärder» see page 90, 134 - 135*)

70 000,-
(€9300)

16. JAN DANCKAERT

«*Beschryvinge Van Moscovien ofte Ruslant: gestelt in twee deelen.*»

Complete book, 4to, 17,8x13,7cm

Title-page, pages 1 – 75, 76 is blank

Contemporary full vellum, lettering in ink on spine

AMSTERDAM 1615

First edition of a scarce book dealing with Russian conditions. The author visited Russia twice in official service. The first visit was together with the Swedish general Jacob Pontius de Lagardie and his assist to the Russian against a Polish attack. His second visit was as secretary for a Baron Luyt who was a Dutch envoy to Russia.

The title-page with some cracks and paper damages along the edges, laid down. New front pages. Last leaf laid down.

A good copy.

18 000,-
(€2400)



EXTREMELY RARE AND IMPORTANT POCKET ATLAS



17. LANGENES - CLAES JANSZ. VISSCHER – B. WRIGHT

(«*Tabularum Geographicarum Contractarum*»)

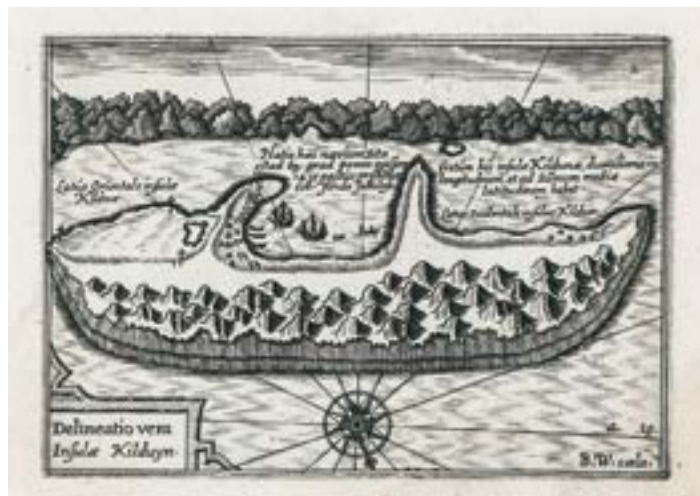
Atlas book, oblong 8vo, 15x19cm

Paperboard binding, exlibris

No title-page, 100 engraved maps including two world maps,

The maps approximately 8,5x12,5cm

AMSTERDAM 1649



This rare and important small book in excellent condition consists of three parts (a, b and e) of eight (a – h) according to a collation of our copy against a copy in the British Library by Ashley Baynton-Williams in Map Forum. The same source writes about the background of the atlas: In 1649 Visscher had come into possession of the original Langenes plates first used in 1598, which were owned by the publisher in Amsterdam Cornelis Claesz. His business successor H. Laurentsz re-printed the atlas in 1609 and 1612, and their whereabouts were uncertain until they again appear in 1649. Important maps for collectors in the atlas are those engraved by the English engraver Benjamin Wright c. 1603.

There are four maps in addition to the two world maps related to Scandinavia and the northern region: Septentrionalium, Nortcaep, Norwegia, Wardhuys. The first map of Norway is in its second and final state according to Ginsberg.

PLEASE NOTE: Still some individual maps in the atlas sometimes can be found elsewhere, most maps in the set are in its unique state. Because the atlas is so rare several of the maps in this state are lacking in many important collections.

A complete collation is available on request.

(Ref: Ashley Baynton-Williams «Barent Langenes: An unrecorded miniature atlas» map Forum, W.B. Ginsberg «Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602 – 1855» Entry 1)

120 000,-
(€16000)

18. JOHANNES SCHEFFER

“Laponia. Id est regionis Laponum et gentis nova et verissima descriptio”

Complete book. 4to, 20x16cm.

Contemporary full vellum, recent red title-label gilt, the spine richly gilt (a small piece of the decorative spine decoration missing)

FRANKFURT/MAIN 1673 (frontispiece dated 1674)

FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST EXTENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF LAPLAND.

Johannes Scheffer (or Schefferus in Latin) was born in Strasbourg and educated as linguist and became professor in Uppsala. In 1671 he was commissioned to write a book about Lapland and the Laplanders, about their lives, conditions, customs etc. Since the book was printed in Germany Scheffer was not able to proof read his text from Uppsala which resulted in many misprints. In spite of this the book became a «hit» in Europe and translations followed into French, English, German, and Dutch. Both the engravings and the woodcuts were based on Scheffer's own drawings.

A fine and tall copy in a decorative binding.

(Ref: Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 108 - 110 ill.)

20 000,-
(€2650)

19. JOHANNES SCHEFFER

«Histoire de La Laponie, sa Description...»

Complete book, 4to, 23,7x18,2cm

Extra engraved title, folded map, and 21 plates and text engravings

Later calf but a contemporary spine with red title pasted on

PARIS 1678

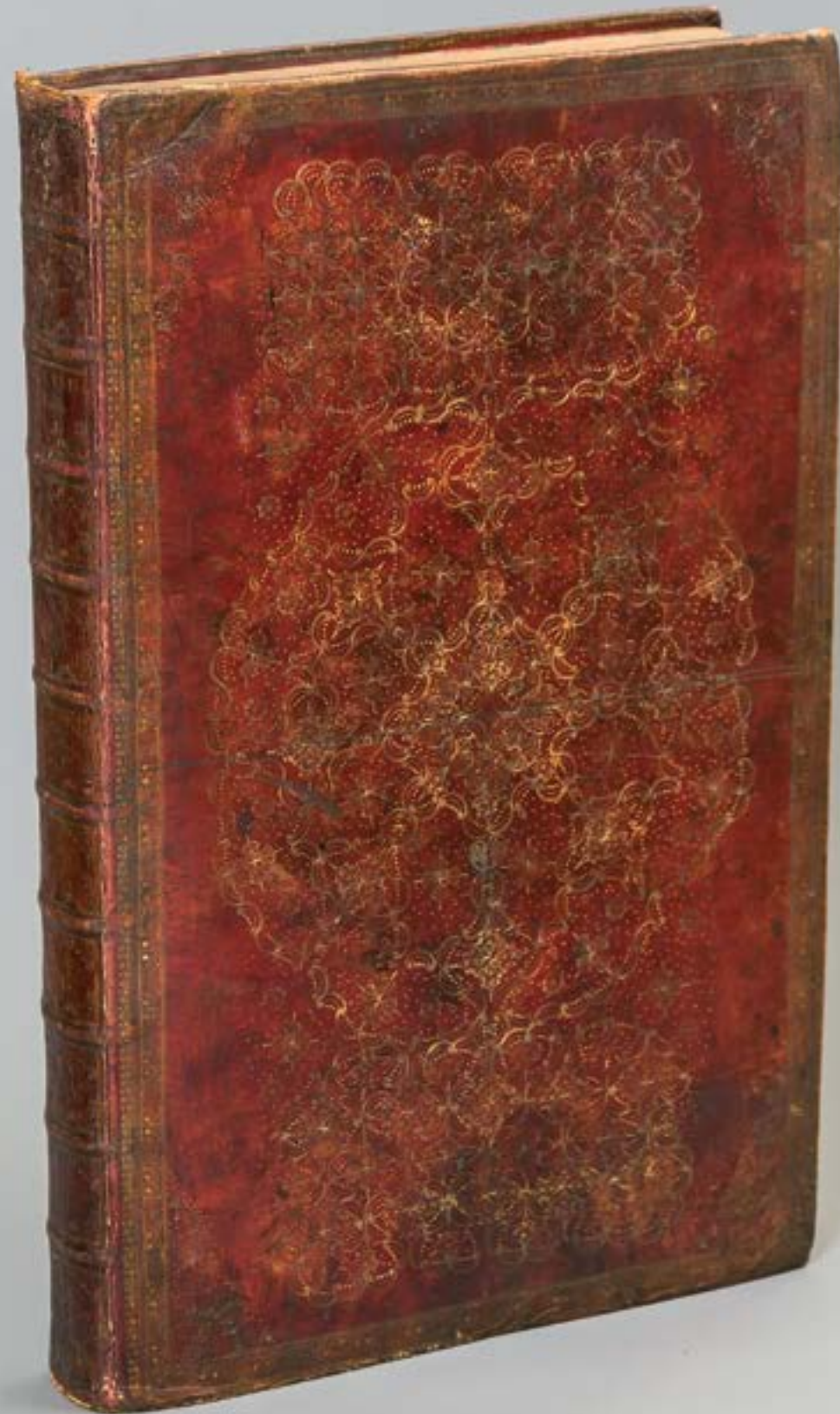
The French translation of the important book about Lapland regarded to be one of the best editions. A fine and crisp copy.

(Ref: Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 108 - 110 ill.)

20 000,-
(€2650)



WITH A WEALTH OF GOLD ILLUMINATION
A DELUXE COPY FROM THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS LANGTON



20. MOSES PITT

“The English Atlas (Volume I)”

One complete atlas volume, large folio 62,5x40cm. Engraved portrait of Charles II, additional engraved title, printed title page in red and black, dedication leaf, 4pp subscription list, description pages to the maps, alphabetical index at the end AND 43 DOUBLE PAGE ENGRAVED MAPS AND 1 DOUBLE PAGE VIEW OF “THE LAPLANDERS”, ALL PLATES IN EXQUISITE ORIGINAL COLOUR AND RICHLY ADDED IN GOLD. THE MARGINS ARE RULED IN RED.

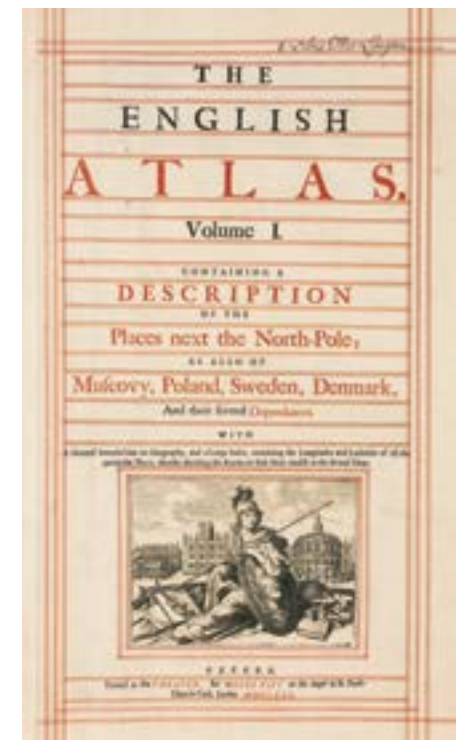
Contemporary English red morocco, ornamental pattern in gold on spine and covers, spine with title: «English Atlas Vol I».

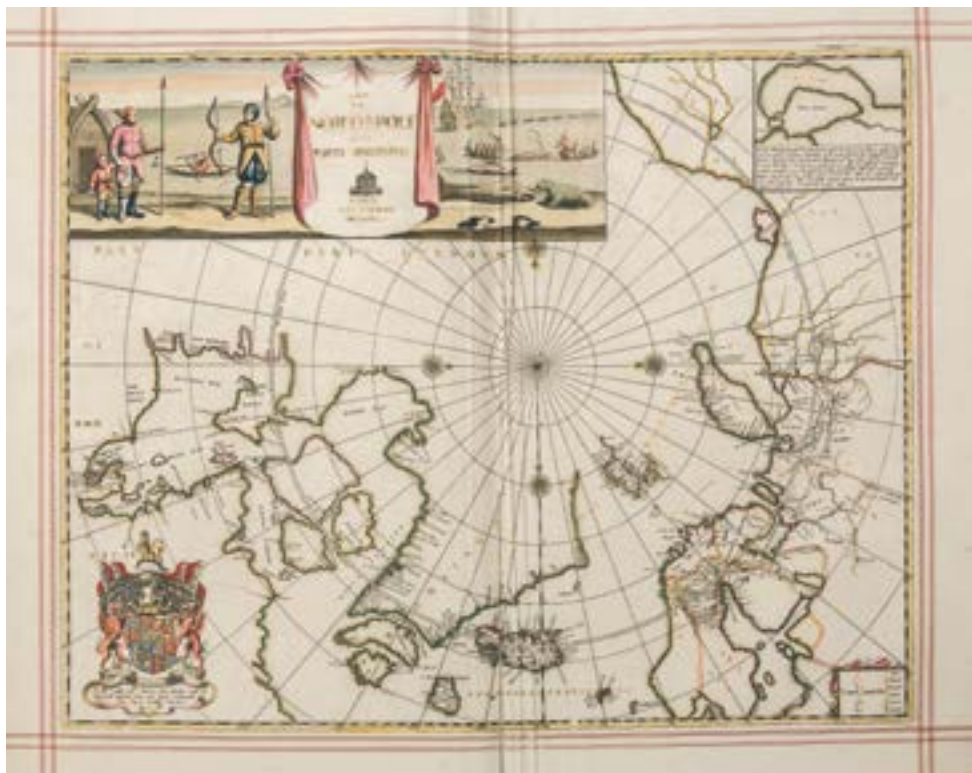
OXFORD 1680

«A WORK OF ART-COPY» OF THE ATLAS COVERING SCANDINAVIA, THE NORTHERN EUROPE, RUSSIA AND THE ARCTIC. THE BOOK INCLUDES TWO WORLD MAPS IN TWO DIFFERENT PROJECTIONS.

The English map publisher Moses Pitt’s intention was to compete with and to make a similar English atlas project as the Blaeu company’s “Atlas Major”. However the ambitious work ended with a financial collapse after 1/3 of the expected maps had been published (4 atlas volumes). After two years Moses Pitt was ruined and imprisoned for debt.

This first volume contains no less than two maps of the world: Van Loon’s double hemisphere map “Orbis Terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula” and





ONE OF THE MILESTONE BOOKS IN THE DESCRIPTION OF LAPLAND
AND THE SAMI PEOPLE



21. FRANCESCO NEGRI (1632 – 98)

“Viaggio settentrionale Fatto, e Descritto Dal Molto Rev.do Sig.r D. Francesco Negri Da Ravenna...”

Complete book, 4to, 21,7x16,2cm

XXX pp. (first four blank, 1 leaf (imprimatur “Noi Refformatori”), 208 pp., 4 leaves index, 1 engraved portrait of the author and 17 engraved folding plates

Contemporary full vellum with handwritten title on spine

PADOVA (Italy) 1700

THE VERY RARE FIRST EDITION. A COMPLETE AND GENUINE COPY IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Francesco Negri was an Italian clergyman who travelled in Scandinavia in 1664 – 65 and wrote many letters describing the native people of the North. He was also the first after Olaus Magnus to mention skiing. He first travelled through Sweden to Denmark where he met King Fredrik III, and then along the Norwegian coast from Bergen – Trondheim (including a visit to Østraat and Ove Bjelke) – Bjørnør – Næø – Torghatten – Rødø – Malstrømmen. He was the first Italian to reach the North Cape, and in the North Cape Centre there is an exhibition vitrine displaying different scenes from Negri’s visit.

This book and travel account was based on his letters, and published by his heirs after his death. The content can be considered a “scientific” document because it is intended to confute some legendary and fabulous statements by Olaus Magnus and give the reader a thorough and detailed description of places, people, human types, customs and habits. To accompany the text the book was illustrated with 17 folded plates (a small tear connected to a fold on two plates) from Lapland. The book stands as an important reference work of the North from the 17th/18th century.

The book is divided in eight letters but useful information was added to the letters after Negri’s return to Italy in 1666. Part one covers Lapland, part five, six and seven describe his travels in Norway and the last is devoted to Finnmark and the North Cape.

Francesco Negri’s work has always been regarded as a rare book. Excellent, complete copies including the blank leaves and in contemporary vellum are a great rarity. A second edition, also very rare, was published in 1701.

Provenance: Bookplate “Biondella Di Valpantena Verona, 44 eredi Tiepelo della Persia”

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser I Norge” nr. 723b***, Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum «Voyage pittoresque - Reiseskildringer fra nord» Tromsø 2005, page 12 – 13 illustrated)

Pieter van den Keere’s Mercator projection map “Nova Totius Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula”. Further follow maps of the continent of Europe (signed by Visscher), the Arctic (The North Pole map is unique to the Pitt edition), Scandinavia including the local country maps (among them the newly engraved F. Lamb map of Norway), Russia and Poland. Also unique to the atlas by Pitt is the double-page plate showing scenes of the Sami people in winter and summer with accompanying text. Many of the copperplates used for the Pitt atlas were old Janssonius plates acquired by Pitt through Janssonius’ son-in-law Waesberghe. Some copies of the atlas were illuminated in the exclusive colouring of the publisher. Our copy was apparently commissioned by Thomas Langton who wanted a deluxe copy in gold. All maps are ruled in double-red along the margins, this was a peculiar British form of decoration used to improve the impression of the book. Some maps are laid down on canvas. Only a few maps with some oxidizing cracks caused by the green colour, these imperfections have been professionally restored. The double hemisphere world is lightly rubbed along centerfold. The North Pole has some creases. Some small mended tears on a few maps. All over the maps are clean and in excellent, untouched condition.

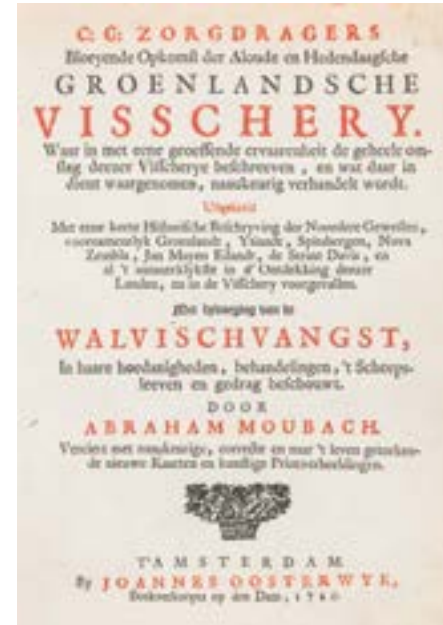
Provenance: Thomas Langton Esq. Texton, Northamptonshire. His bookplate and signature on the title-page: «E Libris Tho: Langton». Private Norwegian Collection, acquired ca. 1950 in Oslo

(Ref: Shirley “The Mapping of the World” no. 439 and no. 504, W.B. Ginsberg «Maps and Mapping of Norway» 1602 – 1855» Entry 7, Ginsberg “Septentrionalium-An Exhibit 2001” no. 45 - The North Pole Map)

475 000,-
(€63000)

175 000,-
(€23300)

FIRST EDITION OF THE CLASSIC WORK ON WHALING



22. CORNELIS G. ZORGDRAGER

«Bloyende opkomst der aloude en hedendaagsche Groenlandsche vijschery»
 Complete book, 4to, 19,9x15cm
 20th Century half green morocco, spine lettered in gilt
 Title-page printed in red and black, engr. frontispiece, 6 folding maps, and 7 plates

AMSTERDAM by Abraham Moubach 1720

«The Zorgdrager» is the most important and extensive Dutch work on whaling, including descriptions of the early discoveries and exploration in the northern regions, Greenland, Iceland, Spitsbergen, Novaja Zemlja, Jan Mayen and Strait Davis. The book deals with natural history, geography, history, and economics, detailed lists of ships' outfits, list of ship-owners and sea captains, and extensive vocabulary, and a wealth of other details. Some light soling. The map of Iceland and the large folding plate with a restored tear.

A good and complete copy including the errata leaf.

24 000,-
 (€3200)



Pontoppidan



Pontoppidan



Pontoppidan

23. ERICH PONTOPPIDAN

«Versuch einer natürlichen Historie von Norwegen, Worinnen die Lust, Grund und Bodene, Gewäser, Metalle, Mineralien, Steinarten, Thiere, Vögel, Fische und endlich das Naturel...»
 Complete book in two volumes, 8vo, 19,6x11,4cm
 Contemporary calf, spines in compartments richly gilt and with titles (half the title-label to volume 1 is lost)
 With 30 partly folded engravings

COPENHAGEN by Franz Christian Mumme 1753

IMPORTANT ILLUSTRATED «NORVEGICA BOOK» IN GERMAN.

This edition was translated from Danish (1753 – 54) into German by Johann A. Scheiben. The work comprises most aspects of the history of Norway. Among the engravings are the important early views of Drammen and Bergen. Several others are dealing with Northern Norway and with Natural History.

A fine copy in original condition. The engravings are in excellent condition. A faint browning affecting a few plates along the outer edge of the lower margin.

20 000,-
 (€2400)



24. KNUD LEEM (1697 – 1774)

«Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper, deres Tungemaal, Levemaade og forrige Afgudsdyrkelse, oplyst ved mange Kaabberstykker...»

Complete book, 4to, 24,5x19cm
 Collation: (14), 15, (5), 544, (2), 82, (2) including 101 full page engravings
 Contemporary half-calf, green lettering on spine (light rubbing)

COPENHAGEN 1767

A GOOD COPY OF THE IMPORTANT NORWEGIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SAMI PEOPLE.

Knud Leem started both theological and linguistic studies. Among several published books his «Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper» is the main work. The mainly topographical book was written in both Latin and Danish and was supplied with comments by bishop Johan Ernst Gunnerus and E.J. Jessen-Schardeböll. The 101 engravings including the rune plate are frequently being reproduced in books and articles dealing with the history of the Sami people.

Plate XCVII has a waterstain. Four leaves have the upper corner torn, loss of the page number on three of those.

A good copy.

68 000,-
 (€9050)



“THE MOST NORTHERN PUBLISHED NEWSPAPER ON THE GLOBE”
WILLIAM MARTIN CONWAY’S COPY SIGNED



25. SPITZBERGEN GAZETTE

The complete run. There are 4 pages subscription list, 9 issues including a specimen copy of no. 1
Folio, 31,8x23,5cm

Contemporary shirting

SPITZBERGEN May – August 1897

A VERY RARE ASSOCIATION COPY AND A COMPLETE SET OF THE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN SPITZBERGEN.

The history of the «Spitsbergen Gazette» is fascinating for several reasons. It must be regarded as a contribution in building up the later Norwegian sovereignty to Svalbard. The Spitsbergen Gazette was a three language newspaper with the articles in Norwegian, English or German.

Printing a newspaper in the Arctic and the distributing before the news were old must have been more than difficult. «The Gazette» was founded by Vesteraalens Dampskipsselskap in connection with the opening of a small hotel in Advent Bay. The first editor was a school head master from Tromsø, Carl Christensen. He edited the newspaper from the Advent Bay, before it was printed in Hammerfest and shipped to Advent Bay. No wonder some «hot news» was sometimes regarded as «old news» by the reader! The editor was aware of this and tried to install a printing press in Advent Bay. The idea failed, and no. 9 in August 1897 was the last issue. On the web there is a recommended article from Aftenposten 1953 by Erland Scheen about «Spitsbergens første avis».

The offered copy is unique. Bound in the beginning before the regular no. 1 and 2 is a proof print of no. 1 printed in a green-grey tone. On the front fly leaf is the signature of Sir William Martin Conway (1856 – 1937). Conway is a legendary English art critic, politician, cartographer and mountaineer who in 1896 – 97 explored the interior of Spitsbergen. His book «No Man’s Land, A History of Spitsbergen from its discovery in 1596 to the beginning of the Scientific Exploration of the Country», 1906 is a key book in the history of Spitsbergen.

Provenance: William Martin Conway’s own copy. His signature on the front fly leaf

(Ref: <http://polarlitteratur.com/scheen.htm>)

**RARE AND IMPORTANT MAPS
OF THE ARCTIC AND
THE NORTHERN REGION
1482 – 1959
INCLUDING THE LARGE-SIZE
MANUSCRIPT POLAR MAP
FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF
R S G S - EDINBURGH**



40 000,-
(€5300)

THE FIRST WORLD MAP IN THE HISTORY TO INCLUDE SCANDINAVIA AND THE NORTH, A SUPERB COPY IN UNTOUCHED ORIGINAL COLOURS



26. (CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY) – NICOLAUS GERMANUS DONIS

(Untitled Ptolemaic revised double page world map to include Scandinavia and the North)

Contemporary hand-coloured woodcut, 40x55cm

Signed by the cutter above the map "Insculptum est per Iohanne Schnitzer de Armsheim"

(Translated: "Engraved by Johannes, woodcutter from Armsheim")

ULM, South Germany (1482), but 1486 after the convention (see below)

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND IMPORTANT PRINTED WORLD MAPS IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY. THE FIRST MAP TO BE SIGNED BY THE ARTIST AND CUTTER.

Only four atlases based on Claudius Ptolemy (c. 90 – 168 a. d.) were printed during the fifteenth century. The 27 maps in the first three published in Italy were engraved on copper.

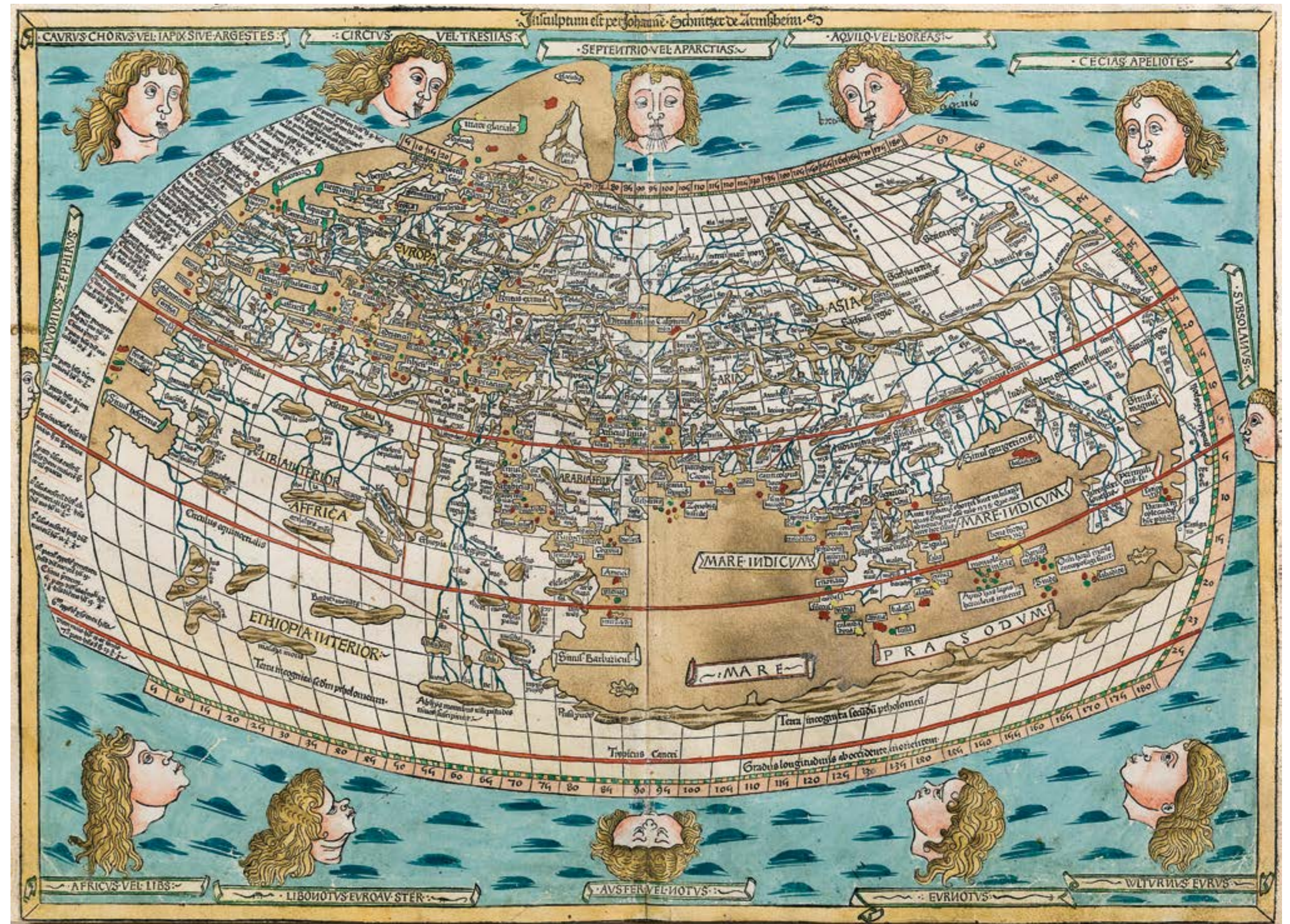
In 1482 Leinhart Holle in Ulm published a revised edition with woodblock maps including five new "Tabula moderna maps". Among these was the first printed map of Scandinavia and the North (see entry 27 and 28). For this edition the traditional Ptolemaic world map was altered to include new knowledge about Northern Europe. The region is breaking through the traditional map image at the top. The "new information" was probably based on manuscript material by Nicolaus Germanus Donis, an important contributor to the Ulm edition. Shortly after the publication Leinhart Holle and his business went bankrupt and the entire stock including woodblocks and printed maps was taken over by Johann Reger in Ulm. Four years later in 1486 he made a second and last printing of the atlas. For the World map it is not possible to distinguish the two editions but the convention is that in 1482 the oceans were coloured in blue and in 1486 in a more brownish colour. But there are exceptions known from this rule, (see Shirley), which means we can not say definitely it is a 1482 or a 1486 example. As we heard above Johann Reger also acquired loose 1482 printed sheets from Leinhart Holle, and some were certainly used in Reger's 1486 edition.

In addition to the aspect of cartography and geography the map has always been much sought after by collectors because of its decorative design and visual appeal including the handsome typography. What also makes it an important work of art is the signature of the woodcutter. Schnitzer's signature is significant as the Ulm Ptolemy is the first map to be signed by its maker.

A decorative example in excellent condition of one of the most famous incunabula maps in the history of printing.

(Ref: R. Shirley "Mapping of the world" entry 10, W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" see entry 1, illustrated page 6 and a detailed photo page 17, T. Campbell "The Earliest Printed Maps 1472 – 1500" no. 179ii, a black-white copy illustrated plate 39)

Price on request



PRE-COLUMBUS MAP - A WORK OF ART
FROM THE MIDDLE AGE AND THE RENAISSANCE



A MILESTONE MAP OF THE NORTH



Greenland connected to Lapland

27. (C. PTOLEMY) – NICOLAUS GERMANUS DONIS

("Tabula Moderna Prussie Livonie Norbegie Et Gottie") Untitled

Contemporary hand-coloured woodcut, 31,5x56cm

The full sheet 43,5x58,5cm

ULM, South Germany 1482

THE FIRST PRINTED MAP OF SCANDINAVIA AND THE NORTH IN CONTEMPORARY COLOUR.

A KEY MAP FOR A COLLECTOR.

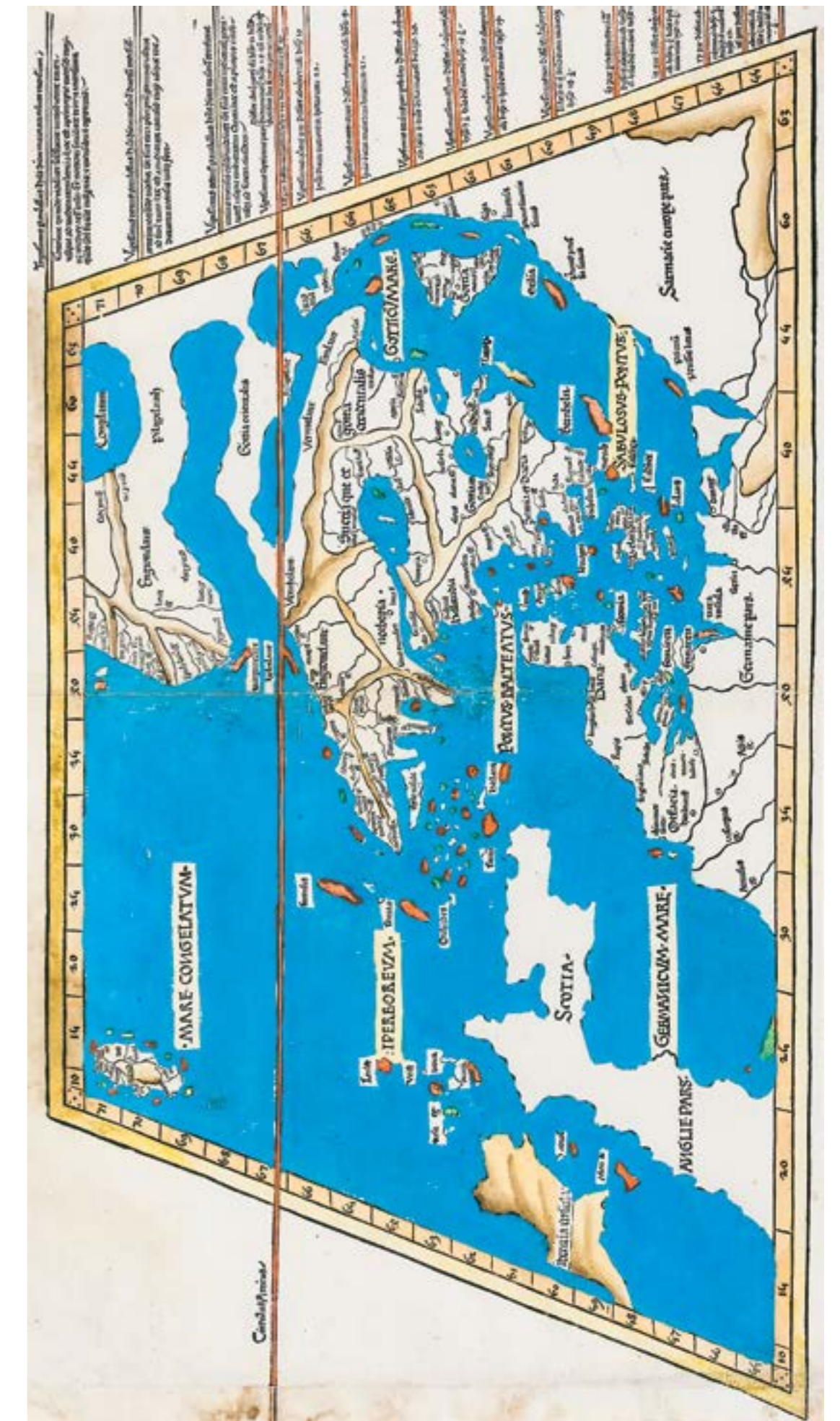
The map was first published by Lienhart Holle in Ulm 1482 as one of the 5 "new modern" maps of the Ptolemy atlas. It was based on the manuscript work by Nicolaus Germanus Donis (c 1420 – 90) influenced by the manuscript material of the Dane, Claudius Clavus Swart from early 1400. A major problem in depicting the northern part of Europe was to establish the correct location of Greenland. This first printed version chose to connect Greenland to northern Scandinavia as a peninsula but there are contemporary manuscripts known with Greenland in a position west of Scandinavia. Among the Norwegian cities depicted are Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen and Trondheim. The map has no trace of a potential Northeast Passage. There are only two editions of this extremely important map which influenced the mapping of the North for more than half a century. The reissue in 1486 printed by Johann Reger was still printed in Ulm and has added title above the map (see next number).

A FINE, DECORATIVE COPY DOMINATED BY THE IMPRESSIVE BLUE COLOUR OF THE PUBLISHER.

Two spots of dampstaining in upper margin. Left hand-side margin has an old extension of 15mm. A few letters missing along the edge on the right. The reason to this was the size of the map which was larger than most other sheets in the atlas. A few wormholes.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" Entry 1, illustrated fig.1,5, Arne I. Hoem "Norge på gamle kart" no.8, Mingroot-Ermen no.4, Bransen no.15b, Campbell 209, Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 56 ill.)

Price on request





28. (CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY) – NICOLAUS GERMANUS DONIS

"Tabula. Moderna. Prussie Livonie. Norbegie Et Gottie."

Contemporary hand-coloured woodcut, 31,5x56,3cm

ULM, South Germany (1482) – 1486

SECOND ISSUE OF THE FIRST PRINTED MAP OF SCANDINAVIA AND THE NORTH.

IN ORIGINAL AND TYPICAL COLOURS OF THE EDITION.

As preliminary mentioned it was one of the five "new modern" maps when it was first published by Lienhart Holle in 1482. The only difference between the two printings is the added typographical text above the map for the 1486 edition. General speaking, the colours of the publisher changed from the basic blue colour in 1482 to a more soft brown in 1486, as shown here.

A printer's crease. The grade scale in the left bottom corner slightly shaved. On the reverse two spots.

A FINE COPY PRESERVED IN FRESH, ORIGINAL CONDITION.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" Entry 1, illustrated fig.1,5, Arne I. Hoem no.8, Mingroot-Ermen no.4, Bo Bramsen no.15b, Campbell 209, Benedicte Gamborg Briså "Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World" Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 13, the 1482-issue illustrated)

280 000,-
(€37300)



29. CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY – (DONIS)

"Quarta. Europe. Tabula"

(The title within ornamental pattern verso)

Contemporary hand-coloured woodcut, 37,8x40,3cm

ULM 1482

THE CLASSIC PTOLEMY MAP OF GERMANY INCLUDING THE ANCIENT DEPICTION OF SCANDINAVIA.

A FINE, DECORATIVE COPY IN ORIGINAL COLOUR.

On the reverse one page text including the painted initial "Q".

While the Ulm editions present a new "modern" map of Scandinavia and the North (see above) the map publishers in the 15th and 16th century continued to include the traditional Ptolemy map of the Northern Europe. The Ptolemy text refers to four "Scandian islands" and a "Scandia" placed north of Germany, east of Jutland. This was how the outermost North was depicted on the traditional Ptolemy maps and described in the ancient text. A small restoration along lower centerfold, a tiny oxidizing crack strenghtened.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" Entry 1 and pp. 1 – 13, illustrated p. 7, Campbell 183)

60 000,-
(€8000)





30. (N.G. DONIS) – MARCO BENEVENTANUS

“Tabula Moderna Prussie, Livonie, Norvegie, et Gottie”

Copperplate engraving, 31,6x56,4cm at bottom, sheet size 41x57,5cm

ROME 1507 – 08

THE VERY RARE FIRST COPPERPLATE MAP OF SCANDINAVIA.

The Rome copperplate atlas 1507 and 1508 is a reprint of the 1478 and 1490 edition of the 27 traditional Ptolemy maps. In 1507 six new “modern” maps were added to the atlas among them the map of Northern Europe. This is the fourth map of the area, but the first printed from a copperplate. It is printed from two plates and originally joined. According to Ginsberg the map is present in some copies of the 1507 edition of “Geographia“, but was not regularly added to the atlas before the next and last edition in 1508. Cartographically the map is a close copy of the first map of Scandinavia (woodcut) compiled by N. Germanus Donis in Ulm 1482, see above.

As is often the case the right margin narrowly cut with a few letters missing. Added margins on both sides. The map itself is excellent.

(Ref: Nordenskiöld “Facsimileatlas to the early History of Cartography” no. 14 illustrated page 27, W.B. Ginsberg “Printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic” entry 4)

80 000,-
(€10650)

31. MARTIN WALDSEEMÜLLER

«Tabula Moderna Norvegie et Gottie»

Woodcut, 31,5x49cm (at bottom), sheet size 44x60,5cm

STRASBOURG (1513) – 1520

This fine map of Scandinavia comes from one of the most important atlases in the history of cartography. It was published by Johannes Schott and compiled by Martin Waldseemüller who made the first world map to include America in 1507. The 1513 atlas was the sixth edition of Ptolemy’s Geographia but Waldseemüller’s ground-breaking contribution was to add a supplement of twenty new modern maps in addition to the traditional Ptolemy set. The map of Scandinavia is similar to the Ulm map from 1482 – 86, but the names of Prussia and Livonia were omitted in the title.

There are two printings only, the 1513 and a reprint in 1520. The latter is with one exception without the text lines on the right-hand side.

A fine copy with very wide margins. Edges painted in red.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic” Entry 5)

60 000,-
(€8000)



32. C. PTOLEMY / LAURENZ FRIES

“Tab Nova Nor & Goti”

Woodcut map, 30,5x44,5cm (at bottom)

On the reverse a map of «Lotharingia»

STRASBOURG 1522

THE VERY RARE FIRST FRIES EDITION.

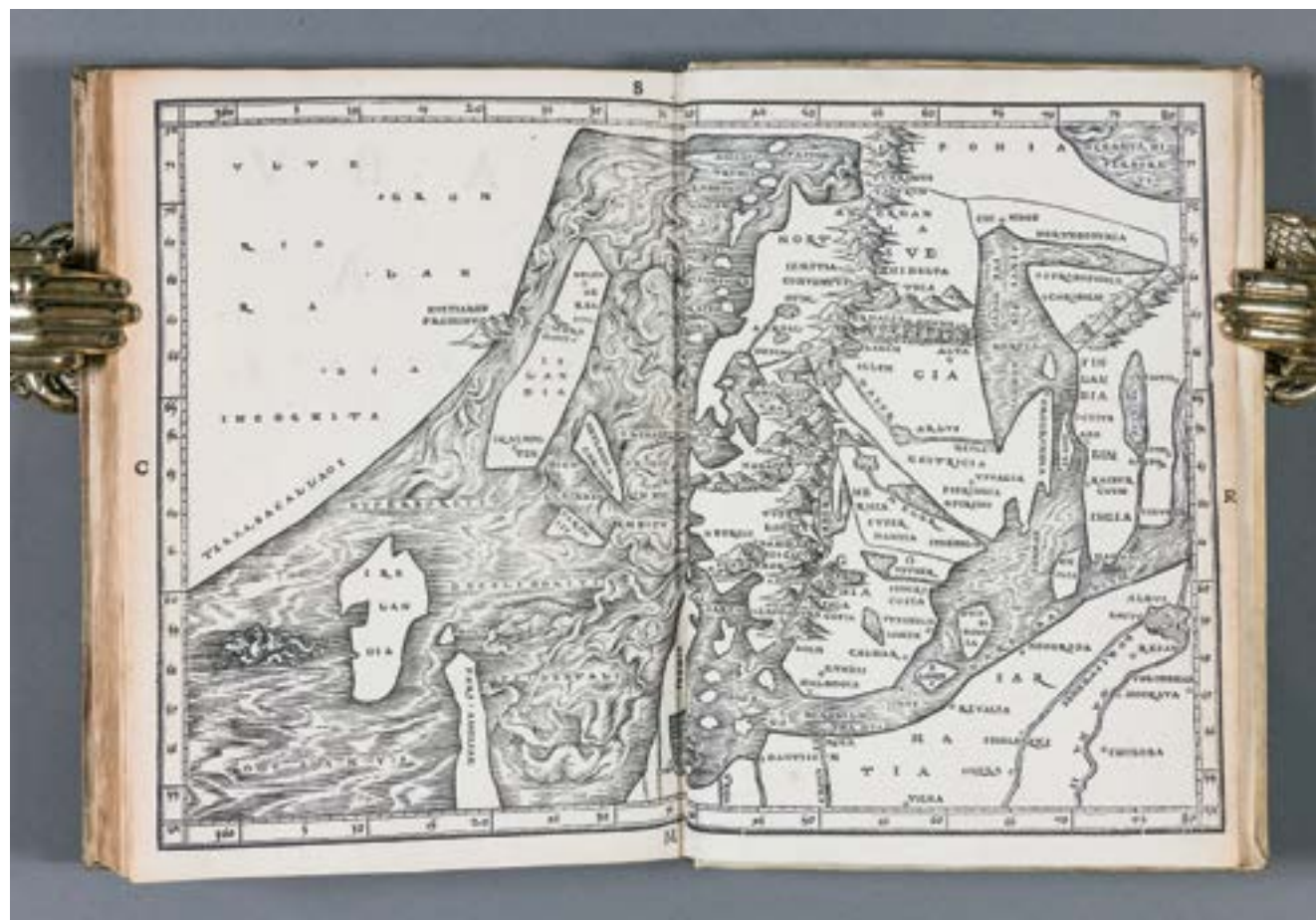
Early map of Scandinavia (the sixth) from the revised Waldseemüller edition (1513-20) based on the Germanus Donis map and compiled by Laurenz Fries. Later issues are 1525, 1535 and the last one in 1541. Compared to the Waldseemüller (and the Donis) map the left-hand side of the Fries’ is almost vertical. Maps from the 1522 edition are almost never seen and this is the first copy of Scandinavia being offered in one of our catalogues.

Two wormholes, otherwise excellent.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 6)

60 000,-
(€8000)

WITH THE CORNER STONE MAP OF THE NORTH



33. JACOB ZIEGLER (1471 - 1549)

“*Quae Intus Con Tinentur. Syria...Palestinum...Arabia...Aegyptus...Schondia...Holmia...Regionum*”

The book, first edition. Small-folio, 25x18cm

NB! Lacking 6 maps of Palestine

Titlepage (I), II – CX, (4pp), 1 blank, 2 double-page woodcut maps (of 8),

(Septima Tabula – Palestine and the map of Scandinavia are present)

The text of Scandinavia and the North is covered by pages LXXXIIIv - CXr

Contemporary vellum (light soiling)

STRASBOURG 1532

THE IMPORTANT BOOK WITH EXTENSIVE DESCRIPTIONS OF PALESTINE, SCANDINAVIA AND THE NORTH.

The humanist and theologian Jacob Ziegler was born in Bavaria and spent much of his time travelling around in Europe.

In the 1520's he lived in Rome, and he was influenced by religious people and theologians from many countries, many

escaping from their home country because of the Reformation. Among the people he met are the four Scandinavian

church officials: Arch bishop Erik Valkendorf, Arch bishop of Trondheim, Olav Engelbrektsson, Arch bishop of Uppsala;

Johannes Magnus and Bishop Peder Månsson. They gave him valuable geographical information about the North as well

as knowledge about the people and the inhabitants of the region. The main part of the book and seven maps of eight (six

are lacking in this copy) describe Palestine with corrections and additions to earlier sources like Ptolemy and the Bible.

