

THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

# IMCS JOURNAL

SPRING 2014 No.136



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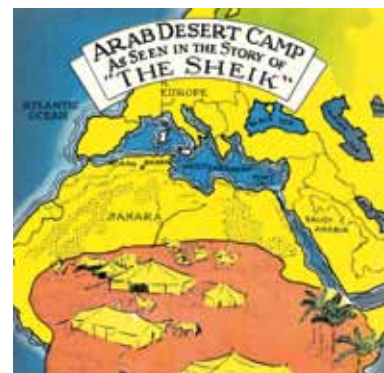
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### Front cover

Detail of Korean manuscript map of Tongyeong, Korea, c. 1830s. Courtesy Geographicus Rare Antique Maps – New York Gallery [www.geographicus.com](http://www.geographicus.com) (See page 63 for full image).



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# A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

**Hans Kok**

The Spring *Journal* – although prepared in the depths of winter – announces the start of another cartographic summer to our IMCoS members, north of the equator at least. For the Antipodes, of course, it signals that winter is getting close again. Both seasons will provide cartographic opportunities in terms of exhibitions, map auctions, library visits or in-house explorations of maps in a collection. To say nothing about the Internet with its treasure trove of information, once you get the knack of defining your search parameters. Or the offerings of sites selling maps and the like; sometimes attractive upon arrival but rarely the positive surprise we hope for.

Also there are the upcoming IMCoS summer events to look forward to: the Norwich, UK visit of 4 and 5 April and the June weekend featuring the IMCoS Annual Dinner on Friday evening 6 June with the Malcolm Young Lecture on celestial cartography and the presentation of the Helen Wallis Award. Then the IMCoS Annual General Meeting on Saturday morning, tying in with the London Map Fair at the Royal Geographical Society. The Map Fair will open at 12 noon, immediately after the AGM is scheduled to end, in the same building. The Map Fair has been quite successful for the last few years, mostly through the combination of the world's most knowledgeable map dealers providing a first class selection of maps and the historic building of the RGS, steeped in map history itself. The Fair is open on Sunday too, and the map friends you missed meeting on Saturday might very well be there on Sunday brooding over the maps they could have bought the day before, but which are now 'gone'.

In previous years I would have remarked on those who forgot to renew their subscription, but nowadays the IMCoS website, [www.imcos.org](http://www.imcos.org) does that all by itself; it does need some help from our Administrator Sue Booty every once in a while.

Searching for past *Journal* articles on the IMCoS website may become easier by installing a better 'viewer', but it is still a bit premature. In view of the potential expense involved your Executive Committee will have a close look at its merits before spending any money on it, if at all.

The *Journal* has been re-vamped under the supervision of Ljiljana, our editor and Catherine French, the designer. Its pleasing appearance resulted from some hard thinking and re-working; comments are always welcome!

The year 2014 will generate a number of World War I related events, some cartographical; our 2014 Symposium in Seoul, Republic of Korea happens to take up the theme of peace through maps. Both are aspects of historical cartography; 'condensed history' that maps do depict. Let us try for more peace instead of war as potential subject matter on maps in the future.

# Sotheby's

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## WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

We would like to extend a welcome to the following members who have joined IMCoS recently:

**Craig Hulkes, UK**

Collection interest:  
County maps of Norfolk,  
Ptolemaic maps

**Manosi Lahiri, India**

Collection interest: South Asia,  
world maps

**Clemens Paulusch, Germany**

Collection interest: Austria,  
Hungary, Vienna

**Måns Lorentzen, Sweden**

Collection interest:  
Scandinavia, military maps

**Andrew Macnair, UK**

Collection interest:  
large-scale, 18th-century  
English county maps

**Harold Meinheit, USA**

Collection interest: East Asia,  
Southeast Asia

---

## HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

Please remember to send your new details to Sue Booty or Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird.



# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

**Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird**

A favourite task as editor is choosing the map for the cover of the *Journal*. Many enjoyable hours are spent poring over images of maps and juggling options before deciding which graces the cover. There are, however, some constraints to focus the search, imposed by the shape and size of the cover area to be filled, and the geographical location of the map is determined by the destination of the IMCoS Symposium for the year.

Featured on the cover of this issue is a detail of a very rare nineteenth-century Korean map which I discovered on the website of *Geographicus Rare & Antique Maps* in New York, ([www.geographicus.com](http://www.geographicus.com)). It is of the naval base at Tongyeong and the surrounding islands that make up the southern tip of the Goseong Peninsula. The base is centrally placed on the map and beneath it, on Mireuk Island, is the sacred mountain, Mireuksan where, it is believed, Buddha will return. As with many East Asian maps of this period there is no defined scale. More important areas are presented larger relative to surrounding regions.

Owner of *Geographicus*, Kevin James Brown describes it as 'a map of the utmost rarity. Early Korean cartographic material, in general, is extremely scarce, rarely appearing on the market. Maps of this age and beauty are even less common'. He has dated the map between 1827 and 1850, however, acknowledges the difficulty in dating early East Asian material. Maps of the period were rarely dated and there was little change in the method of mapmaking over 500 years to help with dating. However, research by Brown has identified one building on the map as 'ChunChuk-Roo', which is known to have been constructed in 1827, suggesting that the map must post-date its construction while at the same time preceding the construction of later buildings that do not appear on the map.

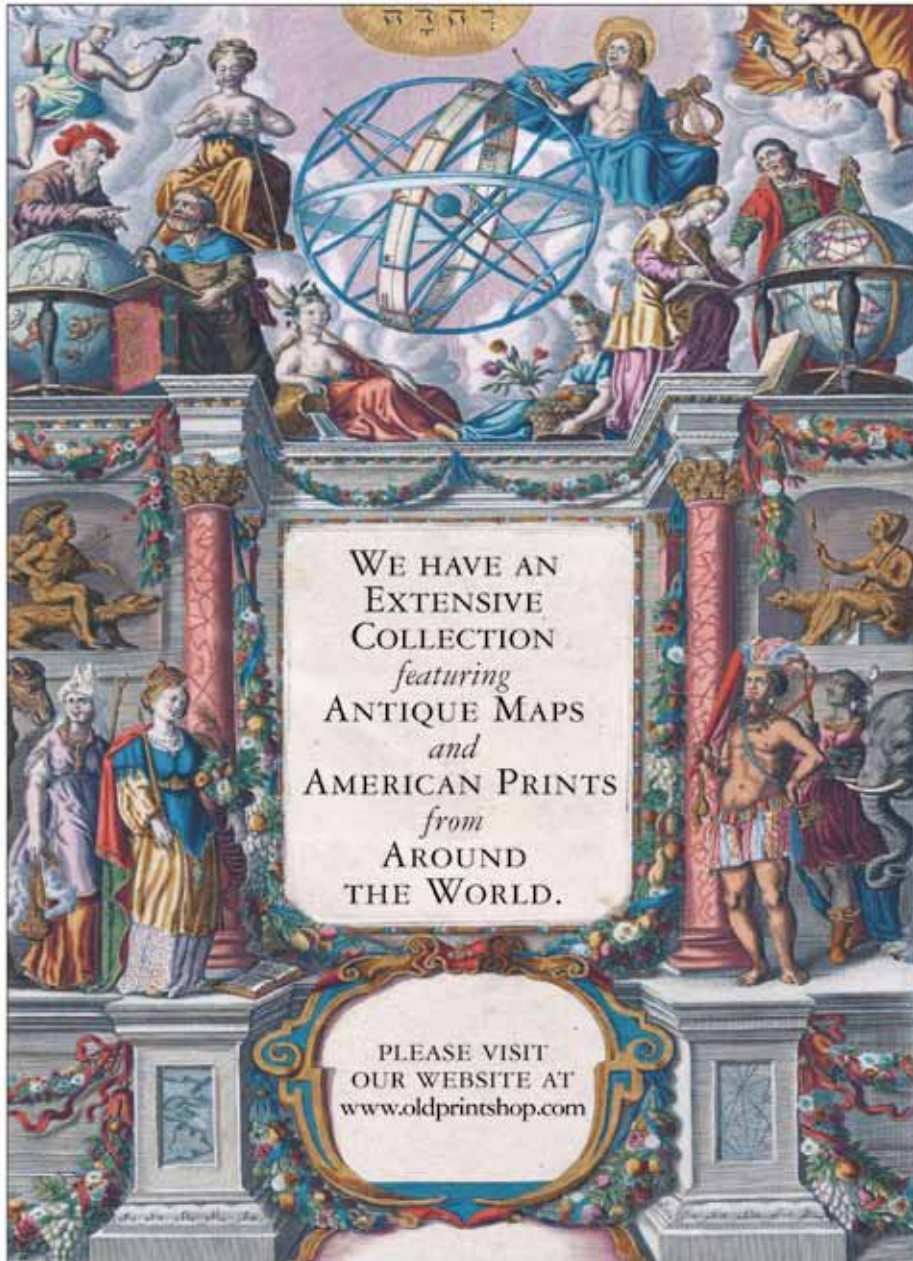
Tongyeong served as a naval bastion during the Imjin war (1592–98) in which Admiral Yi Sun-sin (1545–1598) successfully defended Korea's shores against the numerically superior Japanese. The Battle of Hansando (Hansan Island appears on the map as the spider-shaped island to the southwest of the main city), in which Yi employed his legendary crane wing formation naval attack, took place on 8 July 1592. The formation resembled a 'U' shape, with the heaviest battleships in the centre and lighter ships on the wings. The daring manoeuvre defeated the Japanese armada resoundingly and sealed Korea's position as the leading naval power. General Toyotomi Hideyoshi (1536/7–1598) withdrew and with it his designs on conquering Korea and China.

According to Brown there is only one other known similar map. It is also of Tongyeong and is housed at the Seoul National University, which I hope we will have the opportunity to view during the Symposium in October.

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# IMCOS MATTERS



'Nordovicum, Angliae Civitas', Braun and Hogenberg, 1581.

Norwich was one of the very few English plans included in this magnificent six volume work. Courtesy of Raymond Frostick.

## Forthcoming events

### 4–5 April 2014, IMCoS Weekend:

#### A Feast of Maps in Norwich

IMCoS are holding a weekend of maps in Norwich, Norfolk, UK, from Friday 4 April to Saturday 5 April 2014, with the option to stay on for the Sunday to arrange your own sightseeing. Norwich is a fascinating and historic city with a castle and many different museums and a large art collection.

We will be visiting two major map collections and holding our annual collectors' meeting in the Maids Head Hotel in the centre of the city. **You will need to arrive in Norwich between 12.30 and 1pm on Friday 4 April.** Please make your way to the Refectory Café at the Cathedral (which is a short walk from the Maids Head Hotel), and after a snack lunch we will go on to see the maps of Japan collected by Sir Hugh Cortazzi which are held in the Sainsbury Institute.

There will then be time for you to visit the Cathedral if you wish.

On Saturday morning we will go to the Norfolk County Record Office to see a selection of maps of Norfolk from the Raymond Frostick Collection and also some manuscript maps. Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2pm, will be devoted to our **annual Collectors' meeting.**

Sunday is a free day for participants to plan their own visits. I am prepared to plan an organised walk on the Sunday morning to look at the architecture of this historic city if we get enough people interested.

If you have any queries please contact **Valerie Newby** on **(0)1296 670001**. You are responsible for booking your own accommodation but rooms have been reserved at the Maids Head Hotel in the town centre. If booking one of these quote **ID 272007** to get a special rate. Bookings have to be made 30 days before the event to qualify for this.

### 5 April 2014, IMCoS Collectors' Afternoon

This year the event will be incorporated into the Norwich Weekend and take place at the Maids Head Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 2pm. Members are asked to bring a map (this year we have dispensed with a theme) – an original or a scan of it on a memory stick – to show and discuss with others. Francis Herbert, retired Curator of Maps at the RGS (with IBG) will be in the chair to help with map identification. Please email details of your map or atlas (map name, author and date of map) to Francis443herbert@btinternet.com

### 6 June 2014, IMCoS Annual Dinner & The Malcolm Young Lecture

We look forward to welcoming members to our annual dinner and the Malcolm Young Lecture both of which will be held at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, London SW1A 2HJ. Charing Cross underground station is a short walk away.

**6.20pm** Reception in the Elizabethan Room.

**7.00pm** The Malcolm Young Lecture in the Dining Room: *Mapping the Heavens: Celestial Cartography through the Ages* by Dr Nick Kanas.

**8.00pm** Dinner followed by the presentation of the annual IMCoS – Helen Wallis Award. The citation will be given by Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian at the British Library.

The charge for the evening will be £50 which includes the lecture. Please fill out the leaflet enclosed with this issue and return it to Sue Booty.

### 7 June 2014, IMCoS AGM

The AGM will start at 10.00am sharp in the Lowther Room at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Members are welcome but please fill in the form enclosed with this issue; the RGS requires a list of attendees.

#### AGM Agenda

1. Opening and welcome
2. Approval of minutes of AGM 8 June 2013
3. Chairman's annual report
4. Treasurer's report and presentation of annual accounts for 2013
5. Membership fees for 2015
6. International matters
7. Changes to the Executive Committee, if any
8. AOB
9. Close

### Kit S. Kapp

1926 – 2013

One of the earliest members of IMCoS, Kit S. Kapp, died last November following a fall from a ladder at his home in Nokomis, Florida, USA. His four cartobibliographies on the maps of Jamaica, Colombia, Panama and Central America were published as part of the *Map Collectors' Circle* edited by Ronald Vere Tooley. He considered Tooley as one of his mentors and the person who first encouraged him to start a serious map collection back in the 1960s.

Kit's interest in maps and charts began when he was sailing in the Caribbean and using nautical charts on a daily basis. He amassed a large collection which eventually led to him starting a business dealing in maps and issuing regular catalogues until the mid-nineties.

Kit led a very adventurous life, starting with being drafted into the army in 1944, spending a year in the occupation of Japan before returning to the University of California to finish his studies. During his time at the University he found time to climb Mt Whitney and other peaks and travel through Central America in an old A-Ford car which resulted in several adventures in Nicaragua, Mexico and Guatemala. After graduation he bought a boat and sailed to the Virgin Islands making St Thomas his home for fifteen years. While there he led several exploratory expeditions to various regions of Central and South America. He also crossed the Isthmus of Panama on foot and went by canoe into the interior of Panama to collect Indian artefacts of the Choco Indians for the British Museum.

In 1971 Kit and his wife Valerie decided to settle in West Florida and start their map dealing business. They remained inveterate travellers buying maps in many different parts of the world including England. Kit was a member of the Explorers' Club in New York; a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) in London and, of course, a member of IMCoS. He leaves his wife, a son and three daughters.

Valerie Newby





Manuscript map of Kyoto as the imperial capital, mounted on a six-panel folding screen, Japan, circa early 17th century.  
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# PEACE ON MAPS IN EAST ASIA

**32nd IMCoS International Symposium  
21–24 October 2014, International Conference Hall,  
The National Library of Korea, Seoul**

After Matteo Ricci's 'Kunyu wanguo quantu', 坤輿萬國全圖 map of 1602, maps in East Asia became particularly useful for showing the 'other' world and were made for peace and cultural exchange. The theme of peace is especially unique to old Korean maps. On your visit to Seoul we will try to show you the vitality and peace that is expressed in traditional East Asian maps. Additionally, there will be a map fair, a tour with old maps and excursions before and after the Symposium.

The Organising Committee of 32nd International Symposium IMCoS, The National Library of Korea, The Korean Research Association of Old Maps and Pusan National University have great pleasure in inviting you to the Symposium. Please join us and enjoy traditional popular Korean culture with maps.



'Cheonha-do', mid-eighteenth century, (53.4 x 51.2 cm). This traditional view of the world was produced uniquely in Korea between the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Yeongnam University museum.

## Conference Itinerary

**Tue 21 Oct** Registration and Welcome party

**Wed 22 Oct** Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives

**Thu 23 Oct** Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives

**Fri 24 Oct** Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives; Farewell Party

In the afternoons, we will offer opportunities to view map collections, such as the Map Library in the National Library of Korea, the Royal Archives, the National Museum of Korea and the Seoul Historical Museum.

The official language will be English with simultaneous translation.

## Registration, Fees and Dates

There are several methods by which you can register. Please fill in the Pre-registration form in the *Journal* and return it by email (info@2014imcos.com), fax or by post. Otherwise visit our web page and register there.

If you want to present a paper, please fill in the topic of your paper on the form.

**Pre-registration** Due 30 April 2014

Pre-registration form is included in this *Journal*.

Further information (on 31 May) will be distributed to all those who have pre-registered.

**Registration** Due 15 August 2014

**Abstracts submission** By 31 August 2014

**Registration Fee** US\$650~US\$750

Fee includes program and book of abstract, materials for symposium, lunches, transport expenses and entrance fee for visiting museum during the conference (22, 23, 24 Oct), evening meal at the Welcome party (21 Oct) and Farewell party (24 Oct).

**Student/unwaged** 50% of normal fee

**Early birds** By 15 July 2014 US\$650

**Normal rates** By 15 August 2014 US\$700

**After 16 Aug** US\$750

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## Excursions

Pre-excursion (one day) 20 Oct, 9am – 5pm

**Trip 1** (max 35 pax) Panmunjom in DMZ (De-Militarised Zone): Panmunjom, located about 50 km north from Seoul, is on the de facto border between North and South Korea, where the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement that paused the Korean War was signed. Discussions between North and South Korea still take place here.

**Fees** about US\$90 includes lunch and transport expenses and entrance fees, materials and guides.

**Trip 2** (max 35 pax) Royal Tomb and Fortress and National Geographic Institute (NGII) in Suwon City, located about 50 km south of Seoul.

**Fees** about US\$70 includes lunch and transport expenses and entrance fees, materials and guide.

Half-day tour 21 Oct 9am – 2pm

**Trip 3** (max 35 pax) Insadong in Seoul (traditional market in city centre).

**Fees** about US\$40 includes lunch and public transport expenses, materials and guide.

### Post-symposium excursions

**Trip 4** (max 35 pax) Sat 25 – Sun 26 Oct, 1 night and 2 days, Hahoe Village (UNESCO Heritage), Seoul; Wooden Plate Museum in Andong-Daegu City; map library in Yeongnam University, Seoul.

**Fees** about US\$300 includes lunch, evening meals and accommodation on 25 Oct, breakfast and lunch on 26 Oct, transport expenses during excursion, entrance fees, materials and guide.

**Trip 5** (max 35 pax) Sat 25 – Mon 27 Oct, 2 night and 3 days, Map Library in Yeongnam University, Seoul; Yangdong Village (UNESCO Heritage), Gyeongju (Accommodation); Royal Tomb of Silla Dynasty and National Museum; Harbour and map archives in the National Maritime Museum, Busan City.

**Fees** about US\$450 includes lunch and evening meal on 25 Oct, breakfast, lunch and evening meal on 26 Oct, breakfast and lunch on 27 Oct, accommodation on 25 and 26 Oct, transport expenses during the excursion, entrance fees, materials and guide.

More information about fees and this excursion will be available shortly.

### Accommodation

There is a wide range of accommodation available in Seoul from luxury hotels to hostels. For your convenience, we recommend you stay at hotels nearest to the venue. Discounted rate rooms for IMCoS participants will be held until the registration deadline (about 40% off the normal rate). Participants should reserve rooms directly with the hotel.

**Hotel JW-Marriott** [www.jw-marriott.co.kr](http://www.jw-marriott.co.kr)  
15 minutes walk from venue

**Hotel Seoul Palace** [www.seoulpalace.co.kr](http://www.seoulpalace.co.kr)  
10 minutes walk from venue

**Hotel Provista** [www.provista.co.kr](http://www.provista.co.kr)  
Business Hotel, 10 minutes from venue by taxi or subway

### Call for Papers

Academic papers are invited on any aspect of the theme, with particular interest in old maps of East Asia. Approximately 30 minutes will be provided for each presentation, including discussion. The topics for the paper session will be as follows:

**World in Maps of East Asia**

**East Asia in Maps of Europe**

**Exchanges of Maps in East Asia**

**Old Maps in Contemporary Society**

---

### Organising Committee

**Local Organiser** Ki-Hyuk KIM  
(Pusan National University)

#### Members

Bo-Kyung YANG (Sungshin Women's University)

Tae-Jin KIM (Director of T-Mecca, Representative of Korean Branch, IMCoS)

Hye-Eun LEE (National Library of Korea)

Ji-Yeon JANG (Daejeon University)

Sang-Hoon JANG (National Museum of Korea)

Yun-Jung YANG (SRG Consulting Inc.)

Assistant: Young-Sun LEE (Sungshin Women's University)

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The National Library of Korea



Fig. 1  
 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart van ... Caap de Bonne Esperanc[a]'.  
 With permission from the Brenthurst Library.

# ‘NIEUWE NAAUWKEURIGE LAND- EN ZEE-KAART, VAN ... CAAP DE BONNE ESPERANC[A]’

*A little-known landmark map of the Cape of Good Hope  
in the seventeenth century*

**Roger Stewart**

Almost fifty years ago, Ronald Vere Tooley dedicated an issue of the *Map Collectors' Circle* to early printed maps and views of the Cape of Good Hope.<sup>1</sup> Twenty-five years later, Mieke Scholte conducted a detailed investigation into a set of four maps of the Cape of Good Hope that showed the eastward expansion of the young colony to beyond the sandy isthmus (today's Cape Flats).<sup>2</sup> Tooley's selection did not include the earliest printed map in Scholte's set: 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart, van het voornaamste Gedeelte der Kaffersche Kust, Begrypende de Sardanje-Bay en de Caap de Bonne Esperanc [sic] met alle des Zelfs Plantazien' (hereafter 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart').<sup>3</sup> (Fig. 1) This undated and anonymous map is very scarce, not well-known and is important for both its historical record and its pervasive influence on nineteenth-century mapping of the Cape of Good Hope.

## **The map**

This large (58 x 48 cm) Dutch map is #207 in *Norwich's Maps of Africa*.<sup>4</sup> The map was printed from copperplate with the additional engraved title above its top outer border of 'Nova et Accurata Tabula Promontorii Bonæ Spei, vulgo Cabo de Bona Esperança' (New and Accurate Map of the promontory commonly known as the Cape of Good Hope). The verso is blank.

The map's title cartouche is written on folded drapery, one of the folds hiding the letter that may have been intended to follow 'Esperanc' (i.e. 'Esperança'). Below this cartouche is a vignette of an African man holding a staff and seated on a carved stone block mounted on a pedestal with a lion-like animal on his right and a hyena-like animal on his left. Below the vignette is a key to the map symbols.

The prime meridian of the graticule is Tenerife. The pentagonal fortress on the southern shore of Table Bay, incorrectly labelled 't Fort de Goede Hoop',<sup>5</sup> is at 34° 43' S and 40° 30' E, which is

approximately 48' too far south and 5° 56' too far east; this fortress is the Castle of Good Hope that had been demolished two decades before the map was printed. Above the distance scale at the bottom left of the map is an engraved stone tablet with the heading *Cabo de bona Esperança of Het Hoofd van Goeder Hoop*. It records a concise history: 'The Cape of Good Hope was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Dias, with a fleet of three ships, and which was named *Tormentosa* by him, because of the rough storms he had experienced: But Henry the second King of Portugal changed the name to *Bona Esperança*. The Dutch East India Company is in possession.'

