



Herman Moll's monumental wall map of South East Asia published circa 1726

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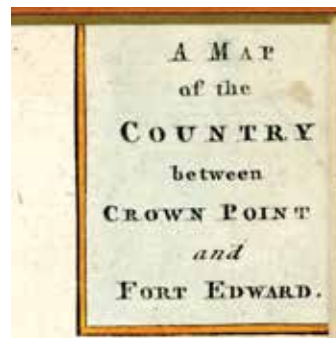
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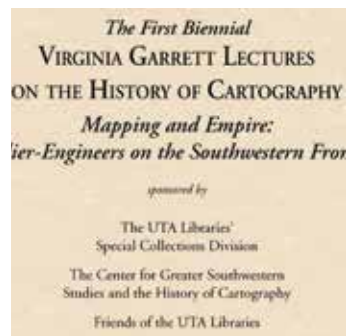
ARTICLES

- As Simple as A B C: The anonymous map of the country between Crown Point and Fort Edward in The Gentleman's Magazine, May 1758* 6
Fredric Shauger
- Virginia Garrett: Map collector, donor and philanthropist and the ripple effects of her generosity* 19
Dennis Reinhartz
- Maps of Malta: In the Statutes of the Order of St John of Jerusalem and Malta during the Knights' residence on the island in the 16th–18th centuries* 28
Emanuel Chetcuti



REGULAR ITEMS

- New Members 2
- Letter from the Chairman 3
- Editorial 5
- National Representatives 5
- IMCoS Matters 37
- Dates for your Diary
 - Winner of the IMCoS–Helen Wallis award
 - Report from the 41st IMCoS International Symposium in Malta
 - Report from the first Amsterdam Map Fair
- Mapping Matters 47
- Obituary: Kirsten Andresen Seaver, *Faking History: The 'Vinland Map'*
 - Exhibition report: *Cartographical Tales: India through Maps* (Manosi Lahiri)
- Book Reviews 56
- Drink Maps in Victorian Britain* by Kris Butler (John Moore)
 - ♦ *British Maps of Malta* by Emanuel Chetcuti & Joseph Schirò (Wulf Bodenstern)
 - ♦ *Herry Perry: Artist & Illustrator 1897–1962* by Julian Francis (Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird)
- Library Book Sale 60
- Cartography Calendar 61
- Index of Advertisers 63



Front cover Matthäus Seutter, detail from 'Imperii Magni Mogolis Sive Indici Padschach', 1728, 49 x 57 cm. The full map shows the extent of the Mughal Empire in the late 17th century. Courtesy Anubhav Mathur, Ojas Art Gallery, Delhi.

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY JOB VACANCY BOOKKEEPER

Part-time Paid Position, around 1– 2 hours per Month

We are looking a UK-based person, familiar with basic financial administration. They do not have to be a member of the Society.

The current incumbent is available for a transitional period of training etc. Applicant needs to have their own computer.

If interested, please contact either our Chairman, **Mike Sweeting** at drsweeting@aol.com or the current Co-ordinator, **Peter Walker** at financialsecretariat@imcos.org to discuss.

If it's not for you, please do still to circulate to responsible individuals who you feel may be interested.

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mike Sweeting

I always find it easier to write a Chairman's Letter after an IMCoS Symposium. Partly this is simply because a lot has been happening! It also has a great deal to do with the fact that a goodly number of Society members and friends actually saw each other in the flesh. Human contact is invigorating. Good conversation is expanding – as is good food.

A post-Symposium letter is also easier because there are so many thanks to be made. Joseph Schirò and his team from the Malta Map Society 'did us proud'. A team that plans well ahead benefits greatly from doing so, and that was certainly the case regarding Malta. Added to that were the existing excellent relationships with Malta's National Library, with the National Archive and with MUŻA, the National Museum of Art. Each brought forth superb maps from the treasure house, some being unique, many being rare. Each provided staff who could add to what we saw, by guiding us through matters to do with Malta's history, geography or culture. Our 'marine menu' for the Farewell Dinner at the Maritime Museum was another unique, pleasurable and highly memorable aspect of the event. We ate like Maltese Privateers of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries with almost as much gusto as they did themselves.

I will not seek to steal from the full report on the Symposium. Suffice it to say that 72 delegates plus some friends came from 13 different countries to share in a common pursuit with one another. We got to know Valletta, Mdina and Vittoriosa by gamely ascending some steep inclines as well as drifting through elegant (and flat!) public squares. The maps and the buildings they were in were often of a very similar date. Everywhere there was a sense of aged elegance combined with a very modern island state. Reminders of both Great Sieges were all around us – that by the Turks in 1576, and by the Axis in 1940–42. Where we sat for the first three lectures remains one of the world's most bombed locations. 30,000 tonnes of high explosives fell in the National Library area. Fittingly, our last trip was to the underground command centre from which the start of the liberation of Europe began. The Lascaris War Rooms housed both Generals Montgomery and Eisenhower as they directed Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily in 1943.

October's Symposium was particularly noteworthy in that it featured not one, but two, exhibitions designed to run alongside and beyond our Society's visit. The first is entitled *Cartographia: Map Treasures of the National Library of Malta*. The second is *British Maps of Malta*, co-curated by Joseph and by Bernadine Scicluna of Heritage Malta. Exhibitions are always a great way of generating interest in the world of maps. In fact, on 3 November *The Times of Malta* published an article on the two exhibitions and their relevance to Maltese life. A fitting tribute to an outstanding series of events from an outstanding team.

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Frederik de Wit, 1660

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EDITORIAL

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Londoners have been privileged with two excellent exhibitions. The first, *Mapping the Tube: 1863–2023*, is on at **The Map House** in South Kensington. until 14 December. It is billed as a celebration of 160 years of London's transport history and features works by leading British mapmakers such as James Wyld, MacDonald Gill and Cecil Walter Bacon, the accomplished designer of travel posters. However, it is Harry Beck who is the hero of this exhibition. His iconic design for the first pocket map of the city, published in 1933, revolutionised the way maps were designed and became the template for transport maps worldwide. The exhibition pays tribute to his genius with the largest collection of his manuscripts ever offered for sale, including one-of-a-kind annotated drafts.

Additionally for Beck enthusiasts, there is *The Cartographic Journal's* special issue (November 2023) – 'Beck at 90'. As the title suggests it celebrates the 90th anniversary of Beck's achievement. The specially gathered editorial panel has compiled an excellent collection of papers that reflect on Beck's impact on travel and design.

Travel and connectivity are also intrinsic to the second exhibition which is on at the **British Museum**. *Silk Roads* explores the ancient network of trade routes that linked communities from Asia, Africa and Europe. Amongst the ceramics, gold and silver ware, precious stones, carvings and textiles on display is a twelfth-century circular world map. It was completed by Arab geographer Al-Sharif al-Idrisi at the behest of King Roger II of Sicily. Roger wished to know 'the details of his land and master them with a definite knowledge, and that he should know the boundaries and the routes by land and by sea'. Al-Idrisi composed a compendium entitled the *Entertainment for He who Longs to Travel the World*, also called *Tabula Rogeriana*. It comprised seventy maps with associated descriptions and commentary on each specific location, describing 'all the wonderful things relating to each [country] and where they were with regard to the seven climates and also a description of the peoples and their customs, appearance, clothes and language'. The original book was lost, but copies were made. Ten survive, not all are complete. The circular map on display at the exhibition is from one of the two copies held by The Bodleian Libraries, Oxford. For those interested in viewing all the maps in *Tabula Rogeriana*, they have been digitised and can be accessed at <https://digital.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/objects/ced0d8bd-1019-4af2-9086-e41115f1507/#>

Silk Roads is on until 25 February 2025, and running parallel with it, at the **British Library**, is *A Silk Road Oasis: Life in Ancient Dunhuang*. I add another item to the current Silk Roads fever: IMCoS member Nicholas Nugent's new book – *The Spice Ports: Mapping the Origins of Global Sea Trade*. A review of it will appear in the March 2025 issue of the journal.

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The Gentleman's Magazine:



For MAY 1759.

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|--|---|

With an accurate Map of the present seat of war in *Franconia* and on the *Lower Rhine*; also a Plan of the two branches of *Lake George*, and a view of the roads from *Fort Edward* to *Ticonderoga*, illustrating an expedition lately made thither by Major *Rogers*.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by D. HENRY and R. CAVE, at *St John's Gate*. Where may be had, complete sets in Twenty-eight Vols, beginning with 1731.

AS SIMPLE AS A B C

The anonymous map of the country between Crown Point and Fort Edward in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1759

Fredric Shauger

Continuously published in London from January 1731 to 1922, *The Gentleman's Magazine* (GM) was the *Time* and *Newsweek* of its day. It was published monthly by its founder and initial editor Edward Cave under the pseudonym of 'Sylvanus Urban'. It informed the English public about the news of the world. In the 1750s, a major topic was the Seven Years War and its North American offshoot, known to history as the French and Indian War. One of the War's most brutal theatres of conflict was colonial New York and New England especially around Lakes George and Champlain. The table of contents on the GM masthead previewed all articles; the issue for May 1759 contained an anonymous map of the Lake George area. This article explores the mysteries surrounding it. The masthead informed readers of a 'Circumstantial account of a late expedition to *Ticonderago* [sic]' (Fig. 1). Accompanying the article was 'a Plan of the two branches of *Lake George*, and a view of the roads from *Fort Edward* to *Ticonderoga* illustrating an expedition made thither by Major *Rogers*'.¹

The anonymous map, measuring 19.05 × 11.4 cm, is titled 'A Map of the Country between Crown Point and Fort Edward' (Fig. 2). It included Lake George, Wood Creek and the surrounding area. A small part of the southern end of Lake Champlain appears at the top, and at the bottom is the Hudson River, which flows south, and Fort Edward. A simple compass rose is in the upper left to the west of a crucial choke point connecting Lake George and Lake Champlain. Areas of 'drowned lands', swamps, tributary streams and paths through the forest are indicated. On an isthmus

separating the two lakes near Ticonderoge two points were marked with letters 'A' and 'B'. On the western shore of Lake George was located 'Sabath [sic] Day P[oin]t'. Opposite, on the eastern shore, a dotted line extending east ends in a small stream that flowed into Wood Creek. That line is labelled 'C'.

The map portrays a crucial venue of the struggle between France and England for control of North America. A corridor formed by Lakes George and Champlain served as a highway, making travel by boat between English and French spheres of influence possible. That highway, however, was interrupted by rapids and falls that made continuous boat travel impossible. From a military standpoint, unfettered navigation of the highway was essential and that required control of a portage or 'carrying place' around the falls at the northern end of Lake George. The original fort, named Carillon, was built by the French. When it was captured by the English in 1759, they renamed it Ticonderoga.² Wood Creek, located to the east of Lake George, flowed north in parallel to the lake. Although it provided an uninterrupted passage between the two lakes, access from Lake George to Wood Creek was blocked by mountainous terrain. Rudimentary maps of the region existed before the War, but detailed military maps now became necessary.

The letter A near Ticonderoge

The letter 'A' identifies the site of a sawmill built by the French to supply planks to construct Fort Carillon, ancillary structures and boats. Built below the falls in 1756, it became an important landmark during the War. The French began construction of the fort in 1755 at the lower end of the portage around the falls at the outlet of Lake George. On 7 September 1756, Captain Rogers, having scouted the area, recorded in his journal: 'I returned, after finding the French were engaged in building a sawmill at the lower end of the falls ...'.³ An historic marker erected in 1909

Fig. 1 Masthead of *The Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1759. The table of contents lists an article about 'III. Circumstantial account of a late expedition to *Ticonderago* [sic]'. At the bottom readers are directed to a 'Plan of the two branches of *Lake George*, and a view of the roads from *Fort Edward* to *Ticonderoga*, illustrating an expedition lately made thither by Major *Rogers*'. https://archive.org/details/sim_gentlemans-magazine_1759-05_29_5

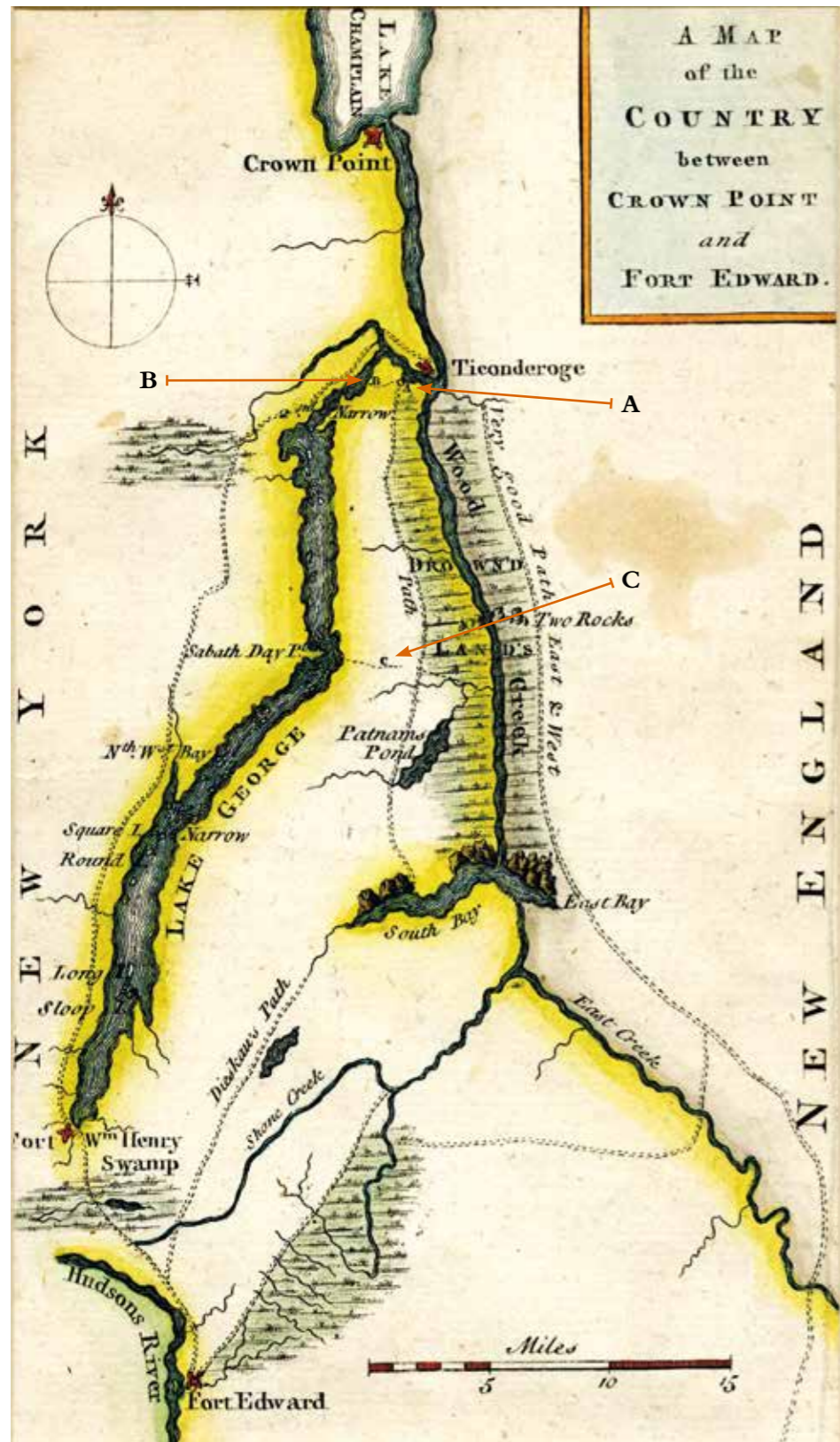


Fig. 2 An anonymous map titled 'A Map of the Country between Crown Point and Fort Edward', 19.05 × 11.4 cm (7½ × 4½ in), contained in *The Gentleman's Magazine* (see Fig. 1, 1759). Author's collection.

commemorates that mill. In 1757 the British General James Abercrombie used the mill as his headquarters during the battle of Ticonderoga on 8 July 1758.

The letter B near Ticonderoge

The letter 'B' locates the portage where travellers going between the lakes bypassed the falls and rapids by carrying their boats and equipment over land. The Lake George/Champlain portage was part of a larger system that stretched across New England and eastern New York. It made travel possible from New York up the Hudson River to Lakes George and Champlain and from there to French Canada via the St Lawrence River. Prior to the arrival of the French, the portage was in regular use by the Native Americans who called it *Wahcoloosencoochaeva* in the local dialect.⁴

The location of the portage first appeared on a French military map used by Maréchal-de-camp Jean-Armand baron de Dieskau, commander of the French forces at the battle of Lake George (8 September 1755).⁵ Its strategic importance was well known by both sides; consequently, a map showing its location was a military necessity. During the battle Dieskau was wounded and captured, and the manuscript map was discovered in his pocket (Fig. 3). It showed the portage as an unnamed double dashed line. The map's author is unknown, but it is written in French.⁶

The letters 'a', 'b' or 'c' do not appear on Dieskau's map. The portage is correctly located but indicated only by a dotted line. (The sawmill 'a' would not then have existed.) Features were written in either black or brown ink, perhaps indicating that it had been created by more than one author. It was altered after Dieskau's capture. Original features were in French, i.e. 'Bois', 'Sauts'. On the bottom right of the map, in English, is written 'Map from the French General Dieskau'. The French name 'Ft. St. Frederic' was supplemented in English by 'or Crown Point' in brown ink. Fort Carillon, then under construction, is named, but has been supplemented by 'Tierandaroga [sic] or' in brown ink. Fort Carillon (in black ink) is found at the northern end of Lake George, and the name 'Tierandaroga' has been added in brown ink. Another note in English explains: 'The Huntington Library Art Museum and Botanical Gardens, where the original map is housed, describes the map as depicting the area of Albany to Fort Saint Frederic or Crown Point during the Crown Point Expedition, 1755 in the French and Indian War. The map was drawn up by, or for, General Baron Jean-Armand Dieskau and

was in his possession when he was captured by General William Johnson. Lac du Saint Sacrement was later renamed Lake George'.

A manuscript copy of Dieskau's map in the Library of Congress (Fig. 4) has no French notes or names. A notation by the unknown copyist says, 'The Original of this Plan was found with General de Diskau [sic] when he was taken Prisoner.'⁷ The site of the portage in the copy is the same but the dotted line has been replaced by a rope-type trail marker. The words 'Carrying Place' were added.⁸

The letter C

The curved dotted line designated 'C' on the GM map was the route followed by Rogers when he led fifty men with five boats from the eastern shore of Lake George over a mountain to Wood Creek. He was thus screened from French patrols and sentries at Fort Carillon. His mission was to disrupt supplies and troops coming down Lake Champlain from Quebec to reinforce and re-supply Fort Carillon. On 28 June 1756 Rogers's expedition departed Fort W[illiam] Henry at the southern end of Lake George (see Fig. 2) by boat and two days later hauled out of Lake George at a portage scouted by Rogers a few days before.⁹ His rangers needed four days to clear a path through the forest for the boats to pass. They then returned to the portage and began hauling the boats and their equipment up some 800 feet to the elevation of the top of the mountain path before descending to Wood Creek – a hike of 10.4 km / 6½ miles.¹⁰ It was a herculean effort that became legendary, but to Rogers it was a mere afterthought. He recorded in his journal 'the next day, at about five miles distance from this island, we landed our boats, and carried them about six miles over a mountain, to South Bay, where we arrived the 3rd of July' (see Fig. 2).

Captain James Abercrombie's relationship with Rogers?

