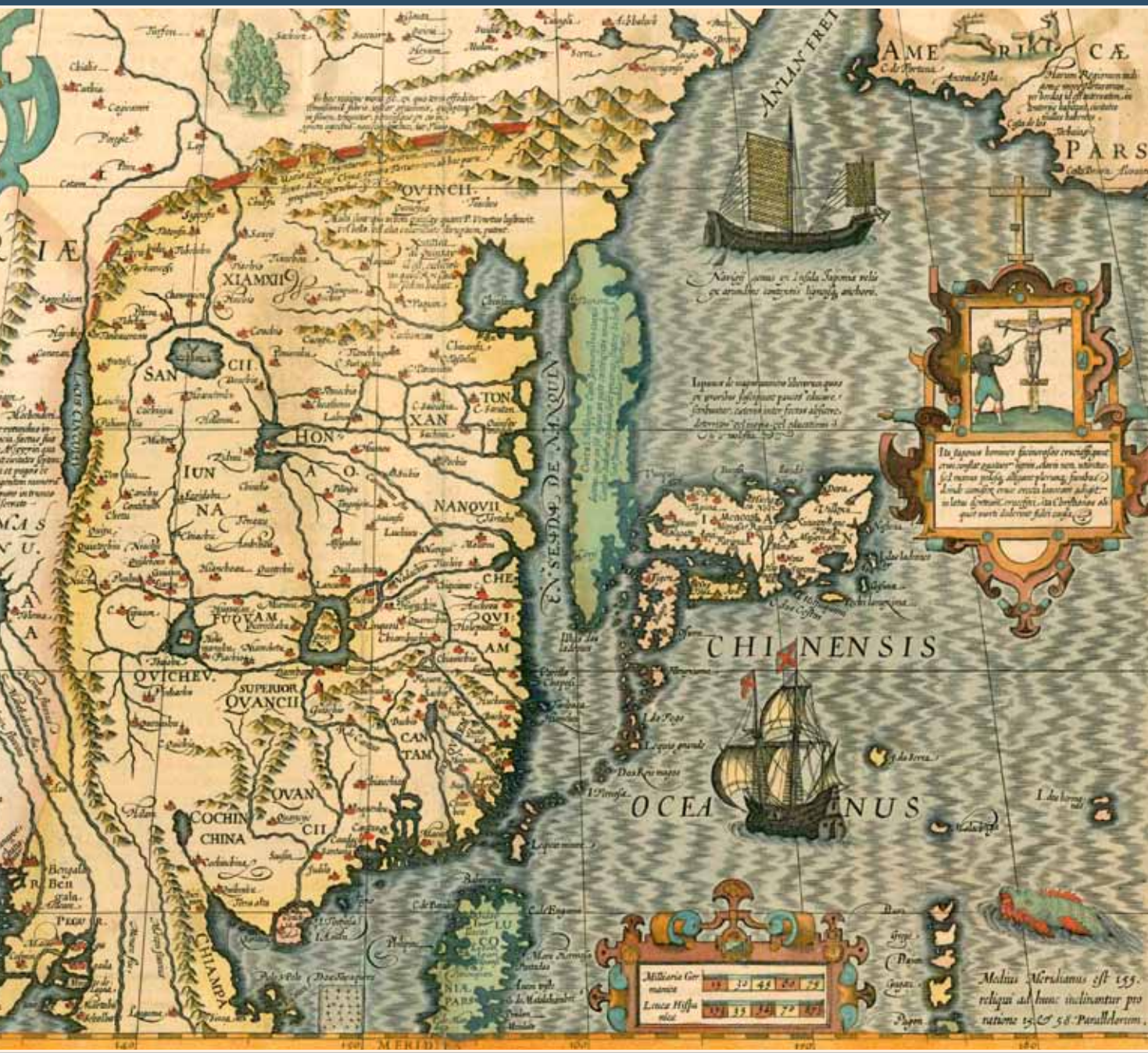
INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

IMCS JOURNAL

SUMMER 2014 No.137



FOR PEOPLE WHO LOVE EARLY MAPS

THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY
Telephone: 020 7589 4325 or 020 7584 8559
Fax: 020 7589 1041
Email: maps@themaphouse.com
www.themaphouse.com