Below the south-eastern shore of the grossly misshapen Sardanje Bay (today known as Saldanha Bay) is a note that the bay is safer and more suitable for ships than Table Bay, but that there is a shortage of sweet water.<sup>6</sup> A tiny town plan below Table Mountain shows the landing place in front of the fortification. South and east of Table Bay the map records the names of settlers who pioneered farming during the second eastward expansion of the colony, and the approximate location of some of their farms. The map shows the numerous rivers that flowed into Table and False Bays, of which only a few continue today as free-flowing rivers. The map also shows the wagon-roads of the time, the routes of many of which are still followed by main roads in today's greater Cape Town.

The southern, inland section of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was derived from an untitled, anonymous manuscript map drawn c. 1794.<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 2 overleaf) It is conserved as VEL 809 in the Dutch National Archives.<sup>8</sup> The distorted coastline of the manuscript map is from 'Kaart van Saldanhabaai tot de Falsbaai' by Johannes Vingboons and copied on to 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'.<sup>9</sup> Printed versions of the Vingboons sea chart were also published in 1675 by John Seller,<sup>10</sup> and in 1726 by François Valentijn.<sup>11</sup>



Fig. 2  
Manuscript VEL 809 was the model for the southern part of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'. With permission of the National Archives of Netherlands.

**Publication Date**

Oscar Norwich reasoned that 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was produced between 1688 and 1702.<sup>12</sup> Petrus Serton, the geographer who translated François Valentijn's *Beschryvinge van de Kaap der Goede Hoop*,<sup>13</sup> proposed that it was published between 1690 and 1700 and settled on c. 1700.<sup>14</sup> Scholte narrowed the range of publication date to between 1699 and 1703, after she had analysed all the farms and owners

on the map.<sup>15</sup> Based on both Serton's and Scholte's reasoning the date of publication was 1699 – 1700.

New insight on the publication date comes from François Valentijn, the theologian who visited the Cape on four occasions between 1685 and 1714.<sup>16</sup> Valentijn's 'Nieuwe Kaart van Caap der Goede Hoop' includes an inset map, 'Kaart van de Caap der Goede Hoop' (Fig. 3) which is derived from the southern part of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'.<sup>17</sup>



Fig. 3  
François Valentijn's inset map 'Kaart van de Caap der Goede Hoop', (22 x 35 cm) derived from 'Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'. Private collection.



Valentijn identified the source of part of his map: 'the handsome drawing ... put at my disposal by Governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel ... [was] made just before arrival of H.[is] E.[xcellency], [on the map] one can see very plainly the plan of the town, together with its extensions outside the Table Bay'.<sup>18</sup> Willem Adriaan van der Stel had been living in Amsterdam and arrived in Cape Town on the 23 January 1699 to succeed his father Simon.<sup>19</sup> The sea voyage from the Netherlands to Cape Town lasted about six weeks; therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that 'Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was published in 1698.

Governor Simon van der Stel's name is on VEL 809 and not on 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'.<sup>20</sup> His exclusion from the printed map is likely to have been based on knowledge within VOC circles that the governor's successor had been appointed at the end of 1697.<sup>21</sup>

### Author

The Ottens brothers and Frederick de Wit have been suggested as possible authors of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'.<sup>22</sup> Convincing evidence of the mapmaker's identity recently came to light from a seemingly unique assembly of sea charts. The anonymous 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was amongst ten sea charts, mounted back to back, that recently were acquired by two map dealers, Barry Ruderman and Daniel Crouch;<sup>23</sup> all the other charts in the collection bear the imprint of Johannes Loots to whom the maps should be attributed. Ruderman concluded that: 'Given ... its appearance in this group of maps and the similarity in the engraving styles, we think that it is very likely that the chart was published by Johannes Loots'.<sup>24</sup>

Johannes Loots (c. 1665 – 1726) was an instrument maker and publisher of marine books and charts,<sup>25</sup> who worked out of his shop, *De Jonge Lootsman* (The Young Pilot) in Amsterdam. Loots sold some of his plates to the Van Keulens and after he died, his wife ran the business. She was assisted and later succeeded by her brother Isaac Swigters, who subsequently sold more plates to the Van Keulens.<sup>26</sup>

It is not known who designed or engraved the map for Loots; possible candidates are surveyor and cartographer Claes de Vries and the engraver Antoni de Winter, who, at the time, were working closely with Loots.<sup>27</sup>

### Cartographical Influence

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries printed maps of Southern Africa included mythical empires, cities, rivers and 'elephants for want of towns'.<sup>28</sup> The VOC (*Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie*) produced many excellent manuscript maps until 1795, when the colony was lost to the English, and again between 1803 and 1806, when the colony was under Batavian rule. The vast majority of the VOC maps were kept secret and many were sent to the Netherlands, where they were archived and apparently forgotten until 1950, when Cornelis Koeman discovered them in the archives of the Netherlands Topographic Service, then based in Delft.<sup>29</sup> The vast majority of the VOC maps therefore had no influence on printed maps of the region.

'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' is an exception, being one of the very few printed maps derived directly from VOC manuscripts. It is also the first printed map to attempt accurately to depict the interior of the Cape of Good Hope. Although of mixed nautical, geographical and historical accuracy and value, the map was widely used as a model in nineteenth-century mapping of the Cape of Good Hope.

The first derivative map of the southern part of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was 'Cabo de Bona Esperanca of Het Hoofd van Goeder Hoope'. (Fig. 4, overleaf) The derivative map is a 13 x 23 cm inset on 'Carte de l'Afrique Meridionale ou Pays entre la Ligne & le Cap de Bonne Esperance, et l'Isle de Madagascar'. The map was published in Amsterdam, first in c. 1710 by the widow of Nicolas Visscher; in c. 1740 by Henry de Leth; and finally, in 1792 by Jan Barend Elwe.<sup>30</sup> The title of the inset is printed diagonally to the south and east of Table Bay, as it is on the source map (the title is also the headline on the stone tablet on the source map).

The next derivative map was 'Le Cap de Bonne Esperance'<sup>31</sup> which was published between 1713 and 1735, first in Leiden by Pierre van der Aa and then in Amsterdam by Covens and Mortier. The map was in turn the model for 'Carta geographica del Cabo di Bona Speranza' which was published in 1740 and 1750 by Giambattista Albrizzi in Venice. Both were widely distributed and are well-known today.

Valentijn's inset (Fig. 3) was not only derived from 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' but also served as a model for others, such as Balthazar Lakeman's close copy, 'Caarte van de Colonie van de Kaap', published in Amsterdam in the posthumous Dutch translation of Peter Kolbe's book on the Cape of Good



Hope.<sup>32</sup> Kolbe's (i.e. Lakeman's) maps influenced in turn the production of third order derivatives by Jacques Nicolas Bellin. The full title of Bellin's 'Le pays des Hottentots aux Environs du cap de Bonne Esperance' acknowledges that it is based on Kolbe's maps: 'Cette carte est dressée sur celles de Kolbe'. Bellin's map was published in 1748 in both French and Dutch, widely distributed and is readily available to collectors. It covered a larger part of the colony than 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart', the interior of which was simplified and did not include much information on the second expansion of settlement; but it replicated the misshapen coastline in the south-west. The south-western part of a hybrid of Kolbe's and Bellin's maps was engraved for *A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels* (also known as the 'Astley Collection').<sup>33</sup> The south-west part of Bellin's 'Le pays des Hottentots' was repeated in his 'Carte du Pais des Hottentots' which was the model for yet another engraving, the fourth order Italian derivative map by Vincenzo Formaleoni.<sup>34</sup>

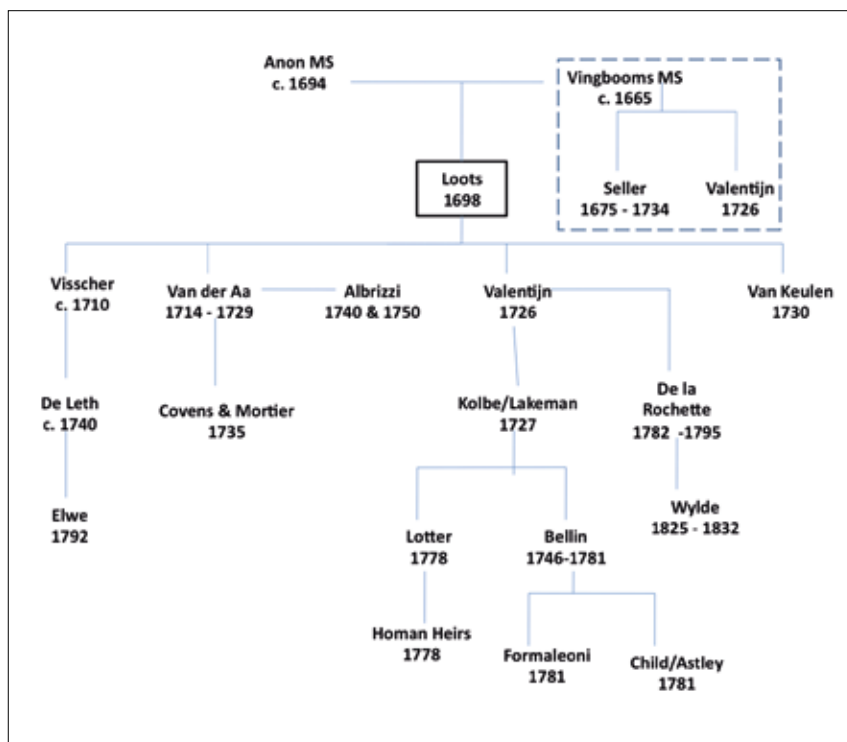
'Paskaart van't Zuydelykste gedeelte van Africa' was published in 1735 and 1753 by Johannes Van Keulen II in Amsterdam.<sup>35</sup> The south-western part of the 'Paskaart' clearly was influenced by Loots's map, although it is not a close copy. The shape of the coastline in the south is similar, but Van Keulen corrected the

shape of Saldanha Bay, although it is much too large. Some of the interior information in the south is taken from 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' or one of the early derivatives; for example, the misplacement of Constantia between Table Mountain and Lion's Head, instead of south of Table Mountain.

'Ager Promontorii Bonae Spei' is a 13 x 12 cm inset on Tobias Lotter's 'Africae Pars Meridionalis cum Promontorio Bonae Spei' which was produced by Lotter and Homan Heirs in 1778 in Germany.<sup>36</sup> The inset is de-cluttered by the use of a table of numbered place names, yet it is clearly based on 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' or one of its derivatives.

In designing 'The Dutch Colony of the Cape of Good Hope',<sup>37</sup> L.S. de la Rochette drew on Lacaille's accurate graticule, but used 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart', possibly via Valentijn's map, as the model on his outdated south-western interior. De la Rochette's map was published five times from 1782 until 1835, first by Faden and then by the Wylds.<sup>38</sup>

In summary, maps derived from 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' were produced from 1710 until 1782 in The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and Britain. (Fig. 5) The last derivative map was printed in 1838 by James Wyld, 140 years after Loots's map was published.



Opposite page  
Fig. 4

'Cabo de Bona Esperanca of Het Hooft van Goeder Hoop', the first derivative map of 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'. With permission from Holger Christoff & Co. GmbH.

Right  
Fig. 5

The pervasive influence of Loots' 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' can be seen in this family tree.

The next map to have a similarly pervasive influence on mapping of the south-western corner of Cape of Good Hope was Nicolas-Louis de Lacaille's 'Carte du Cap de Bonne Esperance et de ses Environs' first published in 1755.<sup>39</sup> John Barrow's 'General Chart of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope', published in 1801, was the next highly influential printed map, but of a much expanded colony.<sup>40</sup>

### Historical importance

'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' is not only of cartographical importance, it is of historical importance from a number of perspectives. It was the first printed map to depict a non-mythical interior of the Cape of Good Hope; it captured the eastward expansion of the colony across the sandy isthmus; it was the first printed map of the Cape of Good Hope to use the name *Hottentot* and to locate the areas in which these indigenous people lived; it provided a concise history of the discovery and naming of the Cape of Good Hope and it explained why Saldanha Bay, a better harbour than Table Bay, was not the site of the first Dutch settlement; finally, it was the first map to record a feature of the unique Cape Floristic Region.

The first eastward expansion beyond the settlement's fort started in 1657, five years after the Dutch settled at

the Cape. A few free burghers were granted farms on the banks of the Liesbeeck River, below the eastern cliffs of Table Mountain (see area P on Fig. 6).<sup>41</sup> The distributed plots of land were featured on VEL 809 and in 1682 were first depicted on a printed map on the uncommon 'Caerte van de Cabo de Bona Esperanca' by Johan Nieuhoff. The distributed land, denoted by rather crude blocks of 'Uytgedeelte lant', was omitted in the map's 1704 English edition, 'A Mapp of the Cape of Good Hope with its true Situation', published in Awnsham and Churchill's Collection of Voyages.<sup>42</sup>

'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' was the second map to record the first expansion of the colony, as *Plantafsie van Rustenburg*, which was only one of the new farms beside the Liesbeeck River; however, it is the first printed map to record the second eastward expansion of the colony which started in 1679, signalling the increasing freedom of settlers from the tight control of the VOC.

Most of the new farms recorded on the map were in areas of Stellenbosch and Franschoek (see S and F in Fig. 6). The majority of these farms still exist today, while nearly all of the land granted beside the Liesbeeck River is now part of the Cape Town's suburban sprawl. During the second expansion, more land was also granted west of the sandy isthmus (see P in Fig. 6);

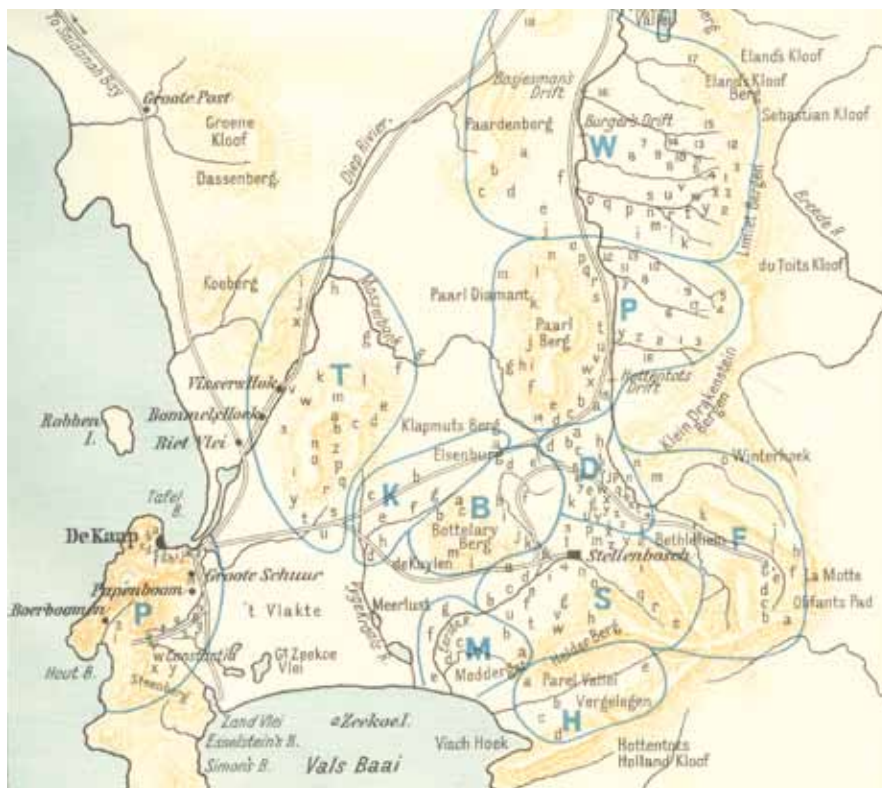


Fig. 6. Second phase of the eastward expansion of the Cape Colony across the sandy isthmus (t Vlackte, i.e. the Cape Flats). Each lower case letter represents a land grant made between 1679 and 1712.

these grants were much less important than the grants 50 km to the east of Cape Town which set the scene for the gradual further expansion of the colony beyond the Hottentots Holland Mountains.

The first printed map to attempt to identify the indigenous inhabitants and the areas in which they lived was the small, crude map made by the Jesuit priest and astronomer Guy Tachard who visited the Cape in the 1680s,<sup>43</sup> but who did not travel inland. ‘Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart’ is the first known printed map to use the term *Hottentot* and indicated on a map, for the first time, some of the land inhabited by the *Hottentotten*. The term was coined in the 1670s and by the eighteenth century was quite widely used on maps of the Cape of Good Hope.

It is also the first printed map to record the distribution of the most endangered phyto-geographical area within the small, but richly diverse, Cape Floristic Region. *Renoster-Bossen* is written diagonally across 34° 20’S, and the shrubs are represented as a number of discrete clusters. (Fig. 1) This cartographic record is an important and most unusual milestone in the mapping of South Africa and in the history of its botanical discoveries.<sup>44</sup> Simon van der Stel’s expedition in 1685, to the Copper Mountains in Namaqualand, yielded

drawings of plants and animals and also a journal,<sup>45</sup> which probably reached the Netherlands in 1686.<sup>46</sup> Van der Stel’s journal specifically mentions the *Renosterbos* (*Elytropappus rhinocerotis*), one of the oldest vernacular names of a Cape plant, which is named for its association with Black Rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*; *Renoster* in Dutch and Afrikaans). Rhinoceroses were found in the *Renosterveld*, where they possibly grazed on the relatively nutritious *Renosterbos*, the dominant shrub in the *Renosterveld*.<sup>47</sup> The governor did more than allude to the *Renosterbos* and its association with the fierce animal; his journal records that he was charged and nearly struck by a rhinoceros that had been enraged by a gunshot.

### Scarcity

Serton concluded that ‘Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart’ ‘apparently enjoyed wide distribution’.<sup>48</sup> However, Scholte found examples of the map only in the Dutch and Cape Archives and in the Teylers Museum in Haarlem, in the Netherlands, in a beautifully coloured copy of the *Atlas major*, published by R. and J. Ottens.<sup>49</sup>

It seems that Scholte was not aware of the unbound map #207 in the Norwich collection in

South Africa,<sup>50</sup> probably because the first edition of Norwich was published in 1983, shortly before her articles were published. WorldCat, which was not available to Scholte, lists four more extant examples of the map: the British Library has two; the National Library of France has one; the map in the Bavarian State Library is numbered 87. The last is bound in volume 4 of *Atlas maior sive collectio mapparum variis autoribus* by the Ottens brothers and published in 1721 by Covens and Mortier.<sup>51</sup>

I also found three unbound copies of the map in South Africa, in addition to the map in the Cape Archives: in the National Library of South Africa;<sup>52</sup> a private collection and the Brenthurst Library which has an example that was attractively coloured, possibly by the Ottens brothers.<sup>53</sup> (Fig. 1)

## Conclusion

Recent information has lifted some of the veil of mystery over the undated and unsigned 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart van ... Caap de Bonne Esperanc'. The map is one of the very few printed maps derived directly from secret VOC maps of the Cape of Good Hope. It almost certainly was produced in 1698 by Johannes Loots in Amsterdam. This very scarce and historically important map of the Cape of Good Hope influenced numerous eighteenth-century cartographers in at least six countries (Fig. 5). A surprising insight from its analysis is the significant influence of Valentijn's uncommon, derivative map of the Cape of Good Hope and its inset.

'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart van ... de Caap de Bonne Esperanc' is one of the most important landmarks in the mapping of the Cape of Good Hope.

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**Notes** (URLs were active on 8 February 2014)

**1** (R[onald]V.) Tooley, *Early Maps and Views of the Cape of Good Hope*, Map Collectors' Series No. 6, London: Map Collectors' Circle, 1963.

**2** Mieke Scholte, 'Vier Kaarten van de Kaap der Goede Hoop', *Caert Thresoor*,

**a** 5, no. 4 (1986): pp. 75 – 85

**b** 6, no. 2 (1987): pp. 19 – 22

**c** 7, no. 1 (1988): pp. 10 – 17 (which includes an English summary of all three articles)

**3** NIEUWE NAAUWKEURIGE | LAND- EN ZEE-KAART, | van het Voornaamfte Gedeelte der | KAFFERSCHE KUST, | *Begrypende de SARDANJE-BAY | en de | CAAP DE BONNE ESPERANC | met alle des Zelfs Plantazien. | Zeer Getrouwelijk Waargenomen en Afgetekend, tot Nut der Geener Welke die Kuft Trachten te Bevaaren.* (New and accurate map and sea chart of the coast of the Cape of Good Hope from Saldanha Bay to the Cape of Good Hope with all the plantations. Faithfully observed and drawn for use by those who endeavour to navigate along/to this coast).

Headline: NOVA ET ACCURATA TABULA PROMONTORII

BONÆ SPEI, Vulgo CABO DE BONA ESPERANÇA. The map (58 x 48 cm) is VELH93 in the Dutch National Archives and M3/340 (was 146-J) in the Cape Town Repository of the National Archives of South Africa (Cape Archives). The map in the Norwich Collection may be viewed in high resolution at [collections.stanford.edu/images/bin/zpr?cid=MOA0125&fn=1](http://collections.stanford.edu/images/bin/zpr?cid=MOA0125&fn=1)

**4** Jeffrey C. Stone, rev. and ed., *Norwich's Maps of Africa*, Norwich VA: Terra Nova Press, 2005 [reprint of 2nd ed., 1997]. The Norwich Collection of maps is conserved at the Department of Special Collections in the library of Stanford University in the USA; they may be viewed at [goo.gl/HosPFY](http://goo.gl/HosPFY)

**5** A wood and mud fort, with four bastions, was built in 1652 and called *t'Fort de Goede Hoop*, the name on the map; it was demolished in 1674 when it was replaced by *t'Casteel van de Goede Hoop* (today's The Castle), a stone structure with five bastions, which is the fortification depicted on the map.

**6** The first attraction of Table Bay was the perennial supply of fresh water from the largest stream, the *Varsch* (Fresh) River, on the banks of which the *Fort de Goede Hoop* was built in 1652.

**7** See note 2a.

**8** The map is described as 'Kaap de Goede Hoop: Kaart van de Kaap de landeryen tot aan het France quartier enz.' (Cape of Good Hope: Map of the lands from the Cape to the French Quarter etc.), Den Haag: 4.VEL 809. The map has is available at [proxy.handle.net/10648/af9981be-d0b4-102d-bcf8-003048976d84](http://proxy.handle.net/10648/af9981be-d0b4-102d-bcf8-003048976d84). A copy of the map is M1/273 (previously M42) in the Cape Archives.