English Captain James Abercrombie (1732–1775) may have been the nephew as well as the aide-de-camp of Major-General James Abercrombie, commander of the British forces in North America. He was assigned to the 42nd foot which had arrived in North America in April 1756. An accomplished engineer and mapmaker, he participated in some of Rogers's missions.¹¹ Rogers noted in his journal that during 1756, he led thirteen expeditions to reconnoitre and harass the French. One of them was the trek across the mountain between Lake George and Wood Creek. If Abercrombie participated

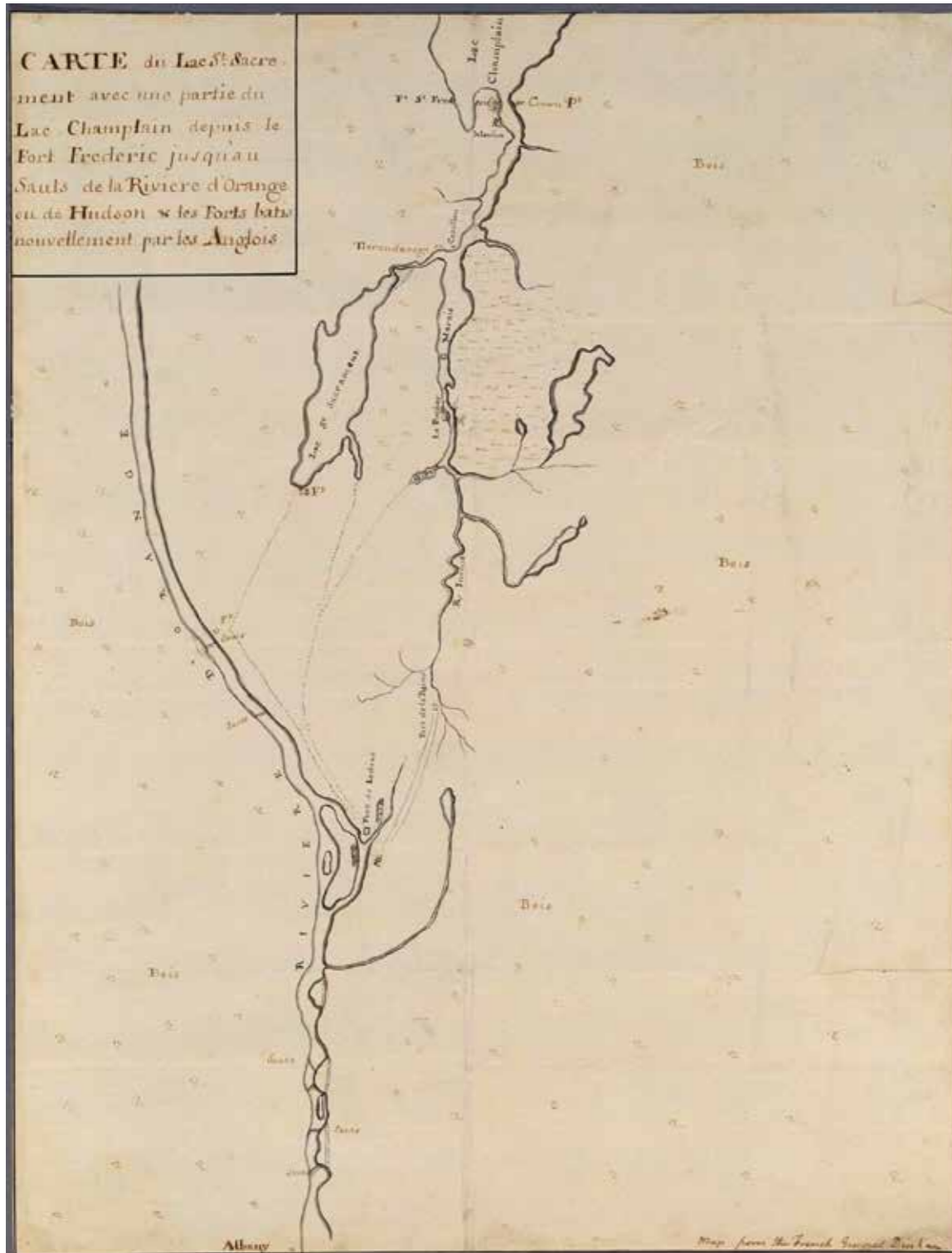


Fig. 3 Jean-Armand, baron de Dieskau, 'Carte du Lac St. Sacrement avec une partie du Lac Champlain depuis le Fort Frederic jusqu'au Saults de la Riviere d'Orange ou de Hudson & les Forts batis nouvellement par les Anglois', 39 x 32 cm. Manuscript map of Lake George area, recovered from Dieskau upon his capture on 8 September 1755 after the battle of Lake George. Courtesy of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California, MSSHM 15405.

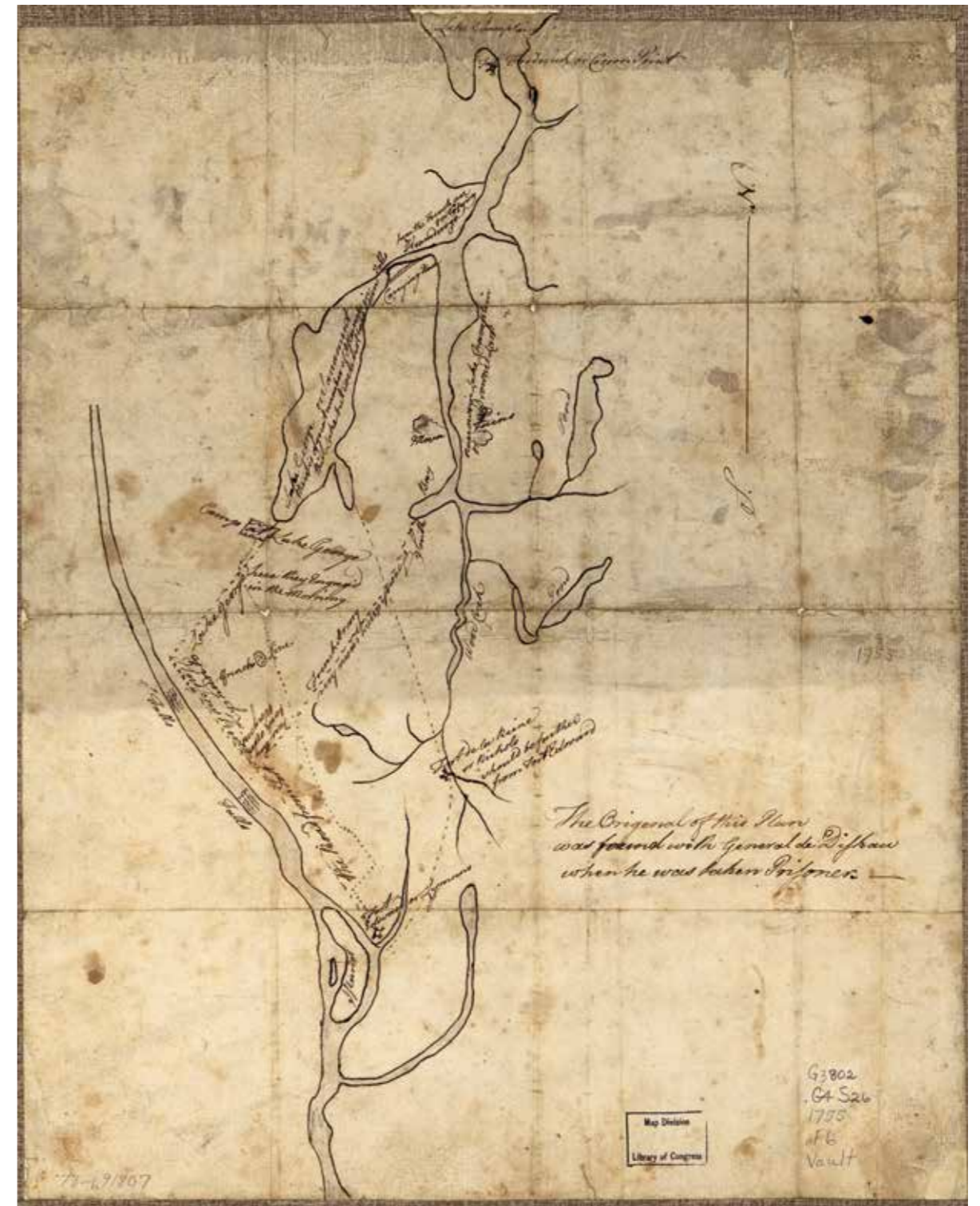
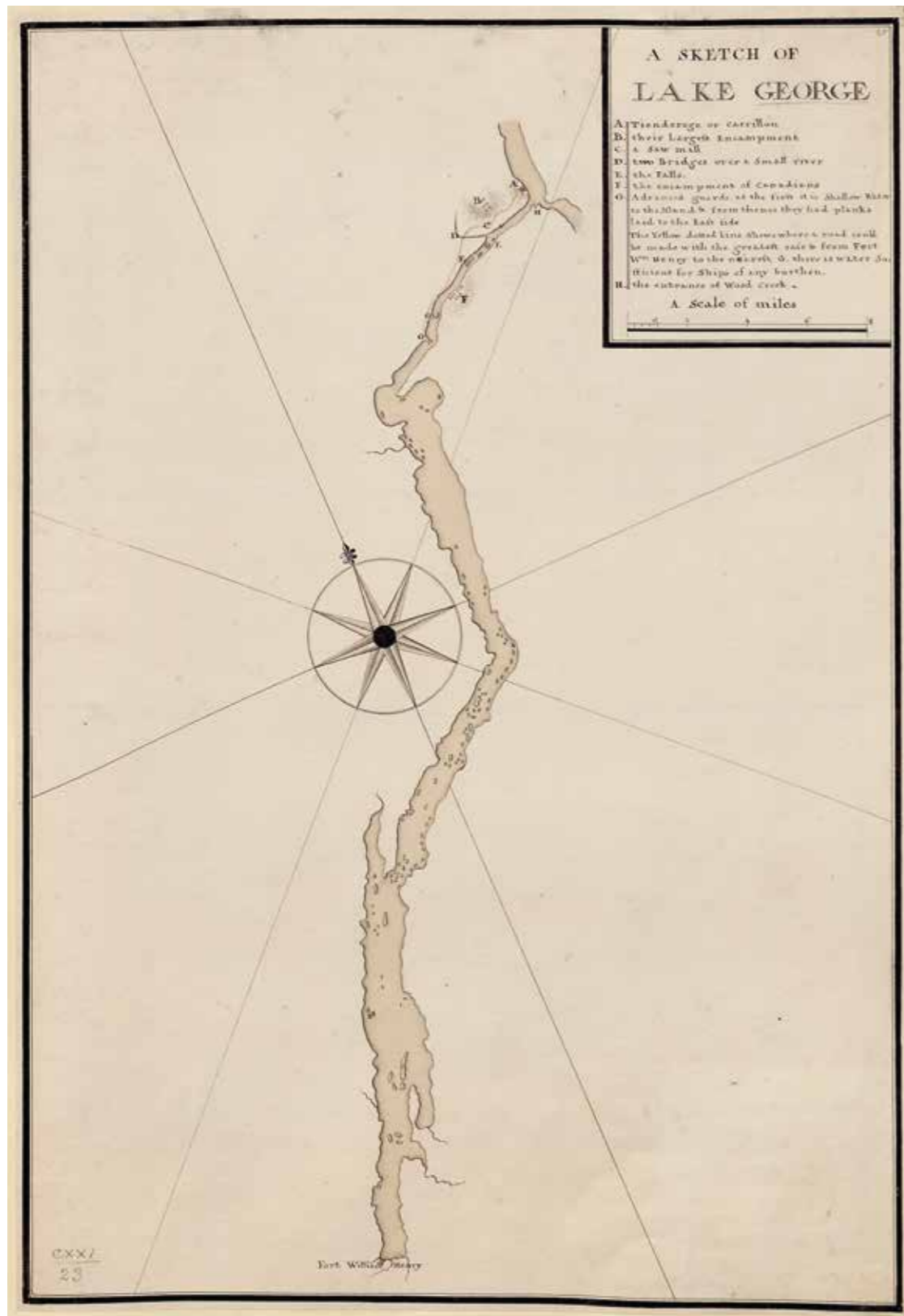


Fig. 4 Anon. Copy of a map by, or for, Jean-Armand, baron de Dieskau, manuscript map of Lake George Area, (Fig. 3) 1755, 39 x 32 cm that was altered after the Battle of Lake George 8 September 1755. The map reads: 'The Original of this Plan was found with General de Dieskau [sic] when he was taken Prisoner'. Library of Congress <https://www.loc.gov/item/73691807/>



in the trek, he would have gained firsthand knowledge of Rogers’s route which he used later. Rogers, however, is silent about Abercrombie participating in any of the expeditions.¹² Nevertheless, there are other records, starting in May 1757, that state Abercrombie accompanied Rogers on the 1756 missions. He spoke some French and his map-making skills were welcomed.¹³

Abercrombie grew to admire Rogers, and they became friends.¹⁴ As a result, Abercrombie was increasingly involved in Rogers’s affairs. In September 1756 Rogers led an unauthorised mission with his rangers and was chastised by his commanding officer. At that point, Abercrombie became Rogers’s apologist. He penned a letter to Rogers, which he knew would reach the commander, John Campbell, Earl of Loudoun. About Rogers, he said: ‘You cannot imagine how all ranks of people here are pleased with your conduct, and your men’s behavior; for my part it is no more than I expected’.¹⁵

If Abercrombie was an admirer, others were not. In 1766, long after his service in the east, Rogers was appointed commandant of Fort Michilimackinac on the straits connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan. Sir William Johnson, Indian Affairs officer in the Great Lakes region, wrote that Rogers ‘was a vain man, spoiled by flattery, inordinately ambitious, dishonest, untruthful, and incompetent to discharge properly the duties of his office’.¹⁶ Whatever the conflicting opinions of Rogers in America, in London his fame preceded him. His exploits and military successes were in sharp contrast to the usual bad news received. In 1756 he was an English hero albeit a colonial.¹⁷

What Rogers could not conquer was his persistent financial difficulties. Tainted by his arrest for the earlier charge of counterfeiting, he failed in various business endeavours. He served at least three terms of incarceration in debtor’s prison and was constantly seeking positions in the regular army, which paid a salary. He could not pay his own Rangers.¹⁸ The debts followed him. In 1761 General Jeffery Amherst, who had succeeded General Abercrombie as commander of the British army in North America in September 1758,

replied to Rogers’s relentless entreaties by offering him the position of captain in the regular army.

The appointment, however, required the liquidation of his debts not only to his men dating back to the campaign of 1755–56 but also to the money lenders in Albany. The provincial authorities in Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Committee that had enlisted and encouraged him to raise an armed militia refused to honour the debts to the soldiers. He was forced to pay his soldiers personally.¹⁹ He was court-martialed on 20 October 1768 for ‘unreasonable correspondence’ with a French officer but was ultimately exonerated. The charge, however, further eroded his reputation. Rogers needed financial assistance, and his friend Captain Abercrombie tried to assist in the best way he could: he publicised Rogers’s value to the military, his courage and successes in maps.

Abercrombie’s efforts included two manuscript maps. The first was entitled ‘A Sketch of Lake George’. It has an eight-pointed compass rose topped with a *fleur de lis*. The whole of Lake George was depicted but Wood Creek, save for its northern exit, did not appear. The cartouche at the top includes an explanation of the letters A to H scattered throughout the map. There were no place-names except for Fort William Henry at the bottom. On the map’s verso, a handwritten note identifies the author: ‘sketch of Lake George cap.tn Abercrombie’²⁰ (Fig. 5). Since Abercrombie arrived in America in April 1756, the map cannot be dated earlier. As an accomplished mapmaker, it was likely that Abercrombie’s orders included the preparation of maps of the area. This sketch map was probably one of them.

The second map (Fig. 6), also dated to 1756, is similar to Figure 5. While the geographical information differs, there are stylistic similarities between the two, and as a result it is also attributed to Abercrombie.²¹ It has a four-point compass rose in black ink with a more elaborate *fleur de lis* than Figure 5. The notes in the ‘Explanation’ are written in brown ink. Geographical features have been added, i.e. ‘Narrows’ and ‘Very Mountainous’, but the most significant addition is the statement ‘Where Rogers carried his boats across’. It appears at approximately the correct site (see Fig. 2). The change in the colour of the ink indicates that the map was altered after its creation. Both maps were originally drawn about the same time – before Rogers crossed the mountain. Abercrombie’s relationship with Rogers, before and after his mountain crossing, made him familiar with

Fig. 5 ‘A Sketch of Lake George’, anonymous map, attributed to Captain James Abercrombie, 1756, 48 × 33 cm. A handwritten note on the verso says: ‘A sketch of Lake George Cap.tn Abercrombie’. Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center at the Boston Public Library. <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:hx11z3398>.

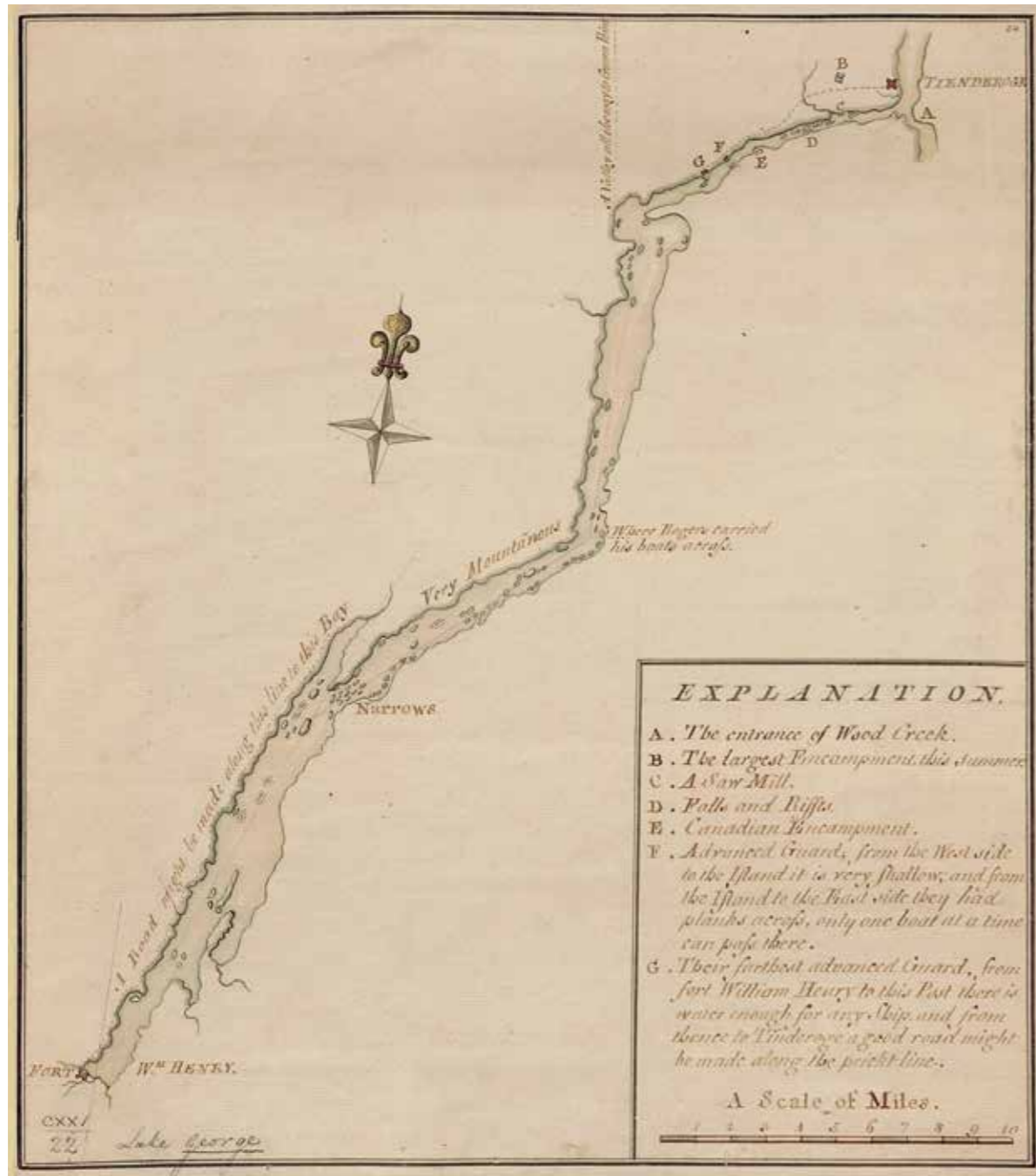


Fig. 6 Attributed to Captain James Abercrombie, untitled and undated map of Lake George from Fort William Henry to Tienderoga [sic]. There is a letter key on the bottom right and a handwritten statement, 'Where Rogers carried his boats across'. Maps K.Top.121.22. in The British Library King's Topographical Collection. Map reproduction courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center. <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:hx11z337q>

Rogers's activities, and he used the crossing in his campaign to burnish Rogers's public image. The map attested to Rogers's courage, prowess and ingenuity as a field commander.

Of the three lettered features on *The Gentleman's Magazine* map, 'A' and 'B' identify topographical features. Only 'C' concerns a personal accomplishment. While the sawmill and the portage appeared on maps

by other mapmakers, Rogers's achievement did not. Perhaps other mapmakers were not aware of the event or did not consider it noteworthy. Rogers's blasé attitude expressed in his journal favours the latter. However, the mapmaker of Figs 5 and 6 – likely to be Abercrombie – considered the event important enough to publicise it. By publicly praising Rogers, Abercrombie may have hoped to mitigate his financial woes by securing a coveted position in the regular army. For whatever reason, the dotted line with a 'C' helped.

I suggest that the *GM* map was yet another chapter in Abercrombie's campaign to rehabilitate Rogers. However, no evidence suggests that Abercrombie made any contribution to the *GM* map. Nevertheless, this map also identifies Rogers's achievement. When and how the map arrived in London in sufficient time to be included in the May 1759 issue of the *GM* is a mystery. Abercrombie remained in North America until he was recalled to England to testify in a court martial, only departing from America in December 1759. Thus he was not the courier.²² He could have drawn the map and given it to a colleague for delivery. How many hands it passed through before finding its way to the editor of the *GM* in time to be included in the magazine is unknown.

