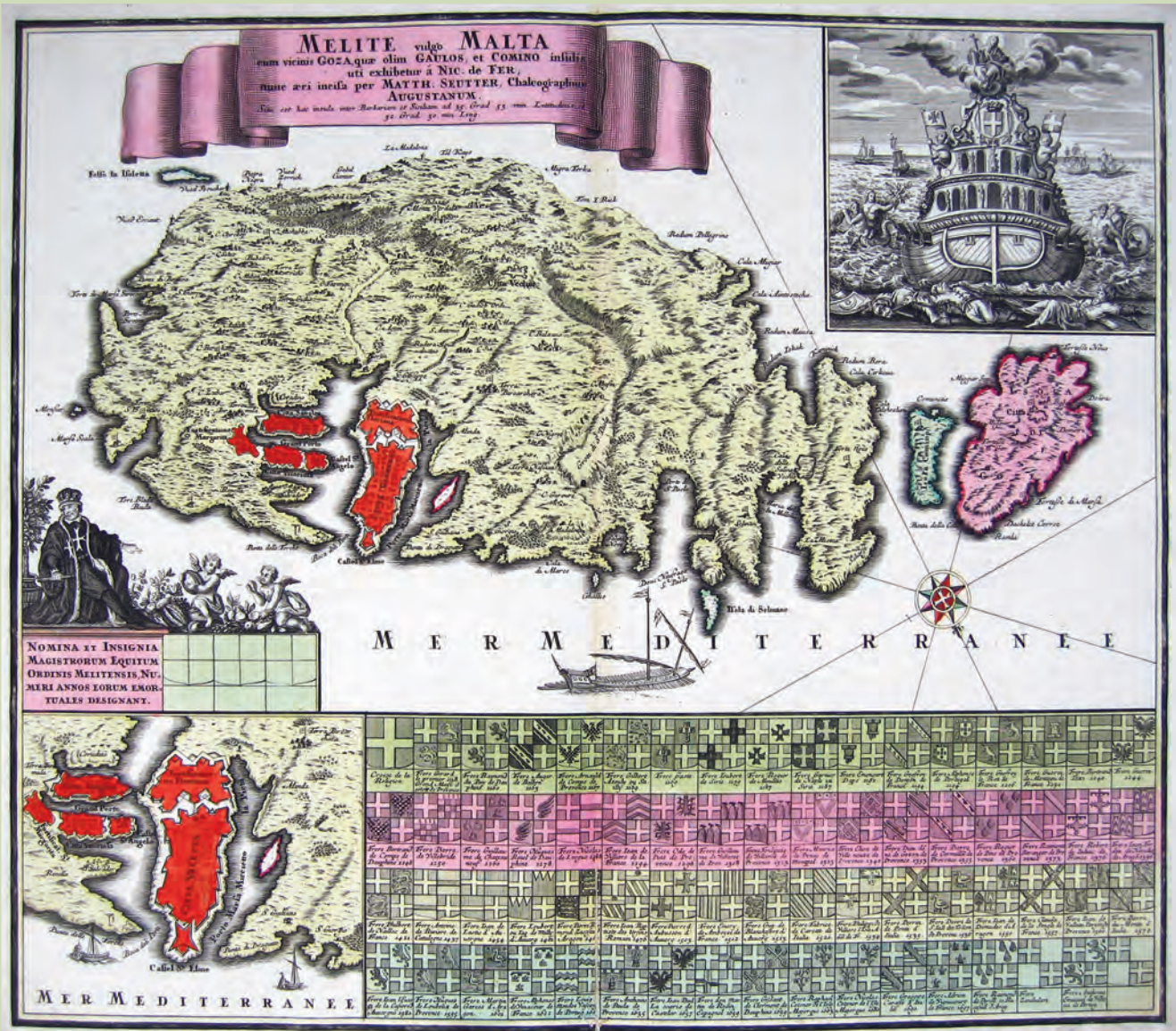


IMCS JOURNAL

Spring 2011

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Issue N^o: 124

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The Editor: Valerie Newby, Prices Cottage, 57 Quainton Road, North Marston, Buckingham MK18 3PR United Kingdom
Tel.+44 (0)1296 670001 email: valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

Designer: Jo French

Illustration: Religions of the world by Jodocus Hondius 1607 see p.29

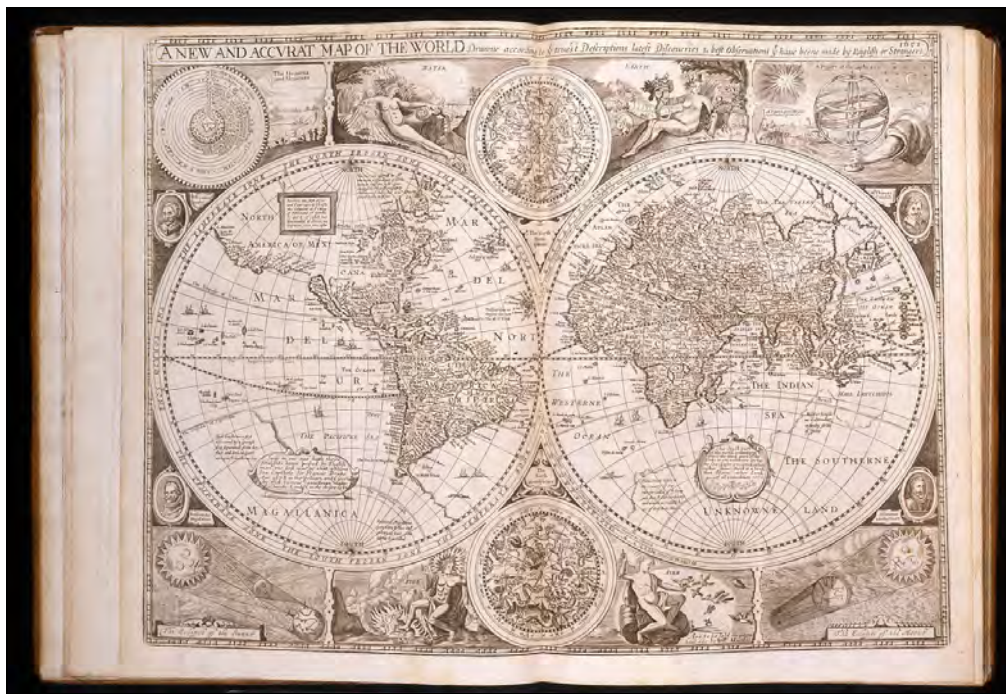
Advertising Manager: Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ United Kingdom

Tel.+44 (0)20 8789 7358 email: jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk

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Catherine Delano-Smith (London)

Hélène Richard (Paris)

Günter Schilder (Utrecht)

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

Chairman: Hans Kok

Poelwaa 15, 2162 HA Lisse

The Netherlands

Tel/Fax: +31 25 2415227

email: hanskok@introweb.nl

Vice Chairman: Valerie Newby

International Representative:

To be appointed

General Secretary: Stephen Williams

135 Selsey Road, Edgbaston

Birmingham B17 8JP, UK

Tel: +44 (0)121 429 3813

email: sxw556@googlemail.com

Treasurer: Jeremy Edwards

26 Rooksmead Road, Sunbury on Thames

Middx TW16 6PD, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1932 787390

email: jcrooksmead26@btinternet.com

Dealer Liaison: Yasha Beresiner

e-mail: yasha@intercol.co.uk

National Representatives Co-ordinator:

Robert Clancy

PO Box 891, Newcastle 2300,

New South Wales, Australia

Tel: +61 (0)249 96277

email: cmclancy@hotmail.com

Web Co-ordinator: Kit Batten

Tel: +49 7118 601167

email: KitTheMap@aol.com

Marketing Consultant: Tom Harper

Tel: +44 (0)7811 582106

email: Tom.Harper@bl.uk

Photographer: David Webb

48d Bath Road, Atworth,

Melksham SN12 8JX, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1225 702 351

IMCoS Financial and Membership

Administration: Sue Booty

Rogues Roost, Poundsgate,

Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS, UK

Fax: +44 (0)1364 631 042

email: financialsecretariat@imcos.org

Having survived the holidays in good shape – a bit more rotund than prior to Christmas I must admit – I am looking forward to the New Year whilst I am preparing the chairman's letter for the Spring *Journal*. I trust that all our readers have also managed the slide into 2011 without major mishaps, either personally or cartographically. By the time you are reading this, we will be well into the year and enjoying our springtime flowers, speaking for the northern hemisphere, that is. The excellent exhibition at the British Library has gone; the IMCoS International Symposium in London also lies behind us. Both Tom Harper (BL) and Jenny Harvey (symposium organiser) have proven that historic cartography is fun on the one hand and intriguing and interesting on the other. A hearty 'thank you' to both of them! They have also done IMCoS proud as members of its IMCoS Executive Committee. So much for the past; certainly, in 2011, there will be much to enjoy again in the cartographic world.



Our Treasurer has warned us that my earlier pessimistic forecast for the Society's 2010 accounts may have come true, although on previous occasions we managed to just stay in the black after all. Celebrating the 30 years of IMCoS has set us back, but only a little. Our most pressing and continuous problem is to replace the members that have left with younger people. In a world that seems to turn ever faster it is not so easy to address the younger generation. More efficient use of the worldwide web seems to hold promise and we are currently investigating how to improve our website and add new features that will attract new members and serve our current ones better. Suggestions are welcome as always; please do not hesitate to drop me a mail on website features that you would welcome.

We have adapted our subscription fee on the revenue side and will, of course, keep an eye on cost in order to balance income and expenditure. Apart from the potential cost of investing in the website, which we consider investment rather than expense, we ought to be writing a black zero again over 2011. We are lucky indeed to have a sizeable nest egg from earlier years to cover the ups and downs and pay for necessary innovations.

Judging from the trade's comments during the London and Paris Map Fairs, it seems that a fledgling recovery is taking place. General prices have come down nicely (for collectors) after a period of steady increase and turnovers seem to be on the rise a bit. The high end of the market has resisted decline remarkably well over the past few years, but that segment reflects the maps, where the *rarissima* feature dictates the value rather than general collectors' interest and buying power. It remains to be seen whether the negative effects of government budget cuts, VAT increase, general price hikes and pay freezes will have an overriding influence. As, no doubt, some more maps have been lost or destroyed in the period behind us, please take heart from the idea that your maps, in principle, have become – a bit – rarer and thus a bit more precious.. Another reason to treat them well and enjoy them more!

Hans Kok

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

by Valerie Newby

I was honoured to be the first guest speaker at the Malta Map Society last November. The committee and members were all very kind and helpful and I was led to understand that there would have been a bigger audience if the meeting had not clashed with the Malta Historical Society meeting. The Society's President is Dr Albert Ganado, a highly respected collector of militensia (all things relating to Malta). His huge collection of maps now resides in the Fine Arts Society of Malta but he has retained many duplicates and all his books containing maps. Members of IMCoS coming to the mini-symposium in Malta this September will be able to visit his collection and there will also be an exhibition of German maps (also from the collection) for us to enjoy. Malta is such a fascinating island and has so much history to offer us that I know we will be spoiled for choice of things to visit. A registration form is available with this issue of the *Journal*.

I am thrilled that we can now start to bring you articles based on some of the excellent talks which were presented at our IMCoS International Symposium held in London last October. The first is a wonderful piece by Peter Barber, Head of Map Collections at the British Library, about the working map collections of the kings of Great Britain from 1660 to 1830. It reminds us how powerful these monarchs were but it also illustrates the importance of maps to monarchs,



particularly those (which is most of them) who were bent on acquiring land wherever they could. However, Peter tells us that the royal study was not a safe place for long term storage of maps; the reason being that people in high places often 'took what they wanted without a thought for the needs of later generations.' Also in this issue is an article by Adrian Seville who first introduced us to the 'game of goose' in Issue 115 of the *Journal* and here describes some more cartographical race games. We also begin a new series on more affordable maps by Rodney Shirley. This will surely appeal to those for whom a 16th-century map at today's prices is a pipe dream.

Anyway, open up the *Journal* and enjoy.....

Why not encourage friends and colleagues to join our Society? They will be part of a happy bunch of people who both love to collect and study early maps. Every year we hold an *International Symposium* and other events including our *Collectors' Evening* when members can bring along their maps for discussion or identification. We also have an annual dinner and lecture and visits to map exhibitions.

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NB. Because of the fluctuation in exchange rates between the dollar and the pound, as well as excessive bank charges for non-UK cheques, we will no longer be able to accept dollar cheques. USA members should pay by credit card.

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The working map collections of the kings of Great Britain 1660-1830

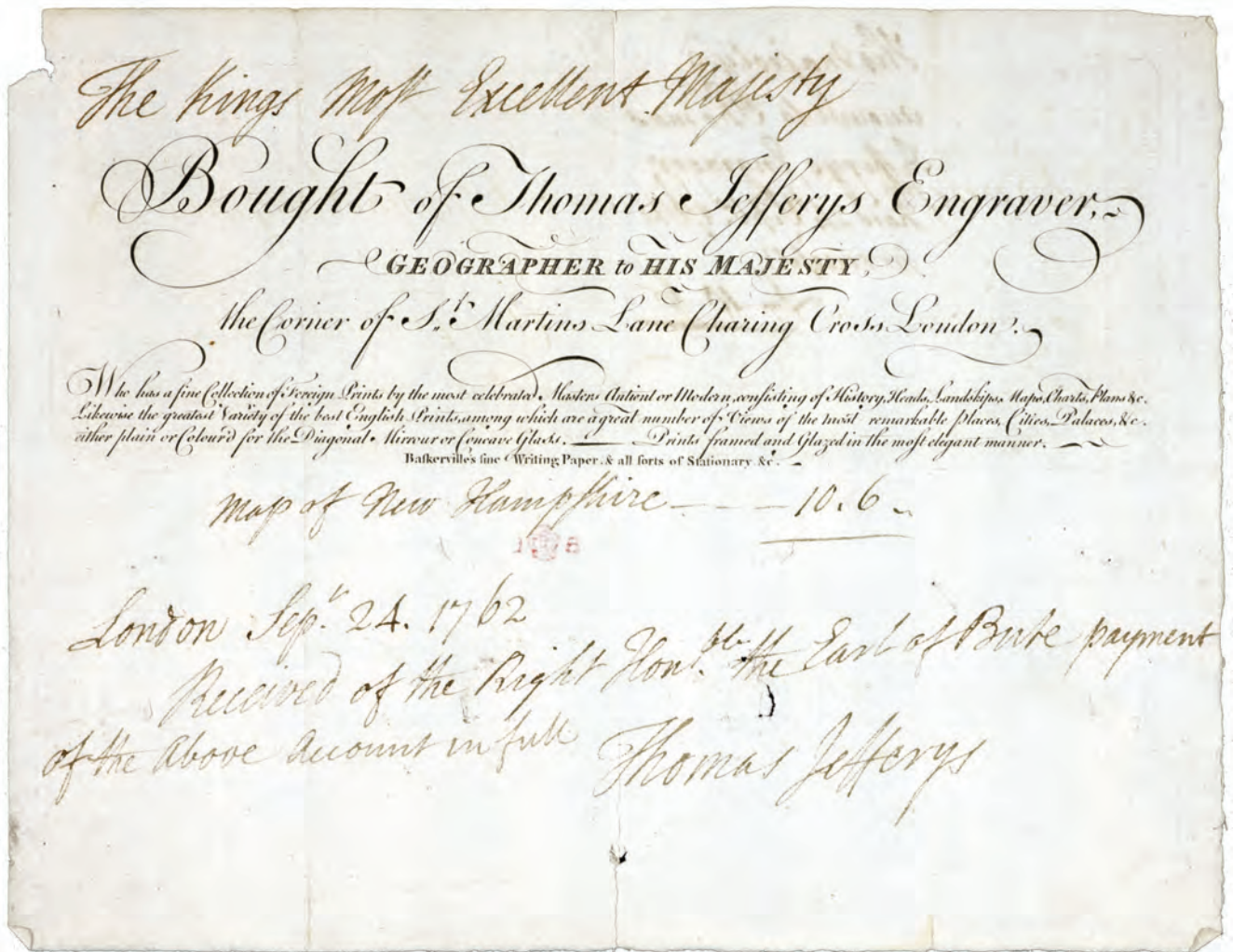
by Peter Barber

The Old Royal Library of the kings of England, stretching back to the late fifteenth century, includes several important atlases, notably the one presented by the French-Scottish hydrographer, Jean Rotz, to Henry VIII in 1541¹ and the atlas, once owned by Elizabeth I's first minister, Lord Burghley, containing the only-known proof sets of Christopher Saxton's English and Welsh county maps of the 1570s.² In reality, however, the Royal Library was royal only in name. British

kings and queens had little to do with it. It was housed in palaces and buildings which they rarely if ever used and was really intended to serve as what today would be called a national copyright library. It was therefore entirely appropriate that George II should present it to the newly-created British Museum in 1757 and that it should have become an important part of the British Library on its creation in 1972.

From at least the 1520s, however, maps and atlases were to be found in close proximity to

Fig. 1
Receipt signed by Thomas Jefferys for the purchase of Blanchard & Langdon's 1761 map of New Hampshire.