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

SUMMER 2014 No. 137

FEATURES

A Khmer temple – Who owns it?: The power of a map 21
Dawn F. Rooney

Bartholomew's miniature maps of Southern Africa: A scarce edition of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* revealed 31
Roger Stewart

The house on Canyon Vista Drive: Portrait of an unknown collector 36
Glen Creason

REGULAR ITEMS

A Letter from the Chairman 3
Hans Kok

From the Editor's Desk 5
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

New Members 5

IMCoS Matters 7

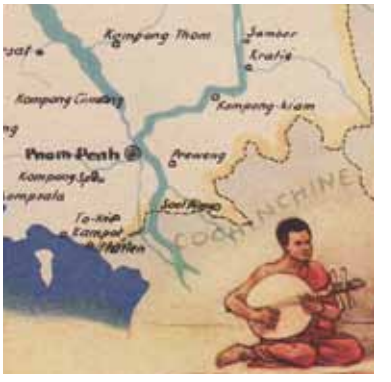
Profile
Vladimiro Valerio: Forty years of collecting 43
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Mapping Matters 47

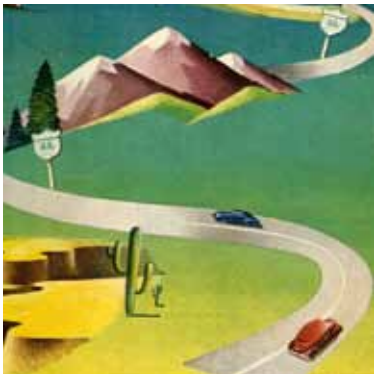
You Write to Us 52

Exhibition Review
Mapping our world: terra incognita to Australia
Robert Clancy 54

Book Reviews 59







Front cover
Detail of 'China', Mercator-Hondius, 1619 on which Korea is depicted as an island. Courtesy of Antiquariaat SANDERUS, www.sanderusmaps.com
See page 63 for full image.

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

Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Email **Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com**
14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex CB11 3XY United Kingdom
Consultant Editor Valerie Newby
Designer Catherine French
Advertising Manager Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ United Kingdom, Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358, Email **jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk**

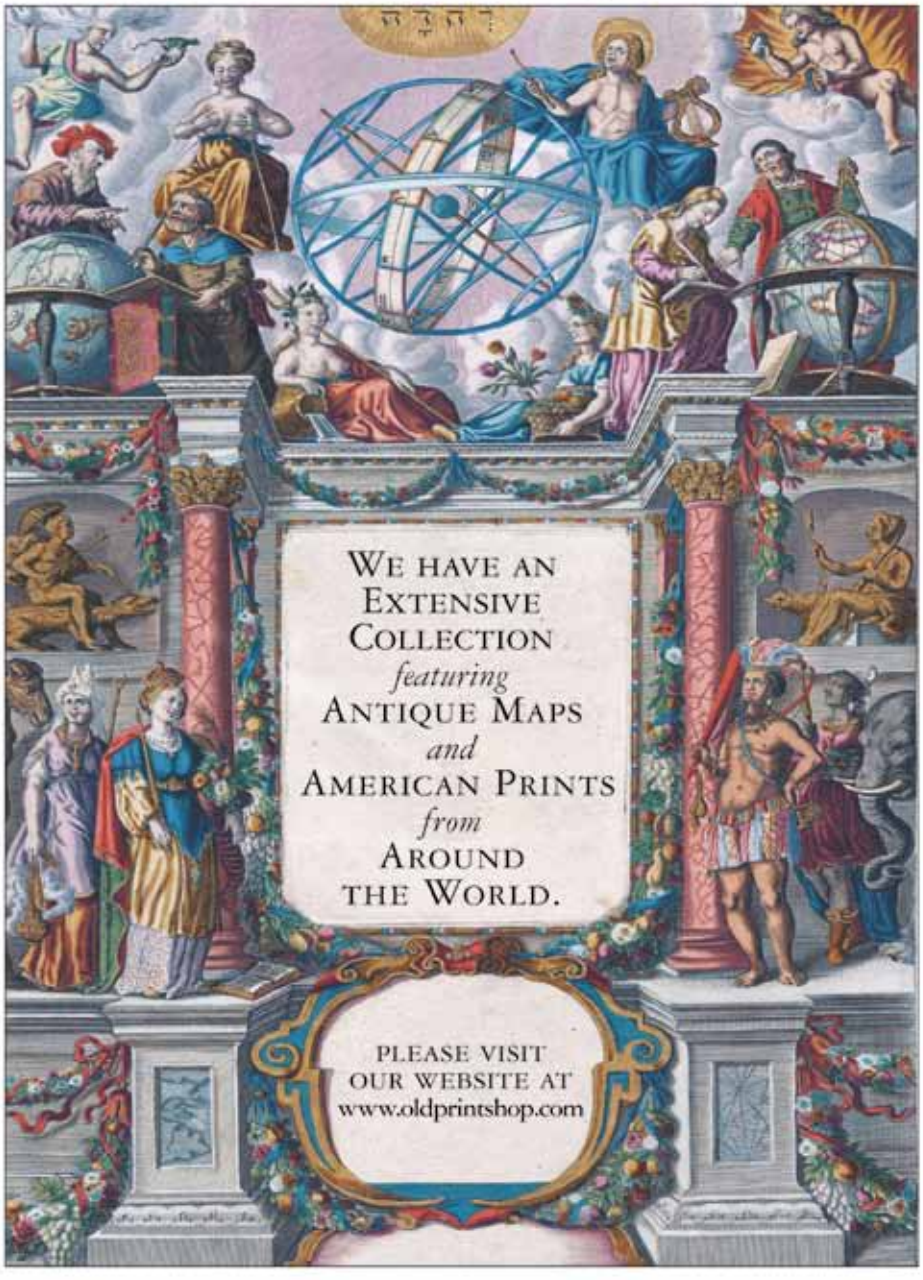
Please note that acceptance of an article for publication gives IMCoS the right to place it on our website. Articles must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author and the publisher. Instructions for submission can be found on the IMCoS website www.imcos.org/imcos-journal. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this *Journal*, the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information herein.