Eclipsing his mountain trek, Rogers's signature military achievement was his vicious raid on the Abenaki Indian village at St Francis, Quebec, on 4 October 1759. General Amherst had ordered the raid, and afterward he requested Rogers to provide a map of his route. On 20 March 1760, three months after Abercrombie had left for England, Roger's letter giving an account of the attack and a manuscript map of the route arrived at Amherst's headquarters. While the raid had occurred when Abercrombie was still in North America, no record suggests his participation.²³ The map, signed by Rogers, is not readily available.²⁴ John F. Ross and J. Robert Maguire have suggested that Abercrombie was the author of the map because of the 'marked similarities' between the two maps of Lake George (Figs.5 & 6) and the St Francis map.²⁵ But Abercrombie was no longer in America, and it was Rogers who sent the map to Amherst.

If Abercrombie did draw the *GM* map, his motive would have been the same as with his two earlier

maps of Lake George. A magazine with the circulation of the *GM* would spread Rogers's reputation more widely and quickly. A map accompanying the *GM* article about Rogers would have elevated him and enhanced his prospects for promotion. The St Francis raid occurred after the map in the *GM* was published in May 1759. Publicising the raid in a later issue of the *GM* with the map prepared for Amherst would have been the *coup de grâce* of Abercrombie's campaign for his friend. It, of course, was not to be.

Postscript

In 1772 Thomas Mante (1733– c.1802) published *The History of the Late War in North America and the Islands of the West-Indies, including the campaigns of 1763 and 1764 against his majesty's Indian Enemies*. The book contained several maps, one of which was a reprint of the *GM*'s map using the original 1759 plate (Fig. 7). Subtle changes were made and the letters 'A', 'B', and 'C' were deleted. The letter 'A' has been replaced by the word 'sawmill'. The portage was not located by

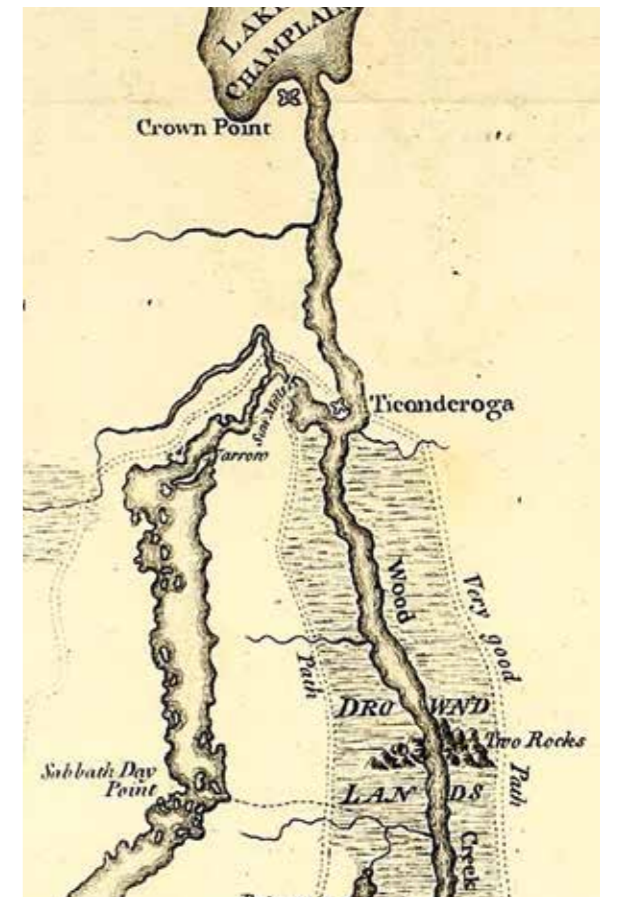


Fig. 7 Detail of 'A Map of the Country between Crown Point and Fort Edward' printed from the original plate used for Figure 2. Thomas Mante, 1773. Lionel Pincus and Princess Firyal Map Division, New York Public Library.

letter or word. However, the line tracing Rogers's route over the mountain remained – a vestige of Abercrombie's campaign for Rogers and a fading claim to fame. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.²⁶

Notes


- 1 The peripatetic Robert Rogers was born on 18 November 1731, in the east Massachusetts Bay Colony and died 15 May 1795, exiled in London. He was a legendary figure and might have found a place in the pantheon of America's Founding Fathers, but he chose the wrong side in America's War of Independence. In January 1755 he was arrested, imprisoned and charged with counterfeiting. He never came to trial because of the outbreak of the French and Indian War and instead of jail was appointed captain of the New Hampshire militia. For biographies of Rogers, see John R. Cunio, *Robert Rogers of the Rangers*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1959; John F. Ross, *War on the Run: The Epic Story of Robert Rogers and the Conquest of America's First Frontier*. Bantam Books, 2009; Jake T. Hubbard, 'Americans as Guerrilla Fighters: Robert Rogers and His Rangers', *American Heritage Magazine* 22: 5 (August), 1971.
- 2 Between 1731–1732 the French built Fort Saint-Frédéric to guard where Wood Creek flowed into Lake Champlain. In 1759 the French destroyed it and abandoned the site in the face of an attacking British force. The British then constructed a new and larger fort on the site and named it Crown Point. Later they constructed Fort Carillon (Fort Ticonderoga) at the portage to the north of Lake George.
- 3 *Journals of Robert Rogers of the Rangers: The Exploits of Rogers & the Rangers in His Own Words during 1755–1761 in the French & Indian War*. Leonaur Ltd. 2005, pp 39–40. Many of Rogers's journal entries were not written contemporaneously. He usually wrote his entries in camp, but sometimes days would pass without an entry. He published his journals in London in 1765. Joseph B. Walker, 'Robert Rogers, the Ranger', *The Bay State Monthly*, published by John N. McClintock & Co. Boston, vol. 2:4 (January 1885), pp. 211–25, retyped and reformatted by Kathy Leigh, August 2001. <https://www.gutenberg.org>
- 4 Paul McCarty, *The History of Fort Edward*, The Fort Edward Historian. 2017.
- 5. The Huntington Library, San Marino, California, MSSHM 15405.
- 6 A path taken through the wilderness by Dieskau is named 'Dieskau's Path'. It is not assigned a letter.
- 7 Dieskau was taken to New York and eventually sent to London where he recovered from his wounds. After the war ended in 1763 he repatriated to France. J. R. Turnbull, 'Dieskau, Jean-Armand', *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 3 (1741–1770). University of Toronto/Université Laval, 1974.
- 8 Rogers, in his *Journal* entry (see note 3) for 28 April 1758, on p.27, states that there is an 'old Indian Carrying place near Ticonderaga' [sic].
- 9 Cunio, *Robert Rogers of the Rangers* (see note 1), pp. 36–37.
- 10 Ross, *War on the Run* (see note 1), pp. 117–118.
- 11 Peter E. Russell, 'Abercrombie (Abercromby) James', *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 4 (1771–1800). University of Toronto/ Université Laval, 2003. In March 1770, Abercrombie was promoted lieutenant-colonel. In that capacity, on 17 June 1775, he received a mortal wound while leading the King's grenadiers in an assault against the American position, at what would be remembered as the Battle of Bunker Hill.
- 12 Joseph B. Walker, untitled article appearing in the *Bay State Monthly* (Boston, John N. McClintock & Co.), 2:4 (1885), pp. 211–225.

- 13 Russell, 'Abercrombie' (see note 11).
- 14 J. Robert Maguire, 'Legend on Robert Rogers' St. Francis Map', in Ross, *War on the Run* (see note 1). <https://johnfross.wordpress.com/home-2/inside-wotr/maps/robert-rogers-map/>
- 15 Cunio, *Robert Rogers of the Rangers* (see note 1), p. 44.
- 16 Walker, *Bay State Monthly* (see note 12).
- 17 Cunio, *Robert Rogers of the Rangers* (see note 1), p. 41.
- 18 Provincial soldiers were not paid by the Crown. They drew their salaries from their sponsors or the colonial authorities of their home province. In a letter to Peter Collinson dated 19 December 1756, Benjamin Franklin noted 'those men posted on the frontier, are not the militia but what we call our provincial troops, being regularly enlisted to serve for a term and in pay of the province'.
- 19 The severity of Rogers's financial woes is detailed by Cunio in a chapter named 'That I might pay my Creditors' (*Robert Rogers of the Rangers* (see note 1), pp. 142–49).
- 20 <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:hx11z3398>
- 21 The Library of Congress, in its description of the maps notes 'Abercrombie is suggested as cartographer based on the maps' stylistic similarities'. The Leventhal Center similarly notes that the attribution is based on the fact that it is in the same hand as Figure 5.
- 22 J. Robert Maguire, <http://johnfross.wordpress.com/biocontact>
- 23 The St Francis raid was the subject of an historical novel by Kenneth Roberts (1885–1957) titled *Northwest Passage*, originally published in 1937 by Doubleday Doran. It was adapted for the screen using the same title by MGM and released in 1940. Spencer Tracy portrayed Rogers and Robert Young a young Harvard graduate adept at drawing maps. That Abercrombiesque character was named Landon Towne. Roberts conflated the march over the mountain and raid on St Francis although historically they occurred almost three years apart.
- 24 Until the publication of Cunio's *Robert Rogers of the Rangers* in 1959, Rogers's map was thought to be lost. In October 1970 the map reappeared and was sold at auction by Parke-Bernet in New York to an anonymous buyer. Sotheby, the original consignee, advised that Rogers's map was bound with other maps of the same vintage and came from a house in Worcestershire from a descendant of a junior officer who had served in the French and Indian War. He insists on anonymity. J. Robert Maguire, <http://johnfross.wordpress.com/biocontact>
- 25 <http://johnfross.wordpress.com/biocontact/00505686a51c>
- 26 Translation from the Latin 'Fame is fleeting'.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to Reyna Luback-Friedland for her assistance with the photos.

Fredric (Fred) Shauger lives and works in northern New Jersey with his wife Eilene. He is the past president of the New York Map Society. The very first map he ever purchased is the subject of this article. Email: eandfs@aol.com



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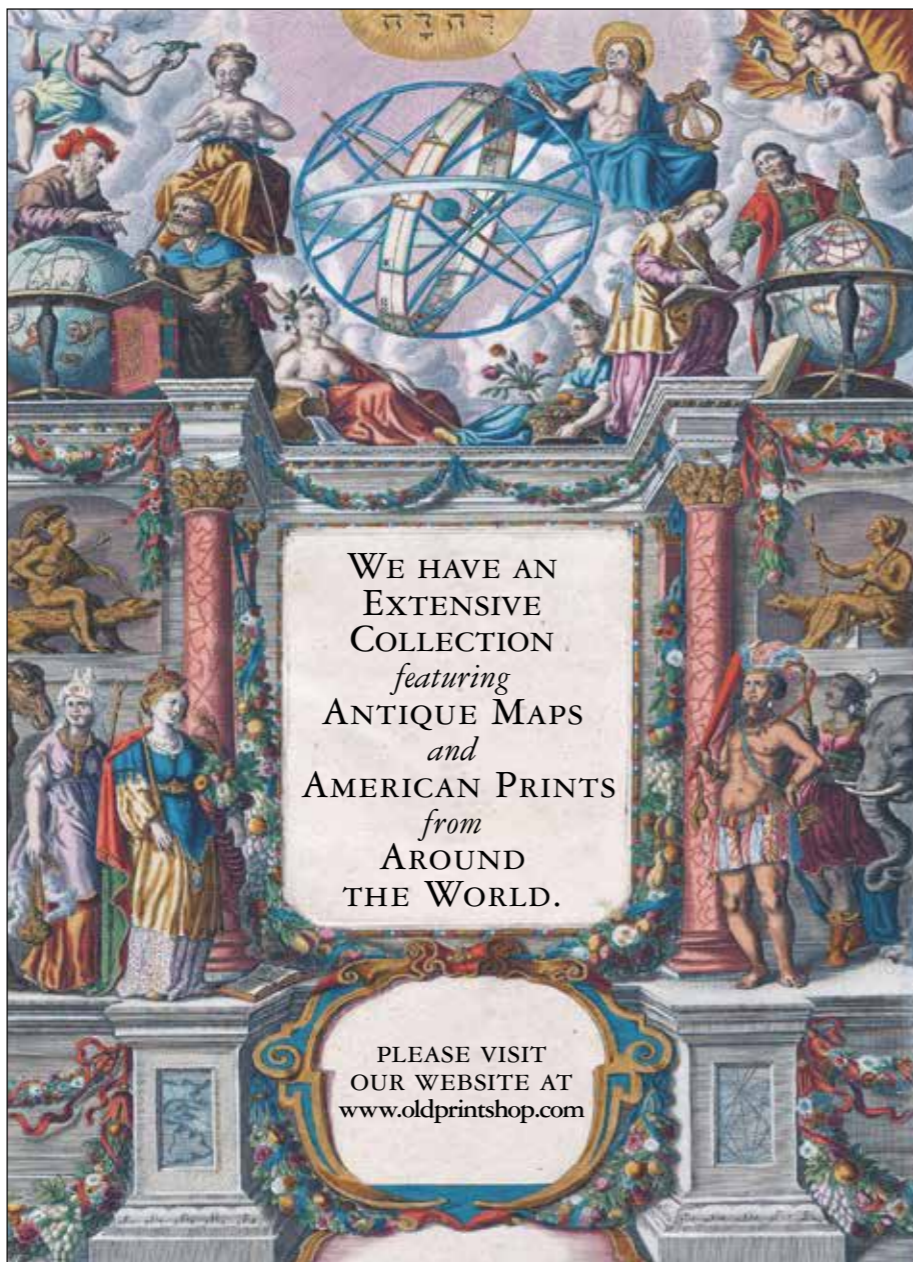
Vincenzo Coronelli, set of engraved gores for his monumental 42-inch globe, Venice, circa 1688–97. Sold December 2023 for \$21,250.

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VIRGINIA GARRETT

*Map collector, donor and philanthropist and
the ripple effects of her generosity*

Dennis Reinhartz

I first met Virginia Garrett in 1973–1974, early in my career after my appointment as the Russian and East European (“Eurasianist”) historian on the history faculty of The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA). Over the next four decades she became an inspiration to me, and, moreover, we became good friends. She passed away in Fort Worth, Texas, on 21 April 2012 on San Jacinto Day, the 186th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto where Texas won its independence from Mexico.

As an historian, of course I was interested in geography and maps, but it was her map collection that initially stimulated my interest in the history of cartography and my ongoing fascination with Herman

Moll. This encouragement, in addition to profoundly broadening my future research, also led me to create and teach the first graduate and undergraduate courses in the history of cartography and discovery and exploration and historical geography, and subsequently to helping to found the geography programme at UTA. I therewith became perhaps among the first of the many scholars and students across the humanities and social sciences and others over time to be influenced by Virginia’s collecting and generosity.

Who was Virginia Garrett?¹

She was born Virginia Faye Williams on 26 November 1920 in Fort Worth, Texas, to John Edward and Bertha K. Williams, the middle of three children. Her brother John Edward, Jr., or Bobby, was the eldest, and her sister Billbert, or Bebe, the youngest. Virginia attended Fort Worth public schools and graduated from North Side High School in 1937. After high school she went on to learn about comptometers (proto-computers) at the Burroughs Training School in Fort Worth. From 1938 to 1941, enjoying the life of a young single woman, she worked in the auditing department of the Continental Oil Company (CONOCO) in downtown Fort Worth.

It was as a lifelong member of the Rosen Heights Baptist Church that she first met and then fell in love with the minister’s son Jess Jenkins Garrett, more familiarly known as Jenkins or Jenks. They were married in a simple ceremony on her birthday in Berkeley, California, in 1941 by Jenkins’s father. The young marrieds were so-to-speak still on their honeymoon in San Francisco when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, on 7 December 1941, bringing the United States into World War II. At the time, Jenkins was a young attorney with a degree in law from The University of Texas at Austin and a master’s in law from Harvard University, working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Francisco. The Garretts lived in northern California until 1943, where he worked as an FBI agent, when they returned home to Fort Worth. Jenkins eventually became a



Fig. 1 Virginia Garrett, 1920–2012. Courtesy, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Family Papers, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.



Fig. 2 Jenkins and Virginia Garrett and their children, 1948. Courtesy, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Family Papers, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.

prominent lawyer in the city, while Virginia was more and more engaged tending to their growing family. They had three children: Dianne (b. 1943), Donna (b. 1945), and Jenkins, Jr. (b. 1947) (Fig. 2).

The map collector

Virginia had been interested in maps since early childhood. She initially was drawn into their complexity and beauty in the late 1920s when she navigated for her father, using road maps, on all-day family journeys to visit her grandparents in Marlin, Texas, south of Fort Worth near Waco (Fig. 3). Her serious collecting, however, started somewhat later.

In the late 1950s, Jenkins (1914–2010) became a serious collector of ‘Texana’, materials in various formats (excluding maps, which he did not understand at the time), dealing with Texas and the Greater Southwest, especially for the period 1821–1865, from the Mexican Revolution through the Texas Revolution and Mexican-American War to

Texas statehood and the American Civil War. Eventually, the Garretts travelled across the United States and then globally to satisfy the demands of what he called his ‘collecting disease leading to an obsession’.

Stoked by her own nascent cartographic instincts plus her husband’s collecting and eventually defensively competing with it, Virginia initially took an interest in antique printed maps of Texas. She remembered purchasing her first map (though not the map itself) from a Paris Left Bank bookseller sometime at the end of the 1950s. She too had caught the ‘collecting disease’ (Fig 4). As she once told Gerald Saxon, ‘Maps were like puzzles to me. I was mightily impressed that someone, somewhere, had calculated how far it was from one town to the next and was able to display this graphically’. In 1990 Jenkins admitted to Saxon that he gradually came to share his wife’s enthusiasm for maps: ‘I found myself looking for maps for her ... so while the map

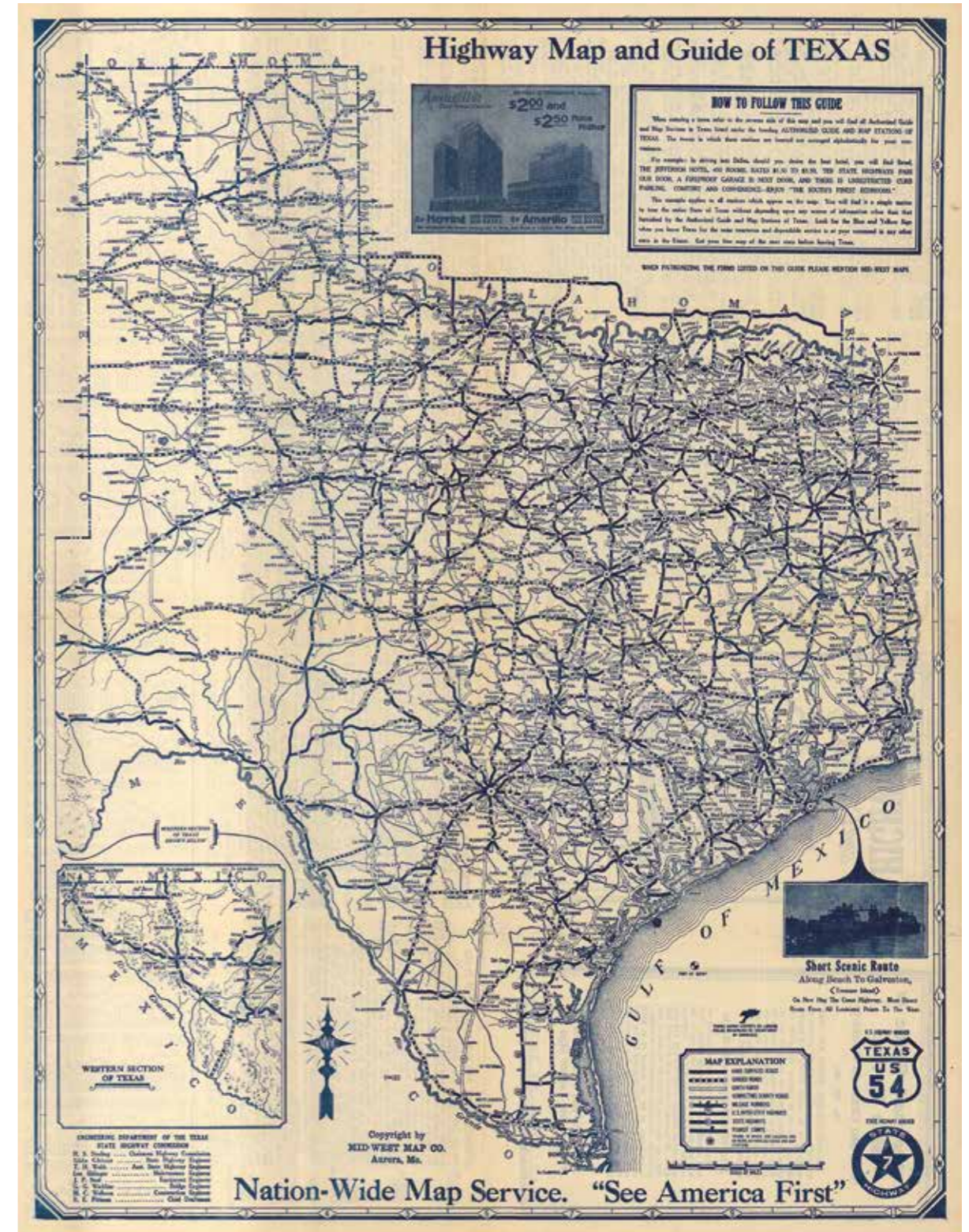


Fig. 3 ‘Highway Map and Guide of Texas’, 1925, of the type used by Virginia Garrett on her childhood family outings. Courtesy, Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.