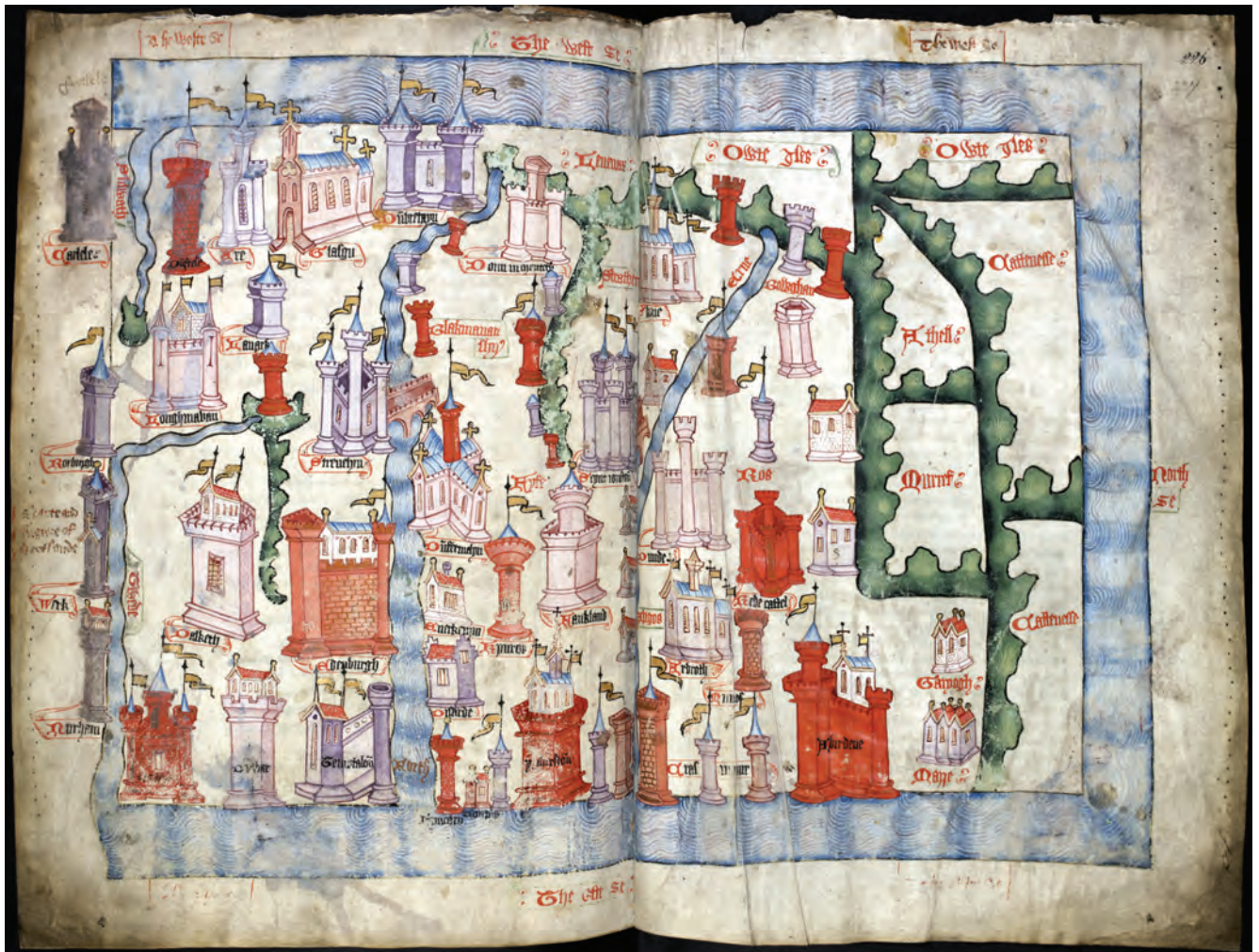
British rulers in the palaces which they used for business: Whitehall before 1698 and afterwards St James's Palace and, from 1760, Buckingham Palace and its precursor on the same site. The single largest surviving groups of such maps and atlases are now in the British Library principally as part of the 'Augustus' series among the Cotton manuscripts and, in the case of the later maps, in the King's Topographical and Maritime collections.

That monarchs needed their own maps before about 1714 is no surprise. Government was centred on the person of the monarch even after 1660 when power was increasingly shared with parliament. Even after 1714, however, and contrary to the texts in older school histories, the Georges regarded themselves, and were regarded by their ministers, not as governmental ciphers but rather as supreme arbiters of British policy, particularly in the foreign and military spheres. In this capacity, possession of their own map collection was essential. The maps provided reliable sources of spatial and political information

and lessened the monarchs' dependence on ministerial advice. George I and his descendants also remained absolute rulers of their German lands and as such needed detailed maps: all the more so since for almost all the time they were ruling from a distance. British monarchs may not have used their maps to pursue a secret foreign policy independent of their ministers, as did their French counterparts, but nevertheless they regarded their maps, as George III's librarian, Frederick Augusta Barnard, put it to the Duke of Clarence (later William IV) on 27th February 1828 as 'conveniences to which the Crown has the ... most undeniable claim'.³

After 1520, when maps first began to be used regularly for purposes of government, maps were commissioned by or automatically sent to the monarch even when a minister like Thomas Cromwell or Lord Burghley directly or indirectly encouraged their creation and actually used them. After 1660 no-one questioned a monarch's right, as head of state, to retain any map that caught his eye or to detach it from an official dispatch

Fig. 2
A map of Scotland
from John
Hardyng's *Chronicle*
of Britain to Henry
VI, 1457



addressed to a minister, with the result that the dispatch might today be found in the National Archives, but the map in the British Library.⁴ Because of the monarch's continuing importance, a canny suppliant for government support was well-advised to present copies of maps illustrating his proposals both to the king and the secretary of state, and sometimes both survive.⁵ Occasionally, however, the monarch had to bite the bullet and purchase the latest maps and atlases from his privy

purse account. The British Library owns the receipt, signed by Thomas Jefferys for the Earl of Bute's purchase on George III's behalf of Blanchard and Langdon's 1761 map of New Hampshire, which is also in the British Library's collections.⁶

The earliest surviving royal working maps may date back to the early-fifteenth century. It has been argued by Daniel Birkholtz that the Gough Map of Great Britain, now in the Bodleian Library

Fig.3
Henry Pratt's wall
map of Ireland,
1708



in Oxford, was intended for court display and royal use. Alfred Hiatt has suggested that the relatively detailed maps of Scotland in the two versions (1457, 1464) of John Hardyng's *Chronicle of England* were intended to show invasion routes.⁷ The Cotton Collection in the British Library contains about 100 manuscript maps from the 1530s and 1540s that were once owned by Henry VIII and used by him for political, military and administrative purposes.⁸

The royal study, however, was not a safe place for long-term storage. Contemporary writers lamented the way in which powerful individuals took what they wanted without a thought for the needs of later generations⁹ and the number of maps made for Henry VIII, but annotated by Lord Burghley, in Hatfield House amply substantiate the point.¹⁰ Disaster struck during the English Civil War and Commonwealth of the 1640s and 1650s. What was left of the royal collection of working maps seems to have virtually disappeared. Only a small handful of survivors is to be found in a list compiled in the early 1660s.¹¹

As a result, an almost completely fresh start had to be made under Charles II, though even in his

reign and that of his brother, James II, maps and atlases continued to be transferred and retained by favoured ministers and civil servants like William Legge, 1st Lord Dartmouth and Samuel Pepys.¹² The working maps fell into distinct groupings. Despite the constitutional changes, monarchs still needed large maps for display at court to enhance the aura of majesty. A consortium of Dutch merchants, led by Johannes Klenck or Klencke presented a giant atlas – still the largest in the world and theoretically encapsulating all the knowledge in the world – to Charles II in 1660 to mark his restoration. He placed it in his cabinet of curiosities to impress the important visitors he received there.¹³ Queen Anne's husband, Prince George of Denmark, was presented, probably by Henry Pratt, with the beautifully coloured dedication copy of his wall map of Ireland in 1708, the decoration of which celebrated British hegemony. It was meant to be hung in his gallery in Kensington Palace with other wall maps commemorating British triumphs in the war against France.¹⁴ In the following reign George I commissioned a delicately executed manuscript, multi-sheet wall map of the royal hunting forest in the Goehrde adorned with elevations of his palace there and macho depictions of him as huntsman.¹⁵

The primary duty of any government, however, was national defence. This is perhaps most notably reflected in the military survey of Scotland dating from 1747-1755 containing manuscript maps by William Roy and Paul Sandby,¹⁶ the similar series of maps of the coasts of Ireland by Charles Vallancey (1776 -1782)¹⁷ and numerous maps of the electorate of Hanover from the survey undertaken by Georg Josua du Plat between 1764 and 1786.¹⁸ The working map collection of Britain's monarchs is full of plans of forts in Great Britain, Ireland, Hanover and Britain's colonies throughout the world from 1760 to 1800, with particular concentrations corresponding to crisis periods in the 1680s, 1725, the 1740s and 1750s and the late 1770s and early 1780s.

War and diplomacy featured strongly in the monarch's duties. Accordingly there are numerous maps recording the progress of wars between 1660 (and earlier because of the educative value of such maps) and 1820.¹⁹ There are also a number of maps and plans that were obtained through espionage, ranging from a plan of the fort of Hüningen on the Rhine, that was smuggled out of France for Charles II in 1684 by Viscount Preston, his ambassador in Versailles,²⁰ to a series of plans of Metz acquired in 1760 from an agent of George II's son, William, Duke of Cumberland, also in Versailles.²¹ Diplomacy went hand-in-hand with warfare, and here too the British kings had maps

Figs. 4 and 5
Details from Henry Pratt's wall map of Ireland 1708: The cartouche and a view of Kilkenny.

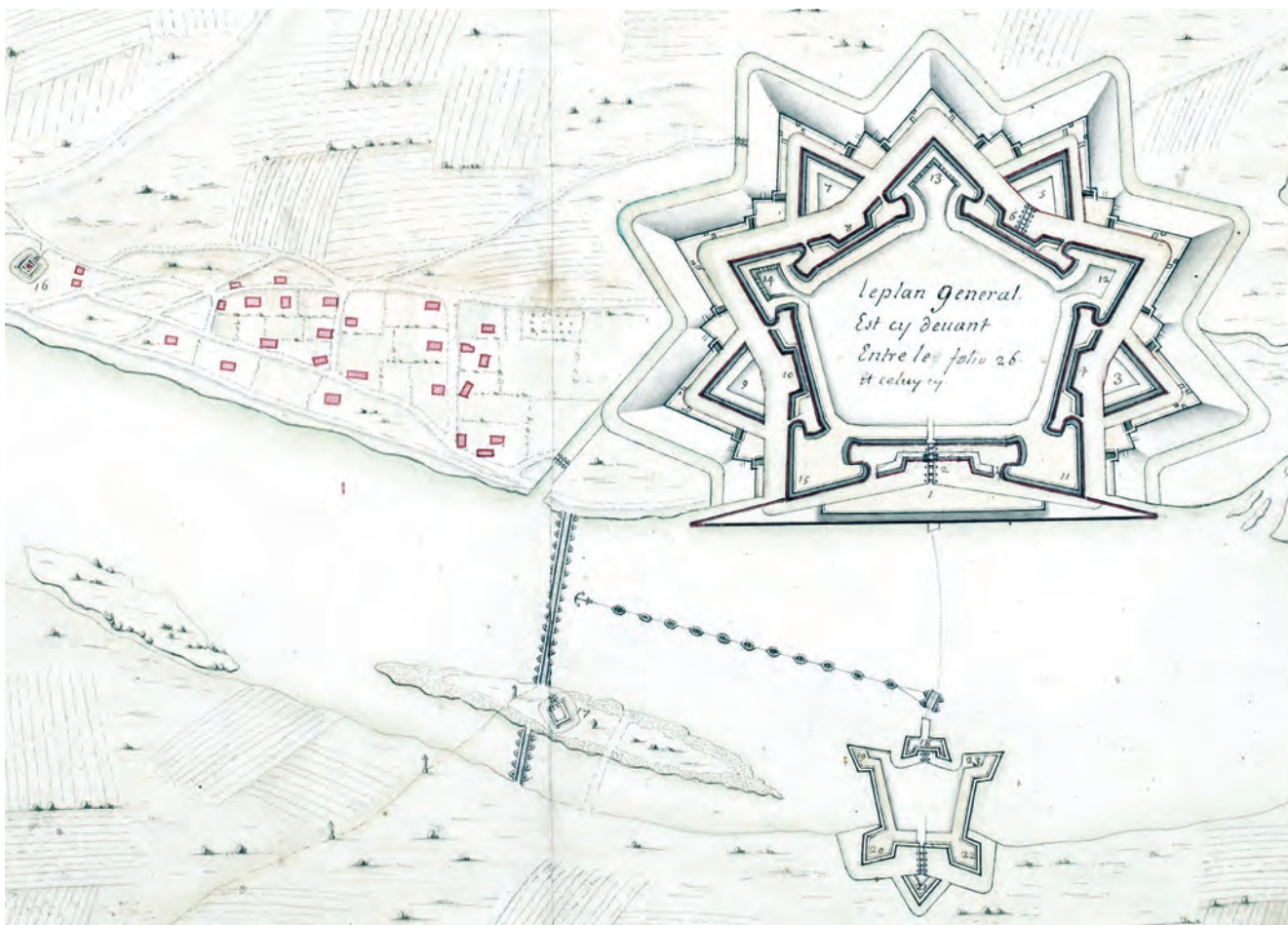


to hand. The most spectacular must be the so-called ‘Red-Lined’ map of North America. A 1775 edition of John Mitchell’s map of 1755, it is annotated to show different interpretations of earlier treaties and was used by the British delegation to Paris during their negotiations with the Americans in 1782–3. It was presented to George III, probably during the 1790s, by Richard Oswald, who had been secretary of legation.²² Another series of maps and views is connected with Macartney’s abortive mission to China in the early 1790s.²³

Maps and atlases that illuminated foreign and colonial policy represented another important strand. Charles II’s marriage to the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza brought Britain ownership of Bombay (Mumbai) in India – and a manuscript volume with detailed maps by Pedro Berthelot and Pedro Barretto de Resende, of Portugal’s African and Asian empire commissioned in the 1640s by Catherine’s father.²⁴ The increased pace of British expansion in India from the 1750s was accompanied by a growing number of detailed manuscript and printed maps of lands and forts in India.²⁵ Another area of royal

attention was North America. One of the earliest maps is the well-known, and beautifully decorated, ‘Duke’s Plan’ of New York of 1664. It was presented to Charles II’s brother James, Duke of York, following New Amsterdam’s conquest

Figs. 6 & 7
Details of the map
of Hünningen on the
Rhine showing
Louis XIV of France
and the fort, 1684.



Figs. 8 & 9 (right and below) Wolfgang Wilhelm Römer's survey of the Hudson River, c.1700



from the Dutch in the hope that he would agree to its renaming in his honour.²⁶ A sequence of other maps, such as those of Wolfgang Wilhelm Römer around 1700, reflect the opening up of the interior and the beginnings of a structured programme of colonial defence.²⁷ There are numerous maps and fortification plans, particularly of the 1750s and 1760s, reflecting the needs for defence against French incursions, and a few extend to the rebellion of the colonists in the 1770s and 1780s. These are supplemented by the latest manuscript and printed maps of North America and of the individual colonies and towns which enabled the king of the time to visualise the spatial context of the papers landing on his desk.²⁸ After 1750 there is, not surprisingly, an increasing number of maps dedicated to the conquest, administration, defence and settlement of Canada.²⁹

There are also maps dedicated to British colonial enterprise elsewhere in the world, such as Jonas Moore's extremely rare printed map of Tangier (another short-lived acquisition that came with Catherine of Braganza) of 1664, etched by

Fig. 10 (opposite page) Manuscript chart of Darien near Panama by Edward Long, 1698.





To the Most Serene and most Potent Prince
WILLIAM III.
 of England, Scotland, France and Ireland
 King
 Defender of the Faith &c.

This Map of the Gulf of Darien, formerly called
 the Mouth of the River of the Amazons, is
 drawn from the best Observations and
 Discoveries made by the English and
 other Navigators, who have been
 employed in the Discovery of this
 Country, and is the most exact
 and true Map of the same that
 has yet been published.

A Scale of Twenty English Leagues

Mar 8
 3



Fig. 11
Showing how
detailed Edward
Long's observations
were on his chart of
Darien, 1698.

Wenceslaus Hollar.³⁰ A rather more sinister item is the manuscript chart of Darien near Panama of 1698 by Edward Long, the man employed by William III to undermine Scottish attempts to colonise the area earlier in the decade.³¹

Domestic policy was not neglected, particularly in the late-eighteenth century. Because George III could call on the loyalty of numerous members of parliament, he received maps from the backers of projects, such as the creation of canals or docks in the vicinity of London, the realisation of which depended on favourable parliamentary votes.³² In addition, the kings were landowners in their own right and their working collection included several maps relating to improvements to their palaces and to their estates, be they the creation of Virginia Water in Windsor Great Park³³ or the maintenance and re-planting of Kew Gardens,³⁴ Richmond Palace³⁵ or Kensington Gardens.³⁶

George III combined these maps with the maps, charts, atlases and views that he assembled to satisfy his cultural curiosity about the world. He placed them in the library next to his bedroom in Buckingham House, side-by-side but distinct from the library that he created to take the place of the Old Royal Library presented to the British Museum in 1757.³⁷ Unfortunately, blindness and then mental illness meant that from 1800 the King could no longer take an active interest in them. In 1817-1818 the maps and atlases were clumsily divided by his librarians into three separate collections, the King's Topographical, Maritime and Military collections, without any apparent awareness that a large percentage consisted of the working collection of maps used by George III and his predecessors for government purposes. The confusion continued in 1823 when George IV was persuaded to offer the maps, together with his father's library, to the British Museum. Almost too late it was realised that much confidential mapping might be made available to any enemy of Great Britain possessing a British Museum reader's ticket.

A last ditch attempt was made to withhold this part of the gift. The King's Military Collection and the King's Maritime Collection did not finally arrive in the British Museum. Their differing fates shed revealing light on the changing constitutional role of the British monarch in the course of the 1820s. In 1824 it was decided that the Military Collection, amounting to about 4000 maps, should remain in royal hands, and to this day it is to be found in Windsor Castle. A mere four years later, however, the Maritime Collection of about 3000 maps, was not returned to royal hands. Instead, possibly under the influence of the King's brother, William, Duke of Clarence, who had just been created Lord High Admiral, it was handed to the Admiralty. It was no longer considered appropriate for monarchs to have independent access to such material.

The 50,000 or so maps in the King's Topographical Collection did, however, pass to the British Museum. From the 1840s most of the maps in the Maritime Collection joined them, the Admiralty having decided that they were not, after all, of any use to them. In the same years many militarily sensitive plans were found among the King's Topographical Collection and they were sealed. It was only after 1900 that the last of the seals was removed. Today the collection is available to anyone who is interested not only in studying an outstanding collection of early maps, but also in learning something of the political preoccupations and world views of Britain's monarchs between 1660 and 1800.