ISSN 0956-5728

The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

established 1898



KENNETH M. NEWMAN HARRY S. NEWMAN ROBERT K. NEWMAN

150 LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 30TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10016-8108
TEL 212.683.3950 FAX 212.779.8040
info@oldprintshop.com

1220 31ST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007-3422
TEL 202.965.1818 FAX 202.965.1869
info@oldprintgallery.com

IMCoS

LIST OF OFFICERS

President To be appointed

Advisory Council
Rodney Shirley (Past President)
Roger Baskes (Past President)
W.A.R. Richardson (Adelaide)
Montserrat Galera (Barcelona)
Bob Karrow (Chicago)
Peter Barber (London)
Catherine Delano-Smith (London)
Hélène Richard (Paris)
Günter Schilder (Utrecht)
Elri Liebenberg (Pretoria)
Juha Nurminen (Helsinki)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & APPOINTED OFFICERS

Chairman Hans Kok
Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse,
The Netherlands Tel/Fax +31 25 2415227
Email HEKHolland@gmail.com

Vice Chairman & UK Representative Valerie Newby
Prices Cottage, 57 Quainton Road,
North Marston, Buckingham,
MK18 3PR, UK Tel +44 (0)1296 670001
Email valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

General Secretary David Dare
Fair Ling, Hook Heath Road,
Woking, Surrey, GU22 0DT, UK
Tel +44 (0)1483 764942
Email david.dare1@btopenworld.com

Treasurer Jeremy Edwards
26 Rooksmead Road, Sunbury on Thames,
Middlesex, TW16 6PD, UK
Tel +44 (0)1932 787390
Email jcerooksmead26@talktalk.net

Member at Large Sonali Siriwardena
9 Chatsworth Road, Kilburn,
NW2 4B, UK

Dealer Liaison To be appointed

International Representative
To be appointed

National Representatives Co-ordinator Robert Clancy
PO Box 42, QVB Post Office NSW 1230,
Australia Tel +61 402130445
Email clancy_robert@hotmail.com

Web Co-ordinator Kit Batten
Tel +49 7118 601167
Email KitTheMap@aol.com

Photographer David Webb
48d Bath Road, Atworth, Melksham,
SN12 8JX, UK Tel +44 (0)1225 702351

IMCoS Financial and Membership Administration
Sue Booty, Rogues Roost, Poundsgate,
Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ13 7PS, UK
Fax +44 (0)1364 631042
Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