The rest of the book is devoted to Scandinavia and the North. This part is perhaps mostly notable for the accompanying

map of the area “*Octava Tabula Continet Cheronesum Schondiam, Regna autem potasium, Norduegiam, Sueciam,*

Gothiam, Finlandiam, Gentem Laponem”. **The map sets a new standard after the Ulm map 1482 and is a key map**

in the history of cartography of the North. For the first time the axis of Scandinavia is running north – south. The

peninsula of Finland is not only distinctly depicted by Ziegler but the name Finland (“Finlandia”) is for the first time

introduced on a printed map. In the text Ziegler gives an account of Greenland and the Scandinavian settlements. The

American continent is melted together with Greenland and the name “Terra Bacallaos” – Land of Codfish on the southern

part represents Newfoundland. Since Greenland is still connected to Finnmark, there is no indication of a possible

Northeast route. Among the place names lying off the coast are «Stappen» (by Gjesvær), «Saniam» (Senja), «Andanes»,

and «Fosen». On the mainland below «Laponia» we see «VVardhus Castrum».

One of many treasures in the National Library in Oslo is a manuscript codex of Ziegler’s book written by Martin Richter, Ziegler’s permanent secretary. It contents 380 pages and three maps including the map of Scandinavia.

Apart from the missing six maps the book is in good, original condition. The map of the Northern region is very fine and complete with wide margins. One small marginal browning but mostly visible on the reverse.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia & The Arctic 1482 – 1601” entry , Arne I. Hoem page 25, Bo Bramsen no.22, A. E.

Nordenskiöld page 57, Mingroot Ermen page 20, Philip Burden no.9, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World”

Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 37 illustrated, Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, the manuscript page 57 ill. and

page 80 the printed map)

75 000,-

(€10000)



34. SEBASTIAN MÜNSTER (1489 - 1552)

“*Schonlandia XIII Nova Tabula*”

Woodcut, 25,5x34,5cm

BASEL (1540), but 1542

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE ESSENTIAL MAP OF THE NORTH COMPILED BY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MAP PUBLISHERS OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

Cartographically it is based on the J. Ziegler map (see previous number), but extends further north to show an Arctic ocean.

There are only two issues of this Münster map. The differences are just small alterations in the text as well as to the leaves

before and after the title. Already in 1544 it was replaced by a new map now based on Olaus Magnus and his “Carta Marina”.

In mint condition.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 10, fig. 10,0, Hoem no.13, Burden no.13, Nasjonalbiblioteket

«Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 97 ill.)

33 000,-

(€4400)



Catalogue number 36



35. GIACOMO GASTALDI (c. 1500 – c. 1565)

“Schonladia Nova”

Engraving, 13,5x17,3cm

VENICE 1548

Elegant map of Scandinavia based on Ziegler (1532).

Gastaldi is one of the most famous representatives among several cartographers in Venice mid-1500. His edition of Ptolemy’s “Geographia» contained sixty maps, the most extensive to date. The atlas was never republished and the individual map is difficult to obtain.

A fine copy in a strong impression. Bound «in plano», no centrefold.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 13)

16 000,-
(€2130)

36. SEBASTIAN MÜNSTER (1489 - 1552)

“Septentrionales Regiones. XVIII.No.Tab”

Woodcut , 25,5x34,5cm

BASEL (1544) - 1545

The second map of Scandinavia from the influential Münster map publishing business and this 1545 issue is rare. It was published in his “Cosmographia” in addition to two editions of the “Geographia” as well. The last issue of the map was in 1578. The different editions are distinguished by text variations. This copy with Latin text verso. Cartographically it is inspired by and based on “Carta Marina” and Olaus Magnus. In 1588 it was replaced by a new woodcut map based on Ortelius and his map of the northern region from 1570, see catalogue number 41.

(Ref: Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic” 1482 - 1601” Entry 12, M12)

10 000,-
(€1330)

37. SEBASTIAN MÜNSTER

«Septentrionales Regiones XVIII.No.Tab.»

Woodcut, 25,5x34,5cm

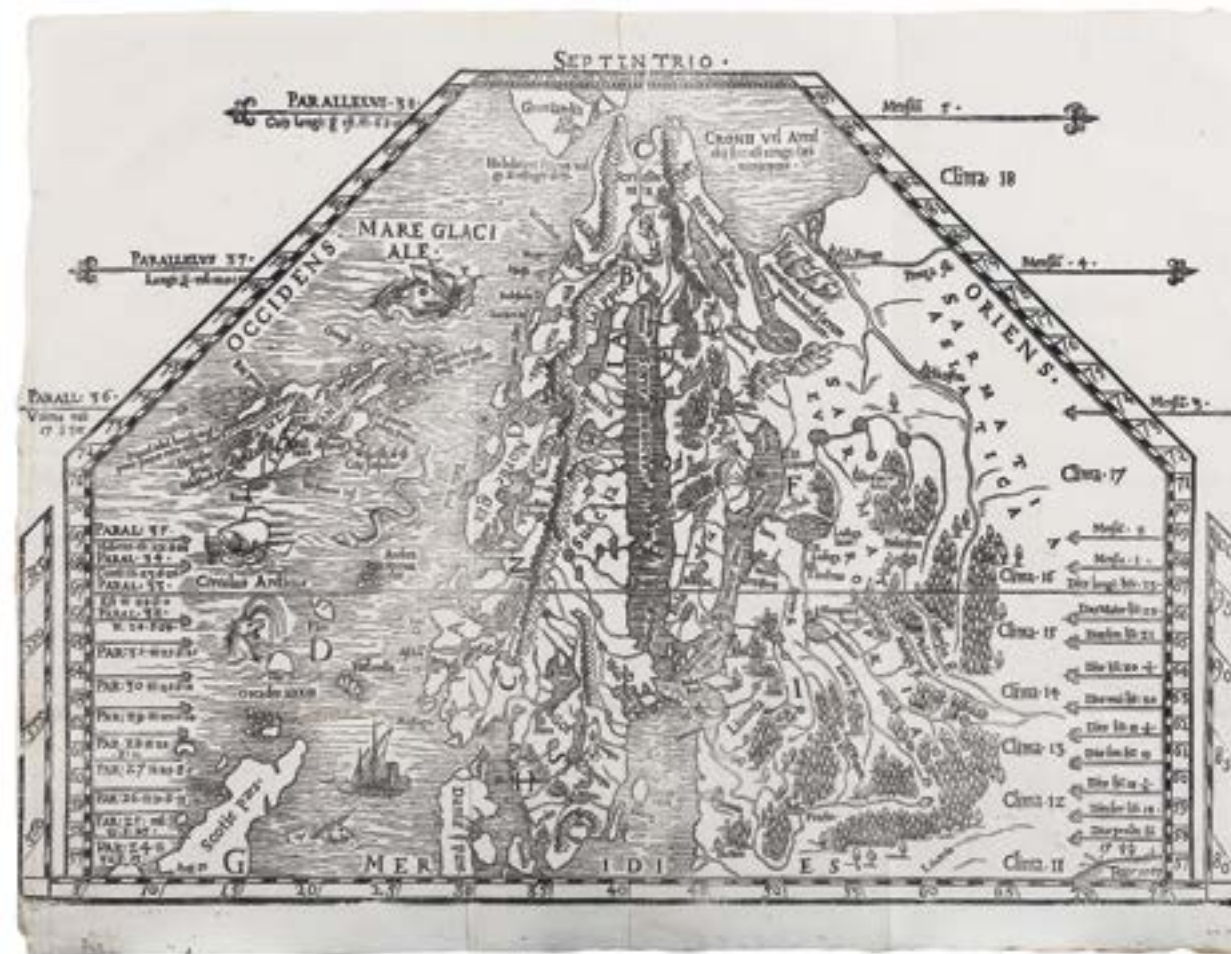
BASEL (1544) - 1552

Same map as above but this edition has the striking distinction of bars of scales on all four sides. Latin text verso.

A slightly weak impression affecting lower part of the map.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic” 1482 - 1601” Entry 12, M13)

7 500,-
(€1000)



38. OLAUS MAGNUS

“Scandinavia”) No title

Woodcut, 36x51,5cm (at bottom)

BASEL 1567

A sought after map with a visual appeal based on the 9 sheet map “Carta Marina” from 1539. This 1567 map, larger than most other maps of the period was included in the Latin and German editions of Olaus Magnus’s “Historia” Basel 1567. One of the few 1500 - maps signed by its woodcutter. The monogram “THW 1567” is that of Thomas Weber.

See also our entry 50 and the German Olaus Magnus edition 1567.

In excellent condition.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 23)

55 000,-
(€7300)

39. SEBASTIAN MÜNSTER

«Gemeine beschreibung aller Mitnächtigen Länder...»

Contemporary hand-coloured woodcut , 25,5x34,5cm

BASEL (1544) - 1572

Same map as the previous three entries, but this edition with German text verso and in original colour. The ornament verso coloured as well.

A general soft browning throughout.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic” 1482 - 1601” Entry 12, M6)

7 500,-
(€1000)



40. GIROLAMO RUSCELLI

“Septentrionalium Partium Nova Tabula”

Engraved map, 18x24,5cm

VENICE (1574) - 1598

This extraordinary map in the history of cartography is based on the so-called “Zeno map”, a woodcut map from 1558 which was included in a few copies of the book “De i commentari...” written by C.M. Zeno. On this map the mythical island “Frislandt” south of Iceland was depicted for the first time. Only a handful of copies of the original Zeno woodcut map is known making this Ruscelli edition the first obtainable. It was copied by Ruscelli for his Ptolemy edition in Italian 1561 and later. The Ruscelli publication gave credibility to the description of the area, and “Frislandt” was drawn on most maps of the North the next century. If we compare the original “Zeno-map” from 1558 with the Ruscelli edition the latter does not connect Greenland to the peninsula of Scandinavia.

A fine example.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601” Entry 26, fig. 26.1, P. Burden 45, Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 98 – 99)

8 000,-
(€1060)



**A PROTOTYPE MAP FOR THE MYTH OF THE NORTH
THE FIRST ISSUE “A” – FIRST EDITION**



41. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS (1527 – 98)

“Septentrionalium Regionum Descrip.”

Hand-coloured engraving, 36x49cm

ANTWERP May 20th, 1570 (date on the colophone of the atlas)

THE VERY FIRST ISSUE OF A MILESTONE MAP OF SCANDINAVA AND THE NORTH.

In 1570 Abraham Ortelius published his atlas «Theatrum Orbis Terrarum», the first atlas in the modern sense of the word. Among the fifty-three maps was a general map of the Northern Regions. In the «Septentrionalium» Ortelius gathered and melted together cartographical material and information from Donis, Ziegler, O. Magnus, Zeno and others. The impressive map became the standard map of the region for the next 40 years. It was printed from the same copperplate until as late as 1641. The printing process and alterations to the plate can be followed during the different 8 states according to Ginsberg.

Already the first year of publication 1570 the atlas went through four printings or issues, today marked with A – D. The different setting of the Latin text verso decides which issue we are discussing. Only 1570A is unique for identification with the access to a single map only.

From 1570 – c. 1574 the map is identified as state 1. One distinct feature is the lack of the 8 names on the North Pole continent first added in 1592 (state 4). For further description of the different states and issues, see Ginsberg page 91 – 110.

Excellent. A faint brown spot lower left only.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 24, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 11 and 16 illustrated and page 40 – 41, Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 10 ill.)

45 000,-
(€6000)



42. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS

“Septentrionalium Regionum Descrip.”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 36x49,1cm

ANTWERP (1570), but 1595

Same map as above but in state 4 where the 8 names in the polar island have been added. Also notable is the small but visible plate damage at the upper right side.

A fine example.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 24, figs. 24.5a, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 11 and 16 illustrated as well as page 40 - 41)

22 000,-
(€2930)

43. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS

“Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni Typus”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 36x47cm

ANTWERP (1570) - 1592

AN IMPORTANT AND INFLUENTIAL MAP OF PARTS OF RUSSIA AND THE FIRST MAP TO FOCUS ON THE AMERICAN WEST AND NORTHWEST.

A fine example in original colour. Ortelius’s goal in making this map was to show the existence of the Strait of Anian between Russia and Alaska even though this was a long time before the actual existence of it was known. On the back Latin text and page no. 100.

Excellent.

(Ref: Van den Broecke “Ortelius Atlas Maps” no. 163)

16 000,-
(€2130)

THE MYTH OF THE MONSTERS IN THE ARCTIC SEA



44. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS
"Islandia"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 34,5x49cm
ANTWERP (1585, the date on the map), here 1612
A MINT COPY IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

The idea of making this dramatic map belonged to the Danish historian Anders Sørensen Vedel who asked the Icelander Gudbrandur Thorláksson to draw a map of Iceland. Thorláksson had studied astronomy and mathematics in Copenhagen and also published the first Icelandic Bible (1584).

In the interior of the island there are depicted volcanoes in eruption, mountain chains, rivers and different animals including polar bears. In the sea, various creatures like monsters and different species of whales are shown. Verso Latin text (page no. 116) explaining the names of the different animals pictured on the map.

(Ref: Ulla Ehrensverd "The History of the North", John Nurminen Foundation, Helsinki 2006, page 165 - 166 illustrated, Van den Broecke 161, William B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" Entry 24.8)

75 000,-
(€10000)

THE VERY RARE FIRST EDITION DE JODE SCANDINAVIA,
A CLASSIC COLLECTOR'S ITEM



45. GERARD DE JODE (1509 - 91)
"Septentrionalium Regionum Suetiae, Gothiae, Norvegiae, Daniae"

Engraving, 37x49,5cm
ANTWERP 1578

First edition, state 1.

This elegant map must be regarded as a work of art. The copper plate was engraved by the Van Doetecum brothers and is geographically based on Liévin Algoet's large woodcut map from 1562 (Ginsberg 21). De Jode's map publishing business was already from the beginning in the shadow of Ortelius and never became a commercial success, still the quality of his maps is similar to or sometimes even better than that of Ortelius. The business failed and only two editions of the atlas (1578 "Speculum Orbis Terrarum" and 1593 "Speculum Orbis Terrae") were published. Maps of either edition are scarce and desirable pieces for collectors and examples from the 1578 edition are rare maps. According to Ginsberg there are three different states of the Scandinavia map. Our copy is state 1 without «cum priuilegio» lower right and Roman number «III» on the back. The imprint was added onto some copies of the 1578 edition (state 2), before it was permanent in the 1593 edition. State 3 from 1593 has more hatching in the Gulf of Finland and «Fol. 5» on the back. Excellent print.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" Entry 28, fig. 28.20 Hoem no.15, Koeman Jod 2, Bramsen no.46)

125 000,-
(€16600)

DE JODE'S IMPORTANT POLAR PROJECTION WORLD MAP IN ORIGINAL COLOUR,
ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE WORLD MAPS OF THE 16th CENTURY



46. CORNELIS DE JODE (1568 - 1600)

"Hemispheriu(m) Ab Aequinoctiali Linea, Ad circulu(m) Poli Arctici...Ad Circulu(m) Poli A(n)tarctici"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 32x51cm

The initial on the back is also coloured

ANTWERP 1593

A SUPERB COPY OF THE MAP USED ON THE DUST JACKET OF RODNEY SHIRLEY'S BOOK "THE MAPPING OF THE WORLD". UNIQUE YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

Gerhard and Cornelis De Jode's second atlas edition "Speculum Orbis Terrarum" published in 1593 contained two world maps. The first is signed by Cornelis De Jode on a rectangular projection. The second is unsigned and is "one of relatively few world maps drawn as two hemispheres on north and south polar projections" (Shirley). This new world map among other "fresh" maps in the edition attempted to keep the atlas "Speculum" "up-to-date" following rapid advances in geographic knowledge towards the end of the 16th century. In the light of recent discoveries the knowledge of the Arctic and the Antarctic continents was rapidly improving and some old theories had to be discarded or changed. One example is the old idea of a great unknown land in the south.

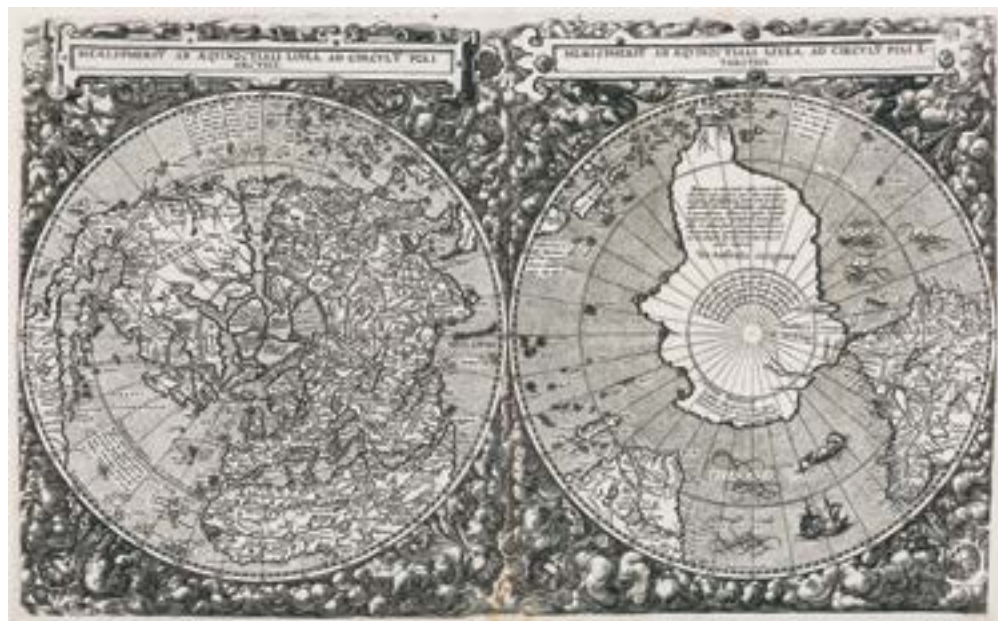
The map is elegantly engraved and surrounding the hemispheres there are elaborate borders of cherubs and clouds. In these most spectacular original colours and in very good condition, the map is striking and an eye-catcher. The map is a desirable piece for museums and institutions as well as for the dedicated collector of maps or art.

Two tiny small cracks strengthened along the plate mark in upper margin. Excellent.

(Ref: Rodney Shirley "The Mapping of the World" entry 184, plate 149 and chosen for the dust jacket, , Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 102 and 103)

450 000,-
(€60000)





47. CORNELIS DE JODE (1568 - 1600)

“Hemispheriu(m) Ab Aequinoctiali Linea, Ad circulu(m) Poli Arctici...Ad Circulu(m) Poli A(n)tartici”

Engraving, 32x51cm

ANTWERP 1593

SAME MAP AS ABOVE, BUT NOW IN A STRIKING BLACK AND WHITE VERSION AS ISSUED.

The beautiful impression with all the fine details makes this map and copy another eye-catcher.

We are proud to be able to present two copies of the Double-Polar map of De Jode in one catalogue as we see them from two different angles. The same map but still different and equally important.

Some wormholes, a waterstain in lower centrefold.

(Ref: Rodney Shirley *“The Mapping of the World”* entry 184, plate 149 and chosen for the dust jacket)

250 000,-
(€33300)



48. GERARD & CORNELIS DE JODE

“Nova Totius Europae Tabula”

Engraving, 33x44cm

ANTWERP 1593

IMPORTANT MAP IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

This extraordinary map of Europe was only included in De Jode’s second edition from 1593.

It replaced the map of Europe from the 1578 edition which is similar to the map of Ortelius from 1570. Interesting is the cartography in the north. There is a massive landmass «Nova Zemla» and a Strait of Waygats. The map was surely studied by the forthcoming explorers. The date of the map is a printer’s error with 1613 instead of 1593.

(Ref: Koeman De Jod 2, Van der Heijden: *“De Oudste gedrukte Kaarten van Europa”* no.37)

38 000,-
(€5070)



49. GERARD DE JODE (1509 - 91)

“Septentrionalium Regionum Svetiæ, Gothiæ, Norvegiæ, Daniae”

Hand-coloured engraving, 37x49,5cm

ANTWERP (1578) - 1593

Same map as number 45 but from the 1593 issue in state 3 and coloured. As mentioned above this is an attractive map for a collector with its decorative appeal as well being a key map in the history of Scandinavian cartography.

Backstrip removed. A restored split and a few wormholes filled in close to the lower blank margin.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg *«Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601”* Entry 28, fig. 28.2, Hoem no.15, Koeman Jod 2, Bramsen no.46)

50 000,-
(€6650)

THREE RARE MAPS BY THE “COLOGNE SCHOOL”

50. FRANS HOGENBERG

«Dania Danemarcha...»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 12,6x18,2cm

COLOGNE 1579 - 80

«A MISSING PIECE IN MOST COLLECTIONS OF SCANDINAVIA AND THE NORTH»

This superb copy in original colours, and in its first state was published in the rare book «Itinerarium Orbis Christiania». There are two later printing states known with added page numbers. For a collector some of the rare smaller-size maps of Scandinavia from the so-called “Cologne School” late 1500 are among the most difficult to acquire.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia & The Arctic 1482 – 1601” entry 29, fig. 29.0)

20 000,-
(€2670)



51. GIOVANNI BOTERO

“Sveciae Regnum”

Engraved map, 15,5x19cm (platemark)

COLOGNE (1596) – 1597

RARE SCANDINAVIA MAP (GINSBERG # 36) FROM AN EXTREMELY RARE ATLAS.

This copy comes from “Kronn und Aussbndt aller Wegweiser” with German text verso and page no. 249. According to Ginsberg printed before the upper left corner was broken or cracked. The text verso gives distances between important cities.

Upper margin slightly shaved affecting the top of some letters and the number verso, otherwise very good.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia & The Arctic 1482 – 1601” entry 36, KRO 1)

18 000,-
(€2400)



52. GIOVANNI BOTERO

“Moscovia”

Engraved map, 15,5x21cm (platemark)

COLOGNE (1596) – 1597

THE NEXT MAP EASTWARDS FROM SCANDINAVIA TO RUSSIA.

From the same rare atlas copy of “Kronn und Aussbndt aller Wegweiser”.

In very good condition.

15 000,-
(€2000)

FIRST EDITION MAP
A MILESTONE MAP IN THE ARCTIC CARTOGRAPHY



53. GERARD MERCATOR (1512 - 94)

«Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 36,6x39,3cm

The ornaments verso are also coloured

DUISBURG 1595

FIRST ISSUE - STATE ONE OF THE FIRST SEPARATE MAP OF THE NORTH POLE AND THE ARCTIC REGIONS. THE FOUR ISLANDS IN THE POLAR SEA ARE STILL PRESENT. A COPY IN BRIGHT ORIGINAL COLOUR. PUBLISHED IN ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ATLASES IN THE HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY.

Famous circular polar map, also depicting Scandinavia and parts of America, Russia and the Northwest and Northeast Passage influenced by English explorers. In three corners small circular maps of Shetland, Faroe Islands and the imagined island «Frislant». In this state Spitsbergen is not yet depicted on the map, see below. The tradition that The North Pole is the center of four streams was not based on any exploration but could have been based on mediaeval “T-O-maps”. They had Jerusalem in the center and the Paradise at the top where it was supposed that the World’s four great rivers had their source.



The map was posthumously published by Gerard's son Rumold in 1595 in the first book with maps where the word "Atlas" was used. There is a second printing of the first state from 1602. Jodocus Hondius acquired the map publishing business of Mercator in 1604 and the North Pole copper plate was partly reengraved for the expanded Mercator-Hondius atlases after 1606. The map in the second state was intended to include Spitsbergen and changes in the shape of Novaja Zemlja are mostly based on the map by Barents from 1598.

A weak marginal age tone. In lower margin a small paper flaw affecting a few mm of the black line. Very fine.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and The Arctic 1482 - 1601" entry 33, fig.33-2a, P. Burden "The Mapping of North America" entry 88, Nicholas Crane "Mercator - The Man who mapped the Planet" London 2002, illustrated after page 243)

180 000,-
(€24000)



54. GERARD MERCATOR

"Europa, ad magnae Europae"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 38x46cm

The ornaments verso are also coloured

DUISBURG 1595

A DECORATIVE EXAMPLE OF THE RARE FIRST EDITION IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

From the same atlas copy as above. Printed in the first atlas where the name "Atlas" came into use, published by Gerard's son Rumold. The map is based on his father's wall map from 1569 and is an important early map of the North as it depicts the possibilities and potential of a Northeast Sailing Route to the Far East.

Closed split along lower centerfold with a restored small tear. Some browning, mostly affecting the lower right corner.

(Ref: Koeman Me13B, Tooley, Bricker, Crone "Landmarks of Mapmaking" Oxford 1976 pages 67-70 in colour)

25 000,-
(€3330)

55. GERARD MERCATOR

"Asiae ex magna orbis terrae descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris..."

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 38x47,5cm

The ornaments verso are also coloured

DUISBURG 1595

A DECORATIVE EXAMPLE OF THE RARE FIRST EDITION IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

From the same atlas copy as above. The copper plate was engraved by Mercator's grandson Gerard. This is a classic map of the region. A sailing ship draws the viewer's eye to the mouth of Straits of Anian with north-west America to one side and Asia to the other. Shown is also the solitary rock marking the magnetic pole and west of the rock is depicted what is supposed to be part of the North-east Passage. This is certainly one of the maps which were studied by the explorers who had plans for a voyage eastwards via the Arctic regions.

A small hole in the margin lower left. A general age tone. The colours are bright.

(Ref: Nicholas Crane "Mercator - The Man who mapped the Planet" London 2002, illustrated after page 243)

25 000,-
(€3330)



56. GERARD MERCATOR

"Russia cum confinjs"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 35x47,5cm

Some gold-heightening

DUISBURG 1595

FIRST EDITION MAP FROM THE IMPORTANT MERCATOR ATLAS.

The map could be regarded as a Scandinavia map as well as a map of the Russian Empire.

The large inset shows "Russia pars Amphicata" (Moscovia).

The back strip removed, in fine condition.

(Ref: Mingroot - Ermen "Scandinavia in Old Maps and Prints" no. 18)

16 000,-
(€2130)



57. GERARD MERCATOR – J. HONDIUS

“Svecia et Norvegia cum confinis”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 36x47,5cm

AMSTERDAM (1595) – 1613

The important map of Scandinavia printed after Jodocus Hondius’ purchase of the Mercator business in 1604. The map itself is identical in all editions, but with text variants verso. This copy from the French issue 1613.

A fine copy in the original colours of the publisher.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 34, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound at The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 39 illustrated)

16 000,-
(€2100)



58. GERARD MERCATOR

“Septentrionalium Terrarum descriptio”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 37x39cm

AMSTERDAM (1595) - 1628

THE FAMOUS CIRCULAR POLAR MAP IN ORIGINAL COLOUR, ALSO DEPICTING SCANDINAVIA, PARTS OF AMERICA AND ASIA. THE SECOND STATE WITH SPITSBERGEN INCORPORATED.

Same map as number 53 but with alterations in the Arctic region lower left. This is the second state of the map after reengraving to include Spitsbergen and changes to the shape of Novaja Zemlja. Our example is a French text edition published by the Mercator-Hondius map publishing business founded in 1604.

Both margins in lower corners have some stains and are a little bit frayed.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 33, fig. 33.3, “Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord” Nasjonalbiblioteket, Oslo 2009, Kershaw “Printed Maps of Canada” 23D, P. Burden “The Mapping of North America” 88, Lainema and Nurminen: «Ultima Thule – Arktiske Upptäcktsfärder» illustrated page 77)

28 000,-
(€2130)



59. MERCATOR – HONDIUS

(«The Double Portrait of the cartographers Gerard Mercator and Jodocus Hondius»)

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 38,5x44,5cm

AMSTERDAM (1606) – 1616

A FINE COPY IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

This is a famous cartographic picture in an idealized workshop. The founder of the «modern cartography» Gerard Mercator is sitting at the table together with his successor Jodocus Hondius. Behind the two cartographers we can recognize a wall map of Europe.

Minor creases along centerfold. This is a fine copy in original colours. The print was bound in front of a thick book and is almost always seen with serious condition problems.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» illustrated page 147, Lainema and Nurminen «Ultima Thule – Arktiske Upptäcktsfärder» illustrated page 77)

18 000,-
(€2400)



60. PAUL BRACHFELD (German, active late 1500)

“Het Spaens Europa” (Europe depicted as a queen)

Engraving on paper, 19,8x25,5cm + 2 lines of text

FRANKFURT/MAIN c. 1598

AN EXTREMELY RARE EUROPE MAP WITH A LARGE DEPICTION OF NORWAY TO RUSSIA.

The illustrations on the map refer to the destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the defeat of the French “Ligue” in 1589 and the fight for freedom of the Dutch against the Catholic Church, the Jesuits and Spain (illustration in upper right corner). For the attribution to the workshop of Brachfeld, see “Cartographia Curiosa 2” by Stephanie Hoppen (England 1982) entry 4 illustrated. Mrs. Hoppens says here: “An extremely rare single-sheet printing or broadside. The engraver is not known by name but his work is easily recognizable by experts as an etcher who worked with Paul Brachfeld in Frankfurt. We have not managed to trace any other copy of this rare map nor any mention of it in the bibliographies.”. She refers to and thanks Professor Dr. Stopp in Mainz for the information.

Further there is by H.A.M. van der Heijden in “De oudste gedrukte kaarten van Europa” (1992) a listing of a Dutch version (map 46) from c. 1598. He says that the origin of this Dutch print is also unknown. About Brachfeld very little information is available but copies of the print are known to have been published in “Historicae Relationis Continuatio” presented for the Frankfurt autumn book fair.

In very good condition. The upper margin good, the other three cut to plate mark. A soft printer’s crease.

(Ref: See information in the text)



25 000,-
(€3330)

THE MAIN CITIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE NORTERN REGION
FOUR 16TH CENTURY TOWN VIEWS FROM "CIVITATES ORBIS TERRARUM"

61. [G. BRAUN – F. HOGENBERG]
"Moscavw"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 35x49cm

COLOGNE c. 1575

THE FAMOUS VIEW OF THE OLD CITY OF MOSCOW IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

Published in part II, Latin text edition of "Braun-Hogenberg". The print is based on a view by the Austrian Sigmund Herberstein from c. 1547 who visited Russia and Moscow several times in royal service. In the heart of the city is the Kremlin, labeled "Arx", which was constructed between the years 1485 – 1530. The six-volume work with town views "Civitates Orbis Terrarum" published by G. Braun and F. Hogenberg was meant to complement Ortelius' books with maps. There were editions in Latin, French and German and the different volumes were issued from 1572 until 1624.

Age toned. Some cracks along the printing edge strengthened on verso. A decorative example.

18 000,-
(€2400)



62. HIERONYMUS SCHOLEUS

"Bergen"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 32,5x48 cm

COLOGNE (1588), but 1590

THE FIRST NORWEGIAN TOWN VIEW IN DECORATIVE ORIGINAL COLOUR.

The view of Bergen, as the only one from Norway appeared in volume IV and was first published in 1588. Our example is, according to Brinkmann Jr. from the first French edition 1590 by B. Buchholtz.

Excellent.

(Ref: August Brinkmann jr.: "Hieronymus Scholeus' Bergens=prospekt-en analyse". Bergens Historiske Forening Skrifter no. 72/73, Bergen 1973, Koeman II pages 10 and 11, Mingroot - Ermen «Scandinavia in Old Maps and Prints» no. 16, W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601" Entry 24, fig. 24.10)

32 000,-
(€4260)

63. HIERONYMUS SCHOLEUS

"Stockholm"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 33x49cm

COLOGNE c. 1588

AN EXCELLENT COPY IN ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE EARLY IMPORTANT STOCKHOLM VIEW.

From Braun & Hogenberg "Civitates Orbis Terrarum" volum IV, Latin text page 38. The «Stockholm» is also based on a drawing by Scholeus. The upper view was drawn from north-west dominated by "Det Kongelige Slott", the lower one is seen from the south-east. Towards the end of the 16th century the population of Stockholm was c. 10 000.

(Ref: Mingroot - Ermen "Scandinavia in Old Maps and Prints" no. 15)

13 000,-
(€1690)



64. G. BRAUN & F. HOGENBERG

"Hafnia vulgo Kopenhagen Anno 1587"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 36,5x41,5cm

COLOGNE c. 1588

A VERY FINE COPY IN ORIGINAL COLOURS.

The famous view of Copenhagen divided in two parts, from "Civitates Orbis Terrarum". Copenhagen is shown as it was before the great enlargement made by Christian IV and the big fires in the 18th century.

(Ref: Mingroot - Ermen "Scandinavia in Old Maps and Prints" no. 14)

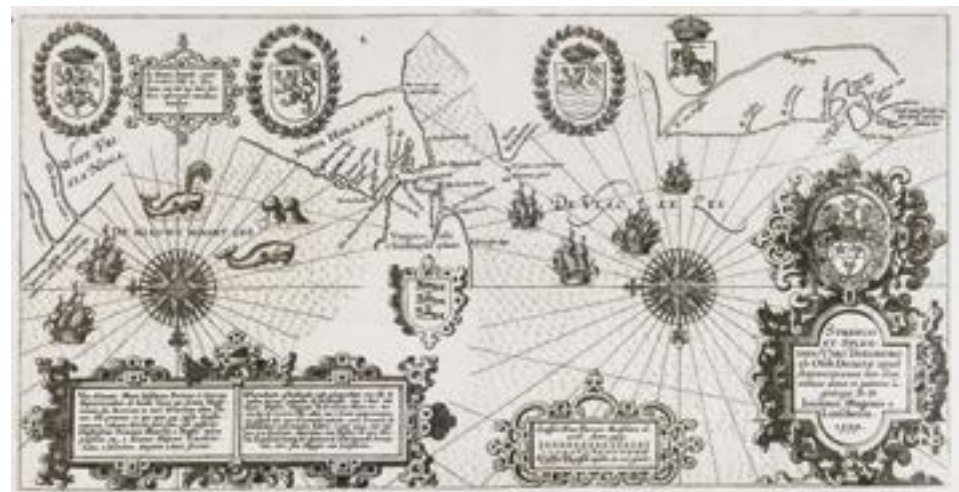
12 000,-
(€1730)

THE DUTCH BARENTS EXPEDITIONS TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS

1594 – 97



In this chapter we present 13 maps and prints related to the three Dutch voyages to the north – east regions of the Arctic 1594 - 97. The final achievement of the expeditions has placed them among the most famous travels and explorations in the history. In command was a cartographer by trade, Willem Barents (1549 – 97). Through sailings to Spain and Mediterranean and a compilation of an atlas of the Mediterranean region, he was already an experienced explorer and a map specialist when he set the course suggested by Petrus Plancius with the hope of finding the Northeast Passage with three ships in June 1594. Barents reached the west coast of Novaja Zemlja before the ice conditions forced them to turn back.



What are the underlying causes that made men spend huge sums of money and other resources in finding a north-east sailing route to Asia under these partly inhuman conditions?

During the end of the 16th century The Republic of the United Netherlands gradually developed into one of the superpowers in Europe both economically and culturally. Trade was booming and several trading stations were established in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. To avoid the problems and challenges with the Hispanics and the Portuguese, and to reduce the sailing distance to Asia, the idea of finding an alternative north-east route became a topic of priority. The project involved a huge number of people and institutions, private and public. Among the key persons were the cartographers and the map publishers. Maps, charts, globes and instruments by Petrus Plancius, Cornelis Claes and Gerard Mercator to mention some of the most important makers were carefully examined and studied. They were all convinced that there was an open sea along a north-east route, but the main challenge was the ice situation. But when the sun is shining 24 hours during the summer in Siberia does it not make sense that the ice will melt?

Even though the first voyage of Barents did not reach its ultimate goal it was regarded as a success. A second voyage followed in 1595. Again they had to turn back before they achieved their mission. Unexpected weather conditions had left the Kara Sea frozen.



A third attempt was made. In May 1596 two ships were outfitted. The captains were Jan Rijp and Jacob van Heemskeerck - Willem Barents was the commander. During the first weeks both Spitsbergen and Bear Island were discovered. On July 1st there was a disagreement about the setting course between Barents /Van Heemskeerck and Rijp. Barents decided to continue north-east as Rijp headed due north. Barents and Heemskeerck and the crew of 15 were soon facing serious problems with the ice and the ship was frozen into the pack ice on the eastern side of Novaja Zemlja. By using wood material from the ship Barents and his men built a winter camp. In the catalogue we will see several examples of illustrations from these tremendously harsh living conditions.

In July 1597 the men left the camp on the journey home in an open vessel heading for Kola Peninsula. Of the 17 men spending the winter at Novaja Zemlja five died before they were rescued. Barents himself was unfortunately one of those.



Immediately after the survivors returned to Holland a large number of books and maps describing the expedition were published. The fantastic story became a best-seller and created interest all over Europe. The two most important contributors were Jan Huygen Van Linschoten (accompanied Barents on his first and second voyage) and Gerrit de Veer (participated on the second voyage and was one of the «winter-men» in 1596/97). Barents' own sketches for a North Pole map or more precisely a map of the Arctic Region, was corrected and transferred onto a copperplate and printed. The beautiful, large map has become one of the most important and famous among all printed maps, and is a key document in any collection touching the northern part of the world - «Ultima Thule».

(Ref.: Benedicte Gamborg Briså «Northward Bound at the Far Edge of the World» Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 30 – 33, Wikipedia – «Willem Barents», W.B. Ginsberg "Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601" Entry 46, Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 134 – 135)



65. PETRUS PLANCIUS (1552 – 1622)

«Europam ab Asia et Africa...»

Engraving, 39,5x55,5cm

AMSTERDAM (1594) – 1605

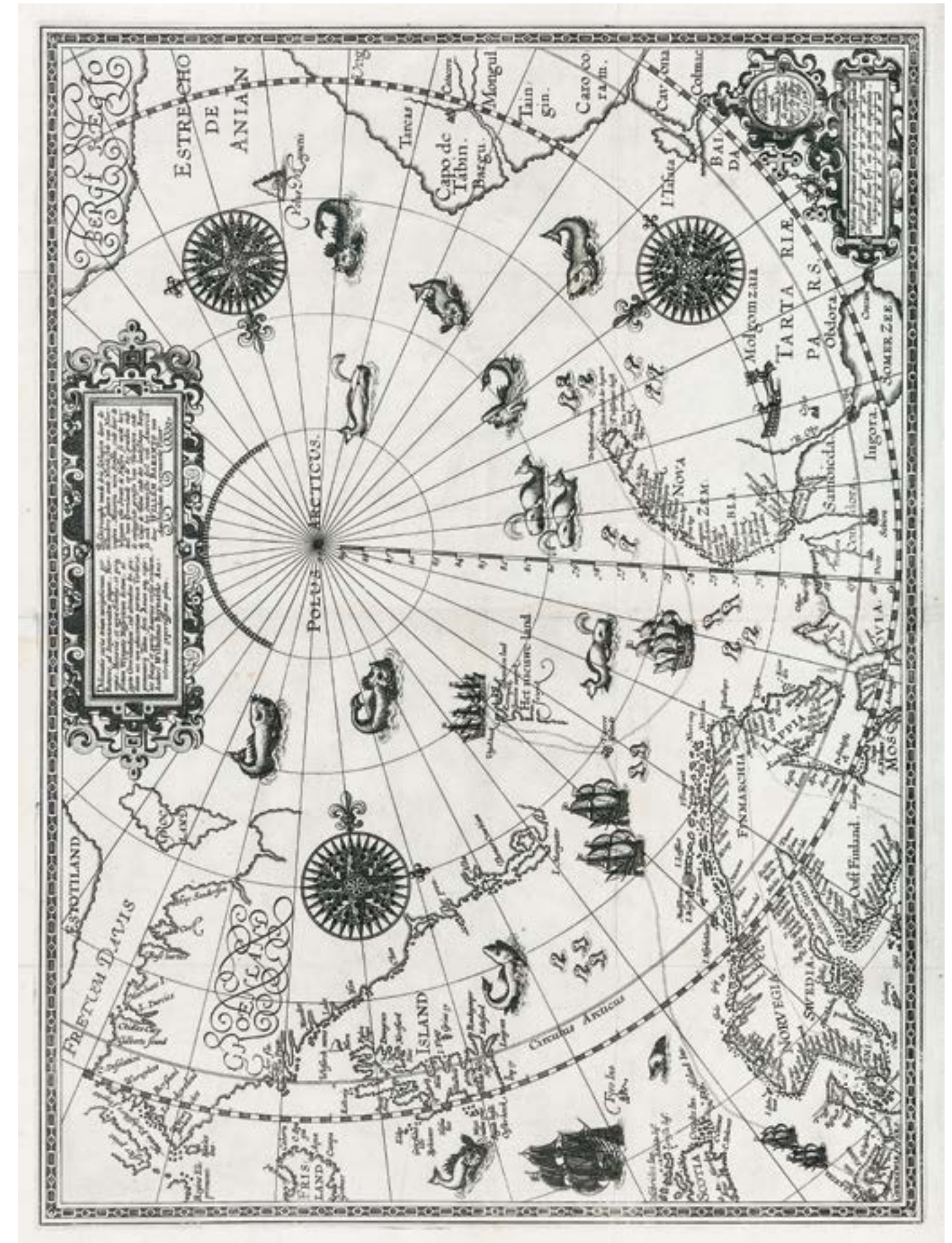
AN IMPORTANT MAP OF THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPILED BY A KEY PERSON IN THE DUTCH MAP MAKING HISTORY AT THE END OF THE 16TH CENTURY.

Petrus Plancius was a Dutch astronomer, cartographer, clergyman and businessman. Already at the age of 24 he became a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. During the Inquisition he fled from Brussels to Amsterdam and became interested in navigation and cartography. He was also one of the founders of the Dutch East India Company. Plancius' influence made it possible for him from 1590's to get access to maps recently brought from Portugal. The manuscripts were carefully studied and he was from the 1590's convinced of the existence of an alternative route to India and Cathay (China) through a Northeast Passage. The map or the chart of Europe was a part of the project to make it possible to sail the route, and was a contribution to convince the Sponsors and the Authorities in the Netherlands to organize expeditions to the Far East via North Norway and Russia.

The beautifully designed chart was first published in 1594 by Cornelis Claesz in co-operation with Petrus Plancius. The chart also included valuable new information about the north – west sailing routes acquired from the English voyages of Martin Frobisher and John Davis. However the most important feature of Plancius' map is the upper right corner with the enlarged map of Novaja Zemlja and the northern coast of Russia. On this and different from the main map, Novaja Zemlja is drawn as two islands separated by a sea strait. Judging by the many English names in the Arctic region his sources are obviously based on the English explorers. His theory about Novaja Zemlja as an island made it more difficult for him to believe in Gerard Mercator's idea of the four polar islands (see catalogue number 53).

In making this map Plancius wanted to create interest in and knowledge of his idea about a potential North – East route. It is very interesting to read the text line under the inset map saying that an expedition has been sent out to this region in July 1594. This text is assumed to be the oldest printed reference to the first polar voyage undertaken by the Dutch and Willem Barents.

THE WILLEM BARENTS MAP



The copy is in its second state (1605 printing), where the text in the cartouches is engraved instead of blank with printed slips pasted on in the first state.

The map is in very good condition. Only a small restored tear upper right. Parts of left blank margin extended but not affecting the printed surface.

(Ref: Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 98 – 99)

100 000,-
(€13300)

66. WILLEM BARENTS (1550 - 97)

“Deliniatio cartæ trium navigationum per Batavos, ad Septentrionalem plagem...Beschrijvinghe van drie Seÿlagien door de Hollanders gedaen ande Noordt syde van Noor:weghen, Moscovia, nova Sembla, ende door de Weygats...”

Engraved map by Baptist Van Doetecum, 41,8x56,7cm

AMSTERDAM 1598

A MAJOR LANDMARK IN ARCTIC CARTOGRAPHY, THE FIRST MAP TO DEPICT SPITSBERGEN AND BJØRNØYA. ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS AMONG ALL ANTIQUE MAPS.

As we already have seen this very rare and much sought after map is based on information by the Dutch map maker and explorer Willem Barents and his three voyages to the north 1594, 95 and 96/97. The track of the last journey is shown on the map. Among the papers the surviving crew brought with them back to Holland was a sketch and a manuscript of a North Pole map drawn by Barents. It was copper engraved by Van Doetecum and published separately in 1598 by Cornelis Claesz or included in a few copies of Linschoten’s “Navigatio ac Itinerarium...”. Linschoten accompanied Barents on parts of his two first voyages.

This highly decorative map contains 34 illustrations of sea monsters, ships and whales and the island “Polus Magnetis”.

The map is a magnificent art work for a collector.

This is a splendid copy with good margins and with no faults along the folds.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” entry 46, MCC no.18, Dr. F.C. Wieder “The Dutch Discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen 1596 - 1829” no. 1, “Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord” Nasjonalbiblioteket 2009 pages 55-56 illustrated, Mingroot/ Ermen “Norge og norden på gamle kart og trykk” no. 21)

Price on request

See illustration previous page

67. THEODORE DE BRY and his successors

From «Pars Quarta Indiæ Orientalis...Per Ioannem Hugoneum Lintschot...»

Double-page map of the Arctic, 23 leaves XXXVI – LVIII with text and illustrations, last page with a map of Nova Zemlya.

FRANKFURT am Main 1601

The account of Willem Barents’ third voyage to the North in Latin told through the German publishing house de Bry. This part consists of 23 plates with illustrations and a folding map. This is the relevant section taken from «Pars Quarta Indiæ Orientalis», first Latin edition 1601. «De Bry was an engraver and book publisher and was known for his several volume works about voyages and discovery. When the Barents expedition returned to the Netherlands. De Bry was quick to publish an illustrated travel account and a copy of the Barents map» (see Northward Bound at the Far Edge of the World, page 32). See also catalogue numbers 15, 68 and 71.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 47, Benedicte Gamborg Briså «Northward Bound at the Far Edge of the World» Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 30 – 33, , Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 134 – 135)

60 000,-
(€8000)

NB! We also have for sale a few single plates from the set. A list is available on request



68. THEODORE DE BRY

”Conterfactur der 3 schiffarten welche di Hollander durch das Mitnachtischen Mer nemlich

Beij Norwegen Mosca Nova Zembla und durch Waygats...”

Engraved map, 27,5x36cm

FRANKFURT/Main (1599), but 1601 or later

THE INDIVIDUAL MUCH SOUGHT AFTER MAP FROM THE SET.

