

Jacob Aertsz. Colom

- 3A:1 . . . *van't |SCHAGERRACK . . . tot | Akersondt*
- 3A:2 . . . *Tusschen Akersondt | en Schaersondt*
- 3A:3 . . . *Tusschen Schaersondt en | Schuytenes*
- 3A:4 . . . *van Bergen tot Stemmeshest Het | Liet van | Bergen*
- 3A:5 *Het | Liet van | Dronten*
- 3A:6 . . . *tusschen Dronten | en de Noort Caap*
- 3A:7 . . . *Tusschen Noordkyn en Kilduyn. . . van | Laplandt Tusschen | Kilduyn en Swetenoes*

3. Jacob Aertsz. Colom Arnold Colom

In the 1630s, an opening was created in the market for mariners' guides as both Willem Blaeu and Johannes Janssonius began to focus their efforts on the production of terrestrial world atlases. As they competed fiercely by issuing ever larger and more lavish multivolume sets, Jacob Aertsz. Colom (1600–1673) published *De Vyerighe Colom* (The Fiery Column), a folio-format sea atlas with 43 charts in 1632. For this work, Colom constructed his own set of charts with a pattern of coverage of the coast of Norway different from that presented by Blaeu (see schema above; compare the schematics for Blaeu's charts at the beginning of chapter 2; see also the graph comparing Norway coastal coverage of sets of sea charts on p. 285.).

Around 1645, responding to competitive and marketing forces, Colom issued an oblong version of his atlas, "The Upright Fyrie Colomne." This was followed in 1651 with a large folio version: *De Grootte Lichtende ofte Vyerighe Colom* (The Great Light or the Fiery Column). For these, Colom generally re-used his existing charts, but rearranged their order within the atlas and renumbered them accordingly.¹

Colom, originally from Dordrecht, had worked in Amsterdam since 1622 as a bookseller, printer, and chart-maker. When the opportunity arose to publish his own atlas, he explicitly threw down the gauntlet to Blaeu in the title of his work: "The defects and errors of the previous Light or Mirror of the Sea [are] exposed and corrected."² Although Blaeu, and subsequently Janssonius, reacted, they did so primarily by recycling older material.

Colom successfully defended, maintained, and extended his marketplace leadership during the following decades, with two dozen editions of *De Vyerighe Colom* appearing in Dutch, French, and English; the oblong format *Upright Fyrie Colomne* in English and Dutch; and the large folio *Grootte Lichtende ofte Vyerighe Colom*. In addition to these pilot guides, Colom published *Atlas of Werelts-Water-Deel* in 1663. This sea atlas consists mostly of charts from the *Vyerighe Colom* augmented with ten new maps depicting the coasts of Asia, Africa, and America.

**3A: Charts of Norway from J.A. Colom's
De Vyerighe Colom (full titles listed at end of chapter)**

- 3A:1
Pascaarte vant |SCHAGERRACK. |Ende Custe van Noorwegen tot | Akersondt
- 3A:2
Noordse Custen | Tusschen Akersondt | en Schaersondt
- 3A:3
De Custe van Noorwegen | Tusschen Schaersondt en | Schuytenes
- 3A:4
top half of sheet:
De Custe | van NOORWEGEN, | van Bergen tot Stemmeshest
lower half of sheet: *Het | Liet van | Bergen.*
- 3A:5
Het | Liet van | Dronten
- 3A:6
lower, main, map:
De Custen Van | Noorwegenen Finmar: | ken, tusschen Dronten | en de Noort Caap
- 3A:7
upper map:
De Custen van, | Noorwegen En Laplandt, | Tusschen Noordkyn en Kilduyn.
lower map:
De Custen van | Laplandt Tusschen | Kilduyn en Swetenoes
- 3A:8
untitled map of Norway oriented to the northeast

Almost all of the atlases published by J.A. Colom are scarce, with many known in only a handful of copies.³ The discussion of the Norway and Norway-related charts distinguishes several states and variants, but it should be presumed that others exist. Most of the maps illustrated in this chapter are from a 1648 Dutch *De Vyerighe Colom* (fig. 3A.p1), specifically the first part of the first book and the first part of the second book (figs. 3A.p2 and 3A.p3); a few are from a 1662 printing. Almost all of them have

A.3. L. Vlasbloem, *The North Zea*, book one title page, 1656.

A.4. L. Vlasbloem, *The North Zea*, book two title page, 1656.

A.5. L. Vlasbloem, *Pascaerte vande Noord-Zee Nieuw wtgegeven*, 1656.