Fig. 4 George W. Boynton, 'Texas', 1839. An early acquisition by Virginia Garrett. Courtesy, Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.

collection is Virginia's, I became her first assistant'.² Virginia and Jenkins had entered into the idyllic situation of complementary collecting.

In the beginning, Virginia perhaps hoped idealistically, yet somewhat unrealistically, to procure a copy of every printed map showing Texas. Eventually, she settled into collecting Texas maps that were of particular interest to her. According to her daughter Dianne Powell, Virginia engaged maps with an 'artist's eye', viewing them both aesthetically and as valuable sources for historical study. She might have been influenced in this regard by her older brother Bobby, who had gone on to be an artist in Chicago.

Over the years, Virginia broadened her collecting horizons to include maps of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and still later maps of North America and the Western Hemisphere, and even the world. We shared a liking for Herman Moll's maps of the Gulf and Caribbean (Fig. 5). She also amassed a growing number of atlases, including John Ogilby's *America* (1671) and Moll's *Atlas Minor* (1717), among others. Although Virginia never proclaimed an outright favourite map in her expanding collection ('The maps are like my children; I don't have a

favourite'), given her 'artist's eye', it is understandable that she on occasion admitted to esteeming some of the colourful and/or ornately decorative European cartography of the seventeenth century such as Willem Blaeu's 'Americae Nova Tabula' (1635) (Fig. 6) and Vincenzo Coronelli's 'America Settentrionale' (1688). While Texas remained the centre of her collection, the state was now couched in a more global context. By the early 1990s, the well-known book, manuscript, and map dealer the late Dorothy Sloan (1943–2021) estimated that Virginia's collection of Texas and related maps was the largest private holding of this material that she knew of.³

The donor and philanthropist and her impact

At the same time they were collecting, the Garretts always made their materials available to researchers, especially younger scholars and students. Accordingly, in 1974 Jenkins Garrett donated some 10,000 items on Texas and the Mexican-American War to the Special Collections of The University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.

Virginia followed suit in 1990 with a gift of 400 atlases to the UTA Special Collections. And on the



Fig. 5 Herman Moll, 'A Map of the West Indies ...', 1720. One of Virginia Garrett's favourite maps. Courtesy, Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.



Fig. 6 Willem Blaeu, 'Americae Nova Tabula', 1635. Courtesy, Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.

1st October 1997 she donated more than 900 maps to the University to commemorate the founding of the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library. On that occasion, the Garretts' daughter Dianne joked, 'That was our inheritance they donated', and it was, at least in part.

In the process, the Garretts secured major funding from the Sid Richardson Foundation in Fort Worth, among others, to give the map collection greater depth and broader representation through the establishment of the Garrett Cartographic Endowment, that they personally supported as well. And, too, over the years Virginia's example has led other collectors, including Ted Mayborn (Texas and the Greater Southwest), Lewis M. and Virginia Buttery (Texas and the Greater Southwest), Dennis and Judy Reinhartz (sixteenth–twentieth-century Eurasia), Jack Franke (Africa), and David Finrock (Antarctica), to give their maps and supporting materials to the Cartographic History Library. Today the library contains more than 8,000 maps and 1,500 atlases plus thousands of supporting volumes and related objects (from metal plates and lithographic stones to surveying equipment and more), and it is still growing!

Virginia always wanted her gifts to lead to a vibrant collection for the teaching of the history of cartography and discovery and exploration along with the history of Texas. Soon after her donation, inspired by her generosity and wishes, the UTA Department of History began to offer graduate and undergraduate courses covering these fields, which are taught to this day in the map room of Special Collections. And through the UTA Libraries the Cartographic Connections programme was created for instructional outreach from the map collection to the public schools of the Dallas–Fort Worth Metroplex and Texas. Most of the map collection has been digitised and the maps are now available on the Portal to the Texas History site to anyone with an internet connection (<https://texashistory.unt.edu>).

Virginia's gift also contributed to the creation of the Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography at UTA, the history department's doctoral programme in Trans-Atlantic history, the development of a geography programme at the University, the ongoing biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography (1998–) (Fig. 7), and the prestigious endowed Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Chair in Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography, initially held by David Buisseret and currently by Imre Demhardt.

Clearly, she helped to make The University of Texas at Arlington a truly unique institution nationally and internationally in the history of cartography and discovery and exploration.

She was an influential founding member of the Texas Map Society in 1996, although she wished it had been called the 'Map Society of Texas' to appeal to a membership that encompasses more than Texas-map enthusiasts. Somewhat later Virginia was instrumental in having the inset map, showing the full extent of Texas's territorial claims at the time of statehood – from Jacob de Cordova's 1849 '... Map of Texas ...' – become the logo for the Texas Map Society. In addition, she was a staunch supporter of the Friends of the UTA Libraries, the Tarrant County Historical Society, the Texas State Historical Association, the Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Geography and Map Division of the United States Library of Congress, and the Society for the History of Discoveries, which made her an Honorary Fellow in 2003 for 'her contributions to the history of cartography and discovery and exploration, academic excellence, and to the society'.

For her philanthropy, Virginia received further recognition from the Texas Library Association (1991), Tarrant County Historical Commission (1991), and National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (1994) among others. And in 1998, she was the co-recipient with Jenkins of the celebrated thirty-first Sir Thomas More Medal of the Richard A. Gleeson Library Association of the University of San Francisco.

Ripple effects

Many an illustrious public map collection has grown up from a seedling planted by an individual collector or even a dealer. In fact, collectors and dealers often have played important roles in the history of cartography. And although women have been in a minority among map collectors and dealers, their singular impacts have been no less acute.

Although Virginia Garrett may have started out as a 'hobbyist' collector of Texas maps, she soon broadened her scope and understanding to include important examples of North American, Western Hemispheric, and global cartography as well as relevant atlases, while never abandoning her initial Texas and Greater Southwestern organising focus. As she grew as a collector, she came to realise the possible value that her maps might have to others. So inspired, she ultimately donated her expanded collection to The University of

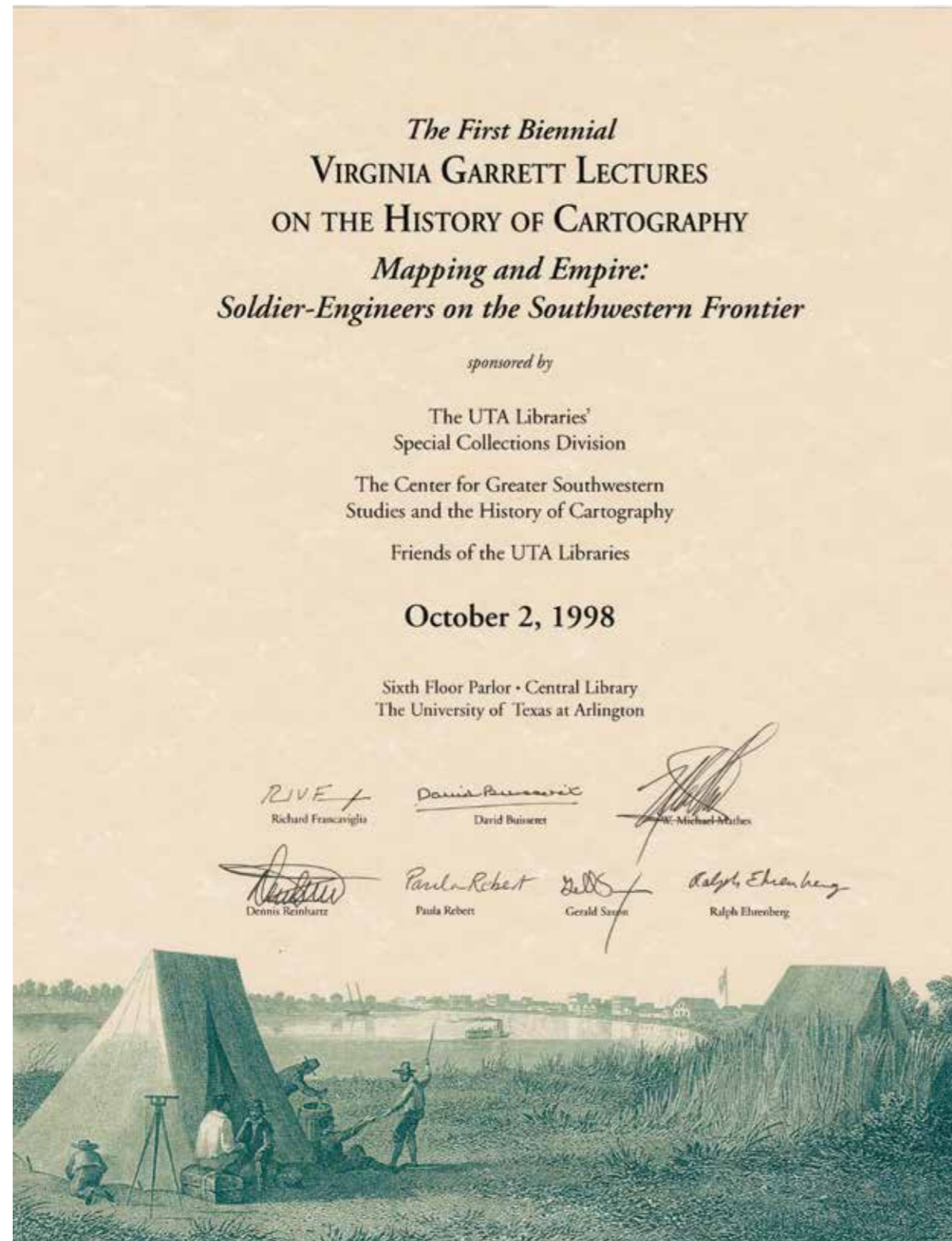


Fig. 7 Poster announcing The First Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography in 1998. Courtesy, Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Family Papers, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington.

Texas at Arlington where it would be more readily accessible to, and have an ongoing impact on, academics, students, and members of the general public.

Thus, over time her collecting legacy has become even more substantial than she had envisioned. It has brought her deserved recognition and honours, and her collection continues to grow, as does its impact. The Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library has become a prominent centre for the study, discernment, and development of the history of cartography and discovery and exploration, and, inevitably, UTA has become renowned internationally as a centre for cartographic and related studies.⁴

Notes

¹ I want to thank my friend and colleague in the history department Gerald D. Saxon, former Director of Special Collections and Dean of Libraries at UTA, for kindly sharing his research and reminiscences on Virginia Garrett with me. I also want to thank Virginia's children for answering my several questions and sharing additional information about their mother and for encouraging me to go forward with this article about her. And I especially want to acknowledge Sara Pezzoni, Photo Collections Coordinator of the UTA Libraries Special Collections for assisting me in getting the imagery for this article.

² Gerald D. Saxon, 'Virginia Garrett: A Personal Look at a Map Collector Extraordinaire', a PowerPoint presentation at the Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography joint meeting with the International Cartographic Commission on the History of Cartography and the Texas Map Society at The University of Texas at Arlington, 30 Sept.–2 Oct. 2021. (https://mavmatrix.uta.edu/specialcollections_garrettlecures_2021recordings/)

³ Ibid.

⁴ <https://libraries.uta.edu/collections/virginia-garrett-cartographic-history-library>

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MAPS OF MALTA

*In the Statutes of the Order of St John of Jerusalem
and Malta during the Knights' residence on the island 16th–18th centuries*

Emanuel Chetcuti

Study of the Order of Malta's statutes is generally conducted from a legal point of view and from a historical perspective. From the first Latin incunabulum published in 1493 for Pierre d'Aubusson (1423–1503) to those of Grand Master Fra Emmanuel Marie des Neiges de Rohan-Polduc (1725–97) the statutes were accompanied by elegant frontispieces besides a myriad of illustrations which included maps of Malta. This paper identifies the cartographic representation in the editions of the statutes published between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries during which period the Knights resided in Malta.

The Statutes of the Order of St John of Jerusalem, Rhodes and Malta constituted a corpus of regulations on all aspects of the Order's structure. The first rules were promulgated by Raymond du Puy (1083–1160), the Guardian of the Order from 1120–60, which were written in both Latin and Old French. Over the span of the Order's history the rules were amended on numerous occasions and new rules and statutes added. Several editions of the Statutes contained illustrative material which included portraits of the Grand Masters and other dignitaries of the Order, depictions of forms of dress used by the members of the Order as well as cartographic items. The title pages and frontispieces contained various figurative and symbolic depictions and showed coats of arms, mottoes, military trophies and religious symbols.¹

Fra Paolo del Rosso, 1567

In 1567 Fra Paolo del Rosso († 1569), a Knight of the Order,² published a translation of the Order's Statutes titled the *Statutes of the religion of the Knights of Jerusalem translated from Latin into the Tuscan language by Paolo del Rosso*,³ was published in Florence. A further edition came out the same year and was followed by a reprint in 1570. This was the first printed Italian translation of the Order's Statutes which, until that date, existed only in manuscript form in that language. It was dedicated to Grand Master Jean 'Parisot' de (la) Valette (1495–1568) with his coat of arms printed on the title page. The Statutes were followed by an



Fig. 1 Domenico Zenoi, 'Valetta Nova Citta di Malta', State 2, 1567. The discovery of a fresh water spring is identified on the southern side of the island. The map is orientated with west at the top. Private collection.

eleven-page description of Malta, based largely on *Insulae Melitae Descriptio* (1536) by French member of the Order Johannes Quintinus (1500–61).

Del Rosso's book contained a portrait of Grand Master de Valette as well as the plan 'Valetta nova città di Malta'. Both were engraved by Domenico Zenoi (fl. 1560–80) (Fig. 1). Zenoi was a goldsmith and publisher active in Venice and Padua during the sixteenth century. He described himself as a Venetian engraver of prints and, in association with Donato and Ferrando Bertelli, had a prolific output.⁴ His plan of Valetta illustrates the continuous lines forming the city's boundary. Figure 1 is State 2 of Zenoi's plan,



Fig. 2 Philippe Thomassin, untitled map of Malta, 1588. The map bears the inscription 'Ex Qva Salvs Orta Mvndio Eivs Ortv Salvs Nostra' (From which the Health of the World Arises, Our Health Rises). The map is presented in portrait format with a profusion of vessels approaching the island from the northern side. A vignette depicts the Virgin Mary holding the infant Jesus and extending a protective arm towards the island. The map is contained within a woodcut border displaying two angels at the top trumpeting the defeat of the Turks. Courtesy Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2021666825/>

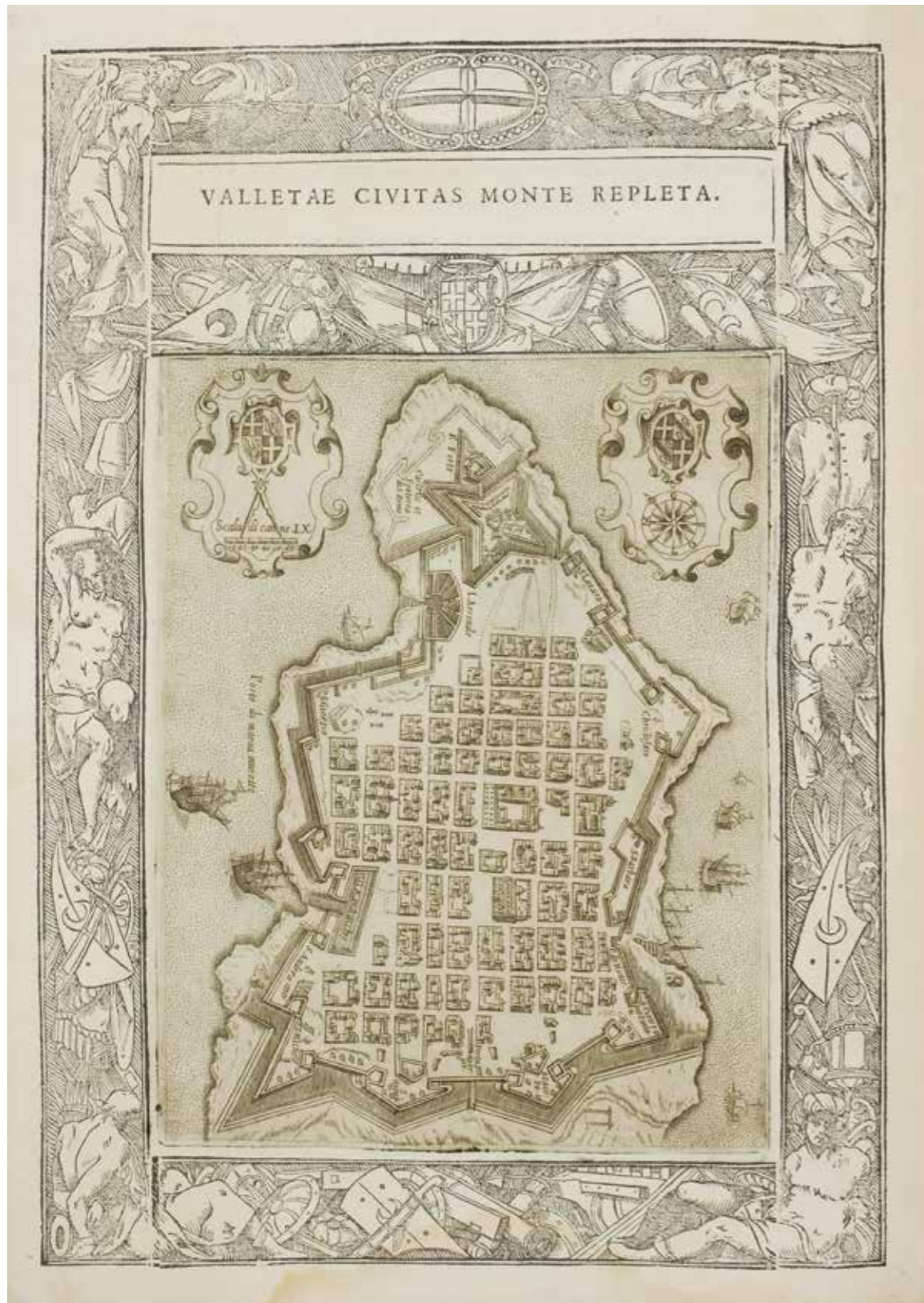


Fig. 3 Philippe Thomassin, untitled plan of Valletta. The inscription in the woodcut reads 'Valletae Civitas Monte Repleta' (The City of Valletta Filled with Mountains). It is a copy of one published by Matteo Pérez de Alesio in 1582.⁵ Courtesy Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2021666825/>.

which is the one found in the Statutes where he depicted the spring that was discovered during the building of Valletta: 'Qui si è trovata una fonte di acqua dolce'. The annotation is marked along the south side of the island parallel to Porto Missetto.

Commander Giovanni-Battista Rondinelli, 1588

After Hugues de Loubens de Verdalle (1531–95) was elected Grand Master of Malta in 1581, he commissioned Commander Giovanni-Battista Rondinelli to compile an edition of the Statutes of the Order incorporating the most recent provisions. Rondinelli produced the *Statuta Hospitalis Hierusalem* in a lavishly illustrated Latin edition that was published in Rome in 1588 following Verdalle's installation as Cardinal. The lead frontispiece depicts the figures of Faith, Hope and Charity and a view of Jerusalem.

The publication included three plates depicting Hugues de Loubens de Verdalle of the Langue of Provence, fifteen plates entitled *Effigies magistrorum Hospitalis*, thirteen plates bearing 51 portraits, 21 compositions of scenes from the life of the Knights, a map of the island of Malta (Fig. 2) and a plan of Valletta (Fig. 3). Twelve plates bear the signature of Philippe Thomassin. The publication history of the *Statuta* is complex, and the extant copies are diverse in composition. The book underwent multiple configurations with some editions including additional text and engravings, while others deleted or reorganised the content.

Philippe Thomassin (1562–1622), engraver and publisher, was born at Troyes in 1562 but in 1585 emigrated to Rome where he spent the rest of his life. During his first days in the city, he was employed by the printer–publisher Claude Duchet / Claudio Duchetti (fl.1565–85). In 1588 Thomassin went into partnership with his brother-in-law, the painter, engraver and printmaker Jean Turpin (1561–1629) and together specialised in publishing engravings of religious paintings by contemporary Italian artists. It is recorded that in 1590 Thomassin was brought before the Inquisition for publishing a portrait of the Protestant King of France, Henry IV (1553–1610). In

1602 he terminated his association with Turpin giving him his copper plates on the condition that his name be removed from them. Thereafter he concentrated on large-scale religious subjects and allegorical thesis prints commissioned by students to illustrate their academic dissertations.

