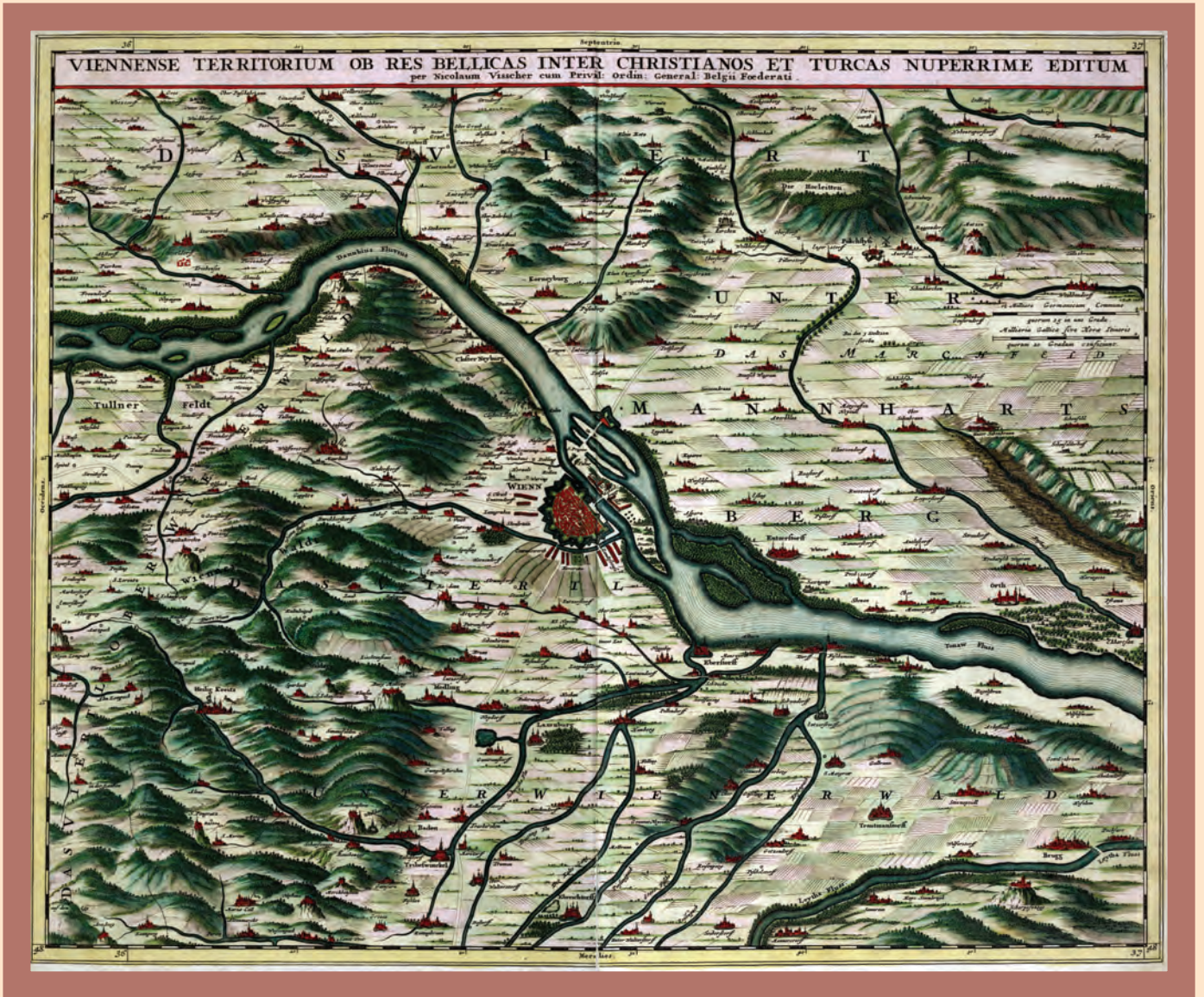


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Autumn 2012

Number 130



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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Founded 1980

Autumn 2012

Issue N° 130

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長崎ヨリ諸國ニ始陸道規

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After a rather hectic June weekend in London, IMCoS business is back to normal again. The annual dinner had fewer participants than in other years. Hopefully, the fact that the English soccer team had to play that same evening in the European Championship 2012 is at least part of the explanation. The morning thereafter the Annual General Meeting was held at the Royal Geographical Society, just preceding the opening of the London Map Fair. The Map Fair was a pleasant one, both in terms of the number of visitors and the maps on sale. The commercial results have not yet been announced by the Organising Committee but my personal impression was that it must have been a satisfactory exercise. The more so because I did purchase two maps myself just before closing time after spending most of the day on IMCoS business one way or the other.



My previous Chairman's letter in the Summer *Journal* indicated that we might have to decide that the subscription rates would in future have to reflect the postage required for sending the *Journal* to different locations, where customarily we would make it available worldwide at the same price to all members. As it turned out I was 'crying wolf' on the basis of the disparate standard postage charges because closer analysis showed that the actual differences are materially less due to using Spatial Post, which discounts our postage through the contracts for their volume of worldwide business. I am therefore greatly relieved that we can continue our custom of old and maintain the identical subscription rates worldwide, although adjusted for the general increase of postage and inflation.

We have budgeted 2013 operations with a slight increase in membership as we expect the website to facilitate becoming a member; so far we are moderately optimistic that we will achieve this. Any cartophiles that you know of will be most welcome in the IMCoS family.

The full Chairman's report for 2011 will be on the website and elsewhere in the *Journal*, depending on the decision by the Website Manager and the *Journal* Editor. It also dwells on the subject of finding sufficient volunteers for the Executive Committee functions, which turns out to be ever more pressing. A helping hand for Valerie also would come in handy but that may be materialising shortly. The post of International Representative on the Committee is still vacant. However, the work is being done by myself in the interim of course. The features of our new website are cautiously being implemented with back-up man- (woman-?) power being required for sustainable operations.

The Vienna Symposium is now upon us and the registration numbers are exceeding expectations although, of course, more registrants are always welcome. By the time you will be reading this it will be about to start. Clare Terrell has organised a nice visit to Canterbury on 9th November this year. The registration form went out with the Summer *Journal* so we hope you have filled it out and sent it off.

Dr. Harold Osher is to be congratulated as the 2012 Helen Wallis Award Winner. As he was unable to attend the annual Dinner in person, the salver has been taken by Cal and Carol Welch to Portland in Maine where he lives. The accompanying certificate was sent in the mail after congratulations by telephone. A worthy winner, who may look back on life-long service to the cartographic community and whose Library is not only justly famous but also contributes to the history of cartography by introducing young people to the world of maps.

Hans Kok

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

by Valerie Newby

It is not often that we are able to report that a member of IMCoS has been awarded the OBE (Order of the British Empire) so we know you will be happy to join us in congratulating Peter Barber who has just received that honour. At the time of going to press we were still awaiting the date for the investiture when he will go to Buckingham Palace for the presentation. Peter, as I am sure many of you know, is Head of Cartographic and Topographical Materials at the British Library, and has gained a reputation for the wonderful exhibitions of maps he has curated at the BL, particularly 'Magnificent Maps, Power, Propaganda and Art' in 2010. As far as I know the last member of IMCoS to receive the same honour was Peter's predecessor but one at the BL, Dr Helen Wallis, and I well remember the excitement when she heard the news in 1986.

Peter was his usual modest self when the award was announced and said "I'm delighted and humbled to have received this honour. The Library's collection of maps is one of the greatest in the world, and it has been a tremendous privilege to work with many colleagues on developing awareness of it, and of the important role of maps not only as geographical aids, but also as mirrors of the societies in which they were created."

We hope you will enjoy this Autumn issue which has been produced during the wettest summer on record in England. The only consolation is that I wasn't sitting in my office wishing I was out in the garden because it was far too wet to even venture outside. The other problem is that the wet weather has brought with it weeds which have grown to record height and an explosion in the population of slugs and snails! The other irony is that the rain started falling the day the Water Board announced a hosepipe ban..... will they ever learn?

I am pleased to be printing an article on the thematic cartography of Austria by Petra Svatek who is one of the organisers of our symposium in Vienna this autumn. Those members who came to Malta will remember her smile. The article was written in just two weeks in a very efficient manner and I was amazed by her command of written English, obviously not her native language.



Kit Batten, who is currently helping to run the website as our web co-ordinator, has contributed regularly to your *Journal* and provides another insight into the life and work of the cartographer Tobias Mayer on page 45. He points out, quite rightly, that in all the excitement of celebrating the birth of Gerhard Mercator there are other names which should also be remembered; Tobias, who died in 1762, is one of them. He was a talented mathematician, cartographer and astronomer and had a fascinating life which Kit describes. In addition we have other articles and contributions which I hope you will find equally entertaining and enlightening. But do remember to send in your own letters, stories or news items which could be of interest to other members.

I hope to see many members in Vienna for the symposium. It is probably just as well we are going to be there for just four days with all those tempting Austrian pastries on hand..... Don't miss the next issue of the *Journal* as we are bringing you an article (scoop?) about a printed chart of the West Indies which is by Lt. William Parker, who sailed with James Cook as assistant surveyor in the 18th century. It was found in a charity shop in Wirksworth, Derbyshire, earlier this year and is purported to be unique. We will also have a fascinating study of a river hidden beneath the concrete jungle of our capital city of London and how it appeared on maps.



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AUSTRIA

Thematic cartography from the 16th to 18th-century

by Petra Svatek

The origins of thematic cartography in Austria are closely linked to the work of Wolfgang Lazius (1514-1565). He was a Viennese physician and historian, who compiled several historical maps during the 1540s and 1550s. Lazius was born on October 31st, 1514 in Vienna as the son of Simon, a professor of medicine, and Otilie, who descended from a Viennese merchant family. Wolfgang Lazius studied medicine at the Universities of Vienna and Ingolstadt. After receiving his doctor's diploma in 1538 he came back to Vienna, gave lectures in the Faculty of Arts and worked as a physician in Wiener Neustadt in the south of Lower Austria. From 1542 until his death in 1565 he was a professor of medicine at the University of Vienna. In 1546 Lazius was ennobled by Ferdinand I. A few years later Ferdinand appointed him as his 'personal doctor and his historiographer'.¹

Medical publications by Lazius have not survived; but more than 15 books about the ancient Greeks and Romans, the migration of the people, the Habsburgs and the history of Vienna have come down to us. In addition Wolfgang Lazius created 24 maps of today's Austria,

Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Greece, northern Italy and western Rumania. Among the 22 maps which are still preserved today, there are eight historical maps: three of Greece, two of today's eastern part of Austria, one of western Hungary and two of south and eastern Germany.²

The first historical maps by Lazius were two manuscript maps focusing on the Schmalkaldian War of 1546 and 1547, which was triggered by the permanent conflicts between the Catholics and Protestants. His woodcut map 'Rei contra Turcas gestae anno MDLVI brevis descriptio' of 1557 (Fig. 1) was produced in the context of the recurring conflicts between the Habsburgs and the Ottoman Empire and illustrates the successful Habsburg campaign of 1556. Lazius included the armies' routes as dotted lines and a pictorial representation of the Habsburg and Ottoman camps and battles between the cities of Nagykanizsa und Pécs.³

Two maps by Lazius in *Typi chorographici provinciarum Austriae* (1561), which contains 11 maps in all, and which was the first atlas of the Austrian provinces to show the territories of the Middle Ages. The first map called 'Regni Francorum orientalis sive Austriae ad Danubium'

Fig.1
A section of 'Rei contra Turcas gestae anno MDLVI brevis descriptio' by Wolfgang Lazius, 1557. Oberhammer Eugen / Wieser Franz von, Wolfgang Lazius Karten von Österreich und Ungarn (Innsbruck 1906), p.52, UBW (Library of the University of Vienna) IV-325902

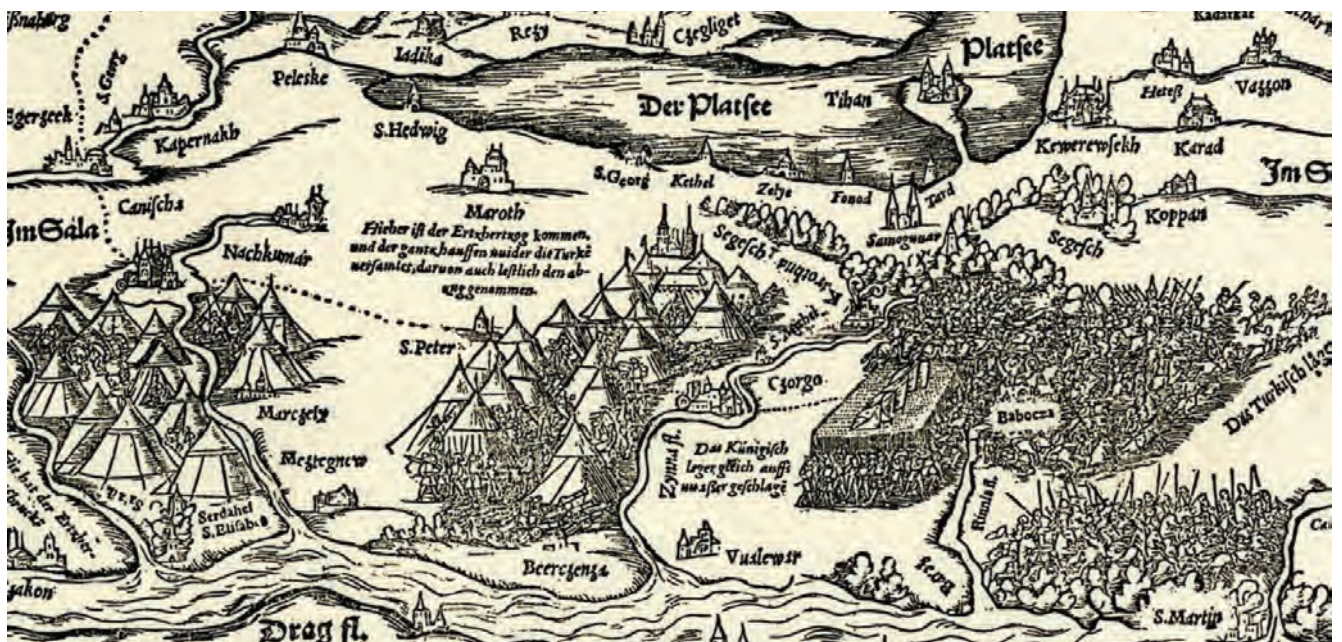




Fig.2 (above)
A section of
'Peloponnesus peninsula' by
Wolfgang Lazius,
from his
Commentariorum rerum Graecarum
(Vienna, 1558),
UBW III-302215ES

shows the campaign, which was instigated by Charles the Great (742-814) about the year 800. In this map Lazius also recorded 17 medieval battles. For example, the entry near the city of Wiener Neustadt features the legend "Victoria Austriac. de Hung. an: MCCXLVI" to recall the battle that spelled the death of Duke Frederick II and the end of the Babenberg reign in Austria.

The second map, 'Marcha Orientalis', shows the campaign march which Otto I of Germany had founded after the battle of Lechfeld (955).⁴ All the 'Typi'-maps were richly decorated with the imperial double eagle, whose wings hold the map image, and numerous coats-of-arms. In the lower section of the map sheet, Lazius positioned the coats-of-arms of the respective patron to whom each map was dedicated. With the combined representation of map image, the coats-of-arms and the double eagle, Lazius created a symbol of the affiliation of the provinces shown in the 'Typi' maps with the Habsburg Empire.⁵

In 1558 Lazius published his book *Commentariorum rerum Graecarum* which included two maps of ancient Greece with numerous mythological additions: one map of northern Greece ('Chorographia Helladis') and one of the Peloponnesus ('Peloponnesus peninsula' (Fig.2)). The map of the northern part of Greece contains 44 small medallions with references to famous mythological and historical personalities, references to early and legendary rulers of important kingdoms (e.g. 'Perdiccae et Amynthae Reg.' for the Macedonian kings Perdiccas I and Amyntas I), more than 23 temples built by ancient Greeks (included with the special signature mark in the shape of a *tholos*) and 41 ancient coins. The upper border of the 'Peloponnesus peninsula' is decorated with 12 pictures representing the Labours of Hercules. This map, too, contains images of coins, references to mythological kings, over 100 *tholoi* marks and little scenes of famous ancient Greek legends (e.g. the fight between Theseus and the Minotaur near Crete).⁶

Three years later Lazius published a second map of the ancient Peloponnesus with the title 'Peloponnesus ex Pausanio et Strabone descriptus', which was integrated into some editions of the *Typi* of 1561. Lazius mentioned the reason behind his publication in the text of



the title cartouche (Fig. 3), which was given in the *Typi* one page before the map itself. He wanted to persuade Emperor Ferdinand I and his designated successor Maximilian to liberate Greece, the homeland of many important sciences, from Ottoman rule and to incorporate it into the Habsburg Empire. This request is also to be seen in the design of the map (Fig. 4). The map image, which takes an oval shape as in the *Typi*, is likewise carried by the Austrian double eagle. Also to be seen are various coats-of-arms of provinces of the Habsburg Empire and coins of ancient Greece.⁷

Also, the topographic maps by Lazius illustrate a number of thematic themes. Lazius took account of wine growing regions (by adding a small grapevine), mining districts (partly identified by the symbol of a miner wielding a raised pick) and thermal springs (represented by a tub). Most of these symbols were used by other Austrian cartographers during the 17th and 18th centuries. Historical events, too, were entered into Lazius's maps: old names of regions and towns as well as references to battles are frequently given.