Professor Kihuyuk Kim and his team in Korea are actively preparing for the Seoul International Symposium in October 2014 (details on the IMCoS website **www.imcos.org** with a link to the dedicated Seoul Symposium website). See also the maps on the covers of our last IMCoS Winter, Spring and Summer *Journals*; just whetting your appetite for Far Eastern maps! Closer to home, a UK event was organised by our Valerie Newby in early April in Norwich, East Anglia. It is now behind us – reports on the proceedings elsewhere in this Journal – and from my personal point of view it was a pleasure to attend. The Sainsbury Institute displayed items from the famous Cortazzi Collection and the Frosticks (Raymond and Claire) were present at the Archive Centre of the Norfolk County Record Office of Norwich (a very nice facility indeed!) to provide information on their collection together with the staff there. They had donated the larger part of their collection to the Archive last year.

The June Weekend is just about upon us with the Annual Dinner, the Malcolm Young Lecture and the presentation of the Helen Wallis Award to yet another winner with an enviable track record in historical cartography. The AGM is on the next day (Saturday 7 June) and the London Map Fair will open after the AGM in the premises of the Royal Geographical Society. It will also be open on Sunday, as was the case for the last number of years. For many members, this issue of the *Journal* will arrive on time in the post to remind them, but regrettably, in some countries the 'snail mail' system has even slower snails and they might find this information too late to be of any good. The website proves to be the faster means once again.

Another part of Kenneth Nebenzahl's Collection was auctioned off in April at Christie's in New York and the end of April saw an interesting auction at Sotheby's in London. September will see the first issue of a new kid on the block in terms of cartographical magazines. The Far East features a thriving economy with an upswing of cartographical activities also; the new magazine is expected to fill a gap in the area in this field.

It is my pleasure to report that Mr Juha Nurminen chairman of the John Nurminen Foundation in Helsinki, Finland has agreed to serve on the IMCoS Advisory Council. Knowing how busy he is, I much appreciate his decision in this respect, which reflects favourably on our Society, I feel.

It remains for me to wish you all a rewarding cartographical summer or winter, discovering more maps and charts that so far you were unable to unearth or procure. Should the odds be against you in this case, there will always be another *IMCoS Journal* about to provide information of interest.

JONATHAN POTTER LIMITED

ANTIQUE MAPS



Magnae Britanniae Et Hiberniae Tabula G. Blaeu, Amsterdam 1630

CHARTS & PLANS, ATLASES & GLOBES, REFERENCE BOOKS & CARTEFACTS

52a George Street London W1U 7EA

+44 (0)20 7491 3520 info@jpmaps.co.uk

Monday to Friday 10am to 6pm

Saturday 10am to 5pm

www.jpmaps.co.uk

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

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

Bella Gerlich, USA

Hubert Johnson, USA
Collection interest: Greece, Tripoli, Libya, Iran/Persia, Schleswig

Stephen Banker, USA

Peter Geldart, Hong Kong
Collection interest: Philippines, Alexander Dalrymple

François Klein, France

Joaquin Caceres Brun, Paraguay
Collection interest: Early maps of Paraguay

Edward Kirsch, USA
Collection interest: Sixteenth-century maps

Eoin McCarthy, Australia
Collection interest: Maps of Australia

Jane Giscombe, UK

David G. Kim, Hong Kong
Collection interest: Maps of China

Frederick Manning, USA
Collection interest: Battle maps; maps with classical names

Antti Jakobsson, Finland
Collection interest: Scandinavia, Finland

Mary Holder, USA
Collection interest: Holderness, the East Riding of Yorkshire, E. Bowen, T. Kitchin, J. Ogilby