Vlie, Texel, 't Watt, ende Jutsche-Kusten, tot aen Schagen, als Pieter Goos produced two versions of a North Sea chart. The earlier one derives from the *Zee-Spiegel*, and thus predates the *Zee-Atlas*. An exemplar from the *Zee-Spiegel* dated 1662 is illustrated in figure A.6 plate 4. Details of the cartouche from this issue as well as a later 1666 one are shown in figures A.7 and 4A.13c1 on plate 4. The title describes the area covered: "Vertonende van Caliz|tot Dronten, als Zee, Holland, Zeelandt en Vlaenderen and Nieuwe Lees-Kaert|tusschen Doeveren en|Hitlandt." As discussed in chapter 6, Goos's new chart of the North Sea prepared for the *Zee-Atlas* has a notably different title "Verthoonende in zich alle|de Custen en havens daer|rontom gelegen" and scale cartouches in the lower corners. The chart is "Op nieuws overseen|en verbeterd," "by de N:brugh" has been added to the "op't Waater in De Vergulde Zee Spiegel" address, and the engraver is named "Gesneden by Geraerd Coeck". The chart exists with several different dates: 1666 1668 fig. 6A.2a, plate 4, 1669 fig. A.8, 1673, and 1675 fig. A.9. Goos's chart bears more than a passing resemblance to the first sea atlas version by Janssonius fig. 5A.2a, plate 3 and a subsequent one by Doncker fig. 4B.11b, plate 3 from which Goos copied.

Arguably, the Blaeu Vlasbloem model of a truncated Norway was appropriate for a work focusing on the North Sea to the exclusion of the Norwegian Sea, but did not suit the purposes of pilot guides or maritime atlases. Neither Jacobsz nor Colom, who found the shape apposite for their *leescaert*, adopted it for their double-page North Sea charts nor essentially did any other cartographer. An even more convincing counterexample appears in a contemporaneous 1653 small-format North Sea pilot guide by the Englishman Thomas Jenner, who reverted to the conventional rendering of the North Sea for his analogous chart see discussion at the end of this appendix.

Six North Sea charts from chapters 4 and 5 are repeated in plate 3, beginning with the first by Theunis Anthonie Jacobsz from *De Lichtende Columne Ofte Zee-Spiegel* published in 1644 fig. 4A.13 a. Next to it is the North Sea map by Johannes Janssonius from his path-breaking *Atlas Maritimus* fig. 5A.2a. Below these are two charts by Hendrick Doncker, from 1658 and 1664 figs. 4B. 11a and 4B.11b,⁵ p. 96. The map on the left of the third row fig. 4D. 3a, p. 97 has the imprint of "Anthonij Iacobss," though it was published by his son Jacob Theunisz around 1662 the one on the right fig. 4D. 3c, p. 97 was published by his other son Caspar Lootsman in 1687. Placing these similar charts in close proximity vividly displays the tremendous variability of representations of the North Sea and underlines the critical contribution of the chart-maker in creating the numerous non-geographic and non-cartographic elements.

As mentioned earlier, almost every Dutch publisher of a pilot guide or maritime atlas included his own version of a chart of the North Sea. One of the earliest was Abraham Ransden, whose work is so rare that Cornelis Koeman's entry for Ransden cites no works by him.⁶ Figure A.10 reproduces Ransden's chart of the North Sea, dated 1648, with the cartouche detail shown in figure A.11. Ransden has reworked the Jacobsz model fig. 4A.13 a, plate 3, especially at the northern part of Norway at the very right of the sheet, and reworded the title, "PASKAART|Van de|NOORT-ZEE|Waer in vertoont wort, de ware dis|tantien en streckin gen van alle havens|en droogten gelegen tusschen Calis|ende Dronten als mede tusschen|Doeveren en Hitlandt|Nu Nieuwelicx Vytgegeven|Tot Rotterdam|Door Abraham Ransden woonende by|Ilan Hendricksen Inde langhe|en sta- 1648 Although Janssonius basically copied the geography of Jacobsz fig. 5A.2a, plate 3, he reproduced Ransden's words for the Dutch title of his chart.

Pieter van Alphen was another Dutch chart-maker with

Plate 3

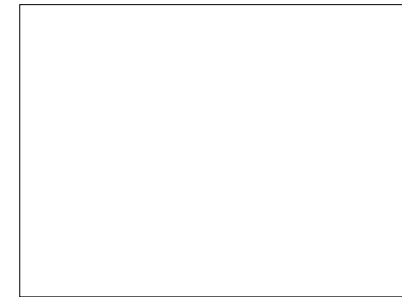
4A.13i. *Theunis Jacobsz.*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee, 1644. 5A.2a. *Janssonius*, Pascaart vande Noort-Zee . . . tusschen Calis ende Dronten, 1650.

4B.11a. *Doncker*, Pas Caart van de Noort Zee, 1658. 4B.11b. *Doncker*, Pas Caart van de Noort Zee, 1664.