From the 17th to the second half of the 18th century

After the death of Lazius in 1565, thematic cartography in Austria underwent a decline. In the 17th and early 18th centuries some thematic information, mainly of an economic nature, was integrated into topographic maps. For example the map of Carinthia (1612) made by Israel Holzworm (1575/80–1617) shows thermal springs, wine growing regions and growing areas of different raw materials (gold, silver, sulphur etc.). In addition the priest Georg Matthäus Vischer (1628–1696), the most important Austrian cartographer of the 17th century, integrated some mail posts, wine growing regions and thermal springs in his maps of Upper Austria (1669), Lower Austria (1670) and Styria (1678). It is also possible to find some allegories of natural and economic products, for example on his map of Styria.⁸

This development continued during the 18th century and topographic maps began to contain thematic information again. For example, Peter Anich (1723–1766), a farmer's son from Unterperfuss near Innsbruck, and his friend Blasius Hueber (1735–1814) are the authors of a high-quality map of the Tyrol (1774). *Inter alia*, this map depicts mail posts, mines and bathhouses.⁹

Thematic cartography in the late 18th century

It was only towards the end of the 18th century that thematic cartography began to recover as a

result of the emergence of private cartography and the foundation of several map publishing houses (e.g. Artaria).

Throughout the 18th century, the majority of thematic maps produced in Austria were mail route maps detailing mail routes and mail stations. The most important examples of these include a Postal Atlas (1799) by the Viennese publisher and geographer Franz Joseph von Reilly (1766–1820), which contains 48 mail route maps covering the whole of Europe (Fig. 5). A second important cartographer who produced postal route maps, was Georg Ignaz von Metzburg (1735–1798), who taught mathematics at the University of Vienna. In 1782 he created a postal map of the entire Habsburg Empire.¹⁰

Economic maps were similarly drafted to reflect the growing number of newly established factories and the resulting boost of interest in economic issues. Examples include an economic map of the Ödenburg Country (1793) by Joseph Marx von Liechtenstern (1765–1828), a professor of statistics at Vienna University and owner of a cosmographical institute, and an atlas of natural and manmade products (*Natur- und Kunst-Produkten-Atlas*, 1796) by Heinrich Wilhelm Blum von Kempfen.¹¹

Fig. 3.
(opposite, below)
Title cartouche of
*'Peloponnesus ex
Pausanio et
Strabone descriptus'*
by Wolfgang
Lazius, 1561 from
*Typi
chorographici
provinciarum
Austriae (Vienna,
1561)*. UBW III-
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Fig. 4
A section of
*'Peloponnesus ex
Pausanio et
Strabone descriptus'*
by Wolfgang
Lazius, 1561 from
*Typi
chorographici
provinciarum
Austriae (Vienna
1561)*, UBW III-
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Towards the end of the 18th century, thematic cartography in the multi-ethnic Habsburg state gradually began to include languages, ethnicities and religions. The “Wirtschafts- und Völkerkarte von Ungarn” (1791) by Johann Matthias Korabinsky (1740-1811) uses 91 different symbols to convey economic information. The spatial distribution of ethnicities and languages is visualised with coloured lines outlining borders.¹²

Geological maps also used the combination of colour and symbol to represent rock formations, such as the topographic-mineralogical map of Carniola, 1788 (Fig. 6) by the physician and geologist Belsazar Hacquet (1739/40-1815), which employs different signs to identify both natural resources and rock formations. In this map high mountain ranges are shown as bird’s eye views, while uplands are visualised with hachures.

Political maps were also produced by Austrian cartographers, such as the *Diplomatische Atlas* (1791-1798) by Franz Johann Joseph von Reilly, compiled from 1791 after the end of a war between Russia, Austria and the Ottoman

Empire. Various peace treaties like Sistova 1791, Basel 1795, Campo Formio 1797, etc. with their proposed boundaries, provided material for the seven maps of the atlas.¹³

Final remarks

Thematic cartography finally reached an apogee in the first half of the 19th century. This was mainly due to the establishment of a bevy of institutions that ensured the systematic and comprehensive capture of data (e.g. “Imperial and Royal Directorate of Administrative Statistics” in 1840, “Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vienna” in 1856), the development of modern statistics and lithography, a new reproduction technique.¹⁴

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Fig. 5
A section of
Postkarte von dem
Oesterreichischen
Kreise’ by Franz
Johann Joseph von
Reilly, 1799 from
von Reilly’s Atlas
Universae Rei
Veredariae
(Vienna 1799), sheet
3, UBW III-
273.083



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13. Johannes Dörflinger, *Privatkartographie*, pp. 261-263.

14. Petra Svatek, *Thematische Karten*, pp.323-325.



Fig.6
A section of
**'Topographisch-
mineralogisch-
geologische Karte
von Krain und
angrenzenden
Gebieten' by
Belsazar Hacquet,
1778, from
Belsazar's
Oryctographia
Carniolica
(Leipzig 1778),
UBW I-247.396**

The author, Petra Svatek, was born in Neunkirchen (Lower Austria) in 1976. From 1995 to 2005 she studied history and geography at the University of Vienna (main emphasis on history of sciences and cartography). After her PhD in 2005 she worked as a research associate at the Department of History at the University of Vienna (FWF-Project 'Cartography and Spatial Research in Austria 1918-1945'). Since 2010 she has been a scientific university assistant at the University of Vienna and also gives lectures in the history of cartography. Her research focuses on the history of thematic cartography in Austria from 1500 to 1950 and the history of spatial research during the 19th and 20th centuries.



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DRIVEN TO THE WORKHOUSE

An unpublished atlas by Robson & Co.?

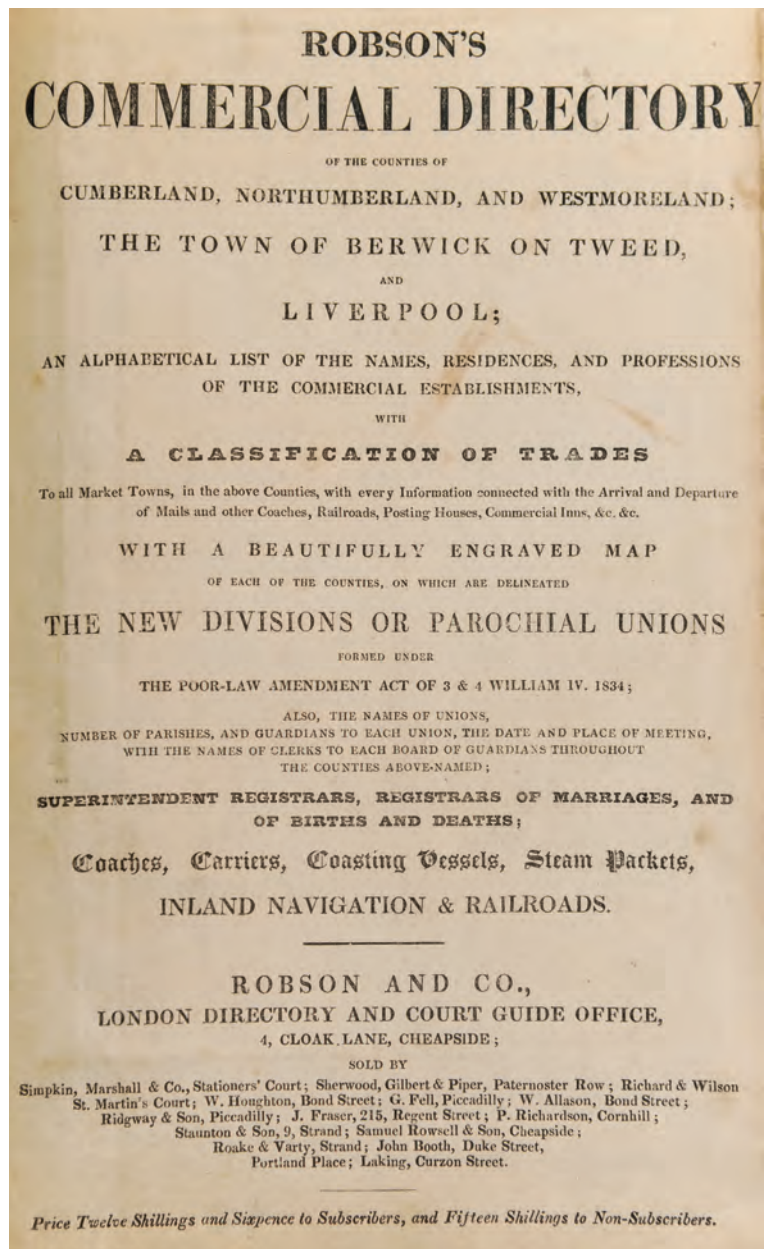
by Derek Deadman

It has been known for some time that the map plates used in *An Atlas of the English Counties* by T.L. Murray published in three confirmed editions of 1830, 1831 and 1832, passed into the hands of the commercial directory publisher William Robson & Co. Robson had been publishing directories of London almost every year from 1819. Smith¹ in his entry on Murray states that 'Some maps were issued c.1838-40 with several revisions and additions, in particular the addition of railways and the poor law unions by William Robson & Co. as folding maps and in commercial directories' but gives no further details. A trawl of published county listings and cartobibliographies records Robson imprints identified on only six county maps. Chambers² notes that 'Maps of some other counties are known... with the imprint altered to *William Robson & Co Directory Office London* which were issued in Robson's series of directories and as folding maps sold separately. The only issue seen of *Robson's... commercial directory of Bedfordshire*, 1839, does not contain a map and no folding maps have been found with this imprint'. It would appear that more detail regarding these maps would be useful to collectors, particularly as it is the case that a revised map in some form was produced by Robson for every English county.

The standard listing of English and Welsh directories published before 1856 is that of Norton in 1950³, a publication updated to 1950 by Shaw and Tipper in 1988⁴. Norton lists eight Robson directories published for groupings of counties outside London which she dated from 1838 to 1840. The directories normally contained a map for each county included in the directory but did not always have dates of publication. According to Norton, all 40 English counties (including Monmouthshire) were covered by Robson in a directory 'except Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmoreland in the north and Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire in the Midlands. Lancashire is represented only by Liverpool, Staffordshire and Warwickshire only by Birmingham and places nearby and Yorkshire only by the West Riding and Sheffield'.

Tony Burgess⁵ notes an 'Untitled set of 42 maps' held in a private collection and recently a crudely but apparently contemporary bound set of 44 uncoloured and unfolded maps (again without a title page) appeared at auction. This latter set

Fig.1
The title page of Robson's directory of Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland



■ An unpublished atlas by Robson & Co.?

(missing only the England map from the original Murray Atlas) contains 33 sheets covering 32 counties, all with the imprint of T. L. Murray replaced by *William Robson & Co Directory Office London*. Yorkshire is on two sheets, each with its own imprint. The eight remaining county maps have no imprints and hence appear anonymous. These anonymous maps correspond with the counties listed by Norton as not appearing in a Robson directory. Similarly, the maps of Ireland, Scotland and Wales have no imprint at all which is

also the case in the other set of maps known in a private collection (NB. The England map present in that other collection has the Robson imprint).

Most maps both with and without Robson imprints have, as Smith noted, railway and poor law information added. The Poor Law Amendment Act was passed in 1834 and included the coming together of small parishes to form Parochial Unions, each with its own workhouse. On 27 of the county maps with a Robson imprint the poor law information is given by letters of the

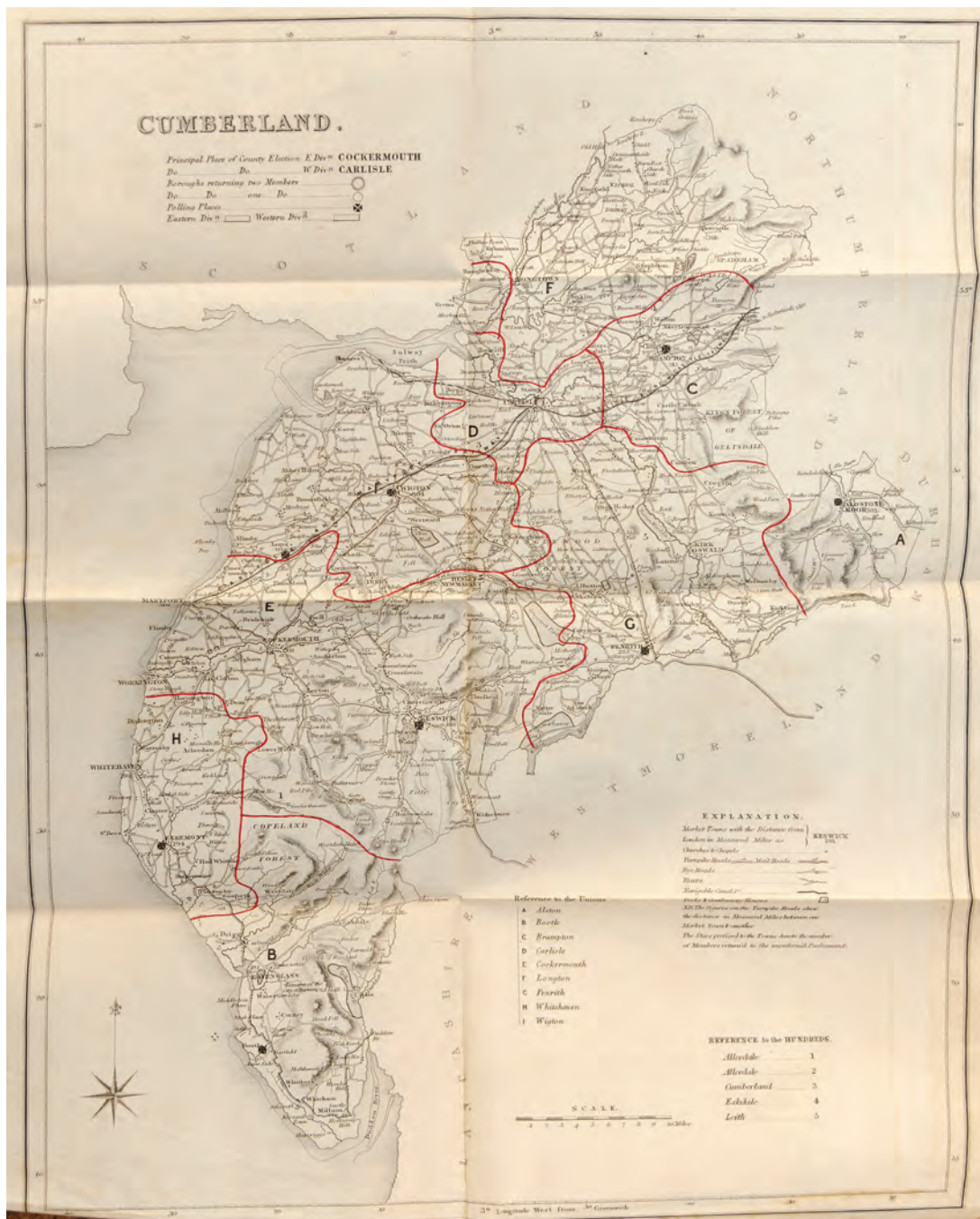


Fig. 2
The map of
Cumberland from
Robson's directory of
Cumberland,
Northumberland and
Westmoreland.

alphabet printed on the map. These letters are linked to a new table also printed on the map entitled *Index of Reference to Parochial Unions* with a note beneath the table stating 'For a Complete Statistical View of each Union see Topography'. This note presumably relates to the text in the directory in which the map had originally appeared. Devonshire, Wiltshire and Cornwall have a slightly different table entitled *References to the Unions* added. Staffordshire is the only county map with a Robson imprint with no reference to Unions at all.

Interestingly, the anonymous maps of Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmoreland (entitled 'Westmorland') in the set of 44 maps, have the variant tables entitled *References to the Unions* and the first two also have railways added to the Murray maps. This could suggest that at the time of binding these maps were in the process of being prepared for a directory. This possibility is strengthened by the discovery, contrary to Norton's statement, of a Robson directory entitled *Robson's Commercial Directory of the Counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland; The Town of Berwick On Tweed, and Liverpool. ... With a Beautifully Engraved Map of each of the Counties, on which are Delineated The New Divisions Or Parochial Unions....* The directory is undated but does contain census information on the counties for 1841 so that a publication date of 1842 would seem reasonable. In this directory, the maps still do not carry the Robson imprint but do have the boundaries of the Unions marked in red, a feature not present on any of the set of 44 maps discussed above. Taken together, a case can be made that around 1840 Robson planned to issue an atlas of the English counties, specifically updated, to show the Parochial Unions using, wherever possible, the maps he had prepared or was preparing for his directories. If so, it would seem that the venture was not followed through to completion.