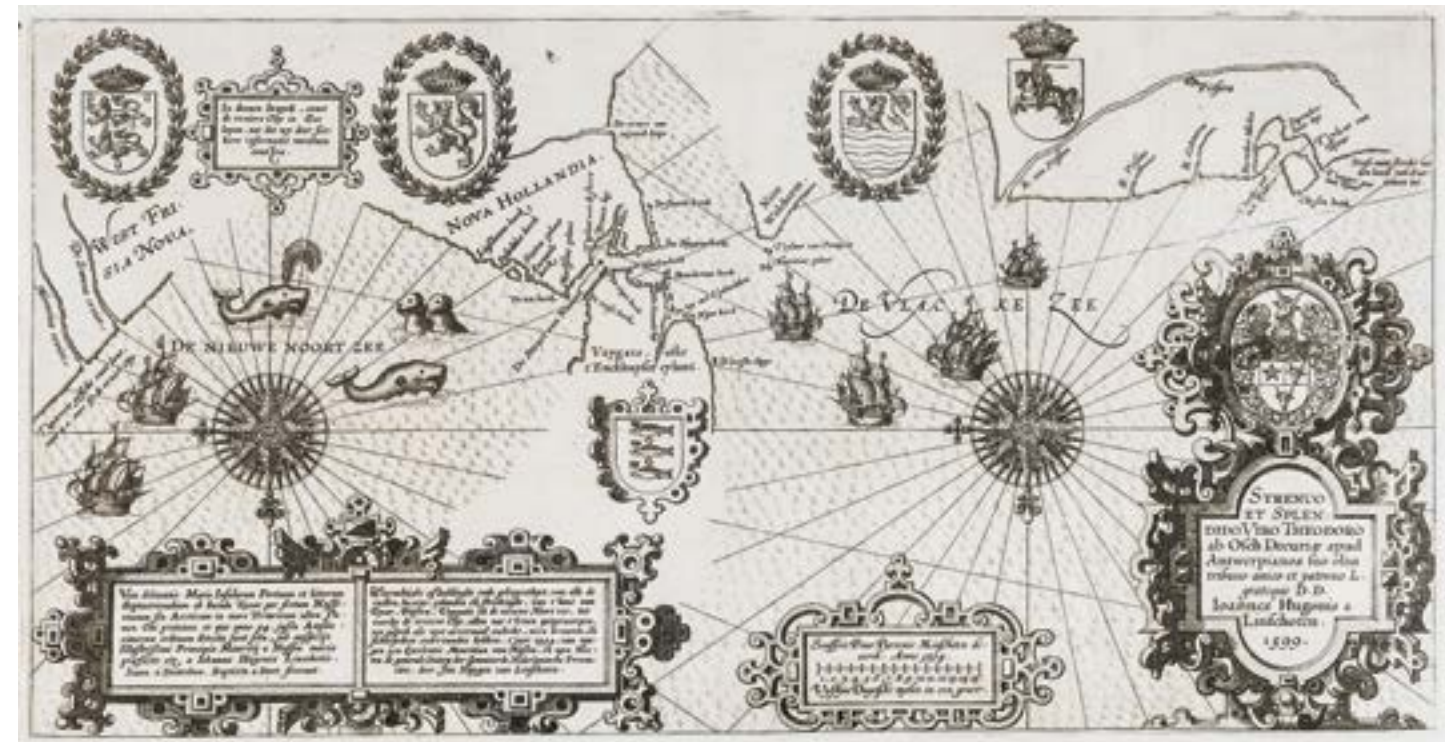
A reduced size version of the Barents’ map from 1598/99 and an important document in the exploration of the Arctic and Spitsbergen. Compared to this there are changes in some coastlines, in the lettering, and in the decorative elements only. This example from a Latin edition of de Bry’s “Petits Voyages” is the second state with both catouches filled in as well as the grade scale at the lower right bottom.

5 cm of lower left margin extended but not affecting the printed line.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” Entry 47, fig. 47,1, , Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 134 – 135)



40 000,-
(€5330)



69. JAN HUYGEN VAN LINSCHOTEN

«Vera delineatio Maris Insularum Portuum Septentrionalium ab Insula Toxar per fretum Nassoviaticum seu Arcticum in mare Tartaricum ultra flumen...1594»

Engraving, 27,5x54cm

FRANEKER 1601

IMPORTANT MAP OF THE EXPLORATION IN THE SEARCH FOR A NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

J.H. van Linschoten accompanied Willem Barents on his first and second voyages of 1594 and 1595.

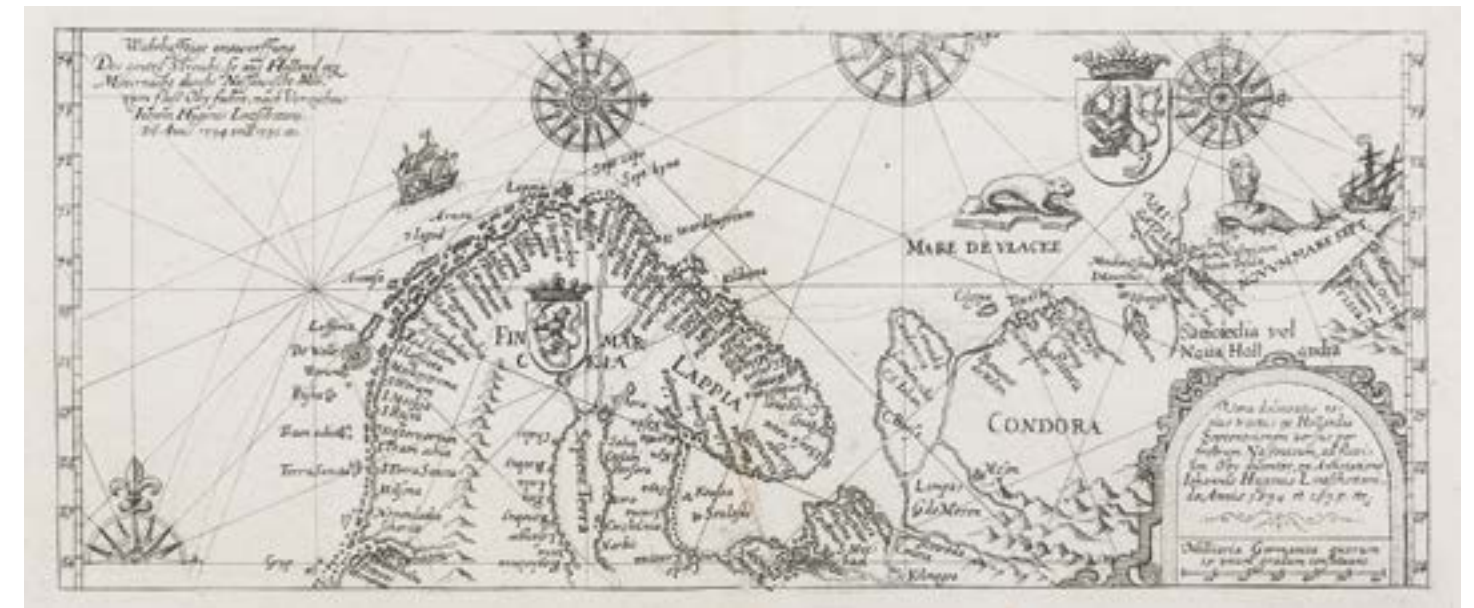
The map illustrates Barents’ first attempt to find the Northeast Passage. The map is oriented «up-side down» with south at

the top and centred on «Vaygach Island». The Barents Sea is on the right and the Kara Sea on the left. Among the names on the map are «Nays hoeck», «Mucherons hoeck», and both «Jan Huygens hoeck» and «Linschotens hoeck»!

The striking map was engraved by the famous Doetecum brothers and published in Linschoten’s «Voyagie ofte Schip-Vaert,...van by Noorden om langes Noorwegen de Noortcaep...». The work was re-issued only once in 1624. Both editions are rare.

Several wormholes expertly filled in.
(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” See Entry 49)

25 000,-
(€3330)



70. TH. DE BRY AFTER JAN HUYGEN VAN LINSCHOTEN

«Vera Delineatio Totius Tractus ex Hollandia Septentrionem versus per Fretum Nassovicum, ad Fluvium Oby ducentes, ex Annotatione Iohannis Hugius Lintschottani, de Annis 1594 et 1595 etc.»

Engraving, 14x33,7cm

FRANKFURT am Main 1613

This rare map with decorative appeal is derived from Linschoten’s important chart «Waerachtige vertooninge...» from 1601 and shows the top 40 percentage of this map. The map provides excellent information of the northern coastline of Norway to the west coast of Novaja Zemlja.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 - 1601” See Entry 49 illustrated page 179)

15 000,-
(€2000)

71. JOHAN THEODOR DE BRY after J.H. van Linschoten

(«Folgen etliche Wappen oder Landttaffeln und Kupferstück...»)

A section of a book, folio, 30x19,5cm

3 leaves with illustrations and text

FRANKFURT am Main c. 1613

These six pages with illustrations published by de Bry (probably in part X of his Petits voyages) are from Linschoten’s work «Voyagie, ofte Schip-Vaert...» 1601. The extract covers his visit to Kildyjn and Vardø on their return voyage to Holland in 1594.

The illustrations are: «Abriss der Insel Warthuss in Lappenlandt», «Kilduyn eine Insel in Lappenlandt», «Der Samojedens Götter und Schlittenfahrt.» The first «Vardøhus fortress» was built already

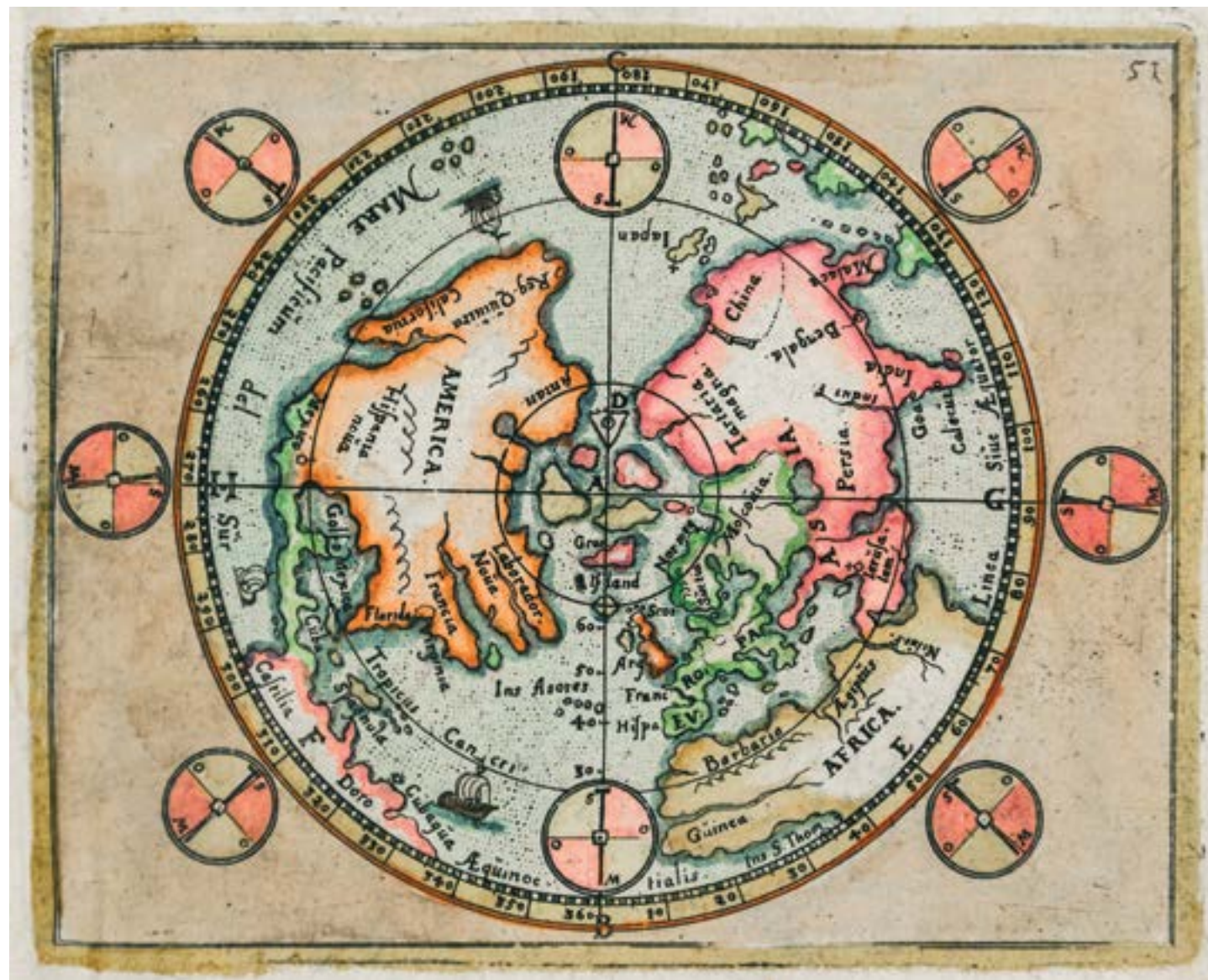


in 1299 to mark the Norwegian northern and eastern territory. Vardø and Vardøhus have an almost iconic position in the Norwegian history. One of the reasons is the many Polar and Arctic expeditions related to the place. Willem Barents, Jan Huygen van Linschoten, Fridtjof Nansen and Roald Amundsen are all associated with Vardø and Vardøhus.

7 500,-
(€1000)



WITH A RARE WORLD MAP IN POLAR PROJECTION



72. LEVINUS HULSIUS

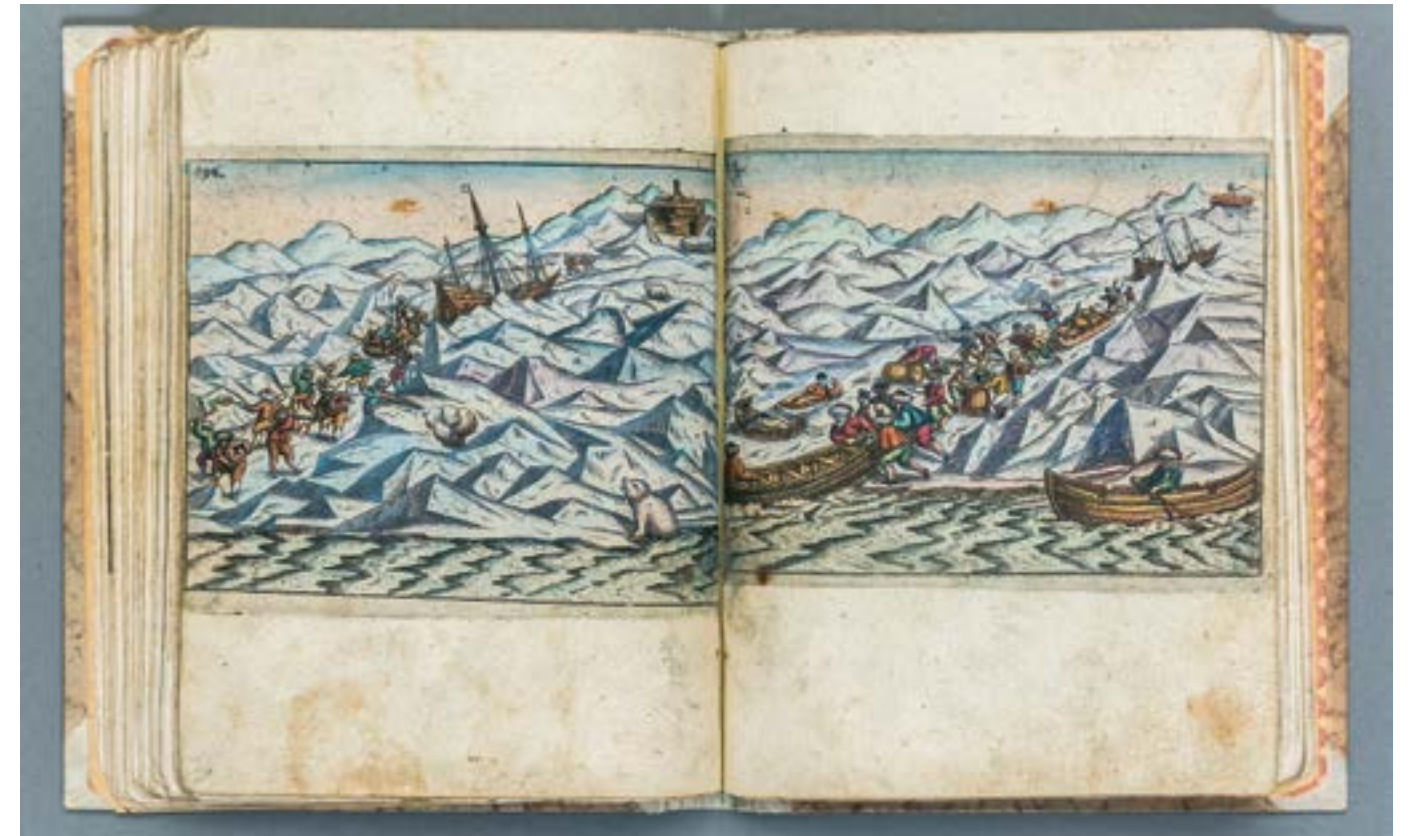
(«Dritte Theil Warhafftige Relation Der dreyen newen unerhörten seltzame Schiffare so die Holländischen und Sälendischen Schiff gegen Mitternacht...Anno 1594, 1595 und 1596...»)

Book, 8vo, 18,7x14,7cm

No title-page, 30 (of 32?) hand-coloured full page engravings, 1 world map in polar projection, 1 wind card chart, and 28 views. 100 numbered pages (of ?), there are some printer's mistakes of the pagination

20th century half-vellum

NUREMBERG (?) c.1602 (?)



EXTREMELY RARE GERMAN VERSION OF GERRIT DE VEER'S ACCOUNT OF WILLEM BARENTS' THREE VOYAGES TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS 1594, 1595, and 1596.

Levinus Hulsius was a German publisher apparently working from Nuremberg and Frankfurt. He is known to have translated de Bry's different travel accounts including part X of the northern region.

The book is rare and it is complicated and partly confusing to find useful bibliographic information about Hulsius' published works of the Dutch travels to the North. Our collation (available on request) is based on a copy in a private collection in America. This copy has the date «M.DCII» and «Zweyte Ausgabe» on the title-page. The book is obviously based on Gerrit de Veer and his 1598 edition.

The illustrations seem to follow the set from de Veer, though in different order, and we also recognize them from de Bry (see our catalogue numbers 15 and 67). The colours are certainly of a later date, but make the illustrations even more attractive from a decorative point of view.

In addition to the missing title, engravings and the text leaves listed above, please note:

Leaf numbered 56/57 is bound the opposite direction, the same leaf has a damage with some text loss. A small damage on leaf 66/67. Some finger browning and a few stains and marginal tears.

30 000,-
(€4000)



describes a sun phenomenon observed on the journey. The picture however shows one sun and one rainbow too many. (Ref: Mingroot – Ermen «Scandinavia in old maps and prints» no. 10, , Lainema – Nurminen «UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 153, (Ref: Nasjonalbiblioteket «Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord» Oslo 2009, page 139 ill.)

12 000,-
(€1600)



73. After GERRIT DE VEER

«Nova Zembla»
4 engraved scenes on one sheet, 22,6x32cm

LEIDEN, Holland 1610

The four scenes from the Dutch winter camp on Novaja Zemlja are taken from the engraved title-page of Gerrit de Veer's account from 1598.

4 000,-
(€530)



74. JOAN BLAEU – (W. BARENTS)

«Nova Zemla Figura admerandi meteorii»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving enhanced in gold, 24x23,5cm, the full sheet with text 54,5x32,5

AMSTERDAM c. 1662

A most decorative view heightened in gold with accompanying text from the so-called Barents expedition. The print depicts the two Dutch ships with Jacob Van Heemskerck, Willem Barents and Jan Cornelisz Rijp crossing the 71st degree NL on the 4th June 1596. The text

75. JAN LUYKEN (Dutch artist 17th Century)

«Tocht naer Nova Zemla in den MDXCVI»

Engraving, 26x33,5cm

AMSTERDAM 1681

Fine engraving illustrating an encounter with a walrus. From Willem Barents' third voyage in 1596.

2 000,-
(€270)



76. After GERRIT DE VEER

«Hoedaanig de Hollanders in de jaaren 1596 en 1597 in Nova Zembla hebben overwintert»

4 engraved scenes on one sheet, 27x34cm

AMSTERDAM 1730

The scenes from the Dutch over-wintering on Novaja Zemlja are taken from the engraved title-page of Gerrit de Veer's account from 1598.

2000,-
(€270)

77. C. ED. TAUREL (1824 – 92)

«Heemskerk En Barends, hun tweeden naar het Noorden beramende»

Engraving, 33x41cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1860

The two famous explorers, Willem Barents and Jacob van Heemskerck are studying a map of Novaja Zemlja during the preparation of the second Dutch Arctic voyage of 1595. The interesting print is based on a painting by C. Bisschop and printed by J.F. Brugman.

6 000,-
(€800)



A COLLECTION OF MINIATURE ORTELIUS – LANGENES MAPS OF THE NORTHERN REGION



78. ORTELIUS – PHILIPPE GALLE

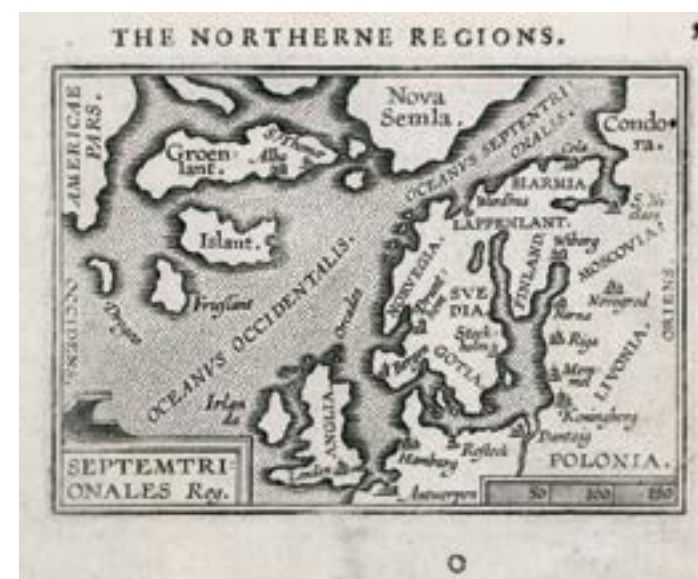
«Septentrionales Reg.»

Engraving, 7,3x10,6cm

ANTWERP (1598) – 1601

Published in «Epitome theatri Orteliani» Latin edition 1601. (Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 41)

2 500,-
(€330)



79. ORTELIUS – PHILIPPE GALLE

«Septentrionales Reg.»

Engraving, 7,3x10,6cm

ANTWERP (1598) – 1601

Published in «Epitome theatri Orteliani» English edition 1602. (Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 41)

2 500,-
(€330)



80. BARENT LANGENES

«Dania», «Septentrion», «Nortcaep» and «Europe...»
4 engravings, each c. 8,5x12,5cm

AMSTERDAM 1609

The set of four maps relating to Scandinavia from the Dutch 1609 edition of «Caert – Thresor».

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 43 – 45)

8 000,-
(€1060)



82. ABRAHAM ORTELIUS

«Septentrionales Reg.»

Engraving, 9x11,7cm

ANTWERP (1601) – 1602

Published in «Epitome theatri orbis terrarum», the French edition 1602.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 50)

2 500,-
(€330)



81. BARENT LANGENES

«Nortcaep»

Engraving, 8,8x12,5cm

AMSTERDAM (1598) – 1609

French issue from the same set as above.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 45)

2 500,-
(€350)



83. A. ORTELIUS – JAN VAN KEERBERGEN

«Septentrionales Reg.»

Engraving, 9x11,7cm

ANTWERP (1601) – 1603

Published in «Epitome theatri orbis terrarum», the English edition 1603.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482 – 1601» Entry 50)

2 500,-
(€330)

84. BARENT LANGENES / P. BERTIUS

«Norwegia»

Hand-coloured (old) engraving, 8,5x12,5cm

AMSTERDAM 1602 – 03

THE IMPORTANT MAP “NORWAY NUMBER ONE”.

The map of Norway is a small size map from a simple book “Caert Thresor“, and we can easily imagine that most loose copies must be lost. The country is shown as far north as Steigen. Our example has Latin text on the back and above the map, this is the edition published by Claesz in Amsterdam. According to Ginsberg there are only five printings of the map: A French text edition 1602, a Latin (our example), in this case the letterpress title page in the atlas is dated 1602 and the title-page 1603, further a 1609 French issue, one without any text above the map or on the back, (only one copy of this variant is known, inserted in a German 1612 atlas edition), and the last 1649 Latin edition. The first four issues are classified as “State 1” and the 1649 “State 2”.

Excellent.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg “Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602 – 1855” Entry 1)

28 000,-
(€3730)



THE WHALING INDUSTRY IN THE ARCTIC SEA

AS TOLD BY ONE COLLECTION

A COLLECTION OF 32 MAPS AND ENGRAVINGS ON WHALING INCLUDING THE FIRST GERMAN EDITON BOOK BY ZORGDRAGER





85. DIFFERENT ARTISTS, PRINTERS AND MAPMAKERS

Collection of 32 different illustrations of whaling 16th – 19th Century

Engravings, lithographs, drawings, one book

HOLLAND, GERMANY, ENGLAND, FRANCE 16th – 19th CENTURY

This entire lot with 32 different illustrations of whaling in the 16th – 19th century is from a private Norwegian collection and was assembled over a period of 30 years. Many of the main pieces were purchased from Claes Nyegaard at Damms Antikvariat, as several pieces were acquired through the international antiquarian trade.

The collection gives an interesting overview of the exciting and important cultural and economic history of whaling in the Arctic.

It was the discovery of Spitsbergen by Willem Barents in 1596 which initiated the whaling industry in the Arctic. It was first dominated by English whalers but the competition from Holland became more and more serious and the English whaling industry moved further north-west in the direction of North America.

A few examples from the collection:

Sebastian Münster: «De regnis septer. Monstra marina et terrestria». Woodcut c. 1550

Sebastian Münster: «Gemeine Beschreibung Aller Mitnächtigen Länder...». Woodcut map c. 1588

Frederick de Wit/H. Hondius: “Poli Arctici Et Circumtacentium Terrarum Descriptio Novissima”
Amsterdam c. 1715

Cornelis Gijsbertsz Zorgdrager: «Alte und neue Grönländsche Fischerei und Wallfischfang...»
First German edition, Leipzig 1723.

Important illustrated work on whaling and the Arctic regions. (See also our catalogue no. 22)

William van Gouwen: «Een Walvisch. Lang 70 voeten, gestrandt op de Hollentse zee-kust, ..1598.»
Holland c. 1730

Georg B. Probst: «Seylen...na de Walvis...»

A complete list of items is available upon request.

85 000,-
(€11300)

86. PETRUS BERTIUS

«Regiones Hyperborea»

Engraving, 9,5x12cm

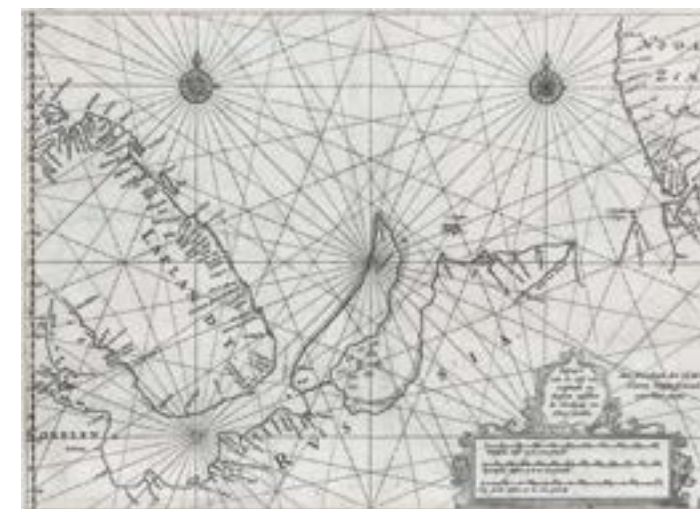
AMSTERDAM 1618

The North Pole in the round surrounded by vignettes.

Published in «Tabularum Geographicum Contractarum».

In the year 1618, the year of this edition, Petrus Bertius moved to Paris and became official Cosmographer to Louis XIII.

5 000,-
(€660)



87. WILLIAM J. BLAEU (1571 – 1638)

«Paskaart van de Cust van Laplandt en Russen tusschen de Nordcaap en Nova Zembla»

Engraving, 26x36cm

AMSTERDAM 1623

RARE CHART COVERING THE COASTLINE NORTH CAPE TO NOVAJA ZEMLJA.

Published in William Blaeu’s «Zeespiegel», a pilot book – sea atlas meant for use on board a ship. This is the reason why few copies of the maps have survived.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 2, 2B.9a)

6 000,-
(€800)

88. SAMUEL PURCHAS

(“Map of Spitsbergen”) Untitled

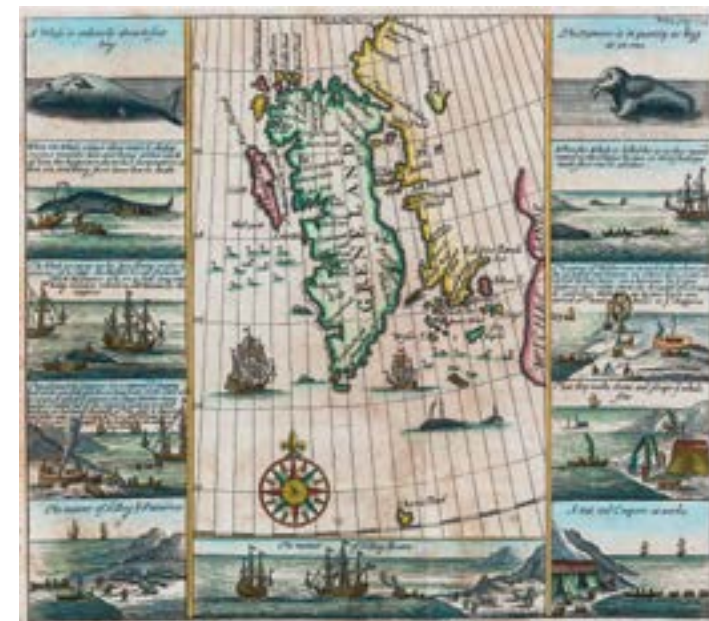
Hand-coloured engraving, 29,5x33cm

LONDON 1625 or later

An interesting map/view of Spitsbergen here named “Greenland”. The map is surrounded by 11 vignettes depicting scenes of whaling scenes and walrus hunting. The print was published in “Purchas His Pilgrimes”. The discovery of Spitsbergen initiated the English whaling industry and the map illustrates the account of the whaling voyages of the Muscovy Company beginning in 1611. The map gives credit to Thomas Edge, a British whaling captain who made many trips to Spitsbergen. «Greenland» was the common name in use by the English mariners. It was called «Spitsbergen» among the Dutch.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602 – 1855» See page 25 and illustration on page 27)

10 000,-
(€1330)



THE MERCATOR-PROJECTION WORLD MAP
AND THE FOUR MATCHED CONTINENT MAPS
A SET IN MAGNIFICENT ORIGINAL COLOUR



89. JODOCUS & HENDRICK HONDIUS - JAN JANSSONIUS

“Novus Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica” + “Nova Europae Descriptio” + “Asia recens summa” + “Africa nova Tabula” + “America noviter delineata”

5 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 41x55cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1632 - 41

A MOST IMPRESSIVE “CARTE-A-FIGURES» SET OF THE WORLD AND THE FOUR CONTINENTS IN ORIGINAL COLOUR.

Bibliographically these maps are rather complicated as each map has its own origin. In general we can trace them back to Jodocus Hondius (1563 - 1612) who may be said to have created the decorative borders on maps. The World map copperplate is Pieter van den Keere's from 1608, a very similar map to Blaeu's published two years earlier. Two differences are changes and additions referring to explorations in the Arctic with new legends and lines radiating from the compass cards. Janssonius updated the map after 1620 to show Le Maire's Strait. Regarding the continent maps: A few copies with four side panels were printed until c. 1631, but it was found inconvenient to fit such a large size map into an atlas of general size. The publisher soon decided to remove the lower border. There is an interesting feature in the map of America. Sometimes around 1630 the copperplate was damaged and the upper right corner was chipped off. When printed it looks like a restoration of the paper but it is printed like this.

Our set of maps is probably issued in one of the rare “Atlantis Maioris Appendix” atlases by Jansson and Hondius before all side borders were removed c. 1641, and the World map was replaced by a double hemisphere map, see next entry. The Europe map has Dutch text verso, the four others are from a German text edition.

The World map with some light creasing along the centrefold, the map of Europe has skillfully been re-margined on both sides affecting c. 1 cm of the engraved surface. There is a crack in the upper right corner and in one of the left costume panels. Otherwise the maps are in excellent condition.



“Nova Europae Descriptio”

Jodocus & Hendrik Hondius - Jan Janssonius
From the set of 5 maps, Amsterdam 1632 - 41



“Asia recens summa”

Jodocus & Hendrik Hondius - Jan Janssonius
From the set of 5 maps, Amsterdam 1632 - 41



“Africae nova Tabula”
 Jodocus & Hendrik Hondius - Jan Janssonius
 From the set of 5 maps, Amsterdam 1632 - 41



“America noviter delineata”
 Jodocus & Hendrik Hondius - Jan Janssonius
 From the set of 5 maps, Amsterdam 1632 - 41

For the set of five maps: 250 000,-
 (€33300)

THE MERCATOR – HONDIUS PUBLICATION NOW IN THE DOUBLE HEMISPHERE



90. HENDRIK HONDIUS (1597 – 1651)

“Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 38x55cm

AMSTERDAM (1630) – but c. 1642

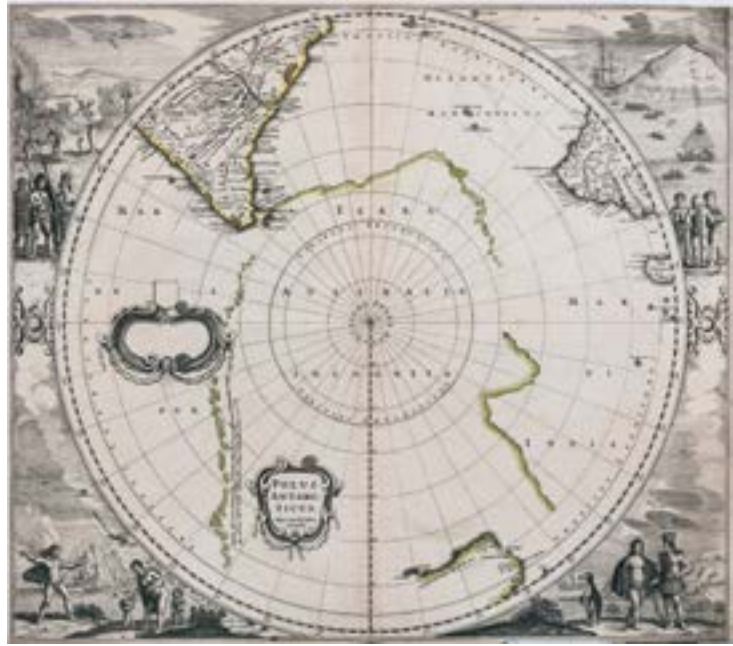
A MAGNIFICENT WORLD MAP IN DECORATIVE ORIGINAL COLOURS.

This map by Hondius is regarded as one of the most beautiful world maps ever engraved. It is also one of the most influential in supporting the hypothesis of California as an island and one of the earliest maps to show the Dutch discoveries in Australia. The North and the potential Northeast Passage dominate the view of the Northern Hemisphere. Portraits of J. Caesar, C. Ptolemy, G. Mercator and J. Hondius occupy each corner. Other decorations are symbols of the four elements, a celestial orb, various native figures, flowers and fruits.

According to Shirley, this is state two with the date 1641 and the imprint of Ioannes Janssonius. French text verso. Light browning to margins caused by an old mount. Two tiny cracks are strengthened along the platemark in upper margin. Two very faint printer’s creases in lower right corner. A fine copy.

(Ref: R. Shirley “The Mapping of the World” no. 336, state 2)

70 000,-
 (€9330)



91. HENDRICK HONDIUS (1597 – 1651)

“Poli Arctici Et Circumtacentium Terrarum Descriptio Novissima” + “Polus Antarcticus”

2 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 44x50cm

AMSTERDAM (1636), but 1637

EARLY EDITION MAPS OF THE CLASSIC PAIR OF THE POLES.

A uniform pair in a strong, early impression from «Appendix Novi Atlantis» published by J. Janssonius. The North Pole map in its state 3 according to Burden. This map (first state is 1636) is a modernized version of the Mercator Polar map from 1595 and later, see entry 53 and 58. On the Antarctic map, both cartouches are here left blank. Both maps have Latin text verso. “Poli Arctici” is surrounded by vignettes of Arctic whaling. The “Polus Antarcticus” map has scenes with natives from the south Pacific, Patagonia, Strait of Magellan and Cape of Good Hope. R.V. Tooley writes in “Mapping of Australia” no.10: “the first printed map as far as I know to show the discovery of Peter Nuyts land, or part of the south coast of Australia and was the best map of Australia prior to Tasman’s discoveries”.

The upper margin small on the Arctic, both upper and lower trimmed on the Antarctic.

(Ref: *The Arctic map*: P. Burden “*The Mapping of North America*” 246, state 3, Kershaw “*Printed Maps of Canada*” entry 99 “second state”, Lainema – Nurminen «*UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder*» page 146 – 147)

32 000,-
(€4250)



92. HENDRICK HONDIUS (1597 – 1651)

“Poli Arctici Et Circumtacentium Terrarum Descriptio Novissima”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 43x49,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1639-49

A SPLENDID MAP WITH SUPERB VIGNETTES OF WHALING IN THE ARCTIC.

Same map as in the set above. A French text issue printed on thick paper.

(Ref: P. Burden 246 “Third state”, Kershaw 100 “Second state”, Ginsberg «*Printed Maps of Scandinavia & The Arctic 1482 -1601*», see page 141, , Lainema – Nurminen «*UltimaThule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder*» page 146 – 147)

18 000,-
(€2400)

93. (HONDIUS) – VALK & SCHENK

(«*Untitled map of the South Pole*»)

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 43,5x49cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1690 – 1700

Important map of the Antarctic. In this later Valk & Schenk state with no text verso, the discoveries of Tasman of New Zealand are added, and Tasmania appears well away from mainland Australia. Cape Horn has been added to the tip of South America. In each of the four corners are vignettes of different natives of the Southern Hemisphere.

A few restored marginal tears in upper margin well away from printed surface and some reinforcing to centrefold.

A fine copy in attractive original colour.

16 000,-
(€2130)



THE BLAEU COMPANY AND THEIR MASTERPIECE MAP IN MINT CONDITION

94. JOAN BLAEU (1596 - 1673)

"Nova et Accuratissima Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula"

Contemporary handcoloured engraving, 41x54cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1662

A SUPERB EXAMPLE IN ORIGINAL COLOUR HEIGHTENED IN GOLD OF ONE OF THE MOST DECORATIVE WORLD MAPS.

The double hemisphere map was created for the Blaeu firm's new monumental work "Atlas Major" contained in 9-12 volumes, a collection of 600 maps published in five different languages. It replaced the classic Mercator projection map of the world. The "Atlas Major" is the peak of the Blaeu company's history (and perhaps in the history of cartography in general) before the great fire of Amsterdam in 1672 ruined their business and before the death of Joan Blaeu. The World map was put in front of the atlas introducing the section of Scandinavia, The Arctic, and Russia. The map is sumptuously decorated. Outside the twin hemispheres at the top are celestial figures seated among clouds and below are representations of the four seasons. Galileo overlooks the western hemisphere and the teacher of Joan Blaeu's father, Tycho Brahe is depicted on the right. Cartographically California is still shown as an island and the west coast of Australia is well depicted, due to the close relationship between Blaeu and "Veerendige Oost-Indische Compagnie" (VOC).

(Ref: R. Shirley "The Mapping of the World" no. 428, "Old" Koeman Bl.56)

180 000,-
(€24000)

95. WILLIAM J. & JOAN BLAEU

"Asia noviter delineata"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 41x56cm

AMSTERDAM 1645 or later

THE FAMOUS CONTINENT MAP OF ASIA.

The decorative side borders show "fashion plates" of various national costumes, and the upper frieze contains views of nine principal cities. In the north the map extends from Kola Peninsula to Strait of Anian and keeps life in the idea of a Northeast Passage and an open sea. Further south, Korea is depicted as an island and there is no hint of Australia.

Excellent copy in original colour.

28 000,-
(€3730)



96. WILLIAM and JOAN BLAEU

"Regiones Sub Polo Arctico"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 41x53cm

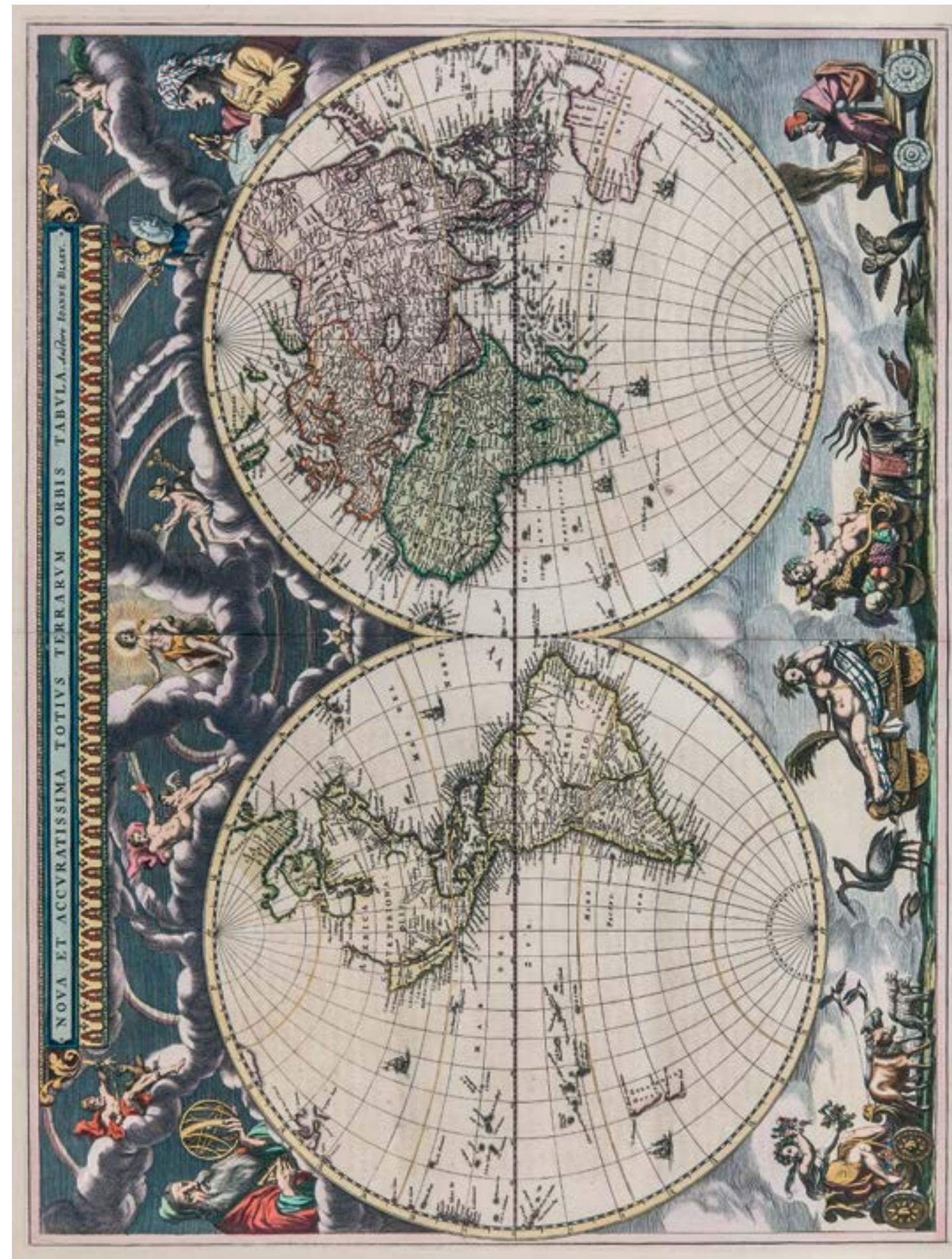
AMSTERDAM c. 1648 - 49

A beautiful and famous map of the Arctic region. With a dedication coat-of-arms belonging to Guillelmo Backer.

A very fine copy in fresh colours and with wide margins.

(Ref: P. Burden "The Mapping of North America" no. 252 state 2 (of 2), Kershaw "The Mapping of Canada" entry 127a, «Old» Koeman 23B - Latin edition)

9 000,-
(€1200)



97. JOAN BLAEU

“Insula Qva à Joanne Mayen”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 43,5x55cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1667 - 70

The famous map of the Norwegian Arctic island Jan Mayen. The island was discovered in 1614 by three different expeditions. Our Blaeu example originates from the scarce German edition of “Atlas Major» with no text verso.

