



# Graph and Appendixes

# Graph, Comparison of Coastal Chart Coverage

The graph on the facing page consists of 8 vertical lines, each representing the coverage of the coast of Norway by a specific set of charts. The segments within each line symbolize the extent of the coverage of the individual charts in the set, with the endpoints corresponding to the place-names mentioned in the titles of sequential charts. (Even though many of the charts within a series have some nominal overlap where one ends and the next begins, the minimally reduced accuracy of the graph does not detract from its usefulness as a comparative tool.)

The cartographer and the set of charts are specified along the bottom (the x-axis), with the same number-letter combinations as used in the chapters of this volume, and proceed chronologically from left to right. The number alongside each segment corresponds to the designation of the chart within its number-letter set (i.e., NL:#; see Note to the Reader).

The place names along the y-axis, not drawn to scale, follow the coast of Norway from east to west (actually beginning in Sweden) and south to north (ending in Russia). Its position separates the earliest three sets, with five or fewer charts, from the later five, all of which have a minimum of seven charts.

Three charts portray two contiguous segments on a double-page sheet: 2B:4, 2B:5, and 3A:4. On the graph, tangent arcs,  $\times$ , indicate the division of the respective segments.

*Sea Charts of Norway* illustrates a total of 15 sets of coastal charts of Norway. However, the eight in the graph to the right effectively represent the seven not so included:

- 1C, the English pirate edition of Waghenaer's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, would be the subset of 1A consisting of segments 1, 2, and 3
- 2D, the Janssonius copy of Blaeu's *Het Licht der Zee-vaert* would be identical to line 2A
- 4B, Doncker's revised charts of Goos, would be effectively the same as 4A
- 10A, Seller's set of sea charts are derived from old Janssonius plates, so their coverage is essentially as shown in 2A = 2D with the difference that Seller divided the coverage of the single chart 2A:3 = 2D:3 into two charts: 10A:3 and 10A:4

- 10C, Mount & Page copied Theunisz/Goos/Janssonius, so their analogous graph would be identical to 4A
- 10D, Grierson copied Mount & Page
- 13C, the first five *Dépôt de la Marine* charts basically replicate the first five Grove charts; the sixth (last) of the former has equivalent coverage as the last two (sixth and seventh) of the latter.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

- Waghenaer added a chart in the *Thresoor der Zeevaert* (1B:1) that extended coastal coverage from Bergen to Trondheim compared to the earlier *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* (1A). At the same time, the other two charts in *Thresoor der Zeevaert* (1B:2 and 1B:3), due to their smaller scale, actually slightly exceeded the range of coverage of all four *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* charts (1A:1-4).

- Blaeu's first three charts in *Het Licht der Zee-vaert* (2A:1-3) from Sweden to Trondheim almost equaled the coverage of the three in Waghenaer's *Thresoor der Zeevaert* (1B). Blaeu's additional two charts continued to the North Cape (2A:4) and then on to Russia (2A:5).

- In the *Zeespiegel*, Blaeu made two charts to show equivalent coverage for each of the first four charts of his *Zee-vaert* (i.e., 2B:1-8 correspond in pairs to 2A:1-4), with the final one in each work going from the North Cape into Russia (2B:9 and 2A:5). Because 2B:4 and 2B:5 each contains two contiguous segments, in a sense Blaeu used three charts in the *Zeespiegel* to depict the coverage in each of 2A:2 and 2A:3.

- The relation between the coverage of Colom's charts with those of Blaeu may be roughly described in the following equations: 3A:1 + 3A:2 = 2B:2 + 2B:1; 3A:3 = 2B:3; 3A:4 = 2B:4 + 2B:5; 3A:5 = 2B:6; 3A:6 = 2B:7 + 2B:8 (which also = 2A:4); 3A:7 = 2B:9

- The first and last three Jacobsz charts follow the Blaeu *Zeespiegel* model (with 4A:1 encompassing both 2B:1 and 2B:2). Although the coverage of Jacobsz 4A:4/5 matches that of Blaeu 2B:5/6, the segmentation differs slightly.

- The eight van Keulen charts, while not precisely adhering to any precedent, retain many of the same endpoints.

- The Grove charts, consistent with their historical background, are sui generis.