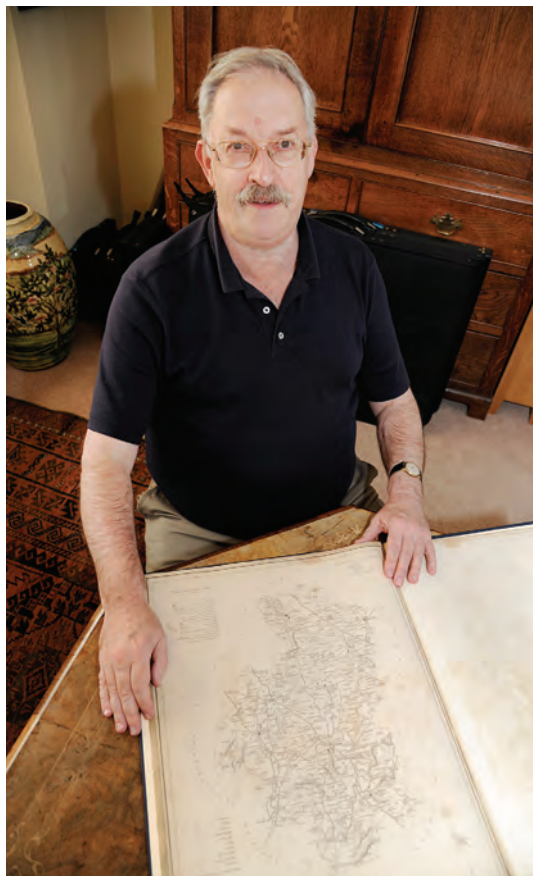
By 1842, things were going very badly for William Robson & Co. In particular, the competition from the London directories of Kelly & Co was proving fatal. Norton⁶ reports that Robson's business was taken over by Bowtell & Co in 1842. They failed to continue the provincial directories and in 1843 Kelly issued a slip headed 'Final Discontinuance of Robson's London Directory'. Having seen off Robson, Kelly started publishing his own provincial directories in 1845. Shaw and Tipper⁷ record a Parliamentary debate in 1846 in which it was stated that the perceived unfair advantage that Kelly enjoyed had 'driven [Robson] to the workhouse, and ultimately, to insanity'.

Acknowledgements:

Thanks are given to Philip Burden for help provided.

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4. Gareth Shaw and Allison Tipper, *British Directories: A Bibliography and Guide to Directories Published in England and Wales (1850-1950) and Scotland (1773-1950)*. Leicester University Press. 1988, p.10.
5. Tony Burgess. www.oldkentmaps.co.uk
6. Jane E. Norton, *Guide to the National and Provincial Directories of England and Wales.....*, p.58
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Derek Deadman is the author (with Colin Brooks) of An Illustrated Guide to the Printed Maps of Leicestershire 1576-1900. Derek, who lives in Leicester, wrote the text and Colin, chief photographer at The University of Leicester, did the photography.

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FROM HOLLAND TO INDONESIA

To the Far East with early maps and charts

by Hans Kok

This article is based on the Malcolm Young lecture given by Hans before the annual dinner in London. The charts are not in chronological order but they follow the route of a 17th century East India vessel on its way from Holland to present day Indonesia and beyond. The topics covered range from navigation to meteorology, from history to cosmography, from geography to route selection and from ship-handling to politics. The lecture included some 40 slides, seven of which are discussed here.

The first chart (Fig.1) was prepared by 'Joannes van Keulen and Sons' and was published after 1753 as a loose-leaf addition to Part VI of the famous *Zeefakkel* (Sea-torch) sea atlas. This replaced the earlier charts on vellum. The Dutch ships

assembled mostly in the lee of Texel Island where they were loaded and crewed from Amsterdam waiting for a favourable wind and tide so that they could depart. The tides pushing their way in and out of the sea inlet keep it deep enough as sand is scoured from the sea bed by the current at each tide. When clear of the inlet, the speed of the current will diminish and the scoured sand is deposited, forming sandbanks. The sandbank in turn redirects the currents and the next deposit will occur at a different location. This means that the banks are actually moving over time. In Dutch they are called *dwaelders* which means erring sand banks. As a consequence the sea channels in and out move as well and the beacons delineating the channel have to be repositioned.



Fig.1

■ To the Far East with early maps and charts

On this chart two channels are available to shipping, one to the north-west and one to the south.

Also of note is the position of the last buoy on the northwest channel where the chart shows the compass bearing line from the church tower of the village Den Hoorn on Texel Island. For a bearing in lower visibility a supplementary beacon has been provided on the sand dunes at the coast. Outbound, the ships could safely turn to the west after exiting the channel at the point where the published bearing was obtained or where the church tower would be in line with the secondary beacon on the dunes. Selecting which channel to use would depend on the prevailing wind as square-rigged ships cannot sail very high against the wind (about 55 degrees at most) and the sand banks would not allow for space to tack. Politics came into play as well: when proceeding against the south-westerly winds through the English Channel, which was always difficult, ships would have to be careful not to sail too near the English coast during political disputes. On the other hand, proceeding 'through the back door' (north around Scotland and Ireland) would mean being severely hampered by north-westerly winds. As a result, waiting times for favourable conditions to depart could run into several weeks.

Fig.2

The second chart (Fig.2) is an example of a copperplate originally cut for Willem Blaeu but later sold to Pieter Goos and the Van Keulen family. Sea charts are easier to update than topographical maps as the changes occur at a slower rate and often additions like islands, banks, rocks, outnumber deletions, at least for long range plotting sheets where the graticule for latitude and longitude is more important. This chart was cut into an oversized copperplate which turned out to be problematic when the chart needed to fit an atlas of smaller size. Most copies of this map that are still extant have been cut off at either the top or the bottom in order to fit into the atlas. This chart is cropped at the top meaning that New York, known at the time as Nieuw Amsterdam, is not shown. The chart's relevance to the history of navigation is two-fold: a so-called Wagon Trail (prescribed route) is shown between 12 degrees northern latitude and the Equator off the African coast and two islands are of interest, St Helena and St Helena Nova. The earth is at its warmest near the Equator and, as a result, the warm air will rise and the surface winds from the north and south replace the rising air. The area where these winds meet and force each other to a horizontal standstill is known as the doldrums or the inter-tropical convergence zone. This can last for weeks during which ships find themselves



without any power and are subject to the prevailing sea currents which can carry them off course for hundreds of miles.

In the area of the Wagon Trail there are no currents of importance; one current goes west around the north of South America, another goes east under the African coast. In the centre, currents will be minimal as water comes up from below to feed both currents without much effect on the ship's position during the period without wind. As such, the Dutch East India Company chose to cross the doldrums via the Wagon Trail to save time. However, this did not always work due to the problems of establishing longitude at sea. The two St Helena islands are a case in point. They are both at exactly the same latitude (which was relatively easy to determine) but 7.5 degrees apart in longitude. It took many years to discover that both islands were one and the same!

The next chart (Fig.3) stems from the *Beschryving van Oost-Indien* by François Valentijn, who was a minister in Ambon in the Moluccas and made the trip to the Spice Islands a number of times. It was published in Dordrecht in The

Netherlands in 1726. The relevance of the view of Cape Town is that a number of different flags are displayed on the mountains. As trips could take many months the ships' crews had to check that the Cape was still owned by the Dutch. The signal books on board ship showed a code defining which combination of flags had to be displayed on various mountains to make sure that no enemy occupation had taken place. The Cape settlement was built by the Dutch in 1652 as a resting and repair station for the ships and meant the sailors could also be supplied with fresh vegetables from the Company's gardens.

On the return journey less food and water needed to be carried because the trip was shorter. This would enable a sizeable increase in payload to be carried, probably enough to make the difference between a profitable trip and one run at a loss. Inbound from The Netherlands the ships would continue from the doldrums parallel to the Brazilian coast. The westward maximum position was defined as a maximum compass variation not to be exceeded for lack of proper longitude. Moving further south the winds would become

Fig.3



■ To the Far East with early maps and charts

westerly, allowing ships to approach the Cape from due west to east. This was practical as 'straddling the latitude' was already an accepted practice with the Spaniards and the Portuguese. By the time a ship arrived at the Cape, the Polar Star had lost its significance for navigation as it can only be observed in the northern hemisphere.

Fig.4 South of about 10 degrees of northern latitude,

the observations were useless as the low elevation above the horizon causes astronomical refraction of light rays which considerably affects the accuracy of the measurement. Other stellar constellations that had previously been invisible from the northern latitudes were progressively added to the constellations already known. This is evident from celestial globes and charts prepared at that time.

This Joan II Blaeu sea chart (Fig.4) is manuscript on vellum and dated 1677. The outbound route to the East Indies ran east from Cape Town along the 'Roaring Forties' to take advantage of the prevailing westerly winds. Its effects were augmented by the currents running east as well. Once again, the problem of determining longitude arose; those who did not work it out properly would end up on the Australian west coast. This is precisely what happened to the ship *Batavia* in 1629 and the ship *Zeewijck* in 1737. The turning point for a course change to the northeast was in the vicinity of the islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul. As they were uninhabited at the time they were easy to miss at night or in case of impaired visibility in rain or fog. This chart shows both islands but is also an



Fig.5

example of what happened to charts once they were declared obsolete. The expensive vellum was used as bookbinding for accounting ledgers and had to be cut to fit the ledger, as with this one. This is a plane chart (as opposed to a Mercator chart) and requires conversion from flat to round or *vice versa*. It does contain a scale bar and a latitude scale but no longitude scale, making navigation far away from the equator a bit of an enigma and also making the exact location of islands, banks, and reefs debatable to say the least.

The next chart (Fig.5, opposite below) is also by one of the Van Keulen family (Gerard van Keulen) and dates to about 1720. It shows the western part of Java with an inset of the Batavia (now Djakarta) roadstead. Its counterpart of eastern Java (not shown) also contains a profile of Batavia and the mountains beyond it. Around this time the interior of Java was fairly well explored by the Dutch, probably less so on the southern coast where less commercial gain was to be expected and the reefs and surf made access to the coast

dangerous. For a sea chart the interior detail is quite astounding. The number of toponyms has increased considerably with Portuguese names making way for Dutch ones or names in the local language. The toponyms on the south coast are still very much reflecting the view from on board ship and are mainly chosen according to their appearance and shape. For example, three chickens and a hen for four islands, one of which is bigger, and a bull's head for a mountain. The inset bay is called Heimwee archipel (Nostalgia Archipelago) as all but three islands were named after Dutch towns and villages from where the seamen originated. The local shipyard is called *Onrust* (Bustling Island) because of the activities taking place at the time. The second one is *Engels Onrust* or *Engels Kerckhof* (English cemetery) and the third one is called after *Vader Smit* (Father Smit).

Next we reach Batavia in Djakarta (Fig.6) as shown on this town plan oriented with north on the left and dated 1681 but actually showing the situation in 1655. The city was built in 1619 on

Fig.6



the ruins of Jacatra and officially became the administrative centre of the Dutch East India Company ten years later. The plan is by Frederik de Wit, a well known Dutch cartographer and publisher who produced town books, atlases and sea atlases in the second half of the 17th century. The town plan shows the Ciliwongi river (*de grote rivier* or *Kali Basar van Java*) being diverted to fill the city moats. It shows the *Kasteel* or fortress where the Governor General resided at the mouth of the river on the coast. The piers were constructed to maintain the speed of the river outflow at a sufficiently high level to prevent silting up of the entrance. The fortress has a land gate and a sea gate but after some time the sea gate became unusable as sediment built up at the piers on the coastline. An additional channel had to be dug from the river to ensure entry to the sea gate of the fortress. As a matter of fact judging the progress of the extending coastline is a great help when dating town plans of Batavia. There is no actual port to speak of but the roadstead is excellent, so ships stayed in the roads and lighters were used to unload to the store rooms ashore.

The final map (Fig.7) is a woodcut of Japanese origin (Koyudo, 1802) and shows Nagasaki Bay in Japan. Around 1640, the

Shogun decided that all foreigners residing at Firado at that time should be expelled from the country as their endeavours to convert the Japanese to Christianity - the Jesuits were particularly active in that respect - was not to his liking. An exception was made for the Chinese (too powerful and important) and the Dutch, who were more interested in trade than religion. Both nations had to settle on artificial islands in Nagasaki Bay. The Dutch were constricted to the crescent-shaped island, approximately in the centre of the map; the Chinese were at the square island slightly below and to the left of the Dutch island, called Decima. The Dutch presence there constituted the only window to the Western world until Admiral Perry and his 'black ships' forced the Japanese to open other ports to trade with the west in 1853, effectively ending the Dutch monopoly of the Japanese trade. The exit from the bay is at the upper left; the harbour area at upper right is only a very shallow part of the bay. North is indicated by a Japanese notation at the upper right. As the Japanese would customarily sit on floor mats around a map they would not put great store on the cardinal points being up or down or left or right for that matter.

Fig.7 Nagasaki Bay in Japan. Around 1640, the





Adrien Reland, *Imperium Japonicum* (detail), hand-colored map, Amsterdam, circa 1720. Estimate \$3,000 to \$4,000.

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Frederik de Wit, 1660

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BOOK REVIEWS

A look at recent publications about maps

Maps in books of Russia and Poland published in the Netherlands to 1800, by Paula van Gestel-van het Schip, Joop Kaashoek, Jaap Molenaar, Rob Poelijoe, Henk Schipper, & Hans van der Zwan. Published by HES & De Graaf, P.O. Box 540, 3990 GH Houten, The Netherlands 2011. Research programme Explokart, Nr.13. ISBN 978-90-6194-440-9 Price €175.

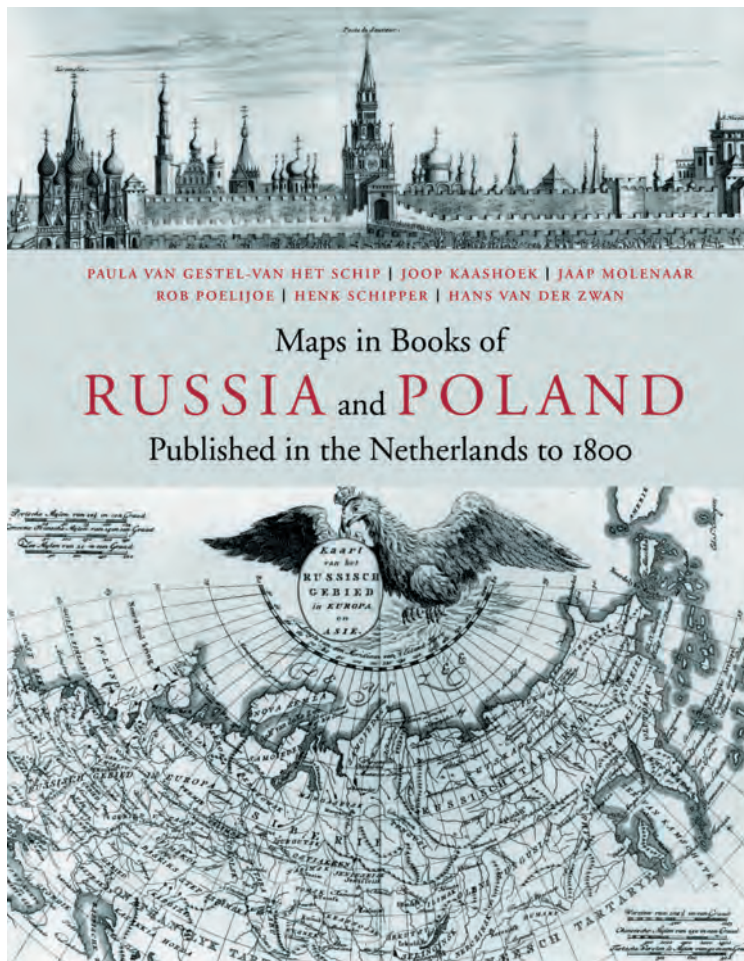
Sometimes it is better to start at the back and work towards the front. To quote from the ‘Summary and conclusions’ that constitute the tenth (and last) of the introductory essays preceding this book’s inter-connected central ‘Carto-bibliography’ and ‘Bibliography’ parts – *‘We trust that the history of the cartography of Russia has become somewhat more complete through this study. A unique research effort knowing no prior publication ... has been performed. Unique in so far that maps and books have been researched in combination, while imposing suitable limits to the geographical area and the relevant subjects considered. [...] Consequently, it needs no further explanation how an important relationship developed between the Netherlands and Russia during the 17th and 18th centuries, how a large market developed for the sale of books and maps, that the city of Amsterdam and [the person of] Peter the Great played a trendsetting and central role therein and that much interest was generated for the vast land of Russia. This nation, in turn had much to gain from good contacts with the west. [...]*

The authors [recorded herein] are for the most part Dutch, French and German, amongst them historians and diplomats ... The majority of the publishers listed were active in Amsterdam and they published the larger number of books during the first half of the 18th century ... A marked increase can be noted in the public’s interest for the genre of travel books ... further confirmed by the large number of bound collections, containing travel journals. [...] This study also proves that maps of Russia did not always show the true situation.’