(Ref: «Old» Koeman Bl.61, William B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585-1812» See entry 7, Mingroot no.46)

7 000,-
(€930)



98. Sir, ROBERT DUDLEY (1574 – 1649)

“Carta nonna Generale di Europa”

Engraved map, 37,5x48cm

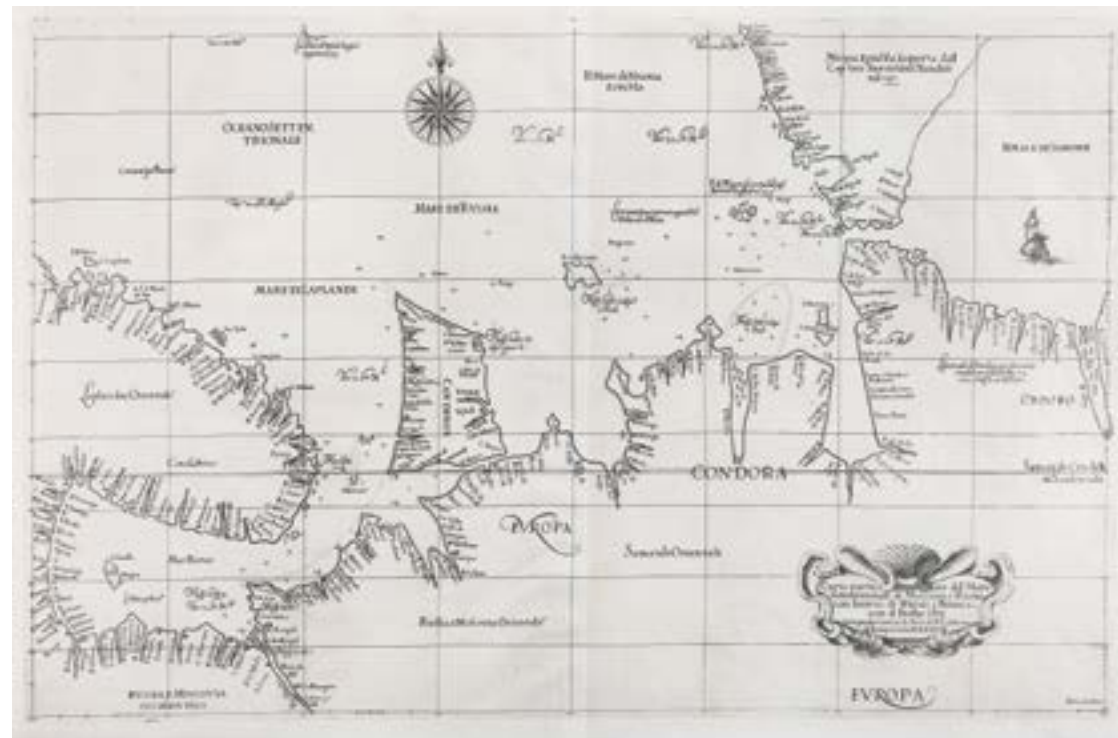
FLORENCE 1646

A rare first edition sea chart of the Northern navigation. From “Dell’ Arcano del Mare” (Secrets of the sea) published in 1646 and 1661 only. For the first time sea charts were printed in the Mercator projection and the engraver was Antonio Lucini. It is claimed that he spent 12 years and used over 2000 kilograms of copper to engrave the plates.

Upper left corner restored with a small loss of the engraved blank surface filled in. A weak age tone.

(Ref: William B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 9, 9A. 5a)

10 000,-
(€1330)



99. Sir, ROBERT DUDLEY

«Carta particolare del Mare Settentrionale di Moscouia è Russia con Iistreto di Wigats è Finisce con il Fiume Oby»

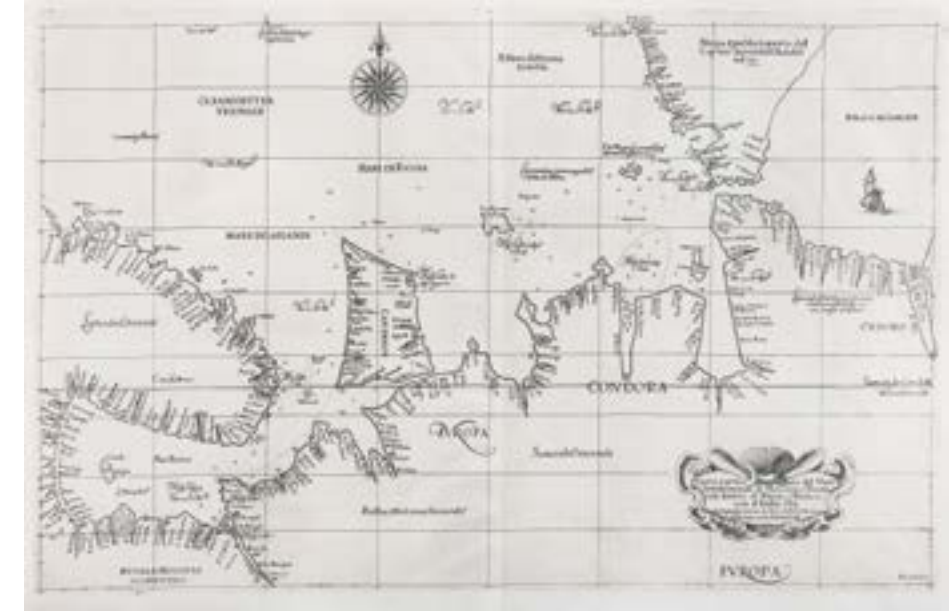
Engraving, 48x74cm

FLORENCE 1646

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE IN FIRST EDITION.

The chart covers the coastline Kola – River Oby.

18 000,-
(€2400)



100. Sir, ROBERT DUDLEY

«Carta particolare della costa: di nuoua Zembla»

Engraving, 48x74cm

FLORENCE 1646

EXCELLENT EXAMPLE IN FIRST EDITION.

The map of Novaja Zemlja from «Strait of Weigats». Depicted on the map is the winter camp of Willem Barents and his crew «Costa di Winterhaus» and «Baia di Winter house».

18 000,-
(€2400)

FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE DUKE OF YORK



101. JAN JANSSONIUS (1588 - 1664)

"Spitsberga"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 41x51cm

AMSTERDAM 1659

First edition of a scarce and early map of Spitsbergen.

Provenance: From the collection of the Duke of York, collector's label on the reverse. Sold in auction at Sotheby's May or July 1827

(Ref: F.C. Wieder "The Dutch Discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen 1596 - 1829" no. 186, lists the later Valk and Schenk issue)

8 000,-
(€1060)

102. J. JANSSONIUS – N. VISSCHER

"Nova et Accurata Poli Arctici"

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 41x52cm

AMSTERDAM (1638), but c. 1684

A beautiful map of the Arctic regions. First published by Janssonius in 1638. The copperplate was c. 1680 acquired by Visscher who did some reworking on it. Novaja Zemlja is connected to Siberia and the coastline of Spitsbergen has been almost completed. The colouring is heightened in gold.

A fine example.

(Ref: Kershaw 110, MCC 345, Burden 250 "4th state", Ginsberg

"Septentrionalium - An Exhibit 2001" no.43)

10 000,-
(€1330)



103. A. (THEUNIS) JACOBSZ & J. & C. LOOTSMAN

"de Custen van Noorwegen, en Laplandt, vande Noord-kyn tot aen de River van Kola"

Hand-coloured engraving, 44x53,5cm

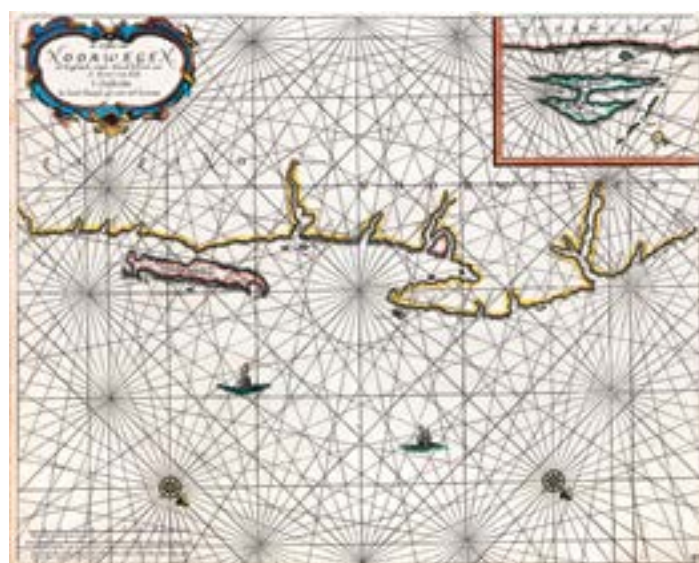
AMSTERDAM c. 1660 or later

The map extends from Nordkyn to Russia.

A very fine copy.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» See entry 4)

7 000,-
(€930)



104. GUILLAUME SANSON

"Gouvernement De Wardhus"

Original outline-coloured engraving, 40x57,5cm

PARIS 1668

The second printed regional map of Finnmark.

A fine copy.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602 – 1855» Entry 5, SAN 5)

7 000,-
(€930)



**LUXURY SEA CHARTS OF THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION
IN SPECTACULAR COLOURS HEIGHTENED IN GOLD**



105. PIETER GOOS (1616 - 75)

"Pascaart van Europa, Als mede een gedeelt vande cust van Africa."

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 43x52cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1666 - 1675

Pieter Goos is one of the most famous among several Dutch sea chart publishers in Holland mid-1600 with an extensive production of charts, pilot guides and sea-atlases. The Goos maps were decorated with large descriptive cartouches and illustrated with ships, compass cards, wind roses etc. The maps were sometimes sumptuously coloured and printed on thick paper heightened in gold. Typically these copies were ordered by clients who wanted something extraordinarily nice for their offices or homes.

The colours are gorgeous and illuminated in gold.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 6, "Old" Koeman volume IV pages 192 – 193, the charts Koeman Goos 13, R. V. Tooley "Map Collectors' Circle - Printed Charts of Scandinavia" no. 293)

45 000,-
(€6000)

106. PIETER GOOS

“De Zee Custen van Ruslant, Laplant, Finmarcken, Spitsbergen en Nova Zemla”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 45x54cm

AMSTERDAM 1675

Engraved by Gerard Coeck.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 6, R. V. Tooley “Map Collectors’ Circle - Printed Charts of Scandinavia” no. 292)

20 000,-
(€2650)



107. PIETER GOOS

“De Custen van Noorwegen, Finmarcken, Laplandt, Spitsbergen, Ian Mayen Eylandt, Yslandt, als mede Hitlandt, en gedeelte van Schotlandt”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 44,2x54cm

AMSTERDAM 1675

The general chart of the North.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 6, R. V. Tooley “Map Collectors’ Circle - Printed Charts of Scandinavia” no. 293, Mingroot - Ermen Entry 31)

20 000,-
(€2650)



Catalogue number 108, F. De Wit

FROM THE GOLDEN AGE OF DUTCH MAP MAKING

108. FREDERICK DE WIT (1610 - 98)

“Totius Europa Littora Novissime edita”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 49x89cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1675 - 80

THE FAMOUS LARGE-SIZE SEA CHART OF EUROPE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION AND EXQUISITE ORIGINAL COLOURS.

The chart is one of the most decorative maps of Europe from the 17th century extending from West Africa and the Mediterranean to Spitsbergen and Novaja Zemlja far north. It was printed from two plates and originally joined and published in Frederick De Wit's “Orbis Maritimus”. It is richly illustrated with a large cartouche and seven coats-of-arms. Other decorations are elephants in North Africa and rutting goats in Norway. “Its shape and style are intentionally reminiscent of the early manuscript portolans of the area drawn on vellum” See Ginsberg.

«Totius Europae» is a highly influential map, a foremost example illustrating the reasons for Dutch supremacy in map production during the seventeenth century.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 7, 7A.3a, Mingroot – Ermen no.3, F.C. Wieder 166)

125 000,-
(€16600)

See illustrations page 98 and 99

109. JOHANNES VAN KEULEN

“Nieuwe Paskaart vande Geheele Oosterzé en Noortzé Ship-Vaart”

Hand-coloured engraving, 51,5x58,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1706 or later

The general chart of Scandinavia and the Northern Region. The Van Keulen sea chart publishing firm was founded by Johannes van Keulen and became almost immediately the main company in business with a continually increasing number of charts. The business was continued by his son, Gerard van Keulen, and their descendants until c. 1800.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 8, 8B. 4b1)

15 000,-
(€2000)



110. JOHANNES VAN KEULEN

«Paskaart Van de Kust van Finmarken van Heyligerlander Leen tot c. Tromsont»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 51x58cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1681

A most beautiful map printed on good, thick paper. The coastline Helgeland – Troms with the Moskenes stream. Some oxidizing cracks strengthened verso, upper margin narrow. A fine example.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 8, 8A:7)

10 000,-
(€1330)

111. JOHANNES VAN KEULEN

«Paskaart van de Witte Zee Beginnende van Pelitza tot Kandalox en van Catsnoes tot aan Kovoda...»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 50,5x58,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1681

A deluxe copy of the White Sea printed on double-sheet paper and with exquisite original colours. The margins are untrimmed.

15 000,-
(€2000)



112. JOHANNES VAN KEULEN

«Paskaart van de Rivier de Dwina of Archangel»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 51x58,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1681

A deluxe copy depicting the region of Arkhangelsk printed on double-sheet paper and with exquisite original colours. The margins are untrimmed.

15 000,-
(€2000)

FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF THE DUKE OF YORK

113. GERARD VAN KEULEN

“Niuwe aftekeningen van Het Eyland Spits-Bergen”

Engraved map, 52x59cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1728

A RARE CHART OF SPITSBERGEN AND A PROTOTYPE FOR LATER MAPS.

Cartographically based on Giles who sailed around the islands in 1707. According to Koeman it seems to have been published in 1728, but Wieder says 1714. Gerard was the son and successor of Johannes van Keulen who founded the successful sea map business in Amsterdam in 1680.

Provenance: From the collection of the Duke of York, collector's label on the reverse. Sold in auction at Sotheby's May or July 1827

(Ref: F. C. Wieder “The Dutch Discovery and mapping of Spitsbergen 1596 - 1829” no. 213 Giles)

22 000,-
(€2930)

MAP OF SPITSBERGEN FROM THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLLECTION



114. GERARD VAN KEULEN

«Nieuwe Paaskaard Inhoudende t' Noorder deel van Europa»

Hand-coloured engraving, 59x101cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1700 – 1734

An impressive and uncommon chart of the North including several illustrations of local people and huntsmen.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 8, 8D.7a)

20 000,-
(€2660)



115. GERARD VALK (c. 1650 – 1726)

«Cum Regionum Sub Polo Arctico...»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving,

48x39,7cm

The North Pole Map, a diameter of 25,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1680

EXTREMELY RARE MAP OF THE NORTH POLE.

The map is the separate upper left section of a six-sheet wall map of America

102x122cm. It shows the western part of California. The map is surrounded by richly rolled ornaments. The elegantly engraved work is attributed to Romain de Hooghe.

15 000,-

(€2000)



HEIGHTENED IN GOLD



116. PIETER MORTIER

«Le Deux Poles Arctique ou Septentrionale, et Antartique ou Meridionale...»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 44x53cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1690 - 1700

A RARE EARLY ISSUE OF THE DOUBLE-POLAR WORLD MAP.

The map shows both poles to 45 degrees, with two further spheres in the cusps centred on Paris in the north and the «Antipodes de Paris» in the south. Most of the information of the Northwest Polar region was taken from the French cartographer Sanson instead of using the more common model of Janssonius and the Dutch cartographers. For the decorations Mortier copied the Visscher World map from 1658 designed by N. Berchem and the sophisticated allegorical scenes as Sanson's map had no decoration.

As far as we can trace there are only references to this map through the later imprints of the map by Covens & Mortier.

Minor restorations to centre fold only. A highly decorative example.

(Ref: Kershaw «Early Printed Maps of Canada» See entry 146 – the later Covens & Mortier)

60 000,-
(€8000)

117. VINCENZO CORONELLI (1650 – 1718)

«Terre Artiche...»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 45,5x60,5cm

VENICE (1691) - 1695

A beautiful map of the North Pole region and uncommonly found in old colours. Novaja Zemlja is joined to the mainland by its northern end. In the 1691 edition the Arctic Circle was labelled «Circolo Polare Anarctico» which was corrected in the 1695 issue.

A few spots and light browning.

(Ref: Kershaw «Early Printed Maps of Canada» Entry 168)

10 000,-
(€1300)



118. VINCENZO CORONELLI

(«Untitled map of the Arctic»)

Engraving, 38cm in diameter

VENICE c. 1693

Published in «Libro del Globi» intended to be the top piece or the North Pole cap on the terrestrial globe. A nice engraving including different hunting and whaling scenes.

(Ref: Lainema – Nurminen «Ultima Thule – Arktiska Upptäcktsfärder» page 138 – 139)

8 000,-
(€1060)



119. DOCUMENT

REGARDING A SWEDISH ATTACK ON ARKHANGELSK

Manuscript document, folio, 22,5x32,5cm. Written on two pages with a seal. The letter is sent from the Swedish major Hugo Hamilton to «Monsieur le Baron et Colonel Fersen», signed and dated «Forstena Sep. d. 4 a. 1701»

Document signed September 4th, 1701

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DOCUMENT FROM THE GREAT NORTHERN WAR.

The Great Northern War (1700 – 21) was a conflict between Carl XII and Tsar Peter the Great and was based on the

Swedish supremacy of the Swedish hegemony in Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe. The document is a part of the history regarding the Swedish Naval attack on Arkhangelsk the spring and summer 1701. As the most western port in Russia Arkhangelsk was a very important city for the Russian. They were dependent of secure supplies of goods including weapon from other countries. Early in the spring seven Swedish ships of war were sent to the North Cape and Archangelsk on an expedition in command of Carl Henrik Lewe (Von Löwen). In March Carl XIIth ordered a Swedish attack on Arkhangelsk and more ships were sent from Gothenbourg in direction north. June 26th the Swedish fleet entered the Dwina River for the attack. However through spionage and leakage of information the Russian was very well prepared and the Swedes were defeated and were forced to return the fleet to Gothenbourg where it arrived on the August 15th. On instruction by Carl XII, Carl Henrik Lewe was brought to court-martial but found not guilty in 1704. The letter from Hugo Hamilton (born in Irland 1655) to Count Reinhold Johan von Fersen (born 1646) deals with the fights where Carl XIIth suffered a humiliating defeat in Arkhangelsk.

(Ref: Ernst Holmberg «Vår Flottas Fallna Fångna Karoliner» Karolinska Årsskrift 1915)

Provenance: R. Klinckowström's Collection Stafsund, Ekerö

8 000,-
(€1060)



120. PIETER VAN DER AA (1659 – 1733)

«Planisphere Terrestre, Suivant les nouvelles Observations des Astronomes. Dressee Presente au Roy Tres Cretien par Mr. Cassini le Fils, de L'Academi Royal Sciences»

Hand-coloured engraving, 54x65,6cm

LEIDEN c. 1713

The World projected with the North Pole in the center. Based on the French cartographer Cassini's map of 1696.

California is depicted as an island, and allegorical figures representing the four seasons surround the map. An eye-catcher of a North Pole map.

One short restored tear.

38 000,-
(€5060)



121. HERMAN MOLL (died 1732)

“New map of Denmark and Sweden According to the Newest and most Exact Observations”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 60x102cm

LONDON (c. 1710) – c. 1733 or later

An impressive, large map of Scandinavia and the North. The map is a typical example of the European focus on the extreme North and the people who inhabited the region during the 18th century. The illustration panels on the right hand side show different scenes from Lapland, summer and winter.

A fine old-coloured example in good condition. The sheet is laid down on linen. The original margins are small, but sufficient.

(Ref: W. B. Ginsberg “Septentrionalium-An Exhibit 2001” no.42, Mingroot-Ermen “Scandinavia in old maps and prints” no.61, N.G. Germundson, Zürich, a list of the different states of the Moll map of Scandinavia, this is state 4, Ulla Ehrensverd “The History of the Nordic Map from Myths to Reality” Nurminen Foundation, Helsinki 2006, no. 171)

25 000,-
(€3330)

TWO IDENTICAL MAPS WITH TWO DIFFERENT MESSAGES

122. LOUIS RENARD

“Finmarchia et Laplandiae Maritimae”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 49x57cm

AMSTERDAM 1715

Decorative chart in attractive original colour depicting the coastline from Romsdalen to Russia including Lapland and the Kola Peninsula with the Barents Sea, the White Sea Region and Arkhangelsk.

The copperplate was originally manufactured by Frederik de Wit c. 1680 before the plate was acquired by Renard. He did several re-engravings, especially along the northernmost part of the country, the coastal area around the White Sea, and the region north of «Ruslandt» were altered (see Ginsberg).

Weak wrinkles next to centerfold and a closed split in upper part of the centerfold.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 7, 7A.2c, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 48)



12 000,-
(€1600)

123. LOUIS RENARD

“Finmarchia et Laplandiae Maritimae”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 49x57cm

AMSTERDAM 1715

Same map and the identical issue as above. However these two maps are a good example of the different colouring on maps and its purpose. Both copies have the original colours by the publisher, the Renard. The national boundaries were more often than not showed through different colours as printed borders were less frequently found. In Finnmark and in the North Calotte the boundaries between Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Russia were not strictly official throughout the 17th and early 18th century. Different colouring on certain maps could have been used to claim territory and to create a border issue.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg «Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812» Entry 7, 7A.2c, Benedicte Gamborg Briså “Northward Bound At The Far Edge Of The World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 48)



12 000,-
(€1600)



124. JOSEPH NICOLAS DE L' ISLE

«Mappa Generalis Totius Imperii Russici»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 55,5x96,5cm

ST. PETERSBURG 1745

This is a rare map of the Russian Empire and the Siberia, and gives a splendid overview of the Northeast route towards a Northeast Passage. The map shows waterways, canals, cities and the different provinces. Text in Russian and Latin. It is printed from four plates and the sheets are originally joined. From the first atlas of Russia, published by the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. It is printed from four plates and the sheets are originally joined. Cartographically it is based on information by Philipp Johann Strahlenberg and his map published in Stockholm 1730. The projection is however different with our map constructed in a polar scale. In the sea above Siberia there are added two names in ink by a contemporary hand.

18 000,-
(€2400)

125. JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS CLOUET (born 1730)

“Carte D’Europe Divisée En ses Empires et Royaumes...1776”

Hand-coloured engraving on four sheets originally joined and with extra borders.

Total dimension 96x124cm. Laid down on paper

PARIS c. 1776

A MOST DECORATIVE WALL MAP OF EUROPE.

This is a rare separately published map by Luois-Joseph Mondhare. The title in French and Spanish and with 20 vignettes depicting historical scenes and histories from the Bible. A detailed map inset of Siberia and Novaja Zemijla and two large decorative cartouches. J.B. Clouet had the position of a Royal Geographer at the Académie des Sciences of Rouen.

There are some restorations as commonly found on wall maps. Some defective spots and restored tears. The map is in a general good condition

60 000,-
(€8000)

See illustration next page



Catalogue number 125, Clouet

126. WILLIAM HEATHER (1764 – 1812)

“A New and Accurate Chart of the Coast of Norway Including The White Sea. By William Heather 1801” + the inset “A New Chart of The White Sea...”

Engraved sea chart, blue-backed, 79x123,5cm

In addition two contemporary manuscript extensions in pen and black ink, one to the north of Lapland (18x35cm), the other to the west of Faeroes to Iceland (48,5x26,5cm)

LONDON, The Navigation Warehouse 1801

A UNIQUE COPY USED IN PRACTICAL SAILING IN THE NORTH FROM ARKHANGEL TO BOSTON.

The manuscript extensions allow for the faint pencil plotting of the course of a voyage from Russia to the North America and on one marginal note we can read: “September 27th 1811, Ship Asia’s Lat’ t 59’ 45, Long ‘ t 23’ 30 W. Bound for Boston with a fine wind from the East ‘d. 28 days out from Archangel in Russia”.

Verso some additional linen-backing. A central vertical fold, some spotting, browning and handling creases. The extensions are creased too and some splitting along the joints. In general good condition for a chart used on board a ship.

10 000,-
(€1330)

127. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE

«Polar Regions»

Outline-coloured, engraving,

Diameter 37,7cm

The full sheet 43,8x41,5cm

EDINBURGH 1822

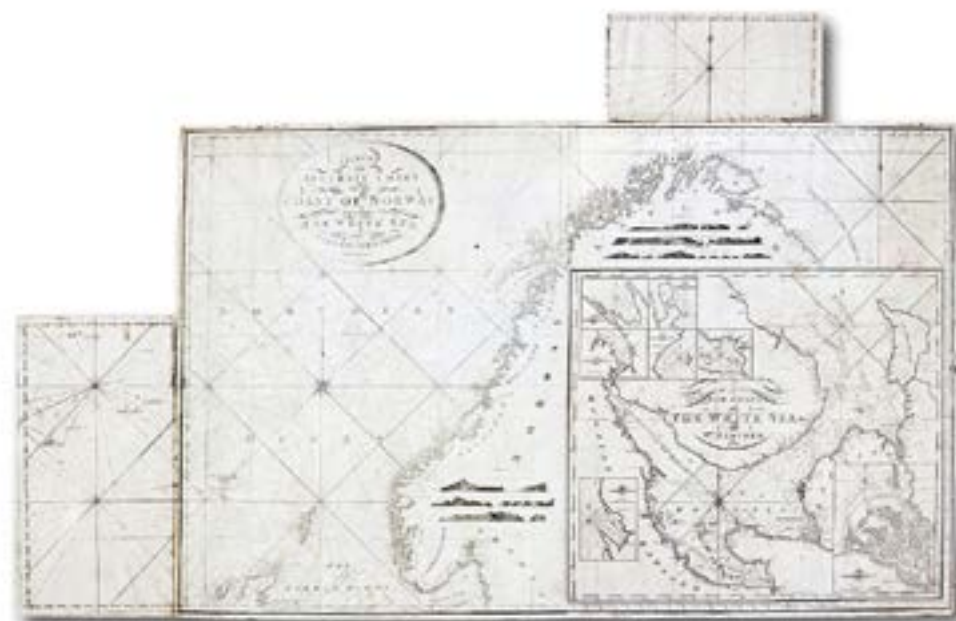
Engraved by W.H. Lizar.

With traces of folds.



3 000,-
(€400)

**IMPORTANT CITY MAP OF ST. PETERSBURG
FROM THE LIBRARY OF PRINCE ADALBERT VON PREUSSEN**



128. (ST. PETERSBURG)

«Plan de la Ville de St. Petersbourg Composé À L' Etat – Major De Sa Majesté L' Empereur»

(Title repeated in Russian)

Engraving, 46,5x60cm

Probably ST. PETERSBURG 1827

This obviously rare view/city plan seems to be a smaller version of «Plan der Stadt Petersburg, 1821», see exhibition catalogue «St. Petersburg um 1800», catalogue no. 255, (St. Petersburg c. 1990). The drawing for that map was attributed to «Militär-Topographen Generalmajor von Vitzthum».

The map shows a wealth of information with a lot of details including house numbers.

Provenance: The collector's stamp «Des Prinzen Adalbert v. Preussen Bibliothek» and an unidentified blind stamp.

25 000,-
(€3330)

129. JAMES WYLD

«Chart of The Arctic Regions from The Admiralty Surveys.»

Original outline-coloured lithograph, diameter 38,2cm,

The full sheet 43x42,5cm

Two stamps verso: «On Her Majesty's Service» and «Admiralty»

LONDON c. 1849

SCARCE, SEPARATELY PUBLISHED FIRST EDITION MAP OF THE ARCTIC.

The map shows the tracks of the most recent journey of the noted explorer John Rae with a date 1847. Rae was commissioned to find the two lost ships of the Franklin Expedition. The map is dedicated by James Wyld to Lady Franklin: «This Sketch is Dedicated by her Obligated and Obedient Servant James Wyld». Subsequent editions are known to show additional explorations.

There is one copy of the early edition in the library of the Royal Geographic Society, otherwise no other examples seem to be known in Great Britain as far as we know.

Traces of folds.

20 000,-
(€2650)



130. ANONYMUS, ITALY MID 19th CENTURY

«Circoscrizione Delle Province Ecclesiastiche E Diocesi Nell' Impero Di Russia In Europa Vicariato Aplico Di Svezia Norvegia E Prefettura Del Polo Artico»

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 47x60cm

Probably ROME c. 1860

An unusual and interesting Italian published map of Russia and Scandinavia. Iceland appears in a small inset upper left and the Arctic Circle, «Prefettura Apostolica del Polo Artico» is shown in an inset lower right.

Expert repairs to small marginal tears, otherwise fine.

5 000,-
(€660)

131. GERMAN LITHOGRAPHER c. 1900

«Auf Zum Nordpol!»

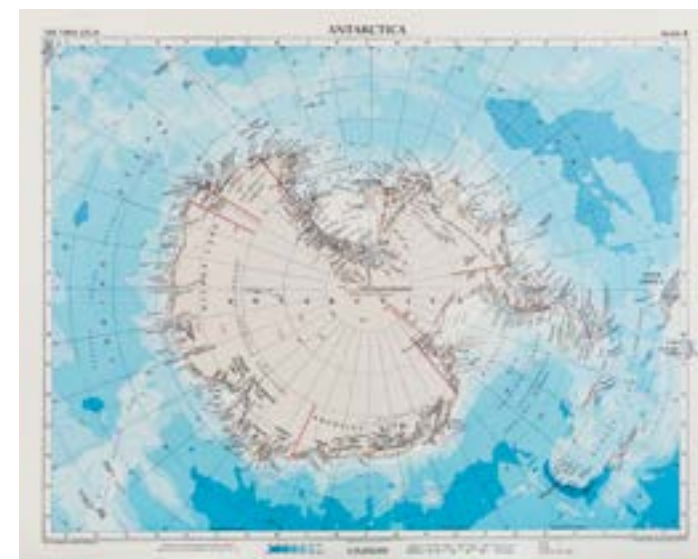
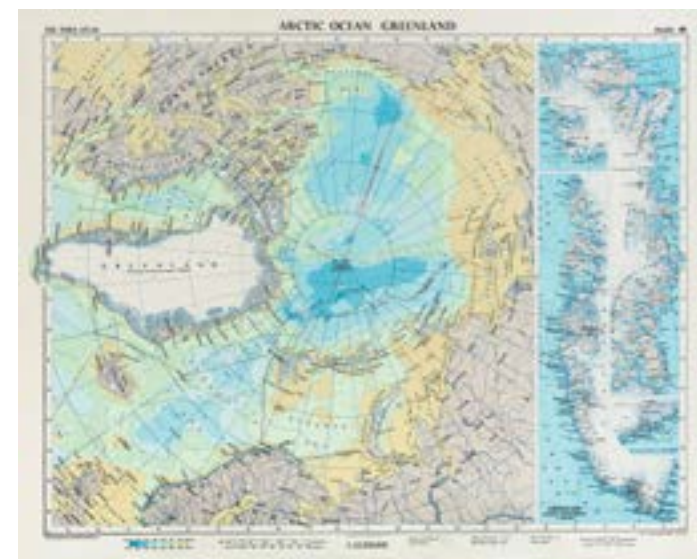
Coloured lithograph, 43,7x34cm

GERMANY c. 1900

A curious print used as a game board. The map mounted on green cardboard, folded. An inscribed label on the reverse.

Recto a label with «Spielregel». The map lines the tracks of Nansen and Fram, and the sledge journey by Fridtjof Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen. The participants in the game were given 20 points for reaching the North Pole.

4 500,-
(€600)



132. J. BARTHOLOMEW – THE TIMES

«Arctic Ocean Greenland» and «Antarctica»

2 coloured lithographs, each 46x57cm

LONDON 1957 – 59

Two beautifully presented maps (the companion pair) of the Arctic and the Antarctic. Published in «Times Atlas of the World». The «Extreme Limit Of Pack Ice» on the Arctic is marked by a jagged line and of particular interest is the route of the nuclear powered United States submarine, «Nautilus» beneath the ice pack in August 1958. Also marked is the track of Fridtjof Nansen's voyage in «Fram» and its capture within the ice. The projection is said to be: «Polar Azimullat equidistant projection».

The Antarctic map is dated July 57 but overprinted with the route of Sir Vivian Fuchs' «Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition» which ended in March 1958. The projection is «Zenithal Equidistant Projection».

4 500,-
(€600)

**A MASSIVE MANUSCRIPT MAP OF THE NORTH POLE REGIONS
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF
THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY**



141. ANONYMOUS MAP MAKER

«Arctic Regions»

Pen and inks on a single sheet of paper, mounted on linen with contemporary mahogany rollers, 320x302cm

At the back two pieces of linen with stamps:

R S G S and «Arctic Regions»

Painted and drawn in GREAT BRITAIN c. 1902

A MAGNIFICENT AND IMPRESSIVE MANUSCRIPT MAP FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (RSGS).

This unique map and the over-view of the Arctic region is undated, but there are several reasons to believe it was made c. 1902. Sverdrup's voyage of 1902 is the latest expedition noted on the map. Also, the date of circa 1902 is one of the most significant dates in the Society's history; this was the year that the RSGS sponsored the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, and this vast map may well have been a way of drumming up support for the endeavour. At the time the RSGS was at the height of its powers, and only an organisation with a great deal of confidence would have been able to commission such a work.

The huge map is supposed to have hung for many years in the library of the society at 10 Randolph Crescent in Edinburgh. The society, and the map, moved to the Graham Hills Building of the University of Strathclyde between 1994 and 2008, and then to the Lord John Murray House in Perth.

The RSGS was founded in 1884. The originator of the idea for a national society of geography in Scotland was John George Bartholomew, of the Bartholomew map-making company in Edinburgh. In his initial attempts, Bartholomew was assisted by Mrs A.L. Bruce, the daughter of David Livingstone. She herself was a keen geographer, with a particular interest in Africa. With an outline for the proposed society, they sought the support of Professor in Geology at the Edinburgh University, James Geikie. He had keen interest in the advancement in geographical research and teaching, willingly giving his support to the project. In December 1884 The Scottish Geographical Society (RSGS) was established.

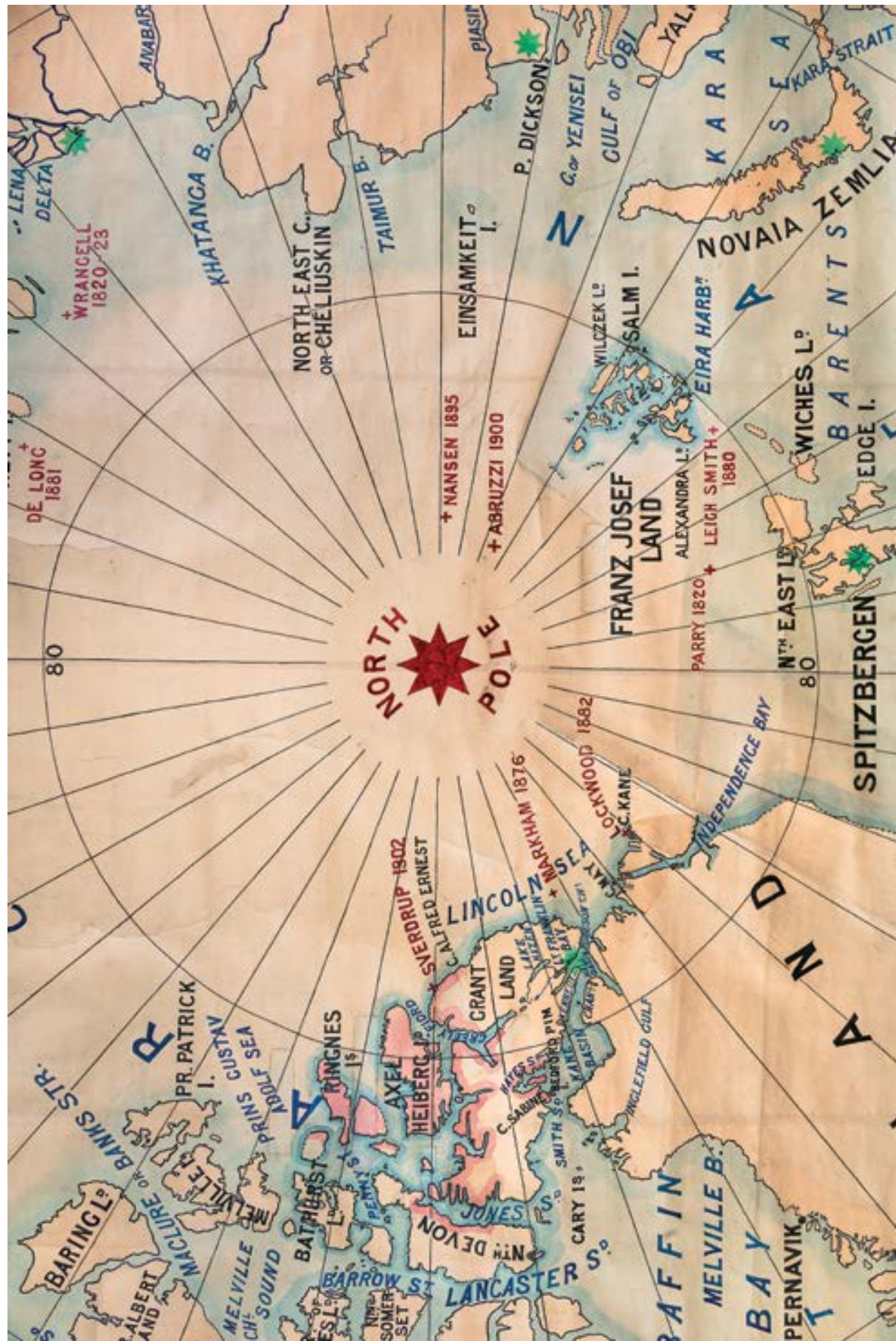
On the map following voyages and expeditions are shown:

- Parry (1820)
- Wrangell (1820 – 23)
- Collinson (1850)
- Markham (1876)
- Leigh Smith (1880)
- De Long (1881)
- Lockwood (1882)
- Nansen (1895)
- Duke of the Abruzzi
- Sverdrup (1902)

The map can be rolled up and is in good condition others than the expected creases after rolling.

350 000,-
(€46600)





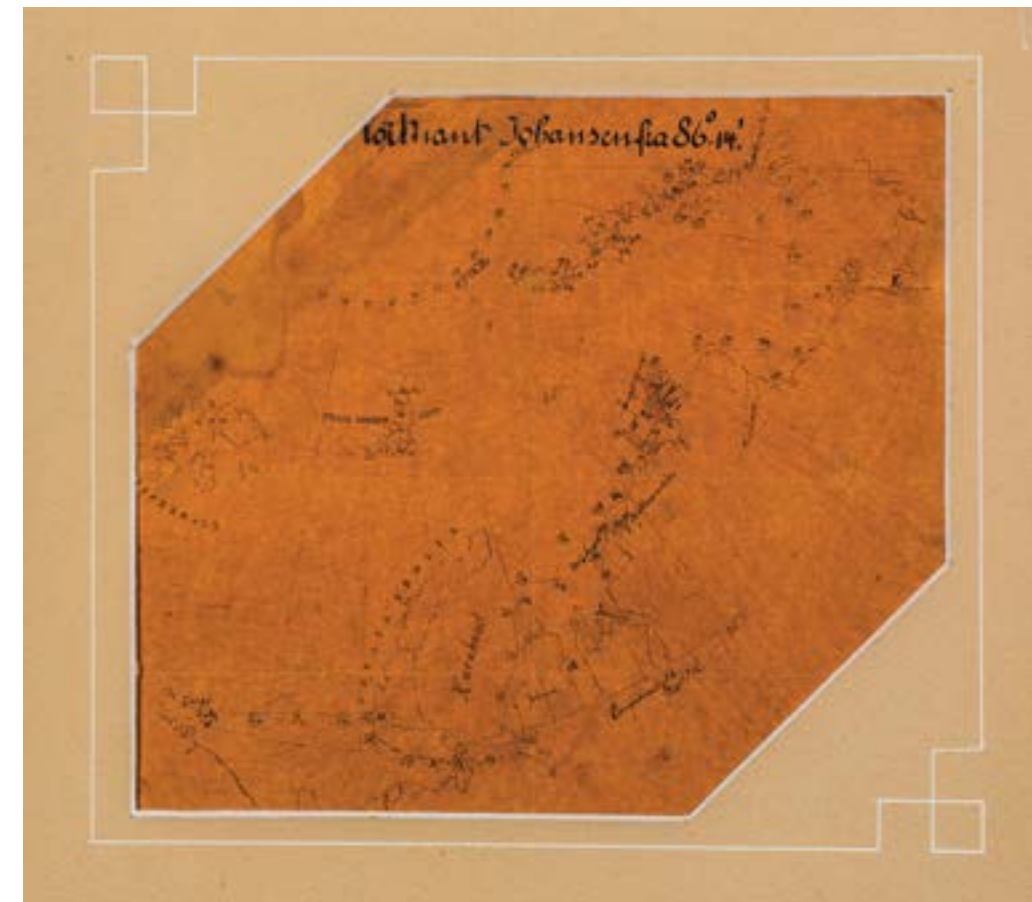
**FRIDTJOF NANSEN & ROALD AMUNDSEN
INCLUDING
THE POLAR ICON MAP
LÓITNANT JOHANSEN 86°. 14.'**



FRIDTJOF NANSEN (1861 – 1930)

THE MANUSCRIPT MAP
LÓITNANT JOHANSEN FRA 86°. 14.'

A POLAR ICON FROM
“THE NORWEGIAN POLAR EXPEDITION 1893 – 96”
(The Fram Expedition)



According to recent examination of the map and the strong and convincing provenance everything indicates that this document and map *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.'* has accompanied Fridtjof Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen on the sledge journey from *Fram*. They left the ship on March 14th 1895 and arrived in Vardø the 13th August 1896 on the ship “Windward”. The map was drawn (probably copied from another map) by Sigurd Scott-Hansen on *Fram* 9.2.1895 prior to the sledge journey. On the map there are plots of *Fram*'s position from the departure from Vardø 21/7 – 1893 until the last one dated 6/1 – 1895.

86°. 14.' (more precisely 86 13' 36") is the position where Nansen and Johansen turned south, and was the northernmost point any human being ever had been.

See further description below

To introduce the description of the map *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.'* Kunstantikvariat PAMA is grateful to Kira Moss for her article “Drifting towards the Pole”.

DRIFTING TOWARDS THE POLE

Kira Moss

Kira Moss, holds a Master of Arts in Modern Cultural and Cultural Communication

“On the whole, it may probably be said that, although the expedition has left many problems for the future to solve in connection with the polar area, is has, nevertheless, gone far to lift the veil of mystery which has hitherto shrouded those regions, and we have been put in a position to form a tolerable clear and reasonable idea of a position of our globe that formerly lay in darkness, which only imagination could penetrate.”
(Fridtjof Nansen at the end of Farthest North)¹

Summer 1893 marked the beginning of the famous and almost incredible story of the North Pole expedition lead by Fridtjof Nansen: “The Norwegian Polar Expedition 1893-1896”. The ship Fram sailed out from Christiania (Oslo) and up the coast of Norway to the Northern coast of Siberia and into the polar sea heading towards the entrance to the Northeast Passage with the purpose of going into the ice and then drift over the North Pole.

In the 19th century, since Parry in 1827, several expeditions before Nansen had tried to reach the Pole. All these expeditions were in their planning of course influenced by the maps and cartographic ideas of their time, and the cartographic evidence from these expeditions were indeed very important for further cartographic development. Maps and expeditions are entangled. Not only are the maps important as cartographic proof of an expedition, they also show the ideas and imaginations about the area they depict. When Fram left Christiania, she headed towards a part of the world little known and subject to many vivid imaginations. For centuries there had been cartographic speculations about what was on the Pole, a few examples here will give a context as to the myths and ideas preceding the time of Nansen.

Mapping the unknown

Even before the first map with a polar projection was published by Gerard Mercator on his wall map from 1569 and later on the separate map of the North Pole from 1595, printed maps depicted solid ground surrounding the North Pole, as is for instant seen on the Ortelius map from 1570, (catalogue number 41). At the same time the idea of a solid rock or mountain often with magnetic property, directly on the Pole was not new, but had been influencing cartographers for centuries.

On the Mercator map from 1595, (catalogue number 53), this imagination about landmasses near the Pole is depicted very clearly: It shows four islands surrounding the Pole, separated by four streams, and a solid polar mountain marking the geographical pole.

In contrast to others, Mercator did not depict the mountain on the exact Pole with magnetic property, but showed a magnetic mountain, a *Polus Magnetus*, opposite to Greenland between America and Asia, this probably due to the known magnetic variation.

Mercator’s primary source to this idea of the North Pole surrounded by four islands was the *Itenerarium* by Jacobus



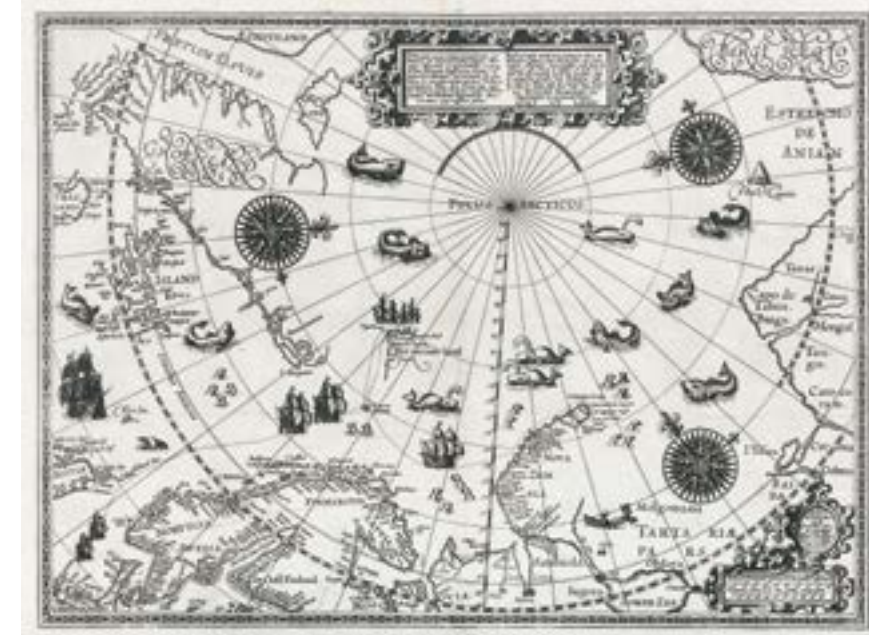
MERCATOR 1595

¹ Nansen, Fridtjof: *Farthest North. Being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96[...]*Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company., 1897. Vol II. Page 635.