Erna Bornholt, Germany



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

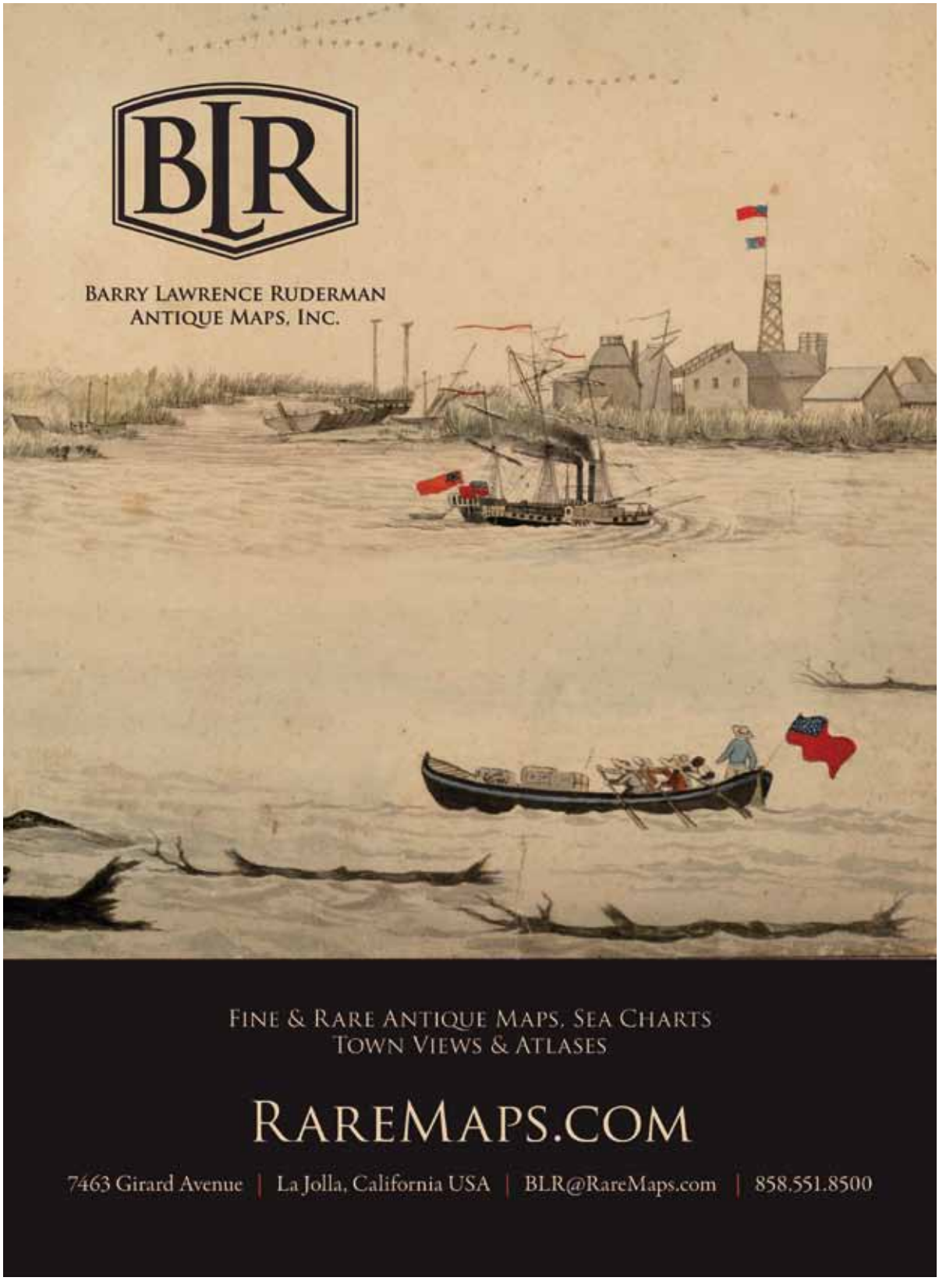
The narrator of the 1938 British Pathé newsreel, *Mainly Maps* made the following observation: 'It can be said that nothing on earth has caused more trouble than a map, especially the map of the world, and every day it seems one dictator or another wants to alter it. Nice gratitude for all the trouble mapmakers went to to make it!' [1]

1938 was a year of contested and shifting boundaries; it saw the annexation of Austria by Nazi Germany; Poland annexed a part of Czechoslovakia and demanded the return of the Vilnius Region from Lithuania; the Soviet Union and Japan were involved in a series of border conflicts; and a long-standing dispute over frontiers between Ecuador and Peru threatened to escalate into war. Cartographers were kept busy.