So, even prior to 1800, the future is foretold: maps of Imperial Russia’s successor Soviet States (notably those maps produced for public consumption by the USSR’s state-controlled agencies, and especially during the ‘Cold War’ era), as many readers are by now aware, “did not always show the true situation.” But readers will naturally appreciate that, in the purely mechanical (versus electrical/electronic) era, instruments for both surveying and drawing could not generally produce the accuracy and refinement of the later

19th century onwards. Censorship, however – whether imposed nationally or not – still occasionally played a part in what the average reader could access. Plagiarisation (a ‘high point’ of eighteenth-century publishing!), perhaps under the ‘disguise’ of translation from one language to another, in contrast, could make available whatever publisher and booksellers chose to distribute.

This book’s title might, at first reading, indicate a comparatively narrow compass of material; but the project, as originally envisaged, was in danger of evolving so large that parameters had to be imposed. These are enumerated, preceding the afore-mentioned introductory essays, in sections of the ‘Introduction’ proper: ‘The map in the book’, ‘Limitation of the subject’,



and ‘Limitation of the geographical area’ – ‘*Maps appear in virtually all sorts of books in the period under investigation, regardless of the subject. Therefore not only historical/geographical works or travel journals, [!] carried printed maps or had maps added ... Religious, political, biological, medical and legal publications also contained a map sometimes. [...] This study is mainly limited to travel journals, historical/geographical publications and biographies of important persons who have played a role in the history of Russia and Poland. [...] No atlases, pamphlets, periodicals, annuals, tragic [sic] drama’s [!] or novels are included in the bibliography. The research into maps in books according to the above criteria was only performed for Dutch collections. [...] As stated in the preface, inventories were made of maps in books relating to the whole of Asia, the Middle East and Northern and Eastern Europe. [...] Almost 30% of the over 1000 titles appeared to deal exclusively with Russia, according to the borders of the former Soviet Union ... South and East Asia amounted to 15% of the total ... northern and eastern Europe ... another 30%, and the Middle East only 6%. [...] The borders of the former Soviet Union are easily defined in the north, east and south, but the western border underwent so many changes ... between 1500 and 1800 that an unambiguous border cannot be given. The Polish territory was therefore included in the research as well. Books relating to Persia, India or China, where the traveller sometimes has to cross a minor part of Russian territory, are not included.*’

This latest volume in the pioneering Explokart Research programme series, as can be seen from the heading, is a collaborative effort of research, compilation, and editing based at the University of Utrecht’s Faculty of Geosciences. The ‘Preface’ records the beginning of this particular study in 1993, its sub-committee members of “eight qualified volunteers” who had received both general lectures and specific guidance from Prof. Günter Schilder, and Dr Peter van der Krogt and Dr Paul van den Brink. By 1996 the study’s parameters had to be curtailed in order to make publication practicably viable. Until that year Edwin Okhuizen, who had begun to specialize in Dutch/Russian history of exploration and mapping, left the project; thereafter the leadership, guidance, and some contributions (notably here, of introductory essays) were shared between Messrs Schilder, Van den Brink, Van der Krogt, Dr Paul Hoftijzer, Dr Ferjan Ormeling, and Dr Igor Wladimiroff.

A final nucleus of volunteers consisting of one lady, Mrs Paula van Gestel – van het Schip, and five men: Joop Kaashoek (†1997), Jaap Molenaar, Rob D. Poelijoe, Henk Schipper, and Hans van der Zwan, formed the “Subcommittee ‘Travels’”, or “Workgroup Russia”, or “Workgroup ‘Travels’”, or “Travelogues

to Russia” (this reviewer is ignorant of whether Explokart’s study/program name changed or whether there were several subcommittees and/or groups charged with contributing different aspects of the general picture).

As with some multi-author works, however, residual problems remain of inconsistencies: in introductory essay titles in the ‘Contents’ versus their actual headings; in bibliographic citations, in punctuation, in spelling (with, or without, diacritical accents), in capitalization, in font/type, in word spacing, in transcription of words (different from those plainly legible on the original maps), etc. The general standard and comprehensibility of the English-language text throughout, however, is commendable; some phrases, terminology, grammar, vocabulary and punctuation in all the introductory matter could have been improved. But the marvel remains, that this vast tome can be read and understood by anyone for whom English is neither the first or second language. With mostly excellent results – some images are too much reduced for legibility of toponyms or names of ‘authors’ (draughtsmen, engravers, etc.) – the HES tradition of high quality is evident.

Due to the vast geographical coverage and the complex political/boundary changes considered here explanatory essays are accompanied often by recent maps (‘a picture is worth a thousand words’). These are most welcome: for either a novice or an East European studies scholar delving, perhaps a little tentatively, into cartographic representations of texts. It may be helpful – or reassuring for those unsure of the value of this work beyond the central ‘core material’ (‘Carto-bibliography’ and ‘Bibliography’) – to list the introductory essays: Paula van Gestel’s ‘Overview of the origin and growth of the ‘Russian Empire’’, ‘The campaign of Charles XII, King of Sweden and the Great Northern War, 1700-1714’ (fuller title than that in ‘Contents’), ‘The mapping of the Aral Sea’, and ‘The Volga-Don Canal’; also, as co-author with Igor Wladimiroff, ‘The mapping of the Caspian Sea’ and, with Ferjan Ormeling, ‘Geographical names in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia’; and Igor Wladimiroff’s ‘The Dutch share in the cartography of Russia to 1800’. As an aside, the ‘References’ (pp.701-706) – a bibliography of those works cited throughout the whole book – lists three publications of Groningen University’s Wladimiroff. That of 2003, ‘Nederlandse kaarten van Rusland, 16e – 18e eeuw’, refers to it as one of the contributions to the 23 September 2003 Conference in St Petersburg. In the ‘Imago Mundi Bibliography’,

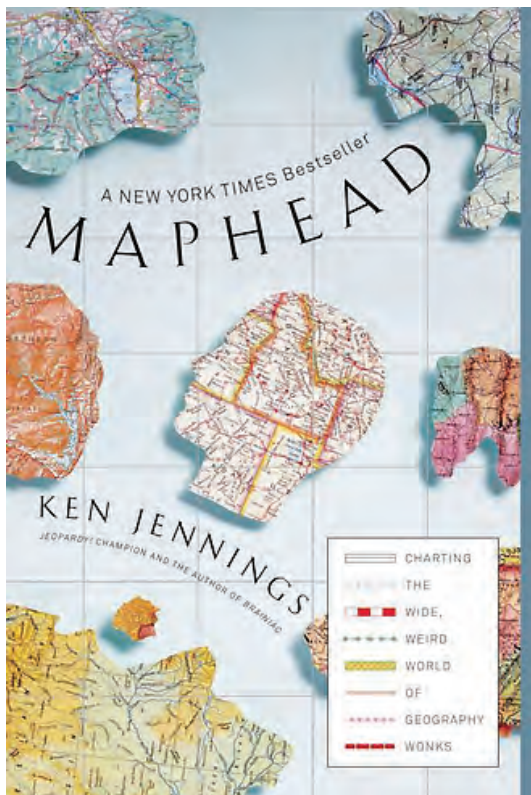
2004, vol. 56(2), entry no.04:56.2(069), the compiler notes that the 2003 Conference publication's texts are bilingual (Dutch and Russian) in parallel columns; this omitted information from the 'References' here might be of reassuring help to those Slavic language readers who feel more comfortable reading the Russian Cyrillic version.

Both the Ormeling/Van Gestel essay and the Van Gestel 'Volga-Don Canal' essay have valuable 'appendices': the former containing three double-spreads of 'Toponyms in Russia', the latter a 'List of maps in this publication showing the Volga-Don canal' (from map "Sanson 1683" to "Witsen, 1785"). For the geographical place-names Russia, Caspian Sea, Aral Sea, Volga River, Oxus River (Amu Dar'ya), and for the Volga-Don Canal, 175 variants – not every name, of course, to be found on every single map – are listed together with 'Map author and title' by which they may be found (citing variant examples from 400 BC to 1791). As a device for finding a planned manmade geographical feature 33 maps, appearing in books published from 1683 to 1785, are listed where the Volga-Don Canal is shown. As this project was commissioned by Peter the Great to aid transport to his newly-founded St Petersburg but was not dug until 1948-52, this 'fantasy' is somewhat similar to railways typically envisaged, but never built or completed as planned, on both British official, and private commercial, mapping in the mid-19th century. In other words, another cautionary tale for those who rely on maps as definitive proof that something must have been physically present at a certain stipulated time – 'because the map says so'. Another, more worrying, 'ghost' in the present collaborative study is a mysterious author "de la Bizardière". The 'Index of personal names' refers one to the 'Listing of the books on Poland, as described in the bibliography' on p.18; there, one learns of a 1697 "(book 0631) *Histoire [!] des dietes de P:ologne...*" – but this reviewer has not yet managed to find any further trace of it within this *Maps in books of Russia and Poland...*

This latest joint Explokart and HES & De Graaf production is a mine of information, analytically dissecting pre-1800 materials and representing and explaining them in digestible form for the 20th & 21st centuries. The studies here can also be profitably used 'in parallel' with research in other fields and for other authors, illustrators, engravers, printers, publishers, booksellers and more.

Francis Herbert. Roehampton, London

Maphead, charting the Wide, Weird World of Geography Wonks by Ken Jennings. Published by Scribners, an imprint of Simon & Schuster, 0207 316 1942. Hardback, 276 pages, index and notes. ISBN-10: 1439167176 Price US\$25, on Amazon approx. US\$15



Look, I'm not going to tell you again! If you didn't get this book for Christmas, someone slipped up. As a member of IMCoS you automatically qualify as one of the subjects of this book. Furthermore, you are going to get some great zingers to use in showing how brilliant you are. For instance:

According to the U.S. Geographic Names Information System, what are the three most common place-names in the US? Riverside, Centerville and Fairview.

Why do British world maps cover 420 degrees rather than 360? So pink Australia and New Zealand show up on both sides (remember, the sun never sets...).

Ortelius was the first to propose the theory of continental drift, based on South America and Africa seeming to fit together. Others got the credit because Ortelius' 1596 note wasn't noticed until 1994! And those tidbits are all from the first few chapters!

Okay, so if you've ever watched the TV programme *Jeopardy* you will know that Ken

Jennings was the guy who won \$2.5 million several years ago. He was also one of the three brains who couldn't beat Watson, the IBM computer. In any case, he is exceptionally bright and this book lets us know that from childhood he has been a map lover. He tells us in very clear and often amusing prose why people like us exist and love to run our fingers over maps.

So that is nice but you want to know how to win on *Jeopardy*. In that case read his earlier book *Brainiac* and learn how to press the button at exactly the right millisecond. It also helps to be a trivia nerd like Ken. Far be it from me to trumpet that I touted him on to two of our members who happen to appear prominently in this book. You'll find them and others from the map world who you know by reputation if not in person.

Have you heard of geocaching? It is a worldwide game using GPS to locate caches left by other players, probably some are right in your neighbourhood. Jennings explains the obsession of this map phenomenon and it's effect. Be careful or you may also catch the fever. The author talks with map dealers about how the internet has changed their lives and has the same discussion with map producers like Rand McNally. He also writes about map thieves and how they have changed our ability to access libraries' collections.

If you think I like this book you are right. But don't just take my word, here's a review by J.B. Post, retired librarian and writer about maps, as posted on the internet forum *Maphist*:

'I have just finished Ken Jennings' Maphead. It is a personal and rambling account of his own cartophilia and his encounters with mapdom's neighbouring realms of obsessive travel, geographic "bees," "road geekery," and

geocaching with a side trip to the London Map Fair. When he does get to the history of cartography it is what everyone on this list knows. Jennings tells of his love of maps and the use others have made of maps in their obsessions. If this book ever comes out in an inexpensive paperback, it is the sort of book one suggests as a starting place, not so much for the history of cartography but as a peek at the wider world of mapdom in all its glory and many aspects. His enthusiasm and humour come across, but many of his allusions to things in popular culture may become incomprehensible in a few decades except to historians of popular culture. But this is a book for the here and now which shares one man's excitement with maps.

Jennings was a top winner on the game show Jeopardy. Maybe what we need are more celebrities confessing to a liking of maps.' J.B. Post

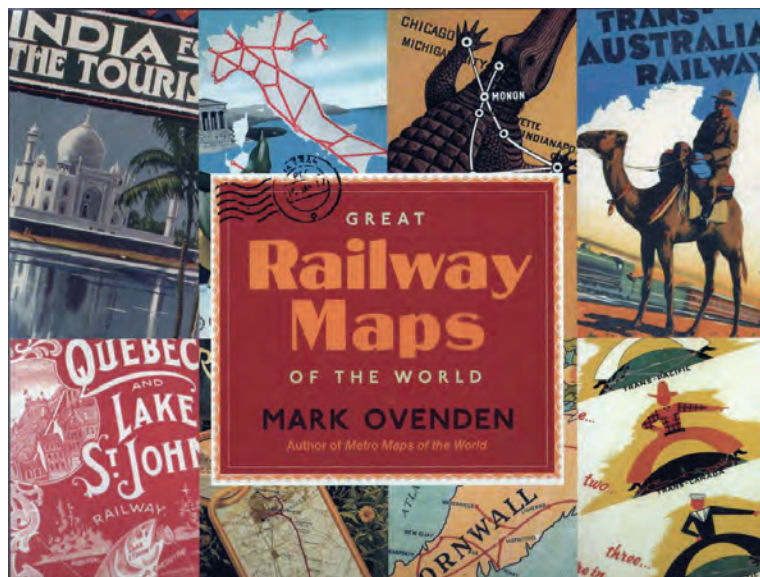
Bill Warren, Pasadena, California (previously published in the California Map Society Newsletter)

Great Railway Maps of the World by Mark Ovenden. Published by Particular Books, a division of Penguin Books, 80 Strand, London WC2R 0RL, England, 2011 mari.yamazaki@uk.penguin.com Hardback, 138pp, illustrated throughout in colour and black and white. ISBN 978-1-84614-391-5. Price £20.

This is really two books in one. The first part traces the development of railways across the globe and shows a selection of the maps they produced along the way. Part two is headed 'Atlas of World Railways' and sets out to give at least one example of the current system map for all 138 countries listed by the author as operating a passenger service.

In a book of only 138 pages, this means a lot of material is jostling for a limited amount of space, a problem freely acknowledged in the introduction. The result is that far too many images are reduced to the point where information is hard or quite impossible to decipher. This is a real pity as many of the early maps in the first section are beautifully ornate and rich in detail. One which does get a decent ration of space is a delightful 'bird's eye view' of 1928, showing part of the Japanese railway system. Less fortunate is a map from 1908 showing all of India's railways. As reproduced, it measures just 3.5 x 4.5 inches (9.1 x 11.2 cm). Given the lack of space, it's surprising that four whole pages are devoted to rather mundane diagrams of China's railways.

The book gives all distances in kilometres, which provides a common reference point, but the odd imperial figure in brackets, or a conversion table, would have been helpful. After all, Britain's railways are still measured by trackside mileposts and



it's strange to see the famous 126 mph speed record for steam, achieved in 1938 by the British locomotive *Mallard* (which for some reason is described as 'infamous!') converted to 202.6 kph. America too remains firmly wedded to miles.

When the maps are given sufficient space, they are rewarding to study and well reproduced. A full page is devoted to a previously unpublished map by Harry Beck, creator of London Transport's iconic Underground system map. This one from 1933 uses the same mixture of horizontal, vertical and diagonal lines to show all of London's railways, existing and projected, above and below ground. With extraordinary clarity it untangles the confusing web of lines and it seems odd that it was not adopted, given the instant success of his Underground-only version. By contrast the next page is devoted to a stylised map of the Tokyo region, which is entirely based on curves.

The author clearly cares passionately about his subject and laments the wholesale destruction of so many railways around the world. The depressing facts are contained in a page headed 'Trackstats'. We learn that France abandoned half its 60,000 km (37,284 miles) of track, Britain did much the same thing and today's grossly overcrowded trains are a reminder of just how short-sighted that policy was. Surprisingly, having ripped up almost half of its 408,777 km (254,014 miles), America is now planning some 3,000 km (1864 miles) of new high-speed lines. But it is in China, where 34,000 km (21,127 miles) of new track are in the pipeline, that a long-overdue railway renaissance seems to be dawning at last.

The dust jacket describes the book as 'a must-have guide for every train fanatic', but this may be rather overstating its appeal. Part two contains little for the average railway enthusiast, consisting mostly of a series of diagrammatic representations of routes and station names, often too small to read. Part one deliberately avoids a chronology of railway history and follows various themes, adopting a rather self-conscious punning style for its headings. These include 'CartograFibs' (distortion of geographical facts), 'Mountrains' (mountain railways), 'crying for Argentina' and 'When Irish eyes stopped smiling' (closures).

The book has obviously involved a great deal of research, and contains some fascinating information, but lovers of early maps may well find the miniature reproductions frustrating. Severely rationing the number of images, or dividing the content into two separate volumes, would have produced a much more satisfying result.

Andrew Johnston, Midhurst, Surrey

Publications Received

European Perceptions of Terra Australis edited by Anne M. Scott, Alfred Hiatt, Claire McIlroy and Christopher Wortham. Published by Ashgate Publishing Ltd., Wey Court East, Union Road, Farnham, Surrey GU9 7PT, UK www.ashgate.com Hardback, 314pp. 52 black and white illustrations, 234 x 156 mm. ISBN 978-1-4094-2605-9. Price £65 (£58.50 if purchased from the publisher's website).