Notes

1. BL Royal MS 20.E.IX
2. BL Royal MS 18.D.X
3. BL Add. MS 46358, ff. 52-4.
4. e.g. TNA PRO CO 201/8, f.54 [Francis Grose to Dundas, 30 May 1792]. BL K Top. 116.64 [George Vancouver's manuscript chart of King George's Sound, 1792].
5. BL Maps K Top. 117.98; BL Add. MS 16371.H [Balthasar Gerbier, plans of the River Gambia, c. 1661]; BL 118.d.1; TNA PRO MPF 26-31 etc. and SP 93/21 (Sir William Hamilton to Secretary Conway, 3 Sept. 1765) [Plans of Neapolitan Forts transmitted by Sir William Hamilton, 1765, 1766].
6. BL Maps CC.5.a.498 (receipt); BL Maps K. Top. 30.1-1d (map).
7. BL Lansdowne MS 204ff. 225-6; Later versions: BL Harley MS 661; Bodleian Arch. Selden B.10; Harvard University Library MS 1054.
8. PM Barber, 'England I: Pageantry, Defense and Government: Maps at Court to 1550' in D. Buisseret (ed.), *Monarchs, Maps and Ministers* (Chicago; University of Chicago Press, 1992), pp.33-45, 'Mapmaking in England ca. 1470-1650' in *The History of Cartography. iii. Cartography in the European Renaissance* ed. David Woodward, (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007) pp. 1598-1608.
9. e.g. Robert Beale, the clerk to the Privy Council writing in 1592, see PM Barber, 'England II: Monarchs, Ministers and Maps 1550-1625' in Buisseret, *Monarchs, Maps and Ministers* p.73.
10. R.A. Skelton and J. Summerson, *A Description of the Maps and Architectural Drawings in the Collection Made by William Cecil, First Baron Burghley, Now at Hatfield House* (Oxford: Roxburghe Club, 1971).
11. BL Royal MS App 86 art 13 (ff. 94-6), listing maps transferred to Charles II's apartments in Whitehall from the Royal Library in St James's Palace discussed in a note by RA Skelton, 'The Royal Map Collection of England', *Imago Mundi* xiii (1956), pp. 181-3. One of the survivors from the list, a map of about 1569-72 of Sherborne and neighbouring manors in Dorset, is now BL Add. MS 52522. Other likely survivors, presumably dispersed before 1660, that have found their way back to the British Library are John Norden's surveys of the Duchy of Cornwall lands and of the Honour of Windsor (BL Harleian MSS 6252; 3749).
12. The maps given to Lord Dartmouth in 1688 are now largely in the National Maritime Museum and those retained by Samuel Pepys are in the Pepys Library in Magdalene College, Cambridge. The paperwork concerning the transfer is in the Bodleian Library ('His Maties Draughts & Mappes now Remaying in the hands of ... my Lord Dartmouth' listing royal maps that were transferred to the Admiralty [via Samuel Pepys] or were ordered to remain with Lord Dartmouth in April 1688: Bodley MS Rawl. A. 17 ff. 17-20).
13. BL Maps KAR and see Tom Harper, 'An Extraordinary Atlas: The Klencke Atlas at the British Library', *Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society*

122 (Autumn 2010), 35-9.

14. BL Maps K Top. 51.18 TAB END; P.M. Barber and T. Harper, *Magnificent Maps* (British Library, 2010). pp.44-5. For Prince George's maps in Kensington see BL Eg. MS 3809, ff. 153, 154.

Fig. 12
Thomas Richardson's The Royal Gardens of Richmond and Kew 1771 drawn for George III



15. BL Maps K Top. 100. 9-1; *Magnificent Maps* pp.45-6.
16. BL Maps cc.5.a.441 ['Fair Copy']; BL Maps K Top 48.25- 1.A [Rough Copy/original protraction]; BL Maps K Top. 48.25 - 1 d, f (unfinished drafts). The 'Fair Copy' can be consulted online on the National Library of Scotland website and its maps are reproduced in Yolande Hodson, Chris Tabraham and Charles Withers, *The Great Map. The Military Survey of Scotland 1747-55* (Edinburgh: Birlinn, 2007).
17. BL Maps K. Top 51.31-2
18. The original survey was transferred to the Viceroy of Hanover when the rest of the collection was presented to the British Museum in 1828 (and is now in Berlin), but reduced scale copies, atlases and numerous single maps are to be found in BL Maps K. Top vols 99 and 100.
19. These are now mainly in the King's Military [previously known as Cumberland] Collection in the Royal Library, Windsor. For fiche reproductions with brief explanatory texts, see Yolande Hodson, *The Cumberland Map Collection from the Royal Library, Windsor* (London: Ormonde Publishing, 1987). Dr Hodson is currently completing a full catalogue of the collection.
20. BL Maps K Top 58.10.; Peter Barber, 'Necessary and Ornamental: Map Use in England under the Later Stuarts, 1660-1714', *Eighteenth-century Life* [1990] 14/3 pp. 19-20
21. BL Maps K. Top. 67.802 - a,c,d-g; for the agent, Rex Whitworth, *William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. A Life* (London: Leo Cooper, 1992), p.173.
22. BL Maps K. Top 118.49b
23. BL Maps Tab 8.c.8.
24. BL Sloane MS 197
25. BL Maps K. Top. 115
26. BL Maps K. Top. 121.35
27. BL Maps K. Top. 120.39a&b (Boston Castle Island, 1705); 121.10 (Albany, 1700) 122.27 (Hudson River, 1700)
28. BL Maps K. Top. 120, 121, 122.
29. BL Maps K. Top. 119
30. BL Maps K.Top.117.79.11.TAB
31. BL Maps K. Mar. VIII.3.
32. E.g. [William Vaughan], 'The Merchant Plan of the London Docks 1799' using Daniel Alexander, *The London Docks* [London: John Cary, 1796] as a base map. Ink and watercolour over an engraved base map. Maps K. Top. 21.18-1; Daniel Alexander, *Plan of the Proposed London docks* (London: William Faden, 1797). Annotated May 1799. Engraved map with manuscript annotations. Maps K. Top. 21.22-1.
33. BL Maps K. Top. 38.2 a&b
34. BL Maps K. Top. 40.46.a-x, Maps K.Top.41.16.k.2 TAB.
35. BL Maps K. Top. 41.15.b.1.5 Tab2; 41.15.b.2.
36. BLMaps K.Top.28.10.d.1
37. P.M. Barber, 'King George III's topographical collection: a Georgian view of Britain and the world', in Kim Sloan (ed.) *Enlightenment: discovering the World in the Eighteenth Century* (London: British Museum, 2003), pp. 158-165.

The author, Peter Barber, is Head of Cartographic and Topographic Collections at the British Library.



Fig. 13
Detail of Kew
Gardens from
Richardson's map of
1771.

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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

Third state of this famous map with the revised shape of South America. Other revisions include the addition of the name California, and the Indian name "Wingandekoa" in the Chesapeake Bay region. The Solomon Islands are shown here for the first time since they were discovered in 1568. Latin text on verso with page number 5, most probably from the 1603 edition.

Price: \$4,675
Creator: Abraham Ortelius
Subject: Western Hemisphere
Year: 1687
Size: 19.0" x 14.0" (49.3 x 35.6 cm)
Color: Black & White

Condition: (A) Superb impression with only faint toning along fold. Professional repair of fold in bottom margin.

Source: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum
City: Antwerp
References: Burden #64, van den Broecke #11.



Image of actual item

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IMCoS MATTERS

IMPORTANT REMINDER to anyone who has not yet renewed his/her membership to IMCoS for 2011, please do this as soon as possible by contacting Sue Booty by email at financialsecretariat@imcos.org or renew online at our website www.imcos.org

Forthcoming events

8th March 2011 6pm – Collectors' evening at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1Q 2E1. All members are welcome. Bring along your favourite map or chart to show and discuss with fellow members. Refreshments provided. Francis Herbert will be in the chair. To join us please contact Caroline Batchelor on (0)1372 272755 or e-mail pcbath@waitrose.com

10th June 2011 – IMCoS Malcolm Young Lecture (6.30 for 7pm) and Annual Dinner (see registration leaflet in this issue). This year the dinner will be at the East India Club, 16 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH and will be preceded by the Malcolm Young Lecture. Our speaker will be Stanislas De Peuter, a judge at

Louvain in Holland who has studied and collected all the maps of the *Novus Atlas Sinensis*. His title is 'Martino Martini's Jesuit Cartography of China's Middle Kingdom: the *Novus Atlas Sinensis* published by J. Blaeu, 17th century'.

11th June 2011 10 am – IMCoS Annual General Meeting at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW17 2AR. All members are welcome.

22nd-24th September 2011 – Mini International Symposium in Valletta, Malta with members of the Malta Map Society. Registration form and full details of the itinerary enclosed with this *Journal*. Not to be missed!

Thursday 22nd September - Assembly/meeting at 9.30 am at the Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta. Welcome addresses by Dr. Albert Ganado and Mr. Joseph Schirò followed by viewing of the Albert Ganado Malta Map Collection followed by buffet lunch. 2pm Meet in front of the historic house of President of Malta Map Society, Dr Ganado, for a guided tour and viewing of his remaining collection of militensia.

Friday 23rd September – Meet at 9.30am in front of the National Library of Valletta for a visit to see their cartographical treasures with commentary by Maroma Camilleri, Librarian. 11.45 visitors will meet the President of Malta and view the world famous d'Aleccio frescoes of the Great Siege of Malta in 1565. Visitors then free until 5.30 pm for the opening of the Malta Map Society's special exhibition of German antique maps of Malta.

Saturday 24th September - Meet at 9.30 am for a harbour cruise with an expert commentary. At 2pm meet at Casa Rocca Piccola, a typical Valletta home, conducted by the owner the Marquis de Pito. 5pm boat trip to Bighi to see restoration work being carried out under the direction of Mr. Joseph Schirò, Secretary of the Malta Map Society. Farewell drink at 7.30 pm followed by dinner at the Excelsior Hotel. Maltese specialities on the menu.

Sunday 25th September - Those staying longer can join a guided tour of Valletta by Joseph Schirò.



Stanislas de Peuter, our Malcolm Young lecturer this year.

October 8th-October 16th, 2011 – IMCoS Japan Tour. Please note that this is essentially a tourist trip, *not* a map symposium.

Oct 8th - Registration and welcome meeting in Tokyo

Oct 9th - Full day sightseeing tour of Tokyo

Oct 10th - Nikko sightseeing tour

Oct 11th - Tokyo to Gifu by super express train. Gifu traditional Japanese style dinner with observation of cormorant night fishing.

Oct 12th - Lecture and viewing of the maps at the Gifu Prefectural Library. Travel from Gifu to Kyoto

Oct 13th - Eastern Kyoto sightseeing tour

Oct 14th - Western Kyoto sightseeing tour

Oct 15th - Kyoto to Nara. Nara sightseeing tour followed by goodbye party

Oct 16th - Disband at Nara

The organisers will accept the first 18 applications JTB Global Marketing and Travel Inc. are the organisers have a website where you can register. Price per person ¥330,000 (about UK£2,509, US\$3,984), single supplement ¥60,000 (about UK£456 US\$724). All payment must be in Japanese yen. Further details from <https://mice.jtbgmt.com/japanimcostour> For more information go to japan_imcos_tour@gmt.jtb.jp

9th-12th September 2012 – IMCoS International Symposium in Vienna, Austria.

Death of Jack Ringer

IMCoS member, Jack Ringer of Evanston, Illinois, USA died recently. Jack was a long term member of the Society and a dedicated map collector.

Welcome to our new members

The following people have joined IMCoS as new members since October 2010.

Carol Welch, Scotia, New York, USA

Tom Ottervanger, Den Haag, The Netherlands

Mathieu Franssen, Bergeijk, The Netherlands

David Neil, Lund, Sweden

William Valk, Duntzenheim, France

Philippe Gousseland, Greenwich, CT, USA

Charles Ashman, Tega Cay, South Carolina, USA

Dr Albert Ganado, Valletta, Malta

Graham Miller, Wallington, Surrey, UK

Phillippe Leger, Nyon, Vaud, Switzerland

Colin Perry, Cookham, Maidenhead, UK

Richard Curtis, Taman Duta, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Matthias Baumgarten, Coventry, UK

Welcome to you all and do let the editor know if you would like to contribute a letter, article or map story of any kind to the *Journal*.

New rep for Korea

Our new international representative for Korea is T.J. Kim (below). He works for Tmecca Inc., and is responsible for supplying books, maps and related materials to the government libraries and museums in Korea. His email address is: tjkim@tmecca.com IMCoS is hoping to organise an international symposium in Seoul, Korea, sometime in the future.

T.J. Kim, our new representative for Korea.



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MALTA IN MINIATURE

A rare playing card map by Johann Hoffmann

by Joseph Schirò

This map of Malta appeared in an extremely rare book published by Johann Hoffmann (1629-1698) in Nuremberg in 1678. The title is *Europaisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte...* [European Geographical Playing Cards...] and the unusual thing is that the illustrations were meant to be cut out and made into a pack of cards. Apparently in this period of history books like this were issued

unbound and then it would be the owner who would commission someone to do the binding. Of course, one of the reasons books like this are so rare is because the cards got lost and torn.

Playing cards sometimes had a secondary purpose other than for use as games of chance. They were designed to instruct and amuse the young nobility in the study of heraldry, geography, history, and other subjects and they

*Fig. 1
The title and
frontispiece to the
book **Europaisch-
Geographische
Spiel-Charte...**
containing the
playing card map of
Malta.*





Fig.2
The map card itself
showing Malta with
Gozo as an inset.
Copper engraving,
65 x 125mm.

became very popular in the late 17th century. Pierre Du Val, the Geographer to the King, published *Les tables de Geographie réduites en un Jeu de Cartes* [Geography tables presented in a game of cards] in 1669. He dedicated them to the Dauphin of France. Robert Morden also published educational cards during the same period entitled *The 52 counties of England and Wales, geographically described in a pack of cards* (1676).

Hoffmann was born in Frankenberg, Sachsen on 17th March, 1629. He was a bookseller and publisher but was often in trouble with the authorities in Nuremberg for various illegal activities including plagiarism. He published two sets of playing cards; one of the World, the other of Europe. The Malta card is from the Europe set and was engraved by Wilhelm Pfann. It is possible that the other map cards which do not have the engraver's name written on them were engraved by the same person. The plates may have been drawn by Johann Seyfried because the World map in the World series is signed by him.

The plate on which the card of Malta was printed consisted of more than one card as only the top plate mark shows, 3mm above the neat line. However, the map of Croatia shows only the left and bottom plate mark. The map was possibly based on a Pierre Du Val map of Malta. The title 'Malta' is at the top within a frame. Underneath is another frame which is blank but is the place where the French suit signs would have been stencilled eventually when the maps were cut out from the book and made into playing cards. They were meant to be removed from the book and stuck on boards to make cards. The cards would then have been coloured in using a stencil and divided into different decks.

The map is quite detailed for its size and also shows the islands of Comino, Cominotto and an inset map of Gozo. It is oriented to the south and has a compass rose but no scale. The map of Malta bears no watermark. However, in the Candia map

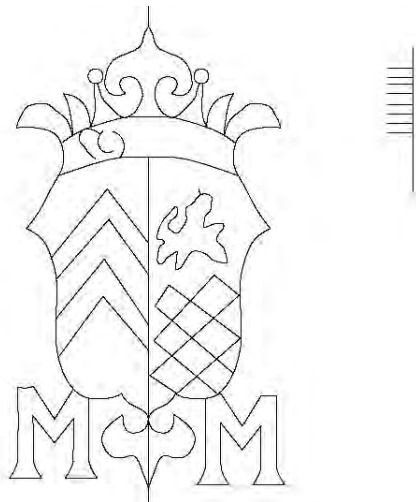
there is the watermark of a coat-of-arms above the words MM (illustrated below).

The book, which is 136 x 80 x 25 mm in size, has 256 pages and contains two frontispieces both engraved by Hipschman. The first frontispiece shows Europa, an impressive dowager, sitting at a table on which are a glove and an atlas. She is handing the Greek God and patron of travellers Hermes the geographical cards. Many of the cards are missing; in fact only the maps of Malta, Candia, Croatia and Sardinia are still present.

References:

- Geoffrey King, *Miniature Antique Maps*, Map Collector Publications, Herts., 1996 pp.116-117.
 C.P. Hargrave, *A History of Playing Cards*, Dover Publications, New York and London, reprint edition, 1966 p.109.
 Detlef Hoffmann, *The Playing Card: An Illustrated History*, Edition Leipzig, Germany, 1973, pp.38-40.
 P. Van der Krogt, 'The Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte bu Franz Nigrinus and Johann Seyfried, 1678' in *Map Forum*, no.9, Spring 2006, pp.56-50.
 S. Mann and D. Kingsley, 'Playing Cards depicting maps of the British Isles and of English and Welsh Counties' in *Map Collector Series*, Vol. 9 no.87, 1972-1973.

NB. Facsimiles of the whole set of cards were published in Volume 2, pl.106-109 of *Playing cards of various ages and countries selected from the collection of Lady Charlotte Schreiber*, London, 1892-1895.



The author, Joseph Schirò, is secretary of the Malta Map Society and lives in Valletta.

Fig.3
 (Left) The watermark on the map of Candia.

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Thomas Hutchins, A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio. . ., large 3-sheet engraved case map in 32 sections; hand-colored in outline when issued and with manuscript additions; with the original board slipcase, London, 1778.
Sold on June 19, 2008 for a record \$168,000 (€108,363).

CANNY COLLECTING

Affordable maps... a haphazard selection: Part One

by Rodney Shirley

All collectors (perhaps with a few exceptions) have a limited budget to spend on old maps. There are always tantalisingly attractive old maps or charts which remain out of reach in financial terms. Sometimes – for instance with early portolan charts – a good reproduction or access to books with fine colour illustrations can be a partial substitute but on the other hand there are many examples of interesting yet inexpensive items which can form the haphazard element of any keen collector's portfolio. I focus on a dozen such items in this two-part article which,

at the time when I bought them, were all purchased for less than £50 each.

The first such item (Fig.1) could well be classified as 'Maps as an Educational Tool'. With typical Germanic thoroughness a small map of the British Isles is surrounded by seven graphic engravings of historical scenes from 'Our Island Story' – Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, King Canute, the murder of Thomas à Becket and others. It took me a little time to identify the map's source: Friedrich Hoffmann's *Der Weltspiegel*, 1844. [Bought from a German dealer in 1995, £45].