Cnoyen. The Cnoyen *Itenerarium* was among other sources based on the *Inventio Fortunata*, a long lost mythical book from the 14th century. Today no copy of the Itenerarium by Cnoyen is known to have survived, and we only have Mercator’s own descriptions based on the book, which he wrote in a letter to the English astronomer John Dee, April 20 1577 (now in the British Museum). Mercator writes:

*“In the midst of the four countries is a Whirl-pool...into which there empty these four Indrawing Seas which divide the North. And the water rushes round and descends into the earth just as if one were pouring it through a filter funnel. It is 4 degrees wide on every side of the Pole, that is to say eight degrees altogether. Except that right under the Pole there lies a bare rock in the midst of the Sea. Its circumference is almost 33 French miles, and it is all of magnetic stone...and it is black and glistening. And nothing grows thereon, for there is not so much as a handful of soil on it.”*²

There is no doubt, as to the polar streams, seafarers in the polar areas, had witnessed very powerful arctic currents in the polar sea, which might support the theory of the great whirlpool at the Pole. In Farthest North Nansen writes how already in 1607 Henry Hudson made an attempt to reach the North Pole, where he – one can say with associations to the map by Mercator – believed to find an open basin with a direct connection to the Pacific.³



BARENTS 1598

One can look upon the Willem Barents-map from 1598, (catalogue no. 66), in contrast to the Mercator map. The Barents-map includes the North Pole, but there has been a significant change in the mapping of the area. With a less mythical approach, no land is outlined around the Pole; the map – almost – only shows what one knew about the polar shores. Svalbard is depicted for the first time. One feature has survived from the myth of the North Pole and that is the Polus Magnetis opposite to Greenland.

This marks a revolution in the mapping of the North with a different, and with today’s eyes you could say more modern scientific approach: Not only the Barents expeditions but also the many expeditions in search of the Northwest Passage came home with new cartographic evidence of the Polar shores.

Already in 1606 with Mercator’s successor Jodocus Hondius, the Mercator map was reissued with many very important changes. According to the new way of mapping the North Pole only the shores known from expeditions are shown, there is no land depicted around the Pole.

From this point on and until the Nansen expedition, many maps were published according to cartographic evidence from expeditions, but not until the many polar expeditions in the 19th century the area around the Pole was depicted remarkable different. The cartographers naturally did not know what to depict.

² Ginsberg, William B.: *Printed Maps of the Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601*. New York, N.Y.: Septentrionalium Press, 2006. Page 142.

³ Nansen, Fridtjof: *Farthest North. Being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96[...]*Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company., 1897. Vol I. Page 11

The ice as a major problem

The white area around the Pole on the maps until the 19th century only depicted that one didn't know what was on the Pole. Many speculations were still floating as to the Pole surroundings. There were still discussions about land at the Pole or an open sea.

But the knowledge from several expeditions such as the Baffin and the Nordenskiöld expeditions had clearly shown that it was not likely that there was an open sea, and the theory of Mercator in this way seemed just a myth. Nansen writes:

*“Over and over again it has been the same – the most natural explanation of phenomena is the very one that men have most shunned; and, if no middle course was to be found, they have rushed to the wildest hypothesis. It is only thus that the belief in an open polar sea could have arisen and held its ground. Though everywhere ice was met with, people maintained that this open sea must lie behind the ice. Thus the belief in an ice-free north-east and north-west passage to the wealth of Cathay and India, first propounded towards the close of the 15th century, cropped up again and again, only to be again and again refuted.”*⁴

Together with the theory of the open polar sea was also overcome the myth that the temperature would rise closer to the Pole, and that expeditions would find a sort of Eden in the North.

The theory of the open polar sea had its scientific ground in the fact that it was only very newly stated that ice can be created in open sea. The argument had until this was accepted as a fact, been, that if there were no land close to the Pole, there could be no ice. But this was, as mentioned, rejected by explorations. Parry in his attempt to reach the Pole in 1827, came to the revolutionary 82° 45' but the drifting ice southwards carried him away from the Pole faster than he could move towards it.

Payer, in his book about the Austrian-Hungarian expedition in 1872, concludes in the introduction that it is impossible to reach the Pole, because of the sea ice, which was in his opinion probably just going to be more and more unconquerable as one moved closer to the Pole.⁵

The character of the ice close to the Pole was one of the biggest uncertainties for the expeditions that sailed out these years. The ice varied from year to year, so some expeditions came easier into the Polar sea than others. But when Nansen headed towards the Pole, the ice had conquered all previous expeditions to the Pole, and seemed invincible.

Nansen writes about the attempts to reach the Pole by ship, in an article in *Naturen* 1890, referred to in *Farthest North*:

*“The results of these numerous attempts, as I have pointed out, seem somewhat discouraging. They appear to show plainly enough that it is impossible to sail to the Pole by any route whatever; for everywhere the ice has proved an impenetrable barrier, and has stayed the progress of invaders on the threshold to the unknown regions.”*⁶

Drifting with the ice

So when Nansen set out, it was doubtful whether there was land on the Pole, but most certainly there was ice. Nansen writes further on in *Farthest North*, in that he refers to a talk before the Christiania Geographical Society:

*“Had we been able to advance over land, I said, that would have been the most certain route; in that case the Pole could have been reached ‘in one summer by Norwegian snow-shoe runners’. But there is every reason to doubt the existence of such land. Greenland, I considered, did not extend further than the most northerly known point of its west coast. ‘It is not probable that Franz Josef Land reached to the Pole; from all we can learn it forms a group of islands separated from each other by deep sounds, and it appears improbable that any large continuous track of land is to be found there.’”*⁷

⁴ Nansen, Fridtjof: *Farthest North. Being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96* [...] Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company., 1897. Vol I. Page 6-7.

⁵ Payer, Julius v.: *Die österreich-ungarische Nordpol-Expedition in den Jahren 1872 - 1874, nebst einer Skizze der zweiten deutschen Nordpol-Expedition 1869 - 1870 und der Polar-Expedition von 1871*. Wien, Hölder, 1876.

⁶ Nansen, Fridtjof: *Farthest North. Being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96* [...] Westminster: Archibald Constable and Company., 1897. Vol I. Page 15

⁷ *Ibid.*

Nansen's idea, as is widely known, was to move not against the drifting ice but with it. To put his ship *Fram* in the ice and let her be there until the ship together with the ice had drifted over the North Pole.

This idea in most part had its origin in a theory by Professor Henrik Mohn about the drift of the polar ice. Nansen read an article by Mohn in *Morgenbladet* 30 November 1884 in which Mohn described how items from the sunken expedition ship *Jeanette* had been found on the south-west of Greenland. *Jeanette* had drifted in the ice for two years from Wrangel Land to a point north-east of the New Siberian Islands. Three years after she sunk things undisputedly originating from the ship was found in the drift-ice close to Julianehaab (Qaqortoq). These findings let Mohn to the conclusion that the ice on the Polar Sea was drifting east-west over the Pole. Nansen's idea⁸ was to drift in the same manner as *Jeanette* had unwillingly done. To this purpose Nansen had the very original idea to construct a ship that could withstand the pressure of the ice, the *Fram*.

The Fram expedition⁹

After *Fram* left Christiania 24 June 1893 she sailed north up the coast of Norway to Vardø, where she had her last stop in Norway. Hereafter Nansen followed Nordenskiöld's route towards the Northeast Passage into the Barents Sea past Novaja Zemlja to Khabarova, where the ship took onboard dogs for pulling the sledges. From here the route went into the Kara Sea, towards the Taimy Peninsula and Cape Chelyuskin, which they rounded as only the second ship after Nordenskiöld's *Vega* in 1878, and then into Laptev Sea. At 78° or more precisely 78° 49'N, 132°53'E the 5 October 1893 the *Fram* was declared stuck in the ice.

The *Fram* drifted very slowly south and north but mostly north during the next one and a half year. Even though they were pretty bored, the men on board lived a rather comfortable life; probably being the most comfortable anyone before them had been during an arctic expedition.

In spring 1895 Nansen left the *Fram*, and Otto Sverdrup, being the captain of the ship, was now in command. The ship continued in the ice, drifting north until 85°55'N, and then drifted southwards. A lot of measurements were made during the next year and a half. And in the early summer of 1896 the *Fram* finally escaped the ice and after 1041 days away from land sailed into Spitsbergen, and then to Skjervøy 20 August 1896.

A very long sledge journey

When Nansen left *Fram*, 14 March 1895, with *Fram* at 84°4'N, it was together with one of the men in his crew: Hjalmar Johansen. Nansen had decided to make an attempt for the Pole with sledges and skies – and kayaks for the retreat. In the beginning it looked very good, they were skiing pretty fast, but the closer they got to the Pole, the more uneven the ice became, and in the end Nansen decided, they had to turn south in order to have enough supplies to go back. At 86°13.6'N they turn around, being the two persons at that time to have come the closest to the North Pole.

At one point on their way through the ice towards the south a catastrophe occurred, they forgot to wind up both of their watches. This meant they were not longer able to determine where they were. The idea was to go to Franz Josef Land, and then take the kayaks to Spitsbergen, and there hopefully find a ship to take them home. But as they could not determine where they were, and after many speculations where they turned and turned the only map of Franz Josef Land they had, the map that Payer had published in 1874, they settled on the impression that they were perhaps on Franz Josef Land, but most likely on Giles Land. In late August 1895 Nansen took his second big decision on the journey: there was only one way to survive, and that was to overwinter. They had left most of their belongings behind in a final attempt to reach to Franz Josef Land before autumn, but now they were forced to build a shelter of what they had left. They stayed in the shelter for a whole long polar winter, and only after 233 days and nights they could on 19 May 1896 move on towards the south.

⁸ An idea that was perhaps first, or at least very close to the time of Nansen's idea, conceived by Mr. Lytzen, the Danish governor in Qaqortoq.

⁹ This very short description of the *Fram* Expedition is based on Nansens descriptions in *Farthest North* and on Harald Dag Jølle's book *Nansen. Opddageren. The overview of the first leg of the route that is mostly taken after the English Wikipedia (12 March 2013) which includes a very good and informative article about the Fram expedition.*



*“Fram” i isen, Polhavet, mars 1895.
(Fotograf: Fridtjof Nansen / eier: Nasjonalbiblioteket, bldsa_q3c013)*

From here they sailed in the kayaks, sometimes bound together. By chance the two explores stopped their sailing because of an incident with a walrus. This was a good incident in the end, because from their camp on the 17 June 1896, Nansen heard the sound of dogs barking, and later Nansen was met by the Englishman Frederick Jackson, who was on an expedition to Franz Josef Land.

Nansen and Johansen were saved and came back to Norway, to Vardø, 13 August 1896, exactly one week before Fram reached Skjervøy.

Nansen's discoveries close to the Pole

Nansen never conquered the ice, but he came the closest to the Pole Man had ever been. As predicted there was no land, no open sea or glaciers but only packed ice close to the Pole. But under the thick polar ice, Nansen and especially his crew measured, through holes in the ice, very deep water. Nansen writes about the polar sea "The North Polar Basin":

*"I designate by the name of the North Polar Basin the deep polar sea, discovered by us to the north of the Asian-European continent, which we traversed chiefly by drifting in the ice, from September 1893 to August 1896. This large basin, with depths of 3850 m, and probably more, is separated from the deep basin of the Norwegian Sea (between Norway, Spitsbergen, Greenland and Iceland) by a ridge or submarine plateau uniting Siberia and Europe with Franz Josef Land and Spitsbergen (see above pp. 281, 288), and by a ridge extending north-west from Spitsbergen, which probably reaches Greenland (se later)"*¹⁰

So, Nansen discovered with the polar sea is a deep basin with its own currents temperatures and salinity different the surrounding seas. He does not discover any land or open sea, or whirlpools or Garden of Eden.

But the ideas of land on the North Pole were so strong that in a small notice in the New York Times the third of March 1895, long time before Nansen's return, the rumour says it that he has reached the Pole and found land!

The voluminous six volumes set of Scientific Results from The Norwegian North Polar Expedition gathers many, many results made during the three years. There are results in the fields of astronomy, terrestrial magnetism, biology, oceanography, fauna, fossils, birds, the phenomena of dead-water and algae among others.¹²



The Payer map of the Franz Josef Land from 1874, the only map that could help Nansen and Johansen on their sledge journey. (Owned by Nasjonalbiblioteket, Oslo)

The cartographic proof

Except for the results maintained by Nansen and Johansen during their sledge journey and overwintering, all these results were on board the Fram. When Nansen and Johansen left the ship, they could not be sure, whether the ship would ever enter a harbour again. So it seemed important to copy some of the most crucial documents and take them with them on the sledge journey. The map here presented is such a document. If the Fram had never reached the Norwegian coast, it would have been probably among the only documents surviving, and the only cartographic proof of Fram's drift in the ice.

The small map here documents not only the route of Fram until Johansen and Nansen left the ship, it also gives cartographic improvements to the knowledge of the first part of the Northeast Passage and indirectly it documents the drifting of the ice in an east-west direction as predicted by Mohn, proving Nansen right.

But this is not all, by its mere existence, its colours and fragile appearance it also documents the most incredible story of the sledge journey and survival of two men alone in the ice.

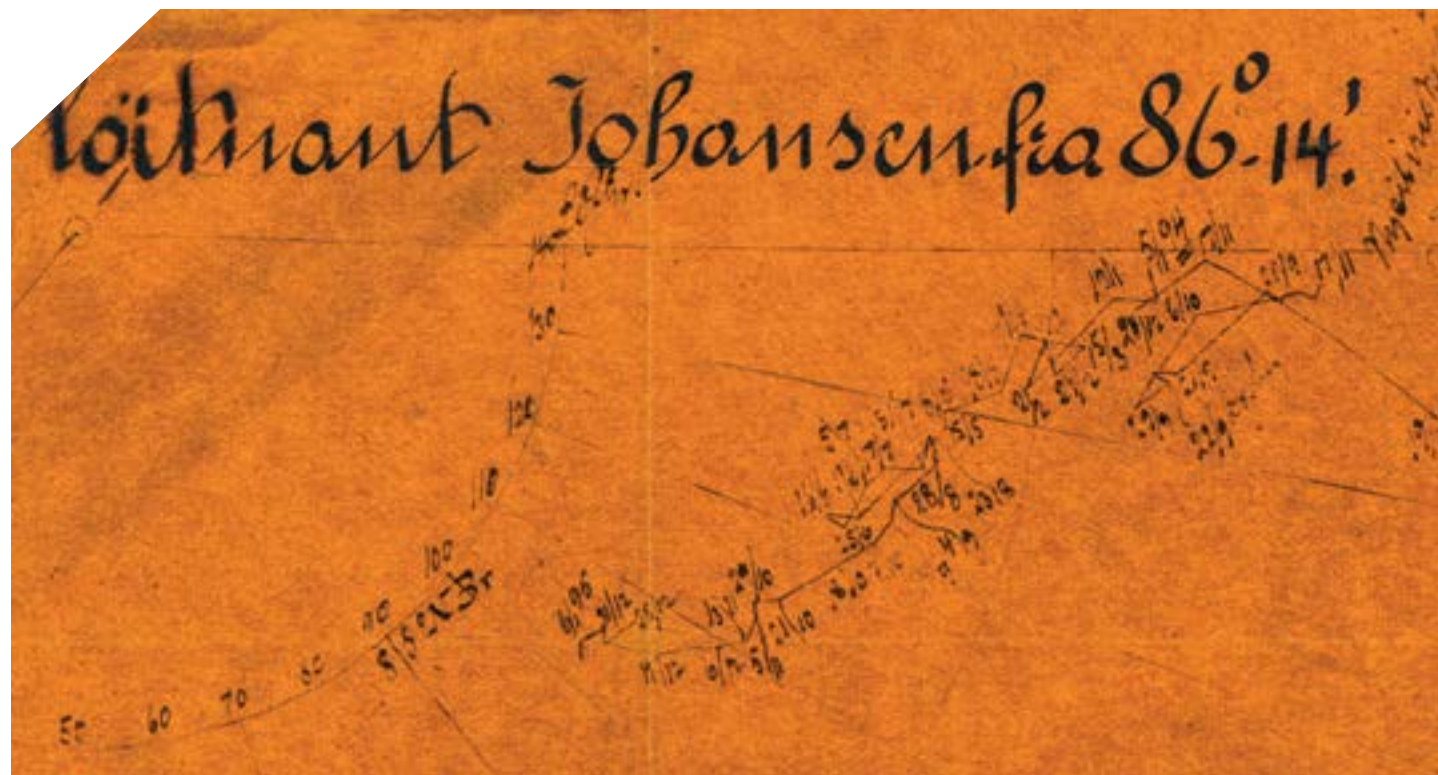


Fridtjof Nansen og Hjalmar Johansen trekker en kjelke over den vanskelige isen. Polhavet, sommeren 1895. (Fotograf: ukjent / eier: Nasjonalbiblioteket, bldsa_3c069)

¹⁰ Nansen, Fridtjof: "The Oceanography of the North Polar Basin", IN: Nansen, Fridtjof (ed): The Norwegian North Polar Expedition 1893-1896. Scientific Results. I-VI. Christiania, Jacob Dybwad (and others), 1900-1906, vol. III, page 303.

¹¹ "Nansen's North Pole Search", New York Times. 3 March 1895. Full text on the Internet (12 March 2013)

¹² Nansen, Fridtjof (ed): The Norwegian North Polar Expedition 1893-1896. Scientific Results. I-VI. Christiania, Jacob Dybwad (and others), 1900-1906.



134. FRIDTJOF NANSEN, HJALMAR JOHANSEN AND SIGURD SCOTT-HANSEN

FRIDTJOF NANSEN (1861 – 1930)

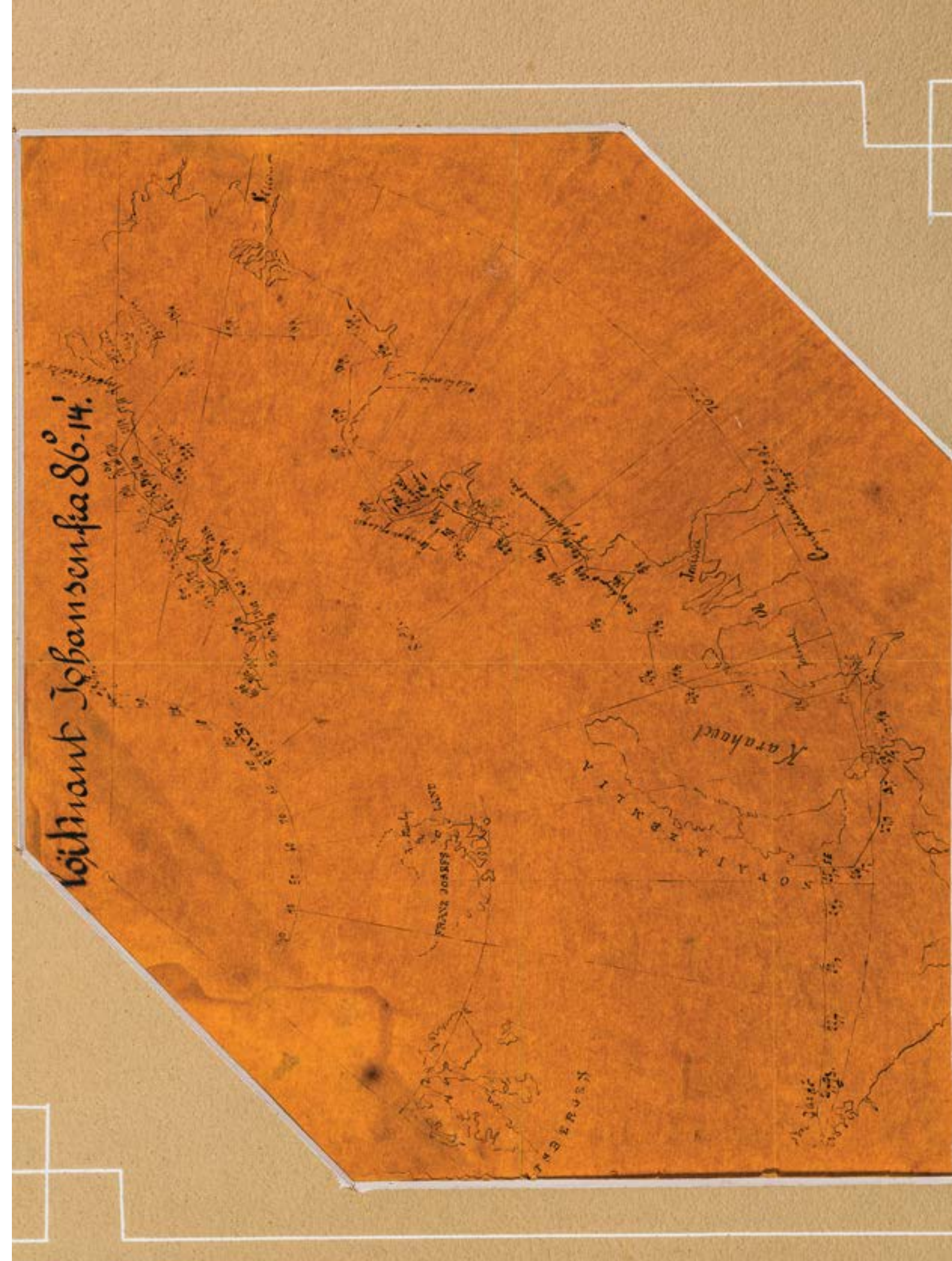
Fridtjof Nansen was born in Christiania and started his studies in zoology in 1881 and shortly after obtained the position as curator in the zoological department of the Bergen Museum. His doctoral thesis was published in 1887. His first polar expedition was the Crossing of Greenland in 1888 which gave him invaluable knowledge and experience in the preparations for the Fram expedition 1893 – 96. Later in life Nansen was involved in many different matters. He was a scientist, a politician, diplomat and statesman. For his humanitarian effort he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1922.

HJALMAR JOHANSEN (1867 – 1913)

Hjalmar Johansen was born in Skien. He joined the Fram expedition in 1893 as stoker. After *Fram* was stuck in the ice, he became Sigurd Scott-Hansen's assistant in his meteorological studies. As an expert musher and an excellent skier Johansen was chosen to follow Fridtjof Nansen on their attempt to reach the North Pole on the sledge journey. He was a skilful gymnast and world champion in 1889. It was through this sport he became a friend of Wilhelm Schjærve to whom he gave the map *Løitnant Johansen fra 86° 14'*. Schjærve received the map from Johansen the day before the polar hero commit suicide in Sommerparken by shooting himself January 3, 1913.

SIGURD SCOTT-HANSEN (1868 – 1937)

Sigurd Scott-Hansen was born in Leith, Scotland where his father was the vicar at the Norwegian sailor's church. He grew up in Christiania, and was a lieutenant when he was accepted as a member of the crew in the forthcoming Fram expedition. On board *Fram* Scott-Hansen was responsible for the collection and analyses of the meteorological, astronomical and magnetic data. With instruction from Nansen Scott-Hansen also copied much of the documentation material on board as Nansen planned to leave *Fram* on his sledge journey. In the absence of Nansen Scott-Hansen became second-in-command after Otto Sverdrup.



Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.´

Ink-pen on transparent drawing paper (age-toned and browned), hexagonal shape, height 24,5cm and wide 26,3cm, visible opening of the mount 22,5x25,3cm.

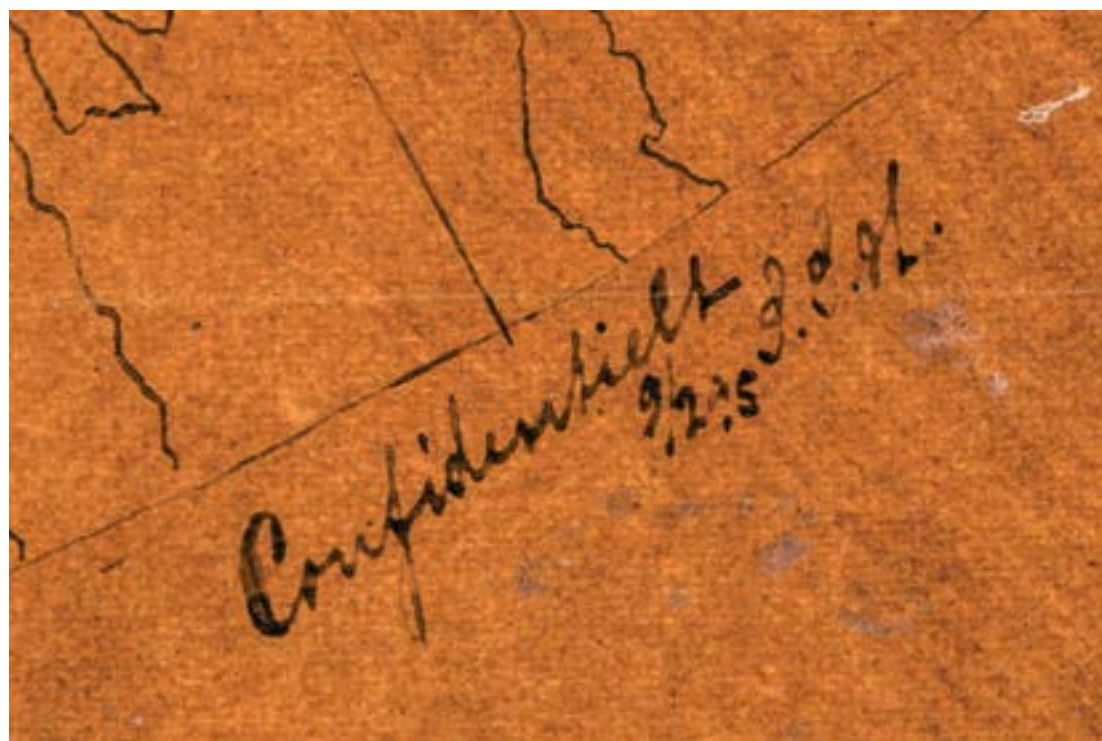
Lower right signed in monogram and inscribed "Confidensielt S.S.H." (Sigurd Scott-Hansen)

Very fine traces of folds. Probably folded on board *Fram* before Nansen and Johansen left the ship

Probably drawn FEBRUARY 9th, 1895 on board the ship "Fram"

What presented in the catalogue is a unique document from one of the most famous and important polar expeditions in the world with the official name "The Norwegian Polar Expedition 1893 – 1896" (The Fram Expedition). After Nansen's decision to leave *Fram* together with Hjalmar Johansen in order to continue the journey towards the North Pole in kayaks and sledges, Nansen was forced to make several preparations. It was important to secure essential material and documents registered during the drift of *Fram* up to the days Nansen and Johansen were going to start the sledge journey. On Nansen's instructions a large number of maps, documents etc. were copied on board. The copied material was going to be the "backup" section if one of the two parts of the *Fram* expedition failed and was lost. Updated maps were important as a part of the evidence chain which could tell the world where "*Fram*" had been. The hand-drawn situation map *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°.14.´* is certainly one of these security copies. The map shows *Fram's* sailing positions and drift route with dates from Vardø July 21st until 6th of January 1895. As the convincing list of provenance tells us this map was in the belongings of Nansen and Johansen on the sledge journey. The transparent paper onto which the map is drawn makes fine folding of it possible. We do not know where the map was kept during the sledge journey, but small in size after being folded (perhaps as small as c. 6,2x13,5cm), it could easily fit into a small notebook, diary or similar.

There has been speculation that the map or parts of the map has been drawn by Nansen himself. According to an inscription on the mount from December 17th, 1952, Fridtjof Nansen's son Odd says: "*Jeg mener med bestemthet å kunne bekrefte at dette kartet er tegnet og påskriftene skrevet av min far Fridtjof Nansen. Odd Nansen*". However the map seems more likely to have been drawn by Sigurd Scott-Hansen who's monogram (S.S.H.) is also on the map lower right below "*Confidensielt*".



There is some useful information in Sigurd Scott-Hansen's diary from March 5th 1895 (Nasjonalbiblioteket, NB: Ms. 8 3423:2) where he says he has copied maps as well as writing a navigation instruction for Hjalmar Johansen. According to different archive material from the Fram expedition in the National Library in Oslo there is no indication of the type of manuscripts or documents Nansen and Johansen brought with them on the sledge journey neither in the material belonged to Nansen nor to Johansen. The map *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.´* has recently been carefully examined both visually and technically at the National Library in Oslo. This kind of transparent paper is consistent with other maps and documentation material from the Fram expedition, though perhaps not identical. The heading of the map in ink *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.´* must have been added to the map after the expedition but probably not too long afterwards.

As part of the plan made in advance of the Norwegian Polar Expedition, Fridtjof Nansen started immediately



upon the return to write books and articles and do lectures about the Fram journey. Most of the equipment on board and not at least the vast amount of scientific results and documents were personal belongings of Nansen. In Randi (Schjærve) Schlytter-Henrichsen's copy of a letter she wrote May 4th, 1953 possibly to the polar expert Adolf Hoel she says:

Opplysninger om Fridtjof Nansens kart fra ferden over isen.

I 1894 begav Fridtjof Nansen seg på en ferd med "Fram" for å undersøke om det var mulig å drive med havstrømmen over Nordpolen. Det viste seg etter at man hadde drevet fra april 1893 til januar 1895 at strømmen ikke hadde en sådan kurs at man kunne regne med å komme over Nordpolen. Nansen besluttet seg derfor til å gå fra borde, og bega seg sammen med löytnant Hjalmar Johansen på ski uten hunder eller noen annen hjelp nordover for å prøve og nå Nordpolen. Denne fantastiske ferd endte merkelig godt, for så vidt som de til slutt kom fram til Franz Josephs land og der tilfeldigvis ble påtruffet og reddet. Nansen valgte ut Hjalmar Johansen som sin ledsager fordi Johansen hadde en enestående fysikk. Han var bl. a. Norges og sannsynligvis også verdens beste turner.

Hjalmar Johansen var gjennom sin turning blitt en god venn av min far, assurancedirektör Wilhelm Schjærve. De representerte bl. a. sammen Norge på internasjonale turnestevner i Paris.

Professor Nansen holdt hele tiden en bestemt avstand mellom seg og Johansen. De var således De's under hele ferden! Da de kom hjem beholdt Nansen alle de vitenskapelige opptegnelser og fotografier han hadde fra turen. Hjalmar Johansen utga en bok om ferden, men måtte illustrere den med pennetegninger og berette etter hukommelsen. En av de meget få ting Nansen gjorde var at han ga Johansen et kart som han personlig hadde tegnet, hvor han ejourførte "Fram's" ferd inntil han forlot skuten. Dette kart finnes, såvidt man vet, kun i et eksemplar, nemlig det som vår familie nå er i besiddelse av.

Kartet er forelagt arkitekt Nansen, som har påført følgende attest:

"Jeg mener med bestemthet å kunne bekrefte at dette kart er tegnet
"og påskriftene skrevet av min far Fridtjof Nansen.

Oslo, 17.12.52. Odd Nansen (sign)

Hjalmar Johansens skjebne var sørgelig. Det endte med at han gikk ned i Sommerparken, surret seg fast til en benk og skjøt seg. Sin siste aften tilbragte han hjemme hos min far og forerte ham det kart han hadde fått av Fridtjof Nansen.

Oslo, den 4. mai 1953.

(A translation in English available on request)

This statement makes us reflect on the tragic fate of Hjalmar Johansen after the Fram expedition. It also touches the well known topic about the relationship between Fridtjof Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen. The manuscript map *Lóitnant Johansen fra 86°. 14.'* is a witness from a silent part of the World's Polar history.

A short notice about the condition:

The transparent paper contained oil which has caused a paper browning after too much exposing to UV-light. The ink seems to have kept its strong black colour and contributes to a fine and rich contrast. Some decades ago the map was laid down on card board during a framing process. The map is fragile as expected. But for a map which has been through the extreme conditions in the Arctic, it is in good condition. There are a few very small bubbles in the paper.

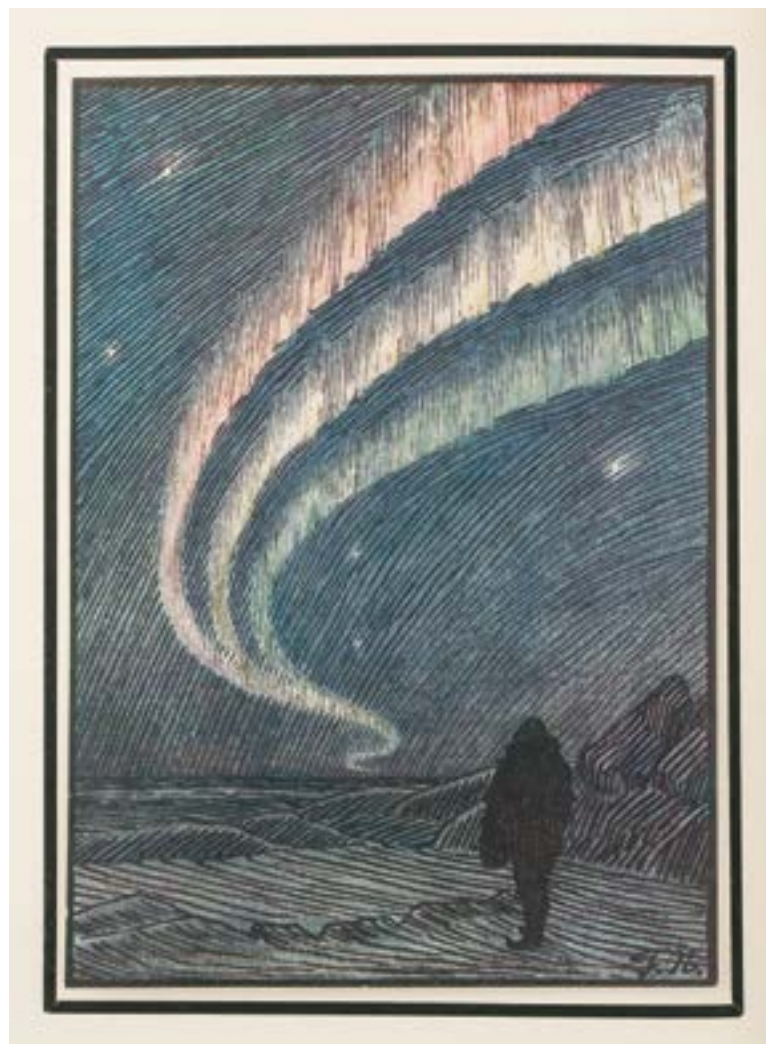
Acknowledgments go to the National Library in Oslo and the Fram Museum at Bygdøy for their kind help and assistance in providing useful and important information about the map.

Provenance according to accompanying documentation:

Fridtjof Nansen
 Hjalmar Johansen
 Wilhelm Schjærve, received as a gift from Johansen January 2nd, 1913
 Wilhelm Schjærve's daughter Randi Schjærve, married to Sverre Schlytter-Henrichsen
 Randi Schlytter-Henrichsen
 By descent to the present owner

Exhibited: The Fram Museum at Bygdøy in Oslo. From Monday 10 October 2011 in connection with the 150th anniversary of Fridtjof Nansen's birth, until May 2012

Price on request



Frontispiece in volume II, "In Northern Mists" 1911. See catalogue number 140.

135. SIGNED PHOTO OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN c. 1896

Signed cabinet photo, 16,5x10,8cm. Photographer «Nyblin Kristiania Eneberettiget 1896»
 Signed by Nansen lower right in the image:
 «Fridtjof Nansen».
 In excellent condition.

8 000,-
 (€1060)



136. SIGNED PHOTO OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN c. 1897

«Photo of Fridtjof Nansen sitting at his desk»
 Anonymus photographer. Image size 19,5x25,5cm, the mount 29x35,7cm
 Signed and dated by Nansen on the mount lower right:
 «Fridtjof Nansen 31 Mars 1897»

12 000,-
 (€1600)

137. SIGNED PHOTO OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN 1920

Fridtjof Nansen sitting at his desk. The image is mounted on the original cardboard by the photographer Russel & Sons. The photo 19,4x14,4cm, the complete sheet 25x16cm. In a mahogany frame. On the mount the inscription by Fridtjof Nansen: "To Major R. B. Goodden With hearty thanks for kind hospitality in Reval July 1920 from Fridtjof Nansen". In 1920 Nansen was appointed to the representative of Norway in the League of Nations and became one of three delegates in the general League's General Assembly. Hundreds of thousands of Russian war prisoners were returned to their homes during Nansen's mandate. Goodden was an attaché in Reval, Tallin in Estonia where he probably met Nansen.

12 000,-
(€1600)



138. SIGNED PHOTOS OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN 1929

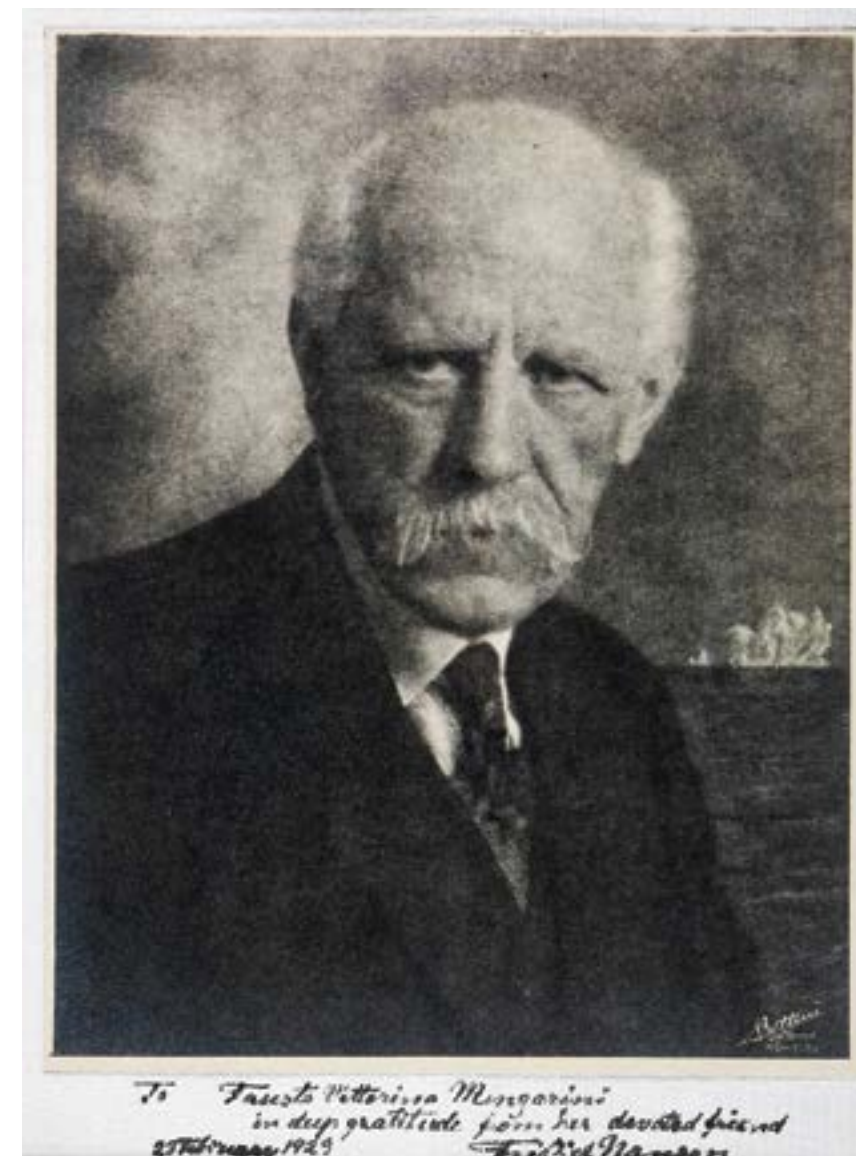
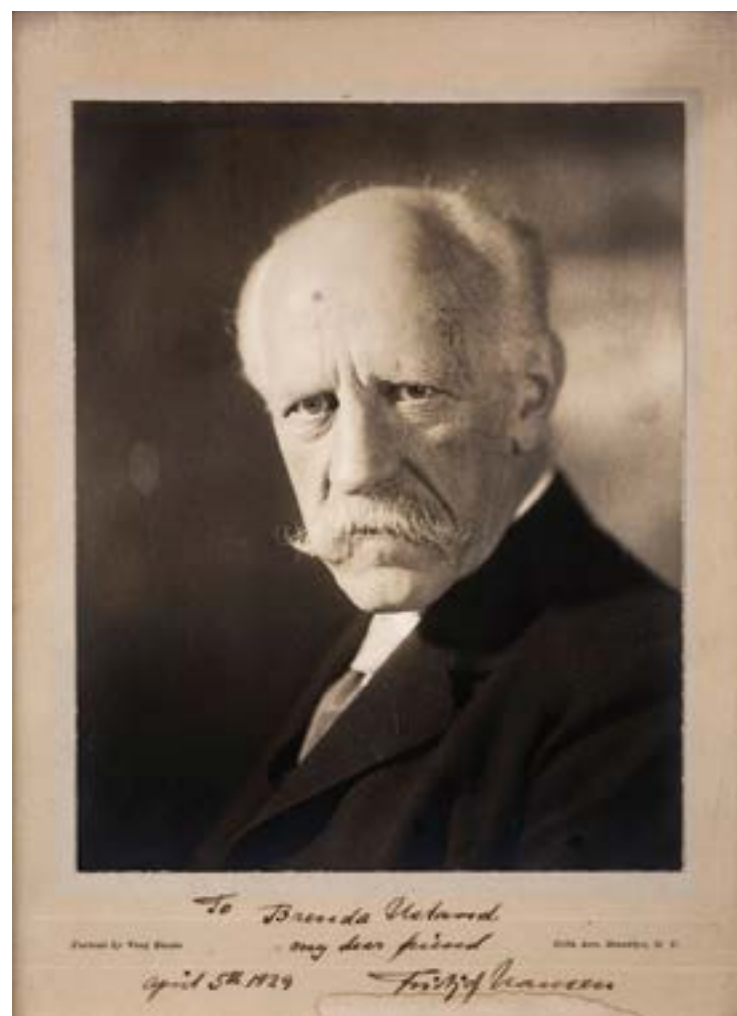
2 portrait photos both by «Vang Studio Fifth Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.». One shows Fridtjof Nansen in full length standing in front of a fire place, the second is a portrait from the shoulders up. The dimensions of the images are 26x19cm and 24x19cm + text and inscriptions below.

BOTH PHOTOS SIGNED AND DATED «APRIL 5th 1929» TO BRENDA UELAND

«To Brenda Ueland from her devoted friend Fridtjof Nansen» and «To Brenda Ueland my dear friend». Brenda Ueland (1891 – 1985) was born in Minneapolis. Her father Andreas was an immigrant from Norway. She worked as journalist, editor and freelance writer and was a famous feminist as well. In April 1929 Brenda Ueland interviewed Fridtjof Nansen. This was the start of an erotic relationship and they communicated through very personal letters and photographs until Nansen's death in 1930.

25 000,-
(€3330)

TWO SIGNED PHOTOS TO BRENDA UELAND

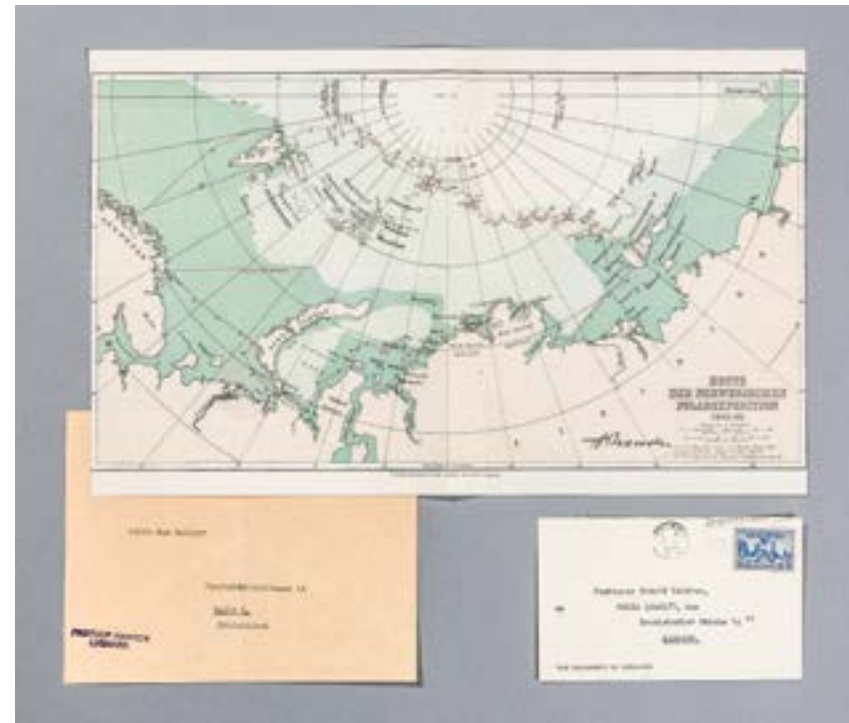


139. SIGNED PHOTO OF FRIDTJOF NANSEN 1929

Portrait photo of Fridtjof Nansen by Bentini in Rome and New York based on a painting. Mounted on the support paper by the photographer. Total size 33x25cm. The polar explorer is shown in front of an iceberg. With Nansen's inscription «To Fausta Vittorina Mengarini in deep gratitude from her devoted friend 23 February 1929 Fridtjof Nansen». Fausta Vittorina Mengarini (1893 – 1952) was an Italian sculptor living and working in New York.

10 000,-
(€1330)

SIGNED MAP OF HIS MOST FAMOUS EXPEDITION



140. FRIDTJOF NANSEN

The printed colour map «Route Der Norwegischen Polarexpedition 1893 – 96», 22,2x39,5cm, published by F.A. Brockhaus for Nansen's «Farthest North».

Signed by the polar explorer and author lower right next to the legend: «Fridtjof Nansen».

Accompanied by the address panel of the envelope addressed to «Herrn Rud. Walther, Lauchstädterstrasse 14, Halle S» in Germany and stamped «Fridtjof Nansen, Lysaker» at lower left.

Probably sent to Mr. Walther in 1928 according to the date on the stamp on the envelope.

A piece of association!

Provenance: Rud. Walther, Halle, Germany

10 000,-
(€1330)

141. FRIDTJOF NANSEN

«In Northern Mists: Arctic Exploration in Early Times. Translated by Arthur G. Chater.»