Today there are more than 150 territorial disputes across the globe; little it seems changes, just the theatres of conflict. Africa, Asia and the Central Asian Republics currently take the lion share, but no continent is free of boundary tensions. Many areas have been in dispute for generations, simmering with intermittent skirmishes to remind the disputants of their grievances. Others such as recently-annexed Crimea are at boiling point. New areas of tension are yet to erupt. Historical territorial disputes are often the legacy of colonial intervention. Contributor Dawn F. Rooney explains one such long dispute in her article: 'A Khmer temple – Who owns it?'. Thailand and Cambodia have been in disagreement for generations over the ownership of the Preah Vihear temple which straddles their border region, and despite a world court agreement that formally settled the argument, one party remains dissatisfied and has shifted its focus of contention to a small parcel of land surrounding the temple.

The long-standing territorial dispute between Chile and Peru over an area of sea in the Pacific Ocean endowed with lucrative fishing grounds was settled in February this year by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and both governments have agreed to follow the ICJ's ruling. However, just weeks after the agreement was signed new border tensions between the two countries have surfaced. This time it is a land issue: a 9.14-acre triangle, formed as a result of the newly delineated maritime border, is the new sticking point. The Peruvian embassy in the United States published a map depicting the debated land as belonging to Peru. Chile responded vehemently contesting its sovereignty. In the ensuing diplomatic to-ing and fro-ing Peru is standing firm that the ownership, according to article 2 in the Treaty of Lima signed by both countries on 3 June 1929, is 'solely Peruvian'. And the map that provoked the new row is, claims Peru, not an official map, in fact, 'it is not a map at all'!

1 The British Pathé collection of newsreels, cinemagazines and documentaries is fully digitised and available online at www.britishpathe.com


BLR
Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps, Inc.
Fine & Rare Antique Maps, Sea Charts
Town Views & Atlases
RareMaps.com
7463 Girard Avenue | La Jolla, California USA | BLR@RareMaps.com | 858.551.8500

Forthcoming Events

6 June 2014
IMCoS Annual Dinner & the Malcolm Young Lecture
We look forward to welcoming members to our annual dinner and the Malcolm Young Lecture both of which will be held at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, London SW1A 2HJ. Charing Cross underground station is nearby.

6.20pm Reception in the Elizabethan Room.
7pm The Malcolm Young Lecture in the Dining Room: *Mapping the Heavens: Celestial Cartography through the Ages* by Dr Nick Kanas.
8pm Dinner followed by the presentation of the IMCoS – Helen Wallis Award. The citation will be given by Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian at the British Library.

The charge for the evening will be £50 which includes the lecture. If you have not yet booked contact Sue Booty, IMCoS Secretariat or the Editor.

7 June 2014
IMCoS Annual General Meeting
The AGM will start promptly at 10am in the Lowther Room at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Members are welcome but please contact the Editor if you are intending to come; A list of attendees is required.

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

Dates for IMCoS 2015 International Symposium
19–21 October (Registration and Welcome party in the evening of the 18th)
Centre for the Book, National Library of South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa

21–24 October 2014
32nd IMCoS International Symposium
PEACE ON MAPS IN EAST ASIA
The National Library of Korea, Seoul

Conference Itinerary
Tue 21 October Registration and Welcome party
Wed 22 October Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives
Thu 23 October Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives
Fri 24 October Presentations and visit to a museum and map archives; Farewell party
In the afternoons, we will offer opportunities to view map collections, such as the Map Library in the National Library of Korea, the Royal Archives, the National Museum of Korea and the Seoul Historical Museum.

The official language will be English with simultaneous translation.

Registration, Fees and Dates
Register online at **www.2014imcos.com**
Information will be sent on 31 May to those who have pre-registered.
Registration Due 15 August 2014
Abstracts submission By 31 August 2014
Registration Fee US$650~US$750
Fee includes program and book of abstract, materials for symposium, lunches, transport expenses and entrance fee for visiting museum during the conference (22, 23, 24 October), evening meal at the Welcome party (21 October) and Farewell party (24 October).
Student/unwaged 50% of normal fee
Early birds By 15 July 2014 US$650
Normal rates By 15 August 2014 US$700
After 16 August US$750
Method of Payment Credit Card (Master Card, Visa), online, cheque or by bank transfer.