4D3a. *Jacob Theunisz.*, Pascaarte vande Noort-Zee Vertonende van Caliz tot Dronten, 1663. 4D3c. *Caspar Lootsman*, Pas Caert van de Noort Zee, 1687

Plate 4

A.7. *Goos*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee, detail of titleimprint cartouche, 1662.



4A.13j. *Goos*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee, detail, 1666.

A.6. *Goos*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee Vertonende van Caliz tot Dronten . . . By Pieter Goos, 1662.

A.8. *Goos*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee, detail of titleimprint cartouche, 1669.

A.9. *Goos*, Pascaarte van de Noort Zee, detail of titleimprint cartouche, 1675.

6A.2a. *Goos*, Pascaart van de Noort Zee, 1668.

a limited output. He married Joanna Colom, the daughter of Jacob Aertsz. in 1657, and subsequently took over the sign of his father-in-law. He published a sea atlas in 1660 that included a **Paskaart van de Noort-Zee**. There is a connection between van Alphen and Ransden in that Koeman states that on nine charts in a 1682 Dutch edition of van Alphen one can make out the erased address of Ransden see note 6. Figure A.12 plate 5 presents van Alphen's North Sea chart figure A.13 plate 5 enlarges the title cartouche, revealing signs of erasure, including in the space where "Anno 1648" formerly appeared.

Two other minor Dutch mapmakers/publishers of the second half of the seventeenth century produced unusual or uncommon charts of the North Sea: Johannes van Loon and Jacobus Robijn. The name of van Loon . c. 1650 – 1686 is often associated with the work of others, such as Janssonius and van Keulen, for whom he provided maps and charts. In 1661, Johannes van Loon published **Klaer Lichtende Noort-Ster Ofte Zee Atlas** with his brother Gilles Gielis the work was reissued in 1666 For the later work, the sheet number of the North Sea chart has been changed to "4" from "5" its title is "Pascaerte|Vande NOORT ZEE, Vertonende van Cales tot Dronten, en tusschen Doeveren en Hitlandt, al de gelegent:|heyte van Havens bayen en revieren, ofden tot Dronten,|vertoonende hoe die tegenwoordigh alles op syn behoorycke cours, veer:|heyte en brete, mede|waerlyt|wert volgens haer waere Koerssen.|t'Amsterdam. |By diepte, droogte, en anckergront men op|plaats heeft. Nieuwlyckx int licht gebracht. |t'Amsterdam |By Iohannes van Loon, Plaetsnyder en Zee-caert-maecker fig. A.14 6. A logo denoting "De Noort Star" sits about halfway along the left-hand side, atop an inset map of the island Walcheren. A second inset map below that shows the Mase up to Rotterdam, "T LAND VAN VOOREN," and the island of Goeree. Two more insets showing the Watten Islands at different scale fill the interior of Norway.

Later in his career, van Loon worked for Jacobus Robijn 1649–c.1710 who in 1679 had had a brief association with Johannes van Keulen. Around 1680, Robijn acquired the plates of the **Zee-Spiegel** and **Zee-Atlas** from the widow of Pieter Goos. He substituted his name on many of these plates, but also designed new ones. Robijn's subsequent

output consisted of atlases with his own charts and compilations of charts by himself and Goos.

In an example of the first type, dated 1683 with a world map and 19 charts, the one of the North Sea rotated 90° clockwise in fig. A.15, shows much less of Norway than the standard for this type, and the full title does not even mention the country: **Pascaarte,|Van een Gedeelte Vande|NOORT ZEE. |Vertonende|d' Belt, Scager-raak, Hitland,|eneengedeelte vande|Cust van Engeland en Schotland,|om sonder Miswysing nae een Hollands Compas te bezeylen|T' AMSTERDAM. |by JACOBUS ROBYN,|inde Nieuwen brugh Steegh inde stuurman. In fact, it appears that Robijn must have derived his depiction from the one published by Thomas Jenner in 1653 and discussed below compare fig. A.18, plate 7.**

In another sea atlas, also dated 1683 but of the second type with 54 charts by Robijn and Goos, the one of the North Sea is by Robijn fig. A.16, plate 6. He did not use an earlier Goos plate but rather produced a new rendering, even as he incorporated the conventions of the standard model. Comparison of figure A.16 with the images on plates 3 and 4 shows that Robijn copied neither Goos nor his predecessors. The title is also distinct from that of any previous North Sea chart: **Paskaert vande|NOORD ZEE| Streckende van de Breyt|waerlyt|wert volgens haer waere Koerssen. |t'Amsterdam. |By Iacobus Robyn inde Nieubrughsteeg|in de Stuurman.**

Among the hundreds of maps produced by the van Keulen family firm during its century-long dominance of global chart-making, many included the North Sea either on the chart itself or in its title. For example, 13 of the maps listed at the end of chapter 8 pp. 171–180 have some form of "Noort Zee" in their titles. However, only one of these, **Pas caert van de Noort-Zee Verthoonende in zich Alle de Custen en Havens** fig. 8a, p. 147, possesses the characteristics necessary to have been considered for inclusion in this appendix. Several of the others are not present because they are oversized approximately 60 x 100 cm, reflecting the van Keulen's relatively frequent issuance of large variant charts of the North Sea see chapter 8, p. 135 section D, charts 8D:1–5.