Terra Australis – the southern land – was one of the most widespread concepts in European geography from the 16th to 18th centuries, although the notion of a land mass in the southern seas had been prevalent since classical antiquity. Despite this fact, there has been relatively little sustained scholarly work on European concepts of Terra Australis or the intellectual background to European voyages of discovery and exploration to Australia in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Through interdisciplinary scholarly contributions, ranging across history, the visual arts, literature and popular culture, this volume considers the continuities and discontinuities between the imagined space of Terra Australis and its subsequent manifestation. It will shed new light on familiar texts, people and events – such as the Dutch and French explorations of Australia, the Batavia shipwreck and the Baudin expedition – by setting them in unexpected contexts and alongside unfamiliar texts and people. The book will be of interest to, among others, intellectual and cultural historians, literary scholars, historians of cartography, the visual arts, women's and post-colonial studies.

The papers which have become the chapters of this book were originally presented at a symposium held at the University of Western Australia in 2009.

Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape edited by F.H.A. Aalen, Kevin Whelan and Matthew Stout. Revised and expanded second edition. Published by Cork University Press, Youngline Industrial Estate, Pouladuff Road, Togher, Cork www.corkuniversitypress.com Hardback, 299 x 237mm, 432pp, illustrated in colour throughout. ISBN 978-185918-459-2. Price £55.

This is a major update of this best selling work on the Irish landscape. It is magnificently illustrated and the topics include archaeology, field and settlement patterns, houses, demesnes, villages and small towns, woodland bogs, roads, canals, railways, mines and many other features. The atlas combines well chosen illustrations and cartography and would be ideal for use in schools.



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WORTH A LOOK

America to sneeze on

by Valerie Newby

This anonymous work 'A New and Correct Map of America' is a map with a difference. It dates to about 1720 and is printed in rose madder on a silk snuff handkerchief measuring 600 x 690mm [23.5 x 27.25 ins]. It was on display over the Map Fair weekend in the window of map dealer, Daniel Crouch, in central London, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Daniel explains that it is a "beautiful example of a map of the Western Hemisphere, flanked by three corner vignettes depicting Indians harvesting corn (bottom left), beavers collecting wood for damming a river, and fishermen curing fish." He adds that geographically the map is of the 1710-1720 period, almost identical, for example, to the Western Hemisphere on Thomas Taylor's two-sheet map of the World published in 1715, but with the Edmond Halley information on winds and ocean currents superimposed in the equatorial regions of the map. The vignettes of the beavers and fishermen are reminiscent of scenes on Herman Moll's maps of the British Dominions in North America (the so-called Beaver map of 1715) and his North America (often termed the 'Cod Fisheries Map' of 1710) both taking their nicknames from the prominent insets.

The current map predates the earliest known silk handkerchief map of 1791 noted by Helen Christian in her article in *The Map Collector*, No.37 'A Map Collection to be Sneezed at'. In it, the author explains that snuff taking had become fashionable by the end of the sixteenth century and had led to the development of all kinds of accessories like boxes, spoons and handkerchiefs. Apparently fashion dictated that after taking snuff one hand and the upper lip should be dusted with a ceremonial handkerchief measuring between 46 by 64 cms or 18 by 24 ins.

Rose Madder is the name used to designate a paint made from the pigment 'Madder Lake', a traditional pigment extracted from the common madder plant (*Rubia tinctorum*). It contains two organic red dyes and has been cultivated as a dye since antiquity in Central Egypt and Asia where it was grown as early as 1500BC. Cloth dyed with it was found in the tomb of the Pharaoh Tutankhamun and in Pompeii. Natural rose madder supplied half of the world until about 1858 when a synthetic dye was developed.

This is probably one of the most expensive handkerchiefs ever produced as it is on sale at the gallery of Daniel Crouch for a mere £30,000!





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MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

Edited by Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Globe gores discovered

A new set of terrestrial globe gores by Martin Waldseemüller have been discovered bound between two early 16th-century books on optics at the University of Munich, Germany. This set makes a total of five known examples with the newest one being quite different from the other four. This is an exciting development for scholars of Renaissance cartography. We hope to bring you a fuller article in the next issue of the *Journal*.

London Map Fair 2012

Report by Tim Bryars

The London Map Fair was held at the Royal Geographical Society on 16th – 17th June, our fifth Fair at this prestigious location. Excellent press coverage contributed to a surge in visitor numbers, which were up by an astonishing 38 per cent. The Fair has never been so busy and although average sales were down by approximately 10 per cent on last year, the general public accounted for 39 per cent of the take and softened the effect of cautious buying by the trade.

The Fair was again full to capacity with 37 leading international dealers. Additionally, we were pleased to provide stands for IMCoS, as always, a special Map Fair membership offer and for the first time the RGS itself had a presence.

The lecture on London's lost, or (more properly) hidden, rivers 'Mapping London's Lost Rivers and the Tale of Who Hijacked the Walbrook' by water engineer and historian Stephen Myers was deservedly well attended. The usual 'House' tour of the RGS itself and the series of informal talks on beginning a map collection by dealer and author Ashley Baynton-Williams, an innovation which we hope to repeat, were also popular.

Many exhibitors commented on the number of younger people at the Fair, often buying their first map or maps. Articles in the *Financial Times*, *Observer* and *The Times* undoubtedly helped to raise awareness of the event. We had overseas coverage in periodicals such as the Italian *Vanity Fair*, a spot on the radio station Monocle 24 and coverage in online journals such as *Fine Books & Collections*, but perhaps the most noticeable aspect

of online activity was the number of private individuals, unconnected with the Fair, who were sharing plans to visit the Fair and details of their purchases on social networking sites such as Facebook and Twitter.

The next London Map Fair is scheduled to take place on the weekend of 8th – 9th June, 2013.

First Symposium and Annual General Meeting of the International Society for the History of the Map

Report by Sarah Tyacke

The first symposium and AGM of ISHM was held on Saturday 30th June, 2012 in Budapest at the Department of Cartography and Geoinformatics, Eötvös Loránd University organised by the Chairman, Professor Zsolt Török.

It was an open meeting and was well attended by ISHM members and also by some ICA [International Cartographic Association] members. The papers in the session, chaired by Catherine Delano-Smith, editor of *Imago Mundi*, concentrated on new developments in researching and interpreting the history of the map.

The issues in constructing volume 5 of the *History of Cartography* were considered by the editor Roger Kain, and he drew attention to the need to avoid the national histories of cartography, which normally predominated, when considering the approach to the 19th century which encompassed all parts of the world. The development of the volume was at a critical stage and invitations to contributors would go out in due course. Matthew Edney then demonstrated the necessity of thinking about the processes of maps and mapping and illustrated this with some case studies showing the ways by which English governmental surveying reached the reading public through private commercial map publishers in the 18th century. He illustrated this with, amongst others, the publications of Thomas Jeffreys and the surveying of James Cook. Lastly, Leif Isaksen revealed what an analytical digital approach to Ptolemy's texts could reveal in terms of the construction of the geographical information, and much later of course the maps, through the distribution and density of place-names, latitudes and longitudes etc. This was a fascinating talk and may yet help to give clues as to Ptolemy's own sources.



Pictured at the AGM of the International Society for the History of the Map are (from left to right): Joost Depuydt, Catherine Delano-Smith, Zsolt Török, Sarah Tyacke, Leif Isaksen, Matthew Edney and Gilles Palsky.

The first AGM of the International Society for the History of the Map was held in the afternoon and 20 members were present. The Chairman Zsolt Török, Secretary Sarah Tyacke and Treasurer Sonali Siriwardena were re-elected. Six new trustees were also elected: Catherine Delano-Smith, Joost Depuydt, Matthew Edney, Thomas Horst, Leif Isaksen and Gilles Palsky. The members discussed the development of the Society, its website and ISHM's participation in the forthcoming International Conference on the History of Cartography in Helsinki, July 2013.

Of particular importance to the members was the proposed agreement with Taylor & Francis, the publishers of *Imago Mundi*, which would enable ISHM members to subscribe to the journal at a reduced rate for a three-year period (from 2013 onwards), and give student members a much reduced rate. The student rate will be subsidised by the generosity of the directors of Imago Mundi Ltd. The meeting thanked the members in Budapest for all their hard work for the Society and congratulated them on the first symposium. See also www.ishm.elte.hu

Exhibitions

Cyprus Insula: Maps of Cyprus from the Low Countries

In 2010, the Republic of Cyprus celebrated its 50th anniversary of independence and also marked 50 years of diplomatic relations between Cyprus and the Netherlands. To commemorate this, the Embassy of the Republic of Cyprus in The Hague and Leiden University Libraries organised an exhibition on the mapping of Cyprus by Dutch cartographers in the 16th and 17th centuries. On display at the Museum

Meermanno, the exhibition also examines map production in the Low Countries, with a special focus on atlas publication in the southern and northern Netherlands. Thirty-seven Dutch maps of Cyprus are on display and include works by Ortelius, Hondius and Blaeu, as well as some rare works such as Zacharias Heyns' small woodcut atlas of 1598. The exhibition closes on 30th September, 2012.

First X, Then Y, Now Z: Landmark Thematic Maps

Showing in the main gallery of Firestone Library at Princeton University until 10th February, 2013, this exhibition introduces viewers to the early history of thematic mapping – the topical layering (Z) of geographic space (X-Y) – through both quantitative and qualitative examples. On display will be early, if not the earliest, thematic maps in various disciplines, such as meteorology, geology, hydrography, natural history, medicine, sociology and economics. In some cases, the maps literally changed the world in the sense that new scientific avenues of investigation resulted. Also, there is a selection of more fanciful theme maps dealing with literary subjects, love and marriage and Utopia.

Iconic America: The US Map Outline as National Symbol

Opening at the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine, on 11th September, 2012, this exhibition considers the symbolic use of the mapped shape of the USA – 'ushapia' – as used in political campaigns, patriotic expressions, textiles and clothing, household goods, book covers and



'Designatio orbis Christiani' from Jodocus Hondius' Atlas Minor, 1609 on exhibition at Firestone Library, Princeton.

magazine and newspaper graphics. As guest curator for the exhibition, John Fondersmith will showcase a number of items from his collection. Fondersmith has been collecting graphic representations and items that use the map shape of the United States for over 30 years and coined the word 'ushapia' to describe a wide range of objects and graphics that, while not technically maps, use the basic map shape of the United States to symbolise the country. Such logo maps are used daily to convey ideas about the identity and nature of the USA. Fondersmith believes that the 'shape of the nation' is an important part of the American experience and hopes that the exhibition will promote further interest, discussion, and research on the symbolic use of the US map shape. The exhibition closes in February, 2013

Map Readers: Two Centuries of History of Cartography in Portugal

This exhibition at the National Library of Portugal, Lisbon, has been planned to coincide with the fourth Ibero-American Conference on the History of Cartography which this year explores 'Cartographers for all the World – Production and circulation of Ibero-American cartographical knowledge: agents and contexts'. The exhibition runs between 11th – 14th

September, 2012 and has been organised by the Centre for Geographical Studies of the University of Lisbon, in collaboration with the Centre for Overseas History of the New University of Lisbon and the National Library of Portugal.

L'âge d'or des cartes marines quand l'Europe découvrait le monde

The Bibliothèque nationale de France will display its cartographic treasures in this exhibition which examines how Europe discovered, observed and represented foreign territories and peoples between the 16th and 18th centuries. Two hundred artefacts, which illustrate the European vision of the New World, will be on display from 23rd October, 2012 – 27th January, 2013. Included will be portolan charts, globes, astronomical instruments, *objets d'art*, ethnographic objects, stuffed animals, drawings, prints and manuscripts. The BnF boasts one of the richest collections of portolan charts, and exhibits will include charts of outstanding historical interest. The exhibition will provide a detailed guide to the nature of portolan maps – their origin and use and how they were produced. It explores the political significance of the charts, how they reveal the rivalry between the leading European powers of the time and how they facilitated the transmission of geographic knowledge.



(Above) Draft map of Scotland, CollinsBartholomew Ltd. Reproduced with the kind permission of HarperCollins Publishers.

(Below) Bellerby & Co.'s Churchill Globe.



How Bartholomew Put Scotland on the Map

Drawing material from its exceptional Bartholomew Archive, the National Library of Scotland is mounting 'How Bartholomew Put Scotland on the Map', an exhibition which explores the ways in which technology affects the work of mapmakers and alters the viewer's relationship with maps. The exhibition will focus on map production techniques used by the Scottish printing and publishing firm, John Bartholomew and Son Limited over the past two centuries, beginning with samples of copperplate engravings made in the 1820s by George Bartholomew through to up-to-the minute digital mapping used by the firm today. It will be a hands-on exhibition, allowing visitors to experience the stages of mapmaking from the compilation of source material, the process of engraving, to the noise of the printing room floor. The exhibition is also an opportunity for the NLS to display some of the key treasures of the John Bartholomew collection of rare and antiquarian atlases, as well as some of the unique manuscript maps. Due to open in December 2012, the exhibition will run until April, 2013. This will be the first major exhibition at NLS on a cartographic theme since 'Scotland's First Atlas: The Nation Displayed by Joan Blaeu' in 2004.

Geographical Blueprint: The Art of the Handcrafted Globe

The Royal Geographical Society hosts the inaugural exhibition of globes crafted by London globemakers Bellerby & Co. On display for two weeks, from 29th September – 12th October, 2012, the exhibits offer a rare glimpse into the art of globemaking. Bellerby & Co will be showing a selection of their beautiful handmade globes including their recently completed 'Churchill' globe which measures over 50 in/127 cm in diameter (see below left).

'Galicia en la cartografía universal. Cartas de navegar desde 1583 a 1900'

Carmelo Puertas's passion for early charts and maps will be evident in his latest exhibition, 'Galicia as Part of Universal Cartography: Sea Charts from 1583 to 1900', which is planned to open mid-late December, 2012 at the new Museo do Mar de Galicia in Vigo. The theme of the exhibition is marine cartography of the Iberian Atlantic and Cantabrian coastlines but it will also include important texts on navigation and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century lithographs depicting seascapes and maritime ethnology. On display will be 140 charts ranging from Ouessant in Brittany, France to Cadiz, Spain, though the focus will be on the coasts of Galicia and Portugal. The oldest charts to be

included are those made for Lucas J. Waghenauer's 1584 *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt*. Other cartographers featured in the exhibition are Blaeu, Goos, Janssonius, Doncker, Van Keulen, Jaillot, Mortier, De Fer and Bellin, amongst many others. British chart makers will be represented by the works of Dudley, Seller, Mount & Page, Faden, Whittle and Norie. With such a comprehensive selection of charts and texts on navigational instruction, the exhibition hopes to trace the evolution of marine cartography and its different schools over a period of more than 300 years.

In 2000, some 40 IMCoS members visited the Puertas-Mosquera exhibition 'Cartografia de Galicia XVI – XIX' at the Fonseca Library in Santiago de Compostela. Carmelo Puertas hopes that he will once again be able to welcome many IMCoS members to his latest showing. For further details contact carto@puertamosquera.com.

Steady as She Goes! Sailing by Mercator's Map

In this year-long exhibition, the curators have drawn from Rotterdam Maritime Museum's exceptional collections of maps, charts, navigational instruments and texts to explain how Mercator helped navigators find their way across the open sea. On display will be the only remaining copy of Mercator's world map of 1569 in atlas format. This rare outing will be accompanied by his recently restored terrestrial globe. The exhibition commences on 16th October, 2012 and continues until 8th September, 2013. Further information: <http://www.maritiemuseum.nl>

Forthcoming Map Fairs

9th – 10th November, 2012 The 11th Paris Map Fair starts on the Friday with the annual atlas and map auction of Loeb-Larocque at the auction house Hotel Drouot at 2pm with viewing on Thursday 11am – 6pm and Friday 11am – noon. Contact Béatrice Loeb-Larocque (tel +33 (0) 6 11803375) to consign atlases, books to the auction.

The Fair opens at 11am on Saturday at the Hotel Ambassador, 16 Bd Haussmann. In addition to maps and globes, there will be specialist antiquarian bookdealers such as Le Bail, Rodolphe Chamonal, Loeb-Larocque, Monsieur le Prince and Les Trois Islets, showing their selection of travel books from all parts of the world.

2nd – 3rd February, 2013 Miami International Map Fair

As well as commemorating the 500th anniversary of Juan Ponce de León's arrival on Florida's east coast, the Miami International Map Fair will be celebrating its 20th anniversary. This annual event showcases antique maps, rare books, panoramas and atlases from dealers all around the world. While many of the attendees are serious map collectors, this event is designed to promote awareness of antique maps and encourage new collectors. Visitors are invited to bring in maps of their own for expert opinions and attend educational programmes. For information contact Amanda Israel, map fair coordinator, at <http://www.HistoryMiami>



The only known copy of Mercator's world map of 1569 in atlas format which will be on display at Rotterdam Maritime Museum in October

**Forthcoming lectures and conferences
11th – 14th September, 2012 – Lisbon**

The fourth Ibero-American Conference on the History of Cartography will be held at the National Library of Portugal. This year's theme is 'Cartographers for all the world – production and circulation of Ibero-American cartographical knowledge: agents and contexts'. Amongst its objectives, the conference wants to promote study of the production, circulation and use of cartographical artefacts in their cultural and social contexts and to encourage biographical studies of cartographers. The conference has been organised by the Centre for Geographical Studies of the University of Lisbon in collaboration with the Centre for Overseas History of the New University of Lisbon and the National Library of Portugal.