The complete book in two volumes, large 8vo, 22,7x19,5cm

Original grey-blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt, front covers with illustration and lettering in gilt (light rubbing, heads and tails of the spines crumpled. Free end papers browned)

Half-titles printed in blue, titles in blue and black, tipped-in is a tissue guarded colour woodcut frontispiece to each

Signed and inscribed by the author on the half-title:

«To Sir Edward Grey with kindest regards, from the author, London November 3rd 1911»

LONDON 1911

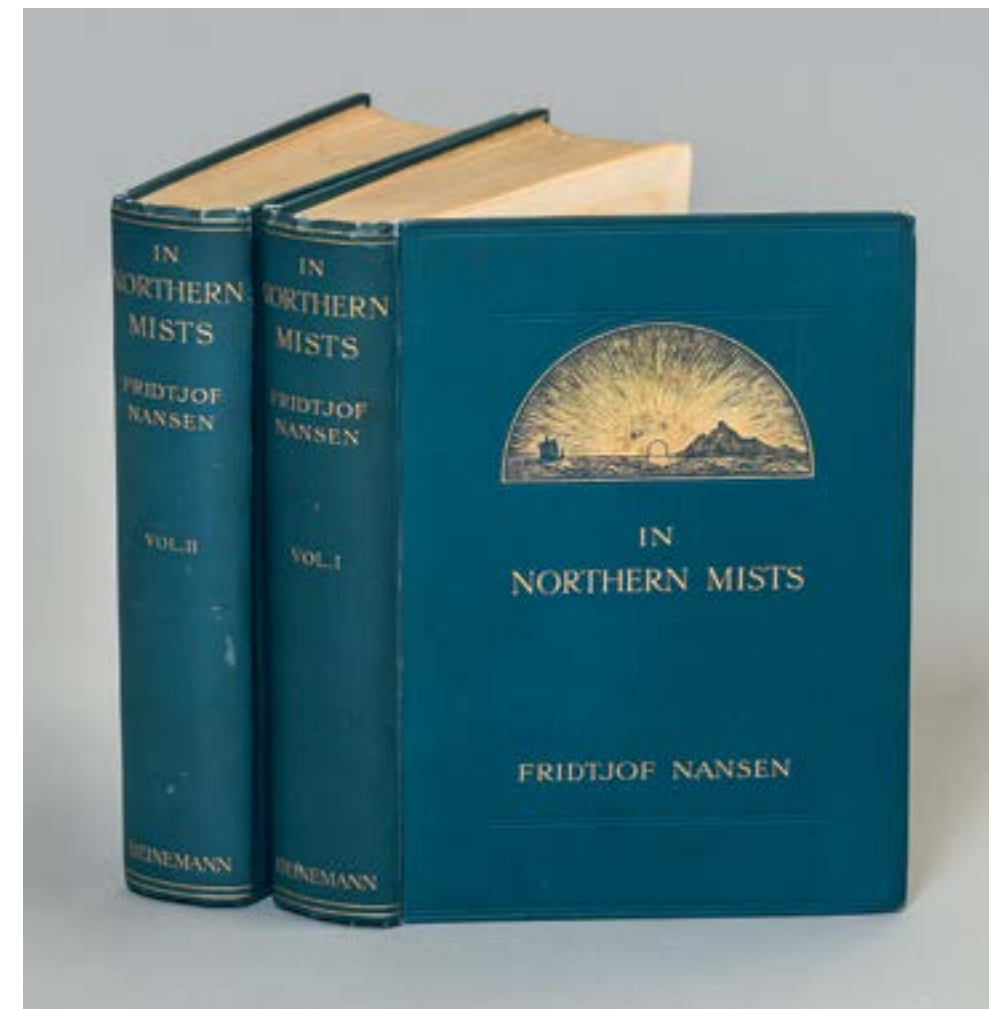
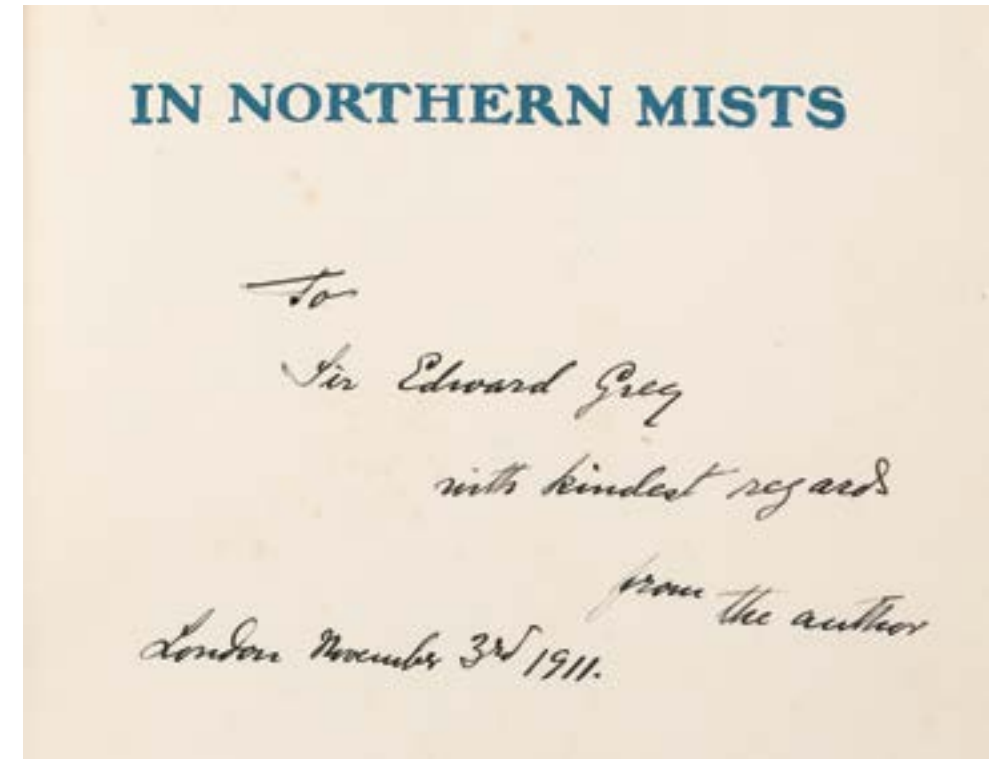
First edition in English, published in the same year as the Norwegian first edition «Nord i Taakeheimen». This is one of Nansen's most important books dealing with the historical view of the opening of the Arctic from classical antiquity to Cabot and the Portuguese discoveries in the north-west, including an account of the Viking discovery of America.

Sir Edward Grey was Britain's foreign secretary from 1905 to 1916, and Nansen would certainly have met Grey when he was in London as Norway's first post-independent ambassador to the court of St James from 1906 – 08.

A very fine set.

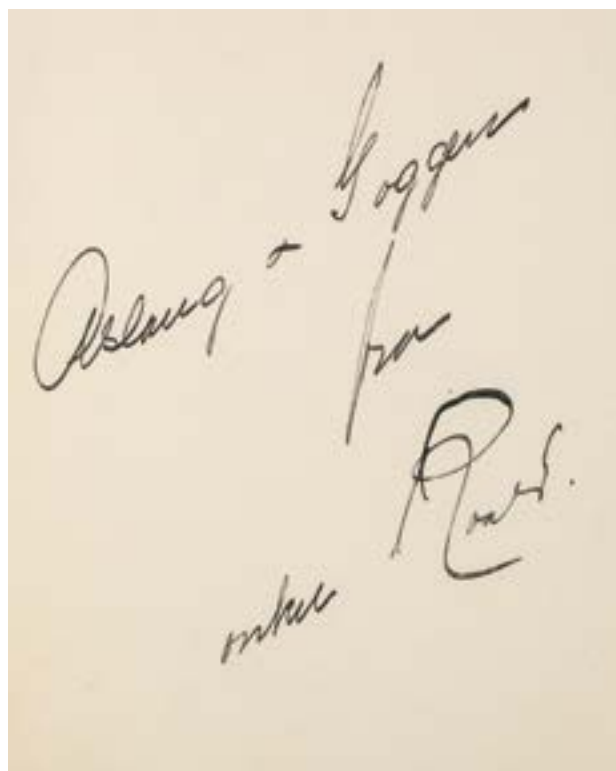
25 000,-
(€3330)

SIGNED COPY TO BRITAIN'S FOREIGN SECRETARY SIR EDWARD GREY



ROALD AMUNDSEN (1872 – 1928)

A SET OF THREE OF AMUNDSEN'S BOOKS MAKING AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION
RECORD OF HIS ATTEMPTS TO REACH THE NORTH POLE
INCLUDING TWO PIECES OF THE "NORGE" BALLOON PASTED IN
FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROALD'S NEPHEW GUSTAV S. AMUNDSEN



142. ROALD AMUNDSEN

ROALD AMUNDSEN

«Gjennem Luften til 88° Nord. Amundsen-Ellsworths Polflyvning 1925.»
Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1925

8vo, 22,5x15cm. Original buff cloth, title gilt to the spine with aeroplane, polar bear and stars, and to the upper board in brown with aeroplane and stars, buff endpapers. 64 plates, maps to the text. Spine a little tanned, light toning, else very good.

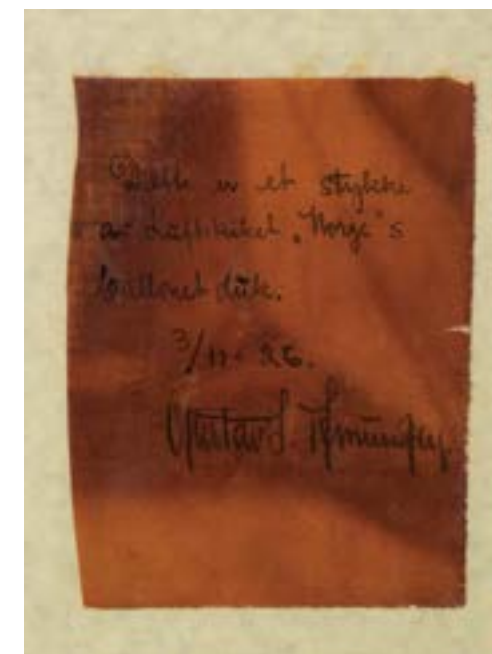
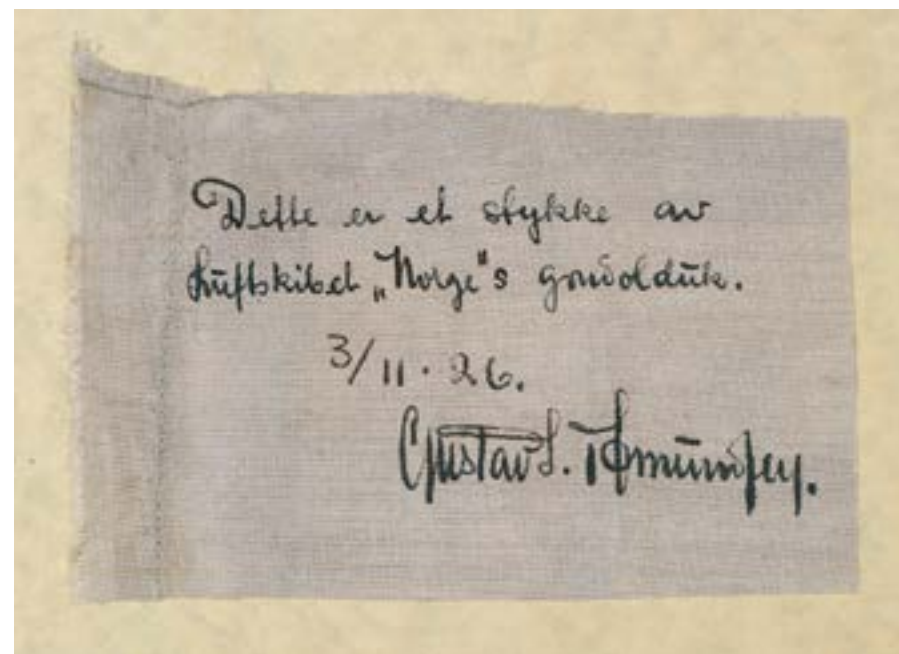
First Norwegian edition, published in English in the same year as «Our Polar Flight». **This copy inscribed by Amundsen to his nephew Gustav, "Goggen", and his wife on the second blank "Aslaug & Goggen fra onkel Roald."** Gustav's ownership inscription to the half-title. Account of Amundsen and Ellsworth's attempt on the North Pole in two Dornier Wal flying boats, N24 and N25.

PASTED IN PIECES OF THE AIRSHIP 'NORGE'

ROALD AMUNDSEN & LINCOLN ELLSWORTH

«Den Første Flukt over Polhavet. Med Bidrag av Gustav S. Amundsen, B.L. Gottwaldt, Joh. Høver, Finn Malmgren, H.J. Riiser-Larsen.»
Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1926

8vo, 22,5x15cm. Publisher's quarter sheep on green linen boards, title gilt to the spine together with an image of the airship Norge in a starry sky overflying the Norwegian flag, green topstain, marbled endpapers. 64 plates, diagrams to the text, folding map at the rear. A little rubbed, spine slightly scuffed head and tail and at the joints, endpapers a touch discoloured, text lightly toned, map torn without loss, a very good copy.



First Norwegian edition, published in English the following year under the title «First Crossing of the Polar Sea». Account of the first successful trans-polar flight, undertaken by Ellsworth and Amundsen in Umberto Nobile's N1, which was named "Norge" for the flight. **This copy signed by Gustav Amundsen, Roald's nephew, who served as his secretary and accompanied the flight from Rome to Ny-Ålesund, and contributes a chapter here. Mounted on the pastedowns are two pieces of the airship's balloon and gondola cloth, which Gustav has identified, signed and dated.** The failure of the N24/N25 flight had convinced Amundsen that airships were the way forward for polar flights. A wonderful souvenir of the first fully attested trip to the North Pole.

ROALD AMUNDSEN

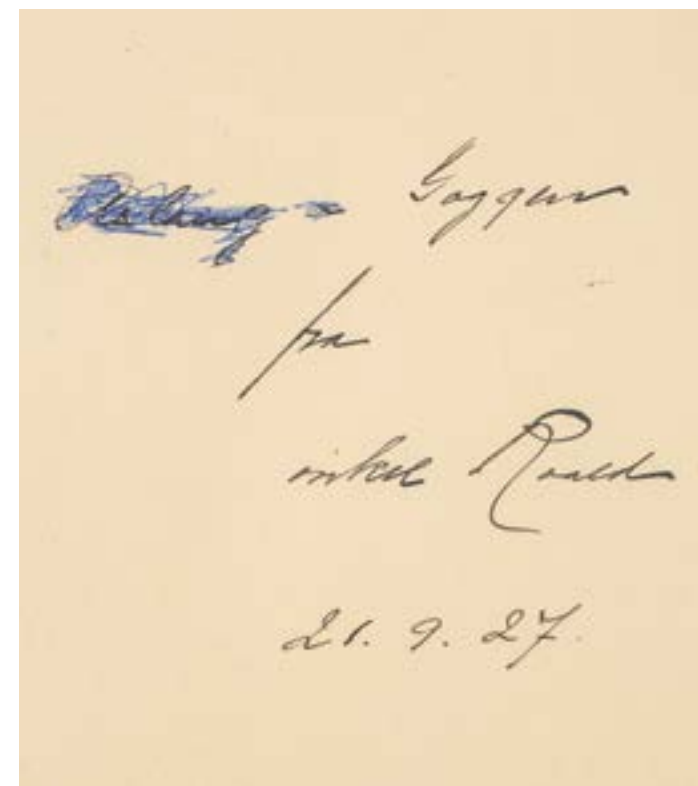
"Mitt Liv som Polar-Forsker."

Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, Oslo 1927

8vo, 22,5x15cm. Original blue cloth, title together with crescent moon, globe and stars gilt to the spine, and to the upper board with a globe and stars. 26 plates. A little rubbed, particularly at the spine, short split at the head of the upper joint, light toning, else a very good copy.

Norwegian first edition of Amundsen's autobiography, published in the same year in English as "My Life as an Explorer." **This copy inscribed by the great Polar explorer on the front free endpaper to his nephew Gustav (Goggen) and his wife "Aslaug & Goggen fra onkel Roald 21.9.27", the first name roughly obliterated.** (Aslaug and Goggen were later divorced). Published late in 1927, inscribed copies are genuinely uncommon as in June 1928 Amundsen disappeared on a flight to support the search for the missing Italian airship Italia. Gustav S. Amundsen acted as his uncle's secretary for many years, and accompanied the historic trans-Polar flight of the Norge from Rome to Ny-Ålesund.

60 000,-
(€8000)





A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF PLATE AND COLOUR PLATE BOOKS OF THE LAPLAND



This lot with 13 highlight-items (11 books or colour plate books, a signed letter, and an original drawing) is very special in the sense of both rareness and importance. Included in the collection are the most attractive and sought after books of voyages to Lapland, Finnmark, and Northern Norway from c. 1800 – 1840. Some of the copies in the set are definitely among the most desirable you can get and the provenance is the strongest available. Eight of the books are from the collection of Eiler H. Schiøtz and/or his son, Cato Schiøtz. Some of the copies are unique or close to unique and the condition is in general excellent. Most of the books come with Eiler H. Schiøtz's pencil notations which provide useful information about the book and the provenances. The books owned by him have been the basic research material for his classical reference work in two volumes, "Utlendingers Reiser i Norge".

The offered material contain references to Eiler H. Schiøtz' books where a full collation is listed.

To introduce this chapter and help us to put the subject into a historical context, it is our pleasure to present an article by Ann Falahat which is specially compiled for this catalogue.

FROM DOCUMENTATION TO FASCINATION Artistic Impressions of Early Voyages to the Northern Regions

Ann Falahat, Art Historian (Cand. philol.)



«The Laplanders being the most Remarkable People in Europe; it will not be amiss to give a Scheach of their manner of Living».
(Herman Moll, 1710)

When the first European and Scandinavian travellers conveyed their impressions of the periphery of Europe they did this in pictures as well as writing. As early as the 15th and 16th century we have images of the first encounters with «Ultima Thule». During the Enlightenment the volume of literature and pictorial descriptions increased steadily, and from the middle of the 19th century motifs from the North were well established in the artistic vocabulary. The earliest depictions are found in topographical literature, in maps and plansjeverk, and it is fair to say that the Northern regions of Europe were explored not only by scientists, adventurers and explorers, but by artists as well. Prior to the invention of photography it would not have been possible to share the visual impressions from the travels without their work.

The characteristic natural phenomena of the North were of obvious interest to artists; snow, the Northern lights and the midnight sun. In this exhibition we are also given the opportunity to study how the people encountered by the early travellers were portrayed and how the artists inspired each other.

EARLY PUBLICATIONS

In 1539 the map *Carta Marina* was printed in Venice, a milestone in the history of the mapping of Scandinavia and the Northern regions. Author and publisher was Olaus Magnus (1490-1557), a Swedish cleric who had settled in Italy. In 1518-19 he visited Northern Sweden and Norway. *Carta Marina* is the first regional map of Europe in large format - it measures 127 x 167 cm - and it provides a far more accurate and detailed description of the area than any previous map. It is richly illustrated, with depictions of nature, folklore and livelihoods. *Opera Breve*, a small book with an explanatory text, accompanied the map.

In the years to follow Olaus Magnus continued his work on the subject, and in 1555 he published *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalis* (History of the Nordic Peoples) catalogue numbers 5-13. This was the first comprehensive description of Nordic issues aimed at a learned audience. It became very influential, and was translated to several languages. The book contains almost 500 woodcut illustrations, and is an important work in art historical terms. In the eyes of a modern beholder some of the descriptions are unintentionally funny, as the woodcuts are influenced by the illustrator's sketchy knowledge of life in the north. The following example is taken from Chapter XII "Of the Hunting of the Laplanders".

In the illustration entitled *Modo di gire a caccia* (Methods of Hunting), the hunters are wearing skis, but their clothes and equipment are reminiscent of a renaissance description of Huns. The reindeer sport bushy antlers, and the Sami have their feet embedded deep in the wood of their skis. Olaus Magnus writes: «Having spoken in my first Book of the Scricfinne, Biarmienses, and Finmarch men, and the life and manners of them; I shall here add how they run swiftly after Beasts, with Bows and Arrows, over Valleys and Snowie Mountain tops, up and down, upon bending downwards on broad flippery boards, bound to their feet.»



The illustration manages to convey a sense of speed, and the explanation for the flowing hair of the middle figure is presented in the next paragraph: «The Women shoot their Arrows with their Hairs hanging about their Ears; And no wonder, because those that dwell under the Pole, when the Woods are so green, there are found such abundance of Wild-Beats among them that men alone, unless women help, are not sufficient to hunt them.»

Magnus seems to give the impression of a simple and authentic society where women to a certain extent are equal to men. Perhaps this is in the spirit of the concept of the *bon sauvage*, the noble savage¹³, which is central to the romantic primitivism which became popular in the centuries to follow?

Despite his own somewhat patchy knowledge Olaus Magnus demonstrates a critical attitude towards his sources. Not only does he want to correct earlier misunderstandings, but he does not shy away from direct criticism of his predecessors: «The Skins of Beasts they make fit for their Childrens bodies ... wherefore some have foolishly believed, that their bodies are hairy like to Wild Beasts: which may be proceeds from ignorance or pleasure, that many take to speak things incredible of remote Lands, as Paulus Jovius thinks fit to do.»



¹³ In English, the phrase first appeared in John Dryden's (1631-1700) play *The Conquest of Granada* (1672):
«I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran.»

After the publication of this seminal work it would be many years before detailed knowledge was made available in a work of similar scope. Only when Johannes Scheffer (1621-1679) published *Lapponia* (cat.no.18) in 1673, do we again see a comprehensive description of the Northern regions and the Sami population. Scheffer was born in Germany, and became professor at the University of Uppsala in Sweden. He was a versatile scholar, specializing in languages, ethnology and archaeology. Scheffer had never travelled in the Sami regions, but by relying on earlier sources and information from missionary priests he managed to extract new knowledge of the Sami way of life. The woodcuts rely on many of Olaus Magnus' images, but seem more realistic. *Lapponia* was translated into many languages and re-issued many times, and became hugely influential on how the Sami way of life was understood.

Many of the illustrations in the posthumously published *Viaggio settentrionale* (cat. no. 21), the travelogue of the Italian Catholic priest Francesco Negri (1623-1698), have been taken from *Lapponia*, but they have been given a slightly more «Italian» style. Figures are placed in a Mediterranean landscape, where picturesque ruins and palms feature largely. Again



we can study how motifs and images are passed on from one work to another. Negri's skier is a direct copy of Scheffer's version. The modern notion of copyright did not exist, and it was quite common to sell printing blocks for reuse. This constant copying led to the inevitable distortion of images. As early pictures of lions may be almost unrecognizable as lions, made as they were by artists without personal experiences of large cats, the reindeer are often depicted as a kind of distorted deer or horse; similar to horses in an Italian renaissance painting, leaping in stylized elegance like a deer in an Oriental miniature, or sporting three bushy antlers.

The Englishman Moses Pitt (ca.1639-1697) worked for many years on a world atlas from his base in London, after the example of Willem Blaeu's *Atlas Major* from 1662. Pitt married into the Janssonius family who were Blaeu's rivals, and at auction in Europe he bought copper plates used in the production of Janssonius' works. Pitt's own work was planned in twelve volumes, but because of the high costs involved in its production only four was published. In 1680 came English Atlas, vol. 1, "World and Northern Regions. In the descriptively named charts The Manner of the Laplander's Living in Summer and The Manner of the Laplander's Living in Winter" (cat.no. 144) we see a lively account of the Sami way of life. Against a background of stylized trees inhabited by oversized squirrels we see groups of people, individuals, objects and buildings. Everything is numbered and an explanatory text is provided.

Religious actions of both Christian and traditional animistic character are depicted, and the impression is of a society caught between two traditions. The encounter between traditional Sami culture and the majority Scandinavian society is nowhere more perfectly illustrated than in the image of the tax collector and his assistant. The officer sits comfortably at a table covered by tax records and stationery. Sami taxpayers queue up carrying various items – you paid your tax in kind. Reindeer have once again been given pride of place, illustrating their important position as beast of burden, food, and companion. In one of the more striking representations (Winter, no. 9 Ill. next page) a reindeer lays stretched out on its back, while a man has his head buried between the animal's hind legs. In the accompanying text we are reassured that this is not an attempt to destroy the reputation of neither man nor beast, but simply a description of a castration!



Herman Moll's map of Denmark and Sweden from 1710 (cat.no. 121) incorporates illustrations of Sami people and their customs: «The Laplanders being the most Remarkable People in Europe; it will not be amiss to give a Scheach of their manner of Living». Several of the illustrations are taken from Scheffer and Pitt, in one instance combined in the same panel.

THE 18TH CENTURY – THE ENLIGHTENMENT

A more comprehensive and also more reliable representation of Sami affairs dates from 1767, when the Norwegian priest, missionary and linguist Knud Leem (1697-1774) published the book *Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper, deres tunge-maal, Levemaade og for-rige Afgudsdyrkelse* (A Description of the Finnmark Lapps, their Tongue, Way of Life, and Idolatry). Leem had the personal experience and scholarly approach to make his work stand out from those of his predecessors in the field.¹⁴ (see cat. no. 24).

The templates for the illustrations in *Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper* were Leem's own drawings, engraved by a Danish graphic artist. Neat and orderly, and with a far more positive and respectful attitude than his predecessors, Leem presents his findings in an encyclopaedic manner. In bird's eye view we can see how families organize themselves around the fire at night, and study the construction of tents and buildings. The numbered collections of individual objects and clothing contribute to the scholarly feel of the work. But Leem does more than just describe, he also conducts comparative studies, discussing a topic from several angles and referring to sources, among them contemporary scholars and his predecessor Scheffer's *Lapponia*. Leem was a child of his time: the Enlightenment was the era of the encyclopaedia.



In the name of science and enlightenment, facts were collected and systematized. The most ambitious project of the time was undertaken by the philosopher and writer Denis Diderot. With the help of 200 employees, he aimed to collect all the knowledge of the world. After thirty years' hard work *Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers* was published in 1772, only just beaten by the *British Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1771.

Stylistically, many of the illustrations in Leem's book bear a striking resemblance to oriental miniatures. Pictorial conventions that are characteristic of the Persian miniature tradition abound: the high horizon, the lack of depth perspective,

the spotted ground and the proud bearing of the animals. Perhaps the learned Leem had access to sources which included miniatures? The North was perceived to be just as "different" and exotic as the East, and it is not inconceivable that the artist could have turned to these pictorial conventions in an attempt to give expression to his impressions of life in the North.

Leem's book became widely known, and the subject's popularity was such that his drawings inspired a series of 35 oil paintings commissioned by King Frederick V in 1748. The paintings were executed by the royal court painters Johannes Rach (1721-1783) and Hans Heinrich Eegberg (1723-1783) and are now in the National Museum's collection in Copenhagen.¹⁵

During the 18th century, mobility increased and the interest in exploring new regions was flourishing. Scientists, explorers, and wealthy individuals included artists in their entourage for the purpose of documenting their journey. The most famous example is probably Napoleon Bonaparte's military campaign in Egypt in 1798 which was accompanied by a team of engineers, scholars and artists. After 20 years, the last volume in the 28-volume work *Description de l'Égypte* was published. In its wake followed not only a new scientific interest in Egypt and North Africa, but all things Egyptian became the height of fashion; in art, dress, architecture and interior design.

The important expeditions to the Middle East, Africa and Asia have their parallels in the north: For three consecutive years a scientific expedition led by Dr. Paul Gaimard explored conditions at Svalbard, the Faroe Islands, the Arctic Ocean and the Nordic countries. With King Louis-Philippe as its patron the expedition vessel *La Recherche* set out in 1838 with a team of artists on board. It was perhaps not a coincidence that Louis-Philippe should show an interest in the venture. The king had travelled incognito through Northern Norway to the North Cape as a young prince when in exile in 1795 (cat.no. 154).

The findings of the expedition were published under the title *Voyages de la Commission scientifique du Nord*, published in Paris from 1842 to 1856. The work consists of 26 text volumes and five plansjebind. The lithographs collected in two of these under the title *Atlas historique a pittoresque* are particularly interesting in our context (cat. no. 143).

The Lutheran preacher Lars Levi Læstadius (1800-1861) was invited to join the expedition (cat.no. 143), as he could speak the Sami language and had extensive knowledge of the local botany. Based on his experiences, he wrote the manuscript *Fragments of Lappish Mythology* (first published in 1997).

This aspect of the life of Læstadius is probably less familiar than his later ceaseless efforts to introduce his own particular interpretation of the Lutheran faith to the Sami people. He is remembered as a relentless missionary and zealot, but through his participation in the Recherche expedition he must have contributed more to contemporary knowledge of the region than has been commonly known.



¹⁴ His Sami grammar of 1748 is considered to mark the beginning of the scientific study of the Sami language.

¹⁵ Caroline Serck-Hanssen: «Voyage Pittoresque», *Reiseskildringer fra nord*, exhibition catalogue, The Art Museum of Northern Norway, p. 15.

VOYAGE PITTORESQUE

The term *voyage pittoresque* is used in the history of art to describe art from the 18th and the early 19th century, when travels to faraway, exotic places became the height of artistic fashion. This topographic genre turns focus away from the scientifically exploring towards the enjoyment of nature. In Romantic esthetics “the sublime” became an ideal, and the northern landscape offered striking motifs. The landscape could even rival the Alps – the ideal setting for the Romantic painters. In accordance with the topographic tradition of the 18th century the earlier pictures are detailed and a little flat. It took time to develop a freer technique, and there was a transition period as the new sense of the picturesque developed from the older topographical tradition. The art historian Magne Malmanger has written: «The topographical curiosity combined with, and was gradually superseded by, the taste for the picturesque in nature. The picturesque became in both senses of the word the leading slogan.»¹⁶

Swedish nobleman Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand's (1757-1834) *Voyage Pittoresque a Cap Nord*, 1801 to 1802 (cat. no. 143) is a good example of the genre. Stylistically, his work retains a feeling of the 18th century, but documentation is giving way to fascination. Focus is on the travelogue, not the scholarly aspects. In some of the pictures, the description of the landscape is simplified in such a way that it almost comes across as “modern”, as in XXXVL “Glacier sur les monts Flällen” where the towering glacier and surrounding mountains are reduced to abstract shapes and fills the picture plane. The effect is enhanced by the grey and black colour scheme. Elsewhere, the grandeur of the landscape is often emphasized by including tiny people and animals, as is the custom in nineteenth-century landscape art.



In volume 3, pl.XXXI. “Premiere rencontre de Lapons a Rostijockj” is a striking description of a meeting between two peoples and two cultures. In an open boat, propelled by two boatmen with long oars, strangely similar to a Venetian gondola, sits four travellers. All have hats with mosquito netting covering their faces, two have guns and one a long pipe. They look like typical explorers, and could just as well be on safari in Africa. One of the travellers gestures towards a group of Sami on the river bank. In an opening in the forest, they sit in a semicircle, the smoke from a campfire billowing into the forest, a small dog barking angrily at the passengers in the boat. In the middle of the circle is a woman, and with her stylized hat, pointy shoes and long draped skirt she is reminiscent of a majestic ancient goddess.

Skjöldebrand's work created a tradition, just as Olaus Magnus and Scheffer had before him. His Italian travel companion Giuseppe Acerbi helped make the subjects known in southern Europe¹⁷ – for all the wrong reasons. The two had fallen out during the journey, and Acerbi started distributing copies of the Swede's work without permission. Skjöldebrand was greatly angered by this unauthorized copying.¹⁸ In other words, it was no longer as acceptable to copy without permission, and the development that has led to the modern copyright laws was in motion.



Arthur de Capell Brooke's travelogues from the 1820s is a highlight of the genre. The English officer published a number of books after a trip in 1820-21. *Plansjeverket Winter Sketches in Lapland* from 1826 describes in text and images a challenging journey from Alta to Torneå in Sweden via Norway and Russia (cat.no. 143). The journey is fraught with drama, reindeer and people losing their foothold as they

¹⁶ Magne Malmanger: «Engelsk akvarellmaleri» in *Fra prospekt til visjon – engelske akvareller fra Sandby til Turner, exhibition catalogue, Nasjonalgalleriet 1995*, p. 10.

¹⁷ An example is Luigi Bossi – Giulio Ferrario: *Il costume Antico E Moderno Degli Scandinavi, Degli Svedesi, Dei Norvegi E Dei Danesi Descritto Dal Cavaliere Luigi Bossi, Milano, c. 1826.*

¹⁸ Eiler H. Schjøtz: *Oberst A.F. Skjöldebrand og Giuseppe Acerbi's reise i Finnmark 1799, Oslo 1956*, p. 16.

attempt to cross a slippery glacier, plow their way through the chest-deep snow or fall through the ice. The coloured lithographs are executed by D. Dighton and J.D. Harding, based on Brooke's own drawings. They provide a more reliable representation of landscapes and people than we have seen in the works of earlier centuries, and the designs as well as the colours are softer and less detailed than before.

The interest in weather conditions and astronomical phenomena is reflected in several designs, and in pl.XI with the descriptive title “Laplanders encountering the Snow Drift” (Snee Fog) while passing the Chouis Niumi Mountains in Norwegian Lapland a party of Sami with sledges pulled by reindeer trudges through a strong fall of snow. The colours are softly grey-green and brown. The dense snow is boldly but credibly rendered by the white paint sprayed precisely over the surface in tiny spots.



DEPICTIONS OF THE SAMI – CULTURAL HISTORY OR EXOTISM?

Sami, Finns, Lapps, Skridfinns ... The indigenous Sami people were known by many names, and the meeting of cultures was fraught with difficulties and tragedy. The work of Olaus Magnus and Johannes Scheffer exhibits a naïve fascination and a fragmented knowledge which makes it difficult to use these early depictions of the Sami population as historical sources. Seen together the works in this exhibition show a development from the 17th and 18th centuries' schematic and stereotypical understanding of the Sami people, via an interest in traditional costumes and ethnographical conditions towards the more intimate approach demonstrated in the portraits of individuals in the 19th century.

Have the early depictions influenced the image of the Sami in modern times? Probably to a lesser extent. The fact remains that for many Europeans and even Scandinavians the Sami remained a curiosity into the 20th century. While they turn up regularly in the work of 19th and 20th century artists, there has never been a great tradition of Sami subjects in art.

The painting of a young girl and her reindeer (cat.no.173) by Thorolf Holmboe (1866-1935) is an example of the later realist tradition. This is a portrait of a young sami and her animal, probably encountered on one of Holmboe's travels in the region. Holmboe was born in Northern Norway, and to him there was nothing exotic about the region or its inhabitants.

The pictures that emerge in the wake of the earliest voyages shaped the European impression of the northernmost regions of Europe. They contributed to the increasing interest in these exotic lands which in the 19th century would become popular destinations for the very first tourists. The scholarly interest of the Enlightenment which was evident in the ceaseless urge to collect and document had been married to a strong fascination for these far-off regions. This fascination is the starting point for Romantic exoticism. For most Europeans the far North and the Far East was just as remote – and just as fascinating.



“Here I am at the North Cape, on the edge of Finnmark, and I can say the very edge of the world since there is no place further north inhabited by humans.

My curiosity is now satisfied, and I will return to Denmark, and God willing, to the land of my birth. “

Francesco Negri (1623-1698)

Reference literature:

Olaus Magnus: *Carta Marina, Opera Breve*, Venice 1539.

Olaus Magnus: *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalis*, Rome 1555.

Moses Pitt: *English Atlas, vol. 1, World and Northern Regions*, London 1680.

Knud Leem: *Finmarkens Lapper*, København 1767.

Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand: *Voyage Pittoresque a Cap Nord*, Stockholm 1801-1802.

Arthur de Capell Brooke: *Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finnmark, to the North Cape, in the Summer of 1820*, London 1823.

Arthur de Capell Brooke: *Winter Sketches in Lapland or Illustrations of a Journey in Alten on the Shores of the Polar Sea in 69° 55' Northern Lat. Through Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish Lapland, to Torneå at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia*, London 1826.

Caroline Serck-Hanssen i *Voyage Pittoresque. Reiseskildringer fra nord*, exhibition catalogue, The Art Museum of Northern Norway 2005.

The Exploration of the North, exhibition catalogue, PAMA 2009.

143. LAPLAND, FINNMARK AND NORTHERN NORWAY

ONE COLLECTION OF 13 ITEMS INCLUDING BOOKS, AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER, AND A VIEW



ANDERS FREDRIK SKJÖLDEBRAND

«*Voyage pittoresque au Cap Nord. Premier – quatrième cahier*»

And bound with:

«*Premier supplément du Voyage pittoresque au Cap Nord...*»

Complete book, 4 volumes, oblong folio, 35x52cm

Title-page, text, one map and 61 aquatint views on 59 plates, each c. 27x45cm

Contemporary half-calf over marbled covers

STOCKHOLM 1801 – 1801 – 1802 – 1802

A FINE COPY WITH THE PLATES IN A DELICATE PRINTING TONE.

Important plate book covering the North Calotte. The aquatints are extremely well and professionally executed and were engraved by R.M. Heland, J.F. Martin, and C. Akrel in addition to Skjöldebrand and are based on Skjöldebrand's own drawings. Together with Joseph Acerbi Skjöldebrand travelled from Finland to Kautokeino – Masi – Bæskadasfjellet – Alten – Maasø – Nordkapp – Alten – along the Alta River – Kautokeino – Finland.

29 of the views are from Finnmark.

Provenance: Bibliotek Hammer, his bookplate, Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 966a*)

A COLOURED SKJÖLDEBRAND, AN ARTISTIC MASTERPIECE



ANDERS FREDRIK SKJÖLDEBRAND

«*Voyage pittoresque au Cap Nord. Premier – quatrième cahier*»

Complete book, 4 volumes, oblong folio, 38,5x54cm, uncut

Title-page, one map and 61 aquatint views on 59 plates

ALL PLATES ARE CAREFULLY AND ARTISTICALLY COLOURED BY HAND

Later half-calf

STOCKHOLM (1801 – 02 ?)

THE VARIANT ISSUE WITH ONE ENGRAVED TITLE-PAGE AND THE PLATES ONLY AND WHERE THE PLATES ARE HAND-COLOURED.

Unique copy. The variant is probably a first issue. It seems likely as the prints in this state are not only in a very strong impression, but also perform as they are «freshly made» from an untouched plate. This copy from the collection of Eiler H. Schiøtz is described in an article from 1956, see below. The article by Eiler H. Schiøtz is a profound description of the travels to Finnmark by Skjöldebrand and Acerbi in 1799. On page 14 he tells about this special copy which was acquired by him at auction in London some years before.

Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 966b***, Same «Oberst A.F. Skjöldebrand og Giuseppe Acerbi's Reise i Finnmark 1799» page 14)

UNIQUE COPY WITH ADDITIONAL PLATES

JOSEPH ACERBI

«*Travels Through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape, in the years 1798 and 1799*»

And:

Attributed to COMTE DE SAINT – MORYS

«*Costume and views in Lapland. By L.Belanger, Engraved by J. Merigot*»

Complete book in two volumes, 4to, 26,3x20,5cm

Contemporary calf, spines and covers richly gilt, inner dentels in gilt flora pattern. All edges gilt.

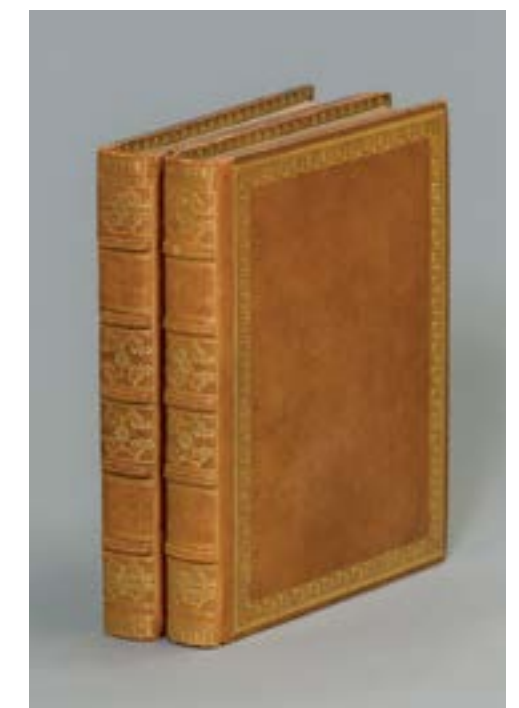
(The bindings are very neatly rebacked)

LONDON and PARIS 1802

A very special copy for the collector. Extra bound plates are 24 contemporary hand-coloured aquatint views from Norway and Sweden by Etienne Bourgelin Vialart Comte de Saint-Morys, London 1802. In addition 8 plates attributed to Comte de Saint-Morys «Costume and views in Lapland», London & Paris 1802. The last work is extremely rare.

Provenance: Christopher Tyrnor, Stoke Rochford Library (book plate), Antikvar Lunge Larsen, Bekkestua. Catalogue no. 35 – February 1971, Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 3* and 898***)



JOSEPH ACERBI

«Vues de la Suede, de la Finlande, et de la Lapponie, depuis le detroit du Sund jusqu'au Cap Nord, composant un atlas de vingt-quatre planches...»

Complete book, 4to, 27x20cm

Early 19th century blue marocco with patterned lines and ornaments

Front cover with the date «1829», both covers blind tooled «Museo Borbonico»

Title on spine in red marocco and lettering in gold

With 24 aquatint plates.

PARIS 1803

THE OUTMOST RARITY – ONE OF 150 NUMBERED COPIES AND IN AN ELEGANT BINDING.

This handsome book is, as far as we know, missing in all relevant public institutions except Uppsala University Library (see Schiøtz «Oberst A.F. Skjöldebrand og Giuseppe Acerbi's Reise i Finnmark 1799» page 20 - 21). In addition we can only trace one other copy in a private collection. The book and the 24 plates are based on Acerbi's «Voyage au Cap Nord», and according to Schiøtz, the aquatints are with one exception printed from the same copper plates. 18 of the views are copies after Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand, Acerbi's travel companion to the north.

The numbering (58 of 150 copies) in the book is by hand in French. Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 4***)



Arthur De Capell Brooke

ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE

«Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, in the summer of 1820»

Complete book, 4to, 26,5x21cm.

Solid half-calf c. 1900, spine gilt, five raised bands in six compartments, title in gilt.

22 plates and 11 lithographs on «India-Paper» pasted in

ALL PLATES AND LITHOGRAPHS COLOURED BY A CONTEMPORARY HAND

LONDON 1823

UNIQUE COLOURED COPY FROM THE COLLECTION OF JOHAN THRONE-HOLST.

Important travel book following Arthur Capell de Brooke's travel route in 1822 and 23 starting in Sweden, then on to Christiania and through Gudbrandsdalen to Trondheim, Nordland and Finnmark and the North Cape. Last stop was Hammerfest. No other full-coloured copy is previously known as a regular copy has only two or four illustrations hand-coloured.

Provenance: Johan Throne-Holst, his two bookplates.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 142a*)

WITH ADDITIONAL PLATES

ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE

«Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark, to the North Cape, in the summer of 1820»

Complete book, 4to, 28x22,3cm.

Contemporary shirting (carefully rebacked), title on spine in red and gold

22 plates and 11 lithographs on «India-Paper» pasted in

LONDON no date, but c. 1847 (?) or earlier than 1831 (?)

According to E.H. Schiøtz this is probably a left-over copy of the first edition 1823 but with additional hand-coloured plates printed on «Papier de Chine». No other similar copy is known.

Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» a variant of entry 142c* and 142c I in the supplement volume)



ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE

«A winter in Lapland and Sweden, with various observations relating to Finnmark and its inhabitants; made during a residence at Hammerfest near the North Cape»

Complete book, 4to, 26,8x21,5cm

Full calf (Hedberg), roll-tooled and with a Super Exlibris Gustaf Bernström

22 engraved plates

LONDON no date, but c. 1827

A MINT COPY IN A DELUXE BINDING BY HEDBERG IN STOCKHOLM.

The book has a profound description of his winter stay in Lapland and Finnmark and gives an important account of the Sami people.

Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 144c*)



ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE

«Northern scenery, illustrative of a tour through Sweden, Norway, and Finnmark»

Complete book in two parts

Folio, 43x34cm

10 lithographs, each c. 17,5x26cm

Part two with the original typographical wrappers preserved

LONDON 1823 - 24

EXTREMELY RARE COMPLETE SET.

According to Schiøtz there is a complete copy in the Royal Library, Stockholm. No other complete copy is recorded in any collection as far as we know. Eight of the views are from Norway. In spite of the fact that the illustrations mostly cover Southern Norway, the author is associated with the North, and the book should belong to this collection.

Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 143***)



A DELUXE-COPY OF THE WINTER SKETCHES

ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE

«Winter Sketches in Lapland, or Illustrations of a Journey from Alten on the Shores of the Polar Sea in 60°. 55' North Lat. Through Norwegian, Russian, and the Swedish Lapland to Torneå...»

Complete book, folio, 56,5x46,5cm

Original half-calf. Extra engraved title-page pasted on front cover

Title-pages in English and French, and 24 lithographed plates,

ALL PLATES EXTENSIVELY COLOURED BY HAND

LONDON 1827

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COPY, ONE OF VERY FEW EXISTING IN ORIGINAL COLOUR.

According to Abbey I, page 249: «tinted, coloured and heightened with varnish». The plate book was published in different printing issues: Black and white, printed with a tone, printed on different paper etc. In this rare coloured «state» it must be the finest existing plate book of Lapland. 15 or 16 plates are from Norway.

Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, his pencil notations. Cato Schiøtz.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz «Utlendingers Reiser i Norge» Entry 145b*** Full coloured copy)



AN EXCEPTIONAL DELUXE COPY OF THE DOCUMENTATION WORK OF THE
 “LA RECHERCHE-EXPEDITION” PRINTED ON CHINA-PAPER



PAUL GAIMARD (1796 – 1858)

“Voyage de la Commission scientifique du Nord, en Scandinavie, en Laponie, au Spitsberg et aux Féroë pendant les années 1838, 1839 et 1840, sur la corvette La Recherche...M. Paul Gaimard”.