A.11. Ransden, **Paskaart van de Noort-Zee**, detail of title imprint cartouche, 1648.

A.10. Ransden, **Paskaart van de Noort-Zee Waer in vertoont wort . . . Door Abraham Ransden, 1648.**

A.13. P. van Alphen, **Paskaart van de Noort-Zee** detail of title imprint cartouche, 1682.

A.12. P. van Alphen, **Paskaart van de Noort-Zee Waer in vertoont wort . . . Door Pieter van Alphen, 1682.**

A.14. *J. van Loon, Pascaerte vande Noort Zee . . . By Iohannes van Loon, 1666.*

A.16. *Robijn, Paskaert vande Noord Zee . . . By Iacobus Robijn, c. 1683.*

A.15. *Robijn, Pascaarte van een Gedeelte vande Noort Zee . . . by Jacobus Robijn, c. 1683* clockwise.

The Dutch charts of the North Sea reviewed thus far share similarities with respect to both the physical region encompassed and the geographic representation of its terrestrial and aquatic features. However, a different model developed in England.

An early example in the evolution of this alternative portrayal is found in a rare book by Thomas Jenner . . . 1621-1672 published in 1653 , A Description & Plat of the Sea-Coasts of England, from London, up all the River Thames . . . As also: All those parts over against us, as Norway, Denmarke, the Sound, Holland, and Zealand fig. A.17 plate 7. Preceding by three years Vlasbloem's conceptually similar work discussed earlier, A Description & Plat

includes an untitled chart of the North Sea that measures 36.9 x 37.3 cm fig. A.18, plate 7. Printed on the same sheet along the top is a map of The River of Thames Described 8.5 x 32.0.

In portraying the area described in the title of his 45-page booklet, Jenner adapted some of the defining characteristics previously noted: the north-to-right orientation with Norway lying horizontally at the lower right, England diagonally opposite "against us" along the upper left of the sheet, and the Netherlands to the south. In contrast to the prototypical Dutch model, however, Norway is truncated at the north right and east bottom.

A.17. Thomas Jenner, A Description & Plat of the Sea-Coasts of England, title page, 1653.

A.18. Thomas Jenner, untitled chart of the North Sea, 1653.

10A.11a. John Seller, A Chart of the North Sea, 1671.

10B.2a. J. Thornton, A Chart of the North Sea by John Thornton, c. 1700

It appears that John Seller and his successors John Thornton and Mount Page made further modifications in their own double-folio-size charts of the North Sea. Compared with the Dutch charts reviewed in this chapter, the English representation moves the frame of the region encompassed slightly south and west. Consequences are the northern and eastern truncations of Norway noted above and the revealing of much of the south coast of England along the upper right side. These differences are notable in Seller's early 1671 chart of the North Sea fig. 10 A.11a, plate 7 and in John Thornton's later engraving fig. 10B.2a, plate 7 that was reused by Mount Page fig. 10 C.12a, p. 228.

notes

1. The four without North Sea charts are chapters 1, 7, 9, and 13 .
2. In the British Library, shelfmarks Maps C.26.a.4 and Maps C.27.b7, respectively.
3. Although the Jacobsz and Colom works comprise two volumes, each pair is analogous to the two books that are bound together into the single Vlasbloem tome.
4. In the British Library, shelfmarks Maps C.26.a.27 and Maps C.27.a.5, respectively.
5. More precisely, fig. 4B. 11b in Plate 3 illustrates the entire map fig. 4B.11b1 on p. is a detail of the lower-right quadrant.
6. The entry for Abraham Ransden in Cornelis Koeman, comp. and ed., *Atlantes Neerlandici. Bibliography of Terrestrial, Maritime and Celestial Atlases and Pilot Books, Published in the Netherlands up to 1880*, vol. IV: *Celestial and Maritime Atlases and Pilot Books Amsterdam, 1970 p. 432*, reads in its entirety: See Pieter van Alphen's *Nieuwe zeeatlas 1682 The imprint: Door Abraham Ransden, woonende by Jan Hendriksen inde Langstraat Anno 1648* ' can vaguely be seen on nine of the charts in the *Nieuwe zeeatlas, 1682*
7. Other North Sea charts discussed in the body of the book are similarly large size e.g., chapter 8, 8E:1 chapter 10, 10D:12 chapter 11 , 11B:1, 11C:1, 11D:1 chapter 12, 12C:1 and thus absent from this appendix as well.