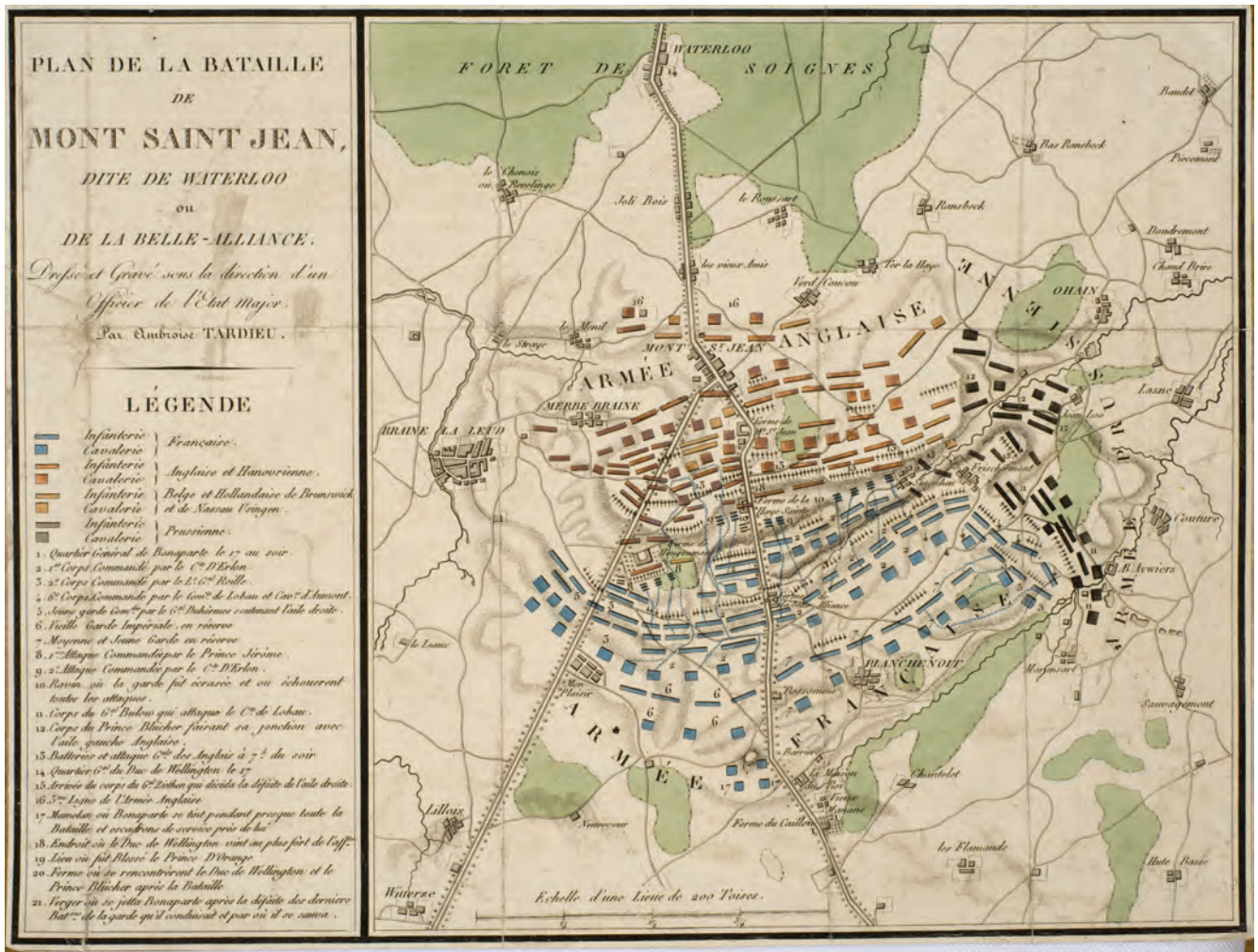
Fig.1
A Germanic map with educational vignettes. From a small 1844 atlas by Friedrich Hoffmann.

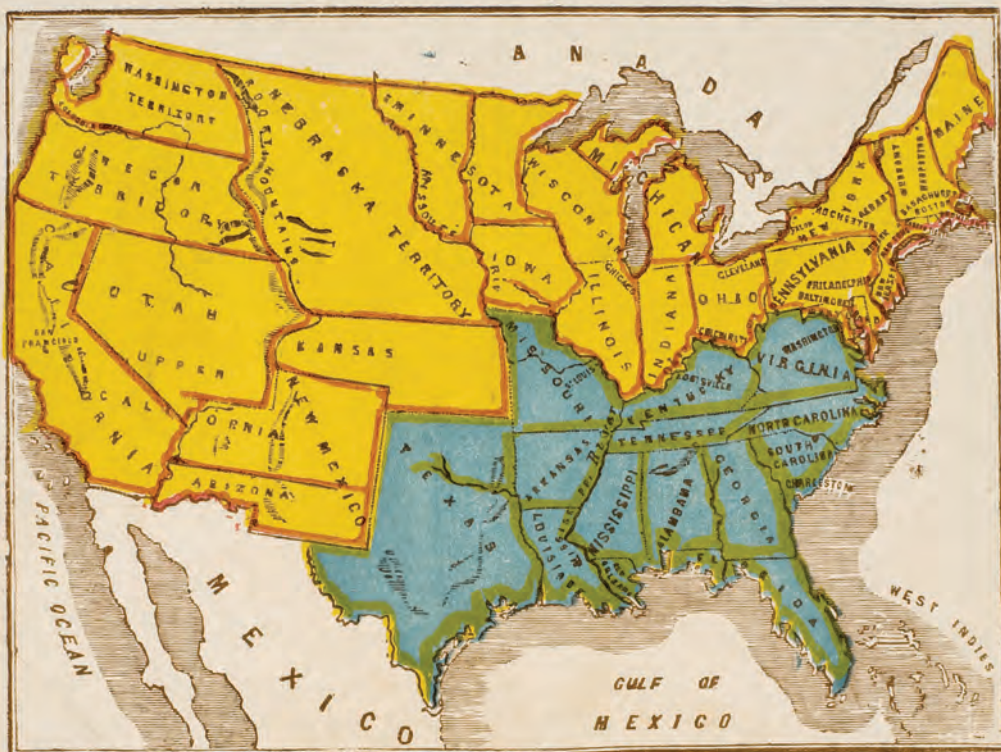




Maps of military operations can often be picked up cheaply but (to the military specialist apart) they tend to be of little-known campaigns or skirmishes. Not so the map shown in Fig. 2 which I missed initially as it is titled 'Plan de la Bataille de Mont Saint Jean...' which is better known this side of the English Channel as the Battle of Waterloo. The plan is detailed but clear, and the troop configurations are enhanced by contemporary colour. Moreover there is a numbered key to the left which helps in following the stages of the celebrated conflict. The cartographer is Ambroise Tardieu, member of a prolific French family of map makers. [Bought from a UK map fair in 1996, £18].

Fig. 2
A military plan of the Battle of Mont St. Jean (better known as the Battle of Waterloo) by Ambroise Tardieu, 1815.





MAP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Free States and Territories are coloured Yellow; Slave States, Blue; the Red lines show the States in favour of the Union, and the Green lines those for Secession.

ROBERT HUGHES,

Grocer, Tea and Provision Dealer,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

NO. 5, MOSTYN STREET,

LLANDUDNO.

Fig. 3
An unusual trade poster linking the American Civil War with a North Wales tea and provision dealer.

Purely political maps can be dull. Not so the unusual small woodblock map of the United States shown in Fig. 3 which acts as a striking trade leaflet as well. The map makes its point by vivid colour: Free States and Territories are coloured yellow; Slave States, blue; the red lines show States in favour of the Union, and the green lines those

for Secession. The date is likely to be around 1860/61 just preceding the American Civil War, or the 'War between the States'. The northern or southern affiliations of Robert Hughes, Grocer, Tea and Provision Dealer of Llandudno (North Wales) must remain a mystery. [Bought from a UK map shop in 1992, £10.]

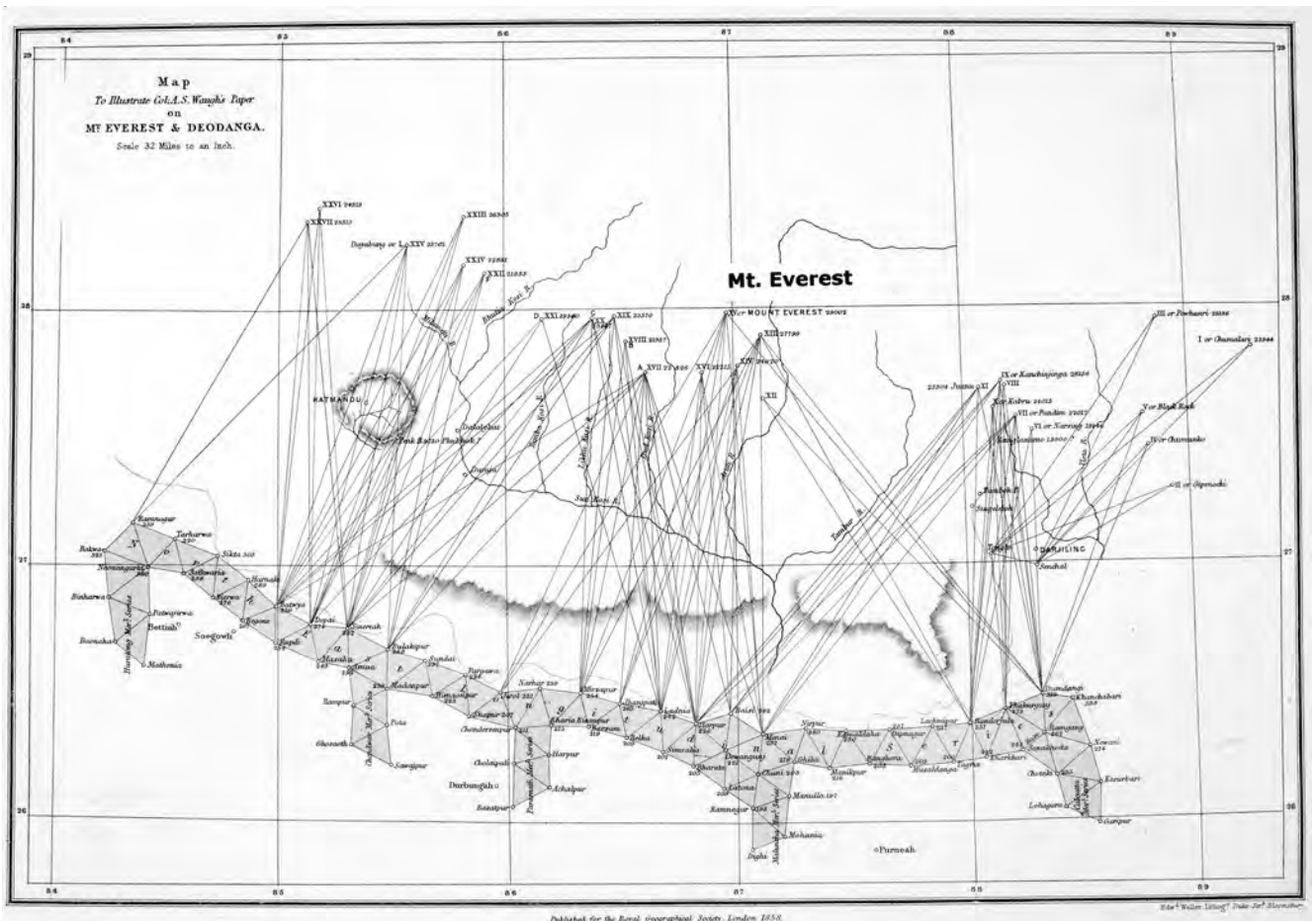
Sometimes maps associated with important geographical discoveries are first lodged in scientific journals. Such maps may not be released widely, nor be re-issued. Fig. 4 is an example from the 1858 *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* announcing the authoritative trigonometrical determination of the height of Mount Everest. The map is finely delineated and signed by Edward Weller as lithographer. It records numerous sightings of peaks in the Nepalese Himalayas, all linked to the north-east longitudinal series of triangles forming part of the General Trigonometrical Survey of India. As the map's title says, it illustrates Colonel Andrew Scott Waugh's accompanying paper which argues that central peak no.XV (labelled Mt. Everest) at

a height of 29,002 feet is provisionally the highest among 27 peaks sighted in the Himalayas. The coupling with the peak Deodanga is misleading. Waugh's paper strongly affirms that this is based on hearsay evidence of a fallacious character.

In the 1990s the RGS released for sale surplus copies of this map (and other maps). In some cases they were bought and re-sold by dealers at enhanced prices but by making direct enquiries I found that individual copies were still available. I also obtained a copy of the relevant Journal Paper dated January 11th 1858 which discusses Mt. Everest's identification, its relationship with another peak 'Deodanga' and the arguments for its pre-assigned name.

[Bought from the RGS in 1994, map only, £10].

Fig. 4
The first triangulated mapping of Mt. Everest, giving its height as 29,002 feet, as issued by the RGS.



Thematic maps – i.e. those mapping particular characteristics other than primarily political, topographical or historical features – became popular in the 19th century. However, a very early example of this kind is the small map denominating religions of the world by Jodocus Hondius, constructed for the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor* of 1607 (Fig. 5). It predates other thematic map examples cited in the work edited by Helen Wallis and Arthur Robinson entitled *Cartographical Innovations*. The principal title, in the lower left corner, is “Designatio Orbis

Christiani” with a further title at the top depending on the language of the atlas text. An explanatory table distinguishes three deistic religions – Christianity, Mahometism, and Judaism with distinctive symbols; also heathen religions that worship the heavens, animistic idols or good and evil spirits, strong early colour gives emphasis to Christian Europe and South America, a mix of religions in Asia and general idolatry practiced within Africa and North America.

[Bought from a Dutch dealer in 1977, £43]

Fig. 5
An early thematic map showing religions of the world by Jodocus Hondius, from the Mercator-Hondius *Atlas Minor* of 1602.



A prolific field for interesting but inexpensive maps is that of the postcard genre. Pre-1900 maps are increasingly scarce but there are many pickings among those that relate to the 1914-18 war, or to noteworthy civilian events of the era.

The first postcard map is a cartoon map of Europe, Fig. 6, and another postcard map is included in Part Two of this article. Fig. 6 is a reduction of a larger cartoon map which would normally be priced well in excess of £50 especially as it bears the signature of the French graphic artist Gil Baer (1875-1931). There are several cartoon maps which belong to the 1870s or earlier, for instance those by Frederick Rose, but the prints of Gil Baer distinctively belong to the *fin de siècle* period of 1895-1910. The countries of Europe are composed of an extraordinary mix of gallivanting ladies in compositions of dress and

undress. A long-skirted Britain is flagellating a kneeling Ireland; Spain swirls her dress as if dancing a bolero; France embraces her companions from the Low Countries, and the three girls forming the Scandinavian countries seem to be without any garments at all. Further East, the large threatening figure of Russia plays her accordion accompanied by a younger girl clapping her cymbals. Behind them is the cold wind-blown figure of Siberia. At the foot is Asia Minor in the shape of a hippopotamus and North Africa drawn as the head of a lion. There are other clever national details which the viewer can explore.

[Bought at the London Postcard Fair in 2008, £20].

NB. A further selection of six collectable and affordable maps will appear in the next issue.

Fig. 6
A cartoon postcard map of Europe by the graphic artist Gil Baer who was active 1895-1910.



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CARTOGRAPHY UNDER FIRE

Geographers who helped win World War II

by Jeremy Craig

This article first appeared in the GSU Magazine. In it Jeremy Craig interviews Professor Jeremy Crampton, of the Geosciences Department of Georgia State University, who tells the story of mapmakers who helped win World War II and shape post-war Europe.

It was June 1944, in the heat of World War II, when Allied forces launched the largest amphibious assault in history and commenced a battle that would hasten the defeat of Nazi Germany – the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

Before the battle could ensue, however, military leaders convened to map out precise details of the many physical hazards that could undermine the success of that historic day.

They anticipated that enemy forces, entrenched in the cliffs and hills overlooking the beaches, could fire high calibre weapons at the advancing troops. They also knew that ‘Hedgehogs’ – spiky, anti-submarine mines that could destroy an amphibious vehicle before it reached the beachhead – littered the shoreline. To navigate the dangers that lay ahead in this and other battles, intelligence relied on specialised ‘bigot’ maps – bigot standing for the maps’ secret classification.

Gathering the information for these critical maps was a responsibility of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), America’s first centralised spy agency. From a network of secret agents, informants and resistance fighters stationed in cities and villages across Europe – who often faced great risk, even death, if apprehended by the Nazis – the OSS amassed the data they needed.

Then, quietly, behind closed doors in Washington, DC, a group of men and women from academia helped win the war simply by making sense of the data and putting it on maps that were easier to understand. For years, the stories of these geographers and cartographers remained in the background, as most historians focused on the drama of OSS spies and informants on the front lines.

Now, Jeremy Crampton, an associate professor of geography, is using newly declassified archives from OSS vaults to help tell the stories of those whose maps helped soldiers to navigate the battlefields and later helped policymakers draw up new boundaries for the post-war years.

He has co-authored a chapter of a forthcoming book *Reconstructing Conflict: Integrating War and Post-War Geographies* about the geographers’ and cartographers’ work.

“The importance of the geographer’s role in planning cannot be underestimated,” Crampton said. “Not many people have looked at this period in geography. And because there were so many people, not just geographers but academics working for this short, intense, period in government I think it says a lot about the relationship between academia and intelligence, and the policies of the war.”

Mapping the War

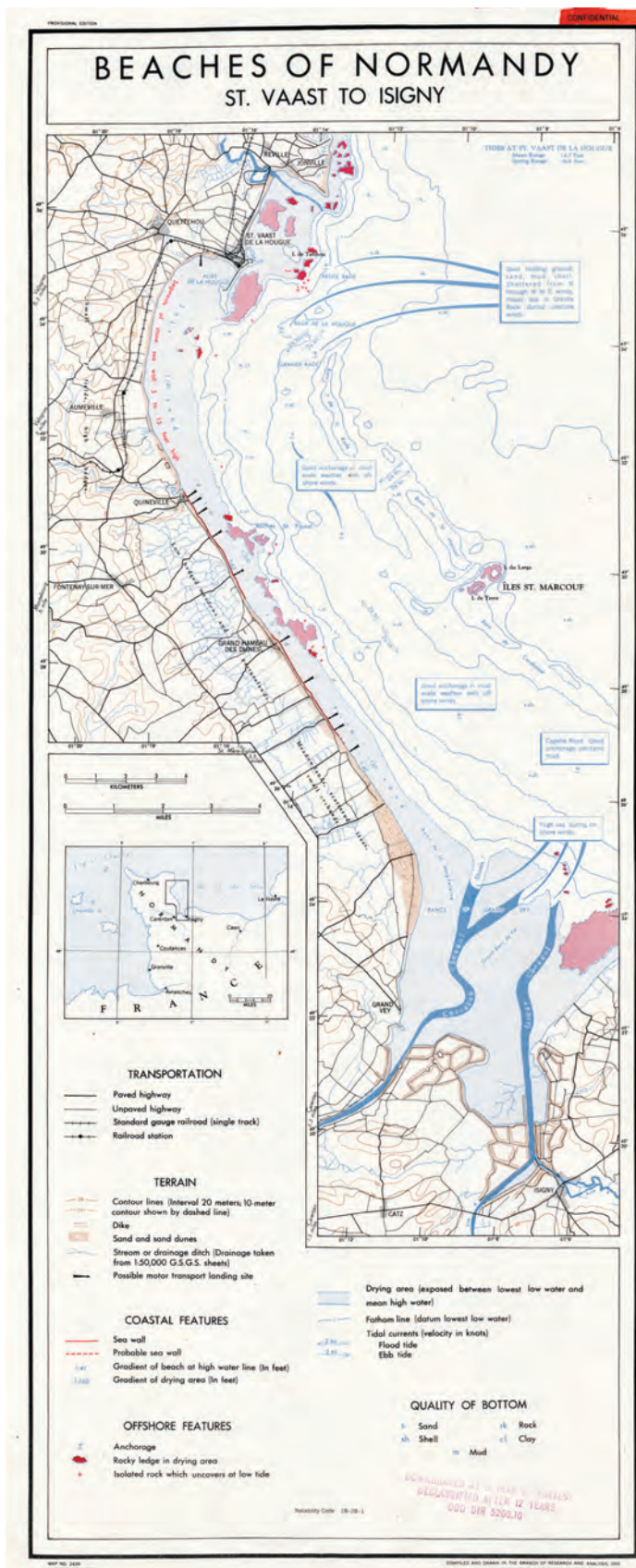
In the first days after the bombing of Pearl Harbour in December 1941, the US had no single point for intelligence gathered by different parts of the government. The OSS was composed of agents who braved the front lines to collect and pass along information, as well as scholars who could compile and interpret what they were gathering.