**9** Johannes Vingboons, 'Kaart van Saldanhaabaai tot de Falsbaai', 1665. In Bea Brommer, ed., *Grote Atlas van de Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie. V Afrika*, Voorburg, Netherlands: Atlas Maior, 2009, p. 65. The map is 4.VELH 619.35 at the Dutch National Archives and may be viewed at [proxy.handle.net/10648/af87b9b6-d0b4-102d-bcf8-003048976d84](http://proxy.handle.net/10648/af87b9b6-d0b4-102d-bcf8-003048976d84).

**10** John Seller, 'A Draught of Cape Bona Esperanca', *Third Book of the English Pilot*, London, 1675. #219 (p. 246) in Norwich. (See note 4).

**11** Map no. 38A, in François Valentijn, *Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indie*, Dordrecht and Amsterdam: Johannes van Braam and Gerard onder de Linden, 1724 – 6, V.

**12** See note 4.

**13** Petrus Serton, ed., *Beschryvinge van de Kaap de Goede Hoop met de Zaaken daar toe behoren* Amsterdam, 1726 / *Description of the Cape of Good Hope with the Matters concerning it*, Cape Town: Van Riebeeck Society, 1971. (The English translation is on alternate pages). The *Beschryvinge* was included in Valentijn, *Oud and Nieuw Oost-Indien*, V.

**14** Serton, *Beschryvinge van de Kaap der Goede Hoop*. He analyses Valentijn's and the source maps in Book I, pp. 11 and 13 and translates into English Valentijn's explanation of the source of the map in Book I, pp. 57 and 59. Valentijn's map is #214 in Norwich. (See note 4).

**15** See notes 2b and c.

**16** See notes 2b and c.

**17** See notes 2b and c.

**18** See note 14.

**19** Geoffrey Pearce, *The Cape of Good Hope 1652 – 1833. An account of its buildings and the life of its people*, Pretoria: J.L. Van Schaik, 1956, p. 54.

**20** See notes 2a and 2b.

**21** Anna Böeseken, *Simon van der Stel en sy kinders* (Simon van der Stel and his children), Kaapstad: Nasou Beperk, 1964, pp. 154–5.

**22** See notes 2b, 2c and 14.

**23** 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart' [goo.gl/qnEAYk](http://goo.gl/qnEAYk) and [goo.gl/14aqqg](http://goo.gl/14aqqg)

**24** See note 23.

**25** Valerie Scott, ed., *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, revised edition, K – P, London and Riverside CT: Early World Press, 2003.

**26** The sale of the Loots plates to the Van Keulens is summarised by Barry Ruderman at [goo.gl/qnEAYk](http://goo.gl/qnEAYk)

**27** Dirk De Vries, Nils Persson and Ton Vermeulen, *The Van Keulen cartography: Amsterdam, 1680-1885*, Alphen aan den Rijn: Canaletto/Repro-Holland, 2005, p. 46.

**28** Jonathan Swift, *On Poetry: A Rhapsody*, London, 1733.

- 29 Elri Liebenberg, 'Unveiling the Geography of the Cape Interior: selected VOC maps of the interior of South Africa' in Elri Liebenberg and Imre Demhardt, eds, *History of Cartography. Lecture Notes in Geoinformation and Cartography*, Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer, 2012, pp. 209 – 32.
- 30 #180 in Norwich.
- 31 Petrus (Pierre) van der AA. 'Le Cap de Bonne Esperance Suivant les Nouvelles Observations de Messrs. De l'Academie Royale des Sciences. A leide chez Van der Aa. 1713 – 1735', Amsterdam, 1735.
- 32 Peter Kolbe, *Naauwkeurige en uitvoerige beschryving van Kaap de Goede Hoop*, Amsterdam: Balthazar Lakeman, 1727. 'Caarte van de Colonie van der Kaap' is available at gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b77595919
- 33 'A map of the country of the Hottentots, towards the Cape of Good Hope' in John Green (compiler), *A New General Collection of Voyages and Travels*, London: Thomas Astley 1745 – 1747. View map at [goo.gl/ToBDrQ](http://goo.gl/ToBDrQ)
- 34 Jacques Bellin, 'Carte du Pais des Hottentots aux Environs du Cap de Bonne Esperance', *Petit Atlas Français*, Paris 1763. The map is available at: [goo.gl/4CZQ7J](http://goo.gl/4CZQ7J). The Italian edition is 'Il paese degli Ottentotti ne' Contorni del Capo di Buona Speranza de Mr. Bellin', in *Teatro della Guerra Maritima*, Venice: Vincenzio Formaleoni, 1781.
- 35 See note 27, Appendix 5, pp.185 – 6. View map at [www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?en/items/NESA01:K06-0030](http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?en/items/NESA01:K06-0030)
- 36 'Africae Pars Meridionalis cum Promontorio Bonae Spei', *Atlas géographique ...*, Augsburg: Tobie Conrad Lotter, Matthieu Seutter and Jan-Michel Probst; Nuremberg: Homan Heirs, 1778. It is map #177 in Norwich.
- 37 R.V. Tooley, *Collectors' Guide to Maps of the African Continent and Southern Africa*, London: Carta Press, 1969, pp. 40 – 2 and Plate 30.
- 38 Roger Stewart, 'De la Rochette's map of the Cape of Good Hope', *IMCoS Journal*, No. 132, 2013, pp. 22 – 27.
- 39 Roger Stewart, 'A mystery resolved. Lacaillé's map of the Cape of Good Hope'. *IMCoS Journal*, No. 119, 2009, pp. 7 – 11. #220 in Norwich.
- 40 See note 31.
- 41 Eric Walker, *Historical Atlas of South Africa*, London and Cape Town: H. Milford/Oxford University Press, 1922, Map 5. On pp. 7 – 10, the author tabulates the names of the farmers and farms and the year of the land grant identified by symbols on map number 5. (Fig. 6 on p. 18).
- 42 'Caerte van de Cabo de Bona Esperanca ... En haer gelegenheyt daer omtrent' in Johan Nieuhoff, *Zee- en Lant-Reise door verscheide Gewesten van Oostindien*, Amsterdam, 1682. Nieuhoff's map may be viewed at [www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?nl/items/KONB01:414/](http://www.geheugenvannederland.nl/?nl/items/KONB01:414/) The English edition of the map is Norwich map #209.
- 43 'Carte des Pays et des Peuples du Cap de Bonne Esperance Nouvellements decouverts par les Hollandois' in Guy Tachard, *Voyage de Siam des Pères Jésuits ...*, Paris: Seneuze, 1686, fold p. 94. Map #161 in Norwich.
- 44 John Hutchinson, 'Notes on the History of Botanical Exploration in Southern Africa', in *A Botanist in Southern Africa*, London: P.R. Gawthron, 1946, pp. 609 – 23.
- 45 Gilbert Waterhouse. Simon van der Stel's *Journal of his Expedition to Namaqualand, 1685 – 1686*, London: Longmans, Green, 1932, pp. 118 – 22.
- 46 Gilbert Waterhouse, 'Simon van der Stel's Expedition to Namaqualand, 1685', *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 64 No. 4, October 1924, pp. 298 – 312.
- 47 Nicola Bergh, *Elytropappus rhinocerotis* 66.39.19.77/plantefg/elytrorhino.htm; and Renosterveld Trust at [www.renosterveld.org/](http://www.renosterveld.org/) The black rhinoceros is now extinct locally and critically endangered globally; the *Renosterveld* and its remaining endemic animals are highly threatened by encroachment of farms (about 4 per cent remains of the *Renosterveld* shown on 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart'); nevertheless, the *Renosterbos* grows profusely, even beyond the *Renosterveld*, and is not endangered.
- 48 See note 14.
- 49 See note 2b.

- 50 See note 4.
- 51 WorldCat has on record four maps in Europe: OCLC 556769885, 165840503, 494213513 and 165840503.
- 52 Shelf no. KHC CPA 1726, National Library of South Africa.
- 53 The Brenthurst Library, Johannesburg, call no. 912.687 OTT. [www.brenthurst.org.za/mapcollection.cfm](http://www.brenthurst.org.za/mapcollection.cfm)

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 Barry Ruderman ([www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)) for sharing his insights into the authorship of the 'Nieuwe Naauwkeurige Land- en Zee-kaart van ... van Begrypende de Caap de Bonne Esperanca' and also for his resolution image of the map from which I have worked.  
 Holger Christoph ([www.antiquariat-christoph.com/](http://www.antiquariat-christoph.com/)) for his image of 'Cabo de Bona Esperanca ou Carte de l'Afrique Meridionale'. (Fig. 4);  
 Hans Kok for assistance with identifying the Van Keulen map and for editing my translation of some of the Dutch text; the Brenthurst Library for granting permission to publish the map in Fig. 1 and also for showing me the library's 'Paskaart van't Zuydelykste gedeelte van Africa' by Van Keulen; Professor Elri Liebenberg for showing me her copy of Loots's map and for her constructive suggestions.

Roger Stewart is from Cape Town ([ristew@iafrica.com](mailto:ristew@iafrica.com)); he is the South African representative of IMCoS. Cape Town will host the International IMCoS symposium in 2015.

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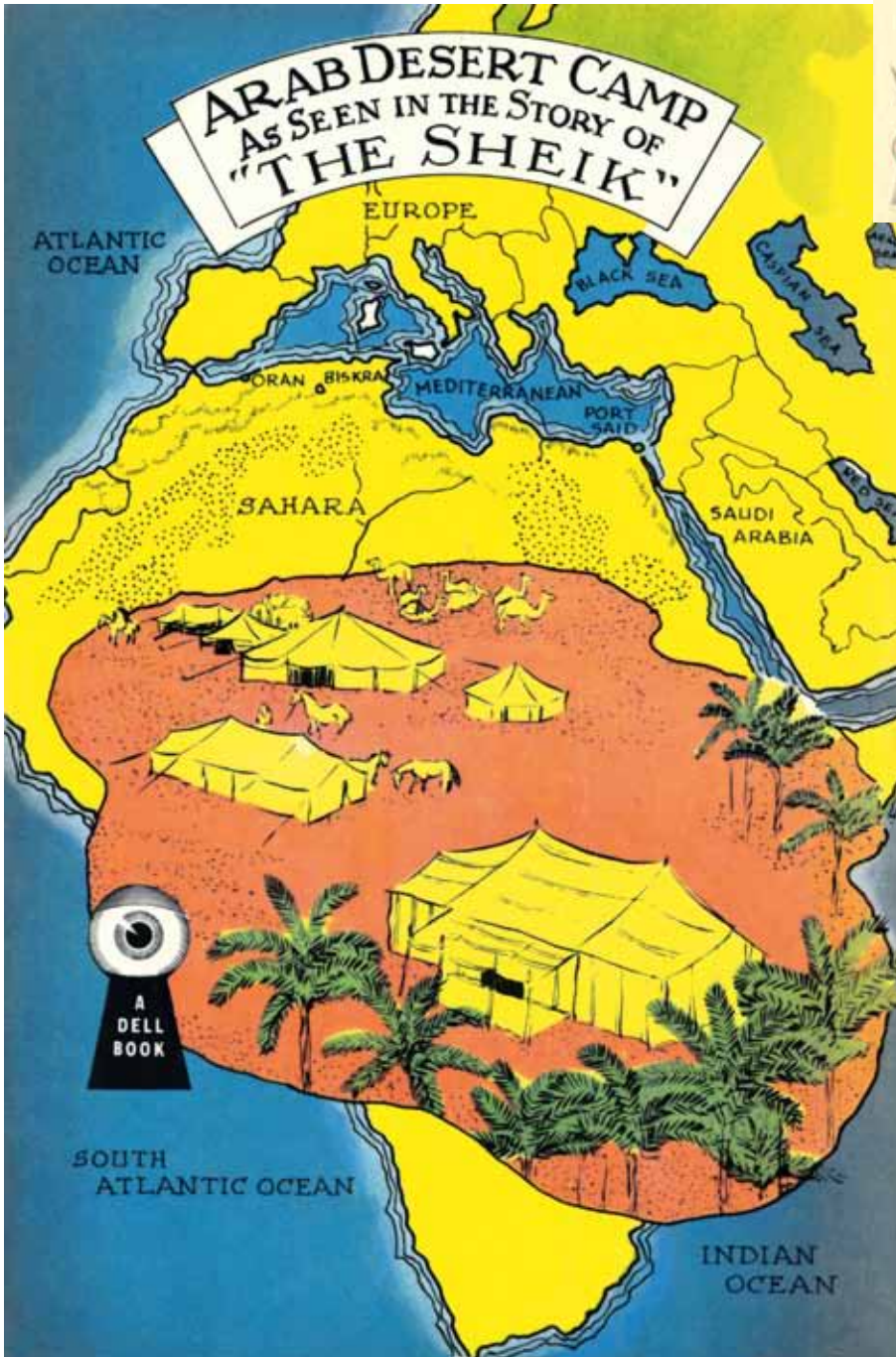
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Left & above  
 Fig. 1  
 'Arab Desert Camp as  
 Seen in the Story of "The  
 Sheik"', Dell No. 174, *The  
 Sheik* by E. M. Hull shows  
 the use of an atlas view  
 for a romance – the camp is  
 superimposed over all of  
 Africa. This locates the  
 story on the globe without  
 specifying a particular site.  
 This novel was the basis  
 for the famous Rudolph  
 Valentino 1921 silent motion  
 picture of the same name.



# DELL MAPBACKS

## *Geographical Fact Meets Popular Fiction*

Lee N. McLaird

### Introduction

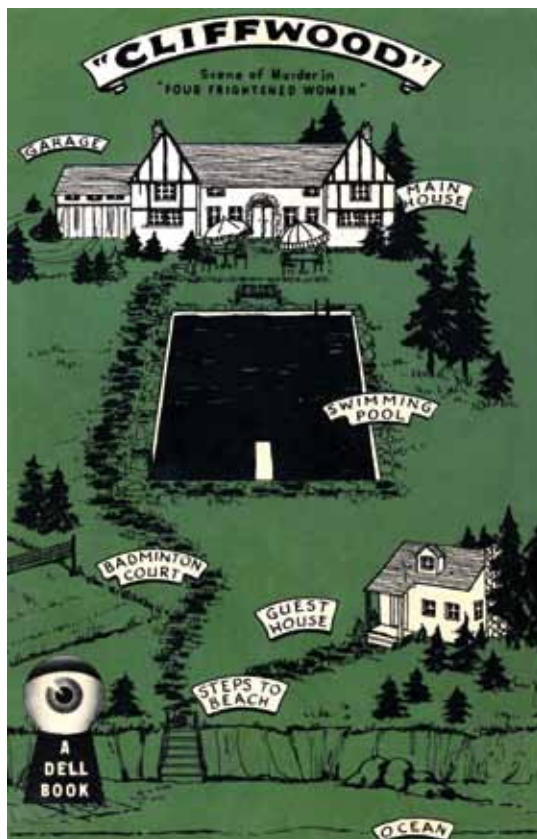
In 1943 when Dell Publishing released its fifth paperback reprint, *Four Frightened Women* by George Harmon Coxe, with a map of the scene of the crime on the back cover, paperbacks were becoming a new niche in the American book market. Pocket Books (1939) and Avon (1941), which preceded it, catered to a readership looking for an inexpensive yet 'quality' literary product, and anticipated steady long-term sales. Dell sought to attract readers interested in more popular fiction by reprinting contemporary mysteries, gradually adding romances, westerns and adventures. Promoting the work of such notable authors as Agatha Christie, Dashiell Hammett, Rex Stout, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Faith Baldwin, Dell's books featured distinctive cover art and replaced the usual back cover blurb with a map of the scene of the action, enticing readers with an emphasis on the setting of the story. These and other unique features continue to attract collectors today. Dell 'mapbacks' are among the most well-known and sought-after vintage paperbacks.

A marketing device that lasted for nearly ten years and just under six hundred numbers was more than a simple sales come-on. Combining the maps with other physical details such as introductory pages with short character descriptions or story synopses and chapters with intriguing titles, the books became toys to be manipulated by readers who referred to these features throughout the story. Whether the setting was an imaginary locale like an H.G. Wells moonscape or took place on the real-world streets of New York or San Francisco, the maps served as a gateway from the readers' world to the imaginary world of the novel. Moreover, Dell mapbacks bridged the transition between the 'cosy' or house mystery of the first quarter of the twentieth century, and the darker mean streets of the hardboiled detective that first appeared in the 1920s and dominated the genre in the postwar years. The maps provide a graphic reflection of that changing taste.

Dell's first challenge was to make its titles stand out from other paperbacks available on the news-stands. With twenty years in the magazine business, the firm had a ready-made distribution network and access to



Left & below  
Fig. 2  
'Cliffwood', Dell No. 5,  
*Four Frightened Women*  
by George Harmon Coxe.  
The first map to appear  
on the Dell series used a  
landscape style showing  
the house and grounds  
where the mystery  
takes place.



the popular authors whose work would be reprinted. Thanks to arrangements with Disney and Looney Tunes, Dell was already a leading publisher of comic books. This work as well as the new paperback line were edited and printed for Dell by the Western Printing and Lithography Company of Racine, Wisconsin, while the New York office handled promotion and distribution. Western had ample resources to support an enterprise starting even as the United States entered World War II: it had acquired a large stock of paper for its plant, and its wartime contracts included the printing of Armed Services editions (paperback books provided free to the troops) and maps for use by the military.

Western's head, Lloyd E. Smith, decided to emphasise mysteries using a keyhole logo on the front cover and spine to help readers spot the books on the news-stand. Dell's front covers were distinctive as well, using abstract interpretations, often executed with an airbrush, of the story's subject matter. Among Dell's most prolific cover artists were Gerald Gregg and Robert Stanley. The first map appeared on Dell No. 5 and became a regular feature of well over five hundred numbers. According to William Lyles' work on the history of Dell mapbacks, graphic artist Ruth Belew of Chicago is believed to be responsible for at least one hundred and fifty of the maps; some cover artists may have contributed a few, but the names of most other cartographic artists are unknown. Rather than simply recycling work done for the government, these artists selected a style of map to fit the story it illustrated, whether the location was real or imaginary.

### Types of Maps

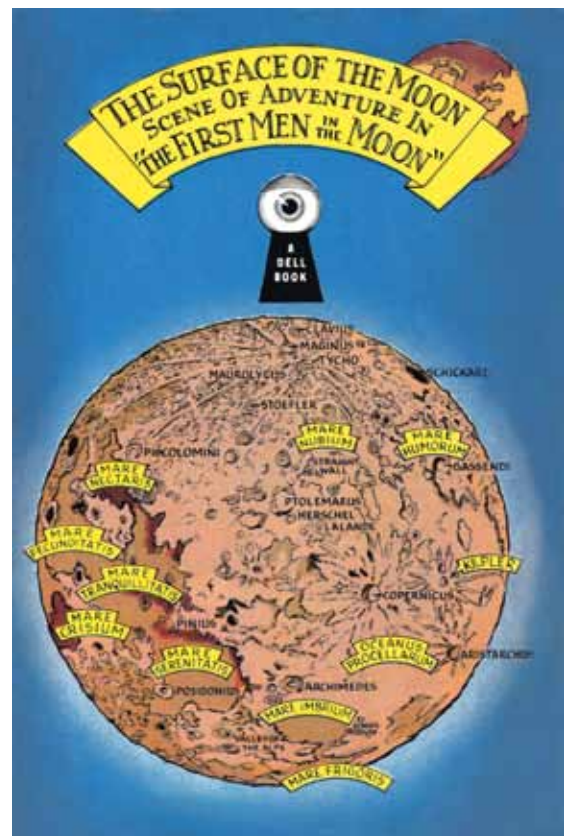
Not all subjects lent themselves well to maps, and many did not carry them even during the 'map era'. Humour and puzzle books never included maps, science fiction and war-related books almost never, and nearly half of the general fiction and non-fiction titles were mapless. Romances sometimes featured a collage of scenes from the novel but the front covers rarely mentioned the presence of a map even when there was one. Still, approximately 80 per cent of Dell's titles, whatever their story type, did feature maps. Many mapbacks, in fact, combined two or three map styles in the form of insets. No characters appear on the maps, even for scale, freeing readers to refer to them at any point during the story.

Although no one type of map dominates the Dells, the point of view of any particular map is often a good indicator of the type of story to expect. The

atlas-style map, could display one of three levels of detail – global, national, or regional. Among the various genres Dell published, romance, adventure, and western stories had the highest percentage of atlas-style maps. Imaginary travel or exotic destinations are part of the allure of these novels. The stories may be set in a historical time period or, if contemporary, may be geographically remote from American readers.



Left & below  
Fig. 3  
‘The Surface of the Moon, Scene of Adventure in “The First Men in the Moon”’. Dell rarely printed science fiction, but this atlas-scale view of the surface of the moon created for Dell No. 201, *The First Men in the Moon* by H.G. Wells is an example of how the imaginary world of the novel can be blended with a real location.



Indeed, many of these maps depict hundreds or even thousands of square miles of the earth's surface. The aura of reality of the atlas-map makes the exotic setting more accessible.

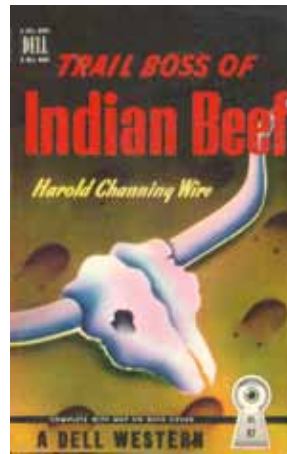
The setting is crucial in westerns, and in many of them the land functions almost as a character. Readers are interested in the fact that the story is set in 'The West'. It is an imaginary landscape in the same way that a medieval sword-and-sorcery setting is in modern fantasy literature. Accuracy of local detail is less important than the invocation of the setting. Somewhere in the vastness of the space shown – the atlas maps are mostly accurate – is a location that is a reasonable fit for the author's description. The large scale was a wise choice as many popular western writers – and their readers – had never ventured west of the Mississippi. (Fig. 4)

Just as popular a map choice was the landscape style, an exterior view showing the grounds of a house or a portion of countryside. The incidents in stories with these views involve a limited circle of acquaintances in which the larger world does not intrude. In romances and in mysteries featuring an amateur detective or a 'classic sleuth' like Hercule Poirot, the more domestic and personal relationships are most important – the mystery is an intellectual puzzle. In westerns, which feature this view-type, the focus of the action is in a small community or an important specific location, perhaps a box canyon or outlaw's remote hideout. The authors of these stories often deliberately avoided selecting a real-world location to allow readers to imagine the story set anywhere they chose.