Excursions
Pre-excursion (one day) 20 October, 9am – 5pm
Trip 1 (max 35 pax) Panmunjom in DMZ (De-Militarised Zone): Panmunjom, located about 50 km north from Seoul, is on the de facto border between North and South Korea, where the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement that paused the Korean War was signed. Discussions between North and South Korea still take place here.
Fees about US$90 includes lunch and transport expenses and entrance fees, materials and guides.
Trip 2 (max 35 pax) Royal Tomb and Fortress and National Geographic Institute (NGII) in Suwon City, located about 50 km south of Seoul.
Fees about US$70 includes lunch and transport expenses and entrance fees, materials and guide.
Half-day tour 21 October 9am – 2pm
Trip 3 (max 35 pax) Insadong in Seoul (traditional market in city centre).
Fees about US$40 includes lunch and public transport expenses, materials and guide.

Post-symposium excursions
Trip 4 (max 35 pax) Sat 25 – Sun 26 October, 1 night and 2 days, Hahoe Village (UNESCO Heritage), Seoul; Wooden Plate Museum in Andong-Daegu City; map library in Yeongnam University, Seoul.
Fees about US$300 includes lunch, evening meals and accommodation on 25 October, breakfast and lunch on 26 October, transport expenses during excursion, entrance fees, materials and guide.
Trip 5 (max 35 pax) Sat 25 – Mon 27 October, 2 night and 3 days, Map Library in Yeongnam University, Seoul; Yangdong Village (UNESCO Heritage), Gyeongju (Accommodation); Royal Tomb of Silla Dynasty and National Museum; Harbour and map archives in the National Maritime Museum, Busan City.
Fees about US$450 includes lunch and evening meal on 25 October, breakfast, lunch and evening meal on 26 October, breakfast and lunch on 27 October, accommodation on 25 and 26 October, transport expenses during the excursion, entrance fees, materials and guide. More information about fees and this excursion will be available shortly.

Accommodation
There is a wide range of accommodation available in Seoul from luxury hotels to hostels. For your convenience, we recommend you stay at hotels nearest to the venue. Discounted rate rooms for IMCoS participants will be held until the registration deadline (about 40% off the normal rate). Participants should reserve rooms directly with the hotel.
Hotel JW-Marriott www.jw-marriott.co.kr
15 minutes walk from venue
Hotel Seoul Palace www.seoulpalace.co.kr
10 minutes walk from venue
Hotel Provista www.provista.co.kr
Business Hotel, 10 minutes from venue by taxi or subway

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

Contacts
Email info@2014imcos.com
Fax ++82 2 590 0712 (Dr. Hye-Eun LEE, National Library of Korea)
Post Dr. Hye-Eun LEE, Korea Research Institute for Library and Information (KRILI), The National Library of Korea, 201 Banpodaero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, 137-702, South Korea



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



This eighteenth-century Korean map from the Chosŏn dynasty has no title, date or indication of its maker. It is unique in that it is the only known example from the period on which notes and district names appear only in Hangul, (the alphabet of the Korean language). The map is discussed in detail in 'A Unique 18th-Century Korean Map' by Gari Keith Ledyard, which appeared in a special report published by The East Asia Institute in 2013. The map will be on display at Paulus Swaen during the London Map Fair.