William ‘Wild Bill’ Donovan recruited some of the best and brightest from America’s



Fig. 1
William ‘Wild Bill’ Donovan. Courtesy of the National Archives and Records Administration.

Fig. 2 *Overpage. A detailed map of the beaches of Normandy in 1943. Courtesy of the USA’s National Archives and Records Administration.*



universities to create a Research and Analysis (R & A) branch of the OSS. Within the branch, a mapping division of around 150 cartographers was created and led by a young professor from Ohio State University, 26-year-old Arthur H. Robinson. Robinson's team found themselves in new, unfamiliar territory.

As Robinson wrote in an article in the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* in 1979, the geographers and analysts flew by the seat of their pants in the division's early days. 'The present student of cartography who has a high level of understanding would find it difficult to appreciate our ignorance,' Robinson wrote about his early experiences.

Despite the initial learning curve, Robinson and his team were able to create accurate maps to help soldiers in the field familiarise themselves with the lay of the land and avoid hazards.

"In one case, men working in the map division analysed the defences around the economically vital French city of Marseille, down to which specific location an ammunition dump was likely to be found," Crampton said. He added that the OSS map division cartographers were very skilled in getting only what was needed on the maps.

"This involved winnowing out the irrelevant details," he said. "In order to do this, you need to know for what purpose the map is going to be used. This implied that the United States' policy and strategy was clearly articulate which of course it sometimes was, and sometimes wasn't."

Charting the Post-War Period

Allied leaders were torn about how to shape the world after the war. Geographers within the R & A branch had provided Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and later President Harry Truman, with 'president's globes' to use in their decision making. Robinson would attend meetings when the leaders discussed possible post-war plans. Numerous proposals were made, but the biggest controversy revolved around what to do with Germany.

Henry Morgenthau, the US Secretary of the Treasury, proposed an almost complete de-industrialisation of Germany to, in the words of the *New York Times*, turn the nation into 'a country of small farms.'

According to Crampton, "Not only was Morgenthau offended by the concentration camps, but he also seemed to genuinely believe that this was the best policy to prevent Germany from being a military threat again," ... "A rural Germany would be a defanged Germany."

Members of the OSS R & A branch were privately appalled by this idea, however, and the

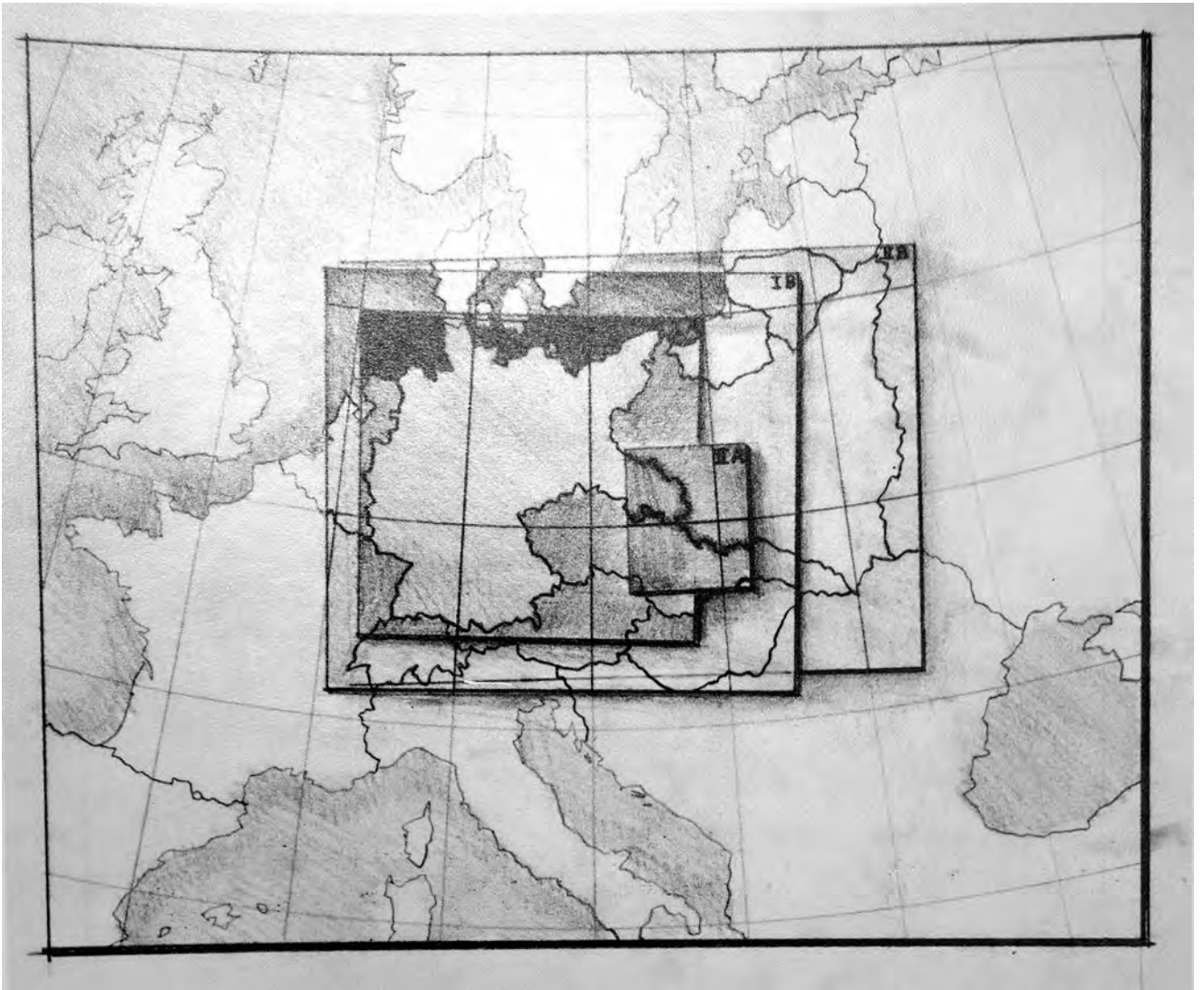


Fig. 3
An Arthur Robinson map depicting the boundaries of Europe before 1945. It shows where cartographers zoomed in on maps by hand. Courtesy of the USA's National Archives and Records Administration.



Fig. 4 (far left)
The late Arthur Robinson at work.



Fig. 5 (near left)
Henry Morgenthau, US Secretary of State. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Fig. 6
A map of Germany showing where President Roosevelt scribbled proposed boundaries for the post-war era. Courtesy of Foreign Records of the USA (a government publication).

Morgenthau plan would later be scuttled in favour of reconstruction. Ultimately, the post-war partition of Germany came down to four zones of occupation – one by the US, one by France, and one by the Soviet Union, with the city of Berlin carved into four pieces.

While maps produced by the OSS R & A branch were needed to show the population and resources of the defeated countries, interestingly enough, the exact demarcations were not of immediate importance to wartime leaders like Roosevelt.

“I don’t think that Roosevelt was ultimately all that bothered by [the exact locations of the borders],” Crampton explained. “Looking at the maps there was one where Roosevelt sat at lunchtime with a map. He had three coloured pencils, drew where partitions would go, and someone came in and recorded it.”

Fig. 7 (right)
Jeremy Crampton. Photo by Meg Buscema

The Politics of Maps

While studying documents at the National Archives and Records Administration this past summer, Crampton discovered that maps are very

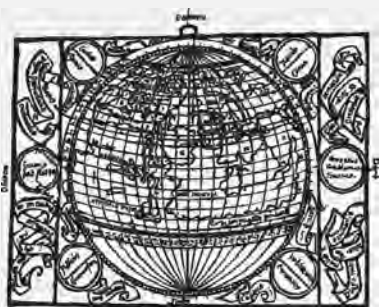
much influenced by the political climate surrounding them. “For example, in the case of Arthur Robinson, many years later in the 1970s, he became adamantly opposed to a new map that had been developed by a German historian, Arno Peters,” Crampton went on to explain “Robinson believed that the [Peters’ world map] was overtly political, and that it therefore distorted what cartography should be ... In his mind, cartography should strive for a purely objective representation of the landscape”.

Robinson’s experience in the OSS is a commentary on the role of mapping especially when it comes to the politics behind the field, Crampton added. “If his maps were ‘wrong’ then potentially lives would be at stake,” he said. “This world view, I suggest, has come to dominate cartography and geographic information systems in the post-war period”.

“I’d argue that, in fact, all maps are political in some way, and to ignore this is to ignore the basic power of maps. It’s ironic that it was this wartime government experience that has led cartography away from an engagement with its own politics.”

“In any case, the maps of World War II are still with us today in the NARA archives, a testament to those who tried to make sense of the landscape in the heat and politics of perhaps one of the most critical, world-shaping wars in history.”





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HELP!

The true confessions of a compulsive collector

by Doug Bandow

Dr Bandow is a senior fellow at the Cato Institute in Washington DC and he wrote this article originally for The Wall Street Journal. We have permission to reproduce it for readers of the IMCoS Journal who will empathise with his dilemma although his particular collecting obsession is chess sets, not maps!

A friend called me the other day: “I need help.” He said he had to see a psychiatrist, adding “...you should come too.”

His problem was not a typical mental illness. Rather, he had just computed how much he had spent over the last four years on his collections – drinking vessels, icons, porcelains, plaques and anything else that caught his eye. The total was, well, shocking. My friend has been spending as much annually as some families of modest means live on. He was ready to join a 12-step programme.

I considered adding up my own expenditures, but quickly thought better of it. After all, I had recently been a bit depressed and had gone on a therapeutic buying spree. My loot included four Soviet cigarette cases, two chess sets, two icons, a bronze of a World War I soldier, a World War I poster, a brass eagle and a Civil War surgical kit. I really didn't want to know how much I had spent

during this one month, let alone over the last few years (even though my acquisition pace is normally much slower, else I'd be bankrupt several times over).

Non collectors simply don't understand. When my friend brings home yet another *objet d'art*, which is a weekly, sometimes daily event, his wife usually offers an enthusiastic “That's nice”. Then she treats his 'stuff' as background noise to be ignored.

Visitors to my house initially marvel at the scores of chess sets and often ask: “Have you played with all of them?” (The answer is no: I'd hate to drop a porcelain piece. Moreover, pieces on some of the decorative sets are hard to distinguish in a game). But most people quickly lose interest as their faces betray a growing sense of concern over my sanity.

Still, that's not as bad as when they think your obsession is, well, really strange. Someone I'd never met approached me at a conference and said: “I understand you collect medieval torture instruments.” It turns out that a mutual friend had mistaken bullet moulds for thumb screws. I wondered how many other people around the country believed me to be a sadist.

Collectors, in contrast, understand – even if you do collect medieval torture instruments. They get vicarious pleasure at seeing other collectors' stuff. They know how hard it is to find quality objects. They recognise the joy at finding something unique, especially if it is underpriced. They revel in finding someone else who understands.

I'm convinced that collecting is genetic, perhaps caused by an extra chromosome. My parents amassed clocks, jewellery and miscellaneous objects during their three-year sojourn in England. I first learned the fine art of dickering with dealers while joining my folks on buying expeditions.

But it still takes hard work to become a serious collector. Up into the late 1980s I only dabbled at the sport, watching the wanted ads for chess sets and looking for interesting sets when I travelled. Though I accumulated a lot of stuff over time, I

One of the so-called Lewis chessmen dating from the 12th century. They were found on a beach on the island of Lewis in 1831 some finding their way to the British Museum and others to the National Museum of Scotland. Sadly for Doug, they are unlikely to make a move into his collection!



made no sustained effort to expand my collection.

Then I met my friend. On one fateful day a decade ago someone gave me an ad from a local penny saver for several chess sets. I bought them all. A few months later the seller dropped me a note saying he wanted to sell a few more. I bought them. Soon we were casing antique shops together. (Which made his spouse quite happy, since she hated wasting Saturdays in that way). I still might have been all right if I had stuck with chess sets. But prowling flea markets exposed me to a lot of other interesting objects – many of which I decided would look a lot nicer sitting or hanging in my house. At least I am single so there is no one to say no as I fill in the ever-diminishing empty space in my abode.

Why do collectors collect? It is hard to describe the joy of a new acquisition. It is like a bloodless hunt, locating and possessing something that attracts you. The allure can be beauty – some decorative chess sets are stunning. It can be history – World War I posters help you understand the inflamed passions of the time. It can be philosophical – a Civil War amputation kit brings home the ugly reality of war.

It can also be, well, just because. I drink a lot of diet cola and began collecting Diet Coke cans and bottles (I also collect Diet Pepsi, but it offers far less variety. Pepsi executives take note). Why? It's fun. And it's my only collection that costs me nothing.

Other than pride. On aeroplanes I regularly ask flight attendants for special cans, which I then stuff into one of my bags. I was very pleased to get an Arabic Diet Coke can on a recent flight to Europe. I also secrete interesting bottles and cans into pockets or bags – whatever is handy – while at restaurants. (Who knows what the waiters and waitresses think. Who cares?)

Locating a nice object is often the easy part. Next you have to close the deal. The best way to get a good price is to feign indifference, disparage the 'piece of junk' and walk away. Of course, doing so can be risky. My friend found a nice drinking cup from Austria-Hungary and – unusual for him – hesitated. The unthinkable happened: it sold before he returned. He was then so frustrated that he felt the need to buy something, anything... and promptly acquired an ostrich egg cup. (Yes, an empty ostrich egg, set in a metal base).

My friend's most serious problem, however, is that he sweats when he finds something he really wants. Three of us walked into a store in Baltimore and he spied a huge Russian *kvosh* (a

type of drinking vessel). He picked it up and started perspiring profusely. He handed his charge card to the dealer to see if there was sufficient credit to cover the object – claiming that he was going to "think it over" as we visited some nearby shops. Needless to say, the dealer was not fooled. He had already written up the invoice when we returned.

I don't sweat but there are times when desire overwhelms good sense. I hate to pay retail, let alone overpay, yet there are times when I see something I really like and hear it calling: "Buy me, buy me." I do my best to suggest minimal interest without actually abandoning the object, lest it 'walk'. And then I write a cheque.

Yes, we collectors sometimes worry about our obsessions. But then, we get over it quickly. A week after my friend phoned me in desperation, he visited several shops in Baltimore, buying a majolica statue, a beer stein and two Russian boxes. The following week I was heading off on the trail of a chess set that he had spied when he called to ask me to pick up a chalice that he had left behind on his previous trip. As any serious collector knows, there is no malady that a really good acquisition cannot cure.



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GEOGRAPHICAL PASTIMES

Two early English map games

by Adrian Seville

The two games described here were recent additions to Adrian Seville's collection of cartographical board games.¹ They were featured in the reception exhibition at the IMCOS International Symposium held in London in 2010 on the theme 'Britain - Power & Influence in the 17th & 18th Centuries'.

Cartographical games were the earliest of the educational games to be developed in England, a century after the invention of this genre in mid-16th century France¹. The game, *The Royal Geographical Pastime or the Tour of Europe* by Thomas Jefferys, London, 1768, shown in Figs. 1

and 1a is the second known English cartographic game. Like its predecessor, *A Journey through Europe, or the Play of Geography* invented by John Jefferys and published by Carington Bowles in 1759, it is clearly based on the *Game of the Goose*. Indeed, both of these map games make use of the rule, characteristic of that game, that a player landing on a favourable space moves past it to the extent of his or her throw. Here, though, the favourable spaces – rather than being those marked with the figure of a goose as in the traditional game – are the 'royal residences', i.e. capital cities of Europe, including Dublin by virtue of the residence of the Lord Lieutenant.