**13th September, 2012 – Washington Map Society,
Library of Congress, Washington, 7pm**

Harrie Teunissen (previously Assistant Professor in Theological and Historical Pedagogy at the University of Amsterdam) will speak on 'Topography of Terror: Maps of the Warsaw Ghetto'. He will analyse wartime maps of the Warsaw Ghetto, including a unique Ghetto plan drawn by the Chief of Staff of the Warsaw SS in November 1940, and explore the extent to which plans and maps are instrumental in the organisation of terror and resistance.

21st – 22nd September 2012 – Paris

**Jean-Baptiste d'Anville, a Scholar at Work in
the Age of Enlightenment**

In 2010, a website dedicated to d'Anville's archives was set up with the support of the Bibliothèque nationale de France. It was created as part of a research programme investigating the working environment of the eighteenth-century mapmaker. The extensive collection of finished maps, drafts, working sketches and related manuscripts in the archive offered a rare opportunity to study a mapmaker at work in his social, cultural, economical and political context.

The Map Department of the BnF seeks to encourage the fullest possible exploitation of the archive. Papers will address the economic factors at play in d'Anville's work, his working methods, his application of geographic knowledge, the reception of his work (from the general public to the specialist), his social networks (family, friends, scholars, Maecenas) and the history of the archive since his death.

Speakers include: Catherine Hofmann, Lucile Haguët, Pascale Mormiche, Mary Pedley, Nicolas Verdier, Robert Mankin, George Tolia, Jean-Charles Ducène, Jean-François Palomino, Philippe Forêt, Dúnia Furtado and Iris Kantor. Further information and the full programme can be found at <http://danville.hypotheses.org/1447>

**27th – 29th September, 2012 – Marbach am Neckar
The 16th Colloquium on the History of
Cartography** of the Working Group of German, Austrian and Swiss Historians of Cartography will be held at Marbach, which this year celebrates one of its foremost citizens – astronomer, Tobias Mayer 1723 – 1762. See article in this issue by Kit Batten. Included in the three-day event will be visits to significant German map collections such as those at the Tobias-Mayer Museum and the State Archives in Ludwigsburg. For further information, contact Dr Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin at kartographiegeschichte@sbb.spk-berlin.de or see www.kartengeschichte.ch/dach/coll-2012.pdf

29th September, 2012 – London

A symposium, 'The Art of Maps and Mapping', will be held at the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden Piazza. Artists featured in the exhibition 'Mind the Map' will talk about their work and lead discussions on the role of maps in contemporary art. Tickets £30.00 (£25.00 concessions) includes lunch, refreshments and tour of the 'Mind the Map' exhibition. Further information contact www.ltmuseum.co.uk/whats-on/events/events-calendar/

18th – 20th October, 2012 – Athens

The Sylvia Ioannou Foundation is launching a series of international biennial conferences under the general title 'The Greek World in Travel Accounts and Maps'. To reflect the focus of the Foundation's collection of books and maps on Cyprus, as well as the occasion of Cyprus assuming the E.U. Presidency in July 2012, the theme of the first conference will be 'Cyprus on the Crossroads of Travellers and Mapmakers from the Fifteenth to Twentieth Century'. The conference will be organised in collaboration with the University of the Aegean and the Department of History and Archaeology of the University of Cyprus. For more information contact the Conference Secretariat, ERA Ltd., 17 Asklipiou Str., 106 80, Athens, Greece.

**8th November, 2012 – Maps and Society, 22nd
series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm**

Tony Campbell, formerly Map Librarian, British Library will present 'Portolan Charts (1300–1600): How newly revealed details deepen our understanding of their purpose'.

**15th November, 2012 – The Washington Map
Society, Library of Congress Washington, 7pm**

Executive Director of the Folger Institute at the Folger Shakespeare Library, Dr. Kathleen Lynch will speak on 'A Bird's Eye View: London in maps 1500–1700'. Dr. Lynch will discuss the events responsible for the population explosion that took place in London and transformed it from a late medieval city of 50,000

inhabitants in 1500, into the largest city in Europe with a population of 500,000 by 1700. Using maps in the collections of the Folger Shakespeare Library and material from the Folger's summer exhibition, 'Open City: London, 1500-1700' which she curated, Dr. Lynch will indicate the areas of London's residential development, its markets, immigrant quarters and the areas that attracted tourist trade.

20th November – Cambridge Seminars,

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 5.30pm
Bill Shannon (University of Lancaster) will present a paper 'On Dispute Maps in the Tudor Period'.

29th November, 2012 – Maps and Society

22nd series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm
Julie McDougall (Institute of Geography, University of Edinburgh) will speak on 'Authorship and Readership in the Production of British School Atlases (1870-1930)'.

3rd – 4th December, 2012 – Paris

To accompany the exhibition, 'The Golden Age of Nautical Charts', at the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the BnF in collaboration with Median, the Comité Français de Cartographie and the International Society for the History of Maps will hold a two-day colloquium: 'A Workshop on Nautical Charts'.

The first day will focus on the design, manufacture and use of navigational charts from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century. The second day will be devoted to exploring shipping traffic and trade in the Indian Ocean in relation to geographical knowledge of the time. For additional information contact cartes.plans@bnf.fr

7th – 9th December, 2012 – Oslo

'Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land: A Workshop on Mapping in the Nordic Countries, 1720 until Today'

The National Library Oslo is the site of a workshop of a multidisciplinary, international network of researchers interested in the cultural and historical importance of mapping in the Nordic Countries. The main goal of the workshop is to present and discuss ways in which maps are used to order space. The geographic focus is the Northern Countries, a European border region, which has been seen for a long time as possessing particular cultural qualities due to its position, topography, and natural resources. The period of investigation is from around 1720 until today. The starting point is the end of the Great Northern War, which marked the beginning of a new phase in the consolidation of the Nordic countries. Cartography was a vital aspect of the scientific and epistemological construction of these nations. The workshop is organised by the Department of Archaeology,

Conservation and History at the University of Oslo (IAKH) and the Department for Northern European Studies at Humboldt University, Berlin (DNES), in cooperation with the Map Collection of the National Library in Oslo.

8th December, 2012 – Brussels

The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle will have their annual conference, titled 'Mercator and Hondius', at The Royal Library of Belgium. This year not only marks the 500th anniversary of Mercator's birth, it is also the 400th anniversary of Jodocus Hondius' death. The Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle wants to pay tribute to both of them. Speakers will be Dr. Kozica (curator of the Royal Castle in Warsaw), S. de Meer (Map Curator at the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam), Dr. P. van der Krogt (Utrecht University) and Dr. J. Mokre (Director of the Vienna Globe Museum). For more details see www.bimcc.org

Obituary

George Stephen Ritchie 1914 - 2012

A tribute by Andrew David

Rear Admiral George Stephen Ritchie, CB, DSC, FRICS, died peacefully at his home in the small north-east village of Collieston, 15 miles north of Aberdeen, on 8th May in his 98th year. Steve, as we all knew him, was a larger than life character who lived life to the full. Born in Burnley, Lancashire, where his father was town clerk, Steve joined the Navy at the age of 13 and went to sea at 17. In 1936 he was appointed to his first surveying ship, the coal-burning *HMS Herald* carrying out surveys in the South China Sea.

Steve had an eventful war-time career being awarded a Distinguished Service Cross in 1942 for surveying beaches behind enemy lines in North Africa. In 1944 he was appointed second-in-command of the surveying ship *Scott* which took part in the landings on the coast of France on 6th June. Her first task was to survey the approaches to Arromanches in Normandy for the establishment of the Mulberry Harbour off the coast. Thereafter, as the allies advanced to the east the *Scott* surveyed the various harbours as they were captured.

After the War Steve returned to the Far East as second-in-command of the surveying ship *Sharpshooter*. After two appointments ashore he was appointed as second-in-command of the *Owen* carrying out surveys in the Persian Gulf at the end of which he was promoted Commander. This led to his appointment in command of the *Challenger* employed on a world-wide oceanographic cruise much like her famous 19th-century predecessor. The highlight of his cruise was obtaining what was then the deepest known oceanic depth of 5,940 fathoms (10,873 metres) in the Mariana Trench east

of the Philippines, which is now known as the Challenger Deep.

On his return to England he was persuaded to write an account of the voyage which he expanded into *The Life of a Survey Ship Challenger* which was published in 1957, with a second impression the following year.

Steve was next appointed to take charge of the recently formed Hydrographic Service of the New Zealand Navy and as commanding officer of the *Lachlan* in which he visited many Polynesian islands during which he acquired skill in Polynesian dancing.

On his return to England in 1957 Steve was once again given a shore appointment in London but in 1959 he returned to sea in command of the *Dalrymple*, carrying out surveys in the south-western waters of the Persian Gulf where Shell and BP were drilling for oil. He then took up a shore appointment as Assistant Hydrographer in the Hydrographic Department in north-west London. During his evenings he set about writing a history of the Surveying Service in the 19th century which was published in 1967 as *The Admiralty Chart*, with a new edition in 1995. This soon became a standard reference. About this time he bought a house in Wiveliscombe, a few miles to the west of Taunton in Somerset, where he could enjoy his love of hunting. It was here that he and his wife Disa were able to entertain some of his Polynesian friends at a Kava ceremony which included digging a pit in which two pigs wrapped in banana leaves were cooked in an earth oven.

Steve's last sea appointment was in command of the *Vidal* taking oceanographical observations in the North Atlantic. This took him to Trinidad where he soon came to love steel band, calypso

and, of course, the carnival. His final year in this ship took him on an important visit to Leningrad [now St. Petersburg] with Admiral E.G. Irving. Before the visit Steve was warned that at the reception he would be expected to drink eight vodkas, to respond to various toasts, and to finish off with two Georgian brandies. So, before sailing, a dozen cases of vodka were ordered so that training could take place in preparation for the visit! Steve attended various receptions where his training stood him in good stead.

In 1966, Steve was promoted to Rear Admiral and became the nineteenth Hydrographer of the Navy in succession to Admiral Irving. One of his major achievements during this period was to convert depths and heights on Admiralty Charts from fathoms to metres and to have them printed in colour. It was his belief that if these changes had not been implemented the Hydrographic Office's charts would not have continued to occupy the revered position they still have today. In 1968 the compilation part of the Hydrographic Department was moved to a new building in Taunton adjacent to a printing works. Steve tells the story of the move in 'From the Attic to Creechbarrow Down - the Hydrographic Office Home at Last' in issue No.102 of the *IMCoS Journal* (pp.21-29). The story did not end there as when a purpose built extension was erected to house the Department's Archives it was aptly named the Ritchie Building. On being superseded as Hydrographer, Steve was able to fulfil a dream from his time in the West Indies, namely to take part in the Trinidad Carnival. He was asked to send his measurements to which he replied 'forty-three, forty-three, forty-three - the original cylindrical admiral'. He duly took part in the carnival dressed as a butterfly!

Steve was not idle for long. In 1972 he was appointed Director of the International Hydrographic Bureau in Monaco, a post he held for 10 years. He then retired to his family home in Collieston where he took an active part in village life and from where he published his autobiography, *No Day Too Long - An Hydrographer's Tale*. He also continued to attend various cartographic conferences and to carry out research until his eyesight failed in his early 90s. He was a keen supporter of IMCoS and the *History of Cartography* project.

Death of Louis DeVorsey

Louis DeVorsey, well known historical geographer of Athens, Georgia, USA, died earlier this year. He taught at the University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia and published numerous books and essays in the field of historical geography with a particular interest in Thomas Jefferson and the Gulf Stream.

Steve Ritchie (right) pictured presenting the IMCoS Award to Francis Herbert in 1995.



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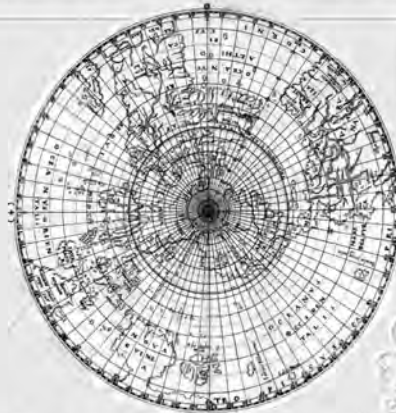
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[World], by Franz Ritter, 1613. This scarce and extremely unique map shows the world projected from the North Pole as if it were the table of a sundial. The landmasses are drawn to scale in proportion to their distance from the pole. The result is a very distorted, though mathematically correct, projection. The river systems in South America and Africa are quite enlarged, with the source of the Nile depicted as twin lakes south of the equator. The cartography in the South Pacific is conjectural, with a landmass south of *lava Maior* with the coastal name of *Beach regnum*, and an enlarged *Nova Guinea* attached to another large landmass.



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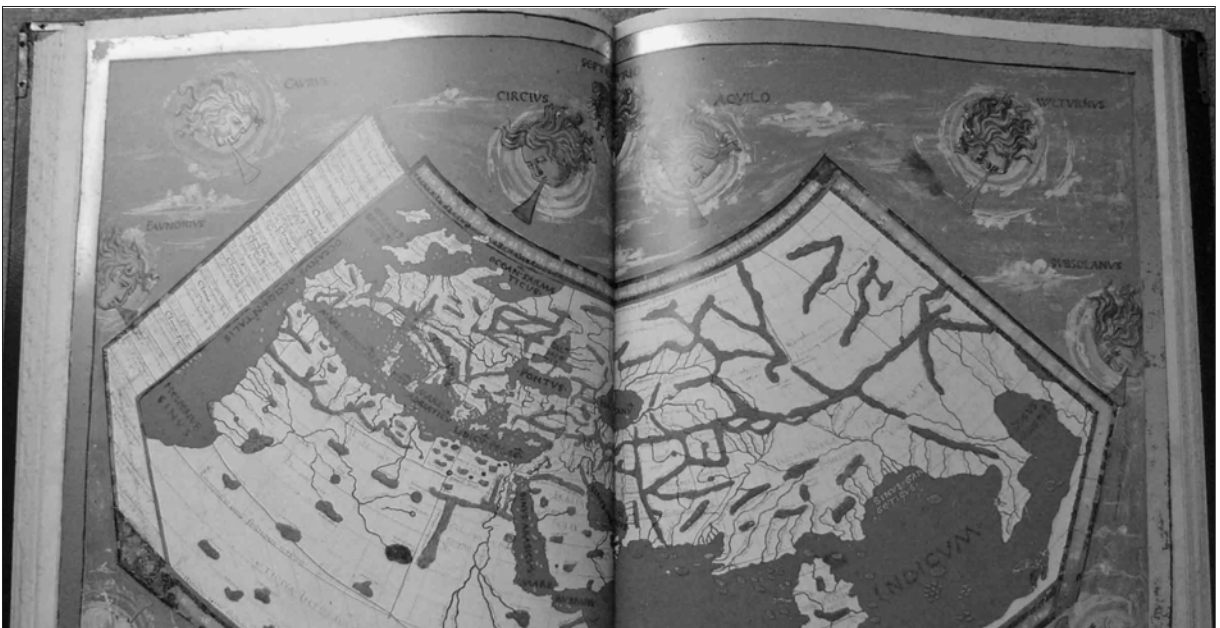
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TOBIAS MAYER'S YEAR

Celebrating the legacy of a great polymath

by Kit Batten

In all the excitement about Gerhard Mercator it is sometimes forgotten that at least one other notable scientist is also celebrating his anniversary this year; or, rather, that others are celebrating on his behalf. Amongst those whose names have been largely forgotten is Tobias Mayer, who died in 1762, exactly 250 years ago.

Born in the small, but important, town of Marbach on the River Neckar in 1723, Tobias Mayer became a highly regarded mathematician, cartographer and astronomer in the mid-1700s. Although he became an orphan at an early age after his father had moved the family to Esslingen, just south of Stuttgart when Tobias was only a few months old, he had already come to the notice of local dignitaries. They furthered his education and helped him achieve a basic schooling, which the young lad supplemented by voracious reading.

By the age of sixteen, Tobias had already produced the first city plan of Esslingen. In the following years he drew fortification plans and wrote a guide to mathematics. However, his cartographic career really developed when he was hired by the Homann family firm to oversee the accuracy of the maps still in their stock and to update them. During the five years he spent with the firm he was instrumental in producing at least 30 maps including the famous 'Mappa Critica'.

This latter map was an attempt to show how older maps were often incorrect as they were frequently copies of previous maps and lacked updated information which was increasingly becoming available such as the correct coordinates of major cities. This map is well known for its inclusion of major European cities three times: located according to two forerunner maps and with Mayer's calculation of latitude and longitude superimposed. Although latitude was frequently similar, the longitude shown was often several minutes out. This interest in longitude followed Tobias even after his death.