Approximately one-third of the mapbacks are illustrated with a cutaway map, a three-dimensional floor plan with the ceiling and some walls removed to allow a view of an interior, reminiscent of the board game *Clue* (*Cluedo*, in the UK) which entered the market at about this time. Used almost exclusively for mysteries, the cutaway may suggest an intimate social circle, but more than that, these are classic scene-of-the-crime depictions, where relative locations or lines of sight may be crucial clues to the solution of the mystery. (Fig. 5)

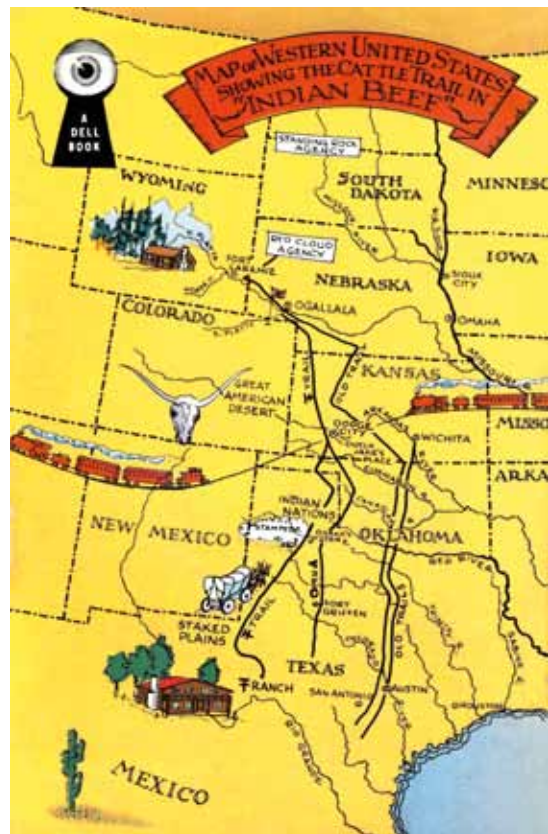
Another popular choice for maps was the street map, which, as its name suggests is just that. Streets are shown, either with or without buildings marked, in a range of perspectives. Closely related to the street map is the streetscape, an exterior view, usually at street level, featuring just a few buildings. Street maps and streetscapes were used almost exclusively to illustrate a mystery featuring a policeman or private

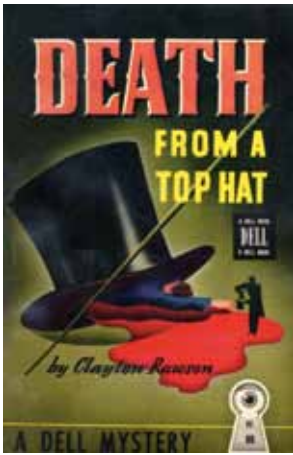
investigator. Just as the wilderness is a character in the western, the city is a character in the fictional world of these detectives. The policeman is an officer of the city and must often consider the influences of characters outside his control who may affect his investigation. Murder is a crime against the social order that extends beyond the immediate personal circle of the victim and suspects. (Fig. 6)



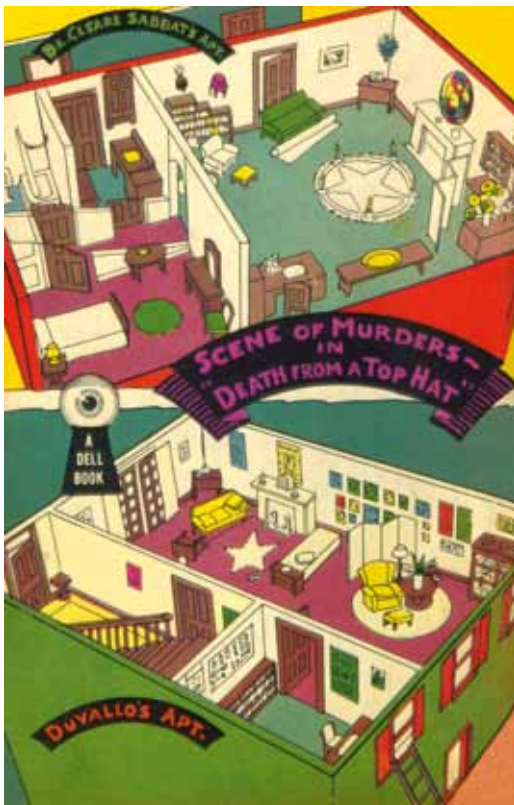
Left & below  
Fig. 4

'Map of Western United States Showing the Cattle Trail in Indian Beef', Dell No. 97, *Trail Boss of Indian Beef* by Harold Channing Wire shows the importance of the large-scale map to identify not only the routes of the cattle trails that are the subject of the novel but shows the importance of setting in the western genre.





Left & below  
Fig. 5  
‘Scene of Murders in “Death from a Top Hat”’, Dell No. 69, *Death from a Top Hat* by Clayton Rawson was one of several featuring a magician as the amateur detective. The back cover features a cutaway view of the scene of the crime.



Left & below  
Fig. 6  
‘Midtown Manhattan’, Dell No. 400, *New York: Confidential!* by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer promised to guide tourists to all the hot spots in New York City and helpfully provided a street map for midtown Manhattan, linked to a key inside the book. Dell No. 580, *Until You Are Dead* by Henry Kane offered a different perspective on Manhattan, along with a view of the skyline.



Most interesting are the mysteries featuring a private investigator (PI). They were first represented in Dell’s list about as frequently as classic sleuths. However, in 1946 they began to take over the genre and by 1949–50, they were the most numerous kind of detective. Moreover, the tone of the PI mysteries is much darker, reminiscent of the noir motion picture of the time. Here, the murder is only a symptom of the corruption beneath a deceptively pleasant surface – corruption that links the slums and the highest levels of society. While

the PI may solve the crime, the forces that led to it almost certainly continue afterwards. These are not intellectual puzzles, but a critique of society, bringing the modernist themes of alienation and despair to readers of popular fiction, and their home is the city.

What places seemed to spark the writers’ imagination? Most of the authors reprinted by Dell were Americans who set their novels in their native country. Great Britain is the most common European setting, although every continent is represented. As

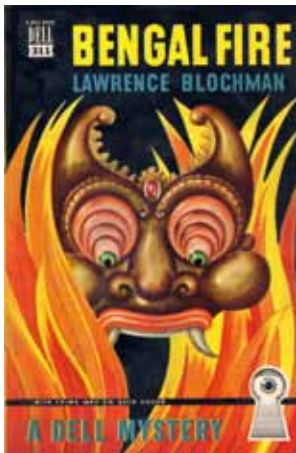
with westerns written by non-westerners, the more exotic the setting (or at least with a setting unfamiliar to American readers), the more likely the map is to be an atlas-level view. Western European locations are the most popular choices to illustrate the stories of their amateur and classic detectives. Africa, the Middle East, South America and Asia all also appear among the mapbacks as mysteries or adventure stories. (Figs. 1 & 7)

By far, the United States is the most thoroughly mapped, as would be expected for an intended

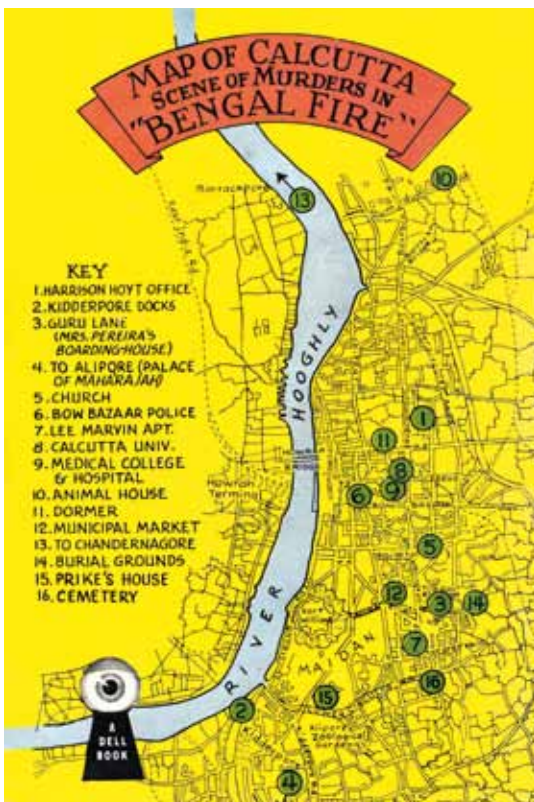
American middlebrow readership. With the rise in the importance of an urban setting, the most popular choice was New York City, with 75 appearances (more than one in ten of the mapbacks). Next most popular with 29 appearances was San Francisco, home of Dashiell Hammett's private investigators Sam Spade and Continental Op. Next are Miami, Boston, and Los Angeles, with seventeen each, thanks in part to Brett Halliday's Florida-based detective Michael Shayne; Boston is the home of George Harmon Coxe's popular amateur detective Kent Murdock but it also makes an appealing setting for romance and general fiction. Other locations from New Orleans (seven) to Washington, DC (six) trail off rapidly. The centre of the country is almost completely ignored.

Some maps show the city in its wider geographical setting, but most of the cities appear in streetscapes, in cutaway views of businesses or apartment buildings, or in street maps. Manhattan was chosen so often as a locale that there is an interesting array of views, from a conventional auto-club straight-overhead view to an angled, foreshortened view from the south. San Francisco's wharf area appears whether the tale is from the Gold Rush era or Sam Spade's adventures.

Maps have been used for generations to orient readers and travellers alike. Literary maps used in schools help students place literary figures in the world in relation to themselves. Travellers using Baedeker and Murray guides could tour famous places, seeing not only the homes of writers they admired, but also the settings in which their stories took place. Dell did not miss a similar opportunity. *New York: Confidential!* (so popular that two later editions were printed) offered to tell readers about 'the big city after dark – where to go and where not to go', complete with a map of Manhattan on the back cover. The text was written by two experienced New York reporters and described the nature and history of some of the city's most famous areas. Just as Baedeker had told travellers where to find the settings of Dickens' stories, Lait and Mortimer described the neighbourhood where Damon Runyon's gamblers might have been found in the 1920s and 1930s. The nightclubs and after-hours saloons catering to the theatre crowd are described in loving detail, with the tourist in mind. It is interesting to note that the neighbourhoods are described not only as they were at the writing of the edition, but also describe how they had changed over the previous thirty years, an unusual advantage when searching for information about the background of popular detective stories.



Left & below  
Fig. 7  
'Map of Calcutta',  
Dell No. 311 *Bengal Fire*  
by Lawrence Blochman is  
an example of a city map  
used to good effect to  
demonstrate the maze-like  
arrangement of Calcutta's  
streets that help readers  
picture the movements of  
the characters in the story.



After the 'map era', Dell published *Chicago: Confidential* and *Washington: Confidential*, attempting something similar for those cities. The Chicago book, published in the early 1950s, that could have provided much background information about that city's gangster era is less informative. It describes the city as having lost its neighbourhood character with the flight to the suburbs of wealthy and powerful citizens. This may explain, in part, why there are only three Dell map series books set in the Windy City. Likewise, *Washington: Confidential* is really about a one-industry town, where only certain kinds of relationships – and thus, stories – are even possible.

Reprinting the most well-known authors of their time, Dell successfully staked out its market and established its brand as quality popular literature. Dell's competitor Bantam, founded in 1945, occasionally added maps to the endpapers of some of its early productions, but only Dell used the map as a regular feature. It was not to last. In 1952, full editing and artistic decisions were taken over by the New York office. After ten years, the airbrush cover style gave way to more realistic artwork and the maps were quickly phased out, replaced by conventional promotional blurbs. Occasionally, a map would reappear in a more abstract style, but these usually appeared on later reprintings of titles that had debuted in numbers 1–600. By the mid-1950s the maps had almost entirely disappeared.

### Mapbacks today

Collectors of vintage paperbacks are fortunate to have chosen an affordable field where most of the books are relatively easy to obtain. In recent years, the mapbacks have become scarcer at 'pulp and paper' shows that also attract collectors of pulp magazines or comics, but vintage paperback dealers can be readily found among used book dealers both on and off the Internet. A quick search for 'mapbacks' on e-Bay recently located over 700 items, many available for under \$10.00. Prices can vary widely, and the most desirable titles in fine condition can fetch well over \$100.00. As with any collectible, condition affects price and the cautious buyer should be sure that the book contains the complete text and that the covers do not have serious tears, folds, or other marks. Some titles are more desirable because of the author (Agatha Christie or Dashiell Hammett, for instance), the cover artist or subject, or the genre (mystery or western). The local market for vintage paperbacks or even the interest of the dealer will also affect the price. Searching the

Internet for examples of Dell titles can give the novice collector an idea of the type of illustrations and maps to expect when searching for a particular book. Some helpful websites are listed in the bibliography. Polyethylene sleeves are available to protect paperbacks, but it is also reassuring to know that Dell's choice of glue has held up well over the decades and with gentle handling, most examples can be read as well as admired.

The Dell mapbacks offer a unique snapshot view of the interests of American popular readers of 1943–1952. The maps promoted a relationship between the real-world experience of readers and the literary maps of their imagination and document the changing sensibilities of popular readers during and immediately after World War II. The mapbacks retain their power today to attract readers and collectors to their unique literary landscape, made visible on the back covers.

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*Mystery Scene Magazine*. [www.mysteryscenemag.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=92%3Adell-map-back-mysteries-they-dont-make-em-like-that-anymore&catid=46%3Afeature&Itemid=138](http://www.mysteryscenemag.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=92%3Adell-map-back-mysteries-they-dont-make-em-like-that-anymore&catid=46%3Afeature&Itemid=138)

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**Lee N. McLaird** has recently retired as Reference Archivist and Curator of Rare Books and Special Collections at Bowling Green State University (Ohio), where she had served since 1987. She earned Bachelor's and Master's degrees in English from the University of South Dakota and a Master of Librarianship from Emporia State University (Kansas). Before going to BGSU, she worked for ten years as a librarian and curator with the Senator R. F. Pettigrew Library and Museum in South Dakota. She is an active member and past Director of Electronic Resources of the Society for the History of Authorship Reading and Publishing. Her publications include work on nineteenth-century American atlases and county histories and an analysis of American Civil War newspaper correspondence.

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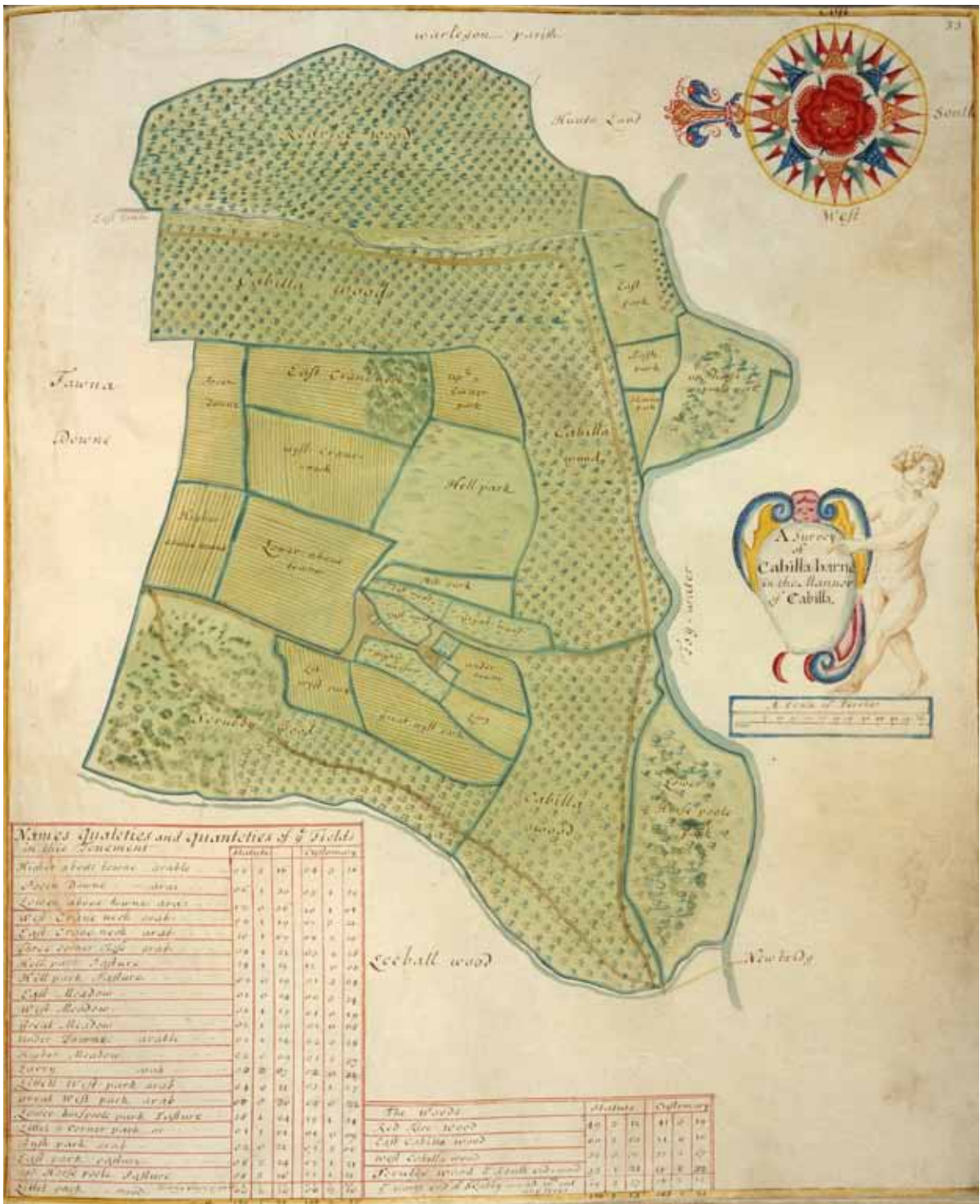


Fig. 1 'A Survey of Cabilla-Barne in the Manor of Cabilla' (IV:33). A fully worked up map showing an arable field, meadow, pasture and wooded landscape. The river Fowey is shown to the right with 'New Bridge' being mentioned in Leland (1540) as being 'stone-built'. Some of the maps were never completed however this map shows a highly-finished compass and title cartouche. The legend shows acreage in 'statute' or English acres and 'customary' or Cornish acres. Richard Carew wrote in his Survey of Cornwall (1603) 'Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and foure Cornish Acres, a Knights fee. But this rule is overruled to a greater or lesser quantitie, according to the fruitfulnessse, or barrenesse of the soyle'. With kind permission of the National Trust Photographic Library/Chris Bowden.



# ‘A MASTERPIECE OF THE ESTATE SURVEYOR’S WORK’

*The Lanhydrock Atlas c. 1694 – 6*

**Paul Holden FSA**

*This article is based on a paper the author presented to the ‘Workshop on Past Environments and Sustainable Futures in Cornwall: Early Modern Discourses of Environmental Change and Sustainability’ in July 2011. The workshop was funded by the Humanities Research Council in conjunction with the University of Exeter.*

The title of this paper ‘A masterpiece of the estate surveyor’s work’ is taken from Professor Jeremy Black’s book *Visions of the World*.<sup>1</sup> Accolades as this prompted the National Trust, in partnership with the Piet Mendels Foundation and Cornwall Council, to publish a complete reproduction of the maps in 2010.<sup>2</sup> The book has been very well received winning the Holyer an Gof trophy for best publication on a Cornish topic for that year. The *Lanhydrock Atlas* is a remarkable survival. Depicting aerial-style images of pockets of late seventeenth-century Cornwall it formulates our understanding of the Cornish landscape both in terms of land use and infrastructure and, as such, is an indispensable source for cartographic, landscape and social historians. (Fig. 1) Yet, as I hope to point out, it is far more than just a topographical survey.

Comprising 258 watercolour maps on vellum, 505 x 406 mm (20 x 16 in) in dimension, the *Atlas* illustrates the widely scattered Cornish landholdings of a single gentry family – the Robartes of Lanhydrock. The maps not only lay bare their owner’s wealth but also represent a material embodiment of their power. The geographical arrangements of the maps generally track from west to east across the four-volume set (I–IV). Produced during a time when the manorial system was in retreat, N.J.G. Pounds noted in 1944, that ‘The *Atlas* was compiled before all traces of the medieval field systems had entirely disappeared, and many, perhaps most, of the farmsteads and townships show the medieval field plan unaltered’.<sup>3</sup>

The Robartes choice of cartographer was, not surprisingly, one of the foremost practitioners in the country, Joel Gascoyne (1650–1705).<sup>4</sup> Between 1694 and 1696 Gascoyne and his team surveyed and produced a complex series of maps detailing customary

and statute acreage of plot, definition of boundaries, systems of cultivation and tenement and field names. When studied as a whole they uphold two long-held agrarian convictions: in east Cornwall the predominance of land was set aside for pasture, and in the west intensively farmed arable land was prevalent. But this is only part of their significance. In exercising his cartographic skills Gascoyne recorded the county’s seventeenth-century infrastructure including buildings, habitation, industry, roads, towns, trackways and waterways, all of which have become an important source for historians. Hence, each map opens a door into the lost world of the early modern period, and brings to life not only the physical lie of the land but the stories of the people and their lives.