Fig 1
The Royal Geographical Pastime or the Tour of Europe
by Thomas Jefferys,
London, 1768

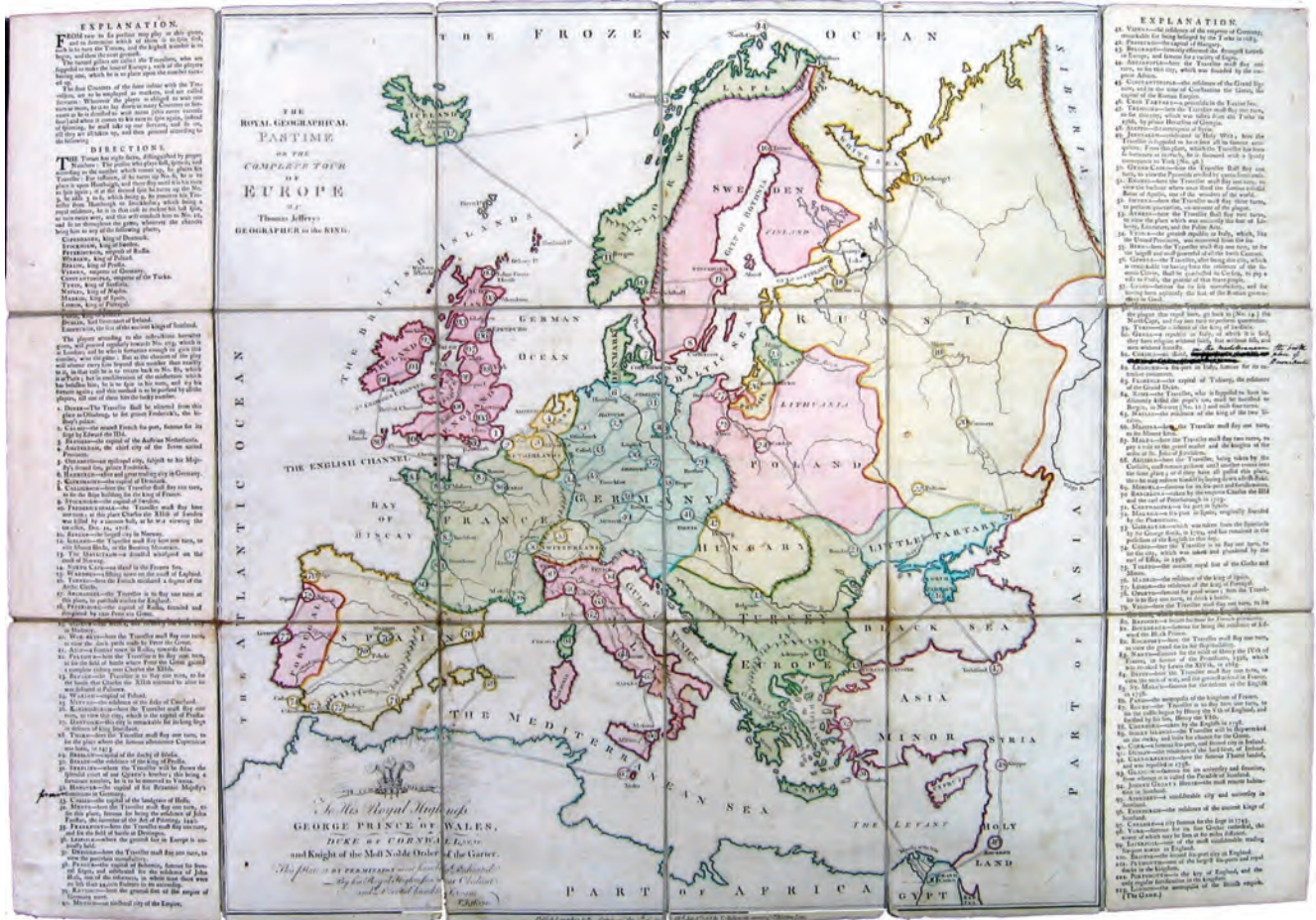


Fig. 1a
Detail of the track of
the Thomas Jefferys
game, starting at
Dover and ending at
London



Fig. 2
An extract from the
rules of the Thomas
Jefferys game,
showing a later
manuscript addition.

The track of the Thomas Jefferys game starts at Dover. The winner – after undertaking a substantial ‘Grand Tour’ extending well beyond the confines of Europe into Egypt, the Holy Land

and the Black Sea ports – is the first to reach London, at space 103.² To win, it is necessary to land exactly on the final space. Unusually, the rules prescribe that a player who overthrows this space must return to Paris (space 83) and spin again: the usual *Goose* rule for overthrows is that the excess points are counted backwards. The special hazards of *Goose* are not generally reproduced, though the ‘prison’ space of that game corresponds to Algiers (space 68) where the player, having been taken prisoner by the Corsairs (as usual in early map games!) must stay until released by another. The nearest equivalent to the ‘death’ space of *Goose* is shipwreck on the Scilly Islands (space 89) where the player ‘loses his chance of the game’.

The game relates to the theme of the IMCoS symposium in a number of ways. For example, the Hanoverian connection is clearly evident: Osnabruck (space 5) is recorded as being subject to Frederick, George’s second son, and Hanover (space 32) is ‘the capital of His Britannic Majesty’s dominions in Germany’: in the present author’s copy, there is a manuscript addition of the word ‘former’ to the relevant instruction, presumably made after 1837, when these territories were ceded to Germany. A further manuscript addition (see Fig. 2) updates the instruction for Corsica (space 61) by noting that it was the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- 60. GENOA—a republic in Italy, of which it is said, they have religion without faith, seas without fish, and men without honesty.
- 61. CORSICA—an island, ~~in the Mediterranean Sea~~ *in the Mediterranean the birth place of Buonaparte*
- 62. LEGHORN—a sea-port in Italy, famous for its extensive commerce.
- 63. FLORENCE—the capital of Tuscany, the residence of the Grand Duke.
- 64. ROME—the Traveller, who is supposed to have indiscreetly kissed the pope’s toe, must be banished to Bergen, in Norway (No. 11.) and miss four turns.
- 65. NAPLES—the residence of the king of the two Sicilies.
- 66. MESSINA—here the Traveller must stay one turn, to see Mount Etna.
- 67. MALTA—here the Traveller must stay two turns, to pay a visit to the grand master and the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.
- 68. ALGIERS—here the Traveller, being taken by the Corsairs, must remain prisoner until another comes into the same place; or if they have all passed this place, then he may redeem himself by laying down a fresh stake.
- 69. MINORCA—famous for its sea-port and fortifications.
- 70. BARCELONA—taken by the emperor Charles the III and the earl of Peterborough in 1705.
- 71. CARTHAGENA—a sea-port in Spain.
- 72. MALAGA—a sea-port in Spain, originally founded by the Phœnicians.
- 73. GIBRALTAR—which was taken from the Spaniards by Sir George Roke in 1704, and has remained in the

There is a strong anti-Catholic sentiment. The player who is so unwise as to land on Rome (space 64) is faced with this instruction:

The Traveller, who is supposed to have indiscreetly kissed the Pope's toe, must be banished to Bergen.... and miss 4 turns.

Space 70 commemorates the taking of Barcelona by the Earl of Peterborough in 1705, while space 73 notes the taking of Gibraltar by Sir George Rook(e) in 1704. The game also highlights aspects of commerce with England, e.g. timber from Archangel, as well as indicating the major tourist sights of Europe. Overall, there is a good variety of information about the cities on the track, leading to an interesting and memorable game.

Wallis's Complete Voyage Round the World – a New Geographical Pastime by John Wallis, London 1796/1802 (Figs 3a and 3b) illustrates that by the beginning of the 19th century, cartographic games were well established in England. These included examples from several London mapmakers such as Robert Sayer, Laurie & Whittle, William Darton *Jnr.* and Carington Bowles. The subjects of the games were no longer just based on the European Grand Tour: map games of England and Wales, of Scotland, and of Ireland were produced, together with tours of the World. Tours of France, Asia and the Americas soon followed. This example of a 'World Tour' game is by John Wallis and is dated 1796 on the map, though the instruction sheet pasted below it is dated 1802, as is the slip-case into which the game folds.

The departure is from Portsmouth and the voyage, following the numbered track marked on the double-hemisphere map, concludes at the winning space, London, numbered 100.

The depiction of *Terra Australis* (New Holland) is of interest: Tasmania is not yet shown as separate from the mainland: Flinders and Bass proved that it was an island only in 1798-99. Also, the only town marked is *Port Jackson* (Botany Bay, space 52) with reference to the English convict settlement there. Fascinatingly, that space number corresponds to that of the *Prison* space in the traditional *Goose* game. Given that *Goose* remained popular as a game in its own right in England up to about the end of the 18th century, this is unlikely to be a coincidence. However, other significant *Goose* spaces, such as *death* (traditionally at space 58, and requiring the player to begin the game again) do not have resonances in this map game. The nearest equivalent is the *Magellan Straights* (space 89) where 'the traveller is shipwrecked and loses his chance of the game', echoing the comparable rule in the Jefferys game described above.

Points relating to England's power and influence in the 18th century include:



Fig. 3 a & b
Hemispheres from Wallis's *Complete Voyage Round the World – a New Geographical Pastime*, London 1796/1802





Fig. 4
A forerunner of 'water-boarding', alleged to have been used to extract confessions in the Amboyna 'massacre' of 1623 (By courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum).

- Sierra Leone (space 23) where 'the English have lately established a settlement'
- Cape of Good Hope (space 26) a 'fine settlement by the English, whose fleets are supplied with provisions on their voyages to and from India'
- Hudson's Bay (space 62) where 'the English have several forts. Stay one turn to trade with the natives for beaver and other rich skins and furs'

There is considerable detail of Captain Cook's exploratory voyages from space 91 including his death at *Owhyee* (Hawaii, space 94) and the *ne plus ultra* (space 97) marking the Southern limit of his exploration.

Past grievances are not forgotten. The *Moluccas Islands* (Maluku, space 50) are remembered for the 'horrid barbarities exercised on the English by the Dutch in Amboyna', in reference to the judicial execution in 1623 on Ambon Island of twenty men, ten of whom were in the service of the British East India Company, by agents of the Dutch East India Company, on accusations of treason. It was alleged by the English, though disputed by the Dutch, that confessions were extracted by an early form of water torture (see Fig. 4). There is also reference to the Black Hole of Calcutta (space 43), where '123 persons were suffocated in 1757' – stay one turn.

Some final comments

Both of these map games are typical of English race games of the period in that they require that a top-like spinner (called a 'totum' – later known as a teetotum) is to be used, in place of dice. This is usually attributed to a high-minded desire by the publishers to avoid the unfavourable gambling associations of dice but it should be noted that – unlike spinners – dice attracted a considerable

duty, rigorously enforced. In both games an eight-sided totum with the faces numbered from 1 to 8 is specified; by contrast, *Goose* was played with a pair of conventional six-sided dice.

These map games are eminently playable: having all the instructions clearly printed on the game sheet means that quick reference can be made, unlike the worthy educational games of the 19th century where a substantial booklet contained instructions and paragraphs to be read out, slowing the game to what must have often seemed to be a boring crawl. However, players of today need to take note and beware that our political and moral assumptions about Europe and the World have changed substantially over the intervening two centuries!

References

1. Adrian Seville, Cartographical Race Games – Images of England, *IMCoS Journal* 115, Winter 2008.
2. See Jill Shefrin's book, *The Dartons*, Cotsen Occasional Press, 2009 at page 53 for a discussion of early English map games in regard to the Grand Tour.

Editor's note: *Adrian's copy of the Wallis game has an interesting history itself: a friend of his who is a rare book dealer was given the run of Maggs bookshop in Berkeley Square, London during the 2010 ABA Book Fair and discovered the game in a drawer, where it had languished since the 1950s. The price, though, had gone up!*



The author, Adrian Seville, is a board games historian and collector who specialises in the Game of Goose and its many variants throughout Europe. He has a particular interest in cartographic games. He assisted the Department of Culture Media and Sport as an independent advisor regarding the export of the King George III cabinet of dissected maps. In November 2010 he gave a presentation on 'Cartographic race games in Europe' in the Maps in Society series at the Warburg Institute.



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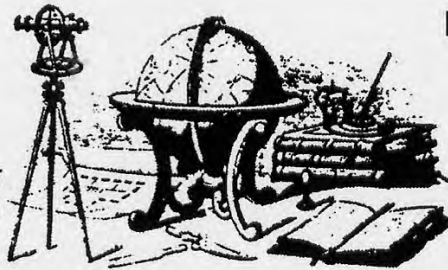
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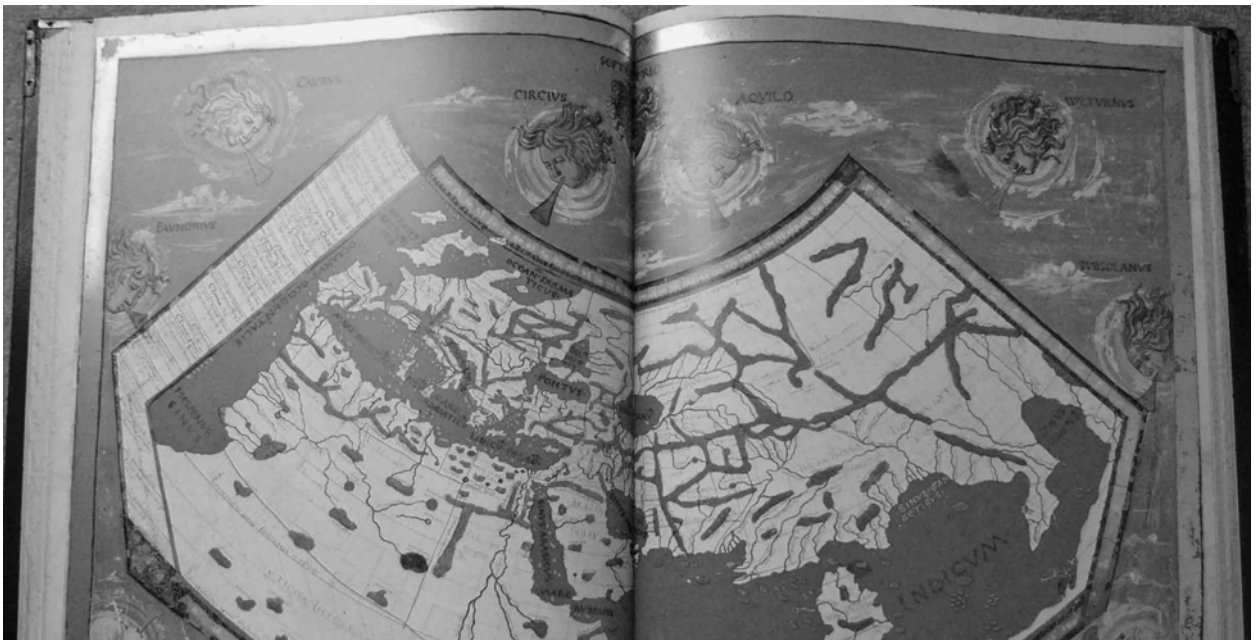
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YOU WRITE TO US

The silken rarity (IMCoS Journal 119 p.23)

I had read your article 'A Silken Rarity' in the *IMCoS Journal* of Winter 2009 and I have always remained puzzled by what you said i.e. that the map was printed on golden silk. I have not seen the map physically but I believe that the golden silk might be the very rare and precious Byssus. Byssus or sea silk comes from the filaments which the *Pinna Nobilis* (a mollusc) uses to attach itself to the sea floor and it needs very long preparation before it is turned into thread for spinning. Since only 2 or 3 grams can be extracted from one mollusc, one can imagine how many molluscs would have been needed and, in fact, the *Pinna Nobilis* is nowadays a protected species. Only the very rich and powerful could afford this material as even in those days it was extremely expensive.

The finished product is very light with a silky looking appearance and has this golden yellow appearance that you mention. If the material on

which this map is printed is really Byssus then this map becomes really unique and extremely precious. I suggest asking an expert such as Felicitas Maeder to examine it as she has done a lot of research into this wonderful material and has even mounted an exhibition about it and published a catalogue. I found a reference book about Malta written in the 18th century which mentions that the Maltese used the byssus as a cure for earache and, miracle of miracles, when I went to a fishing village in Marsaxlokk I discovered that some fishermen today still swear by the healing powers of byssus for earache.

Byssus is hardly known by textile conservators because most of the items made from this material are to be found in Natural History Museums and so a biologist might be in a better position to tell you more about it than a textile conservator.

Joseph Schirò
Secretary of the Malta Map Society.



The ‘Charte’ on p.5 of IMCoS Journal 123

I have just received and immediately browsed through the many interesting features of the winter edition of *IMCoS Journal*. Many thanks for your untiring effort, which you extend to all of us. Especially entertaining for me was ‘The Charte of ye Far Eastern Landes’. Amazingly Nippon (i.e. Honshu) appears to extend right away into whatever lies north of it (Ezo or Hokkaido) without any water in between. Although that may only be to conveniently give space to ‘ye Japanese Lady in her Kimono’ it is a striking resemblance to some western 17th and 18th century maps. On the other hand our midshipman displays remarkable foresight stating in 1833 of Taiwan ‘Here the Mikado Holdeth Swaye’, while the island was still an undisputed part of the Mandshu empire, to be annexed by Japan only in 1895.

Lutz Walter, Munchen, Germany

Note from the Editor: We had to admit to Lutz Walter that unfortunately we had an incorrect date on the ‘Charte’. We stated that it was drawn in 1832 which should have read 1932. Apologies.

**A follow up to ‘The story behind a map’
IMCoS Journal No.123 pp.34-35**

In my article ‘The story behind a map’ about the larger territory of Monaco before 1861, I mentioned some of the vestiges of the old Monaco which can still be seen today in what is now French territory. During a Christmas stay near Monaco I was able to take photos to show your readers of the old principality chapel, now part of an amusement park in Carnoles (France) and the best preserved of two old boundary markers that remain in the countryside. This marker includes an arrow to indicate the limit and shows a deeply

incised M. Sadly the Grimaldi Hunting Lodge I mentioned has completely disappeared. Opinions of local inhabitants varied as to its fate: vandalism or forest fire or souvenir hunters (there was a superb sculpted coat of arms above the door). We will probably never know.....

Rod Lyon, Mosta, Malta



Right
The relatively well-preserved boundary stone to be found in the hills above Menton (France).

Bottom right
A close up of the altar of the chapel showing the Grimaldi coat of arms.

Below
The Grimaldi chapel in the Carnoles amusement park.



NB. Rod has now let us know that since writing the article he has heard from Thomas Fouilleron, who is in charge of historical research at the Palace in Monaco, who has kindly informed him that there are in fact three editions known of Abel Rendu's book (two with a map). The first edition appeared in 1848 at the time of the Revolution of the Mentonnais and Roquebrunois people. It was followed in 1852 by another edition which only differs because of eight additional pages of text. Then in 1867 an expanded version, without the map, appeared including a study of the local climate. The 1848 and 1852 editions support the idea of Menton and Roquebrune becoming part of a united Italy whilst the third edition of 1867 applauds the fact that they had officially become part of France on 2nd February, 1861. This last edition did not include a map so as not to emphasize the 95% loss of territory which the Prince of Monaco had had to accept against compensation of 4 million francs. The 1852 edition at the Bibliothèque Nationale de France is incomplete as it contains only the extra text.

Abel Rendu was apparently born in Paris on 11th May, 1814 and died there on 21st April, 1868. He is recorded as having passed several years in Menton living in the homes of two wealthy families.

Map identified after 10 years

Almost seven years ago the Summer 2003 issue of the *IMCoS Journal* (Issue 93) published a request of mine to help identify a map of Norway. The map was titled 'Regni Norvegiae Nova et Accurata descriptio' and, as the title might suggest, is a fairly close copy of Johannes Janssonius's map from around 1664, the *Journal* helpfully included an image (above right).