6 volumes, large folio 60,5x43cm:

“Atlas historique et pittoresque” (2 volumes) with 1 frontispice and **311 lithographed plates** (one plate of Tromsøe not called for in the index) **printed on “Chine appliqué”**

“Atlas de physique” (1 volume) with **31 engravings** and lithographs including maps and 10 lithographs showing “aurores boréales” **printed on “Chine appliqué”**

“Atlas géologique...de M.E. Robert” **20 lithographs** including four in blue, **printed on “Chine appliqué”**

“Atlas géologique...de M. Durocher” **1 engraved map and 11 plates**, four lithographs **printed on “Chine appliqué”**

“Atlas de zoologie” 76 lithographs **printed in two sets, one on “Chine appliqué” and the other set finely hand-coloured, together 152 plates**

17 text volumes consisting of 26 parts, “Livraisons” in 8vo, 23x15cm

“Relation du voyage, Météorologie, Magnétisme terrestre, Aurores boréales, Géologie, minéralogie et métallurgie (M.E. Robert), Géologie, minéralogie, métallurgie et chimie, Astronomie et hydrographie, Littérature scandinavie, Histoire de la Scandinavie”

All 23 volumes bound uniformly in contemporary dark green half-calf, spines richly gilt and with titles on spines. Every book is excellent

PARIS c. 1842 - 1856

A REMARKABLY FINE AND IMPORTANT COPY OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE LITHOGRAPHED WORK ON SCANDINAVIA, SPITSBERGEN, RUSSIA AND THE BALTIC COUNTRIES. COMPLETE AND PRINTED ON SPECIAL “CHINA PAPER” WITH 76 EXTRA PLATES. IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THROUGHOUT WITHOUT THE USUAL BROWNING.

The monumental work presented in the catalogue is the account of the French expedition to the North which took place from 1838 – 40 under the command of the French marine doctor Paul J. Gaimard. The expedition was later commonly known as “La Recherche”. «La Recherche» was the headquarter ship for the expedition participants. Though the enterprise was initiated by the French and was supported by King Louis-Philippe, it is regarded as one of the first international cooperation expeditions in history. Several Norwegian participants joined the expedition and entered “La Recherche” when the ship arrived along the coast of Norway. Schiøtz I lists 28 names of participants from France, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

AN IMPRESSIVE COLLECTION OF PLATES: They include topographical views, maps, tables, plates of different animals and fishes, shells, geological illustrations and other scientific material. Not less important are the many plates illustrating folklore, including the Sami people. There are portraits and interior scenes as well as pictures of the camps and their homes. The comprehensive text volumes describe and explain many of the plates and examine several complicated scientific issues. The topographical prints were mostly based on drawings made on the spot by the French artists Auguste Mayer, Charles Giraud, Barthelemy Lauvergne and F. Biard and depicting from south: Hamburg, Denmark, Faeroes, Norway with 98 views from Christiania to the North Cape including 40 from Northern Norway and Lapland, Spitsbergen (Svalbard) and Bear Island 27 plates, Sweden, Finland, Russia with Moscow, Poland and the Baltic countries.

THE COMPLETE SET OF 450 PLATES + ADDITIONAL 76 ZOOLOGIE PLATES MAKING A TOTAL OF 526 PLATES, ONE OF THE NATURAL HISTORY PLATES FINELY COLOURED BY HAND. INCLUDING THE ACCOMPANYING TEXT VOLUMES. THE SET IS THE MOST IMPORTANT 19TH CENTURY PRINTED WORK DESCRIBING AND ILLUSTRATING NORWAY, THE NORTH AND THE SAMI PEOPLE.

Regarding the possible publication of some special- or luxury copies, see E.H. Schiøtz I, page 159 referring to two subscription publications in the Norwegian National Library, Oslo. It says here: “Il a été tiré un petit nombre d'exemplaires, sur papier jésus vélin satiné pour le texte, et sur papier de Chine colombier vélin pour les figures...double figures, noires et coloriées; toute les figures noires sur papier de Chine”. Schiøtz I says that the price for a complete regular copy in 1842 was Frs. 1113,50 (equivalent that time NOK 800 = 200 Speciedaler), twice more for a luxury copy. This was a fortune in the 1840s.

When printed on China paper the plates are not affected by the usual browning always found on certain plates in the regular edition printed on normal paper. The technique used is “Chine appliqué”. The China paper with the printed image was pasted wet using high pressure, onto thick, large paper sheets making the volumes much taller than usual. There are only small marginal tears on two of the support sheets. Otherwise the set is in the best possible condition. A complete “Gaimard” with all the plate volumes and the accompanying text books is seldom found. It has been estimated that the total print run could be as few as c. 150 copies. Several copies are in institutions or in public libraries and many have been broken. It is certainly a rare work. We have not seen recorded any other copy on “Chine appliqué” offered for sale. For further description of the expedition, the bibliography and the biography of the participants, we will recommend two books published in 2002 by Knutsen and Posti, and of course Schiøtz I and II, and “Voyage pittoresque Reiseskildringer fra nord”.

(Ref: N. M. Knutsen and P. Posti “La Recherche, En ekspedisjon mot nord” Tromsø 2002, E. H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 353 and additional information in part II, Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum, Tromsø 2005 “Voyage pittoresque Reiseskildringer fra nord” page 22 - 24)

PRESENTATION COPY FROM PAUL GAIMARD TO LARS LÆSTADIUS



PAUL GAIMARD

«Voyage en Islande et au Groënland Exécuté pendant les années 1835 et 1836 sur la Corvette La Recherche...»

Complete book, large 8vo, 23,5x15cm

Original wrappers preserved

On the front wrapper Paul Gaimard's personal greetings to Lars Levi Læstadius dated 21st August 1838

The book, PARIS 1837

AN ASSOCIATION COPY FROM THE NORTH ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL. FORMERLY IN THE COLLECTION OF JONAS SKOUGAARD.

This small book is the preview and the advertising pamphlet of the forthcoming work by Paul Gaimard of the voyage with «La Recherche» to Iceland and Greenland. After the voyage to Spitsbergen «La Recherche» arrived Hammerfest on the 10th of August 1838 and stayed here until the 29th. According to the ship's log Lars Læstadius joined the French expedition group in Hammerfest after he had been invited by the French Admiralty. He followed that part of the expedition including Paul Gaimard which wanted to travel across «Finnmarksvidda» to Samiland.

Lars Levi Læstadius was a Swedish vicar and botanist. It was his knowledge in botany and the Sami language which made him an important travel companion. Today Læstadius is a famous person remembered for his Christianization work among the Sami people. As the first Scandinavian Læstadius was rewarded the «Medal of Honour of the Legion of Honour of France» in 1841.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER WRITTEN IN FINNMARK FROM ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS OF «LA RECHERCHE» TO HIS COMMANDER PAUL GAIMARD

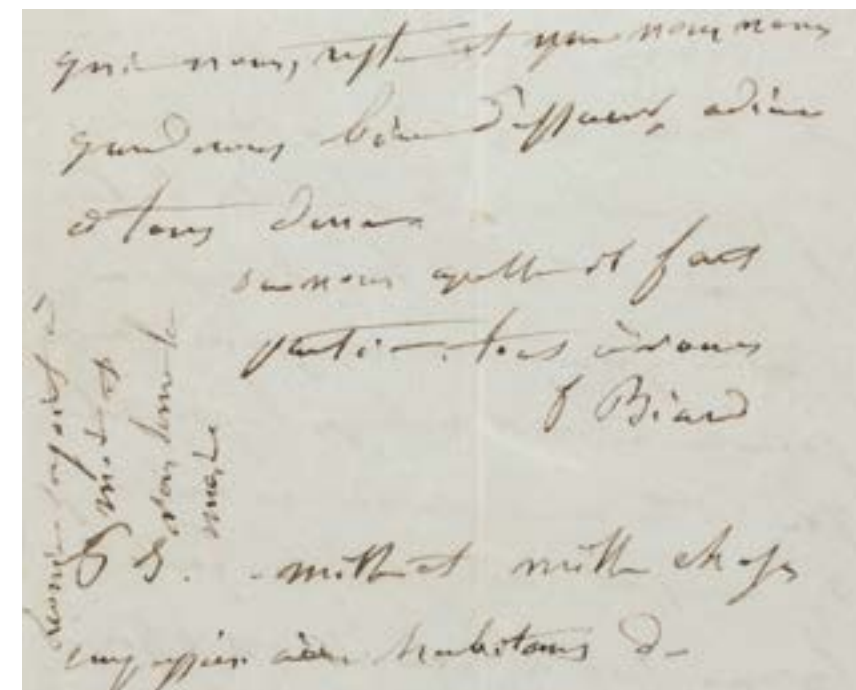
FRANCOIS BIARD (French artist born 1800)

Signed autograph letter on two pages, 32mo, 12,2x8cm

The letter is written to the commander of the French expedition, Paul Gaimard

The letter says about the stay in Kåfjord where Biard painted and drew several sketches. The hand-writing is very neat and not straight forward to transcribe. There was one woman on board «La Recherche», Léonie d' Aunet. To avoid the rules no woman on board she was dressed as a man. She is mentioned in the letter.

Francois Biard and Auguste Mayer were the two most famous artists in the expedition. Biard's main work is the huge painting «Læstadius preaches for the Sami people.» now in Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum, Tromsø.



VIEW OF CHRISTIANIA DRAWN DURING «LA RECHERCHE'S» VISIT IN 1838



AUGUSTE MAYER

«Aggerhuus Citadelle 1838»

(«Citadelle de Christiania, Vue Prise de L' Sud»)

Pencil-drawing on paper, 28,8x44cm

Inscribed with title lower right, indistinct day or month, (Juni ?), but 1838

Drawn in CHRISTIANIA 1838

This is an important drawing. Original works from «La Recherche» are rarely seen as the documentation papers from the expedition belonged to the French Government and are housed in «Archives Nationales» Paris. But several originals were kept aside, and some material was used as gift by Paul Gaimard or the participants. The drawing here presented is of special interest since it was one of those not used in the plate book.

Provenance: Damms Antikvariat, Oslo. Cato Schiøtz

For the 13 items in the lot: 1 500 000,-
(€200000)



**TOPOGRAPHICAL VIEWS AND
COSTUME PLATES RELATED
TO NORTHERN NORWAY AND
LAPLAND**



JOHANNES SCHEFFER

“Lapponia. Id est regionis Lapponum et gentis nova et verissima descriptio”

See catalogue number 18

JOHANNES SCHEFFER

See catalogue 19



THE EUROPEAN VIEW OF THE SAMI PEOPLE COLLECTED IN ONE PICTURE

144. MOSES PITT (died 1696)

“The Manner of the Laplanders in Summer...in Winter”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 44x54cm

OXFORD 1680

The picture tries to explain the customs and the manners of the Laplanders according to the general opinion among people in the seventeenth-century. The view was published in the first volume of the English Atlas by Moses Pitt, see catalogue number 20. In Mingroot/Ermen's book: "Scandinavia in Old Maps and Prints" there is a double-page reproduction of the print including a description and explanation of the key-numbers.

A perfect copy.

25 000,-
(€3330)

FRANCESCO NEGRI

See catalogue number 21



145. HENRY A. CHATELAIN (1684 - 1743)

“Representations des Lapons”

6 engravings, each c. 34x20,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1714

A most decorative and famous set in an excellent condition. The total number of illustrations is 23 and a map. They intend to illustrate the manners and the customs of the Laplanders, as seen from a European view in the 17th and 18th century. Most of the information was based on earlier travelers to the North such as Olaus Magnus, Johannes Scheffer and Francesco Negri.

From Chatelain's work "Atlas Historique".

10 000,-
(€1330)



KNUD LEEM *“Beskrivelse over Finmarkens Lapper...”*

See catalogue number 24

IEWS OF FINNMARK FROM “VOYAGE PITTORESQUE AU CAP NORD”

Anders Fredrik Skjöldebrand (1757 – 1834) travelled together with Joseph Giuseppe Acerbi in 1799 along the following route in Finnmark: *The Finish border to Kautokeino – Masi – Bæskadasfjellet – Alten – Maasø – Nordkapp – Alten – along the Alta River – Kautokeino – Finland.*



146. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Kautokeino”
Aquatint, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
Plate 32 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

3 000,-
(€400)



148. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Alten” + “Altengaard” + “Fleuve d’ Alten”, + “Talvig” and other
10 aquatints, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
The complete set of Alta and the Alta River. Plate 41 and 51 to 59 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

18 000,-
(€2400)



147. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Neide Kurkio, chute du fleuve d’ Alten (Storfossen)” and “Fleuve d’ Alten près de Masi”
2 aquatints, each c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
Plate 33 and 34 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

5 000,-
(€670)



149. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Habitation de Lapons pecheurs” (Sjøsameboplass ved Himmelskaret i Vargsundet)
Aquatint, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
Plate 42 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

3 000,-
(€400)



150. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Iles nomées Stapperne, près de Magerøe”
Aquatint, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
Plate 45 in the set. “Stappan” or “Gjesværstappan” (off Gjesvær, Magerøya) is an archipelago with approximately 100 islands, which is the world’s northernmost nesting cliff – Gjesvær was known for trade and hunting and fishing, as far back as in the Viking age” see the catalogue “Nortward bound – At the Far Edge of the World” Nordkappmuseet 2010, page 35. “Stappan” was mapped already by J. Ziegler in 1532 (see entry 33).
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

3 000,-
(€400)



151. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Maasøe”
Aquatint, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
Plate 50 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

3 000,-
(€400)



152. ANDERS F. SKJÖLDEBRAND

“Le Cap Nord” and other
4 aquatints, c. 27x45cm
STOCKHOLM 1801 - 02
The complete set of four views from the North Cape. Plate 46 - 49 in the set.
(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz “Utlendingers reiser i Norge” no. 966b)

12 000,-
(€1600)

ORIGINAL WATERCOLOURS



153. PROBABLY A FRENCH PAINTER EARLY 19TH CENTURY
 "Un Lappon – Famille Laponne allant – Une Lapone – Habitant de la Norland"
 4 watercolours, each c. 26,5x19cm, sheet size 29,7x22,2cm
Painted c. 1800 - 1820
 An unusual and most decorative set with original pictures of Sami people. The watercolours could well have been intended as illustrations in a book.

18 000,-
 (€2400)



154. (LOUIS PHILIPPE, The Duke of Orléans)
 "Cap Nord"
 Lithograph on "Chine appliqué", 26x33cm
PARIS 1824 – 29
 A scarce view from the North Cape from "Galerie lithographiée... le Duc d'Orléans...". It is based on The Duke of Orléans's voyage to Finnmark in 1795. He was then 22 years old and traveled anonymously using another name. He became King of France in 1830. The view was lithographed by C. Motte based on a painting by Rommy. In the margin an oval blind stamp with the initials of the Duke.
 (Ref: See Schjøtz "Utlandings reiser i Norge" no. 621)

5 000,-
 (€670)



155. ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE
 "Laplanders encountering the snow drift (snee fog) while passing the Chuis Niumi Mountains in Norwegian Lapland"
 Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, 29,5x42cm
LONDON 1826 – 27
 Beautiful view from Finnmark from the rare coloured issue of "Winter sketches in Lapland...". See catalogue number 143. Lithographed by J.D. Harding based on Brooke's drawing.
 Some creases.
 (Ref: E.H. Schjøtz "Utlandings reiser i Norge" Entry 145a or b)

3 000,-
 (€400)



156. ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE
 "Traversing at speed the highlands above the Biggi Löbee (Lake)"
 Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, 29,5x42cm
LONDON 1826 - 27
 Beautiful view from Finnmark from the rare coloured issue of "Winter sketches in Lapland...". See catalogue number 143.
 Some creases.
 (Ref: E.H. Schjøtz "Utlandings reiser i Norge" Entry 145a or b)

3 000,-
 (€400)



157. ARTHUR DE CAPELL BROOKE
 "Night Scene, crossing The Forests of Russian Lapland"
 Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, 29,5x42cm
LONDON 1826 - 27
 Shows a scene from the Russian Lapland from "Winter sketches in Lapland...". See catalogue number 143.
 Some creases.
 (Ref: E.H. Schjøtz "Utlandings reiser i Norge" Entry 145a or b)

3 000,-
 (€400)



158. JOHAN GUSTAF SCHULTZ (1787 – 1874)

“Ackia”
Watercolour on paper, 21x34cm
Signed and dated l.l. “J.G. Sz 1833 9/1”

Painted in SWEDEN 1833

A fine watercolour based on a view in Carl A. Forsell “Ett år i Sverige” 1827.

5 000,-
(€670)



159. SPOONER (England c. 1840)

“Protean Views No. 17 - Rein Deer Travelling in Lapland. With the appearance of the Northern Lights in that Country”

Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, c. 18x18cm including the text panel

The imprint “London W. Spooner, 377. Strand”

LONDON c. 1837 – 41

A FASCINATING AND MOST DECORATIVE VIEW FROM LAPLAND WITH AURORA BOREALIS. FROM THE COLLECTION OF EILER H. SCHIØTZ.

As the subtitle says this is a “Protean view” or known as

“Transparencies” printed on thin paper. There is the obvious view when you have the print on the table, and another when you hold it against the light. According to a comprehensive correspondence between Schiøtz and different Museums and Antiquarian dealers in England between 1959 and 1982 nobody could tell him anything about a Mr. Spooner or a publisher Spooner but could confirm that the “Transparencies” seem to have been in fashion during the first decades of the 19th century.

However, recent information (courtesy of the British Museum) says he was a print publisher, specialising in lithographs of a semi-popular and humorous character active at two addresses in London 1833 – 47.

The antiquarian dealer Hannås dates one set offered in 1982 to 1837 – 41 but his portfolio probably did not include the view of Lapland. It must be regarded as a rare print. Provenance: Eiler H. Schiøtz, acquired from Antiquarian J. Burke in London

6 000,-
(€800)



161. L. BEVALET (“LA RECHERCHE”)

“De L'Apparance Auoræ Boééalís Dans Le Nord, À Bossekopp, (Finmark)”

Aquatint, 26,5x40cm

PARIS 1842 – 56

A famous view of the Northern Light seen in Bossekop January 6th, 1839. Published in “Atlas De Physique” as part of the documentation work following the French expedition to the northern regions in command of Paul Gaimard (“La Recherche”).

(Ref: Kira Moss and Peter Stauning “Sophus Tromholt Skæbnen og Nordlyset er jo lige uransagelige” København 2012, page 86 illustrated, (Ref: Nasjonalbiblioteket “Kompassrosen Orientering mot nord” Oslo 2009, page 124 – 125 ill.)

4 000,-
(€530)



162. After AUGUSTE MAYER - “The Gaimard expedition”

(“Case Laponne Sur L'Ile Seiland, en Finmark”)

Watercolour 52x73cm, unsigned

Probably painted last part of the 19th Century

A decorative interior view based on the lithograph from the “La Recherche expedition” to the North 1838 – 40.

(Ref: N.M. Knutsen and P. Posti “En ekspedisjon mot nord” Tromsø 2002, see page 142 – the lithograph)

7 500,-
(€1000)



163. CHRISTIAN TØNSBERG

“Vinter-Dragt Fra Karasjoki i Finmarken” and “Finner i Sommerdragt”

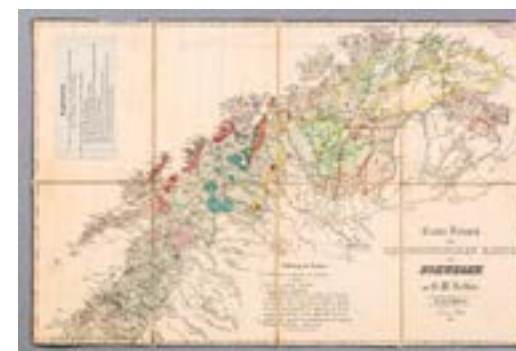
2 coloured lithographs, each 23x19cm

COPENHAGEN - BERLIN 1852

Both are based on a drawing by Johan Fr. Eckersberg.

4 000,-
(€530)

RARE GEOLOGICAL MAP WITH ADDITIONAL PAINTED VIEWS FROM NORTHERN NORWAY



164. BALTHAZAR MATHIAS KEILHAU (1797 – 1858)

“Erster Versuch einer Geognostischen Karte von Norwegen, von B.M. Keilhau, s Erstes Blatt”

Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, 37x56cm

On canvas, folded in 8 segments

Printed by L. Fehr, CHRISTIANIA 1844

Balthazar M. Keilhau is the Norwegian pioneer in geological mapping, and was professor of geology at the university in Christiania from 1834. In 1830 he married Niels Henrik Abel's fiancée, one year after the death of his friend the mathematician.

A UNIQUE COPY: Upper left a pasted printed label in French “Explication” and a key to the different colours and stones. On the reverse are 8 original watercolours depicting views from Nordland; Vestvaagö Östside, Vaagekollen, Balstad, Landegode, Vaagö fra Stokmarknæs, De syv Söstre fra Tjötö, Hammerö, Torghatten.

The map was published in “Gaea Norvegica”. Our copy is probably separately issued.

Provenance: “Norges Geografiske Undersøkelse Kristiania” (stamp in the upper right corner)

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602-1855” Entry 69)



12 000,-
(€1600)

ORIGINALS INTENDED FOR USE IN J.A. BERG'S FAMOUS PLATE BOOK
OF SWEDEN.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THORE VIRGIN



165. CARL SWANTE HALLBECK (1826 – 97)
“Njommelsaska i Lappland” and “Njommilt – Kortchi i Lappland”
2 gouaches and watercolours on paper, 20x27,5cm and 27,5x20,5cm
Both signed on the support sheet “C.S. Hallbeck”
Painted in SWEDEN early 1850's

RARE ORIGINAL WORKS FROM LAPLAND.

C.S. Hallbeck studied at the Academy in Copenhagen. From early 1850's he was traveling around Sweden to paint and draw sketches for the forthcoming book edited by Johan August Berg “Sverige framstaldt i taflor” (1856). Accompanied in this lot are the printed colour view and the text of “Njommelsaska” from Berg's book. The other view “Kortchi” was not used.

Provenance: The Swedish collector Thore Virgin: “Förvarfvad 19.4.1938”

18 000,-
(€2400)



166. ANONYMOUS PAINTER

“Tromsøe Bye d. 7 Maj 1861.”

Pen, pencil and colour pencil, oval, 17x25cm

Inscribed twice on the sheet below the picture, and repeated on the mount

Pobably painted May 7th, 1861

12 000,-
(€1600)



167. FRENCH ARTIST 19th CENTURY

“Suède Et Norwège Renne Et Traineau Lapon Exposition Universelle De 1867”

Coloured lithograph, 16,5x23cm

PARIS by Lemercier c. 1867

3 000,-
(€400)

IMPORTANT BOOK ILLUSTRATION OF A TRAVEL ACCOUNT



Vardö

168. WILLIAM LIVESAY (British 19th century) – J. LAMONT

9 original watercolours from the Arctic Sea and Northern Norway painted by Livesay during his voyage together with James Lamont in 1869

Each watercolour between 26,5x40cm and 22x32cm

They are all signed and dated between April – September 1869

Painted in NORWAY during the summer 1869



A UNIQUE SET OF ORIGINAL VIEWS FROM NORTHERN NORWAY, SPITSBERGEN AND THE ARCTIC SEA INTENDED TO BE USED IN A TRAVEL BOOK.

Some of these very fine sketches (Tromsø, a Walrus, and the Advent Bay) were used in James Lamont's book "Yachting in the Arctic seas or Notes of five voyages of sport and discovery in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya. Edited and illustrated by W. Livesay" (London 1876).

The illustrations show: Vardö, Tromsø, Gibostadt, Tiotö (Tjøtta), Diana Coalmine Advent Bay Ice Fiord Spitzbergen, Laplanders, Walrus, Hvalross, Rein Deer Horns of Cervus farandus from a specimen brought home by J. Lamont – Engravers drawing of Reindeer's Horns"

An important set of book-illustrations. Accompanied is a fine copy in the original binding (shirting) of the printed book by Lamont.

(Ref: E.H. Schiøtz "Utlendingers reiser i Norge" nr. 566)

85 000,-
(€11300)

BALKE AND THE NORTH CAPE



160. PEDER BALKE (1804 – 87)

“A View of the North Cape”

8x12cm

Signed lower right “Balke” and an indistinct date

Probably painted c. 1870

Exhibition: Exhibited in “Peder Balke Ein Pioner der Moderne – Modernismens norske pioner”. Krems, Austria and Ordrupgaard, Copenhagen 7.9.2008 - 21.7. 2009. Cat.no. 37.

(Ref: Catalogue of the Exhibition in Krems, Austria and Ordrupgaard, Copenhagen” Peder Balke. Ein Pioner der Moderne – Modernismens norske pioner” Mit Textbeiträge von – Med tekster af Dieter Buchhart, Marit Ingeborg Lange, Kasper Monrad, Heidelberg 2008. This painting has catalogue number 37 and is illustrated on page 94)

Peder Balke had been inspired by a journey to Northern Norway in 1832 to paint a number of pictures describing the majestic landscape he had seen there. By means of his characteristic technique he created striking images that expressed his memories, and even towards the end of his life he continued to produce some of the most poignant and expressive depictions of the Northern landscape that is found in Norwegian art.

On a white background he spread the paint in broad strokes and then dispersed it by the use of rags, coarse paintbrushes, sponges or simply by using his fingers. The white foundation shows through the thin layers of paint, and the effect is strikingly original. While some other painters of the period do use similar techniques, Balke seems to be the only one to develop it to this extent.

Balke had trained as a decorative painter, and art historians have pointed out that this must have had a bearing on his technical development. The style is similar to decorative techniques such as marbling. To a contemporary audience, the effect seems strikingly modern, but in his own time Balke’s art was considered amateurish and largely ignored.



NB! The illustration photo is larger than the actual size of the painting

*“Here I am at the North Cape,
on the edge of Finnmark, and
I can say the very edge of the
world since there is no place fur-
ther north inhabited by humans.*

*My curiosity is now satisfied,
and I will return to Denmark,
and God willing, to the land of
my birth. “*

Francesco Negri (1623-1698)
See our catalogue entry 21



Peder Balke was re-discovered in 1914, when his work was exhibited at the anniversary exhibition (Jubileumsutstillingen) to mark the 100th anniversary of the Norwegian Constitution. Today he is recognized as one of Norway’s great Romantic painters, and his work is appreciated and collected by an international audience.

*“... a decisive Influence on my future Existence, as I had never Abroad or elsewhere in this Country set eyes upon any-
thing as Exalted and Exhilarating as the Sights I beheld on this Journey to Finnmark, because in these Northern Regions
the Beauty of Nature plays the Leading Part while Men, the living Children of Nature, must make do with a Subordinate
Position...”*

Peder Balke

Kunstantikvariat PAMA is grateful to Ann Falahat for her assistance in cataloguing this work

300 000,-
(€40000)

TROMSØ



169. OTHAR E. HOLMBOE (based on a drawing)

“Tromsø (i halvt Fugleperspektiv)”

The title repeated in German and English

Coloured lithograph, 40,5x63 cm

STUTT GART c. 1878

THE FIRST VARIANT OF THE DECORATIVE AND IMPORTANT VIEW OF TROMSØ.

There are two versions of “Tromsø” printed from different lithographic stones. This is the scarce first issue with no inscription of O. Holmboe and Wickstrøm. The sub title is different as well and is supposed to have been printed from fifteen stones! Both prints are bearing the imprint: “Paul Müllers lithogr. Institut Stuttgart”.

In the catalogue “Thorolf og Othar Holmboe” from 1996 published by Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum and edited by Anne Aaserud we can read about the view on page eight:

“Othar Ervigius Holmboes byprospekt over det gamle Tromsø fra 1878 er et av de beste prospekter vi har fra byens tidlige tid. Det moderne Tromsø er i ferd med å ta form. Til venstre ser vi Landskirke (nå Elverhøy kirke). Oppe ved Mellomvegen ser vi Klokkergården som fortsatt eksisterer og litt nærmere midten av bildet den gamle prestegården i Tromsøysund, som nå er bygget inn i en barnehage. Latinskolen (nedbrent) troner for enden av Kongsbakken. Lengere nord ser vi Rådstua med fengslet som i dag huser Hålogaland Amatørteaterselskap. Litt til høyre i bildet ser vi M. W. Holmboes brygge som tilhørte Othar Holmboe den eldres far. Enda lengere til høyre ser vi Rieberbrygga som i dag huser Polarmuseet og som var tollunderkasserer Holmboes arbeidsplass. I Sundet ser vi flere dampere, hvorav den største i forgrunnen til venstre, med litt velvilje kan sees å føre Troms Fylkes Dampskibsselskabs flagg. Selskapet ble stiftet i 1864”.

(Ref: Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum “Thorolf og Othar Holmboe” Tromsø 1996, see page 8 illustrated)

22 000,-
(€2930)



170. ADELSTEEN NORMANN (1848 – 1918)

“A Fishing Village in Lofoten 1873”

Oil on canvas, 33x48cm

Signed and dated lower left “A. Normann Dsf 73”

Painted in 1873

Eilert Adelsteen Normann was born at Vågøya in Bodin. In 1869 he moved to Düsseldorf and the academy (1869 - 73) and after 1887 he moved to Berlin. He regularly visited Norway to paint and draw sketches for use in his larger atelier works. He was a close friend of Hans Dahl and also many of Normann’s paintings were bought by Kaiser Wilhelm. Normann is together with O. Sinding, G. Berg and J. Nielsen regarded to be one of the painters who “discovered” Lofoten.

(Ref: Norsk kunstnerleksikon 1982 - 86, volume III, “Lofotens Malere - Johan Nielsen - Otto Sinding - Adelsteen Normann - Gunnar Berg” Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum - edited by Anne Aaserud and Knut Ljøgodt, Tromsø 2004)

38 000,-
(€5000)



171. WILHELM PETERS (1851 – 1935)

“A Fisherman in Finnmark”

Oil on panel, 61x42cm

Signed lower right “Wm. Peters”

Probably painted in FINNMARK 1883 – 84

Wilhelm Peters studied at Den Kongelige Tegneskole and was taught painting by J.F. Eckersberg. Peters is one of Norway’s “Skagen-painters” as he spent the summers of 1881 – 83 at Skagen together with Christian Krohg and Frits Thaulow. From 1883 to 1884 he visited Finnmark to paint and draw sketches. There are reasons to believe that the painting “Fisher from Finnmark” was painted on the spot in Finnmark.

30 000,-
(€4000)

172. JENS ANDREAS FRIIS (1821 – 96)

“Ethnografisk Kart over Tromsø Amt Samt Ofotens Præstegjæld af Nordlands Amt, Maalestok 1/200,000”

Lithographs, six sheets, each c. 49x69cm

The imprint says: “Udarbeidet og trykt i Norges geografiske Opmaaling”

KRISTIANIA 1890

Uncommon set of maps of “Tromsø Amt”. The maps have ethnographical tables and legends in both Norwegian and French. If joined it will make an impressive large map of the County of Tromsø.

Already in 1861 Jens A. Friis had published his “Ethnografisk kart over Finnmarken” in five sheets covering both the counties Tromsø and Finnmark. The revised editions were “Finnmarkens Amt” in 1888 and our set “Tromsø Amt” in 1890. Others than the maps his main work is his book “Fra Finnmarken, Skildringer”.

The sheets are in excellent condition.

(Ref: Lars Ivar Hansen “J.A. Friis’ ethnografiske kart over Troms og Finnmark” In “Ottar” 3, 1998)

6 000,-
(€800)



173. THOROLF HOLMBOE (1866 – 1935)

“A Sami Girl With Her Reindeer”

Oil on board, 44x33cm

Signed lower right “ThH”

Probably painted c. 1900

Thorolf Holmboe was born in Nordland. His family moved to Tromsø and he was here taught painting and learned to use the watercolour technique. Later studies with Carl W. Barth and Hans Gude. He has painted a large number of landscape paintings and watercolours from Northern Norway but pictures by him showing figures are uncommon. The face of the girl has been cut out and replaced by a photograph. It makes sense that this is done by the artist himself. Holmboe was an important supplier of drawings and sketches for different decorative projects such as book illustrations, postcards, posters, and works of art.

(Ref: Norsk kunstnerleksikon, Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum “Thorolf og Othar Holmboe” Tromsø 1996)

18 000,-
(€2400)



TROLLFJORDEN, LOFOTEN



174. ADELSTEEN NORMANN (1848 – 1918)

“A view from Trollfjorden”

Oil on canvas, 33x48cm

Signed and dated lower left “A. Normann”

Painted in c. 1900

As we were told above Eilert Adelsteen Normann was born at Vågøya in Bodin. The decorative colour-rich painting has no date but judged from the more impressionist brush it seems to have been painted c. 1900.

(Ref: Norsk kunstnerleksikon 1982 - 86, volume III, “Lofotens Malere - Johan Nielszen - Otto Sinding - Adelsteen Normann - Gunnar Berg” Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum - edited by Anne Aaserud and Knut Ljøgd, Tromsø 2004)

38 000,-
(€5000)



175. THEMISTOKLES VON ECKENBRECHER
(1842 – 1921)

“Mitternacht am Raftsund (Lofoten)”

Oil on canvas, 47x70cm. Signed and dated lower left: *“T.V. Eckenbrecher 1912”*, inscribed on the stretcher on the reverse *“T. v. Eckenbrecher pinx 1912”*

Painted in 1912

A fine painting where the artist has managed to catch the atmosphere of the midnight sun. Themistokles von Eckenbrecher was German, but born in Athens. He was at the Düsseldorf Academy under O. Achenbach from 1861 where he studied together with many of the Norwegian painters at the Academy. He made a journey to Iceland c. 1870 before he made a great tour of Norway, Spitsbergen and North-Russia in 1874. Later he visited Norway several times to paint. The painting is in very good condition.

60 000,-
(€8000)



**NOR-SHIPING AT LILLESTRØM 2013
TUESDAY JUNE 4 – FRIDAY 7**



KUNSTANTIKVARIAT PAMA IS EXHIBITING AT NOR-SHIPING,
THE LEADING MARITIME EVENT WEEK

YOU WILL FIND US AT BOOTH NUMBER F - 17

We will show the best of our inventory and exhibited material will include

*Rare and decorative sea charts from all over the world,
maritime art, prints, paintings, and watercolours*

The fair is open: TUESDAY – THURSDAY 10 – 17, FRIDAY 10 – 15

www.nor-shipping.no

A REMARKABLE SET OF 17th CENTURY SEA FLAGS



176. PIERRE MORTIER (1661 - 1711)

1) Pavillons avec L'Explication des Coleurs. &c. 2) Pavillons de France. &c 3) Pavillons D'Angleterre & c 4) Pavillons des Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies. &c..5) Pavillons des Colleges et Villes des Provinces Unies. &c..6) Pavillons d'Espagne. &c. 7) Autre Pavillons d'Espagne et des Venesiens. &c..8) Pavillons D'Espagne. & c. 9) Pavillons de Danemarque, Suede et Pologne 10) Pavillons de Brendebourg, Hambourg, Lubeek. Rostok &c 11) Pavillon du Grand Seign, de Moscovie, et de Coerland. 12) Pavillons de Diverse Nations.

12 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 49,5x52,5cm

AMSTERDAM 1693

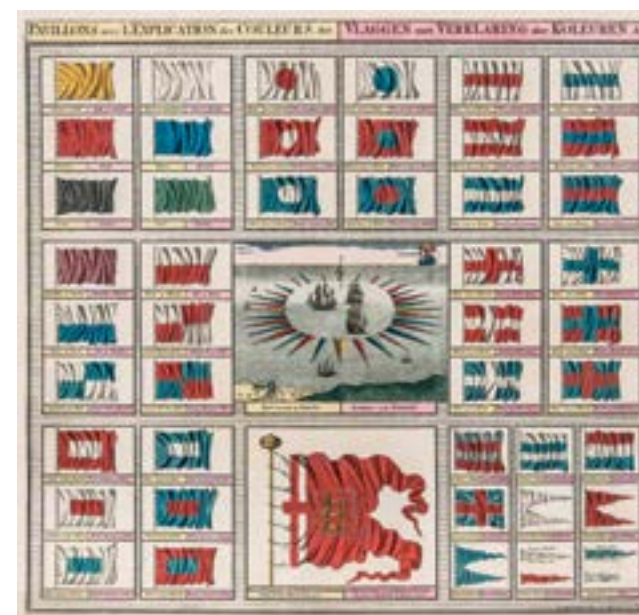
THE RARE COMPLETE SET OF MARITIME SEA-FLAG PRINTS IN GORGEOUS ORIGINAL COLOUR.

In the spring 1693 Mortier published Sanson's sea atlas "Le Neptune Francois" and a set of highly decorative sea flags accompanied some copies. The engraver was the famous Dutch artist Romain de Hooghe. Depicted are the most important sea nations in the world. The representative of Norway is the flag of Bergen which is shown together with the Danish, Swedish, and the Polish flags.

All sheets in excellent condition.

(Ref: "Old Koeman" vol III, M. Mor)

250 000,-
(€33300)



A REMARKABLE SET OF 17th CENTURY SHIP PORTRAITS



177. PIERRE MORTIER

1) Vaisseau Royal d'Angleterre 2) Coupe dun Amiral de. 104. Pieces de Canon... 3) Vaisseau du troisieme rang a la Voille 4) Galiote a bombe 5) Bruslot a la Sonde 6) Flute Vaisseau de charge a al Voile 7) Polacre a la Voille 8) Coupe Dune Galere Avec Ses Proportions 9) la Galera Rele a la Sonde 10) Galera a la voile portant l' Estendart de chef d' Escadre 11) La Galeria Patronne, a la rame. 12) Galeasse a al voile 13) Galeasse a la rame 14) Solemnité du Bucen-taure, qui se celebre a Venise... 15) Saique batiment dont les Tures... 16) Brigantin donnant chasse a une Feloque et prest alaborder..17) Barque allant vent arriere...18) Tartane de Pesche

18 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 43x52cm

Engraved number 1 – 18 in lower right corner

Parallel text in French and Dutch

AMSTERDAM 1693

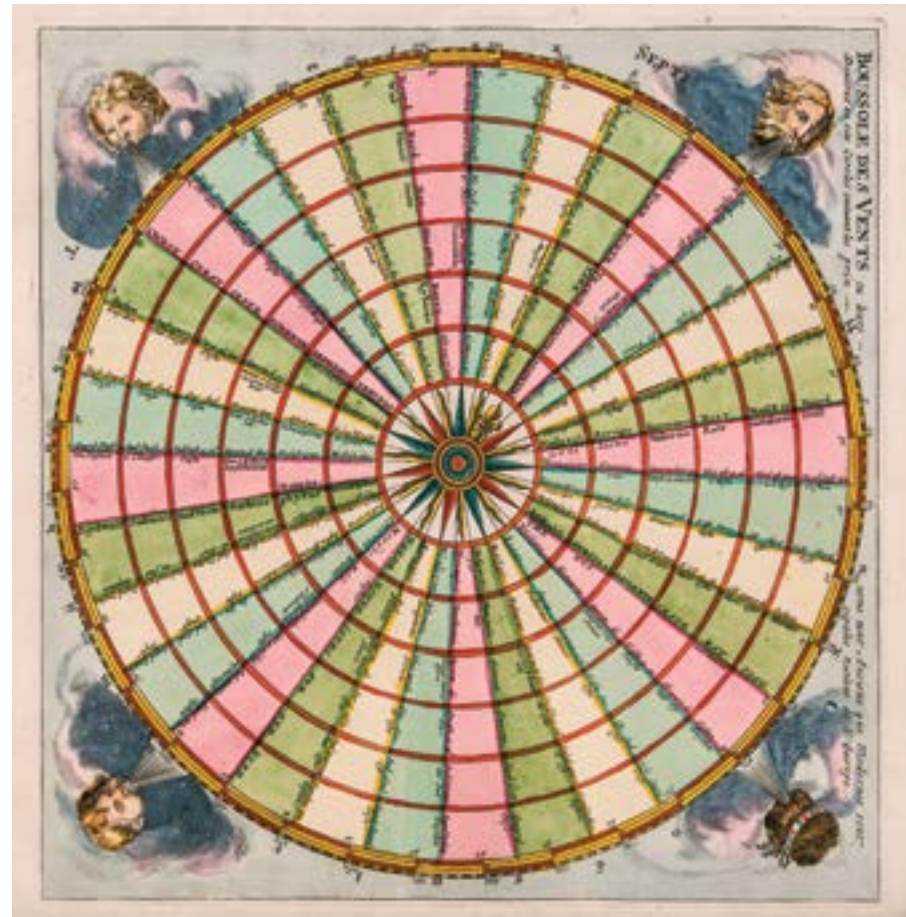
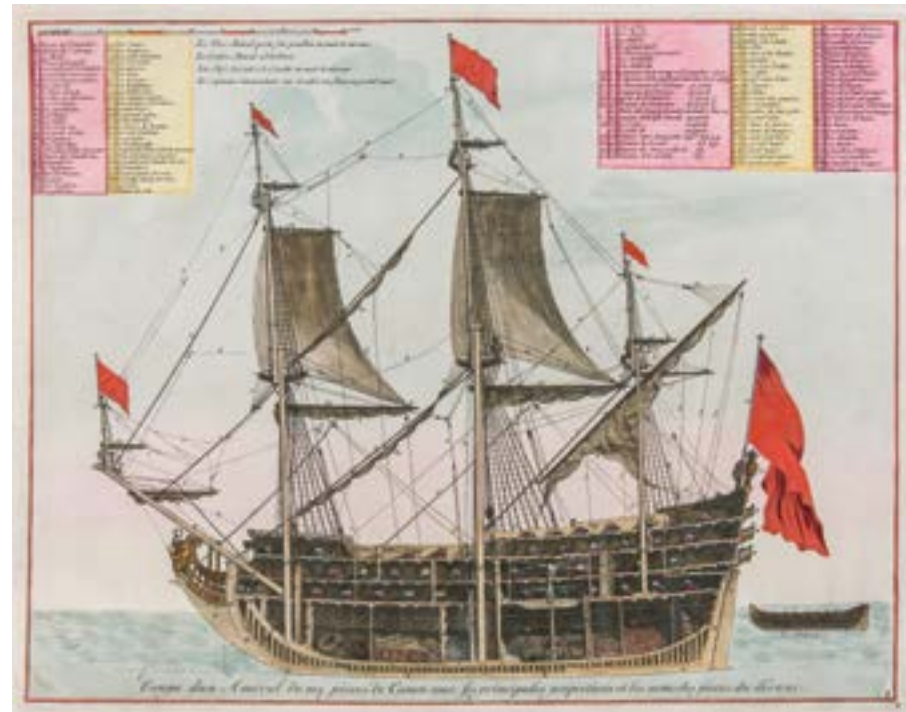
THE RARE COMPLETE SET OF SHIP PLATES FROM THE SAME WORK AS ABOVE.

These extremely decorative marine prints are the companion pieces to the flags above. Complete sets are rarely offered and are among the most desirable antique marine prints.

In excellent condition.

200 000,-
(€26700)





178. PIERRE MORTIER

“Boussole des Vents ou leurs- noms tant Anciens que Modernes sont Diuisez en six Cercles suinant principales Nations de l’Europe”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 35,5x36,8cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1693

A BEAUTIFUL WIND-ROSE CHART IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. FROM THE SAME WORK AS ABOVE.

20 000,-
(€2700)

THE COMPLETE SET OF CHARTS OF THE NORWEGIAN COASTLINE
FROM BÅHUSLÄN TO RUSSIA



179. JOHANNES VAN KEULEN (1654 – 1715)

“Paskaert Voor een gedeelte van de Cust van Noorwegen Begginnende van Oxefoort tot aen Gottenborg...” + “Nieuwe Pascaert Van Jutlandt...van der Neus, tot aen Oxefoort” + “Beginnende van der Neus tot aen Bommel Son” + “Beginnende van Bommelsondt tot aan de Wtweer Klippen” + “Beginnende van de Wtweer Klippen tot aan Swartenos” + “Beginnende van Swarten Os tot aan Heyligelander Leen” + “Paskaert Van de Kust van Finmarken van Heyligerlander Leen tot c. Tromsondt” + “Laplant, Va. C. Tromsondt tot Tiepena”

8 hand-coloured engravings, each c. 52x58cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1700 or later

Each map with large cartouches illustrating the life of local people, fishing and hunting, shipping, lumbering etc. The Van Keulen sea chart publishing company was in the line of a Dutch tradition from Waghenauer and Blaeu in making sea charts and pilot books. The maps were used on board in practical sailing but were also purchased for decorative purposes as works of art in their own right. The charts are in an earlier state before arrows in the sea and more names in the interior have been added.

A fine uniform set.

(Ref: W.B. Ginsberg “Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812” Entry 8, Norges Sjøkartverk page 41 – 45, W. B. Ginsberg “Norvegia» An Exhibit 2001, nr. 88 and 89, A.I. Hoem “Norge på gamle kart» page 68 – 70)

80 000,-
(€10700)



180. HENRY A. CHATELAIN (1684 - 1743)

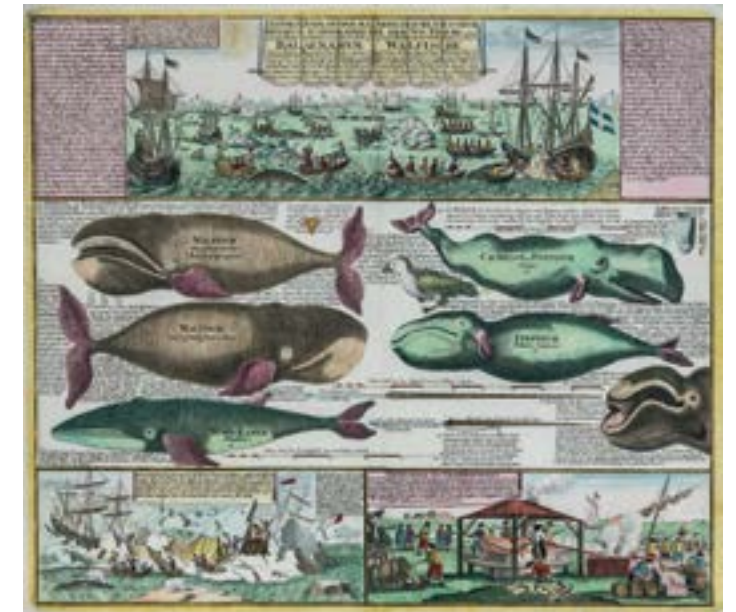
“Nouvelle Carte pour conduire à la Connoissance de la Marine et à demontrer la plus part des Instrumens”

Hand-coloured engraving, 50x58,5cm

AMSTERDAM c. 1714

A most decorative and detailed marine print in excellent condition and heightened in gold. There is a frigate ship in the centre, this is drawn with a wealth of details.