So what was the purpose of such a large scale cartographic project? It is one view that the landlord’s decision to undertake an extensive and costly programme of estate mapping was founded on the need to improve, inventorise and manage his estate.<sup>5</sup> While this may appear an over-simplification, the Robartes family, who had actively acquired land in the century prior to the commissioning of the *Lanhydrock Atlas*, were no different to any other gentry-family in that they aimed to capitalise on changing economic and social circumstances. Clearly, in order to protect their landed-interests and guarantee a rental income they needed to provide evidence of their property which extended the length and breadth of Cornwall. The *Atlas* therefore shows the extensive landholdings of the Earl of Radnor but not, it would appear, land owned outright by his siblings. Names of tenants are listed and, in accordance with the *Cornish Glebe Terriers* of 1673 to 1735, so are the majority of the neighbouring landowners. However, it is clear that the *Atlas* was not produced solely for the collection of rents or the renewal of leases as a system of rent rolls was already in place from the mid-1650s and these leases were renewed regularly without reference to any maps. These rent rolls in themselves are an invaluable resource and, amongst other things, portray the uncertainty of land management with the amount of tenants in each

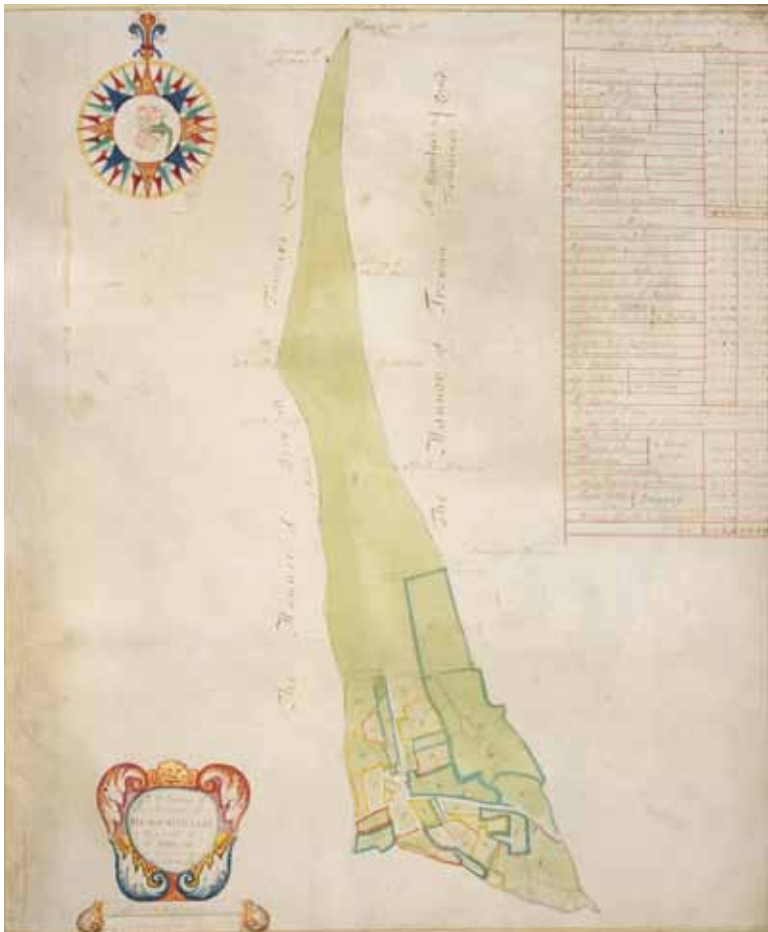


Fig. 2 'A Scheme of the Manor of Bubrngullo' (III:30). Landscape features define the boundaries of many of the manors shown in the Atlas. The 250 acreage plot referred to as Great Down in the Parish of St Mewan is defined, clockwise from the west, by 'white cross', 'a banck', 'Careck en goag', 'Flat Rock', 'Long Stone', 'A heap of small stone', 'Peick stone', 'Black Burrow' and 'Carmin'. With kind permission of the National Trust Photographic Library/Chris Bowden.

manor varying considerably from year to year.<sup>6</sup>

It is certain that the *Lanhydrock Atlas* was used to determine the fixed features that constituted a boundary. For example, the map showing the 287 acres of Tredinnack, Boskednan and Carfury commons (I:16) marks its borders using notable features in the landscape as 'a great rock'; 'a rock'; 'a mene crosse'; 'a bound stone in a marsh'; 'a bound stone'; 'the stone w[ith] holes'; 'corner of a hedg[e]'; 'a great stone'; and 'ye Great Downe'. A similar example can be seen on 'A Scheme of the Manor of Bubrngullo' (sic) or BURNGULLOW (III:30). (Fig. 2) These markers, often being transcribed into the lease, documented ownership and in turn eliminated confusion over possession and rights.<sup>7</sup> But disputes were rife. In 1656–7 a Bill of Complaint was raised by John Lord Robartes against the Bullers of Morval over land at Forde in Lanhydrock parish.<sup>8</sup> Another case, dated 11 April 1672, involved Lord Robartes and Mr Rashleigh over a tenement called Stepps.<sup>9</sup> Both cases were settled in favour of the Robartes family. Some disagreements were resolved

more amicably. In 1705 the Lanhydrock steward met with his counterpart George Bere at Lanherne, the ancestral home of the Arundell family, in order to settle a contested boundary. In October George Bere informed Lady Belling, then resident at Somerset House in London 'My Ld Radnor's steward has yielded the point in difference at Mulberry and I hope we shall agree to get up stone posts to prevent any dispute'.<sup>10</sup>

Both gentry and tenant viewed land as a key to social progression, the former through landed power and the latter seeking family stability. Yet, the proposition of a mutual indenture between landlord and tenant was, in reality, not without prejudice and tenants who caused problems were noted in the *Lanhydrock Atlas*.<sup>11</sup> Mitigating the likelihood of land disputes was clearly something that concerned the early modern Cornishman. Living, working and relying on the landscape, tenants accepted and trusted the oral tradition of land apportionment which was passed down from generation to generation. Not surprisingly the tenants lived in fear of their landlord's

mapping self-interests. They often blamed the surveyor as being the cause behind men losing their lands, as John Norden described in his *Surveyors Dialogue* of 1607 when he wrote ‘is not the fielde itselfe a goodly map for the lord to looke upon, better than painted paper?’<sup>12</sup> Although justifying the surveyor’s position Norden added ‘Surveys are necessarie and profitable for both Lord and tenant...that by a due, true, and exact view and survey of the same, to the end the Lord bee not abused, nor the Tenants wronged and grieved by false informations’.

The sheer difficulty of managing such a large and scattered estate would appear one clear reason behind the *Atlas*. The rising population after the Restoration and the consequential high expectation placed on land’s productivity often caused anxieties between the landlord and his tenants, hence a comprehensive survey would have been a desirable solution to lessen any potential tensions. Curiously, however, no documentation supports the commissioning of the *Lanhydrock Atlas*, and its pages are unmarked and largely in pristine condition which in some way deters from this notion that it was a working document. Being so decorated and ornamented it would seem inconceivable that the maps were not displayed in some way as William Leybourne suggested in 1679 when he wrote ‘Your plot will be a neat ornament for the lord of the manor to hang in his study, or other private place, so at pleasure he may see his land before him’.<sup>13</sup> Again, no evidence survives to suggest display of any kind.

Who commissioned them also presents a problem. The likelihood is that it was Charles Bodville Robartes (1660–1723), 2nd Earl of Radnor (Fig. 3), a suggestion based on tracing Gascoyne’s working commitments and concluding that he could not have been working in Cornwall until 1693 which ties in with some of the completed maps being inscribed 1694, 1695 and 1696. His motive may have been the various controversies and legal actions surrounding his inheritance of the financial wealth and landed estates of his grandfather, the 1st Earl Radnor, John Robartes (1606–1685). However, it was the 1st Earl who developed and expanded his Cornish estates and inevitably initiated effective systems of lease management and rent recovery. His position as a leading Parliamentarian during the Civil War, coupled with his subsequent political exile from the county, potentially put his estates in jeopardy, so perhaps his unease of this situation made him consider mapping his vast estates. Could it be that the *Atlas* was commissioned at the time of the

1st Earl’s death in view of probate? Although this, at first sight, may appear fanciful we have no idea of how long it took to survey the whole estate or indeed, if Gascoyne was involved with the initial surveying work. Regardless of who commissioned the *Atlas* it is clear that, from the landlord’s standpoint, the need to accurately know how much land was newly inherited would have been very real.<sup>14</sup>



Fig. 3 Charles Bodville Robartes (1660–1723), 2nd Earl of Radnor. Radnor inherited Oxfordshire estates through his marriage to Elizabeth Culter in 1689. His choice of cartographer for these estates was Joel Gascoyne, who in 1701 compiled ‘A scheme of the manor of Great Haseley and Latchford in the Parish of Haseley in the County of Oxford’. Courtesy of National Trust Photographic Library/John Hammond.

Gascoyne can barely lay claim to the acceleration of Cornish estate mapping during the eighteenth century.<sup>15</sup> Nor can we give him the accolade of influencing a cartographic style as his manuscript maps were not readily accessible to a wider audience. Rather the changing times warranted the production of estate maps and the eighteenth century provided many Cornish examples. Starting with Gascoyne’s *Stowe Atlas* of 33 watercolour maps on vellum that was contemporary with, and identical in many respects to, the *Lanhydrock Atlas*. Other maps followed including: ‘Croan’, 1702 by George Withiel; ‘Mount Edgcombe’, 1729, ‘Cotehele’, 1731, ‘Tehidy’, 1738, ‘Tregrehan’, 1736 by William Doidge; ‘Coldrick’, 1756 by Daniel



Fig. 4 'A Scheme of the Village of Predannick Wartha' (II:53). Map showing 129 acres of coastal commons, an appropriate nautical cartouche and remnants of medieval strip farming. With kind permission of the National Trust Photographic Library/ Chris Bowden.

Gumb; 'Trewithan', c.1761 by Dionysius Williams; 'Trefusis', 1764 and 1767, 'Penrose', 1771; 'Heligan', 1774 by William Hole and Thomas Gray in c.1790; 'Antony', 1775 by Thomas Pride; 'Werrington', 1778 by Alexander Law; 'Boconnoc', undated by I. Black and 'Godolphin', 1791, anon.<sup>16</sup> Although it is fair to conclude that none of these examples compare in quantity or quality to Gascoyne's works we cannot underestimate their contribution to our understanding of the historical changes taking place in the Cornish landscape.

In getting to grips with these changes the *Atlas* has to be used in conjunction with other primary sources. In this case, the cartography comes alive when used in conjunction with the *Lanhydrock Docket Book of Leases 1659–71*, now held in the Bodleian Library.<sup>17</sup> This manuscript book gives a good indication of how leases were arranged and managed with many tenements being leased to family members, friends,

wealthy merchants and noted Cornish families who often, in turn, sub-leased the tenements. The *Docket Book* also indicates rents and fines and notes significant events as, for example, the creation of Lanhydrock's sporting estate relative to hunting, shooting and fishing. Likewise, details of lets or sub-let lands can be found in other estate accounts such as those of the Enys estate.<sup>18</sup>

Peter Herring has portrayed the land use conventions in some detail in his chapter which starts with the statement 'The *Lanhydrock Atlas* maps are amongst the most complete representations ever made of places in Cornwall'.<sup>19</sup> In such a short space of time I cannot do real justice to this statement; however, I will attempt briefly to summarise the features that, in my view, renders the *Atlas* an indispensable reflection of the physical and cultural landscape of pre-eighteenth-century Cornwall.

Three things strike you when encountering the maps. First, is the vibrancy of colour; second, the intricate detail; and third, their immediate purpose, that is, the physical description of various land types such as arable, commons, meadow, pasture, broom and furze or gorse. After further investigation and comparing with their modern-day counterparts, a fourth dimension surfaces in that many boundaries and field layouts have remained unscathed to the present day despite the removal of hedges and the impact of industrialisation.

Of course, land types and land use feature strongly in the maps. They show, for example, a combination of arable and furze predominating much of the western third of Cornwall. Here staples such as oats, barley, wheat, rye and some beans would have been grown depending on the season and quality of the soil. Non-arable and unclassified land is referred to as pasture and, on occasions, types of livestock kept on this land are hinted at in the key. Common land is depicted where the rights were shared by more than one tenant, one example being at the cliff commons at Tirbean, where Robartes held just  $\frac{1}{30}$  while Mr Harris and Sir John St Aubyn held the rest (I:55). Furze was mapped on most farms, but was especially extensive in the western half of Cornwall where there were fewer woodlands to provide an alternative fuel. Likewise, broom was also important as material for brooms and firewood, and was often mentioned in croft names. Woods, for timber, bark (for tannin used in leather making), and charcoal (whose main Cornish market would have been the blowing houses, buildings with furnace, bellows and water wheel where tin was smelted) also occur on the maps. The *Atlas* gives some indications of timber workings, for example, near Tregols townplace [centre of the farm] in St Wenn parish, where two small fields are called 'Higher' and 'Lower Sawpitt' (III:45).

Away from land use the maps constitute a great source for the historical context of Cornwall. They show evidence of prehistoric features such as hill forts, barrows and cairns; some of these features were later deployed as boundary markers. Likewise an 'old chappell', 'old tynn works' and 'old castle' are shown while references to 'New Park's, may refer to enclosures of medieval strip fields (III:55). Abandoned properties are shown, as are medieval and early post-medieval field patterns, the eight tenements at Predannack Wartha (II:52–53) being one of the best examples (Fig. 4). Field names also tell us a lot about the use of land, for example, where archery was practised or

where deer parks were situated. Lanhydrock's seventeenth-century deer park covered 258 acres, plus another 119 acres in Broomquin, [now Brownqueen] Park] while an early medieval park of 299 acres is shown at Pinsla and a pocket park of 26 acres shown as the 'Old Warren' at Pengersick (I:51).

The *Atlas* shows, in some detail, Cornwall's transport infrastructure. Some roads and lanes are shown, some with funnels and swellings that would have been used for sorting and processing flocks and herds of livestock. Some roads are hedged, others unhedged; some thoroughfares are named: for example several maps show 'The Western road', apparently coined somewhere in the east and being the great way into, and through, Cornwall. Other primary sources refer to the horrendous conditions of these roads. Thomas Povey wrote in 1665:

*The Coach at door away he goes  
The wayes narrow and narrower grows  
The horses now do file there ranks  
The wheels they do stick in both the banks  
For never wheel but the wheelbarrow  
Ever turn'd in lanes so narrow  
The axell cracks the spokes cry squeak  
The harness beam and spring tree break*

His conclusion of the Cornish roads was that '[You could] goe no faster than a snayle'.<sup>20</sup> Gascoyne himself illustrates that mapping Cornwall was problematic when, in the broadsheet advertisement for his pioneering 1 inch to 1 mile (1:63 360) 'Map of the County of Cornwall' of 1699, he states 'It is with indefatigable Pains, with almost insuperable Difficulties and all Curiosity I could, completed the map of your county of Cornwall'.<sup>21</sup>

Streams, fords, rivers, standing water and artificial watercourses are shown in a pale blue wash between sinuous thin black lines. The mapmakers took particular care when illustrating the several bridges, showing either arches as at Lostwithiel, Grampond, Poley's bridge (near St Breward) and Respryn (IV:61; IV:23–4; III:33; IV:25) or bridge piers known as cutwaters as at Wadebridge (III:59). (Fig. 5) A complex weir is depicted on the 'Foy Water' (River Fowey), upstream from Lostwithiel (IV:23–4) and lanes ran down to the ferry at Helford Passage (I:31).

Not surprisingly farms are prominent features on the maps. The heart of the farm known as the townplace around which was arranged buildings and small, often rectilinear, enclosures defined by hedges are shown in great detail. Functions of particular townplace



Fig. 5 'A Scheme of Several Tenements near Wadebridge' (III:59). This map provides a fine illustration of the medieval bridge across 'Padstow River' more commonly known as the river Camel. With kind permission of the National Trust Photographic Library/ Chris Bowden.

enclosures are rarely given, but the key will often confirm features such as productive and ornamental gardens, hay stores known as mowhays and orchards. Surrounding the townplace were normally meadows where the best grazing could be found. Moors were also highly prized in late medieval and early post-medieval Cornwall and, with meadows, were often valued as highly as arable land in terms of rent or return per acre.<sup>22</sup> They were appreciated not just for their grazing but also as sources for rushes and reeds for thatching, willow for basketry and alder for pipes, clogs and piles.

Buildings shape the environment and the *Atlas* shows the dynamic relationship between man and nature in Cornwall in the late seventeenth century in a way that few other documents fully capture. Mining plots with their abandoned streamworks, stamping mills and blowing houses are all depicted. The

Lanhydrock estate itself is shown in great detail and provides our earliest source for the architectural history of the house, outbuildings and estate cottages. Properties at Bodmin, Penryn (Fig. 6) and Wadebridge are, at times, primitively drawn but give evidence of elevation and design, or showcase significant features such as pitched roofs or gabled ends. Stables are not mentioned, except those at Lanhydrock itself, bake houses, too, are omitted but are suggested in field names. Several fields have names referring to pigeon houses and blacksmiths' workshops. Furthermore, there are at least a dozen representations of mills, two windmills, some wells, a number of parish churches, several fish cellars and a suggestion of a playing place.

Gardens, too, are featured and often indicate whether vegetables or soft fruit were grown. The garden at Lanhydrock House included a bowling green, flower garden, kitchen garden, pear garden,

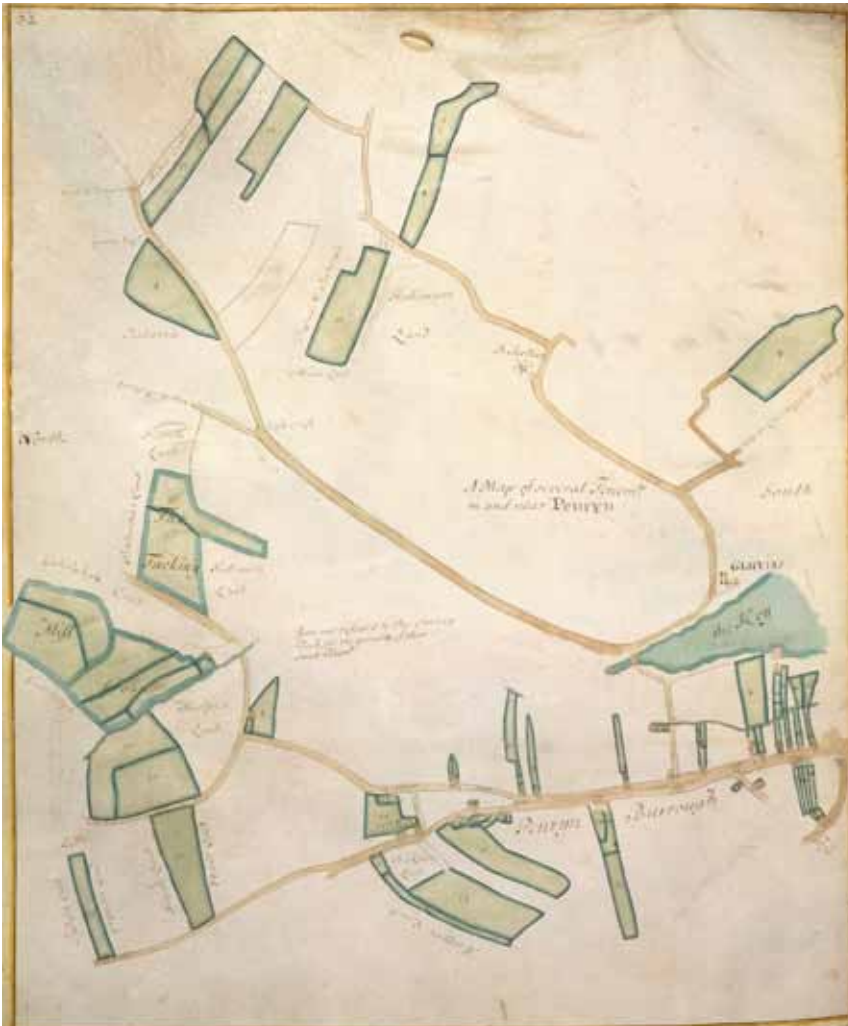


Fig. 6 'Tenements in and near Penryn' (I:32). One of the few towns shown in the Atlas. The map shows burgage plots running down the main street alongside the leat [mill stream]; 'Behellan' a circle of trees with a building at its centre; roads to Truro and Redruth separating at 'High Cross'; Gluvias church, the market house in Penryn and 'the cage' a small structure in which offenders were publicly shamed. The page layout is different to others in the Atlas in that no compass rose or title cartouche has been included. With kind permission of the National Trust Photographic Library/Chris Bowden.

pheasantry, a six-acre wilderness garden and a 'New orchard' in excess of eight acres. Hop gardens are shown throughout the county although only one field name 'Vine park' at Tredinnick, St Issey (II:9) suggests that grapes were grown on the Robartes' land.

The individuals who shaped the landscape also feature prominently in the maps. As I have indicated, names of tenants and landowners are liberally scattered throughout the four volumes. These people and their extended families can readily be tracked back through parish records, leases and deeds and hearth tax returns.

Physical embodiments of people are included in some of the beautifully, and humorously, painted cartouches. Miners and milkmaids represent the local population while cherubs, mermaids, mermen and goddesses create a more mythical flavour to some of the cartouches. The most impressive, however, are the British war ships in full sail gliding beside the title

block of the map of Kelsey and another alongside the map of Predannack Wartha (II:34–5).

The *Lanhydrock Atlas* has survived in remarkable condition. Like Gascoyne's other land survey – the *Stowe Atlas* – it shows little in the way of folding or rubbing which would suggest only occasional use. No evidence has been found that conclusively proves their use prior to the nineteenth century when pencil annotations by William James, an early railway pioneer and successful land agent, were liberally scattered throughout the volumes.

With the nineteenth century came advances in cartographic methods which resulted in the Tithe Apportionment and Ordnance Survey maps becoming the main source for landowners. Yet the *Lanhydrock Atlas* was not totally redundant. In 1861 Alfred Jenkin wrote 'there is in our very old map of the Tenements in the Lizard, a field there called Park Conger but

precisely in the same position...so there cannot be the least doubt as to the field being ours'.<sup>23</sup> Perhaps it was the active policy of purchasing more land, or the uncertainty of what they actually owned, that saw the Lanhydrock manors mapped and surveyed again in the 1860s.<sup>24</sup>

As in the nineteenth century, today the *Lanhydrock Atlas* provides significant evidence of Cornwall's cultural, environmental and historical past, and, in union with archaeological investigation and documentary resources, it highlights past environments and chronicles the effects of human activity on the Cornish landscape at the end of the seventeenth century.

#### Notes

- 1 Jeremy Black, *Visions of the World: A History of Maps*, London, Mitchell Beazley, 2003, pp. 52–3.
- 2 Paul Holden, Peter Herring, O.J. Padel, *The Lanhydrock Atlas*, Fowey, Cornwall Editions, 2010.
- 3 N.J.G. Pounds, 'The Lanhydrock Atlas and Cornish Agriculture about 1700', *Journal of the Royal Polytechnic Society*, New Series, Vol. XI, Part 3, 1944, pp.115–6.
- 4 William Ravenhill, 'Joel Gascoyne, a Pioneer of Large-Scale County Mapping', *Imago Mundi*, 26, 1972, pp. 60–70.
- 5 I.H. Adams, 'Estate Plans', *The Local Historian*, 12, 1976, p. 26.
- 6 Cornwall Record Office (hereafter CRO) CL 734/ 6. In 1682 the manor of Little Colan had fifteen tenants paying a combined total of £21 14s 9d (2014 equivalent, £1,816), in 1692 there were seven paying tenants contributing £9 15s 03d (2014, £854) while later a combined rent of £25 5s 11d (2014, £2,182) was paid by 27 tenants in 1742, the number declining to thirteen in 1750 and eight a year later in 1751 raising in total £10 2s 2d (2014, £861).
- 7 The bounds of the manor of Bodardle, for example, were recorded in 1676 by the Lanhydrock steward, William Wymond: 'Presentmts of the homage at a Court held for the said manor the 20th Aprill 1676 amongst other presentmts. They alsoe present the Bounds of the Comons of the manor upon their speciall view thereof at this Court, to begin at Kittaborough and from thence to a long stone in Redmoore, from thence to the north east Corner of Trevilmick moore where Certaine Withey Bushes grow - next to brutons Corner and from thence to a great Borrough a little below Helman Bridge, and from thence to another Borrough called the Waren Borrough, from thence to Bullocks pitt, and from thence to a stone near Gurtolls Gate and from thence to a stone against the Corner of Iney hedge and from thence to a stone near the town End of Iney moore near the River and from thence to a headware.'
- 8 CRO BU/221.
- 9 CRO DD CL 1229/3 & 1297 'The Names of such as can give Testimony of a parcell of Land belonging to my Lord being parcell of Marger of John Geimy gent taken from Tub Fewell'.
- 10 CRO AR 10/269.
- 11 'The land wch Mr Jones is inclosed under a pretence of right from an Olde Deede but ye fence was this year (by Lords of the village of Callistock) broaken downe and laid in common as before 1697' (II:18), another where both 'Mr Basstt' and 'Sir Jon Rolles' falsely claimed rights in Perranzabuloe parish (II:20–1) and again where 'Tredenhams pretends to have a part in this field' (II:22).
- 12 John Norden, *The Surveyors Dialogue*, Hugh Astley, London, 1607, pp. 3–15.
- 13 William Leybourne, *The Complete Surveyor: containing the whole art of surveying using the plain table, theodolite, circumference and peractor*, G.