Mayer's many publications came to the attention of the University elders at Göttingen. This university, recently founded by King George II of Great Britain in his role as Elector of Hanover, called Mayer to become professor of

mathematics and to take a leading role in its astronomy department. Here, too, Mayer continued to follow his interest in longitude by attempting to use the moon as a guide to calculating longitude at any position. When he died in 1762, probably from typhus caused by French soldiers lodging in his house during the 30 Years War, he had already lodged his lunar tables with the Longitude Commission in

Fig.1
Portrait of
Tobias
Mayer





London. However, it would be three more years before his widow could travel to London to receive his portion of the prize money.

The greater Stuttgart area has been a hive of activity since February celebrating the life of this “Wunderkind”. Events kicked off in February when the town of Esslingen held a reception and information evening. The event was so well attended that half the guests watched the introductory speeches by the Mayor of the city, Mr Jürgen Zieger, and Armin Hüttermann, Chairman of the Tobias Mayer club, on a large screen in a separate room. The 200-300 visitors were also treated to a preview of a film made tracing Mayer's life from Marbach to Göttingen, *Der gute Kopf* (literally A bright spark). Esslingen will be staging a number of events until December 2012.¹

A few days later it was the turn of Marbach to host a reception for some 6-700 guests where the public was entertained by a local choir who sang a song specially adapted from a text written by Mayer and set to music especially written for the celebrations. The guest speaker was Ulf Merbold, western Germany's first astronaut, who talked about his life and loosely connected it to Mayer's work. The town will hold a special Tobias Mayer Town Festival on the weekend 5th-6th May. Further events are planned all year.

On February 28th an exhibition illustrating aspects of Mayer's work was opened at the Württemberg Landesbibliothek in Stuttgart. On this evening Armin Hüttermann was present to explain the objects on display which included a selection of maps produced by Mayer during his Homann duties, a selection of moon globes including the one produced by the Tobias Mayer club according to Mayer's notes and writings, a number of instruments either by or contemporary to Mayer's time as used at the university in Göttingen, as well as background information on Mayer's early life. The exhibition will be in Esslingen in September and October; and can be seen at the Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen from 11th November 2012 until 13th January 2013. A very good catalogue (German only) has been published to coincide with the exhibition. On 6th March there was a talk, again by Armin Hüttermann, at the University of Göttingen on Tobias Mayer; the lunar globe and determining position.

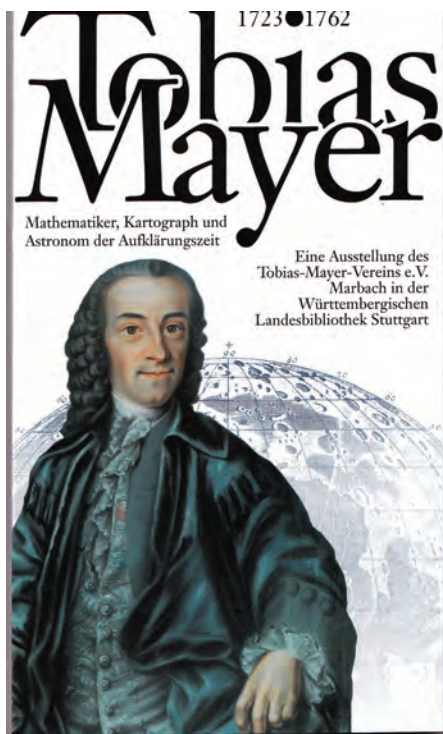
The high point of all the local activities was a two-day symposium held in Marbach on 23rd-24th March. Between 60 and 100 visitors listened to talks by 16 different speakers on various aspects of

Mayer's life and works. The local town archivist gave a very well prepared and interesting talk on the family background, tracing the Mayer family roots to the Remstal area to the east of Stuttgart.

Running parallel to all this, the local town hall has an interesting exhibition of documents (original and copies) relating to the history of the family and which includes the registration of his birth. Other papers show the application for permission to move (e.g. to Esslingen), but requesting the preservation of *Stadtrechte* or city rights (necessary if one was forced to return to that town). The town hall will also play host to an exhibition tracing the life and work of Mayer *junior*. Johann Tobias Mayer was born in 1752 and also became a professor at Göttingen and wrote teaching works on mathematics.

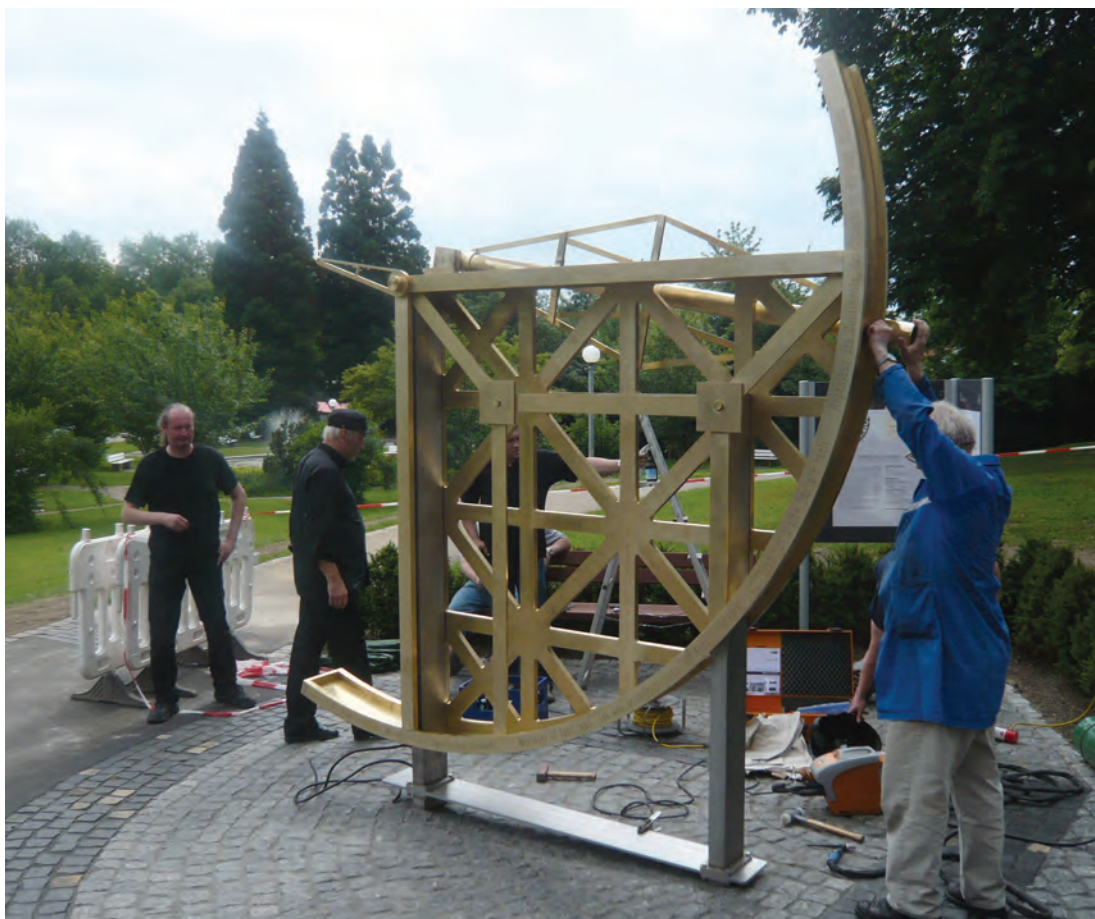
Notes:

1. For the full programme (in German) go to http://www.esslingen.de/servlet/PB/show/1460135/120123_Programm%2B_final_design4eyes.pdf
2. For a list of events go to <http://www.schillerstadt-marbach.de/index.php?id=715>



*Opposite:
Mayer's map of his honeymoon trip from Nuremberg to Goettingen: the subject of Kit Batten's talk at the symposium.*

*Left
The cover of the catalogue to the exhibition held in Stuttgart*



*Left
On 21st June 2012 a model of Mayer's quadrant was unveiled in the L'Isle-Adam-Anlage, Marbach. It was constructed according to specifications for the one used by Mayer in Goettingen by Dieter Baader, seen here setting it up. (Illustration kindly provided by Armin Huettermann.)*

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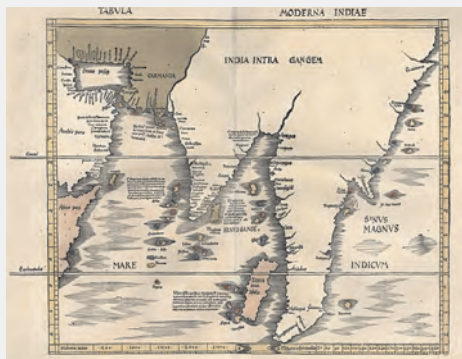
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IMCoS MATTERS

Forthcoming IMCoS events

30th IMCoS International Symposium Vienna, Austria 9th-12th September 2012

Now is your last chance to book for this event and we look forward to seeing a large number of members. Please go to <http://mercator-500.at> to book your place.

The programme includes interesting lectures, receptions (including an invitation to dinner with the Mayor of Vienna), a visit to the monastery of Melk and a viewing of the map collection there. The symposium, the main part of which is dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the birth of the famous cartographer, Gerard Mercator, will be held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Events will end with a romantic gala evening on the banks of the River Danube.

IMCoS Visit to Canterbury Cathedral 9th November, 2012

Members are invited to join us on a one-day visit to Canterbury Cathedral on Friday, November 9th this year. If you would like to come please fill out the form enclosed with the last copy of the *Journal* or e-mail the IMCoS Secretariat (financialsecretariat@imcos.org). We will meet at the Cathedral at 10.45 and there will be guided visits to the Cathedral Library and Archives to see the maps and other documents. We will have lunch at the Marlowe Theatre followed by a guided tour of the Cathedral with a view of famous compass rose in the Nave. The service, with its Anglican choral music tradition, takes place in the cathedral at 16.30 should anyone wish to stay on.

This event is restricted to 30 people so please book early to ensure your place. If you have any queries please contact the organiser, Clare Terrell on Clarehilton@aol.com

31st IMCoS International Symposium Fairbanks, Alaska, USA 9th-11th September, 2013

The University of Alaska at Fairbanks (UAF) is pleased to be hosting the 2013 International Map Collectors' Society International Symposium from September 9th to 11th and we hope all IMCoS members will start making plans to attend. Early September is a wonderful time to visit Alaska and see first hand the cartographic riches of the

University's Rasmuson Library. These include the worlds finest collections of Arctic and Antarctic materials in addition to an outstanding rare book and map collection plus archives, photographs, films and sound recordings, some of which date back to the earliest days of Russian America. For a glimpse at some of the library's holdings go to http://frontiers.loc.gov:8081/intdl/mtfhtml1/mfdi_gcol/uafmp.html

Fairbanks is the second largest city in the 49th state with a metropolitan population close to 100,000, and serves as the focal point for hundreds of thousands of square miles in interior Alaska. Although surrounded by a vast wilderness of natural grandeur, the community of Fairbanks offers all the modern cultural, social and personal amenities. It has a world-class airport.

Presentations are planned on topics such as the early depiction of the Northwest coast of America; Spanish cartographical legacy in the North Pacific; evolution of the map of 'Russian America' and American efforts to map Alaska following the 1867 purchase and others.

For further information contact Professor Terrence Cole at tmcole@alaska.edu

The IMCoS weekend

Another successful IMCoS weekend was held in London on 15th and 16th June this year. The annual dinner was held at the East India Club, London with the chairman of IMCoS Hans Kok giving the Malcolm Young Lecture entitled 'To the East Indies in maps and charts'. This was an illustrated voyage from the Netherlands to the Dutch East Indies by ship showing the routes followed and highlighting some of the problems encountered in navigation and route selection. The lecture contained both Dutch and English maps and charts and covered the period 1600 to 1800. (See article based on the lecture in this issue of the).

Following the dinner Tony Campbell announced this year's winner of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis award. His citation follows:

IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award 2012

"This year's winner is the philanthropist Dr Harold Osher, who gave his map collection to the library that bears his name, at the University of Southern Maine, in Portland, USA. The

collection was gifted in 1989 and he has been adding to it ever since, as well as fostering the educational centre that makes such imaginative use of it.

In 1975, Harold and his wife Peggy visited the British Museum and were entranced by the maps in the British Library's American War of Independence exhibition. Conveniently situated nearby was the map-selling shop of Weinreb & Douwma. The helpful bearded map assistant showed them maps of Maine and, while Harold dithered, Peggy said, in so many words, "Get on with it, or I'll buy them myself". Thus challenged, Harold did the only possible thing and bought two of them. When I was in Portland in 2003 for the International Conference on the History of Cartography, Harold showed me the invoice, and I had to confess my embarrassment that the prices had been far too low.

Clearly, that must have been the reason they returned the next day and bought further maps, this time of New England and North America. So Peggy's various attempts to find a suitable hobby for her husband to take into retirement finally paid off - though 'hobby' is perhaps an inadequate word in this case. Already, on day two, the decision to move out from his home state of Maine to a national level was a harbinger of a

collecting policy that would later extend back to the beginning of map printing and out to all parts of the world.

Harold still scrutinises auction catalogues, and even eBay, though Matthew Edney (Osher Professor in the History of Cartography) and Yolanda Theunissen (Curator and Director of the Smith Center for Cartographic Education) share the acquisition decision-making. Harold is a meticulous record-keeper and diligent researcher, and often knows more about the map than the dealer who is selling it.

As he explains: "My fascination with old maps is probably the consequence of a lifelong interest in history, together with a visual mind-set. It has always seemed to me that understanding historical events requires an appreciation of their temporal and spatial context. Maps are unique in that they provide such information in a graphic and comprehensible manner."

Harold would be the first to acknowledge the important contribution of his wife's artistic experience to the process of broadening the collection's cartographic scope. She, incidentally, donated a collection of Winslow Homer wood engravings to the Portland Museum of Art. She recently gave him a large collection of transportation board games. However, it may not

The IMCoS-Helen Wallis silver plate being presented to Cal and Carol Welch on behalf of Harold Osher. Tony Campbell (left) is chairman of the award committee. (Picture by David Webb)



perhaps have been her idea to acquire a 1960s wrapper for men's underwear, adorned with the giant Indian from the 1612 Smith map of Virginia.

In 1994, joining forces with another donated local map collection - one built up by Eleanor Houston & Lawrence M.C. Smith - Harold opened the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education. 15 years later, the collection, now numbering 400,000 items (including donations from others), was made available in a much extended building, strikingly adorned outside with a large version of the Buckminster Fuller dymaxion map. This has been described as 'possibly the largest exterior map installation in the world'.

While I am naturally proud of my own miniscule (and inadvertent) part in the genesis of that project, in truth it may have been pre-ordained. As a child, Harold was fascinated with both maps and medicine, so it was fitting that in later life he would spend three days a week at the Map Library and the rest at the Maine Medical Center. He has been affiliated with that since 1953, and was instrumental in building it up as a world-class cardiology centre.

The association between medicine and the history of cartography is a long one and (as Harold pointed out) the subjects are "both graphically oriented combinations of art and science, and both involve teaching".

The Osher Map Library's full title ends with the words 'cartographic education'. An independent source has described it as having "earned a national reputation for its commitment to the use of maps in kindergarten through college education. The library offers workshops and online resources for educators, scholarly conferences, and lectures and panel discussions open to the public. Exhibits of facsimile maps travel around New England. A recently expanded website has activities for grades 4-10 and a wealth of information for individual map enthusiasts."

The first exhibitions were curated by Harold, with Yolanda's assistance. Later, the captions and images were placed on the Center's website (devised by Matthew). The seamless mixture of the scholarly and educational was made evident to me when in Portland in 2003. Besides exhibitions designed for the knowledgeable conference participants, five organisations had put on map-related exhibits, and activities aimed at the whole family. By now, thanks to the initiative of Peggy Osher and the tireless efforts of Yolanda Theunissen, in establishing the Osher Map Library and Smith Center as a beacon for map education, a whole generation in Maine has been exposed,



The silver plate for the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award was later presented to Dr Osher seen here with his wife Peggy. The ceremony took place in the USA.

since childhood, to the idea that early maps are not only beautiful but also interesting and relevant.

Philanthropy was part of Harold's earliest upbringing. His parents believed that if you had a good education and worked hard, you could be successful; and, if that happened, you should give something back.

As Harold himself elegantly expressed it: "We came to regard ourselves as the privileged temporary custodians of objects that had a higher destiny... It is a source of great satisfaction to us that the collection that we treasured so much will be preserved and will enrich the lives of generations of children and adults".

It therefore gives me great pleasure to announce that the winner of the Helen Wallis-IMCoS Award for 2012 is the collector and philanthropist, Dr Harold Osher. Now 88 years old, he understandably does not travel much but we are delighted that Cal and Carol Welch are here to accept the award on his behalf."

Later at the Osher Map Library, a small gathering was organized by Matthew Edney, Director of the History of Cartography Project, and Osher Professor of the History of Cartography at the University of Southern Maine. Dr. Osher was delighted with the award and enjoyed reading the names of previous winners of the IMCoS award engraved on the silver. He also talked about his first map purchase from Tony Campbell, the Colton map of Maine, which is still in his possession.