At the time I was seeking cartobibliographic information for the book I was working on. *Maps and Mapping of Norway, 1602-1855* was published in September 2009 and launched during the IMCoS Symposium in Oslo. It was also reviewed in the Winter 2009 (Issue 119) issue of the *Journal*.

Unfortunately, the map remained unidentified at the time of publication. However, I am pleased to report that I have recently identified its source. A friend suggested that I send this information to you for your readers. The updated information also appears on my website: www.septentrionalium.com

'Regni Norvegiae Nova et Accurata descriptio' appeared in the autumn 1716 issue

of *Relationis Historicae Semestralis Autumnalis Continuatio*. This series of booklets, published in conjunction with the spring and autumn Frankfurt Book Fairs (Messen), are also referred to as the *Messrelationen*. Each issue's roughly 100-plus pages summarised the major historical, political, and military news since the prior fair; they are regarded as forerunners of modern day news magazines.



'Regni Norvegia' was inserted within the four-page section devoted to Sweden-Denmark-Holstein. The text covers the Norwegian Campaign of 1716, which was part of the Great Northern War, from around January to mid-July of that year. The vignette at the upper right of the map is most likely intended to depict – or at least to suggest – the battle to recapture the Basmo Fortress, which was overrun in the spring of 1716 when Swedish troops under the command of King Karl (Charles) XII crossed into Norway and surprised the garrison there with an unexpected night attack. The addition of the ships, to what is essentially a copy of the Janssonius map, probably alludes to naval actions by Danish Vice-Admiral Christian Carl Gabel (April) and Peder Wessel Tordenskjold, who trapped and destroyed Karl XII's supply fleet in Dynekilen fjord north of Strömstad in July 1716.

Bill Ginsberg, New York

Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



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BOOK REVIEWS

A look at recent publications about maps

Sailing for the East : History & Catalogue of Manuscript Charts on vellum of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), 1602-1799 by Günter Schilder and Hans Kok. HES & De Graaf Publishers BV, PO Box 540, 3990 GH Houten, Netherlands. www.hesdegraaf.com 2010. Cloth with full colour dustjacket, 32 x 24cms. 600 full colour images and cd rom with appendices. 708 pp. ISBN 978-90-6194-260-3 Price €175 (including VAT).

This large and very handsome book is the latest offering of the Explokart series of the University of Utrecht. Not only does it discuss the charts, done on vellum for permanency (lesser ones were done on paper), but explains how navigation was accomplished before longitude was established.

And oh, the wonderful illustrations of charts, maps, and the different compass roses the workshops and cartographers used as their logotypes. Sometimes it is forgotten that during the 17th and 18th centuries the great European long distance sailors were the Dutch, following the earlier Portuguese and Spanish. The East Indies were thousands of miles away, dotted with islands, with treacherous currents and winds; all potentially deadly for ships. Certainly there were numerous shipwrecks, their location noted on the charts. Written navigational instructions were vitally important, as much we believe for the psychological value as actual use; ships have been this way before, so we can be successful as well.

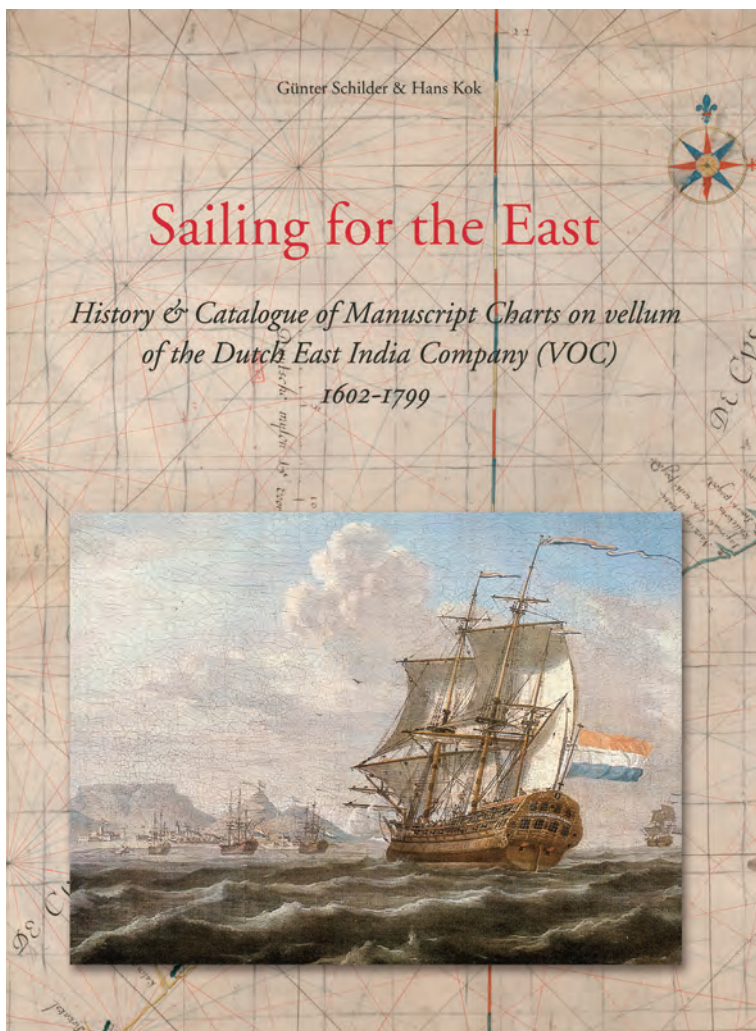
Plane plotting charts were the norm at the time, and special attention paid to magnetic compass variation when trying to determine longitude at sea. It was a long way from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan. In fact, an early successful voyage completed in fifteen months led to a charge by the Portuguese that such a short trip could not have been made; they muttered loudly about robbery.

There is a discussion of the pioneers of the East Indies voyages such as Jan Huygen van Linschoten, writing in the 1590s from experience in Goa. His compilation from Portuguese and Spanish charts and sailing directions, *Itinerario*, 1596, became famous. As was customary for several centuries in Europe, when Admiral Jacob van Neck set off in 1598, all in his fleet had to swear an oath of secrecy concerning all charts,

notes, drawings, etc. and these would be delivered to the Admiral or the directors of the company.

The cartographers are not neglected; Plancius, Ortelius, Robaert; Gerard Mercator's early map of 1569 was made according to the projection of increasing degrees of latitude. It would be 30 years before his projection was set in mathematical terms by an Englishman and appeared in the familiar grid system. And, of course, there is a full discussion of Joan Blaeu, the official cartographer of the VOC and his hydrographic workshop.

Celestial globes were also useful for navigation, as they would give the time specific stars would rise and set.



To give an idea of the depth of research in this book I must explain that there are 25 chapters of the catalogues of VOC charts in manuscript on vellum, ranging from 0 to 24 ranging from 'Precursors of VOC charts on vellum' to 'Decorative charts for office use', all beautifully illustrated in colour with lengthy and helpful captions.

Just in case you would like more information, various letters and instructions are added in a CD containing 22 appendices found in the back of the book.

Overall, anyone interested in early European navigational instruments, methods, actual voyages, all complete with numerous examples, should have a copy. Yes, it is expensive, but a classic always becomes even more so as time passes, so do not let that deter you. The authors are to be congratulated on this complete and valuable volume.

Dee Longenbaugh, Juneau, Alaska

P.D.A. Harvey

**Manors and Maps in
Rural England, from the
Tenth Century to the
Seventeenth**

Manors and Maps in Rural England, from the Tenth Century to the Seventeenth by P.D.A. Harvey. Ashgate Publishing, Wey Court East, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7PT Tel: +44 (0)1252 736600 www.ashgate.com 2010. Hardback, x + 340 pages, 26 monochrome illustrations. ISBN 978-1-4094-0241-1. Price £75, or £67.50 via website

IMCoS members will find this recent collection of essays by Professor Paul Harvey a most worthwhile purchase. The volume draws together work from 1961 to 2004 covering two main and linked strands: medieval and early modern rural England and its cartographic history. The eighteen essays are reproduced in their original form with a few corrections: hence the original pagination of each piece is used rather than a continuous new one.

The work, as a whole, may appear at first disparate. However, common authorship provides unity and thus the common thread of the author's areas of expertise. Each essay testifies to immense careful scholarship over a 44-year period and the accumulated wisdom of a longer time. Each piece is carefully conceived and closely argued. The subject covered throws light on many specialised topics, making the essays accessible to the general reader, while revealing their wider significance. This coverage of a long sweep of medieval and early modern English history draws not only on the author's palaeographic skills, but also facility for interpretation of the context and meaning of these documents from a far-off time.

The first part of the book is a series of articles on aspects of rural England in the Middle Ages. Numerous topics are treated including English cathedral estates, settlement change, the English inflation of 1180-1220, the peasant land market in medieval England, and personal seals. It is the latter part of the volume on the history of cartography which IMCoS members will find most directly relevant to their interests. These essays are particularly useful in understanding the emergence of detailed local scale maps in early modern England. The article on a map of Portsmouth in 1545 examines the transition from 'picture maps' to topographic maps drawn to a consistent scale. There follow essays on the development of estate mapping in England which continue with the theme of examining the emergence of maps drawn to consistent scale for estate management when written surveys had sufficed for centuries before. The final two essays are of a more methodological turn and deal with

the use of early maps as historical evidence, and the pitfalls of so doing. The latter is treated systematically in the final essay which is written from a more personal viewpoint yet still from an academically-informed perspective.

A few minor points of criticism might be entered. The cost of the volume may act as a deterrent to some: a pity because the volume deserves a wide audience. It might also have been helpful to print the name of the journal or book from which each article is taken at the head of each entry as well as in the list of contents. Finally, the volume may have benefited further from an essay to draw all the elements together; though the final piece implicitly serves that purpose to a degree. These are minor matters. *Manors and Maps* is a fitting testament to the oeuvre of Professor Harvey and is recommended to any serious scholar of medieval and early modern English history and cartography.

Dr David Fletcher

Faculty of Law, Governance and International Relations
London Metropolitan University

Malta and Gozo: the Bradt travel guide by Juliet Rix. Bradt Travel Guides Ltd., www.bradtguides.com 23 High Street, Chalfont St Peter, Bucks SL9 9QE. Tel. +44(0) 1753893444. Published in USA by The Globe Pequot Press Inc., 246 Goose Lane, PO Box 480, Guilford, Connecticut 06475-0480, 312pp, fully illustrated in colour and black and white. First published 2010. ISBN-13: 978-1-84162-312-2. Price UK£12.99, US\$21.99.

As members of IMCoS are embarking on a short visit to Malta this September I thought it would be helpful to suggest a good guide book and this is definitely one I can recommend. In fact I tried it out on my visit to the island last year and found it bang up to date and easy to follow. It is also full of fascinating asides about the history of Malta (and goodness, have they got a history worth studying).

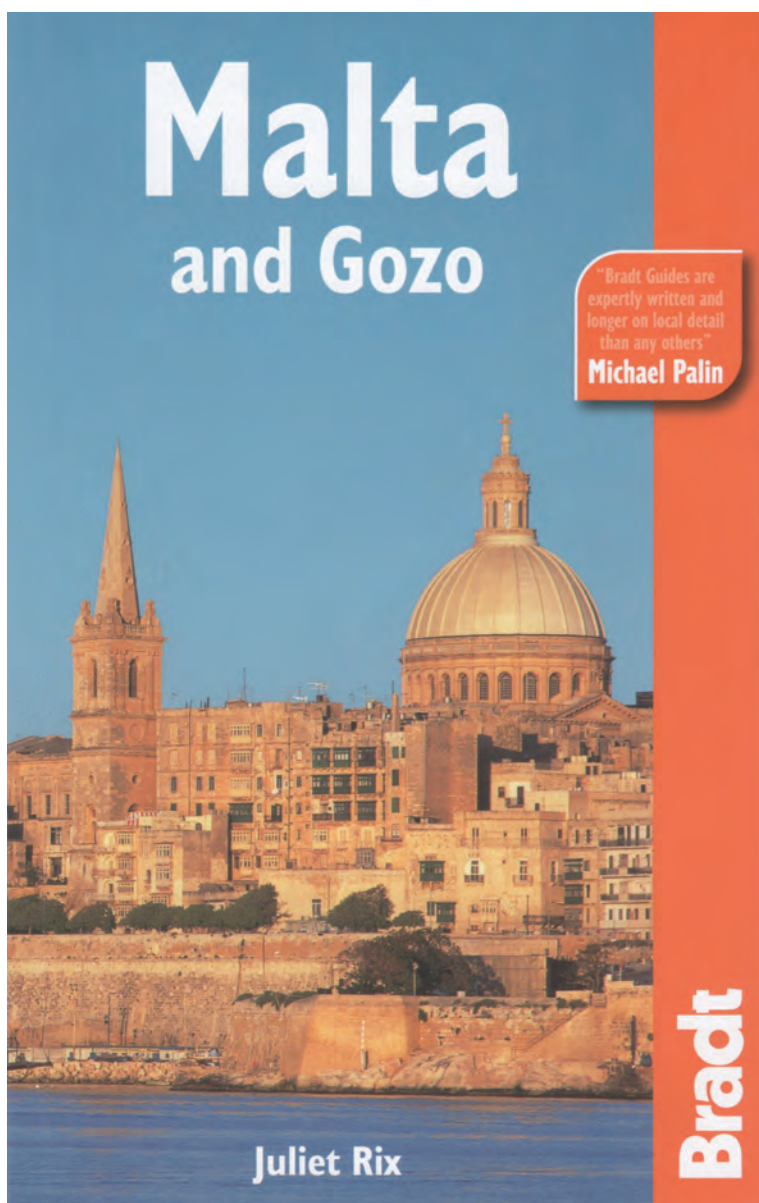
Written by journalist Juliet Rix this guide is both clear and concise and its only downside for the traveller is the weight and size but this would apply to any comprehensive guide worth its salt. Interestingly, it answers the sort of questions a visitor wants to know like 'who were the Knights of St John and why were they living in Malta from 1530 to 1798?' Incidentally, it was the Knights in England who founded the St John Ambulance Brigade. Also, I learned that there is still a Grand Master of the Order on Malta and it is an Englishman and that the Turks took nearly

the entire population of Malta's sister island Gozo into slavery in the 1600s. Of course, this guide provides all the practical information you need to know today like the location of the good beaches and which churches are worth a visit etc.

The guide covers the city of Valletta itself, the rest of Malta and also the island of Gozo. Interestingly, it also covers the third island called Comino which is very sparsely populated with no tarmac roads.

A good guide, well illustrated and well written. On sale at all good bookshops and well worth buying.

Valerie Newby



Special Maps of Persia – 1477 to 1925 Volume 99 of Handbook of Oriental Studies, Section 1, The Near and Middle East by Dr Cyrus Alai with Foreword by Francis Herbert. Published by Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands and Boston, USA brill@turpin-distribution.com or sales@brillonline.nl 2010. Large 29 x 38cms hardback, xxiii plus 466 pp., 409 illustrations, the majority in colour. ISBN 978-90-04-18401-5 ISSN 0169-9423; v.99. €250, US\$355, £210

Just five years after his previous book on the maps of Persia Dr Alai has managed to publish a new volume which comes as a complement to the previous one. His first book entitled *General Maps of Persia - 1477 to 1925* was published in 2005 and presented the reader with a collection of maps printed by various mapmakers from all over the world during the period mentioned. It was and is a monumental work including the descriptive details of each map and/or atlas. The present volume, this time entitled *Special Maps of Persia - 1477 to 1925* is another collection of maps of

Persia, but this time other types of maps, printed or drawn during the same period.

The book looks at other aspects of the mapping of Persia not usually sought out by the layman but of special interest to anyone researching the mapping of the Middle East and especially Persia (Iran). The nine chapters are entitled 'Historical Maps', 'District Maps', 'Caspian Sea and its Persian Shores', 'Persian Gulf', 'Persian Shores and Islands', 'Frontier Maps', 'Route Maps', 'Town Maps', 'Historical Sites', 'Political, Transport/Communication and Tribal Maps', 'Natural, Topographical and Geological Maps'. The volume includes a large bibliography and index as well as listings of the maps and plates used.

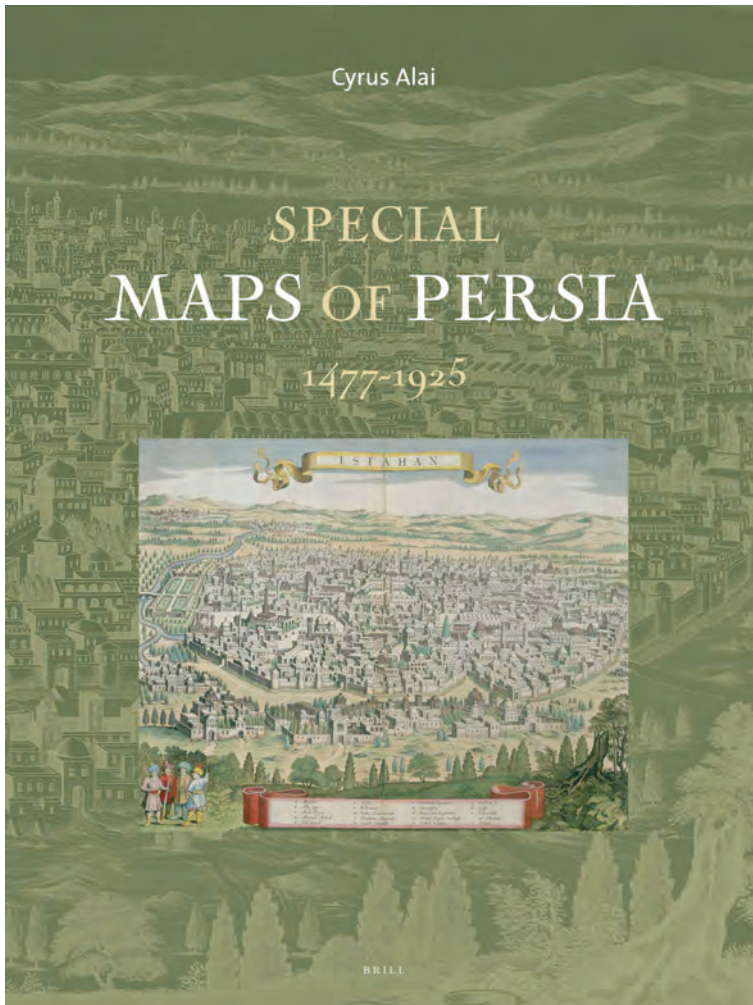
There are 761 map entries altogether, of which 409 have illustrations. Each entry carries expertly and clearly laid out detailed information about the map such as its cartographer, engraver, title, language, publisher, printer, area covered, date and other data, as well as a full description of its origin, use and other aspects of each map or atlas. Very few books about maps carry so much information about each entry and Cyrus Alai must be congratulated on his painstaking, meticulous and detailed work.