Sawbridge, London, 1679, p. 325.

14 For example, George Withiel's 1675 survey of the Kilton Park estate in Somerset discovered seven acres of land previously unaccounted for which raised an additional £98 per annum in rent. A set of maps therefore would have been desirable particularly if he intended to implement any estate management changes or if the land was undergoing some form of agricultural improvement.

15 Other estate maps are hinted at in historic inventories, for example, the 1698 household inventory of Trerice near Newquay which describes the Gallery with 'mapps' and the Great Hall as having 'One table board seven mapps'. (The National Archives C10/265/21 110173 'An Inventory of the Goods and Chattles of the Right Honourable John Lord Arundell Baron of Trerise deceased taken and appraised by Arthur Steeman Samuel Gibbs & William Watts the 7th of July 1698').

16 Private collections, CRO DDX 101/5, CRO DD/ME 2367 & 2372, CRO FS/3/1099

17 *Docket Book of Leases 1659–71*. A transcription held in the Lanhydrock Library carries the inscription made by W.H. Alnutt 'The original MS from which this copy has been made is thus described by Mr Macray in his catalogue of the Rawlinson collection:- Codex chartaclus, in 12mo, xvii ff165 .MS.L.470'.

18 An entry dating to June 1726 in the Enys estate account books records 'Payd [Earle of Radnor's] steward Mr Will Wymond a years Convent Rent for Dells House, Joranimo's, Roches house, & a 4th parte of Killiwerrors, in all £3 16 10, out of wch he pd me for land tax of Joranimos & Dell's House att 6d in ye pound - £4 6 - £3 12 4' and in November of the same year 'Pay'd Do his Disbursement of 2 years Convent Rent to L.Radnor's steward for Rochos House - 4s'. Some lessees lived out of the county as illustrated by John Dobson of Essex who paid 50 shillings for a seven year lease to be paid on Midsummer Day in London.

19 Holden *et al.*, p. 27.

20 Lanhydrock House Collection, The National Trust Copy of a Manuscript in the Library at Lanhydrock, Cornwall, 'Descriptive of the Journey of Thomas Povey, Treasurer of the Duke of York, into Devon and Cornwall 1673'. The turnpike trusts that made improvements in the eighteenth century prompted John Loveday to write in 1736 'Our Road was extremely good today, part through Lanes, but chiefly over Heaths called 'Moors' here, which in the West-Country seems to be a common name for an open Country whether high or low situated - the miles were too short'.

21 CRO CN 3536.

22 Peter Herring, *Morasses, Moors and Marshes, lost corners of Cornwall's historic landscape*, Cornwall County Council, Truro, 2006.

23 CRO CL LAN/Z/JLE/80 dated 20/3/1861.

24 CRO CL LAN/Z/JLE/91 dated 23/5/1863. In 1863 Alfred Jenkin wrote to Thomas James Agar-Robartes justifying the £340 already spent between the years 1860 and 1863 surveying Treloweth (except Devoran), Trewavas, Hendra and Boderluggan (with the common moors) plus houses in Lizard and Mullion villages and Helston town. Again the *Lanhydrock Atlas* would seem a source for this work as a pencil line cutting through the manor of Carburrow (IV:19) reads 'Line of Railroad'. Although the project was eventually halted, Jenkin did express thoughts about future surveying work in the manors of Boskenwyn and Predannack Wartha.'

**Paul Holden** FSA is House and Collections Manager for the National Trust at Lanhydrock House in Cornwall. His most recent publications include *The Lanhydrock Atlas (Cornwall Editions, 2010)*, *"Of Things Old and New": The Work of Richard Coad and James M MacLaren*, in *Jason Edwards and Imogen Hart (eds.)*, *The Aesthetic Interior (Ashgate, 2010)* and *The London Letters of Samuel Molyneux 1712–13 (London Topographical Society, 2011)*.



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# PROFILE

## *Tony Wheeler talks about maps*

*Tony Wheeler and his wife Maureen are the names behind the ubiquitous **Lonely Planet** guidebooks. This worldwide brand, considered the largest travel guide publisher in the world, started back in the 1970s when Tony and Maureen set off from London on an overland trip through Asia, eventually arriving in Sydney with a just a few coins to rub together but a wealth of invaluable travel information. Spurred by a continual stream of questions from curious would be travellers their diary became the first Lonely Planet book, Across Asia on the Cheap. Today Lonely Planet has published over 120 million books and has an award-winning website and a monthly travel magazine.*



Maps have always been part of my life; my children mock me about the family tale that I asked for a globe for a birthday present when I was eight. And then a filing cabinet to keep my map collection and other important material carefully organised.

So it was probably not a surprise that I should end up creating a business – Lonely Planet Publications – which has kept me involved with maps my entire working life. I can be totally honest when I say I love maps, spend a lot of time around them and over the

years have spent a lot of money on them. Yet I've never been a map collector; I don't have a single treasured map hanging on the wall or squirreled away in a drawer. Or a rare guidebook for that matter.

Part of the success of Lonely Planet was that we often had maps nobody else could come up with. I loved the line that 'Lonely Planet reached places other guidebooks did not get to', but that was equally true of our mapping. Sometimes the mapping may not have been very pretty, but it was dependable. Somebody had been there, walked the streets, noted the names, found out what the situation was right down there at ground level. Good looks and accuracy are often two very different animals when it comes to mapping. There's that time-honoured tendency to scatter names across a map in order to have something, anything, to fill in those blank spaces. Cartographers seem to have a primeval fear of blank spaces. There has to be something there with a name, even if it's a totally fictitious creation.

So those early Lonely Planet maps may not have been pretty, but they were authentic. Indeed, many of them were paced out: '100 steps north from the town square, hotel on the right, restaurant on the left, statue at the middle of the junction, now 50 paces to the east...'. Things got more sophisticated. I remember driving around small towns in Timor Leste with my pocket Garmin GPS sitting on the dashboard of my 4WD. Later I would download the route on to my laptop and that would become one of the maps on the first Lonely Planet *East Timor* guide.

Of course any cartographer worth his or her maps is going to cause trouble with them at some point. At Lonely Planet we quickly found that there were lots of places in the world where whatever word you put on the map it was going to upset somebody. The Persian Gulf or is it the Arabian Gulf? Depends which side of that stretch of water you're situated on.

Those islands off to the south-east of the southern tip of South America? Well don't label them as the Falkland Islands if you want to sell your Argentina, South America or Antarctica guidebooks in Argentina. Our usual policy was to label places with the most appropriate name for the country concerned and then with alternative names in parentheses below. So that

sea off to the east of Korea was the East Sea (Sea of Japan) in our Korea guide while that same stretch of water, but this time found to the north-west of Japan, was labelled Sea of Japan (East Sea) in our Japan book. Which didn't stop a Japanese delegation turning up at my office to request that we dropped any reference to anything called the East Sea.

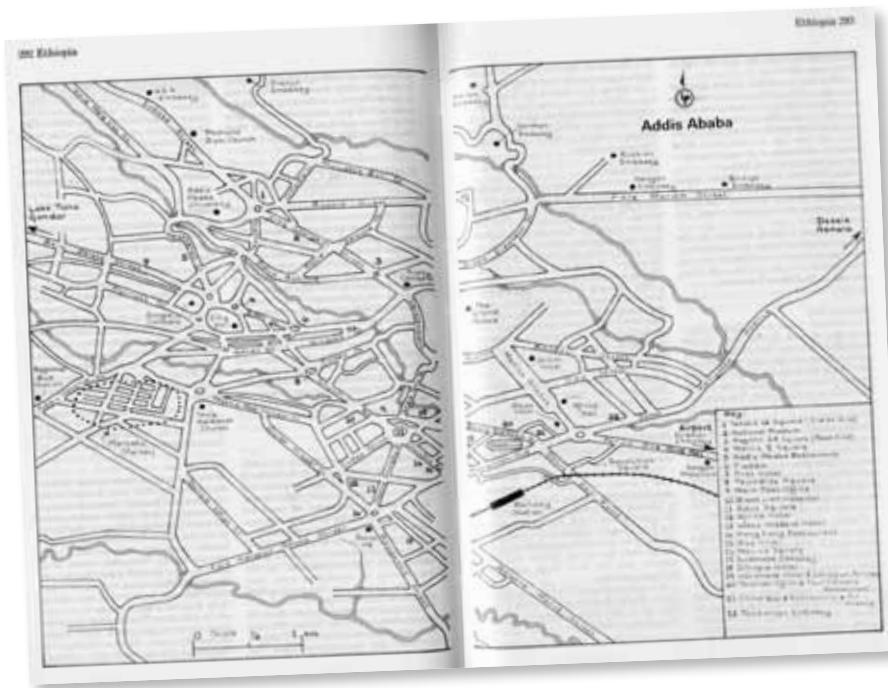
Nowhere rolled out bigger problems than India. Our policy was to show a border line where, if you were down at ground level, you would find Indians on one side, Pakistanis or whoever else on the other. That was never good enough for the government of India. Just like the Japanese, who wanted the Sea of Japan to lap up against the coast of Korea, the government of India wanted a large slice of what has been controlled by Pakistan for the past six decades to be labelled 'India.' Statements about the borders on the map being possibly incorrect had to be included on anything referring to India. On one occasion a New Delhi bookseller showed me, with some exasperation, a children's history of India with a map of India, as it was under the great Buddhist emperor Ashoka, over two thousand years ago, complete with a notation that the borders of India as shown on the map might not be accurate.

Today mapping China is proving equally difficult. Show Taiwan without indicating that you really sincerely believe that its part of China and your book isn't going to be on sale in China, except under the counter. In fact you may not even be able to print your

book in China, even if you don't intend to sell it there. This does make Singapore printers very happy. I've always appreciated the guidelines to national sovereignty from Frank Zappa, the late rock musician from Mothers of Invention: 'You can't be a real country unless you have a beer and an airline. It helps if you have some kind of a football team, or some nuclear weapons, but at the very least you need a beer.' The nuclear weapons may or may not be in existence, but otherwise Taiwan certainly qualifies.

My absolute favourite Lonely Planet mapping story relates to Ethiopia. In 1991 the Berlin Wall had come down, the Cold War had faded and Soviet support for the dictatorship of Mengistu Haile Mariam began to dry up. As his government fell apart the rebels rolled towards the Ethiopian capital in their captured Russian tanks.

In his book *Zanzibar Chest*, former Reuters correspondent Aidan Hartley recounts how the rebel commanders asked him, with some embarrassment, if he had a map of Addis Ababa. None of them had ventured into the city for many years and many of them had never been there. All Hartley had was his dog-eared copy of *Africa on a Shoestring* but that did the trick. It was taken away and photocopied and the rebels' captured Russian tanks rumbled into the city using our map as their guide. I've often said that pinpointing hotels and restaurants is one thing, but helping to overthrow a government – that's a whole other level of guidance!



The map of Addis Ababa in Lonely Planet *Africa on a Shoestring* that was used by rebel forces in their capture of the city in 1991.

We'd guided captured Russian tanks into the Ethiopian capital, but we also brought accurate mapping to the Russian one. It was said the Soviet cartographers even inserted a bend into the Moskva River to obscure sensitive buildings; we certainly straightened it out. Nevertheless we did sometimes send out writers with serious mapping problems. One regular writer exasperated editors who encountered text announcing that Hotel A was two blocks right when you emerged from the railway station when the map showed it was clearly two blocks to the left. His text usually proved to be more accurate than his mapping and one editor suggested the problems could be reduced if we simply tattooed 'right' and 'left' across the relevant hands.

Today, of course, the cutting edge with maps is digital and it has brought lots of interesting new insights into mapping. On one hand it's no longer necessary to worry about government cartographic departments who believe they have a patent on which way the coastline goes. Today it's all out there on Google Earth. Yet I'm regularly amazed how much of the world is not covered with turn-by-turn accuracy. I can zoom in on the city Melbourne with Google Earth and make out my yellow Lotus car parked in front of my mother's retirement home. Yet when I went to the airport island of Balalae in the Solomon Islands recently it was barely possible to find the island,

let alone search for the wrecked Japanese aircraft I'd climbed over, just off the airstrip. A year later the mapping is slightly improved, you can discern the airstrip, but it's hardly high resolution.

Sometimes that low quality is deliberate. After I'd walked a convoluted path along the Israeli 'separation wall' in order to get from Bethlehem to Rachel's Tomb, on the Israeli side of the wall, I went back to my hotel and tried to trace my meandering route on Google Earth. The view was remarkably fuzzy. I'd run into the Kyl-Bingaman amendment, which stops Google Earth from buying US satellite imagery of Israel at a higher resolution than they could obtain outside of the US. This is Israel at work; it's said they've twisted the arms of other satellite owners like South Korea to ensure they also don't sell anything higher resolution. Pyongyang, however, can be examined with pinpoint accuracy.

Google Earth or Google Maps also continue to amaze me: you only need to get a few steps off the beaten path before you notice that a wealth of detail has been left behind. Travelling around Laos recently I was astonished to note that quite important towns simply did not feature on the digital maps. Flying back from the Solomon Islands to Australia we passed over a beautiful coral reef formation, but when I searched for it on the digital maps nothing was named. I had to use a paper map to confirm I'd flown over the Indispensable Reef.



The outlines of Indispensable Reef which at the time of taking this photograph did not appear on Google Earth but did appear on paper maps.

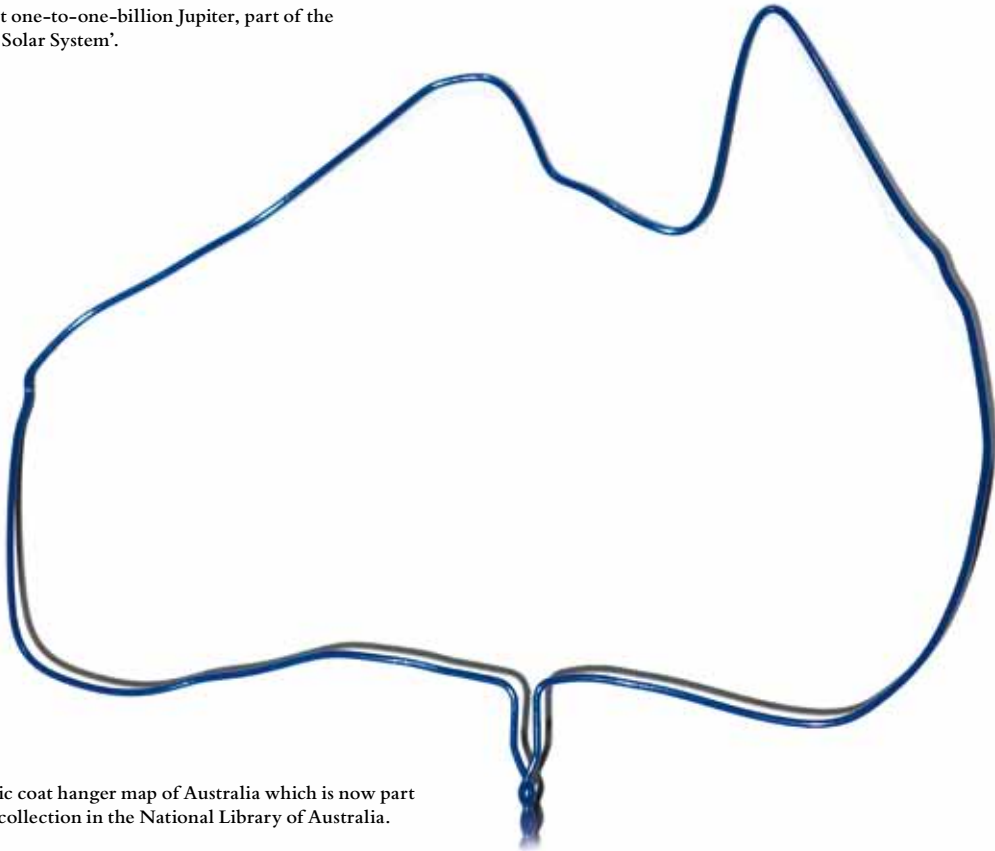
Today I've also been involved with much bigger maps than those which feature in guidebooks. A few years ago I helped two young artists in Melbourne to develop a map which stretches for more than four miles. The 'Melbourne Solar System' is a one-to-one-billion scale map of the solar system stretching along the bayside bicycle track from the beach suburb of St Kilda to Port Melbourne, where cruise ships visiting the city come in to dock. The project started out as a weekend pop-up art project with the sun and its planets made out of paper, we managed to get the bayside city councils on side to turn it into a solid stone and metal permanent map.



Cycling past one-to-one-billion Jupiter, part of the 'Melbourne Solar System'.

I may be envious of real map collectors, the *Mapping our World: Terra Incognita to Australia* exhibition at the National Library in Canberra, Australia, running from November 2013 through to 10 March 2014, features some wonderful Dutch East India Company maps from the collection of Australian media tycoon Kerry Stokes. Still, when I delivered a talk at the exhibition, I was able to pull out of my bag an original map of Australia, an authentic map which I was pretty certain would not feature in the library's collection.

Back in the 1970s, car radio aerials were still a telescoping wire, popping up from a position on your car's front wing. Inevitably age, accidents and vandals would take their toll, and when your vehicle had achieved a sufficient state of decrepitude that a proper replacement was no longer justified, the standard repair was to take a wire coat hanger, straighten out the hanger hook and plug it into the aerial base. The makeshift replacement would often give just as good reception as the original equipment. It probably made no difference to the reception, but the authentically dinky-die coat hanger aerial would first be bent into the shape of a map of Australia. I gifted one to the National Library, a genuine, handcrafted (by me) map-of-Australia car radio aerial.



Tony's iconic coat hanger map of Australia which is now part of the map collection in the National Library of Australia.

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# MAPPING MATTERS

*News from the world of maps*

## **Mapping India BIMCC International Conference**

The conference on Saturday 7 December welcomed over 60 participants, local members and visitors from all over the world, the USA, Australia and other European countries, in the Royal Library of Brussels.

The first speaker was Manosi Lahiri, a professional in geographic information systems and author of *Mapping India*, a large and very well illustrated book of maps of Hindustan covering the Indian subcontinent. (see BIMCC Newsletter No. 47) Finding the way to India and back was the first concern of explorers. This was reflected in the many European maritime maps produced by the French, Dutch, English and Portuguese, and settlements necessitated local continental maps. Under the British in the nineteenth century map production of the many separate kingdoms was improved and enlarged to satisfy the needs of the administration.

The second speaker was Susan Gole. She introduced the audience to Indian maps made locally before, or without, the intervention of European cartographers. This approach was totally new and surprising for many of the participants. Susan finally urged that these original Indian maps should be protected, made accessible to scholars and studied in the near future.

Andrew Cook then focused on the contribution made by of the English East India Company, which started with little experience in long distance sailing, and so had to use pilots, maps and expertise

from those who had been to India. By improving the existing maps and developing maps of the interior and trading routes, they paved the way for future military intervention and colonisation of the Indian subcontinent.

Dejanirah Couto described the Portuguese input to the cartography of India. She briefly sketched the naval history of Portugal and the improvements to the caravel ships before addressing settlement in Goa, the development of the city and local map production in Goa, particularly by Fernando Vaz Dourado.

Jan Parmentier presented the *Oostendse Companie* created in Ostend under the Austrians, giving access to the East, which had not been possible under the Spanish. Like others, they originally lacked the experience of distance sailing and trading but hired the expertise from abroad. Comparing the sea charts they generally used, they found the English maps superior to the Dutch ones. In fact, we know that the VOC kept their maps and information secret. Ships from Ostend took a route to India avoiding a stop at the Cape of Good Hope controlled by the Dutch, thus winning precious time. Hans Kok continued with the Dutch East India Company history: with the possibility of resupplying at the Cape, a larger cargo of spices could be carried, with proportional profitability to balance the time loss. Hans went on to show the development of more detailed cartography of the interior lands. He finally completed his paper with Rennell's map of India.

Caroline De Candt, President, Brussels Map Circle



*Mapping India* conference line-up R to L: Dejanirah Couto, Jan Parmentier, Andrew Cook, Hans Kok, Manosi Lahiri, Susan Gole and President of the Brussels Map Circle, Caroline De Candt. Photo courtesy of Christophe Klein.



## Bicentenary

This year marks the 200th anniversary of the death of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni, (1736 – 1814). His contributions as an astronomer, geographer, geodesist and cartographer to various courts and governments in Europe has made him one of Italy's most illustrious scholars of the eighteenth century. To inaugurate a year of exhibitions and conferences honouring Rizzi Zannoni's work, on 24 January a plaque was placed at the Castel Sant'Elmo in Naples, Italy, at the spot where Zannoni established the meridian line and centre of the coordinates for his new map of the Kingdom of Naples (1787 – 1812). The event was sponsored by the 'Roberto Almagià' Associazione Italiana Collezionisti di Cartografia Antica and the Partenopeo International Rotary Group.



A key player in the Rizzi Zannoni celebrations, Vladimiro Valerio explains the content of the plaque at Castel Sant'Elmo which indicates where Rizzi Zannoni established the meridian line.

## Honoris causa

Dr Albert Ganado has much to celebrate: his latest book *Charting The Maltese Waters* which he co-wrote with architect William Soler was published in November 2103 to coincide with the Malta Book Fair; he was invested with an honorary degree by the University of Malta in recognition of his exceptional contribution to the study of Malta and its history in various fields, but notably that of cartography; and on 9 March 2014 he celebrated his 90th birthday.

## 'Motion-picture maps'

### The Digital Scholarship Lab, University of Richmond animates Paullin & Wright's Atlas

On 22 December 2013 the Digital Scholarship Lab at the University of Richmond, Virginia released an online version of *Atlas of the Historical Geography of the United States*.

When the Carnegie Institution of Washington and the American Geographical Society of New York jointly published the Atlas in 1932 it was received with considerable acclaim and won the Loubat prize, awarded every five years for the 'best work printed and published in the English language on the history, geography, ethnology, philology or numismatics of North America'. Contemporary reviewers claimed that it was the most comprehensive work of its kind yet published 'for any country'. Nearly 700 maps dealt with all facets of North America's social, economic and political life: territorial expansion, settlement, voting patterns, distribution of cattle, religious worship, the spread of education women's suffrage, travel, the development of industry, to mention but a few.

The Atlas was conceived in 1903 by the then director, Dr J.F. Jameson of the Department of Historical Research with the aim 'to illustrate cartographically, in manageable compass, and yet with considerable detail, essential facts of geography and history that condition and explain the development of the United States'. Directed by Charles O. Paullin, under whose name the Atlas was published, a team of specialists spent nearly 20 years gathering data; the sources which are acknowledged in 145 pages of detailed notes.