20 000,-
(€2660)



181. JOHANN B. HOMANN

“Abbildliche Geschichrinorum Iconographicate der See - Thiere...Balaenarum Walfische”

Hand-coloured engraving, 49,5x57cm

NUREMBERG c. 1730 - 40

A RARE AND SPECTACULAR WHALING PRINT.

Showing different whaling techniques, various species of whales and preparation of blubber. Ships are caught in icebergs and seen among polar bears. A numbered key indicates the various whaling methods. Excellent.

(Ref: Lainema and Nurminen “Ultima Thule” illustrated pages 136-137)

25 000,-
(€3330)



182. JOHANN B. HOMANN (1663 - 1724)

“Flaggen Aller Seefahrenden Potenzen und Nationen der Gantzen Weldt”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 49x58cm

NUREMBERG c. 1730

A DELUXE- COPY OF THE DECORATIVE SHEET WITH 139 SEA FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

The maritime flag of Bergen represents Norway. Lower right is a key guide to the colourist. There were different deliveries of the print depending how much a buyer wanted to pay for it. Our example is the “deluxe” with all flags exclusively coloured individually.

18 000,-
(€2400)

183. MATTHÄUS SEUTTER

“Ein Orlog - oder Grosses Kriegs-Schiff nach seiner Vornehmsten theilen...Ein Orlog - oder Kriegs-Schiff mit seinen Masten, Thouen, Seeglen und Flaggen ausgerüestet von aussen her anzusehen...”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 50x59cm

AUGSBURG, Germany c. 1740

Two central main parts, 17 surrounding panels and explanatory description of text below.

Excellent.

13 000,-
(€1740)



185. JACQUES NICOLAS BELLIN (1703 - 72)

“Carte des Variations de la Boussole Par le S. Bellin Ingénieur de la Marine...”

Engraving, 55x87,7cm

PARIS c. 1765

Large-size marine world map showing the global magnetic variation. Probably published in “Hydrographique Francois”. Good condition.

5 000,-
(€670)



186. S. BELLIN

“Tableau des Pavillons ou Bannieres Que la Pluspart des Nations Arborent a la Mer. Par le Sr Bellin Ingenieur de la Marine...de Marine de la Societe Royale de Londres & la 1756”

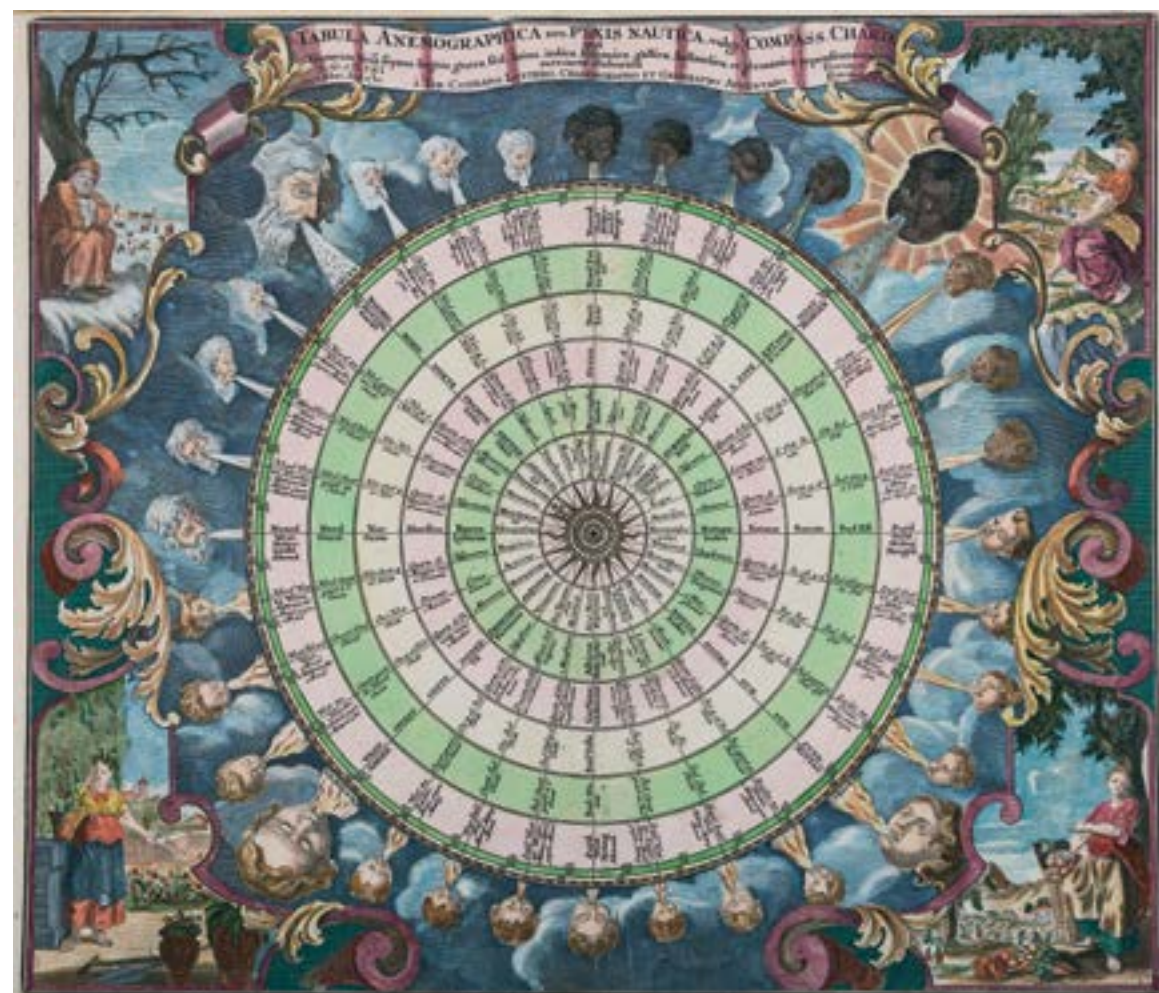
Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 59x86,5cm

PARIS 1756

This is a most unusual print and shows 164 sea flags of all nations.

In excellent condition.

15 000,-
(€2000)



184. TOBIAS CONRAD LOTTER (1717 – 77)

“Tabula Anemographica seu Pyxis Nautica, vulgo Compass. Charte”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 49x59cm

AUGSBURG c. 1760 - 70

Showing a wind-card (compass rose) in the center. The outer part of the print is surrounded by different wind-heads.

This full-colour example is a highly decorative work of art.

24 000,-
(€3200)

THREE RARE PIRATE PRINTS FROM THE ARCTIC SEA IN ORIGINAL COLOUR





187. ITALIAN ENGRAVER c. 1770 - 80

“Navigatio Piscatorum in glacie quaerentium Balaenam – Balaena ramis adigitur ad Navim – Navigatio super Glaciem”

Contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 28x40cm

ITALY 1770 - 80

A highly decorative set of whaling scenes from the Arctic Sea. This is a rare contemporary Italian pirate edition after Georg Probst in Augsburg who published four different views (see Kunstantikvariat PAMA, 2008, catalogue no. 128), and then next catalogue number.

Our set seems to have been printed on one sheet of paper before the prints were separated.

The side margins trimmed to the plate mark.

188. GEORG PROBST

“De Walvis wort na Bord geboegseerd of geroeyd”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 27x40cm

AUGSBURG c. 1770

A scene from the Arctic whaling industry, see above.

Laid down on board.



4 000,-
(€530)



189. B.F. LEIZELT

“Navegatio Piscatorum in Portu – Vue de la Rune et de L’Embracement des Flottes Turques dans le Port de Cismin le 7. Juillet 1770”

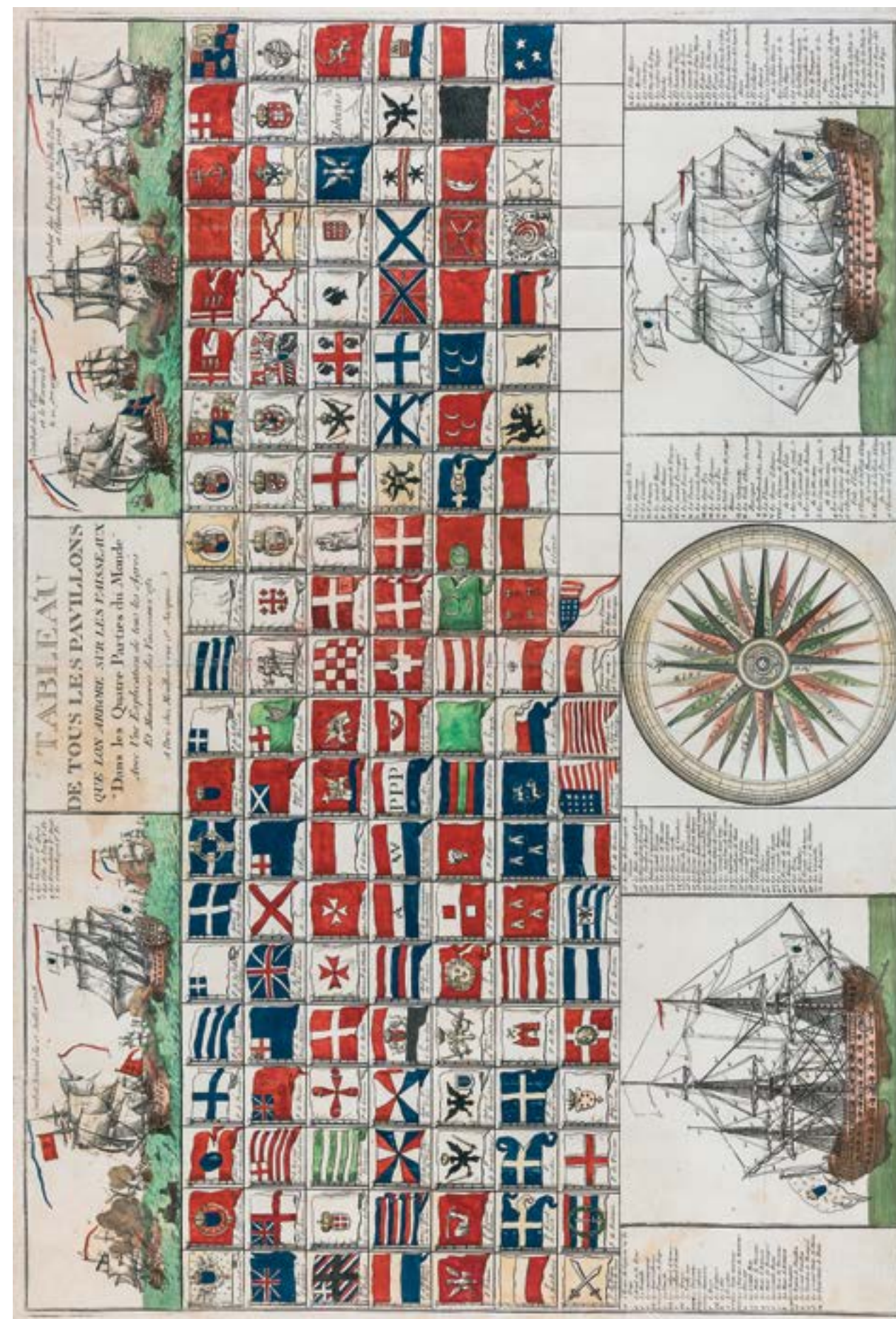
2 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each. c. 28x40cm

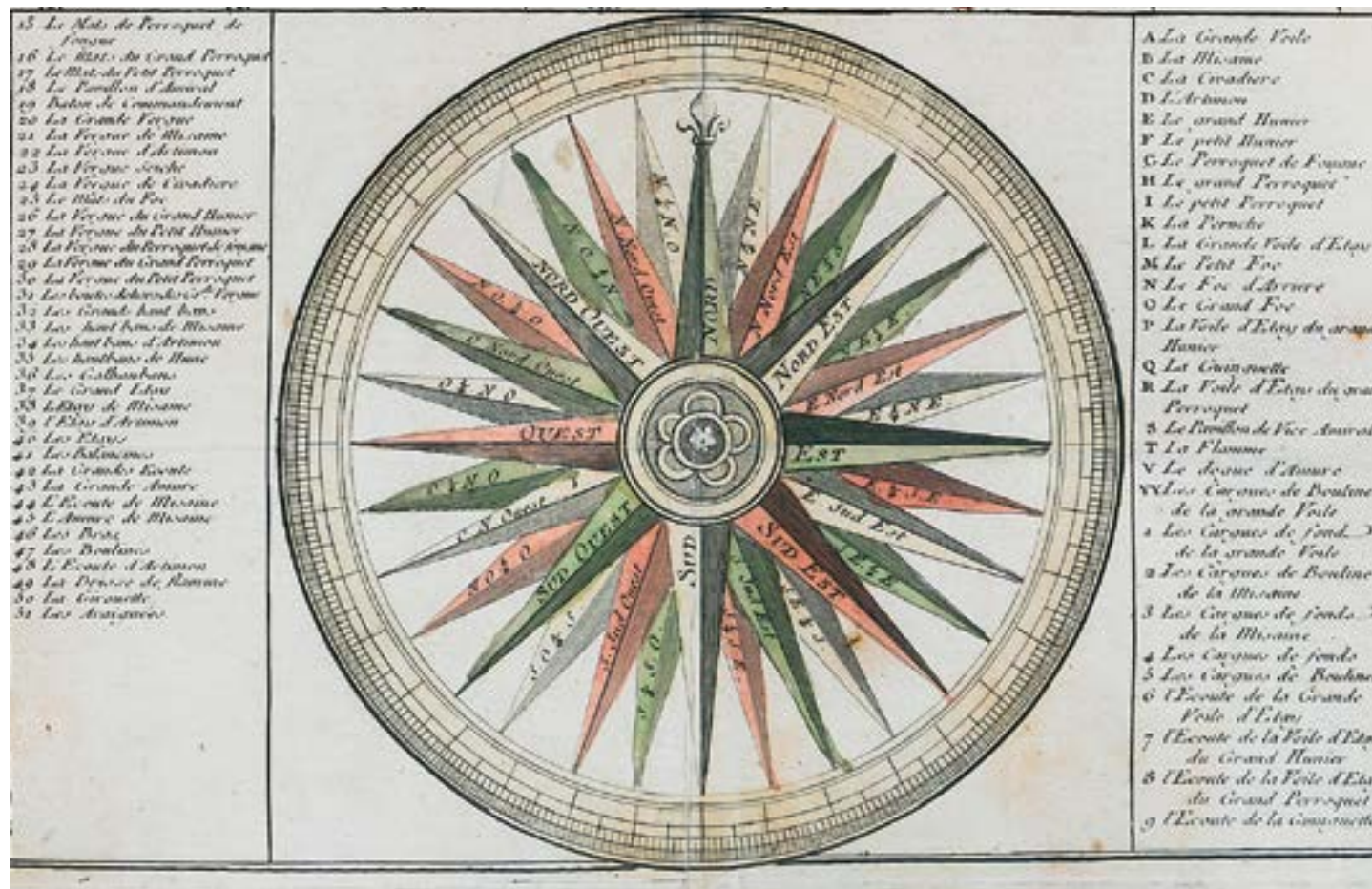
LONDON c. 1770

22 000,-
(€2930)

6 000,-
(€800)

**THE MONDHARE SEA FLAG
A MASTERPIECE AMONG DECORATIVE MARINE PRINTS**





190. JEAN MONDHARE

“Tableau de tous les Pavillons que lon arbore sur les Vaisseaux Dans les Quatre Parties du Monde Avec Une Explication tous les Agrés Et Manœuvres des Vaisseaux 1781”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving laid down on canvas, 59,5x87cm

PARIS c.1781

A RARE AND IMPRESSIVE CHART OF ALL NATIONS SEA FLAGS IN ORIGINAL COLOUR.

Also known as “The Mondhare Flag Sheet”. Shows pictures of all the flags that were used by the fleet all over the world including those of the United States of America. This is probably the first edition before the naval French flag was added as decreed by the Admiralty, and the National Assembly on October 24, 1790 (see Kunstantikvariat PAMA 2009, no. 43).

Historic battle scenes are shown at the top of the print. They depict the French Navy at the time of the American War of Independence. We can see the construction of ships and the development of the French artillery in the 18th century when it was in full expansion. The 12 frégates are good examples of an effort since 104 constructions were built between 1748 and 1798. The battle of 17th June 1778 with the famous ship “Belle-Poule” is shown in the panel upper right. The naval battle ended by a great victory for France and was the beginning of the engagement of France in the War of Independence for the Americans. The pictures for the naval flags also illustrate the importance of sending signals by using flags. The two lower ship illustrations have detailed key numbers to explain the wealth of details on them. In the centre a large, circular wind-card.

The print is in very good condition and the original colours have a fresh appearance.

65 000,-
(€8660)

191. J. CHR. VON SCHREIBER (1739 – 1810)

“Plates of different whales from “Die Saugthiere in Abbildungen nach der Natur mit Beschreibungen”

18 contemporary hand-coloured engravings, each c. 23x18cm

NUREMBERG c.1777 – 92

A charming set of whale prints including dolphins, walrus-es, and sea lions. They were compiled by Schreiber based on works by Ihle, Bock de Seve, Nussbiegel, Tyroff and Leitman.

9 000,-
(€1200)



192. JOSEPH ANGELI

“Representation de Toute Sorte de Batimens de Guerre.”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 47,5x67,5cm

Probably printed in PARIS c.1780 - 90

A very rare, handsome and extremely decorative engraving depicting thirty two different war ships surrounding a stormy scene in the center. Ships shown range from 100 plus gun-ships of the line to a bomb ketch. Among the ships there are representatives from Sweden, Denmark and Russia and a U.S. 12 gun brig.

Below the picture there is a dedication to “Monsieur Vincent Cerrapico, ...resident à Livourne”.

Some areas of paper fill in the margins only, otherwise in a very good condition.

20 000,-
(€2600)

TWO NAVAL BATTLE SCENES OF DANISH-NORWEGIAN INTEREST



193. UNKNOWN ARTIST FIRST HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY
 (“Naval Battle scene between the English and Danish – Norwegian Fleet”)
 Pen and watercolour, 42,5x66cm
 Inscribed in lower margin “T. KONOW”

Probably painted c. 1830 - 50

This entry and next number could be regarded as companion pair. The names “T. Konow” and “Kohl” probably refer to naval officers active in the “Seven-years-war”. “T. Konow” must be Thomas Konow (Bergen 1796 – Kristiania 1881). He is really one of the pioneers in the Norwegian Naval History. He started his career in the Danish-Norwegian navy already 12 years old! He was also elected as a representative to Eidsvoll in 1814 only 17 years old. In 1813 – 14 he was on the brigg “Lolland” and in 1816 in the independent Norwegian navy he was in Finnmark as a captain. He had later a longer military career.

18 000,-
 (€2400)



194. UNKNOWN ARTIST FIRST HALF OF THE 19th CENTURY
 (“Naval Battle scene between the English and Danish – Norwegian Fleet”)
 Pen and watercolour, 40x56cm
 Inscribed in lower margin “KOHL”

Probably painted c. 1830 - 50

A companion piece to above. This work is inscribed “Kohl”.

12 000,-
 (€1600)

195. JOHANNES SENN (1780 – 1861)

“En til Staden Bergen fra Fogderiet Senjen i Nordlands Amt, indløbende Jagt”

Contemporary hand-coloured engraving, 17,2x25,2cm

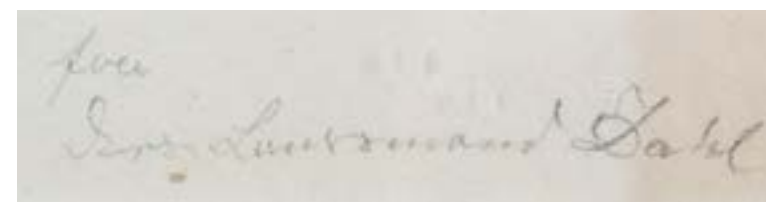
COPENHAGEN 1812 – 15

A rare print and one of six additional plates from “Norske Nationale Klædedragter” mainly based on drawings by Johan F.L. Dreier.

15 000,-
 (€2000)



SIGNED ETCHING BY JOHAN CHRISTIAN DAHL



196. JOHAN CHRISTIAN DAHL (1788 – 1857)

“Coastal Scene with a Shipwreck 1819”

Etching, 10,8x14,5cm

Inscribed in the plate lower left “JC Dahl 1819.”

In the margin below the print signed and inscribed in pencil by the artist

“Til Gr Krog som erindring om Julaften i Dresden d. 24 Decbr. 1836 fra Deres Landsmann JC Dahl”

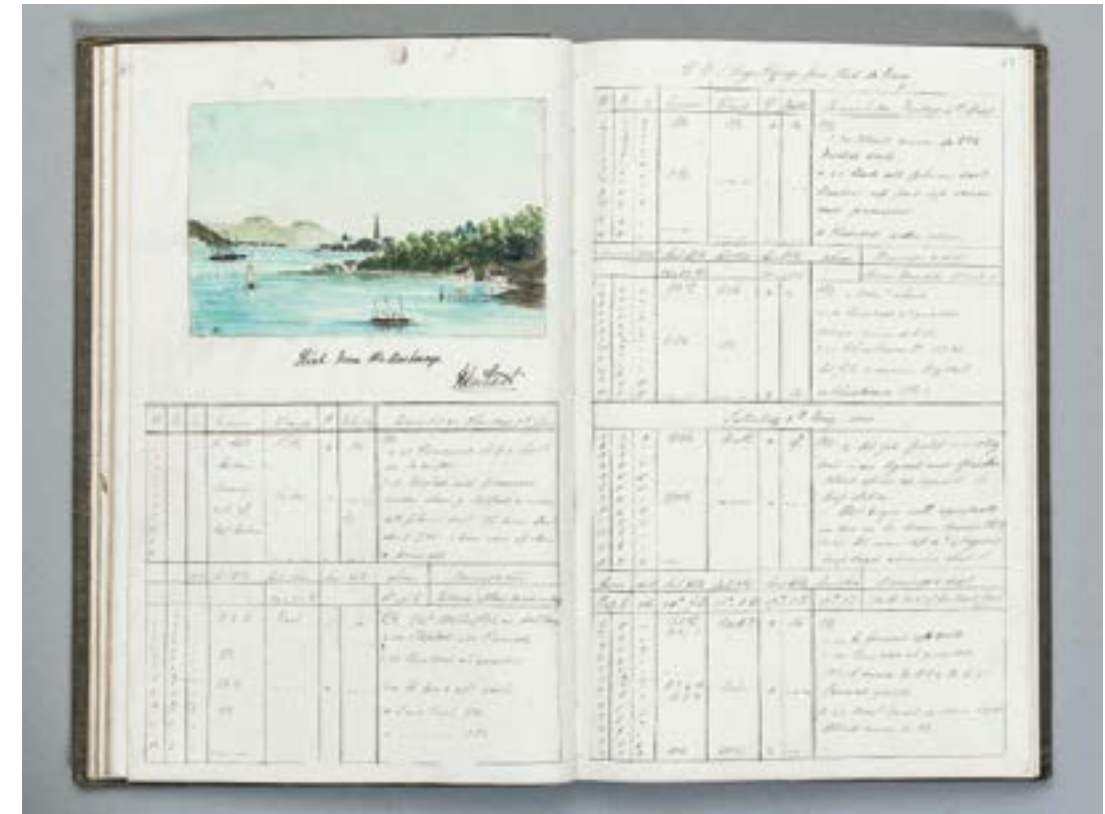
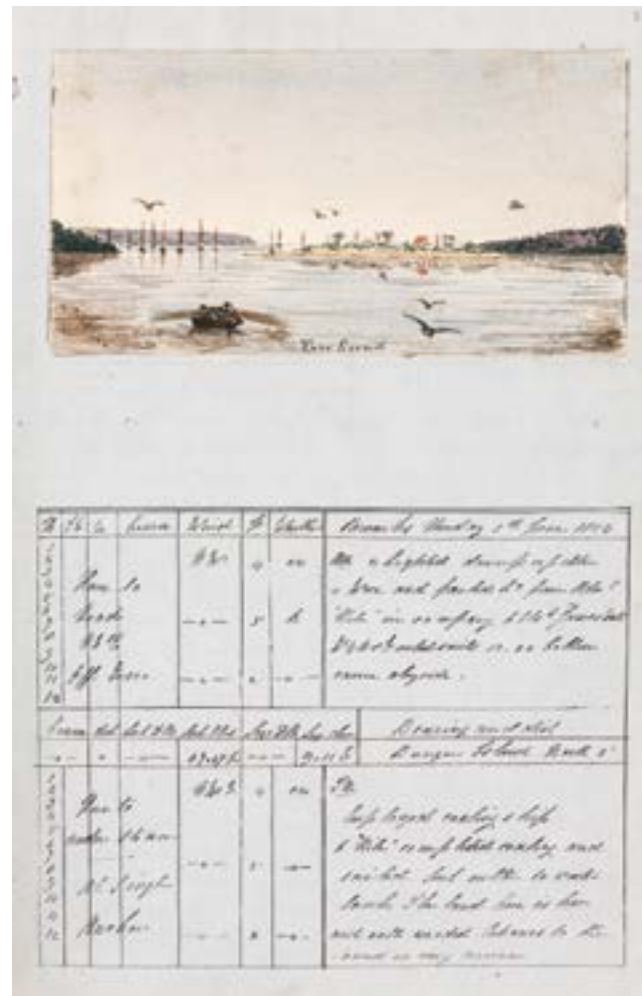
Probably printed in DRESDEN 1819 or later

The original print by Johan Christian Dahl is based on of his marine paintings of the same date (see Bang no. 156). According to “Norsk kunstnerleksikon” four different etchings by Dahl are known. Very few were signed or inscribed by the artist. This is also a large-paper copy.

(Ref: “Norsk kunstnerleksikon” Volume 1, page 444, Marie Lødrup Bang “Johan Christian Dahl 1788 – 1857” Oslo 1987, Volume 1, page 156)

15 000,-
 (€2000)

SAILING DOCUMENTATION IN THE NORDIC WATER



197. LOG IN ENGLISH OF HMS "ROYAL GEORGE"

"Log of the Proceedings on board H.M.S. "Royal George" - 120 guns Captain H.J. Codrington CB Kept by J Schmerst (?) Midshipman"

Bound in contemporary shirting, 33,5x21,5cm

50 pages loose: March 31 - August 10, 1854

119 pages bound: August 9, 1854 - December 7, 1855

7 drawings and watercolours and maps, c. 100 blank pages

Made on board HMS "ROYAL GEORGE" March 31st, 1854 - December 7th, 1855

A RARE SURVIVOR LOG OF THE PROCEEDS ON BOARD A WELL KNOWN WAR SHIP.

HMS "Royal George" was a 120-gun first rate ship of the line of the Royal British Navy, launched on 22 September 1827 at Chatham Dockyard. In 1853 she was fitted with screw propulsion. Boilers and engines were placed in space previously used for water tanks. Captain was Henry Codrington.

The weight was 2616bm, and the length was 62m (gundeck).

During our log's period HMS "Royal George" was mostly with the Baltic fleet and was also employed transporting troops back from the Crimea.

In the log we can follow the ship's route from Kiel to Sweden and the Baltic and return twice including the sailing to Norway, the Naze and Kristiansand. The last in-sailing is nicely pictured and mapped in the log. Life on board was perhaps less than terrific, and the crew was not very proud of the ship, if we are to rely on the Midshipman's complaining words in the log: "The R. George is the ugliest looking tub with a stern like a haystack. Cannot sail at all. Steams pretty well in a calm - would be a happy ship if it was not for Long Jerry & Pet (?) Boyd." We also read Carmichael's statement on page 97: "The R. George is too top heavy and reels about in a storm like a man with loose heels".

A list of the detailed sailing route is available upon request.

(Ref: Wikipedia HMS Royal George (1827), worldnavalships.com)

30 000,-
(€4000)





198. A. JOHNSON

"Johnson's New Chart of National Emblems"

Contemporary hand-coloured lithograph, 43x58,5cm

NEW YORK 1863

A DECORATIVE PLATE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

The large sheet shows 104 flags in addition to two insets of "Signals For Pilots".

6 000,-
(€800)

199. BASSET – PUBLISHER IN PARIS

"Pavillons Et Cocardes Des Cinq Parties Du Monde"

Coloured lithograph, 48,5x64,5cm

PARIS c.1860

Decorative print comprises of 125 different flags and signal flags. The publisher's address in Paris is "Maison Basset, Rue De Seine, 33" as stated at the bottom of the print.

5 000,-
(€670)



200. FREDRIK SØRVIG (1823 - 92)

"Maria & Sophie af Thurøe af Skipr E.I. Rasmussen"

Gouache on paper, 42,5x61cm

Signed and dated lower right "F. Sørvig i Bergen 1861"

Painted in BERGEN 1861

A FINE WORK BY ONE OF NORWAY'S MOST IMPORTANT "SHIPS PORTRAIT PAINTERS".

Fredrik Sørvig was based in Bergen and he began his career as "a painter of ship portraits" during the 1850's. His main medium was the gouache technique. Sørvig's paintings have a characteristic atmosphere and light which make them special. He was very well aware of all the details on a ship and they were very finely and precisely drawn. The island Thurø on Fyn was the base for several of the most important Danish ship owners in the 19th century.

(Ref: "Norsk kunstnerleksikon" volume IV pages 174-175)

40 000,-
(€5300)



201. FREDRIK SØRVIG

“Thyra af Hardanger ført af Skip V. Rogde”

Gouache on paper, total size 40x56cm

Signed and dated lower right *“F. Sørvig 1870”*

PAINTED 1870

“Thyra” was built in 1866 and sailed mostly in the district of Hardanger, based in Ullensvang. The ship was owned by Vagleik H. Rogde 1872 – 76 who also had a share of “Gjøa” together with his brother and Asbjørn Sekse, see below.

80 000,-
(€10700)



202. FREDRIK SØRVIG

“Gjøa af Hardanger ført af Skip. A. Sexe”

Gouache on paper, total size 40x56cm

Signed and dated lower right *“F. Sørvig 1876”*

PAINTED 1876

“PORTRAIT OF THE LATER” ICON-POLAR-SHIP” “GJØA”

“Gjøa” was built in Rosendal in 1872 – 3 on behalf of sea captain Asbjørn Sekse and was used for fishing.

The vessel was damaged in 1882 and then sold to Tromsø and sea captain H.C. Johannesen. It was then rebuilt and participated in seal hunting in the Arctic Sea. In 1901 it was sold to Roald Amundsen and again the ship was rebuilt and changed. After the “Gjøa-expedition” and the Northwest Passage from 1903 – 06 it was left in San Francisco. First in 1972 it was returned to Norway and was carefully restored. Today it has its own house at the Fram Museum at Bygdøy.

125 000,-
(€16700)



203. FREDRIK SØRVIG

(“Sailing a yacht off the coast of Bergen”)

Gouache on paper, 39x56cm

Signed with monogram and dated lower right “F.S. 1877”

PAINTED 1877

This is a something different ship portrait as it obviously shows a private yacht sailing for pleasure and leisure. The two men on board are well dressed and make us thinking of a Sunday sailing in Hardanger.

60 000,-
(€8000)



204. ANDREAS LIND (Stjørdalen 1815 - London 1885)

“Concordia Af Christiania Ca TN C. Christiansen 1873”

Oil on canvas, 51x76,5cm

Signed and dated lower right: “A. Lind i London 1873”

The canvas stamped verso: “Reeves & Sons, Manufacturers 113, Cheapside, London”

Painted in London in 1873

A FINE MARINE WORK BY ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS NORWEGIAN SHIP PORTRAIT PAINTER.

Andreas Lind was educated as a sea captain in Trondheim 1840 and moved to London in 1860 where he started to paint ship portraits. The ships are usually shown under full sail off a coastline and with the ship’s and captain’s name in a separate lining along the bottom where the letters are very accurately drawn. In London, Lind was commissioned by especially Norwegian and German captains to paint their ships.

The painting shows the vessel “Concordia” under full sail calling for a pilot with white cliffs in the distance.

(Ref: Norsk kunstnerleksikon volum II, Karsten Buchholz: “Ship Portrait Artists - A Dictionary and Guide for Collectors” Hamburg 1997 pages 78-79. The picture illustrated on page 78 and in colours on plate 6)

65 000,-
(€8700)



205. CHARLES HENRICHSEN BRAMSEN (Denmark 1854 – 1924)

“A Russian ship along the coast of the North Cape 1887”

Oil on canvas, 58x95cm

Signed and dated lower right “Charles Henrichsen 1887”

With the original frame, gilt

Painted in 1887

Charles Henrichsen Bramsen was taught painting by Zahrtman in Copenhagen. In 1880 he travelled to the Arctic regions to study the marine painting. According to Weilbach he has painted relatively few works and spent much time on each painting. Among his known paintings are some winter scenes from Lapland.

(Ref: “Weilbachs Kunstnerleksikon” 1947, volume 1)

45 000,-
(€6000)



206. I. HÄGG

“Flaggkarta, Alla Nationers Örlogs- och Handelsflaggor. Internationela Signalerna. Svenska Bolags och Sägelsällskap Flaggor. ...”

Contemporary coloured lithograph, folded out 51x64,7cm, the cover 20x13cm

STOCKHOLM, July 1888

A VERY RARE AND HIGHLY DECORATIVE PUBLICATION, FIRST EDITION.

“Utgitt hos Looström & Komp:S i Stockholm förlag”. Depicted are all the sea flags of the Nordic countries and from other parts of the world. In addition sections with signal flags and flags belonging to different shipping companies and illustrations of sailing boats. The original decorated cardboard cover is enclosed (the text incomplete). The map is in excellent condition.

10 000,-
(€1330)

207. FREDR. SKOGLUNDS FÖRLAG

“Flaggbok”

The book with 6 plates of flags, 17,5x11,5cm

Coloured lithographs. Original coloured boards

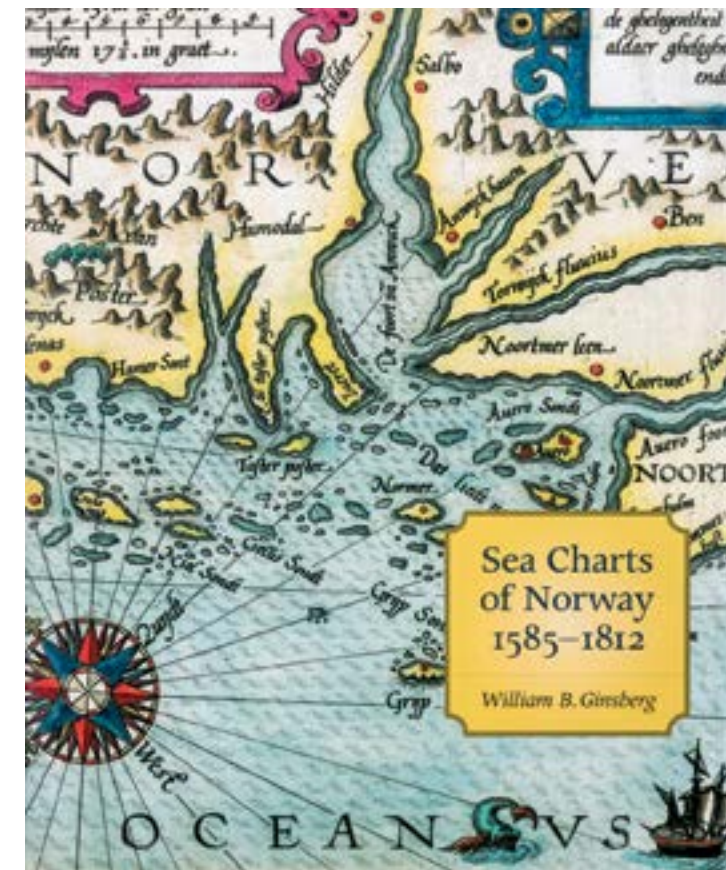
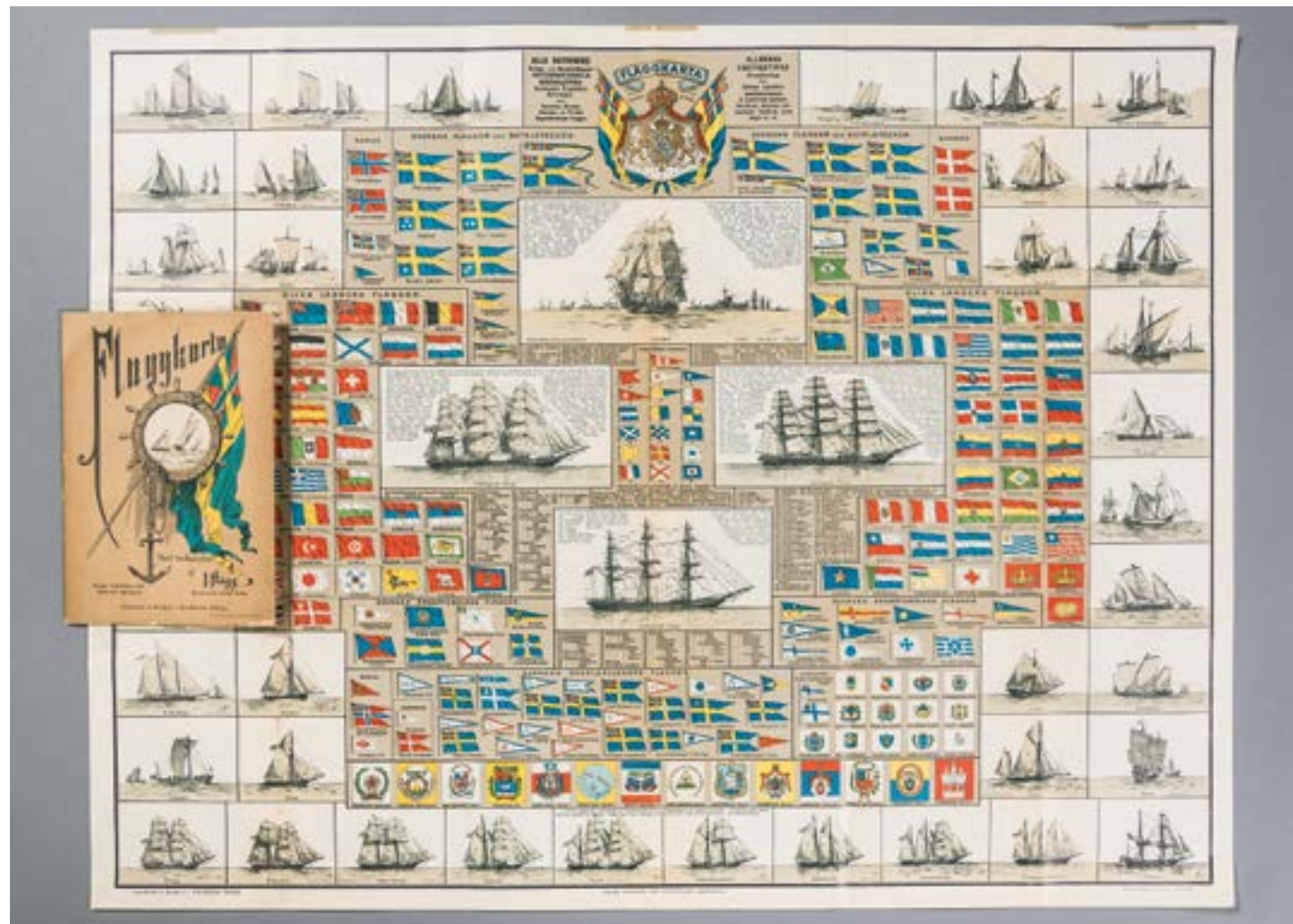
STOCKHOLM no date, but c. 1880

Printed in “Stock. Lith. Aktie Bolag”

2 000,-
(€270)



DEN IDEELLE GAVEN VED MANGE ULIKE ANLEDNINGER



William B. Ginsberg
Sea Charts of Norway 1585 – 1812

Dette er den tredje og siste boken i serien om kart over Norge, Skandinavia og Nordområdene og er nettopp utkommet. Ginsbergs tre bøker om de gamle kartene er ikke bare en stor opplevelse rent trykk og designmessig, men er standard referanseverk innenfor dette spennende emnet. Bøkene er også til like stor glede for de som bare synes at gamle kart er vakre kunstobjekter eller er interessert i historie. Hver bok inneholder hundrevis av illustrasjoner.

Vi kan tilby denne boken sammen med de to andre foregående bøkene.

208. I. HÄGG

“Flaggkarta, Alla Nationers Örlogs- och Handelsflaggor. Internationela Signalerna Svenska Ångbåts Bolags samt Svenska, Norska, Danska och Finska Sägelsällskap flagger”

Contemporary coloured lithograph, folded out 55x72cm, the cover 20x14cm

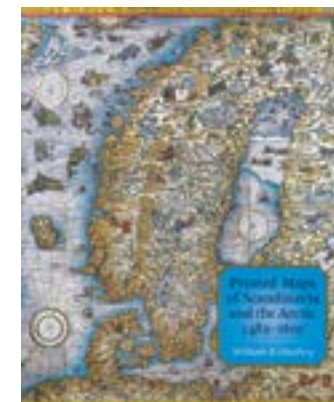
STOCKHOLM 1896

THE SAME AS ABOVE, BUT IN THE “IMPROVED THIRD EDITION”.

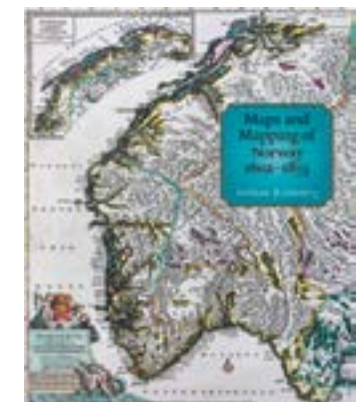
“Utgitt hos Looström & Komp:S i Stockholm forlag, Tredje tillökade och förbättrade upplagan”.

The original decorated cardboard cover with six pages of description text is present. Apart from two professionally restored tears both map and cover are in an excellent condition.

10 000,-
(€1330)



*Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic
1482 – 1601*



*Maps and Mapping of Norway
1602 - 1855*

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(Bøkene kan også bestilles enkeltvis om ønskelig)

“SPENNENDE BOK RUNDT NORDLYSET”



Sophus Tromholt – Skæbnen og Nordlyset er jo lige uransagelige

Bog om nordlysforskeren Sophus Tromholt af Kira Moss og Peter Stauning.

Sophus Tromholt var en unik nordlysforsker. Han levede fra 1851-1896. Fra han var en ung mand viede han sit liv til nordlysets gåde. Han indsamlede tusindvis af observationer fra hele Skandinavien. Han var den første der pålideligt målte nordlysets højde, stadfæstede sammenhængen mellem solpletter og nordlys og beskrev nordlysovalen. Ved siden af sin nordlysforskning skrev Tromholt en mængde populærvidenskabelige bøger, holdt foredrag og var en dygtig amatør fotograf. Tromholt er i dag kendt for sine fantastiske portrætter af samer i Kautokeino, 1882/83. Disse portrætter er en uvurderlig kilde til information om samerne i 1800-tallet.

Bogen er udgivet i 2012 på ForlagetEpsilon.dk og er skrevet af cand. mag. i moderne kultur og kulturformidling Kira Moss og seniorforsker emeritus ved DMI, civilingeniør Peter Stauning.

Bogen, der er gennemillustreret, giver et indblik i et spændende liv og forskningsfelt og genindskriver Tromholt i dansk naturvidenskabs historie.

“Men en bedrift er og bliver bogen og den forskning, den er baseret på, i alle tilfælde. Videnskabshistorien og danmarkshistorien er afgjort blevet et lille, men fascinerende kapitel rigere.” (Anmeldelse af Rune Engelbreth Larsen i Politiken 8. september 2012.)

“Den fælles interesse for Tromholt har nu ført til denne flotte bog, hvor kombinationen af de to forfattere betyder, at der er styr på det faglige indhold og gode beskrivelser fra Tromholts samtid. Forhåbentlig kan deres indsats bidrage til, at Tromholt får den plads i dansk forskning, som han har fortjent.” (Anmeldelse af Jens Olaf Pepke Pedersen i Weekendavisen 7. december 2012)

“Til trods for at forfatterne beskedent skriver, at de kun bringer en skitse af et liv (Sophus Tromholts), så kommer de vidt omkring i en bog, som er godt skrevet og let læst – som det netop har været forfatterernes ambition i Sophus Tromholts ånd. Bogen er tilmed forsynet med praktfulde illustrationer og flot trykt – den er en fornøjelse på alle måder.” (Anmeldelse af Jens Ramskov i Ingeniøren 9. november 2012)

Bogen har modtaget støtte fra:

VELUX FONDEN

Fonden Dr. N.P. Wieth-Knudsens Observatorium

Kaptajn Alf Trolles Legat

Bogen er udgivet i samarbejde med Danmarks Meteorologiske Institut.

MARKERING AV NORGES GRUNNLOVSJUBILEUM 1814 – 2014

KUNSTANTIKVARIAT PAMA & GREV WEDELS PLESS AUKSJONER

ER I GANG MED Å FORBREDE EN SALGSUTSTILLING OG ET AUKSJONSSALG

OKTOBER – NOVEMBER 2014

TEMAET VIL BLI KUNST- OG KULTUROBJEKTER
SOM HAR HATT STOR INNFLYTELSE OG BETYDNING
FOR KULTURARVEN OG DEN NORSKE IDENTITETEN

I den forbindelse søker vi etter sentrale og viktige objekter innenfor

Bøker, kart, prospekter, håndskrevne brev og manuskripter
Malerier og grafikk, antikviteter, sølv, glass og bondeantikviteter



Johannes Flintoe: Litografi av Eidsvollsbygningen fra 1830

**KUNSTANTIKVARIAT
PAMA**

Pål Sagen
Kunstantikvariat PAMA



Hans Richard Elgheim
Grev Wedels Plass Auksjoner

Principal reference books used in the catalogue:

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HEMISPHERIV AB AEQVINOCTIALI LINEA, AD CIRCVLV POLI ARCTICI.