Francesco Lomellino 1609

Francesco Lomellino (n.d.), who was ambassador of religion to the Holy See, produced the fifth revision of the Statutes of the Order in 1609. *The Statutes of the Sacred Religion of St John of Jerusalem with the ordinations of the General Chapter, celebrated in the year MDCIII by the Illustrious and Reverend Grand Master F. Alofio di Wignacourt: added the privileges, and the way of giving the cross, and of making the best of the commanderies*⁶ was published in Rome (Fig. 4). It was published in three volumes with the statutes appearing in Part 1.⁷

The book also contains engravings by Philippe Thomassin. A portrait of Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt appears in Parts 2 and 3. The frontispiece to the book, which was repeated in all three parts



Fig. 4 Frontispiece to Francesco Lomellino's statutes with a map showing the harbour of Valletta at the base of the pedestal. Map detail overleaf. Courtesy University of Florence.

has a tiny map at the base of the pedestal. It is a crude outline of the harbour area, and the only place-name is *Città Valetta*, marked on the Valetta promontory (Fig. 4a).⁸



Fig. 4a Detail from the frontispiece of Francesco Lomellino's 1609 revision of the Statutes of the Order. The enlarged inset shows the map with the place-name *Città Valetta* in a promontory. It was engraved by Philippe Thomassin. Courtesy University of Florence.

Fra Antoine de Paule, 1674

The statutes of Grand Master Fra Antoine de Paule (1551–1636) – *Volume that contains the statutes of the Sacred Religion of Jerusalem. With the ordinations of the last general chapter celebrated in the year 1631*⁹ – was published in 1674. This edition was sponsored by Paolo Raffaele Spinola, the Admiral General of the Maltese fleet. The book comprises the Statutes of the Sacred Religion of Jerusalem and the Ordinations of the last General Chapter which were the instructions prescribed by his Pope Urban VIII for the election of the Grand Masters. It also provided the regulations for those taking religious vows, provisions for the administration of estates under the jurisdiction of a commander of an order of knights and the privileges granted by the Supreme Pontif to the Republic and its dependents.

It contains decorative title pages and four engraved plates, one representing Fra Don Nicolás Cotoner (1663–80), the sixty-first Grand Master of the Order of Malta, displayed in a beautiful allegorical frame. Below Cotoner's portrait is a plan of the Cottonera fortifications which he funded and was part of his fortification strategy for Valetta (Fig. 5). It consisted 'of a vast semi-circular enceinte of eight bastions'.¹⁰ It



Fig. 5 Enlarged detail from a portrait of Grand Master Nicolás Cotoner, engraved by Albert Clowet. Below the portrait is a bird's-eye view of the Cottonera Line, a fortification built by Cotoner to protect the eastern side of the Grand Harbour. Courtesy of Biblioteca Nacional de España.

was engraved by Albert Clowet (Albertus Clouwet; 1636–79) a prolific Flemish engraver who worked in Antwerp, Rome and Florence and specialised in portraits.

Giovanne Andrea Benvenuto, 1724

In 1724 Giovanne Andrea Benvenuto brought out *Pragmatic Laws and Constitutions Renewed, reformed, and expanded by the Most Serene and Most Eminent Lord Fra D. Antonio Manoel de Vilhena De' Conti di Villaflor Grand Master of the Sacred Religion of Jerusalem, and of the Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, Prince of Malta, and Gozo, &c.*¹¹ It constituted the first code which Grand Master Fra. D. António Manoel de Vilhena dei Conti di Villaflor (1663–1736) of the Langue of Castile, Leon and Portugal had issued. It was published in Valetta (printed in Naples) on 5 November 1723.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the Grand Master by Pietro Paolo Troisi (1686–1750) and was engraved by Paolo Petrini (fl. 1691–1748). Troisi was a Maltese silversmith, sculptor, medallist, designer, engraver and Master of the Mint. He worked in Naples as an engraver and bookseller between 1692 and 1748. At the bottom of the portrait is a small map showing

Fort Manoel positioned inside the harbour of Marsamuscetto opposite the bastions of Valetta with the inscription *Portvs Marsamvscietvs* (Fig. 6). The map is placed in a circular frame with the motto 'In Pace Decvs in Bello Vallaetae Tvvela, 1724' (The Protection of Valetta in Peace and War, 1724).¹²

Sebastiano Paoli, 1730

In 1730 Sebastiano Paoli (1684–1751) the Italian scholar and writer on historical, philological and antiquarian topics, visited Malta to preach. Such was his success that Grand Master, Fra Don António Manoel de Vilhena, declared him a historian and theologian of the religion of Malta and engaged him to compose the diplomatic code of the Order of St John and Malta. *Diplomatic Codex of the Sacred Military Order of Jerusalem now of Malta, collected from various documents in that archive, to serve the history of the same order in history and illustrated with a chronological series of the Grand Masters...*¹³ was published in Lucca in 1737. It was dedicated to the Grand Master de Vilhena.

In addition to the diplomatic code, the book deals with the origins and beginnings of the Order until

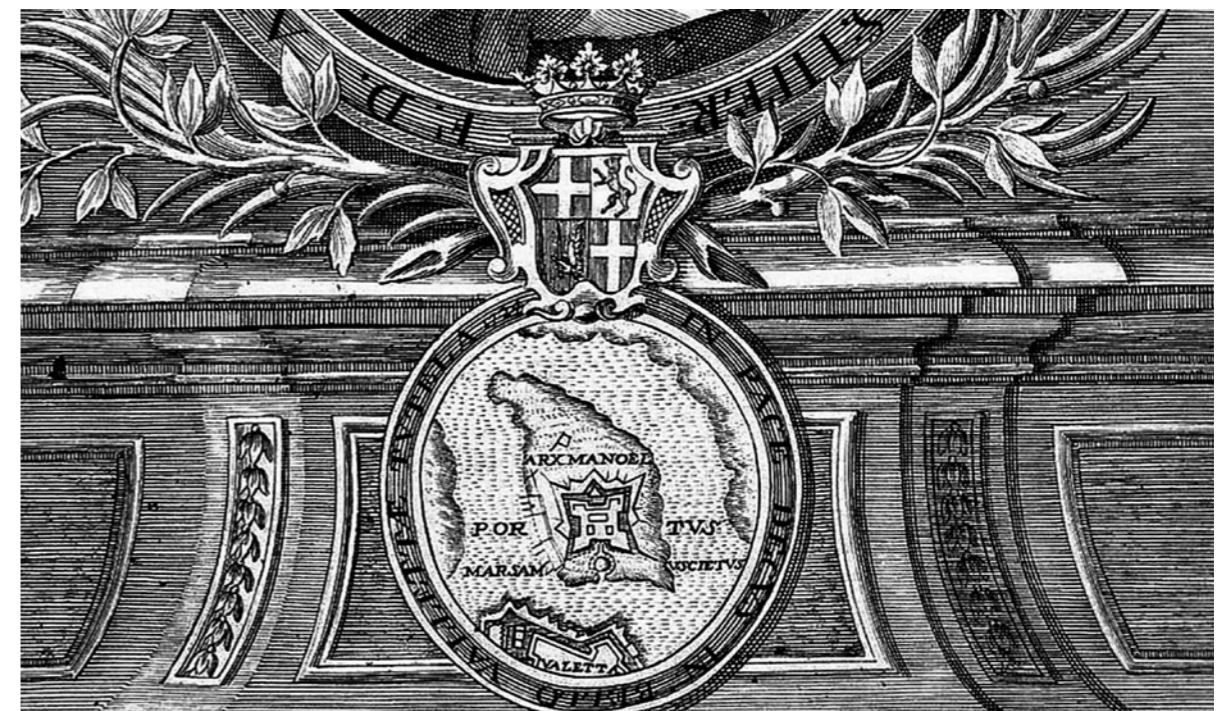


Fig. 6 Enlarged detail of the miniature map showing Fort Manoel opposite the bastions of Valetta. The map appears in the portrait of Grand Master Fra António Manoel de Vilhena dei Conti di Villaflor by Pietro Paolo Troisi and engraved by Paolo Petrini. Courtesy of Reiss & Sohn, Germany.



Fig. 7 'Isole di Malta e Gozzo' by Sebastiano Paule (sic), engraved by Giovanni Petroschi. The map is orientated north-west and in addition to the main islands, it depicts Comino, Cominetto and Filfla. Diagonally crossing Malta is the Wignacourt aqueduct. It was funded by the Grand Master Alof de Wignacourt to provide running water to Valletta. Courtesy of München, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Münchener Digitalisierungszentrum (MDZ), Germany.

the eighteenth century, geographical and genealogical notices on the Frankish principalities of the Holy Land, and biographies of the Grand Masters in Rhodes and Malta. The text is augmented by thirteen plates of numismatic representations, vignettes including a view of Fort Manoel and three important maps by Sebastiano Paule: 'Regno di Gerusalemme', 'Isola di Rodi' and 'Isole di Malta e Gozzo'. These were all engraved by Giovanni Petroschi.

Giovanni Petroschi was a Jesuit scholar and also an engraver, cartographer and map publisher based in Rome. He was considered the foremost authority on Latin American cartography in the first half of the eighteenth century. He is known to have contributed maps for some editions of Claude Buffier's (1661–1737), *Geographie Universelle*. Buffier, was philosopher, historian and teacher at the Jesuit College in Paris.

Paule's map of Malta is depicted in vertical form with the title framed in a decorative cartouche. Embedded in the cartouche is the eight-pointed cross of the Order of Malta. The banner at the top reads *In Insulis Maris Nomen Domini. Dei Israel. Isaia. 24* (In the Sea Islands the name God of Israel. Isaiah. 24). There is a scale bar in Italian leagues and a compass rose with the four wind directions and many place-names (Fig. 7).

Notes

- 1 Federica Formiga, *L'illustrazione degli Statuti dell'ordine gerosolimitano di Malta: didascalica celebrazione, esornazione?*, 2012. Symposia Melitensia, 2010, Vol. 6, pp. 1–20.
- 2 Giovanni Bonello, 'Del Rosso's description of Malta in 1566', *Times of Malta*, 6 May 2012.
- 3 *Statuti della religione de Cavalieri Gerosolimitani tradotti di Latino in lingua Toscana dal R. F. Paolo del Rosso Cauale di detto ordine. Aggiuntoui vn breue raccolto dell'origine e fatti d'essa religione. Con la descrizione dell'isola di Malta*, Li Giunti, Florence, 1567.
- 4 Albert Ganado, 'The First Separate Map of Malta in the Statutes of the Order of St John', *Malta Map Society Newsletter*, Vol. 2, Issue 4, July 2014.
- 5 Figure 3 is a copy of a map published by Matteo Pérez de Alesio. Pérez de Alesio was also known as Matteo da Lecce by virtue of his hometown of Lecce. He studied under Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475–1564) and worked with him on the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. He was a member of the Accademia di San Luca in Rome. After spending some time in Rome, he went to Peru where he lived for more than 40 years dying in Lima in 1616.

6 *Gli statuti della Sac. Religione di S. Gio. Gerosolimitano : con le ordinationi del Capitolo Gnäle, celebrato nell'anno MDCIII dall' Illmo. et Rmo. Gran Maestro F. Alofio di Wignacourt: aggiuntui li priuilegij, et il modo di dar la croce, e di far li miglioramenti alle commende*, Rome, 1609.

7 *Le Ordinationi del Capitolo Generale celebrato nell'anno MDCIII dall' Illmo. et Rmo. Gran Maestro Fra Alofio di Wignacourt : con vn indice volgare and part 3 Priuilegij della Sacra Religione di San Gio. Gerosolimitano : con vn indice volgare*, Rome, 1609.

8 Albert Ganado, *Miniature Maps of Malta*, Sta Venera: Heritage Malta, Midsa Books, 2009.

9 *Volume che contiene li statuti della Sacra Religione Gerosolimitana. Con le ordinationi dell'ultimo capitol generale celebrato nell'anno 1631*.

10 Ganado, *Miniature Maps of Malta* (see note 8).

11 *Leggi e Costituzioni Prammaticali Rinouate, reformate, et ampliated dal Serenissimo, ed Eminentissimo Signor Fra D. Antonio Manoel de Vilhena De' Conti di Villaflor Gran Maestro della Sacra Religione Gerosolimitana, e dell'Ordine Militare del S. Sepolcro, Principe di Malta, e Gozo, &c.*

12 Ganado, *Miniature Maps of Malta* (see note 8).

13 *Codice diplomatico del sacro militare ordine Gerosolimitano oggi di Malta, raccolto da varj documenti di quell'archivio, per seruire alla storia dello stesso ordine in soria e illustrato con una serie cronologica de' Gran Maestri...*, 2 volumes, Lucca, 1737.

Emanuel Chetcuti is an independent researcher with a keen interest in maps relating to Malta from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. He has contributed articles to *Melita Historica*, *The Journal of the Malta Map Society* and the *Journal of Maltese History*, an online publication of the University of Malta. Email: linoc@onvol.net



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IMCOS MATTERS

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

February 2025 Date to be confirmed 'Show & Tell' (online event)

Members wishing to participate in the next Show & Tell event are invited to email their expression of interest to Mike Sweeting (drsweeting@aol.com). Each presenter is given 5–10 minutes to share a favourite map or cartographic item. If you are interested but unfamiliar as to how it works, you can watch a video of a past event.

There are two ways to see the event:

1) The event is now an exhibition on The Digital Gallery. Please click on the link (<https://www.thedigitalgallery.org/exhibits/194>) and then explore slide-by-slide or jump to your preferred speaker. A video for each speaker is available if you click on the 'Show curated text' icon (which looks like a piece of paper with the corner folded down) in the top left corner of each slide.

2) The videos of the speakers are also available on our IMCoS YouTube channel, which is available at: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCFXuJDSyASPxl6guQrSX_Q

7 June 2025, IMCoS AGM

The Society's Annual General Meeting will be held on the Saturday morning before the opening of the London Map Fair. It will take place in the Lowther Room at the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington. All are welcome to attend. Further information will be available in the next issue of the journal and on the Society's website. (www.imcos.org)

7–8 June 2025, London Map Fair

The Fair will take place at the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington (1 Kensington Gore, SW7 2AR). It opens on Saturday at 12 noon, closing at 19.00 and on Sunday it is open from 10.00–18.00. The Map Fair Lecture will be given by IMCoS member Nicholas Nugent. Admission is free. Information: <https://www.londonmapfairs.com>



Walker Lith. and Publishing Co., 'Birds Eye View showing Portland Railroad System and Connecting Lines', 1909. Courtesy of the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine.

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Claudius Ptolemy – Francesco Berlinghieri. Untitled map of the British Isles published in 'Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri Fiorentino in terza rima...'. Florence 1482.

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IMCoS-HELEN WALLIS AWARD, 2024

Citation by IMCoS President, Peter Barber

The recipient of this year's award is a traveller in space and time and between disciplines. Of Scandinavian descent, she is equally at home near Detroit, Paris, London and the north of England and intellectually in ancient Rome, eighteenth-century Paris and London and in the twenty-first century scholarly world.

Her intellectual horizon extends from the classics, and particularly the Latin language, to the history of maps. She was friendly with Helen Wallis, the distinguished map historian and long-serving head of Maps at the British Library. She has an eye for a good antiquarian map and has been associated for decades with developing the map collection of one of the major libraries in the USA. She can hold her own in discussions about the finer points of map production and the map trade in eighteenth-century Europe and about the intricacies of scholarly publishing. But, with her warmth and naturalness, she is also happy to answer basic questions about old maps, to introduce undergraduates and fresh beginners, without a hint of condescension, to their history and to imbue her students with her own enthusiasm and excitement.

She gained a first degree in Classical Studies (Greek and Latin), and has worked as a Latin teacher in the Ann Arbor public school system. She has long been married to a leading English-born professor and archaeologist specialising in the buildings created by the ancient Greeks. But in parallel with that she has worked with maps. Since 1984 she has been associated with the William L. Clements Library of the University of Michigan, where she is an Adjunct Assistant Map Curator. As such, she has helped in expanding and maintaining its collections. She has publicised them by lecturing and publishing articles about individual maps.

She has played a particularly important role in building up the library's reference collection on the history of cartography. And no-one could be better qualified to do so because she is one of the leading scholars in the field. In the early 1980s she got interested in the maps and atlases of the Robert de Vaugondy dynasty of map printer-publishers who worked in Paris in the mid-eighteenth century, and

was encouraged by Professor Eila Campbell to undertake a PhD on them at the University of London. There followed years of research in the Bibliothèque nationale de France, in Parisian archives and in North American and other European libraries before she submitted her thesis. In 1992 she published *Bel et Utile. The Work of the Robert de Vaugondy Family of Mapmakers*. This was followed in 2002 by *The Map Trade in the late eighteenth century: letters to the London map sellers Jefferys and Faden*. Soon afterwards, she was encouraged into venturing intellectually across the mid eighteenth-century Channel. The first fruit of this was not long in coming. She gave a set of Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library in Chicago on the map trade in eighteenth-century France and England. This theme was further developed by her into the standard book on the subject, *The Commerce of Cartography. Making and Marketing Maps in Eighteenth-Century France and England*, published by the University of Chicago Press in 2005.

Her researches and her connection with Eila Campbell, the longstanding editor, and saviour, of the journal, *Imago Mundi*, brought her into contact with the leading figures in the history of cartography field: scholars, curators and dealers. She became a regular attendee of and contributor to the biennial International Conferences on the History of Cartography. It was a natural progression that, under Eila's successor Catherine Delano-Smith, she should be appointed an Associate Editor of *Imago Mundi*. It was equally natural that she should become the co-editor, with Matthew Edney, of the massive, fourth volume of the University of Chicago's *History of Cartography* devoted to cartography in the European Enlightenment, to which she was also a contributor of major articles. After more than fifteen years of very hard and sustained work, the book was published in two enormous volumes in 2020 and immediately became the first port of call for any researchers in the field.

On personal as well as professional grounds, I am delighted to be presenting this year's Helen Wallis award to Mary Sponberg Pedley.



Mary Pedley with John Montresor's manuscript map of the city of New York and environs, presented by the British engineer in 1766 to General Thomas Gage, Commander in Chief of the British army in North America. The framed map now hangs in Firlle Place, Sussex, the Gage family home. (photo courtesy of Deborah Gage)

Nominations for the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, 2025

The IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award goes to an individual who in the opinion of the selection sub-committee has been responsible for cartographic contributions of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide.

You can nominate a collector, dealer, librarian, independent researcher or academic. Though the Award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be considered. The nominee

should demonstrate their enthusiasm by actively promoting the history of cartography, be that through study, publications, assistance to other categories (for example as benefactors) or in the field of organising societies, visits, symposia, exhibitions, talks, internet activities or the like.

Past winners can be viewed on the IMCoS website.

Please send your nominations to the Chairman of the Committee Peter Barber (peter_barber@me.com) or the Editor (ljiljana.editor@gmail.com) by no later than 15 February 2025.

REPORT FROM THE 41ST IMCoS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN MALTA

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Whether it was the promise of a blanket of Mediterranean sunshine or stories of Malta's renown collections of maps that reveal its intriguing, if complicated past, the 41st IMCoS Symposium / *Imago Melitae* attracted a record number of attendees. Participants came from Australia, Belgium, Chile, Holland, Italy, Malaysia, Malta, Norway, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The event had a special significance too for members of the Malta Map Society who were celebrating the 15th anniversary of their foundation. To commemorate both the Society's achievement and the Symposium, MaltaPost issued a special cancellation stamp on the first day of the Symposium and presented to each participant.

Day 1

The four-day event began in the National Library of Malta. The imposing neo-Classical institution is located in the centre of Valletta opposite the Courts of Justice and close to the Grand Master's Palace. The Library's origins date back to 1555 when Grand Master Claude de la Sengle decreed that all books belonging to deceased members of the Order of St John were to be passed to the Order's treasurer. That legacy has informed the Library's mission to preserve the 'memory of the nation'. Its unique collection spans centuries, its earliest holdings dating to the Middle Ages. However, like many repositories of learning it is in need of resources for ongoing acquisitions and the development of a digital catalogue

Glorianne Mizzi gave the first lecture. It was a potted history of the island and provided us with vital handholds to grapple our way through Malta's 7,000-year history from its Neolithic habitation on Gozo, to the arrival of Saint Paul in 60 BC when, allegedly, he was shipwrecked on the island, the granting of the

island to the Order of St John in 1513, their ousting in 1719, Napoleon's occupation, British occupation and finally Malta's Independence in 1964.

William Zammit President of the National Archives Council and Senior Lecturer, and Head of Department of Library Information and Archive Sciences within the Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences spoke about the library's history, its architecture and its current programme of activity. He pointed out that although the library was dedicated to preserving the nation's history, the books which lined the floor-to-ceiling shelving in the auditorium where we were sitting were not about Malta but reflected the diverse languages and reading tastes of the knights who, on their death, left their books to the Order.

Bernadine Scicluna presented a paper on an event in Maltese history that engendered a series of maps by Giovanni Francesco Camocio; these have become a part of the island's cultural heritage. His maps depict stages of the Great Siege of 1565 when the Knights repelled the invading Ottoman Turks. Their victory was celebrated throughout Europe and the rapid spread of the goods news is attributed in part to Camocio's maps. Bernadine discussed the four maps which represent the last phases of the Siege.