Some of the manuscript maps may well be unknown to most readers and many are probably published for the first time. These include the manuscript maps of the Persian Gulf (pl. 132-143), Kharg Island (pl. 198, 199), Sistan frontier (pl. 219) and the plans of Bushire and [H]Ormuz (pl. 275, 282). Furthermore, this volume is the only source where a collection of so many detailed, large scale and special maps of Persia could be found. The book is traditionally laid out and the majority of the maps are clearly and beautifully printed, but some could have been somewhat enhanced, offering a lighter background and improved legibility.

This volume is a must for all enthusiasts of maps of Persia as well as any serious collector. It is filling the gaps still existent in the cartography of Persia, notwithstanding the fact that over the past half century some books have been published in Iran covering the maps of Persia/Iran and the Persian Gulf. However the quality of printing, reproductions and descriptive texts of these volumes could not be compared with Dr Alai's *oeuvres*.

Cyrus Alai was born in Iran, obtained his PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Berlin, taught in Tehran University and had a successful consulting engineering practice in Iran prior to his moving to London. Now retired, he specialises in the cartography of Persia and has an enviable collection of maps of this area. He has also written many articles on the subject.

Rouben Galichian, author of *Historic Maps of Armenia* who calls himself 'another engineer turned cartographer'.



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MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

New map shops opened by Murray Hudson

Murray Hudson, a well known map dealer in Halls, Tennessee, USA has broken the trend for closure of map galleries by opening two additional new galleries. Each covers 2,000 ft and they are both round the corner from Murray's original shop in The Old Post Office, Halls. "Visitors have likened our original store to Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. Now we offer thrice the display space for the largest collection of antique maps, wall maps and globes in America, perhaps on the whole globe!" Murray told us.

The new shops are filled with wall maps and other large maps which would not fit in the old premises. In addition he has for sale a US 13-star flag from the 1876 Centennial, a 22-foot chromolitho chart of world history, plus prints of the railroads, historical and botanical prints and even circus posters and other memorabilia.

"Clearly we were up to our chins in cartographic items in the Old Post Office since most of the material in the two new shops came from the original one. Instead of less than a dozen of our 700 plus wall maps unfurled and visible, we now display several dozen of our most significant

ones, from the 1756 John Mitchell/Le Rouge North America through seminal 19th century US maps and wall plans of London, New Orleans and New York," Murray said.

"My grandiose claim about the size of our 'collection' (for a dealer) refers to the sheer number of wall maps and globes (c.1200) and 20,000 other maps. Clearly other dealers have far more pricey items but I don't know of any who have this sheer accumulation of cartographic material, especially of the US. Our maps range in price from \$25 to \$35,000 (and we have sold maps for much more) and our globes from \$50 to \$75,000. The diversity, including manuscript material, is quite amazing for American material. At www.murrayhudson.com you can take a virtual tour of the three shops.

New book on Zeeland

HES and De Graaf Publishers in Amsterdam launched another new book recently. It covers the history and cartography of the province of Zeeland until 1860 and was written by Dick Blonk and his late wife Joan. The book is the eleventh volume in the series *Utrecht Studies of the History of Cartography*. The first volume in the series appeared 10 years ago and was also written by Mr and Mrs Blonk. The current book has more than 400 illustrations in full colour and costs € 125.

New faces at BCS

The British Cartographic Society (BCS) has elected Peter Jolly, Cartographic Consultant for ESRI, as its new President. Rob Sharpe, Industry Manager of ESRI UK's Technical Solutions Group, has also been elected to the BCS Council. The new appointments bring with them in-depth geographic information systems (GIS) knowledge and experience that will help inspire new approaches to cartography.

Recently, Peter Jolly and Rob Sharpe, played a central part in the BCS GIS Special Interest Group event 'GIS and Symbology' at the Royal Geographical Society in London. Peter Jolly presented 'Historical mapping and symbology' whilst Rob Sharpe convened the Special Interest Group at the meeting.

ESRI is the leading provider of geographic information system (GIS) technology and helps organisations to think and plan geographically in order to make better decisions, keep communities safe and create a more sustainable world. For more information visit www.esriuk.com



Murray Hudson outside one of his shops in Halls, Tennessee. He has been a long standing advertiser and supporter of the IMCoS Journal.

New address for NLS Reading Room

The National Library of Scotland Maps Reading Room has moved into a new location within the Causewayside building in Edinburgh. They have asked us to let readers know that although they have only moved downstairs the entrance is on a different street which has changed their postal address to 159 Causewayside. Following their merger into the Manuscript and Map Collections Division they are now headed by Ms. Robin Smith but all map enquiries should be sent to maps@nls.uk

Reproduction map of Malta for sale

Four of the most beautiful and important maps of Malta from the personal collection of Dr Albert Ganado are being reproduced as a fund-raising initiative by Fr. Charles Cini SDB for the St Patrick's Salesian School in Malta. The four maps, Coronelli's 'Isola di Malta', 1689, De Rossi's 'Isola di Malta', 1686, Matthäus Seutter's 'Melita vulgo Malta' c.1725-1728 and Johannes Janssonius' 'Valetta Civitas Nova Maltae olim Millitae' 1657 (a bird's-eye view), will be reproduced using a photo-etching technique in a limited numbered edition of 300 sets. The four prints are presented in an elegant and protective sleeve. Each set costs £250 and is available from Fr Charles Cini at charlescini@gmail.com or by telephoning +21337572

Death of Ingrid Kretschmer

The Austrian historian of cartography Dr Ingrid Kretschmer died on 22nd January this year. She was a teacher at the Department of Geography and Regional Research, University of Vienna, and had been president of the Austrian Geographical Society and the Austrian Cartographic Commission. She was also a member of the board of directors of *Imago Mundi*. Her colleague, Jan Mokre, described her as "an exceptional scholar, a wonderful colleague and a great supporter in the field of the history of cartography." Her funeral took place on 2nd February.

Macdonald Gill symposium

Proposals for papers are invited for a symposium on the artist Macdonald Gill (1884-1947) to be held in Brighton on 22nd July 2011 (See *IMCoS Journal* 116, Spring 2009 for an article on Gill). It is being held to inaugurate an exhibition of his work being opened on that day. Apparently members of the Gill family discovered an extensive archive of Gill material much of which will be on display and the aim of the exhibition is to revive public interest in his work. A biography is being prepared by Caroline Walker. Those interested in contributing a paper should contact Professor Jonathan Woodham at j.m.woodham@brighton.ac.uk or Dr Philippa Lyon at p.lyon@brighton.ac.uk

Rare Thornton map found in Scottish attic

A rare manuscript map of Canada by John Thornton (1641-1708) who was hydrographer to the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies, was found recently rolled and under a thick layer of dust in the attic of a house on an estate in Scotland.

The map was bought by Daniel Crouch Rare Books of London for £203,000 at an auction run by Lawrences of Crewkerne in Somerset in January this year.

"I believe the auctioneer found the map himself when trawling behind a water tank in the attic," Daniel Crouch told the *Journal*. He added that they are not aware of another example of a manuscript map by Thornton on the market in the past 50 years. The British Library has one example but no other is known. They bought the map for their inventory and displayed it at the Miami Map Fair on 5th and 6th February. It shows New France, Nova Britannia and other American colonies.

NB. We hope to bring you further information in the summer issue of the *Journal*. Ed.

Obituary

Paul Haas, the antiquarian map and book dealer, died shortly before his 60th birthday on 3rd November 2010, aged 59. He was the third of 9 sisters and brothers. After a degree in mechanical engineering he decided to study history and German languages and literature at the University of Düsseldorf.

Making good use of his free time as a student, he visited flea markets and browsed through the antiquarian book shops until in 1979 he decided to abandon his studies and become an antiquarian book dealer. After a brief time of reflection, his brother Stephan decided to join him. The business 'Antiquariat Gebr. Haas' was born. Norbert Haas, the third youngest of the brothers, joined the business a few years later. From that time, the Haas brothers became an institution and were missed at each and every map and book fair at which they were not represented.

Paul Haas, together with his brothers, lived at Bedburg-Hau, in the North of Northrhine, Westphalia, close to Xanten, the former Roman town.

In 2007, the company of Antiquariat Gebr. Haas was dissolved as the three brothers decided to pursue their individual interests. This was the opportunity for Paul to fulfil one of his dreams which was to sail the Aegean Sea on his catamaran. This he did, albeit only for too short a time.

We shall miss him. He was a friend, a positive man, full of energy, humour and lust for life, and always with a good selection of antique maps. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married for almost 40 years.

Rolph Langlais

Exhibition ‘Kartenwelten: die Kartensammlung der Zentralbibliothek Zürich’ (‘Map Worlds: Zurich Central Library’s Map Library’) 11th November 2010 - 26th February 2011, Zurich, Switzerland)

Report by Markus Oehrli, Zurich Central Library.
Translation from German by Francis Herbert

Zurich Central Library’s Map Library (see Link [1]) was presented to the public, for the first time, in the form of an exhibition. It was conceived as a journey through four different worlds: each section of the exhibition corresponded to one of the principal areas of the Map Library’s holdings. The items selected were also to reflect the most important questions that have to be answered regularly by the Map Library:

- The world for globetrotters: In this section were displayed tourist maps and town plans. Such documents are hardly ever collected by academic

libraries. This is regrettable, as leaflets for tourists provide interesting contemporary witness to the opening up of the Swiss Alps.

- The world as seen with map-related objects: Among map-related depictions are understood to be, apart from others, panoramas, bird’s-eye-views, profiles, relief models, and globes. As a special ‘highlight’ a walk-in cylinder was displayed, inside which the exhibition visitor could relive the 1827 city panorama of Zurich.

- The world in fiction: The boundaries of cartographic fiction are fluid. Imaginary scenes are often the unintentional result from the influence of a contemporary ‘Zeitgeist’. Shown here too was the first map printed in Zurich (1525), which was mistakenly reverse-cut in wood.

- The world in change: Systematic historical and geographical comparisons were made by illustrating



Johann Heinrich Streulin’s “Lion’s Head Map” expresses Zurich’s self confidence at the end of the 18th century.

with topographic maps. The development of place-names was made tangible, too. In this section, especially, the worldwide coverage of the Map Library's holdings came into its own. See Link [2]. A special 56-page, well-illustrated, publication to accompany the exhibition was issued by the well-known Verlag Cartographica Helvetica; for ordering address see Link [3].

Zurich Central Library's Map Library holds about 250,000 printed maps, 1000 manuscript maps, 4000 panoramas (many of which as a deposit from the Swiss Alpine Club), 3000 atlases and 8000 volumes of cartographic literature.

Collecting began in 1629 with the founding of the then City Library. In the 19th century important private collections came into the Library's possession: those of the collector Leonhard Ziegler, the Mathematisch-Militärische Gesellschaft ('Mathematical-Military Society') and of the local Kartenverein ('Map Society'). A more recent (2010) large addition is the publishing archive of the Zurich cartographic firm of Orell Füssli. Zurich Central Library certainly holds the largest collection of old maps of Switzerland. The maps, however, are still in the process of being catalogued electronically, so that it is advisable to enquire (either in the Maps Reading Room or by e-mail).

Today it is essentially only modern maps that are acquired (but donations of older material are welcomed). In this category particularly are topographic map series of all countries of the world (Europe up to scale of 1:25,000, elsewhere up to 1:50,000), city plans, and atlases. Functioning as both a City and a Cantonal Library, 'Turicensia' – that is, maps issued in and concerning Zurich City and Canton – are collected exhaustively.

Link [1]

http://www.zb.uzh.ch/spezialsammlungen/karten/ind_ex.html.de (Kartensammlung der Zentralbibliothek Zürich)

Link [2]

<http://www.zb.uzh.ch/ausstellungen/ausstellung/005731/> (Ausstellung "Kartenwelten")

Link [3]

<http://www.kartengeschichte.ch/ch/e-sonder.html> (Begleitpublikation, Verlag Cartographica Helvetica)

London Map Fair

This year's fair takes place at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London, on Saturday, 11th June from 12 noon to 7pm and on Sunday 12th from 10am to 5pm. Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams will launch their long-awaited and genuinely groundbreaking *Dictionary of British Map Engravers* with a presentation in the Ondaatje Theatre at 2.30 on Saturday. Almost all of last year's

exhibitors will be returning. Further details will be announced at www.londonmapfairs.com as usual. One sad note is the recent death of Bob Loose who had been a regular exhibitor for many years.

Exhibitions

'Toward a National Cartography: American Mapmaking 1782-1800' until 18th May, 2011 at the Pusey Library, Harvard College Library. Documents the development of mapmaking in the United States in the years immediately following the American Revolution.

Symposiums

10th July – 15th July, 2011. The 24th International Conference on the History of Cartography at Russian State Library, Moscow. Theme is 'Multiculturalism in the History of Mapmaking'. Further details from Dr.Liudmila Zinchuk, Conference Secretary, Russian State Library, Moscow. Tel. 7 (495) 695 6109 Email: ich2011@rsl.ru

29th September – 1st October, 2011. 12th Symposium of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes at the Friedrich Schiller University. All aspects of the study of globes and their history. www.coronelli.org

16th-18th October, 2011. In conjunction with the exhibition 'More than meets the eye: maps and prints of early America' Colonial Williamsburg will sponsor a symposium on the men who created the objects in the exhibition. Speakers will include Philip Burden, Paul Cohen, Louis De Vorsey, Matthew Edney, William Gartner and Henry Taliaferro. To be held in the DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Museum, 326 West Francis Street, Williamsburg, USA. www.maphistory-info/confplan

Lectures

3rd March, 2011 – Dr John Montague, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin 'London 1747 and Dublin 1756: John Rocque's Capital City Maps' at Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB at 5pm. Enquiries to +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Catherine Delano Smith) or Tony Campbell info@tonycampbell.info

10th March, 2011 – David Fletcher, London Metropolitan University, 'The Commission on the Royal Forests 1787-93: Maps and parliamentary scrutiny in Britain'. 5pm at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford. Tel: 01865 287119 (Nick Millea)

31st March, 2011 – Tom Harper, The British Library Map Library, London. 'A Window on the world: Maps in the European Schoolroom in the 19th and 20th centuries'. Warburg Institute as above.

NB. We do not have the space to list all the upcoming events. Please go to home.earthlink.net/~docktor/index.htm

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Front cover picture: ‘Melite vulgo Malta cum vicinis Goza quae olim Gaulos, et Comino insulis’ c.1730 by Matthaeus Seutter. Shows coats of arms of the principal Knights of the Order of St John and a Maltese galley. (From the Albert Ganado Map Collection at the National Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta (Heritage Malta). Photograph by courtesy of Heritage Malta.

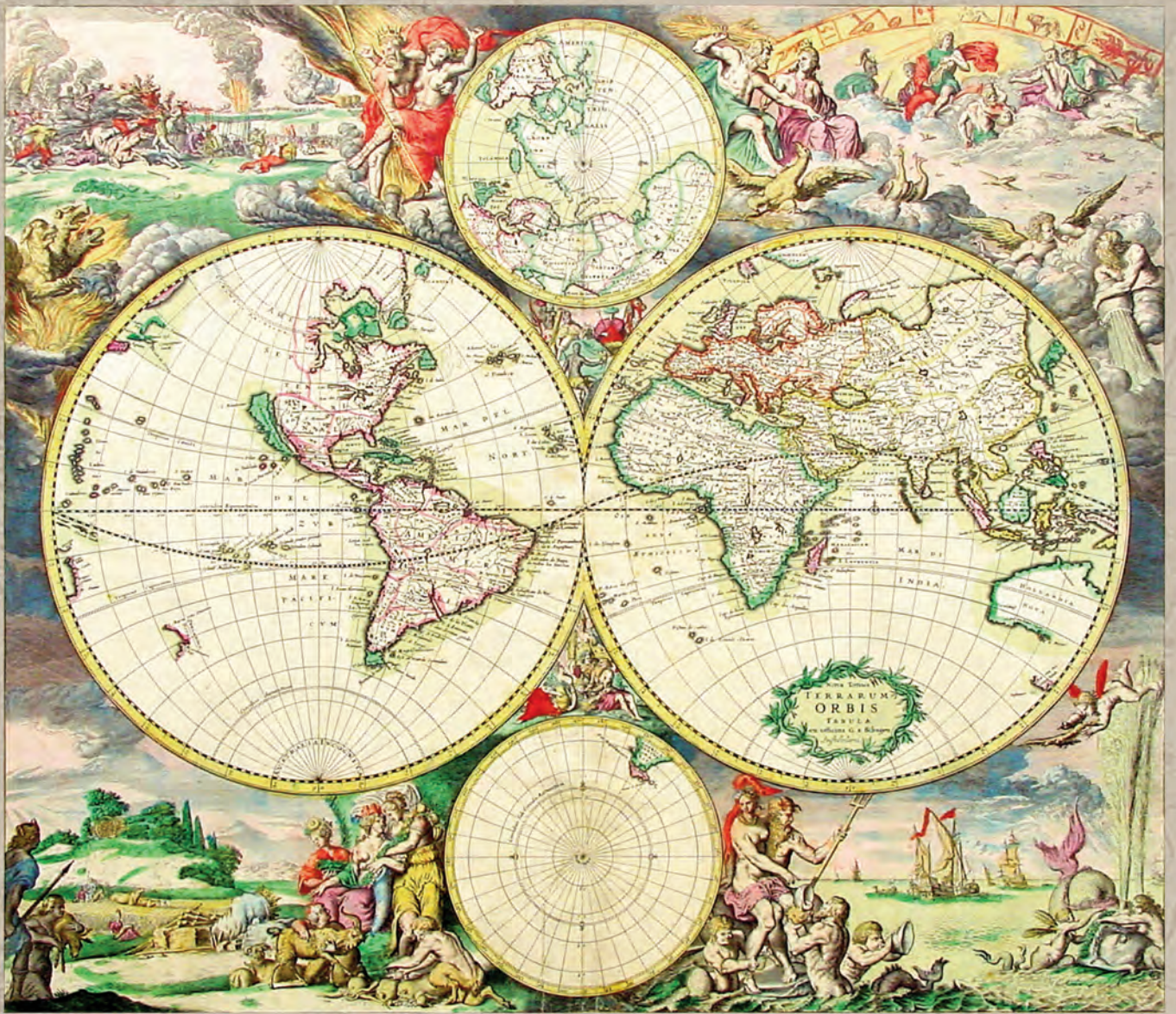
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