AGM

On Saturday morning the AGM was held at the Royal Geographical Society in London. About 12 members attended. Hans Kok gave the following Chairman's Report:-

"The Chairman is supposed to limit himself to reporting the items considered of significance over the year 2011 but I will spend some time on items for 2012 as well.

The year 2011 comprised most of the standard items as reported for preceding years. The Executive Committee has convened four times in the course of 2011 in London and has, of course, settled many items using e-mail, either in preparation of the meetings or to accelerate formal voting on issues pending and preferably settled before the next meeting. The yearly map evening was held under the able guidance of Francis Herbert again in the Spring and the normal proceedings scheduled for the June weekend are currently taking place.

As we established that the membership had been subject to a slow but steady decline, we had to apply ourselves to finding ways of fixing the problem, particularly as our Marketing Manager had to resign due to commitments at work. This meant he lacked the time to properly act in such a capacity. Our website, which we had had for a long time, had become technologically outdated. A more modern one was required which would allow many features to help members renew their subscriptions by paying online and would have a newsletter capability. We managed to obtain this with a 50% discount on the regular commercial price and were very happy indeed that previous committees had been able to create a nest egg which came in very handy when investing in the new website. Initially there were a few glitches but these have been fixed. We owe a great deal of thanks to Kit Batten and Sue Booty who have really performed well beyond the call of duty. We hope that our new website will favourably influence more younger people to join the society.

For the last few years I have been predicting a deficit in our annual accounts but was always surprised when the Treasurer reported that the society had been able to make ends meet for yet another year. The Treasurer's report is marginally above the red line but we do not see the new website as an expense but rather an investment in the future.

Copies of the *IMCoS Journal* have been put online with a search facility for articles etc. based on keywords. Hopefully the accounts will stay healthy in the forthcoming year, the membership grow, and the advertising revenue remain stable.

Preparations for the international symposium in Fairbanks, Alaska next year followed by Seoul in South Korea in 2014 and Cape Town, South Africa in 2015 are going well. Preparations for the symposium in Vienna this year are well underway and I recommend that you look at their website whether or not you are coming to the event.

We currently have vacancies on the committee for an International Representative and a Marketing Manager. Anyone who is interested should contact me as soon as possible. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the current serving members of the Executive Committee for their good work, support, and pleasant co-operation which we are enjoying."

The treasurer, Jeremy Edwards, then presented the annual accounts and thanked the scrutineers and Valerie Newby reported that the *Journal* had been well received in the past year and was in a healthy state despite a slight drop in advertising.

Rudolf Leitz of the Philippine Map Society (Phimcos) reported that their society was very active with 35 members. They are currently holding an exhibition '300 years of Philippine maps'.

The meeting closed and members were able to browse through the wonderful maps, atlases and globes on sale at the London Map Fair also being held in the RGS (with IBG) over the weekend.

NB. The annual accounts for the past year can be consulted on our website at www.imcos.org

Death of Adrian Almond

Dr. Adrian John Almond (Member no. 1671) was a fine example of those who love, cherish, and collect old maps and atlases. His passion was Elizabethan maps and particularly those involving Devon. With his death, after a very brief illness, on Sunday 13th May, 2012, at Rowcroft Hospice, IMCoS lost an enthusiastic and very supportive member.

Following student days at the University of Cambridge and completion of medical training, Adrian was tempted by very special opportunities in London but chose to practice general medicine and raise his family in Devon, a county which he loved. His home became Kingsteignton, close to the Medical Practice where, even after retirement, he remained a consultant. Kingsteignton was a village just east of market town Newton Abbot which has now spread around his home and its beautiful garden (which he greatly admired, but as a widower, preferred others to maintain). For many years, he was a keen philatelist and postal historian (specialising in the County of Devon) and Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society. These interests led him to start a map collection of the same county less than a decade



ago. A devoted and painstaking collector, he rapidly assembled, catalogued, and preserved an impressive collection. Adrian was always enthusiastic to have

friends to his home to see and talk about his maps and atlases, especially his latest ‘finds’ and how he was curating them. Recently, Adrian devoted enormous energy to researching and co-authoring *The Corsine Letters* (Amberley Publishing, 2011, 224 pp.), based on some 3,600 letters of 16th and early-17th century English merchants – documents that had recently been sold and scattered around the world.

IMCoS Journal readers will recall Adrian’s articles in the *Journal*, ‘Maps of the Spanish Armada by Robert Adams and John Pine’ (2007, no.109), with all illustrations from his own collection, and ‘Maps on a Fan: The Ladies Travelling Fann of England and Wales’ (2009, no.116). Both include a glowing smiling portrait of Adrian – as he will be remembered. It is sad this avid collector and preserver of our map legacy is no longer able to share his knowledge and insight with us all.

E. H. T. Whitten

Welcome to the following New Members

We are very pleased to welcome the following people who have joined IMCoS in the last few months. They come from many different parts of the World, illustrating the diversity of our membership.

Lindsey Arielle Askin, UK
Ian Hodges, UK
Carla Borg, Malta
Dr Ivan Fsadni, Malta
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, UK
George Diaconu, Germany
Carlo Minetti, Italy
Jan Lichtenberg, USA
Dr Desmond Moran, Ireland
Dr R.J. Wood, UK
Garth James, UK
C.P. Richards, UK
Timothee de Saint-Albin, Columbia
Heather Alderson, UK
Kevin Brown, USA
Carl Steffan Folcker, Sweden

JOINING IMCoS

Would all members encourage their 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.

Membership prices for 2012:-
Annual £45
Three Years £120

Junior members pay 50% of the full subscription (a junior member must be under 25 and/or in full time education).

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

To apply for membership go to our website www.imcos.org and click on ‘Membership’ and scroll down, continuing to the square ‘Become a member’. Alternatively, contact the financial and membership administrator, Sue Booty financialsecretariat@imcos.org

Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



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The range of geographical items listed is extremely varied. The usual world, national and regional maps were supplemented by military plans, statistical tables, 'geographia antiqua', astronomical charts, 'maps for the use in schools', outline maps, dissected maps (i.e. jigsaws), globes, sea charts, ordnance surveys, railway maps and guides, town plans and so on. Atlases were produced for schools and missionaries, among others, and of colonies, counties, military campaigns, and the classical world.

All of this diversity of stock was available in a variety of formats to suit all tastes and requirements: in sheets; mounted on linen in cases or on rollers, 'either common or with springs', and fitted up in mahogany cases, suitable for public offices, libraries, &c. ('library set; best Spanish mahogany and polished'); likewise to fold in cases for the pocket, or in leather cases to imitate books in various bindings', ('in a great variety of elegant bindings for noblemen and gentlemen's libraries').

Perhaps the most enlightening aspect of the Catalogue, apart from the map and illustration of Wyld's premises, is the extent and range of individual service that Wyld was prepared to offer. Thus, 'any map will be dissected to order' and 'maps, charts, plans of estates, lines of railway, &c.' would be 'accurately compiled, drawn, copied, reduced or enlarged and engraved or lithographed'. Portions of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland would be used to create 'hunting maps, maps of counties, or around any particular place'. 'Gentlemen's yachts' would be 'fitted up with charts, and captains and merchants supplied for exportation', and 'estimates and designs' would be supplied for 'fitting-up libraries, club-houses, or reading-rooms', with, remarkably, 'experienced workmen sent to any part of the world'. Wyld tried to anticipate and cater for every possible opportunity, being 'happy to undertake any geographical works for sovereigns, noblemen, or merchants resident out of England, or to superintend the execution of works in London'.

Once again, Wyld emerges as a resourceful and innovative entrepreneur prepared to exploit every possibility of profit in the competitive business of map production and selling.

David Smith, Bexleyheath, Kent,

A "stunning aspect" for IMCoS members

In the Spring 2012 (N°128) issue of the *Journal* Kit Batten reports on his visit to the recently renovated Scheepvaartmuseum in Amsterdam. He is very much impressed by the "magnificent courtyard completely covered over by a glass roof suspended on thin steel struts". Indeed, the roof of the atrium consists of over 1000 pieces of glass in a metal frame 30 metres x 30 metres. What he does not mention is the most stunning aspect, especially for IMCoS members, of

the whole structure which is based on wind hoses of ancient maritime maps from the Museum collection (it can be seen on the website of the architects, Ney & Partners).

Tom Ottervanger, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Variations on a map theme

When I first wrote about antique maps of the Principality of Monaco in 1983 I had no idea that it would take me many years to accomplish a reasonably accurate study of them. In fact, the task may never be complete. There is always an elusive map, plan or chart still to find. The only constant is the fact that they are all rare and come to light very slowly.

The area known as Monaco has gradually revealed its many facets over the years of study. Among the interesting things I have discovered are the many ways in which the rock of Monaco has been perceived and depicted by cartographers. The Rock (or Rocher) of Monaco has a surface area of around 185,000 m². The highest point is 164.4 metres and the Palace square is 62.20 metres above sea level. The rock's largest part is 330 metres wide, the longest point 900 metres from point to point. In former times the town on the rock survived from very little.

I have put together a pictorial study which takes us from the 17th century and the earliest printed image to the present day plan given to visitors by the Monaco Tourist Office in 2012. Firstly, the wide, almost bulbous, image from Matthias Merian published in 1640. Then the larger ex-principality (pre-1861) insert by Philippe Briet published in 1648 (N°2). Accuracy was clearly not his aim. However, he does show the larger territory of Monaco as it existed from the Middle Ages until Menton and Roquebrune (23km²) broke away and became part of France in 1861.

The third picture is a plan in pen, ink and watercolour of an early 18th century project to turn the rock into an island (Palace of Monaco Archives). Number four is perhaps the most important chart of Monaco ever published. It is by Jacques Ayrouard c.1732. Yet another shape is given to the rock but this was clearly done from an on-site survey by Ayrouard himself who was *Pilote Real* or Hydrographer to King Louis XV of France. The fifth picture is Pierre Lemau De La Jaisse's vignette of 1736 which comes from a collection of views of important places in and around France. It is accompanied by a sheet of text describing the places and people of Monaco. Many of the names mentioned can still be traced to families living in Monaco today.

Number six shows George Louis Le Rouge's image of 1760. A very simplified representation for



military engineers. Number seven shows the Monaco rock just four years later in 1764 and is by Jacques Nicolas Bellin. An amusing detail is the inclusion of the Palace's *poullailler* or chicken coop! Number eight is a manuscript plan kept at The British Library and dated by them as 1752 and Number nine is from C. Villaret's map of 1763. Note the fish-hook appearance of the rock plus the confines of the larger pre-1861 principality (taken from Villaret's three-sheet map of the County of Nice). Number 10 is how Jean-François Albanis De Beaumont, a Piedmontais artist, saw Monaco in 1795 when he published an account of his travels in the Maritime Alps. Note the narrow entrance to the port.

Two completely different portrayals of Monaco (numbers eleven and twelve) from a British government sea chart published in 1823 and a French government sea chart of 1843. Note the similarity between the 1843 chart showing a hook-like rock and that of number fifteen by Admiral Giuseppe Albini in 1854. Number thirteen is an extract from the 1848 Rousset/Rendu map of the ex-principality published when the people of Menton and Roquebrune made a revolution and declared their towns *villes libres* (free towns) many years before the towns actually became part of France. The

map is based on the desire of these people to be independent. They wanted to break away from the rock due to punitive taxes levied by the rulers of Monaco.

Number fourteen is Giuseppe Albini's detailed chart of the port of Monaco published by Armanino in 1854 in *Portolano della Liguria*. It is from the same work as number fifteen. Number sixteen is a close up of the rock in a sort of scimitar shape from 'Carta degli Stati Sarda' which was surveyed in 1855. This map was eventually published in 1861. It comes from the Sardinia protectorate period of Monaco's history which lasted from 1815 until 1861. Number seventeen is the landmark 1861 map/plan of Monaco by Attilio Zuccagni-Orlandini. A number of editions of this important map are known showing Monaco as it was before and after the treaty of 2nd February 1861, when Monaco lost 95% of its territory. The large communes of Menton-Monti and Roquebrune/Cap Martin voted to become part of France. The Prince at that time received 4 million francs in compensation.

Finally the view of the rock that was given to tourists who visited Monaco in 2011 concluding the many ideas that span the period 1640 to the present day.

David R. Lyon, Mosta, Malta

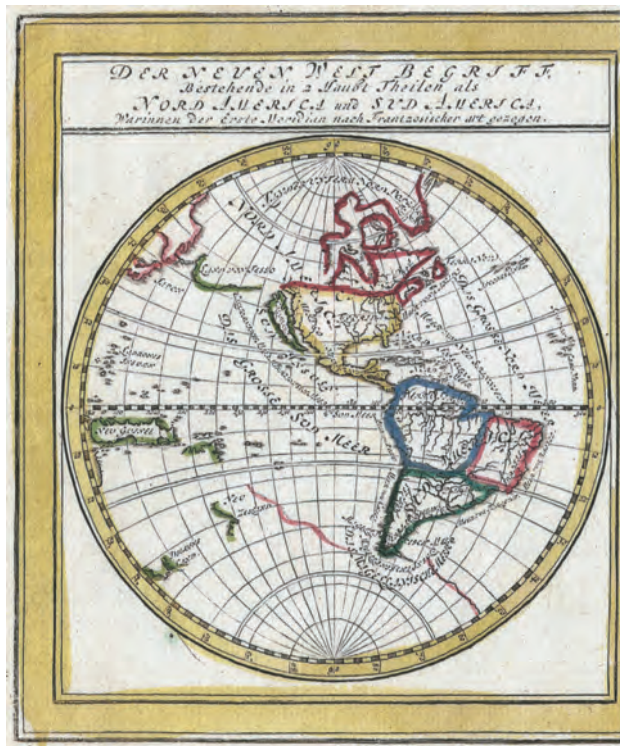
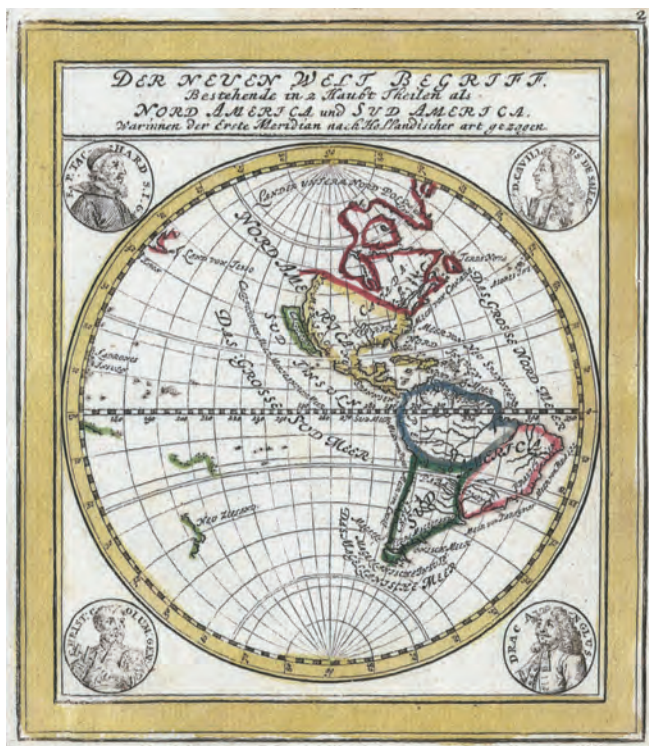
Information sought

The two western hemisphere maps shown here were purchased from Francis Edwards' map department in the early 1970s by me and so far I have been unable to identify their origins. They are not in Rodney Shirley's comprehensive work *The Mapping of the World, 1472-1700*, so they could possibly be from an 18th century source, although their style and content would appear to be earlier.

Any information or views from members/readers will be welcome.

Interestingly, at the same time, I bought two double-hemisphere miniature maps by Edward Wells (see p.26, *IMCoS Journal* 129) and it is believed that these are the actual maps referred to by Geoffrey King in his book *Miniature Antique Maps* (p.544 and plate 379).

Jeffery John Speed, Eastbourne, Sussex



QUOTE FOR THE DAY

‘There is something super human in the unfurling of a map; a feeling that you are in some small way, lord and master of all you survey’.

Taken from Mike Parker, *Map Addict*, p.205 (Collins, 2009),

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Quarter page (same copy)	£365	£270
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Half page	£255	£185
Quarter page	£150	£110
Flyer insert (A5 double-sided)	£300	£300

To advertise, please contact Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, at the address shown on page 60.

Please note that for tax reasons it is necessary to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the IMCoS Journal.

Advertisement formats for print

We can accept advertisements as either a tiff or a pdf file. However, please remember that we will *not* be able to make any future amendments to pdf files. It is important to be aware that artwork and files that have been prepared for the web are not of sufficient quality for print. Please note required image dimensions below:

Full page advertisements should be not greater than 22 cms high x 17 cms wide at 300 dpi (approx. 2,600 x 2,000 pixels).

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Quarter page advertisements are portrait and a maximum of 10.5 cms high x 8 cms wide (approx. 1,250 x 1,000 pixels).

IMCoS Website

Web Banner

£300*

*Those who advertise in the *Journal* may have a web banner on the IMCoS website for this annual rate. For a web banner we need an image file that we can download or hard copy picture that we can scan. This will be cropped to the appropriate size.

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