As is the tradition of Symposia, lectures are followed by map viewing. The first exhibition – *Cartographic Map Treasures of the National Library of Malta*. included works by De Jode, D'Aleccio, Dudley, Borg, Brocktorff and atlases by Coronelli, Lafreri and Scherer. A copy of the exhibition catalogue was presented to all attendees.

In striking distance of the Library is MUŻA, the National Art Museum where Principal Curator Bernadine Scicluna had set out an excellent display of a selection of their map holding for the group to view.

Top row: Wes Brown, Linda Brown, Ben Brown, Ann Bigelow and Tom Paper take a breather after visiting St John's Co-Cathedral. The Symposium group, as many as could fit on the stairway of the National Library. (photo Malta Map Society)
 Joseph Schirò and Bernadine Scicluna, curators of the exhibition *British Maps of Malta*, with Wulf Bodenstein at the exhibition launch held at the MUŻA. (photo LOB)
 2nd row: Maritime Museum in Birgu overlooking the waterfront. (photo LOB)
 3rd row: Elizabeth Leitz, Rudolph Leitz, Jenny Harvey, Kevin Cullen, Ian Harvey, Mike Sweeting, Lesley Sweeting, Augustin Hernando. (photo LOB)
 4th row: The group enjoying an up-close viewing of maps at the MUŻA. (photo Malta Map Society)



Day 2

Our second day was spent in Rabat and Mdina. In Rabat we were hosted by the National Archives of Malta which is housed in a former hospital. Santo Spirito was already functioning as a hospital in the thirteenth century and is claimed to be one of the oldest in Europe. It didn't close until 1967. Noticeable on entering the building is a wooden hatch – 'La Ruota' – a foundling wheel where unwanted newborns were left to be taken care of by the hospital.

Melvin Caruana, Coordinator of Public Services of the National Archives explained that the Archives are responsible for safeguarding and preserving the country's collective memory. It holds one of the largest archival collections in Malta, spanning a period from the 1530s, when the Knights of the Order of St John arrived, to the current day. It includes a sizable collection of maps and a photographic collection of around 10,000 images, the majority of which have been digitised. The collections total around 15 km of linear shelving, with an anticipated annual increment of approximately 1 km each year. To accommodate this growth the Archives are planning to move to new premises in the near future.

Katherine Parker, Cartographic Collections Manager at the Royal Geographical Society (RGS), London spoke about the RGS's holdings of maps and views of Malta. She explained that the island would not have been a main collecting interest and as such the collection was modest. However, in preparing for this presentation she and her team were able to locate amongst unaccessioned material 200 'new' items on Malta, some which found their way into her lively visual presentation. These included maps, loose and bound, drawings, photographs and postcards and travel guides.

Emanuel Chetcuti, an independent researcher with several publications on the mapping of Malta to his name and author of the exhibition catalogue *British Maps of Malta* outlined the many decorative features found on maps. Using a variety of maps of Malta, he explained the functions and characteristics of cartouches, compass roses, vignettes, scale bars, borders and coats of arms.

The Archive prepared an interesting selection of maps to view. One particular exhibit caught your editor's attention: a manuscript map of a contested island variously called 'Grahams Shoal', 'Julia' and 'Isola Ferdinanda'. More on that cartographic confusion at a later date.

In the afternoon we travelled to **Mdina** to visit the

Cathedral and the **Cathedral Museum**. The Cathedral is the seat of the Maltese Archbishop and is dedicated to the Conversion of St Paul. It stands on the site of a Norman cathedral which was destroyed in the earthquake of 1693 and rebuilt some years later in the Baroque style. Curator **Mario Gauci** led our tour through the Cathedral's intricacies. Its interior is richly decorated with frescos depicting the life of their patron saint, paintings, and artworks of precious metals. The cathedral floor is covered with decorative marble slabs commemorating church dignitaries. On display in the Sacristy was a fascinating collection of maps and documents from the Mdina Metropolitan Archives.

Adjacent to the Cathedral is its museum. It holds an eclectic collection of religious and secular items in various media dating from 1300. Memorable is the revered set of fifteen larger-than-life silver statues of the apostles, St John the Baptist, the Virgin Mary and St Mathias that survived being melted down by occupying French troops in the eighteenth century.

Day 3

Participants enjoyed travelling by ferry to the **Maritime Museum** in Birgu / Vittoriosa on the south side of the Grand Harbour. In its past life the museum was the Royal Naval Bakery provisioning the Mediterranean Fleet. It is strategically positioned today overlooking a marina filled with pleasure boats. The museum's artefacts chart the island's maritime history within a Mediterranean context, illustrating the global nature of seafaring and its impact on society. Their current exhibition 'An Island at Crossroads' which explores the sea's impact on Malta and its identity is a good reflection of the museum's mission. A video, inspired by the restoration of nineteen illustrations depicting a thwarted plot by Muslim slaves to take over Malta in 1749 was a memorable addition to the museum tour. The plan was to poison the Grand Master and his guests at a banquet, raid the armouries and take over the island's strategic points before signalling a nearby Ottoman fleet to invade.

Senior museum curator **Liam Gauci** led the tour and gave a lecture on a portolan chart of Tunis by Antonio Borg, leading eighteenth-century Maltese hydrographer. Borg charted the whole of the Mediterranean in some 350 maps. **Joseph Schirò**'s examination of the various incarnations of the San Salvatore Promontory followed. It was home to Fort Salvatore, a retrenched fort built in 1724 on one of the bastions of the Cottonera Lines. It served as a prisoner-

of-war camp during the Greek War of Independence and the First World War. In the nineteenth century the country residence of Giovanni Bighi, situated on the Promontory was transformed into a Naval hospital. It opened in 1832, and was occupied by the Royal Navy until 1960.

The Inquisitor's Palace, the seat of the Maltese Inquisition between 1574 and 1798 was our next port of call. Senior curator **Kenneth Cassar** explained that here the ills of society, as perceived by the Holy See, were judged. Over and beyond acts of heresy, their foremost concern was the introduction of the Protestant faith by evangelising foreigners to the island. Cassar gave an example of two Quaker women who in 1658, en route to Alexandria, landed in Malta and were arrested and imprisoned for distributing Quaker pamphlets. The graffiti on the prison walls bears testimony to the diversity of faiths, languages and ethnicity of the inmates over two hundred years. The Inquisition came to end in Malta with the French occupation in 1798.

Day 4

The morning was dedicated to visiting **St John's Co-Cathedral** and the **Caravaggio museum**. The cathedral was commissioned by Grand Master Jean de la Cassière and built by the Order between 1573 and 1578. Its rather plain fortress like exterior belies the splendour of the interior, considered to be one of the finest achievements of high Baroque in Europe. This grandeur was realised a century later when, in the 1660s, Grand Master Raphael Cotoner ordered the redecoration of the interior so as to rival the churches of Rome. Calabrian artist Mattia Preti was in charge of the embellishment, and completely transformed the original plain interior. The cathedral has nine chapels, one dedicated to Our Lady of Philermos and the rest dedicated to the patron saints of each of the Order's eight langues (divisions), with each division outdoing the next in opulence. Despite the excess of gold and grand funerary sculptures, the interior unexpectedly harmonises as a whole.

In the cathedral's oratory hangs Caravaggio's largest canvas and the only painting he signed. Despite the capital sentence imposed on the artist by the Roman authorities he was made a Knight of Obedience by the Grand Master on his arrival in Malta and commissioned to create an artwork for the oratory. *The Beheading of Saint John the Baptist* (1608) is a masterpiece of chiaroscuro, a technique which uses sharp light and dark tones to create a

dramatic effect – appropriate for the moment of the saint's beheading.

Glasses were raised at the opening of the exhibition *British Maps of Malta* and the launch of the accompanying catalogue written by **Emanuel Chetcuti** and **Joseph Schirò**. This convivial event took place at the MUZA where participants received their copy of the catalogue, a generous gift and excellent reference companion to the catalogue of *Cartographia: Map treasures of the National Library of Malta* which we viewed on our first day.

A visit to the **Lascaris War Rooms** was optional. These were dug into the side of a cliff by Valletta's port during WW2 to house the HQ for the defence of Malta, and subsequently used by NATO. Access is by tunnel inside the huge St James ditch first dug by the Knights of Malta to defend the walls of their new fortress town, Valletta. The first Great Siege of Malta gave us the walled city, the second gave us many pillboxes, gun emplacements – and the Lascaris War Rooms. To reach the complex we descended a series of flights of steps, past a barracks also built into the cliff, through the tunnel and into a large network of rooms. The first things to be seen were maps – two roof-high maps of the Mediterranean used to plot both enemy and Allied activity. The original was made with tank camouflage paint, the other cut from linoleum! In the next room was an even larger map that had been used to track Soviet activity until 1977. Two substantial museums follow, one dedicated to the amazing 1940–42 Siege, the other to Operation Husky, the amphibious assault on Sicily, commanded from that very bunker. Yet again a very large map, this time on a table in relief, dominated a plotting room. Our group now divided sharply into those who found it difficult to leave the world-class original exhibits and those galloping for the door. The claustrophobic and humid nature of the tunnels had rapidly made themselves felt! The fact that we had to change for our Farewell Dinner eventually persuaded us to depart.

The **Farewell Dinner**, held at the Maritime Museum, was a memorable culinary event. It was billed as a 'Taste of History', a Malta Heritage initiative whereby guests enjoy a meal that reflects the island's cuisine in the eighteenth century. Menus are inspired by recipes discovered in the documents and manuscripts of the period. A professional team of curators and chefs come together to recreate dishes for a variety of themed menus: a corsair's celebratory dinner, the Inquisitor's Lent dinner or a paupers' frugal snack to name a few. I can confirm our dinner was not a 'frugal snack'.

The dinner was also the occasion for the announcement of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis award. This was done remotely on Zoom as our award recipient was in the USA and the award presenter, our President Peter Barber was in London. The name of the winner and the citation can be found on page 38.

Day 5 Gozo

The post-Symposium tour was to Gozo, Malta's sister island. Visits to Ġgantija, one of Malta's three Neolithic temple sites and to the citadel city of Rabat were on our itinerary. Plans to travel there by the fast ferry from the Grand Harbour were stymied by the threat of choppy waters. Instead we trundled the length of the island by bus to the closest stepping-off point, the port of Ċirkewwa, a stone's throw away from Gozo. This would reduce our travel time at sea and ensure a more comfortable journey. The change of plan had its silver lining – it offered us the opportunity to better understand Malta's geography. It is rugged, dominated by limestone formations making land suitable for cultivation in short supply. Coastlines are scored with inlets, and bays with vertical cliffs too steep to access. When the first humans arrived on Gozo from Sicily around 5,000 BC the island was fertile and tree-covered. Subsequent land clearance destroyed most of the woodlands and it is argued that early agricultural methods degraded the soil rendering the islands uninhabitable. In the absence of permanent streams or lakes and low rainfall adequate water is a problem. Desalination plants supply half of Malta's daily water needs. These challenges help explain why only two of the five islands that make up the Maltese Archipelago are inhabited with the exception of Comino which has a single inhabitant.

On Gozo, our first visit was to the Ġgantija Archaeological Park, a megalithic temple complex constructed during the 4th and 3rd millennium BC. It ranks amongst the earliest freestanding stone buildings in the world. The monument encompasses two temples and an incomplete third. They are built in a clover-leaf shape, with inner-facing blocks marking the shape. Archaeologists believe that the temples were originally covered. Local stone is used throughout – hard coralline limestone for external

walls and the softer globigerina limestone for the more sheltered interiors and decorated elements. In the small adjoining museum is a display of artefacts found in the first and subsequent excavations of the site. Memorable were the small sculpted figures. They are astonishing for their sophistication and artistry especially since metal tools were not available to the islanders.

Gozo's capital town Ir-Rabat is also known as Victoria, so named in honour of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in 1887. The fortified city, strategically built on top of a rocky flat-topped hill, dominates the skyline and is visible from all parts of the island. Its high walls provide wonderful views of the surrounding countryside which is peppered with small conical hills. The first fortifications on the island date back to the Bronze Age, these were further developed by the Phoenicians and then by the Romans. The city experienced numerous attacks from Barbary corsairs and the Ottomans. The largest and most damaging raid took place in July 1551, when the Ottomans besieged the citadel. The castle was sacked and most of the 6,000 Gozitans, who took refuge there, were taken as slaves. The Order under Grand Master Jean Parisot de Valette and military engineer Francesco Laparelli had intentions to reconstruct the ruined fortress but it never materialised. Competing for their attention was the building of the Order's new capital Valletta. Reconstruction of the citadel was completed in 1622 though the curfew demanding Gozo's population stay within the city walls between dusk and dawn was not lifted until 1637. The visit was a great opportunity for those interested in military architecture and defence structures.

After lunch, at a lovely restaurant overlooking the harbour, a mad dash was made for the ferry returning us to the main island and then on to Valletta by bus. There farewells and promises to reconvene in Portland, Maine in September 2025 at the 42nd International Symposium were made.



Top row: Harbour at Gozo with the Citadel on the horizon. (photo LOB)

Middle: Interior of one of the temples at the Ġgantija Archeological Park. (photo LOB)

Bottom: View of the Citadel rising above the new city of Victoria. Visible in the photograph are the facade of the Cathedral and behind it the tower of St John's Cavalier. (Matthew Benn Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International)

Report from the first Amsterdam Map Fair by Jenny Harvey

The first Amsterdam Map Fair was held in the Maritime Museum in Amsterdam on the 7 September, organised by Pierre Joppen and Celine van Hoorn. On offer was a wide variety of antique maps, charts, atlases, globes and prints. There were around thirty national and international dealers, mostly from mainland Europe together with Geographicus and Neatline from the USA, Tmecca from South Korea and Altea from the UK. The Fair was spread over three rooms on the ground floor, two of which looked out over the water through large windows – allowing a magnificent amount of light for viewing the material.

The previous evening offered a cocktail reception in the form of a cruise through the canals with drinks and canapes. Luckily our boat was covered since there was torrential rain for much of its journey! However, this did not dampen proceedings since there were many participants who knew each other and welcomed the chance to renew acquaintances over several drinks.

On the morning of the Fair, before it opened to the

public, a group of us were shown round the Museum Library and Galleries. In addition to the maps on view I took the opportunity to visit the gallery showing two of the Solebay Tapestries, a ‘monumental’ Museum acquisition in 2020. They are two of a series of six impressive wall hangings commissioned in England from the Dutch artist, Willem van de Velde The Elder, depicting the third Anglo-Dutch war battle of Solebay in June 1672.

Two map Societies had stands at the Fair – IMCoS and BIMCC (Brussels International Map Collector’s Circle) and had a regular stream of visitors. Both were promoting interest in collecting maps and both offered their journals to interested parties to give an idea of what benefits they could offer.

In the afternoon there were three talks given by Hans Kok, Reinder Storm and Dieterick Wildeman to interest map enthusiasts and newcomers alike.

There was a constant flow of people through the Fair, some of whom were visitors to the Maritime Museum rather than the Fair specifically, but enough serious attendees to make it a lovely day of maps. I hope that the organisers will repeat this event in 2025 and I would thoroughly recommend a cartographic weekend in Amsterdam!

MAPPING MATTERS



† KIRSTEN ANDRESEN SEAVER

23 August 1934 – 13 August 2024

Kirsten Seaver will be known to many IMCoS readers for her research and publications on Norse explorations of North America and more significantly for her forensic investigation of the Vinland Map which she helped to expose as a fake. She was a member of the Society and contributed to the journal on several occasions. In her honour and in recognition of her work, below is an article written by Kirsten for the journal (no. 119, 2009) following the lecture she gave at the 27th IMCoS Symposium in Oslo.

FAKING HISTORY

The ‘Vinland Map’

Kirsten A. Seaver

Yale University’s ‘Vinland Map’ is a prime example of why it is important to identify fakes before cartographic and historical knowledge suffers serious damage.

The map’s provenance has been a problem since debate about the work’s authenticity started on 11 October 1965, when Yale University Library announced its possession of a small, black-and-white manuscript map (Fig. 1) showing the early-eleventh-century Norse discovery of America. Supposedly, the map dated from about 1440 and was authenticated by matching wormholes in two fifteenth-century manuscript texts acquired with it. That same day, Yale University Press launched *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation* by R.A. Skelton, Thomas Marston and George Painter, its title reflecting the fact that when purchased, the map was bound with a text called the ‘Tartar Relation’ – a formerly unknown version of Friar John de Plano Carpini’s account of his 1245–1247 embassy to the Great Khan.

Since 1974, when it was discovered that the ‘Vinland Map’ ink contains anatase (TiO₂) crystals with

properties peculiar to a product first available commercially around 1920,¹ much of the authenticity debate has centred on the map’s ink. The 1974 identification was confirmed in 2002,² but that has not discouraged the map’s defenders, although nobody has been able to explain away the ink’s modern component. Fortunately, the authenticity of the ‘Vinland Map’ does not hinge on chemical, microscopic or radio-carbon analyses, but on incontrovertible historical and cartographic evidence plain to the naked eye.

Skelton, Marston and Painter (as well as the author of the Vinland Map, whose identity I will get to later), were ignorant about the history and culture of the medieval Norse and unable to read Nordic texts concerning the things they needed to know. They therefore failed to understand the map’s overall message, consistently misinformed their readers about the medieval Norse in Norway, Iceland and Greenland and failed to identify the map as a modern fake. The effects of their work are still with us, because there is a widespread belief that pronouncements in English,


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C. Ptolemaeus, La geografia, Venice 1561

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The 'Vinland Map' at the Beinecke Library, Yale University.

published by a reputable academic press, must necessarily represent weighty scholarship. This trust was misplaced in 1965.

Yale's controversial map carries no title, but it was dubbed the 'Vinland Map' because, in the northwestern Atlantic, it shows a large island with two deep indentations in its east coast and with two Latin legends calling the island *Vinlanda Insula* – *Vinland* (Wine Land) being the medieval Norse name for the southernmost

North American region they explored shortly after AD 1000. No existing cartographic record of *Vinland* was known, therefore its appearance on a map showing an otherwise fairly conventional medieval concept of Europe, Asia, and Africa was remarkable indeed.

There *still* is no cartographic record of *Vinland*, because the medieval Norse neither used nor made maps, nor did they describe their American ventures in a verbal form useful to later European mapmakers.

Skelton nevertheless believed that Norse Greenland geographical knowledge had been meticulously preserved in Iceland and was later used in maps by Sigurdur Stefánsson (c.1590) and Hans Poulson Resen (1605); he did not realize that these maps are entirely speculative.³ Nor did he understand that the name *Isolanda ibernica* – the Irish Island – for Iceland on the 'Vinland Map' alluded to a few Irish monks who had preceded the heathen Norse to Iceland.

When Norse families, primarily from Norway and the Scottish Isles, began their settlement of Iceland around 870, they evidently scared off the scattering of Irish monks who thought they had found a peaceful place to meditate. *Isolanda ibernica* is both a part of the map's tightly constructed message and so idiosyncratic that it helped reveal the map's author, who was convinced – wrongly – that before the heathen Norse arrived in Iceland, Irish monks had settled there in such large numbers that they spilled over to Greenland as well.⁴ Links to the Christian Church are prominent in the Vinland Map and provide valuable clues to the map's purpose of demonstrating that by the mid-thirteenth century, Christian emissaries had visited the extremes of the known world. In the southern half of the *Mare Oceanum* is an allusion to St Brendan. Prester John – that elusive and imaginary Christian king – gets a mention in the southeast, while the mid-thirteenth-century papal messengers to the Mongols are honoured in the northeast, and the *Isolanda ibernica* reference is an important northwest marker.

Around 990, the Norwegian-born entrepreneur Eirik the Red Thorvaldsson led settlers from Iceland to Greenland, and from there the first Norse explorers of North America set out a few years later, sailing north along the West Greenland coast to where the Davis Strait narrows, and then they went south along a stretch of the eastern Baffin Island, which they called *Helluland* (Slab Land). Searching for ship's timber, they kept going south and reached the forested Labrador region, which they named *Markland* (Forest Land). Modern archaeologists have found evidence on the American side that the Norse reached the region south of St. Lawrence River, where wild grapes grew then and still grow today, but nobody to this day knows where the Norse decided that they had passed from *Markland* to *Vinland*, nor how far south and inland their *Vinland* concept reached. *Vinland's* size and outline thus cannot be reproduced.

The likely author of the 'Vinland Map' was nevertheless certain that *Vinland* consisted of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton combined.⁵ His belief that *Vinland* was a geographically definable place is one of many post-medieval obsessions reflected in the 'Vinland Map', as is the conviction that the first Norse crossings, commemorated in Icelandic sagas, were never repeated, since there are no further records. However, the sagas merely commemorated voyages in which *Icelanders* played a significant part, and subsequent Icelandic references to Norse Greenland activities invariably involved Iceland in some way. No written sources originating in Greenland are known to us.

Archaeologists have recently discovered that the Greenland colonists kept crossing to North America for some centuries, thus increasing their familiarity with a long Canadian coastline *not* found on the ‘Vinland Map’. The three Yale authors registered neither the map’s confident depiction of *Vinland* nor the map’s failure to show *Helluland* and *Markland* – the two regions with which the Greenland Norse became far more familiar than with *Vinland*. Both they and the medieval Icelanders took that familiarity for granted, but it was later forgotten until archaeologists retold the story.