The task of editing this massive work fell to John K. Wright, Librarian of the Society who wrote presciently in the Preface that 'the Atlas will be a dynamic force in historical and geographical studies in this country for many years to come'. Wright noted that 'the ideal historical atlas might well be a collection of motion-picture maps, if these could be displayed on the pages of a book without the paraphernalia of projector, reel, and screen'. Little did he imagine that his musings would bear fruit 80 years later. The online atlas can be viewed at [dsl.richmond.edu/historicalatlas](http://dsl.richmond.edu/historicalatlas)

## Ristow prize

The Washington Map Society is pleased to announce that Justin T. Dellinger, a PhD candidate at the University of Texas, Arlington, has been selected as the winner of the 2013 Ristow Prize in the history of cartography. His paper is entitled *La Balise: A Transimperial Focal Point* and centres on a port at the mouth of the Mississippi River in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries. *La Balise* will appear in a forthcoming issue of *The Portolan*.

The 2014 competition for the Ristow Prize is now open for applicants. Full- or part-time undergraduate,

graduate, or first-year postgraduate students attending any accredited college or university worldwide are eligible to submit papers. Visit the Washington Map Society website [www.washmap.org](http://www.washmap.org) for details.

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### 27th International Conference on the History of Cartography

The destination of the 27th International Conference on the History of Cartography is Belo Horizonte, Brazil. It will take place in July 2017 at the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais and will be coordinated by Professor Junia Furtado.

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### The 21st series of JB Harley Research Fellowships in the History Cartography

The Trustees of the JB Harley Research Fellowships Trust Fund are pleased to announce the 21st series of awards, offering support to assist research in the map collections of the United Kingdom. Awards have been made to: **Allegra Giovine** (University of Pennsylvania) *The Political Meaning of Maps: L. Dudley Stamp and the economic map of nature in Burma and Britain, c. 1920–1945*, **Johanna Skurnik** (University of Turku, Finland) *British Geographies of Australia 1830–1860* and **Professor Camille Serchuk** (South Connecticut State University) *Art, Cartography and Visual Culture in France 1450–1610*.

For the period 2014 – 2017, there are also Harley-Delmas Fellowships for research on the history of cartography during the European Renaissance to the Enlightenment c. 1400 – c. 1800. Awards have been made to: **Professor Karl Offen** (University of Oklahoma) *From Local Knowledge to British maps: Tracing the links in Caribbean Central America* and **Roberto Chauca** (University of Florida) *Science in the Jungle: the missionary mapping and national imaginings of western Amazonia*.

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### London Map Fair

Preparations are well in hand for the 2014 London Map Fair, which will take place at the Royal Geographical Society on Saturday 7 and Sunday 8 June. We are pleased to report that the fair is already fully booked. We have been the largest map fair in Europe for some time and we would describe ourselves as the most cosmopolitan map fair too, with a high proportion of international exhibitors. This year we also seem likely to be the largest specialist map fair in the world, certainly in terms of the number of participating dealers. Interest in the fair continues to grow and last

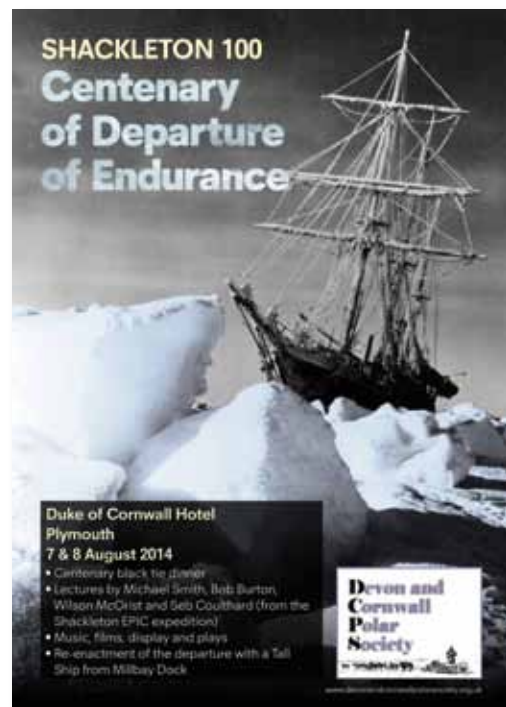
year we set a new record for visitor numbers. We look forward to welcoming IMCoS members and to hosting the IMCoS AGM as usual.

Tim Bryars



### Shackleton 100 Centenary of the Departure of *Endurance*

To mark *Endurance's* departure from Plymouth on 8 August 1914, the Devon and Cornwall Polar Society will be holding a programme of lectures on Shackleton between 7 and 8 August 2014. Information: Paul Coslett at [phcoslett@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:phcoslett@yahoo.co.uk) and [www.devonandcornwallpolarsociety.org.uk](http://www.devonandcornwallpolarsociety.org.uk)



## Exhibitions

### Until 22 March 2014, London

Brunei Gallery, SOAS, University of London  
***The Life and Afterlife of David Livingstone: exploring missionary archives.*** This exhibition marks the bicentenary of the birth of the missionary and explorer, Dr David Livingstone by bringing together, for the first time, rarely seen letters, photographs, maps and artefacts.  
www.soas.ac.uk

### Until 22 March 2014, Nanaimo,

Nanaimo Museum, British Columbia  
***Navigating Nanaimo: Maps and Charts of the Harbour City*** will provide visitors with a close-up look at how the city was planned and mapped in its earliest days. The exhibit will feature early plans of the city, harbour charts and a look at the underground network of mines throughout the city.  
www.nanaimomuseum.ca

### Until 31 March 2014, Luxembourg

Musée Dräi Eechelen  
***Genie und Festung*** has been mounted in cooperation with the Berlin State Library. It shows sixty plans from the Library highlighting the importance of these plans in the history of Luxembourg. www.m3e.public.lu/fr/expositions

### Until 5 May 2014, Nanjing/Edinburgh

Nanjing and Edinburgh will both play host to ***A Tale of Two Cities***, which draws together rarely-seen material from the archives held in the two cities. Aerial photography, architectural drawings, maps, prints, engravings, paintings, costumes and museum artifacts will feature in this exhibition.

### 14 March – 12 July 2014, Boston

Norman B. Leventhal Map Center  
***Counting the People*** is a special exhibition featuring maps of Boston's immigrant population based on the 2010 Census using historic, modern and digitised maps. maps.bpl.org

### 22 March – 2 November 2014, Bath

American Museum in Britain  
***New World, Old Maps*** is a rotating display of the acclaimed historic map collection formed by Dallas Pratt, co-founder of the American Museum. Illustrating the changing shape of the Americas as expressed by Renaissance cartographers as they learned more of the New World. americanmuseum.org

### 25 March 2014 – 3 August 2014, Paris

Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)  
***Les derniers jours de l'ancien monde.*** The chronological presentation of the exhibition focuses on the period between 23 July and 4 August 1914 during which a series of diplomatic, political and military decisions led to WWI.  
www.bnf.fr

### April 2014 – February 2015, London

Royal Observatory Greenwich  
***Longitude Punk'd*** celebrates some of the outlandish inventors, star-gazing scientists and extremely elegant explorers of the eighteenth century. Royal Museums Greenwich has commissioned eight British steampunk artists to create works inspired by the technical inventions that were presented to the Board of Longitude between 1714 and 1828. The exhibition features both fantastical inventions and real historic objects – blurring the boundaries between art and science, fiction and fact.  
www.rmg.co.uk/about/press/2014-exhibitions

### 5 April – 8 June 2014, Banff

Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies, Banff, Alberta  
***Cartography.*** Canada is depicted through its illustrated geography with a selection of maps on loan from private collector Bob Sandford and maps from the Whyte Museum's archival collection. Sandford is an internationally respected naturalist, advisor and author.  
www.whyte.org

### 20 May 2014, Naples

State Archives of Naples  
An exhibition dedicated to the work of **Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni.**  
www.archiviodistatonapoli.it

## Lectures and conferences

### 6 March 2014, Oxford

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography, Centre for the Environment, 5pm  
**John Davies** (Editor of *Sheetlines*, journal of the Charles Close Society), ***Soviet Intelligence Plans for the British Isles.*** Information: Nick Millea at nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

### 13 March 2014, London

Maps and Society Lectures, Warburg Institute, 5pm  
**Professor George Tolia**s (Institute of Historical Research, National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens). ***Adornments and Metaphors: Illustrations on the Early Printed Maps of Greece.*** Information: Catherine Delano-Smith, tel: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 or Tony Campbell, info@tonycampbell.info

### 20 March 2014, Washington

Washington Map Society, Library of Congress  
**Dr. Ira Lourie** will speak on his project involving the indexing of the ***Atlas Maps of Alvin J. Johnson***, published from 1860 to 1887. Information: Ted Callaway, tel: 202-879-5418.

### 24 March 2014, New York

New York Map Society, Mid-Manhattan Library, 6.30pm  
**Connie Brown**, ***The Art of Cartography: Connie Brown's Hand-painted Maps.*** Information: www.newyorkmapsociety.org

### 3 April 2014, London

Maps and Society Lectures, Warburg Institute, 5pm  
**Dr Leif Isaksen** (Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton). ***One World, Two Systems: Claudius Ptolemy's Geographike Hyphegesis and the Birth of Modern Cartography.*** Information: Catherine Delano-Smith, tel: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 or Tony Campbell, info@tonycampbell.info

### 8 – 12 April 2014, Tampa

Tampa Convention Centre, Florida, **Association of American Geographers Annual Meeting**

The AAG Annual Meeting is an interdisciplinary forum open to anyone with an interest in geography and related disciplines. All scholars, researchers, and students are welcome to share their papers and presentations. Information: [www.aag.org/cs/annualmeeting](http://www.aag.org/cs/annualmeeting)

**12 April 2014, Virginia**

Library of Virginia, Alan M. & Natalie Voorhees Lecture of the History of Cartography

**Dr. Maury Klein** *Railroad Maps as Promises of the Future* and **William C. Wooldridge** on *Tracks on Maps: Showcasing Virginia's Nineteenth-Century Railroads*. This event includes a special one-day exhibition of maps relating to the talks and behind-the-scenes tours of the Library. Information: [www.lva.virginia.gov/maps](http://www.lva.virginia.gov/maps) or call 804-692-3561.

**17 April 2014, Washington**

Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, 7pm

**Jen Ziemke**, (Assistant Professor of Political Science at John Carroll University and Fellow at the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and co-Founder of the International Network of Crisis Mappers) will speak about how a network of activists emerged to help leverage crowd sourcing and geospatial analytics for humanitarian response, in 2009. Information: Ted Callaway, tel: 202-879-5418.

**5 April 2014, New York**

New York Map Society, Mid-Manhattan Library, 2.30pm

**Dr. Frederik Muller** (Antiquarian Bookseller) *The Itinerario Maps of Jan Huygens van Linschoten*. Information: [www.newyorkmapsociety.org](http://www.newyorkmapsociety.org)

**6 May 2014, Cambridge**

Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography, Emmanuel College, 5.30pm

**John Blair** (The Queen's College, Oxford), *Land surveying in the post-Roman West*. Information: Sarah Bendall, [sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk](mailto:sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk)

**8 May 2014, Oxford**

The Oxford Seminars in Cartography, Centre for the Environment, 5pm

**Heather Winlow** (Bath Spa University)

**Strangers on their own land: ideology, policy, and rational landscapes in the United States, 1825-1934.**

Information: Nick Millea at [nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk](mailto:nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk)

**8 – 11 May 2014, Kalamazoo**

Western Michigan University  
49th International Congress on Medieval Studies, *Mapping the Liquid Element: Water in Medieval Cartography*. Information: [chet.van.duzer@gmail.com](mailto:chet.van.duzer@gmail.com)

**9 – 11 May 2014, Braunschweig–Wolfenbüttel, Germany**

**The 9th International Atlas Days** this year focuses on atlases produced by Westermann (Diercke Atlases) and other firms in Brunswick. On Friday and Saturday there will be visits to the archives of publisher Westermann; the Georg-Eckert Institute for International Schoolbook Research; the Herzog August Library in nearby Wolfenbüttel. On Sunday there is a visit to the Brunswick Institute for Regional History. There will be a book and atlas fair for participants (no dealers admitted) will be held on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning, at which atlases, maps, travel literature and geographical handbooks may be exchanged. The event is conducted in German. Registration by 1 March 2014. Information: Michael Willma, e-mail [km.willma@t-online.de](mailto:km.willma@t-online.de)

**15 – 16 May 2014, Venice**

Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti  
Conference on the work of **Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni** organised by the Biblioteca Marciana and the State Archives, Venice  
Information: [www.istitutoveneto.it](http://www.istitutoveneto.it)

**15 – 16 May 2014, Washington**

Library of Congress, Annual Conference of the Philip Lee Phillips Society, *From Terra to Terabytes: the History of Twentieth-Century Cartography and Beyond*. Information: [www.loc.gov/phillips](http://www.loc.gov/phillips)

**22 May 2014, London**

Maps & Society Lectures, Warburg Institute, 5pm  
**Dr Iris Kantor** (Department of History, University of São Paulo, Brazil).

**Portable Empires: Atlases and the spatial projection of the Iberian Empires during the Constitutional Revolutions (1776–1825).**

Information: Catherine Delano-Smith, tel: +44 (0)20 8346 5112 or Tony Campbell, [info@tonycampbell.info](mailto:info@tonycampbell.info)

**12 June 2014, Paris**

Bibliothèque nationale de France  
A one-day symposium **1914–1918, the War in Maps** organised by the Commission 'Histoire' du Comité Français de Cartographie, in conjunction with the exhibition *Summer 1914 – The last days of the old world*. Information: [www.bnf.fr](http://www.bnf.fr)

**13 June 2014, Paris**

Bibliothèque nationale de France  
Second Symposium of the International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap), **Mapping Conflicts, Conflicts in Maps** in cooperation with the Comité Français de Cartographie. Information: [ishm.elte.hu](http://ishm.elte.hu)

**Call for papers**

**8–9 Sept 2014, London**

Queen Mary, University of London  
**Cartography between Europe and the Islamic World** aims to promote comparative, cross-disciplinary scholarship on Islamic and European cartography by bringing together experts in these two fields for a two-day symposium. Information: [www.cartography.qmul.ac.uk](http://www.cartography.qmul.ac.uk)

**23–24 April 2015, London**

Burlington House  
**200 Years of Smith's Map** The History of Geology Group of the Geological Society of London invites all interested participants to submit abstracts for oral presentations on topics of relevance to the 2015 annual GSL William Smith Conference. Information: [www.historyofgeologygroup.co.uk](http://www.historyofgeologygroup.co.uk)

**Fairs**

**7–8 June 2014, London**

**London Map Fair**  
Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 7 June 12pm – 7pm; 8 June 10am – 6pm  
Information: [www.londonmapfairs.com](http://www.londonmapfairs.com)

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**De Bello Belgico, by Famiano Strada, 1632.** The most famous of all cartographic curiosities is the Leo Belgicus, in which the Low Countries were depicted in the form of a lion. This curious form of cartography is one of the highpoints in the Golden Age of mapmaking. This version is based on the original 1538 Aitsinger form with the lion standing facing right with a paw raised and holding a shield. This is the largest of the Famianus Strada versions, used as a frontispiece for part two of his pro-Spanish and pro-Catholic book on the Dutch war of independence.



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# YOU WRITE TO US

## Dr Solander and Alexander Dalrymple

Helen Wallis' *History Today* account (vol. 38, no. 3, March 1988) of the transmission of the Dauphin Map, the subject of Michael Quinn's letter 'Dr Solander and Alexander Dalrymple' on p. 58 of the Winter 2013 issue, had there been condensed in editing to the point of being inadvertently misleading. I remember Helen Wallis giving her argument a preliminary outing at a University of London seminar during the preparation of her edition of Jean Rotz's *Boke of Idrography* for the Roxburghe Club in 1981. In her introduction she wrote:

'It [the Dauphin Map] had been in the collection of the Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, after whose death it was taken away by one of his servants, and so did not come to the British Museum with the Harleian collection in 1753. According to Dalrymple, Dr Daniel Solander gave the map to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Banks lent it to Dalrymple, and then in 1790 presented it to the British Museum.' (*The Maps and Text of the Boke of Idrography presented by Jean Rotz to Henry VIII now in the British Library*, ed. Helen Wallis (Oxford, 1981), pp. 63-64).

This she took largely from the footnote on p. 4 of Alexander Dalrymple, *Memoir concerning the Chagos and adjacent Islands* (London, 1786):

'I have a MS in my possession belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, ... I have in the hands of the engraver part of this curious MS, which belonged to Lord Oxford's collection, as I was informed by my much-lamented friend, Dr. Solander, who gave it to Sir Joseph Banks.'

The Dauphin map was registered, after it entered the British Museum, as Add. MS. 5413, and described there in the manuscript 'Catalogue of the Additions made to the Department of Manuscripts since the publication of Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue in 1782' (vol. iii, 1833, p. 3) as:

'This singular chart formerly belonged to Lord Oxford, but was taken away after his death by one of his servants. It was subsequently purchased by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., and restored to the Harleian Library in 1790.'

Taking these accounts together it seems that the map disappeared into the custody of a member of the Harley household (some accuse the butler) from 1753

to c. 1780, when it progressed by sale and purchase, most probably through the agency of Solander, to Banks before 1782. Banks lent it in 1785 or 1786 to Dalrymple, who had part of it copied and engraved, and then returned it to Banks, who presented it to the British Museum in or before 1790. It is Dalrymple's 1786 mention of Solander which provides the evidence suggesting that Banks had received the map before Solander's death in 1782, and that Dalrymple, through his connections with Banks and Solander, had known then from Solander of the map's existence.

This renders more curious the fresh and excited character of Dalrymple's footnote in *Memoir concerning the Chagos*: either Dalrymple had not read the map closely in 1781 or 1782, or he did not realise until 1786 the significance for place-naming in Australia of the names he saw on the map. Dalrymple had the Indian Ocean and southern continent part of the map engraved by William Harrison, his regular chart engraver, with the protective imprint date of 24 August 1787 (the engraving is illustrated in the 1988 *History Today* article). It is not certain whether the title 'A Copy of Part of An Antient M.S. Map in The British Museum' was engraved in 1787, or when the later note of 22 February 1790 was added to the plate. Dalrymple issued copies of his engraved map (for 5s.) first in 1790 (*Charts and Plans, &c. published by ADalrymple, from 1st June 1789, to 1st June 1790*). Certainly the Dauphin map had arrived in the British Museum by 5 August 1790, the date of Dalrymple's introductory advertisement to his *Considerations on M. Buache's Memoir concerning New Britain and the North Coast of New-Guinea* (London, 1790), in which he referred to: '... an antient French MS, wherein the East Coast of New Holland is laid down, now at the British Museum, ...'

The Dauphin map, measuring 8 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 11 inches (2.49 x 1.19 metres) on six skins joined, is not easy to consult, which makes more useful the 15-sheet facsimile published in C. H. Coote, *Autotype Facsimiles of Three Mappemondes* (Bibliotheca Lindesiana, Collations and Notes 4, 1898).

Andrew S. Cook  
Dalrymple Research Institute, Scotland

## Zündt's map of Malta

I was intrigued by the article on a 1586 map of Belgium by Matthais Zündt written by Hans Spikmans in the summer issue (No.133) of the *Journal*. It gives interesting information on Zündt's exquisite craftsmanship as an engraver indulging in various decorative features on his cartographic work.

Three years earlier Zündt produced a beautiful and spectacular map of the Great Siege of Malta of 1565. This map, published in Nuremberg towards the end of 1565, is a tour de force not only of the art of the cartographer but also that of the engraver. It was fully described and illustrated in the two volumes of *A Study in Depth of 143 maps representing the Great Siege of Malta, 1565* I wrote and published in Malta in 1994/5 with my late colleague Maurice Agius-Vadala. It was also reproduced in the book *German Malta Maps* I co-authored with Joseph Schirò in 2011.

His 1565 Malta map is signed and dated: *Zû Nurmberg, bey Mathais Zündten auff S. Katterina hoff von Neywem aussgangen Ao 1565*. Every detail on the map was drawn by Zündt with the utmost care, enriching the map with innumerable vignettes full of action, making it at the same time a perfect example of military and naval warfare of the time. Just to give one example: a large vessel flying the Turkish coat of arms, not far from a sea monster, is using a crane with a jib to unload artillery on to a raft from where the guns are then being transported to another raft moored at the beach and to be hauled on land. Of particular interest are the various coats of arms displayed on the sails of some of the Christian galleys and on the flags flying on others. On the south-west coast of Malta a game-trapping device is depicted. A long descriptive text in a vertical rectangle at the bottom right corner includes details of Malta's geographical position, the strength of the invading forces and a key to place names. At the centre top of the map the southern coast of Sicily is shown with a few toponyms.

This German engraving is the only siege map which combines Malta's geographical position with a historical perspective of contemporaneous events in Europe involving Christians and Turks. This is provided by a miniature, but detailed map of Europe drawn in a horizontal rectangle at the bottom left corner together with an appropriate legend replete with symbols. Here Zündt talks to the reader: 'I have diligently designed the place where the small island of Malta lies ...'. Five years later he repeated the same motif on the map of Cyprus. On the map of Malta

Zündt made another personal remark next to a Turkish vessel engaged in battle off Marsascala: 'I have here portrayed a naval battle from which one can see how it takes place in other localities.'

An unusual facet of Zündt's mapmaking was brought to light by Theodor Hampe who wrote that Zündt had received from the Town Council of Nuremberg 12 guilders for his map of Malta. The entry in the records of the Town Council was dated 27 October 1565. About a year later, he was paid 20 guilders for a map of Hungary, presumably the large one on six sheets published in 1567 based on that of Wolfgang Lazius.

One of the portraits made by Zündt represented the French Grand Master of Malta Jean de Valette (1557–1568). It is titled in a decorative cartouche *IOANNES DE VALETE MAGNVS MAGISTER HOSPITALIS HIEROSOLIMITANI VERA EFFIGIE S. A. DIL GRAN MAGISTRO EFFIGVRATA*, signed and dated *Nurmberg – Mattias Zynndt Excudebat Ao. 1566*. De Valette is in full ceremonial armour with the sword of power upright in his right hand and resting his left hand on his elaborately incised helmet. He has his eyes set on a view of the Grand Harbour with Fort St Elmo at the tip of Mount Sciberras and the rest of the peninsula enclosed symbolically with a perimeter wall without bastions to indicate the foundation of the newly fortified city of Valletta named after its founder, Jean de Valette. The foundation stone was laid at 11.18am on 28 March 1566 amid great rejoicing and salvoes of artillery. Zündt placed at the Grand Harbour mouth a vessel firing a salvo of celebration. An angel is placing a wreath on the bare head of the Grand Master, while St John the Baptist, carrying the cross of the Order of St John and borne by angels, is viewing the scene with heavenly satisfaction. It can safely be said that Zündt engraved and printed – *Excudebat* – this image to commemorate the founding of this wonderful bulwark of Christendom against Ottoman power and ambition.

An unsigned, fine ink drawing of this engraving was offered for sale last October, Auction 166, Lot no. 2787 by auctioneers Reiss & Sohn. It is quite possible that it is Zündt's original drawing from which this engraving was made.