An exclusive focus on *Vinland* typifies scholarship in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and signals that the ‘Vinland Map’ is neither medieval nor based on Norse information. Nor does it show the rest of the northern world known to the medieval Norse. For example, it fails to reflect Norwegian knowledge of the White Sea region, gained on trading voyages from the ninth century at the latest, and one would not know from this map that, even around AD 1000, the Icelanders knew their island’s latitude relative to Norway and southern Greenland.

By contrast, Greenland’s outlines are amazing, considering that the piecemeal circumnavigation of Greenland to establish its island status and general shape was completed only in the twentieth century. However, the map’s likely author was certain that when the Norse settled in Greenland, the climate permitted them to sail all or most of the way up along both coasts of the world’s largest island and thus know its shape, while Skelton was equally unaware of the medieval Norse sources concerning Norse travels along the Greenland coasts. Nor did he know that when the Norwegian missionary Hans Egede arrived in Greenland in 1721, the Inuit told him that Greenland *might* be an island, but none of their people had gone all the way north.⁶

Those issues are dwarfed by the Yale book’s treatment of the ‘Island of Vinland’ and its accompanying inscriptions identifying the island as Vinland discovered by Leif and Bjarni jointly. The longer inscription’s additional statements similarly conflict with medieval Norse sources, provide a key to the map author’s identity and purpose, and constitute definitive proof that the ‘Vinland Map’ is a modern fake.⁷ Indeed the greatest concentration of such clues lies in the feature that gave the map its name.

This is Skelton’s translation of the longer text, (Latin names in brackets):

By God’s will, after a long voyage from the island of Greenland to the south toward the most distant remaining parts of the western ocean sea, sailing southward amidst the ice, the companions Bjarni [byarnus] and Leif Eiriksson [leiphus erissonius] discovered a new land, extremely fertile and even having vines, the which island they named Vinland. Eric [Henricus] legate of the Apostolic See and bishop of Greenland and the neighbouring regions, arrived in this truly vast and very rich land, in the name of Almighty God, in the last year of our most blessed father Pascal, remained a long time in both summer and winter, and later returned northeastward toward Greenland and then proceeded in most humble obedience to the will of his superiors.

The only ‘Bjarni’ in the ‘Saga of Eirik the Red’ is Bjarni Grimolfsson. The ‘Saga of the Greenlanders’ credits Bjarni Herjolfsson with sighting new land west of Greenland and Leif Eiriksson with a follow-up voyage of exploration in which Bjarni did not take part.⁸ The two men first sailed to Vinland together in 1765, in the *History of Greenland* by the German Herrnhüter David Crantz, who misread Paul Henry Mallet’s 1755 *Introduction à l’histoire de Dannemarc*.

The author of the ‘Vinland Map’ knew both Crantz’s work and Adam of Bremen’s late-eleventh-century *History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen*, to him the most reliable account of Norse activities in the western Atlantic.⁹ The description of the ‘Island of Vinland’ as ‘extremely fertile and even having vines’ echoes Adam’s book. Moreover, Adam credited no particular person or persons with finding *Vinland*, but said it was discovered ‘by many,’ and the map’s author believed that there had been two Norse voyages of American discovery – a chance one by Leif Eiriksson and a planned one, by the Icelander Thorfinn Karlsefni Thordsson, which included Bjarni Herjolfsson.¹⁰

Peter Foote noted that the name Eirik (for Leif’s father and the Greenland bishop) was correctly translated as Henricus, but that Erissonius for the patronymic Eiriksson was pure invention, and he surmised that the map’s author was unaware of medieval Norse naming customs.¹¹ I will add to Foote’s remarks that an outstanding characteristic of the map’s author was a tin ear for both Nordic and English usage regarding names.¹²

The longer map legend also reveals a man well versed in medieval geography, with the ‘Tartar Relation’ in front of him and with a dual focus on the early world-wide propagation of Christianity and the Norse discovery of America. The ‘Tartar Relation’ notes that Ghenghis Khan sent his son ‘to the west

against the Comans... and another with another son against the Greater India in the northeast (*ad orientem hyemalem*). Painter thought that Carpini’s party did not realize that Greater India, the main peninsula between the Indus and the Ganges, lay southwest of Mongolia, therefore northeast – *ad orientem hyemalem* – must have been a slip-up.¹³ However, De Bridia, who wrote the ‘Tartar Relation’ and used the expression *ad orientem hyemalem*, lived in the Bohemian-Silesian region, which was his reference point. To De Bridia, therefore, Greater India was to the northeast.

In a different context from that in the ‘Tartar Relation’, *ad orientem hiemalem* [sic] occurs also in the longer *Vinland* inscription, but Skelton failed to see that this part of the inscription both crowned the map’s narrative and represented the author’s explanation for what happened to Bishop Eirik after he left for *Vinland* ‘in the last year of our most blessed father Pascal’. According to Skelton’s translation, the bishop remained in *Vinland* a long time in both summer and winter, ‘and later returned northeastward toward Greenland and then proceeded in most humble obedience to the will of his superiors’. Skelton reasoned that the bishop had returned ‘home to Europe’, but the inscription says nothing of the sort.¹⁴

The proper translation is: ‘...later returned toward Greenland and then proceeded to the wintry east in obedience to his superiors.’ Thus Bishop Eirik first sailed north from *Vinland* and then continued *ad orientem hiemalem* – ‘to the wintry east’ – in the sense that he sailed west and reached northeastern Asia, bringing the bishop to the *Insule Sub aquilone zamogedorum* – ‘island(s) under the dark cold north, associated with the Samoyeds.’ Bishop Eirik’s apocryphal last home would have made him a missionary to Samoyeds and other peoples the ‘Tartar Relation’ associated with the northeastern part of Eurasia, thus becoming the final link in the Roman Church’s reach around the known world.

The inscription’s ‘in obedience to his superiors’ implies that Bishop Eirik had received a letter. However, there is no evidence for Adam of Bremen’s belief that written communications between the Church and the Far North went back to 1056. In fact, Norse Greenland joined the Church hierarchy only in 1124, when the country got its first properly ordained bishop as a consequence of Bishop Eirik’s failure to return to Greenland, for reasons unknown. Yet again, the Vinland Map shows the author’s misplaced faith in Adam as the most trustworthy source for those early days in the Far North.

The map’s foibles as well as its display of cartographic knowledge – including that medieval people knew the world was round – shows that the only post-medieval European capable of making this map between 1920 and its sale in 1957 was Father Josef Fischer, S.J. (1858-1944), a German-Austrian cartographic historian specializing in fifteenth-century world maps. His other passions were his love of the Roman Church and his idiosyncratic ideas about the Norse, whose language and history he never mastered. He had a consuming interest in the Norse discovery of America and was convinced that there had once been a cartographic record of their explorations, therefore he would never have thought that he was skewing the cartographic record when he drew the ‘Vinland Map’ in a private protest against the anti-Catholic Nazis and their supposedly ‘Norse’ heritage.

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CARTOGRAPHICAL TALES: INDIA THROUGH MAPS

Ojas Art Gallery, Delhi 2 August – 22 September 2024

Report from Manosi Lahiri

Cartographical Tales: India through Maps is an exhibition of one hundred engravings and historical maps of Asia and India from the seventeenth – twentieth century, curated by Anubhav Mathur, the Director of Ojas Art Gallery in Delhi. The collection focuses on maps of pre-independence India encompassing present day India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The maps exhibited were made by prominent European cartographers such as Matthäus Seutter, James Rennell, Pierre Mortier, Pierre M. Lapie, Rigobert Bonne, and John Tallis. Each tells a unique story, highlighting shifting boundaries over the centuries. Printed in England, France, Italy, and the USA, they provide insight into the subcontinent's historical geography.

The Ojas Art Gallery is a stone's throw from the early thirteenth-century tower Qutub Minar, a UNESCO World Heritage monument. The gallery could not be better entwined with Delhi's past, in terms of its physical closeness to the historical complex of monuments and its own focus on the city's cultural artefacts. It provides a salubrious setting to let your imagination soar as you inspect the maps and interpret them. Collecting art, maps and books are a passion for Anubhav, which he has generously shared with the residents of the city.

I was recently invited to conduct a conversation with visitors to the gallery. It was a day that will remain in our memories as one of the rainiest, with water flowing like streams across the city. Yet, a lively group of enthusiasts of old maps braved the weather and gathered in the Gallery. It was clear to all during the meeting that the maps fascinated many, young and old. Their curiosity ranged from ways in which information was gathered and mapped in the past, why cartouches were introduced in maps, how it was that phantom features were perpetuated, how were modern maps different from the old ones?

It is natural to question the importance of old maps in the present times of widespread use of digital and precise maps. Old maps on paper, especially those made before the advent of steamships, railways and photography, are prized by collectors as historical documents on the state of knowledge about places known to the West at that time. The early historical



Fig. 1 Anubhav Mathur and Manosi Lahiri in front of 'India Orientalis Cum Adjacentibus Insulis Nova Delineatione Ob Oculos Posita', 1730 (see Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 A fine example of Matthäus Seutter's scarce map of the East Indies and part of Australia, from the *Atlas Novus*. The map extends from Japan and Persia in the north, to the Maldives and Australia and the Ladrões in the south and west. A notable feature of the map is Nova Hollandia (Australia) which continues to be attached to Nova Guinea, albeit with some hesitation, as the image extends outside the inner neatline to convey this information – this in spite of the fact that there are twenty or more place-names along Australia's northern coastline.

maps of India were made by Europeans who arrived in sailing ships from the sixteenth century onward. While these maps record shifting western geo-political interest in the subcontinent in the following centuries, they also trace evolving survey and mapping practices. These are interesting and important aspects of the maps exhibited.

As James Rennell was the first to begin a survey of the Bengal delta in eastern India, his maps remain of much interest, and there is especial curiosity in the cartouche in his 'Map of Hindoostan' (Fig. 3). It is my experience that people want to understand the significance of all the elements in it. And on this occasion too it was no exception. The cartouche is suggestive of the British imperial drive, portraying Britannia receiving books from the traditional Hindu scholarly class of Brahmins, as Sepoys, or Indian soldiers in service to Britain, look on. A pedestal of British Victory supports Britannia and gives her the authority to maintain influence in India.

It was but natural that there was a great deal of interest in the maps that feature Delhi. Among the



Fig. 3 James Rennell, detail of cartouche from 'Map of Hindoostan', 1782.



Fig. 4 Johann Wagner, 'The Empire of the Great Mughals', 1687. The three cartouches on the top, (in German) are very significant: the top left corner cartouche translates as 'Illustration of the state Shahjahanabad in India – the residence of the Grand Mughals', the centre cartouche reads: 'The Empire of the Great Mughals', the right cartouche reads: '50 years ago in this place, Delhi was built'. Also, the map incorporates the contemporary spellings of the city: 'DELLI' and 'Gehanabad' which is Shahjahanabad, the city's new name. The cartographer misinterpreted the boat bridge on the Yamuna River, instead of depicting a string of wooden boats, joined together, he chose to make one large boat skeleton.

popular early maps was the coloured map of the Mughals celebrating fifty years of Red Fort in Delhi, 1687 (Fig. 4). Engraved by Melchior Haffner and published by Johann Wagner the map features in the famous Latin work *De Imperio Magni Mogolis, sive India vera, Commentarius ex variis auctoribus congestus*, by Johannes de Laet, geographer and director of the Dutch West India Company. It was published in 1631. An English translation of the book was published in 1928. In 1639 the Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan announced the building of Lal Quila or Red Fort in Delhi, shifting his capital here from Agra in 1648. Below the map is a painting of the fort on the banks of Yamuna River, complete with the Bridge of Boats straddled across it.

Another popular map at the exhibition was an early Portuguese map of Goa (1672). It was created for Philippus Baldaeus's *Naauwkeurige Beschryvinge Van Malabar en Choromandel*. A combined panoramic and bird's-eye town plan of Goa, the main Portuguese trading post in India from the sixteenth century

onward. There is a legend identifying 43 buildings, and the plan includes the harbour full of ships, a royal seal, a small compass rose, and even two elephants working on the harbour!

All who attended have agreed to meet and find ways to take our interest in old maps forward. We might see new members of IMCoS!

ONLINE RESOURCES

World-renowned Franco Novacco Map collection fully digitised

The Newberry Library has recently completed the digitisation of the Novacco Map Collection which it acquired from the Venetian collector Franco Novacco himself in 1967. It comprises 750 maps printed in Italy during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and reflects Europeans' evolving conceptions of the world during a time of widespread exploration and colonisation.

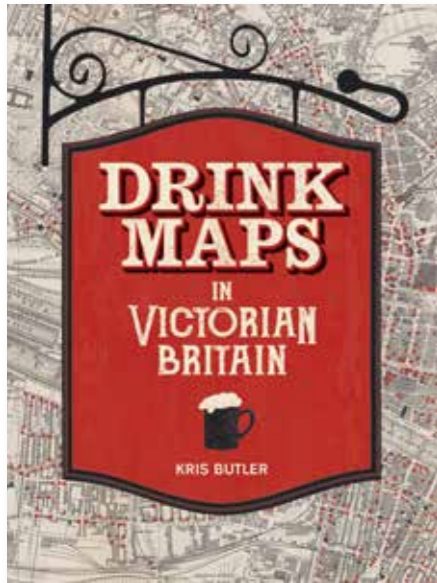
In early 2022, the Newberry received generous funding from Mr Rudy L. Ruggles, Jr. and Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps to begin digitising the entire collection. It is now available as part of the Newberry's free Digital Collections at https://collections.newberry.org/CS.aspx?VP3=DefaultView&VBID=2KXJA4WWZNO2&PN=1&WS=AssetManagement&FR_=1&W=1488&H=1042&bbeml=tp-lANfAqKcWUW2wX96jx25LA.j1duBYT76I0GPY1xQDnJRw.r_FDGrlOud0OuxVC1wwBfQA.IRzge8fpA5kWPcD_oWC22MQ

Bodel Nijenhuis Collection of maps and atlases

The collection of maps and atlases bequeathed by Johannes Tiberius Bodel Nijenhuis (1797-1872) to the Leiden University Library (UBL) is one of the largest, most important and most diverse cartographic collections in the Netherlands. For a long time, the collection was exclusively accessible via an old-fashioned card index system that could only be consulted in the University Library itself. Parts of this physical catalogue became available via the online catalogue. These included maps and atlases of the Netherlands, Belgium, maps of the Dutch East India Company, maps of former Dutch colonies, Asia and the Caribbean and some hand-drawn and other special maps. However, these subcollections comprised only a third of the total collection. The remaining maps, including those of Africa, America and Oceania and the large subcollection of maps of Europe, can now also be searched online at <https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/news/2024/10/maps-and-atlases-collection-bodel-nijenhuis-available-for-online-search>

BOOK REVIEWS

Drink Maps in Victorian Britain by
Kris Butler. Oxford: Bodleian Library Publishing, 2024.
ISBN: 9781851245789. HB, 192, 50 illus. £25.00 STG.



Being a lawyer and an aficionado of good beer, it could be said that the author has been ‘called to the bar’ in more ways than one. In this book, she combines two of her major passions – cartography and the liquid results of the brewing industry – in the first comprehensive study of maps prepared to support the temperance movement which was at its height in Great Britain in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Like much of what might be called the social cartography of the era, the resultant maps can be difficult to trace and are not necessarily attractive. Nevertheless, Butler is to be commended in her determined efforts to be as comprehensive as possible in her coverage of the surviving cartography. In total, she has traced a little over one hundred British examples of what are described as ‘drink maps’ and these are supplemented in an appendix by a further dozen relating to the United States. However, like the mapping of other contemporary issues, it is sobering [excuse the pun] to realise that only around twenty-five are known to be in existence today. Given the nature of their creation, this is not that surprising but, as these were produced at a time when lithography allowed the

mass publishing of all types of illustrative material, it perhaps reflects the ephemeral nature of these maps.

The small number of examples poses a serious difficulty in the author’s presentation of her research since it leaves comparatively few maps to discuss. This is a noticeably personal book and, with her background, the book is as much a brief history of the temperance movement itself, the brewing industry and the legislation enacted as a result of the drive to limit the wholesale availability of alcohol to all as it is an analysis of the cartography depicted in the maps. While there is a strong argument for setting the social context behind the maps, there are occasions when this reviewer found that there was more about the legislative background than other important aspects of the social issues of the day. This was a period which saw the great revival meetings of Moody and Sankey, the founding of the Salvation Army and other movements designed to alleviate the plight of the urban poor in particular. ‘Dry’ areas in cities were as much a choice of local residents than anything else.

The book is enhanced by the inclusion of well-chosen advertisements and related temperance ephemera but, as the main theme of the book is about cartography, a greater analysis of the individual maps would have strengthened the argument about their effectiveness (or failure) to ‘win hearts and minds’. More discussion of map content, accuracy, cartographic style and the variation in publishing might have ensured a better balance between maps and legal activity. Although Ordnance Survey mapping was available at the time and was promoted by a leading temperance advocate (p. 51), there is little discussion of its lack of use in the resultant maps. Would the argument against ‘drink’ have been more effective had there been a more co-ordinated approach to mapping key urban areas? In fairness to the author, there is so little written on the subject and the whole approach to drink reform was so fragmented that such questions are likely to remain hypothetical. Nonetheless, since the number of surviving maps is so small, it is unfortunate that not all of them are illustrated, even if only in extract (e.g. Birkenhead) and, although described as the most colourful of the known drink maps (p. 127), the 1889 map of Manchester is not shown in full.

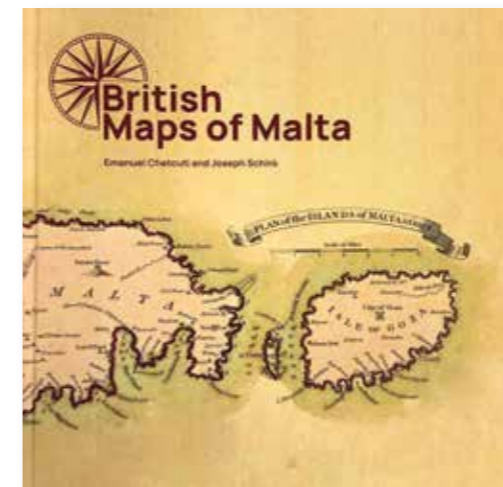
Having read the book several times, I wonder if there is something in the Anglo-Saxon psyche which

triggers a greater pre-disposition towards alcoholism or intemperance than elsewhere. Or are we merely more self-analytical? It would be a useful corrective if further studies were to investigate the cartography of temperance in other European countries (pp.16, 18). Are there similar ‘drink maps’ for Scandinavia or Germany, for example? Were they any more/less successful in supporting temperance?

Recent years have seen a marked decline in the appearance of books discussing aspects of British cartography and there are noticeably fewer outlets open to researchers for the publication of their studies. Bodleian Library Publishing and, in the United States, University of Chicago Press are to be commended for providing a platform for this study of an important aspect of British social history. The unprecedented rate of British pub closures in recent years may yet see the eventual success of the work behind this particular aspect of mapping – but I won’t raise a drink to this.

John Moore, Glasgow

British Maps of Malta by Emanuel Chetcuti and Joseph Schirò. With a foreword by Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Malta: Heritage Malta Publishing, 2024. ISBN 9789918619849, HB, 301, 147 colour ill., € 45,00. Catalogue of the exhibition at the MUŻA, Valletta, 19 October – 17 December, 2024



In the morning of 19 October 2024, the last day of the 41st IMCoS International Symposium *Imago Melitae 2024*, participants were invited to the MUŻA, the National Museum of Art in the Auberge d’Italie,

Valletta, for the opening of the exhibition of *British Maps of Malta*.

Each participant was presented with a copy of this attractive catalogue – a token marking the 15th anniversary of the Malta Map Society (MMS). Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird in her Foreword salutes the curatorial expertise of Bernadine Scicluna, Principal Curator at MUŻA, and of Joseph Schirò, President of the MMS, commending them for having mounted this remarkable exhibition. In their Introduction, the authors evoke the rationale behind this project. To coinciding with the 60th anniversary of Malta’s independence from Britain, the initial idea had been to present *British Malta Maps*. However, the implicit colonial time frame (1800 to 1964) would have excluded maps of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The title was therefore changed to *British Maps of Malta*, a subtle adjustment permitting the addition of many earlier maps. An overview of the maps on display and an aperçu of the contents of the catalogue put this event both into its carto-historical context and that of the build-up of a still growing compendium of cartographic reference literature on Malta, keenly pursued by the MMS.

The catalogue in its pleasant format of 25 x 25 cm presents 123 maps dating from 1615 to 1901. This covers the entire corpus of British maps of Malta so far identified. On first perusal of the book one realises that the designation ‘Maps of Malta’ has been broadened from just maps of the Maltese archipelago (Malta with its sister islands Gozo, Comino and Cominotto) to ‘Maps of Malta and its parts’, which make up about half of the entries. Extracted from atlases, books, Commissioners’ reports, and contemporary periodicals, this opens the horizon to a variety of architectural, administrative and military maps and charts, with views and plans of Valletta and the Grand Harbour by far the most numerous. Included also, for reasons of completeness, are fourteen representations of Malta on composite maps, as for example of the Mediterranean islands, or of parts of northern Africa, the smallest insets showing Malta measuring no more than a few centimetres.

The listing is in alphabetical order by name of the author (as far as known). Maps are presented on double pages: at left, a reproduction in colour, with basic bibliographical data (cartographer, title, print medium and date, dimensions, provenance), and on the right-hand page an analysis of, and commentary on, the map itself, its origin and historical significance for Malta, plus a profile of the mapmaker. Frequently, the name

of the engraver, printer/publisher or writer of texts has been identified, attesting to the authors' meticulous research. The map description occasionally spreads over a third or even a fourth page, in order to expose different states of the same map, or close-ups of particular map features. Sixty-one maps are marked in the margin as having been selected for the exhibition.

The maps come from a wide range of repositories. Just under half are part of Albert Ganado's Map and Melitensa collections at the MUŻA, complemented by over a dozen from the National Library of Malta, with others from Heritage Malta and 31 items from private Maltese collectors, most of which are in the Joseph Schirò Collection. Images of fourteen maps have been contributed by libraries in Europe and abroad, from as far away as the US and New Zealand.

Although not as artistically attractive as, for example, earlier Dutch or French maps, there are some compelling specimens in this cartographic line-up. Among them is the delightful series of maps and texts from Robert Morden's 1680 pocket world atlas *Geography Rectified*. Those practising the sport of sailing should be particularly interested in the many sea charts of Maltese waters, among which the four Admiralty charts of around 1860 by Thomas Graves and Thomas Spratt, are quite explicit in their hydrographical content. A lithograph of 1866 by George Black shows a proposed canal linking the Grand Harbour across the *Urbs Insula* of Valletta with the adjacent harbour inlet of Masamxetto, a project discussed into the early twentieth century but never realised. Then there is the map by George Wells Owen, 1879, showing the planned railway from Valletta to the ancient capital Mdina, some 12 km away. Inaugurated in 1883, it was operational until 1931.

The variety of map themes is such that the curators decided to organise the exhibition in ten sections, ranging from maps that date from the French Blockade and early British Malta to maps of geology, the sea, for propaganda and even leisure, featuring an amusing board game of 1815 by John Wallis. It is felt that this grouping could have been used to advantage for the catalogue, instead of the alphabetical inventory. With this in mind, the book is in fact more of a companion book to, rather than a catalogue of, the exhibition proper. However, considering its place in the series of MMS carto-bibliographical publications, the denomination of 'catalogue raisonné' seems entirely appropriate.

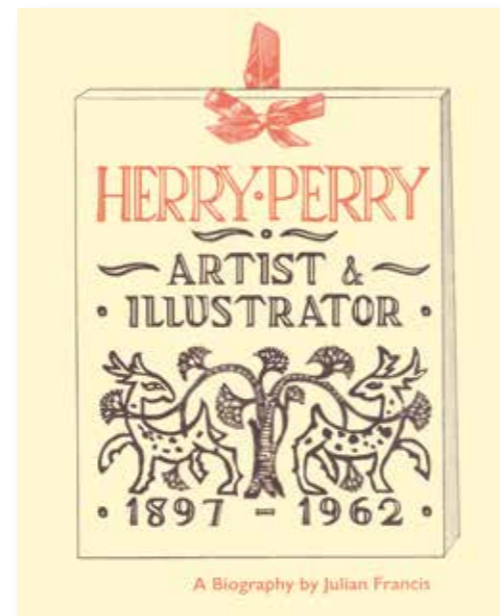
An enormous amount of effort has gone into establishing the *apparatus criticus* for this remarkable

register. It bears witness to the authors' proficiency based on a long experience in cartographic research. The photographic reproductions are irreproachable, although some map legends or cartouches on the larger maps, significantly reduced in size, would need deciphering with a magnifying glass. Two Appendices provide a listing of the maps, first by title and then by date. Appendix 3 documents the special cancellation stamp issued on the occasion of this Symposium by MaltaPost. A bibliography and an index complete this book. Overall, the catalogue is professionally edited and produced. It represents a valuable addition to the library of any discerning map collector.

Participants in the previous IMCoS Symposium of thirteen years ago will value the opportunity of taking a fresh look at Malta's incredibly rich history from a different angle, as documented here, whilst those new in Malta are discovering, beyond the exhibition, the outstanding dedication of the MMS and their Associates to preserve the records of their country's distinguished past. Map enthusiasts might even feel inspired to explore and discover more.

Wulf Bodenstein, Brussels

Herry Perry: Artist & Illustrator 1897–1962 by Julian Francis. Bristol: Sansom & Company, 2024. ISBN: 9781915670175. Soft cover, 96, numerous illustrations. £20.00 STG.



Herry Perry's story is a familiar one. She was one of the many unsung women artists of the early twentieth century who supported their fine art endeavours with commercial illustration. Of interest to readers of this journal is her portfolio of pictorial maps. They are barely known about and yet they are on a par with those of her contemporary MacDonald Gill (1884–1947), against whom she competed for several commissions.

Julian Francis, author of a number of titles on early twentieth-century art and artists, confesses he stumbled on Perry's work in 2017 at an exhibition of printmaking. A wood engraving by Perry (c. 1920) was included amongst those of leading British printmakers Eric Ravillious, Mark Hearld and Edward Bawden about whom much has been written. Francis was struck on two counts – by Perry's talent as an illustrator and the absence of her name in literature, with the exception of a 2017 blog by dealer and authority on pictorial maps, Rod Barron. This book is Francis's attempt to address the lacuna and 'bring her out of obscurity' (p. 7).

The book is organised in six short chapters. In 'Brief Biography' we learn that Anne Erica Thackeray, on her father's death in 1924, abandoned her name in favour of Herry Perry and her job as a secretary for a Member of Parliament to study at the Central School of Arts and Crafts (Now Central St Martins). On completing her studies at Central she took on a variety of minor commissions. She described them as 'stupid little jobs' to earn a living. Chapter 4, 'Maps and Posters', itemises chronologically her cartographic endeavours commencing with three maps commissioned by publisher Jonathan Cape in 1927 for the first edition of Robert Graves's *Lawrence and the Arabs*. Thereafter followed her long creative association with Frank Pick chief executive of London Transport, responsible for invigorating and modernising the network's identity. Perry's striking graphic designs caught his attention, and she became one of the several women artists whose work revitalised the brand. Between 1927 and 1938 she designed sixty posters for Pick. These are usefully listed in the end matter with a link to the London Transport Museum where they have been digitised and are available for viewing online (ltmuseum.co.uk/collections). Familiar to collectors of London transport posters are Perry's five Underground maps of Hounslow, Edgware, South Harrow, Kew, and Morden. They were intended to encourage Londoners to explore areas at the extremities of the

network. This series was followed by *Country Joys*, illustrating London Transport's bus routes to the city's green and leafy areas.

Working in a freelance capacity Perry undertook commissions from Cable and Wireless, the Post Office, Lords Cricket Ground, the Grosvenor Hotel as well private commissions.

The chapter 'Murals' examines Perry's contribution to this art form which, at the time, was popularly used as a design feature in private homes, institutions and on luxury cruise liners. Few have survived. Many were removed or painted over when the technique fell out of fashion. The ceiling in the Polar Museum's Memorial Hall in Cambridge, painted by MacDonald Gill, is a surviving example. Francis has located two of Perry's mural designs. One which is well illustrated in the book was a commission for Rothamsted Experimental Station, the agricultural research institute in Hertfordshire. In this instance Perry was competing against Macdonald Gill for the job. Gill demanded 150 guineas to undertake the mural; his asking fee was rejected in favour of Perry's more modest fee of £50. She completed a further commission for the launch of the R.M.S. *Queen Mary* in 1936, again in competition with Gill. Perry was assigned to decorate the walls of the Second-Class Children's playroom while Gill landed the much grander assignment of the First Class-Dining Room.

The production and design of the book deserves praise: it is well presented and generously illustrated. Perry's artwork, as might be expected, is given centre stage. The text by comparison is light and one feels that Francis has scratched the surface of his subject. Despite this shortcoming, the book is a welcome addition to the study of twentieth-century pictorial maps and may inspire further research into other 'forgotten' women artists whose creative brushstrokes and deft pencil lines contributed to this very popular genre of maps.

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Quendon, UK

IMCOS LIBRARY BOOK SALE

Book list No.29
December 2024

The books can be purchased from **Jenny Harvey**, who will quote a revised price to include postage cost.
All library books for sale can be viewed on the IMCoS website.
jeh@harvey27.co.uk or telephone +44(0) 20 87897358.

<i>Decorative Maps</i>	Roderick M. Barron	1989	Studio Editions Ltd, London	£5
<i>La Carta de Gabriel de Vállseca de 1439</i>	Ramon J. Pujades I Bataller	2009	Lumin Artis Ediciones S.L.U., Barcelona	£20
<i>The World at their Fingertips: 18th-century British two-sheet double-hemisphere world maps</i>	Geoff Armitage with Ashley Baynton-Williams	2012	Sylvia Ioannou Foundation & The British Library, London	£20
<i>The Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library</i>	Jan Mokre	nd	Peter E. Allmayer-Beck, Vienna	£3
<i>Looking at Old Maps</i>	John Booth	1979	Cambridge House Books, Westbury Wiltshire	£5
<i>On the Map: Why the world looks the way it does</i>	Simon Garfield	2012	Profile Books, London	£10
<i>Map: Exploring the World</i>	Introduction: John Hessler	2015	Phaidon, London & New York	£20
<i>Cartographia: Mapping civilizations</i>	Vincent Virga & the Library of Congress	2007	Little Brown & Co., New York	£20
<i>Early Maps of the British Isles A.D. 1000 – A.D. 1579 (no maps)</i>	G.R. Crone	1961	Royal Geographical Society, London	£3
<i>The Creature in the Map: A journey to El Dorado</i>	Charles Nicholl	1995	Jonathan Cape, London	£12

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CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Lectures & Conferences

5 December 2024, Berlin
Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Science (hybrid)
Part of lecture series: 'Maps and Mapping in Global History and Culture I'. Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann presents *Visualising Time-Space in East Asia: Mapping 'Round Heavens & Square Earth' from Ancient Rotating Devices to Late Modern Commercial Maps*. 18.00 (CET). Information: visit the BBAW event page.

6 December 2024, Paris
The Comité Français de Cartographie has organised a study day entitled *Cartography and Cinema* at the National Institut d'histoire de l'art. Information: Catherine Hoffman, email: catherine.hoffmann@bnf.fr

7 December 2024, Brussels
Annual half-day conference of the Brussels Map Circle will be held at the Royal Library of Belgium. The theme this year is *Spanish Cartography – Cartography of Spain*. Speakers are Luis Robles Macias, José M. Garcia Redondo, Piet Lombaerde, Carme Montaner. Information: www.bimcc.org

12 December 2024, Maps and Society lectures 34th series (hybrid)
Beatrice Blümer (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz) will speak on *Copying or Creating? Notions of Ingenuity in isolarii from the 15th to 18th century*. 17.00 UK time. If you are a planning to attend a meeting, either in-person or remotely, please inform the Warburg Institute at <https://warburg.sas.ac.uk/whats-on/maps-and-society-lecture-series> Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk and philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

13 December 2024, Network Topographic Visual Media (online)
Part of series: 'Border Topographies'. Alex Rodriguez Suarez, (Barcelona) will speak on *Travelling Bells: Sounds and Material Culture across Borders*. 14.00–15.30 (CET). Information: ntb@kunstgeschichte.org & <https://www.arthistoricum.net/en/networks/ntb>

19 December 2024, Berlin
Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Science (hybrid)
Part of lecture series: 'Maps and Mapping in Global History and Culture I'. D. Max Moerman (Columbia University, New York) presents *Transcultural Cartographies: The Japanese Buddhist World Map and the Birth of Asian Studies in Europe*. 18.00 (CET). Information: visit the BBAW event page.

30 January 2025, Oxford Seminars in Cartography (online)
Tania Rossetto and Laura Lo Presti (Università degli Studi di Padova) in conversation with Elizabeth Baigent (School of Geography and the Environment, University of Oxford) will discuss *Map Readings – 'Routledge Handbook of Cartographic Humanities'*. Seminars run from 16.30–18.00 UK time. Join via: <https://visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/tosca>

31 January 2025, Network Topographic Visual Media (online)
Adrian Anagnost (Tulane University, New Orleans) will speak on *Mapping Wetlands in la Basse-Louisiane: Indigenous and European Cartographic Knowledges*. 14.00–15.30 (CET). Information: ntb@kunstgeschichte.org & <https://www.arthistoricum.net/en/networks/ntb>

13 February 2025, Oxford Seminars in Cartography (online)
Margriet Hoogvliet and Anouk de Vries (Universiteit van Amsterdam) *Title to be confirmed*. Seminars run from 16.30–18.00 UK time via Zoom Webinar. Join via: <https://visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/tosca>

25 February 2025, Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography (online)
Finnian O'Cionnaith, (Dublin) will speak on *'A peculiar survey ... for our peculiar purpose': founding the Ordnance Survey of Ireland*. 17.30 UK time. Information: sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk

27 February 2025, Maps and Society lectures 34th series (hybrid)
Louise McCarthy and Ladan Niayesh (Université Paris Cité) Hakluyt Soc. speakers. *Cartographic Science at the Service of Company Propaganda in Early Imperialist Britain (1600–1625)*. 17.00 UK time. If you are a planning to attend a meeting, either in-person or remotely, please inform the Warburg Institute at <https://warburg.sas.ac.uk/whats-on/maps-and-society-lecture-series> Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk and philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

28 February 2025, Network Topographic Visual Media (online)
Meredith Martin (New York University) will speak on *Remapping the 'Paris' Art World in Haiti/Saint-Domingue*. 14.00–15.30 (CET). Information: ntb@kunstgeschichte.org & <https://www.arthistoricum.net/en/networks/ntb>

13 March 2025, Maps and Society lectures 34th series (hybrid)
James Cheshire (University College London) will speak on *Discoveries from the UCL Map Library*. 17.00 UK time. If you are a planning to attend a meeting, either in-person or remotely, please inform the Warburg Institute at <https://warburg.sas.ac.uk/whats-on/maps-and-society-lecture-series> Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk and philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

20 March 2025, (online)
Washington, California Texas, Rocky Mountain, New York, Chicago Map Societies present *Just in case I don't live forever, What should happen to my collection?* Laura Ten Eyck and PJ Mode will enumerate ways to donate or dispose of map collections. Information: John.Docktor@washmap@gmail.com

28 March 2025, Network Topographic Visual Media (online)
Chonja Lee (Université de Neuchâtel) will speak on *Topography as Ornament – Textile Stripes, Borders, and Maps*. 14.00–15.30 (CET). Information: ntb@kunstgeschichte.org & <https://www.arthistoricum.net/en/networks/ntb>

3 April 2025, Maps and Society London lectures 34th series (hybrid) Johanna Skurnik (University of Turku) will speak on *Maps for Development? Finnish Mapping of the Global South, c. 1970–2000*. 17.00 UK time. If you are a planning to attend a meeting, either in-person or remotely, please inform the Warburg Institute at <https://warburg.sas.ac.uk/whats-on/maps-and-society-lecture-series> Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk and philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

6 May 2025, Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography (online) Onur Engin, (University of Cambridge) will speak on *Echoes on the map: unveiling the auditory history of late Ottoman Istanbul through digital cartography*. 17.30 pm UK time. Information: sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk

8 May 2005, Maps and Society lectures, London 34th series (hybrid) Yvonne Lewis (Assistant National Curator (Libraries), The National Trust) lecture title is *Marking the Miles: Some Annotated Maps in National Trust Collections*. 17.00 UK time. If you are a planning to attend a meeting, either in-person or remotely, please inform the Warburg Institute at <https://warburg.sas.ac.uk/whats-on/maps-and-society-lecture-series> Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk and philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

15 May 2025, Oxford Seminars in Cartography (online) Carolina Martínez (Universidad Nacional de San Martín-CONICET, Argentina) will speak about *Trans-Pacific maritime routes and Peruvian agency in three 17th-century nautical atlases*. Online seminars run from 16.30–18.00 UK time. Join via: <https://visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/tosca>

29 May 2025, Oxford Seminars in Cartography (online) Peter Hellström (Universitet Uppsala) will discuss *Unmapping Africa in the Age of Enlightenment*. Online seminars run from 16.30–18.00 UK time via Zoom Webinar. Join via: <https://visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/tosca>

Exhibitions

Until December 2024, Udaipur, India *Picturing Place: Painted and Printed Maps at the Udaipur Court* brings together rare, printed maps, painted maps and cartographic documents from the Mewar Royal collection in the Mardana Mahal. The exhibition gives visitors fascinating insights into how places, landscapes, and the topography of the State of Mewar were produced on maps and other related documents. Information: <https://citypalacemuseum.org/>

Until December 2024, Falmouth The National Maritime Museum of Cornwall is extending their exhibition *Pirates: Explore beneath the surface* until the end of the year. Information: nmmc.co.uk/2023/01/pirates

Until 14 December 2024, London *Mapping the Tube: 1853–2023* is on at The Map House. It explores the evolution of the iconic London underground map. Marking the 50th anniversary of Harry Beck's death, the exhibition includes a unique collection of Beck's hand-drawn and annotated manuscripts. It represents the most significant collection of his manuscripts ever offered for sale. Information: <https://www.themaphouse.com/exhibitions>

Until 21 December 2024, Hong Kong Jonathan and Vikki Wattis present their 36th annual exhibition *The Mapping of Asia, c. 1529–1966*, featuring maps, charts, plans and views of Hong Kong and Singapore. Information: www.wattis.com.hk

Until 25 January 2025, Edinburgh *Maps: Memories from the Second World War* charts the creation and use of maps during WWII. The exhibition is on at Edinburgh Castle. Information: www.edinburghcastle.scot/whats-on

Until 21 February 2025 Callaghan, Australia, Unrolled: The Hunter's Forgotten Maps highlights key maps of the Hunter region in New South Wales from their collections at the Auchmuty Library, University of Newcastle. These include surveys from the late 18th century and the mapping of later urban growth. Information: www.hunterlivinghistories.com

hunterlivinghistories.com202420/30/unrolled-forgotten-maps

Until April 2025, Edinburgh The exhibition *Renaissance: Scotland and Europe 1480–1630* at the National Library of Scotland considers Scotland at the time the Renaissance, a period which witnessed a multitude of creative and scientific advances. Scotland engaged in a lively exchange of knowledge, goods and ideas with the rest of Europe. During this time crafts, sciences, music and learning flourished. Information: <https://www.nls.uk/whats-on/renaissance-scotland-and-europe-1480-to-1630/>

Until April 2025, Tampa, Florida *Mapping the American Sea: A cartographic history of the Gulf of Mexico* is on at the Touchton Library. The exhibition examines the role that the Gulf of Mexico and its neighbouring states played in the history and development of the United States of America. Information: tampabayhistorycenter.org/visit/

Until 7 June 2025 Richmond, Virginia The Library of Virginia presents *Mapping the Commonwealth, 1816–1826*. Forty manuscript maps highlight the painstaking task of creating Virginia's first official state map. Correspondence and other documents related to the publication of the map, as well as engraved copper-plates used for printing will also be displayed in the exhibition. Information: https://virginoamemory.com/exhibitions/current_exhibition

Ann Saunders Prize, 2025

The London Topographical Society funds a £1,000 prize for an original and unpublished research essay on the topography, development, or buildings of London in any period. Submissions should be made by 1 April 2025. They must be no more than 8,000 words (including endnotes) and should include an additional abstract or summary of about 200 words.

See the Society's website for further details of how and where to submit. <https://londontopsoc.org/about-us/>

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Altea Gallery	36
The Antiquarium	inside back cover
Antiquariaat Sanderus	4
Barry Lawrence Ruderman	outside back cover
Carta Historica	52
Clive A. Burden Ltd	60
Dominic Winter Auctioneers	36
Frame	35
Kunstantiquariat	52
Le Bail-Weissert	36
Loeb-Larocque	4
The Map House	inside front cover
Mostly Maps	2
Neatline Antique Maps	27
The Old Print Shop Inc.	18
Paulus Swaen	4
Reiss & Sohn	46
Swann Auction Galleries	17

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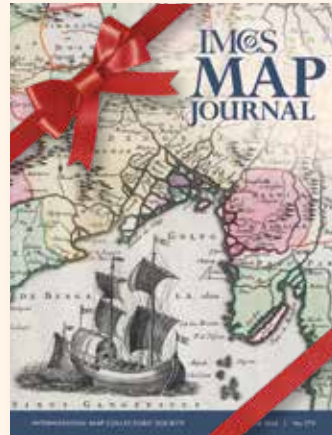
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If you would like to review books for the *IMCoS Map Journal*, or you have come across an interesting new book on an aspect of map history which you think should be reviewed, please contact the Editor.



Email ljiljana.editor@gmail.com

Copy and other material for future issues should be submitted to:

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