Albert Ganado, Valletta



## Who came first with their 1800s single sheet Yorkshire maps: Cary or Smith?

I have been collecting maps of Yorkshire for some time now and have used Harold Whitaker's (1933) book as the main source of information. Other more recent county cartobibliographies have also been useful but have not been able to answer questions about one particular issue: the detailed history of the various versions of Yorkshire maps issues by Charles Smith and John Cary during the early 1800s. Whitaker (1933) documents for each a large-scale 4-sheet map of Yorkshire and a smaller scale single-sheet map. From Whitaker and others it would appear that Smith got to market first in both cases, though I have copies of Cary's single-sheet map that pre-date Smith's.

Charles Smith's large map of Yorkshire 'A New Map of Yorkshire Divided into Ridings &c.' (4 sheets each 19½ x 16½ in) was first published in 1801 (Whitaker #289), reprinted in 1804, 1808, 1818, 1821, 1827, 1834 and 1846. It was sold as separate sheets but also formed part of *Smith's New English Atlas* from 1804 and through later editions.

According to Whitaker, John Cary's large map of Yorkshire 'A New Map of Yorkshire Divided into its Ridings and subdivided into Hundreds...' 4 sheets: each 21 in x 18 in) was first published seven years after Smith's in 1808 [Whitaker #308] in *Cary's New English Atlas* and reprinted in 1811, 1818, 1821, 1827, 1831, 1834, 1865, 1868. The 1821 and 1827 editions were coloured by William Smith for his *New Geological Atlas of England and Wales*. For the 1831 edition the geology is uncoloured and Smith's name removed. Cruchley used the same map for *Cruchley's New Map of Yorkshire, Shewing all the Railways & Stations, also the new Parliamentary Divisions from the Ordnance Surveys* in 1868 (Whitaker #566).

Whitaker says that Charles Smith first published his single-sheet map of Yorkshire 'A New Map of Yorkshire. From the latest authorities.' One sheet: 20½ x 16¼ in) in 1822 (Whitaker #361). The map was published in the quarto *Smith's New English Atlas, being a reduction of his large folio atlas and containing a complete set of county maps...* Whitaker lists reprints in 1832, 1834 and 1865. Batten and Bennett (1996, p. 184) refer to editions of this Atlas with the Yorkshire map dated 1827, 1829, 1830 and 1834. The edition with the 1827 Yorkshire map was dated 1825. Worms & Baynton-Williams (2011) agree on the first issues dates of the folio atlas as 1801 and the quarto reduction as 1822.

Cary, according to Whitaker, again followed this

and did not publish his single-sheet map until ten years later 'A New Map of Yorkshire, divided into its Ridings and Wapontakes, exhibiting its Roads, Rivers, Parks, &c.' One sheet: 20½ x 18 in) in 1832 (Whitaker #405). It was 'reprinted by Cruchley from 1864, 1867, 1869, 1872, 1875 and probably at other dates, by Gall & Inglis in 1880 and 1883 and by Deacon in 1883 and 1886'. Whitaker does not reference any versions by Cary other than the single edition of 1832 which, he states 'was doubtless issued to compete with that of C. Smith of 1822, which was reprinted in 1832 with the Parliamentary revision of that date'. So according to Whitaker, the map had a single edition in 1832 was not included in any atlas and did not appear again until Cruchley re-issued it in 1864. All the copies of the single-sheet maps I have seen have been mounted on linen and folded in slipcases. Unlike the small Smith map, the Cary single-sheet map does not appear to have been part of any atlases. It is therefore not possible to track editions through tracing the editions of atlases.

While I have not come across any editions of maps which contradict Whitaker for the 4-sheet maps or the single-sheet map by Smith, I have found earlier and later examples of Cary's single-sheet map. The Cary single-sheet map would appear to pre-date Smith's and to have been reprinted a number of times. My earliest copy is dated 1810 and I also have copies dated 1818 and 1825 as well as one fitting Whitaker's description for 1832.

The map seems to have been issued in various editions by Cary from at least 1810 until the plates were sold to Cruchley in 1844. From the late 1850s maps appear with Cruchley's imprint, but Cruchley also sold some of the Cary maps with his label stuck over Cary's imprint. Cruchley must have bought some of Cary's stock of printed maps as well as his plates in 1844 and pasted his imprint on the ready printed maps while re-engraving the plates. I have one example that retains Cary's cartouche but Cruchley's imprint has been pasted over Cary's at the foot of the map and then the map folded and placed in a sleeve with Cruchley's imprint on it. The imprint pasted onto the map is 'Sold by G. Cruchley, Map Seller and Publisher, 81, Fleet Street, from 38 Ludgate St, London. Engraving and printing in all its various branches'. Presumably this was issued sometime after 1844.

Whitaker gives 1864 as the first date of the re-printed Cruchley version of 'Cruchley's Railway &

Telegraphic map of Yorkshire Showing all the Railways and names of Stations, also the Telegraph lines & Stations, improved from the Ordnance Surveys.' My earliest edition is dated '1st Jan 1858', where Cruchley's new cartouche is in the same location as Cary's was. By 1864 Cruchley had moved this from bottom right to top right.

I would be interested to know more about the history of these maps. In particular, whether the single-sheet Cary map was first published prior to 1810. I have seen it stated that it was published in 1801 but have not seen an example with that date. Also, did Smith publish his single Yorkshire sheet map prior to

using it in his 1822 Atlas? I would also be interested to know of other editions including those after Cruchley took over the Cary maps.

Dave Bartram, Thames Ditton, Surrey

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 Whitaker, Harold, *A Descriptive list of the printed Maps of Yorkshire and its Ridings 1577-1900*. The Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series, 1933, Vol. LXXXVI  
 Worms, Laurence & Baynton-Williams, Ashley, *British Map Engravers*, London: Rare Book Society, 2011



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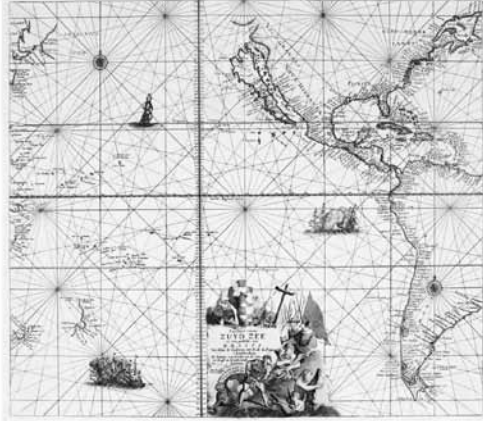
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Title	Author	Date	Publisher	£
<i>Panoromania! The Art and Entertainment of the "All-embracing" View</i> 1988 Exhibition catalogue	R. Hyde	1988	Trefoil Publications & Barbican Art Gallery	12
<i>Historic Parishes of England &amp; Wales: an electronic map of boundaries before 1850 with a gazetter and metadata</i>	Roger Kain & Richard Oliver	2001	History Data Service	15
<i>The Mapping of Australia</i>	R.V. Tooley	1978	London, The Holland Press	75
<i>The Mapmakers: A History of Stanfords</i>	P. Whitfield	2003	Compendium	10
<i>Geschichte der Kartographie am Beispiel von Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein</i>	O. Dreyer-Eimbcke	2006	Komregis	30
<i>Handlist of Manuscript Sea Charts and Pilot Books executed before 1700</i>	D. Howse & P. Billings, Eds	1973	Greenwich, National Maritime Museum	10
<i>Devon Maps &amp; Map-makers: Manuscript Maps before 1840</i> Vols I & II	M.R. Ravenhill & M.M. Rowe	2000	Devon & Cornwall Record Society	15
<i>Jean Guerard's Atlas of America</i> Text in Turkish, English and French	K. Özdemir & C. Ülkekul	2004	Dönence, Istanbul	15
<i>The Adoption of the Greenwich Meridian by the British Map Trade</i>	C. Terrell	1985	Greenwich, National Maritime Museum	10
<i>Old Maps of the Holy Land, National Maritime Museum of Haifa</i>	Arie Ben Eli	1963	Reprint 1984 Koisser, Vienna	5



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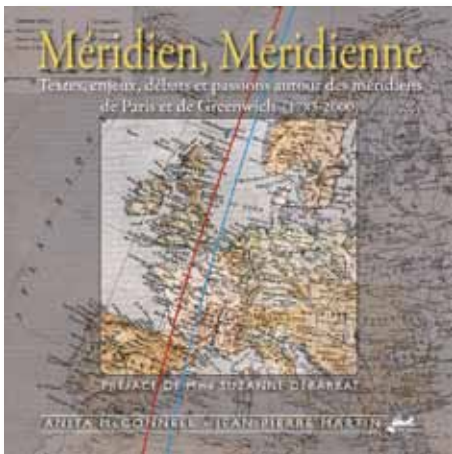
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# BOOK REVIEWS

## *A look at recent publications*

### **Méridien, Méridienne, Textes, enjeux, débats et passions autour des méridiens de Paris et de Greenwich (1783–2000)**

by Anita McConnell and Jean Pierre Martin, Preface by Suzanne Débarbat. *Cherbourg, Editions Isoète, 2013. ISBN 978-2-35776-059-2. HB, 168, 59 illustrations. €24.*



This is not a novel of Mr Méridien and Mrs Méridienne having a love affair over a long period. No, the two authors are serious historians joining forces and resources to give a detailed account of the Paris Méridienne and the Greenwich Meridian, which became the prime meridian for astronomic and time calculations. The text is written in French.

In the Preface Suzanne Débarbat, honorary astronomer at the Paris observatory, sketches the period from Jean-Félix Picard's first meridian to the introduction of the metre as a universal standard.

The book is divided in twelve chapters in chronological order with twelve articles focusing on specific topics: geodetic instruments of the eighteenth century, the map of France by Colonel Berthoud, cartography from Dieppe, the Struve Meridian Arc.

The story starts with the meridian line implant, emanating in 1666 from the new Observatory in Paris, authorised by Louis XIV and overseen by Colbert who had created the Académie des sciences. L'abbé Picard was the first to measure one degree of the Meridian, to try and calculate the size of the earth; he published his results in 1671: *La Mesure de la Terre*.

The Cassini family for four generations have played a major role in French astronomy and especially in the quest for the figure of the earth. The result was the *Carte de France* amended and structured on the basic triangulation from Dunkerque to Barcelona. The Franco-Anglaise rivalry had its ups and downs also in the eighteenth century, and the liaison of the two observatories and the triangulation carried out on both sides of the channel are studied in more detail than in other English or French books on the subject. The 1787 map shows the triangulations on both sides to connect the two observatories.

During the French revolution the *Méridienne* was re-measured by Jean-Baptiste Joseph Delambre and Pierre Méchain, and it was Delambre who published the famous *Base du système métrique décimal*. The authors go into great detail about the process to construct the provisional metre and the final metre in platinum, now preserved in the Breteuil Pavillon. The confusing situation and the many changes in the administration of French cartography was not helpful and by the middle of the 1850s France was no longer the leader in this field. The German scientists Friedrich Georg Wilhelm von Struve, Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel and Carl Friedrich Gauss developed better standards and the achievements of the Russian Arc, the Great Arc of India and also the Arc of the 30th Meridian in South Africa under David Gill were developed without French participation.

Additionally, the discovery of a discrepancy of 1.84m in the base measurement near Perpignan and the angle error made by Méchain further damaged France's reputation.

The history of the International Meridian Conference held in Washington in 1884 and its implications for navigation are also dealt with in great detail. The book discusses how agreement was negotiated and arrived at by the diplomats during and after the conference for time to be measured from Greenwich and the metre accepted as the universal measurement.

The chapters on French cartography during the nineteenth century are (for me) of great interest as they describe the situation without the veils of secrecy associated with national pride and military sensitivity.

The chapters cover the influence of François Perrier and his corrections to the French Meridian and the extension to the Balears and North Africa and his intervention in the revision of the Arc in Peru, which brought French geodesy back to the centre of the Association Internationale de Géodésie.

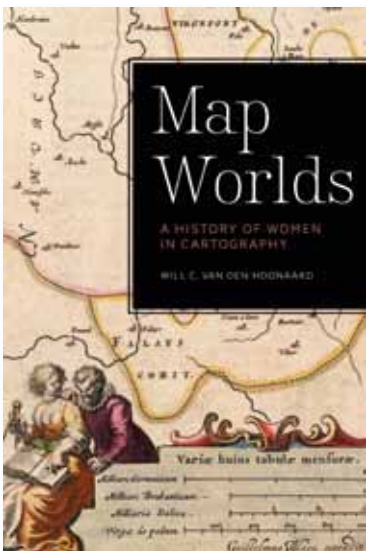
The authors develop a chapter on the Struve Meridian. Inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005 it stretches across ten countries from Hammerfest in North Norway to Staro-Nekrasovka, near Ismail on the Black Sea, a distance of 2,821,833 metres. This arc was extended over the Mediterranean Sea and down the 30th Meridian to Buffelsfontein in the Republic of South Africa to develop an overall length of 104°, and waits hopefully to be inscribed on to the World Heritage List before too long.

In 2000 the 'Mérienne verte' project (The Green Meridian) was devised to popularise the history of the meridian. It involved planting trees along the length of the Paris Meridian, and Mr Méridien and Mrs Méridienne enjoyed an enormous picnic on the Green Meridian from Dunkerque to Perpignan.

Jan De Graeve, Brussels

### Map Worlds A History of Women in Cartography

by Will C. van den Hoonard.  
 Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2013. ISBN: 978-1-55458-932-6 (bound), 978-1-55458-933-3 (pdf), 978-1-55458-934-0 (epub). HB, 377, xv, 31 bw illustrations. \$59.99. UTP Distribution Tel: 1-800-565-9523.



This book plots a journey of discovery through the world of women mapmakers from the golden age of cartography in the sixteenth century in the Low Countries to tactile maps in modern day Brazil. Initially I felt slightly antagonistic towards the author for singling out women in this way and questioned the need for such a work. With tongue in cheek I asked myself if the author was going to write a sequel entitled *A History of Men in Cartography?*

But after having read the book I did warm to the author a little and could see that he was following in the footsteps of other writers on the subject. For example, R. V. Tooley who wrote a listing of 'Women in the Map World' in *The Map Collector* (1978) and Ritzlin and Hudson who compiled a 'Checklist of Pre-20th Century Women in Cartography' in *Cartographica* Vol 37, no.3 (2000). Tooley stated then that it was perhaps not generally recognised the part women have played in the map world. 'I doubt if there are many, even among those who are familiar with maps, who could name even as many as half a dozen,' he wrote. He then went on to list about 60 women whose names he had collected during his career with maps but hardly any of those names appear in this book so I doubt very much if Will van den Hoonard has read that article. Also, it is obvious that this book is slanted towards women active in North America and Canada and not so much towards Europeans and those in the rest of the World. There is also the thorny problem of defining the word *cartographer* and this author does address this in his second chapter. For instance, should one consider globes embroidered by schoolgirls in Pennsylvania as having been made by cartographers or were the girls simply engaged in school projects? The latter I would say. One of the 38 women van den Hoonard interviewed for the book defined a cartographer as someone who has the best way of 'describing the landscape', while the dictionary definition is simply 'one who makes maps or charts'. Frankly, that rules out quite a few of the women he lists: colourists for example.

However, this book explores women as colourists, describes the major publishing houses and the women in 'cartographic' families who played their part often without recognition, and delves into the economic function of intermarriage among cartographic houses. Often, women *fell* into making and publishing maps after the divorce or death of a husband.

Possibly one of the most interesting chapters investigates women's experiences in becoming 'cartographers'. Some undoubtedly saw themselves as 'intruders' in a man's world and felt that there was

prejudice against women but for some this urged them to try even harder to excel in the field and to take the male prejudice on the chin. That there was prejudice against women is clear. Van den Hoonard talks about Dr Helen Wallis, the first (and first woman) Map Librarian of the British Library who I knew well. He claims that she worked hard to overcome the prejudices of R.A. Skelton, her predecessor, who held the position of Superintendent of the Map Room at the British Museum. The map collections at that time were part of the British Museum but later were transferred to the British Library. However, although I heard Helen speak about the difficulties she had with Skelton she never overtly criticised him (or anyone else for that matter). Her people skills together with her prolific writing about maps undoubtedly led to the success of the Map Library and its collections, a legacy which has persisted to this day. According to the current Head of Map Collections, Peter Barber, her work 'showed historians how to work with maps, and cartographers how to work with texts'.

Another of the interviewees is Ingrid Kretschmer who only died two years ago. She was a Professor of Cartography at the University of Vienna and brought maps of Austria to the attention of international cartography. Several of the women discussed are still alive today like Barbara Bond who worked for the British Hydrographic Office and Carmen Reyes, a Mexican who is the founding director of Centro de Investigación en Geografía y Geomática. She is a renowned expert in the field of geographic information systems (GIS), digital mapping, cybercartography and geomatics; bringing the story right up to the present day. These are just a few of the 28 women discussed and I could certainly add several names to that list. I found this by far the most interesting part of the book.

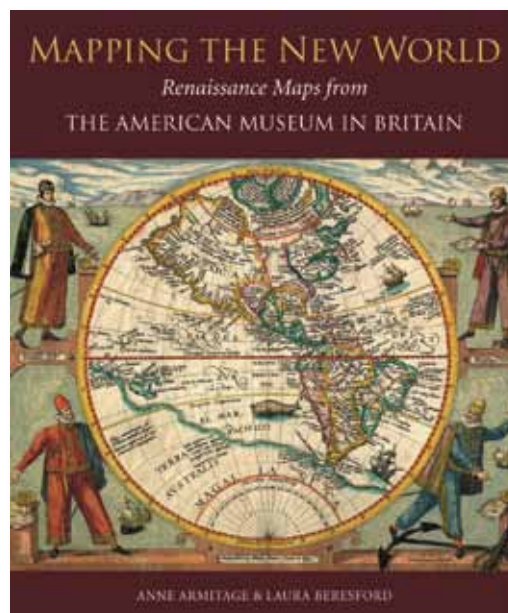
One thing sadly missing is photographs or portraits of the women discussed. It would have brought the book to life and would not have been difficult to achieve. Nevertheless, I feel sure that this work will have a place on the shelves of those interested in the history of cartography as a tremendous amount of research has gone into it but I doubt if it will be regarded as a vital part of anyone's library.

The author is a Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of New Brunswick and has written on a variety of subjects. His current interests cover qualitative research, research ethics, the Bahá'is and human rights. An eclectic mix by anyone's standards.

Valerie Newby, Vice Chairman of IMCoS

## Mapping the New World, Renaissance Maps from the American Museum in Britain

by Anne Armitage & Laura Beresford. ISBN: 978-1-85759-822-3. London, Scala Arts & Heritage Publishers Ltd, 2013. PB, 128, colour illustrations. £19.95 STG.



*Mapping the New World, Renaissance Maps from the American Museum in Britain* is one of the most attractive illustrated catalogues of the mapping of the Americas by Renaissance cartographers that I have come across in a long time. Large in format, measuring 270 x 240 mm, the superb quality of the reproduction of the 50 maps and their details invites the reader to linger long over each map. And it is by lingering long and hard over maps that the minutiae reveal themselves and discoveries are made.

*Mapping the New World* has been published to appear alongside the exhibition *New World, Old Maps* at the American Museum in Britain, Bath (22 March – November 2014). It showcases the celebrated historic map collection built by Dallas Pratt (1914–1994), co-founder of the American Museum. Pratt gave the Museum over two hundred Renaissance maps, a collection acclaimed as one of the finest holdings of rare pre-1600 world maps.

The book opens with an account of Pratt the collector. He describes catching the 'map bug' in the summer of 1932 when as a young man he whiled away his time among the bookstalls on the banks of the Seine:

...three quaint and colorful maps. One was of the world, with fat-cheeked windpuffers, one of the western hemisphere with a cannibals' 'lunch' hanging from a Brazilian woodpile, and the third depicted an upside-down Europe with south at the top. Who could resist?

However, the demands of study and service in World War II prevented Pratt from pursuing his new-found interest with any dedication, although he did pick up, using a \$100 ceiling, some highly decorative seventeenth-century maps from Dutch atlases. It was not until 1958 with a purchase of a 1508 Johann Ruysch world map that Pratt decided to specialise in fifteenth- and sixteenth-century maps that documented the discovery of America.

Fifty of the Museum's greatest cartographical treasures feature in this lavishly illustrated book, commencing with an early twelfth-century, French manuscript copy of *De Somnio Scipionis* which Pratt purchased at auction in 1971. Included are the Borgia World Map; the huge cordiform world map by Hajji Ahmed which Rodney Shirley on a visit to Pratt's New York apartment noted was 'set into the under-canopy of an even larger four-poster bed'; Munster's 1532 world map which took map dealer R.V. Tooley three years to unearth from his 'chaotic' office; there are works by Ortelius, Mercator, Dürer, De Bry et al.; and finally, a map of 'Florida et Apalche' from Cornelis van Wytfliet's 1597 *Augmentum* to Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

That the authors Anne Armitage and Laura Beresford are closely associated with Pratt's collection is evident in this publication: Beresford has been the curator of the Museum since 2006 and Armitage worked with Pratt until his death as the Museum Librarian. They effectively interweave the momentous events that influenced the changing shape of the Americas as reflected in the work of Renaissance cartographers and artists with discussion of Pratt's collection, injecting the text with entertaining personal recollections and commentary from Pratt about several key purchases. Combining an accessible and well-presented introduction to the cartography of the New World and to one of its finest collectors with high quality reproduction of the maps, Armitage and Beresford have created in *Mapping the New World* an excellent accompaniment to the exhibition.

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Quendon, UK

**Monaco Autrefois, Old Printed Maps, Charts and Plans of the Principality Monaco 1640–1879** by Rod Lyon. *Mosta, Colourprint, 2013. PB, 54, 60 colour and black and white illustrations. €25. Available from the author Rod Lyon at galleon@onvol.net*



This slim, small format catalogue provides the reader with a short history of the tiny Principality of Monaco which measures less than two square kilometres. Its miniature size is a result of Prince Charles III of Monaco ceding 95 per cent of the territory to France in 1861 for a compensation of 4 million francs.

The author has spent more than 30 years searching for maps of Monaco and acknowledges in the Introduction that 'specific printed maps and plans of Monaco from the period 1640 to 1879 are rare'. Post-1880 and the opening of the first casino, 'a profusion of printed material appeared' for the stream of visitors who flocked to the gambling tables. The maps in *Monaco Autrefois* are presented chronologically commencing with a 1640 bird's-eye view of the Principality engraved by Mattias Merian the Elder which appeared in his *Theatrum Europæum*.

The print quality is disappointing and makes the study of the maps difficult. Nevertheless, the catalogue provides an invaluable reference to the maps of this area and I hope that we can look forward to its development into a fully-fledged cartobibliography.

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*Front cover* Korean manuscript map of Tongyeong, Korea, c. 1830s. Printed area 93.98 x 60.96 cm / 37 x 24 in. Courtesy Geographicus Rare Antique Maps – New York Gallery, [www.geographicus.com](http://www.geographicus.com)

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