IMCoS Events

Norwich map weekend, 4–5 June 2014

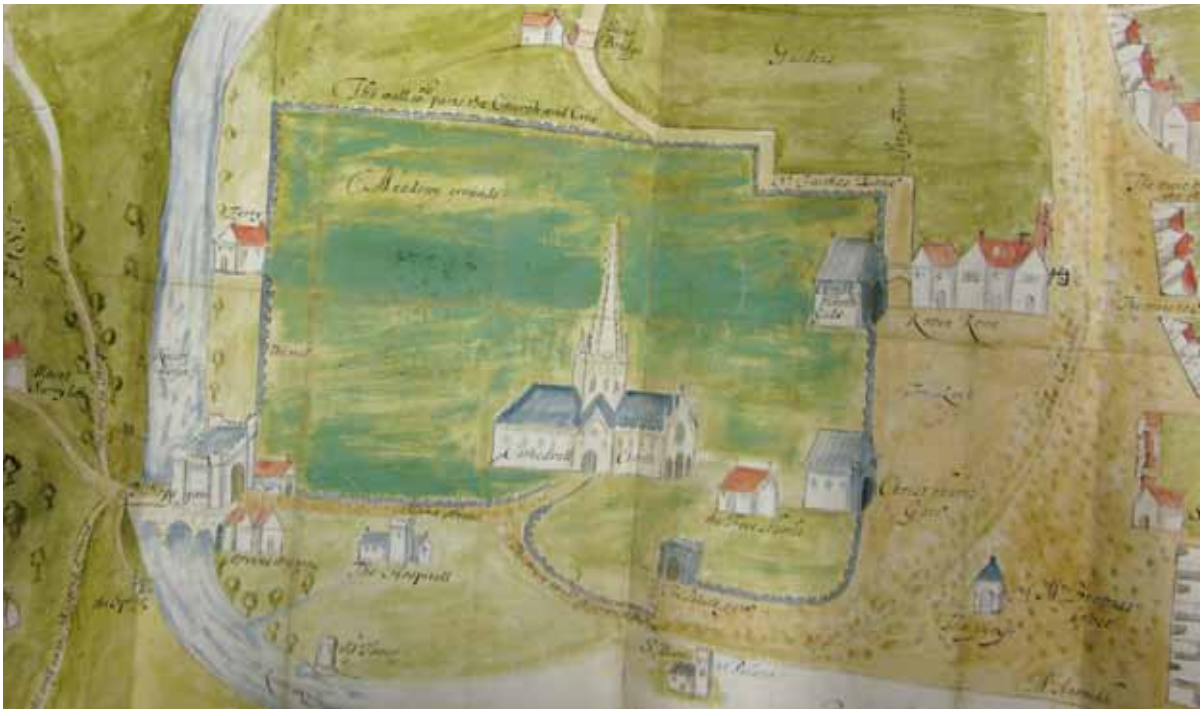
IMCoS vice-chairperson Valerie Newby organised a memorable weekend of maps in Norwich, a city, where in bygone years it is claimed that there could be found a pub for every day of the year and a church for every week. Not quite so today, but there remain many outstanding historic buildings which testify to Norwich's rich and prosperous past. The Maid's Head Hotel, a stone's throw away from the 900-year old Cathedral whose 96 m / 315 ft spire towers over the city and serves visitors with an excellent point of orientation, was the IMCoS headquarters for the weekend from where the group was able to enjoy many of the city's attractions, including rewarding scurries into the Tombland antiquarian bookshop.

The first excursion for the 25 participants was a visit to the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Culture which in 2003 was the recipient of the Sir Hugh and Lady Cortazzi Map Collection. Former British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Hugh, together with his wife Elisabeth, began collecting maps in the 1960s, and as is the way of many collectors their modest beginnings developed into a significant representation of European and Japanese maps of the Island Nation. Two decades later and very knowledgeable on maps of Japan Sir Hugh published *Isles of Gold: Antique maps of Japan* (Weatherill, 1983). (See *IMCoS Journal*, Autumn 2013, No.134, p. 42).

The tour of some 30 exhibits, which included examples of Japanese and European maps was conducted by librarian Akira Hirano, assisted by Catherine Hill and Executive Director Mami Mizutori. Benedetto Bordone's map of 'Ciampagu', from his book *Isolario* (1528), is the earliest known, printed European depiction of exclusively Japan. As no European had set foot on the island his representation is based on Marco Polo's travel accounts, who himself did not visit Japan but he mentions a country named 'Zipangu' (or 'Cipangu'), which is thought to refer to Japan and describes it as having tremendous quantities of gold: 'The King's palace is roofed with pure gold, and his floors are paved in gold two fingers thick'. Bordone's fiction continued to influence later maps, and this feature of copying past misrepresentations is a theme that, as Hirano explained, was consistently practised by Europeans in their depictions and descriptions of Japan. An example of the perpetuation of geographical fallacies on display was in the *Illustrated London News* published in 1860. It depicted a view of the Imperial Palace at Edo which had been copied from Arnoldus Montanus' 1669 *Atlas Japanensis*. What is shown is an imagined castle surrounded by



L to R Walter Valk, Ian Harvey, Jenny Harvey, Peter Walker, Francis Herbert, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Peter Pank, David Dare, Gerry Zierler, Bob Dowker, Clare Terrell, County Archivist Gary Tuson, Eric Dowker, John Newby, Cyrus Alai, Gunnar Skoog, Anne Taylor, Ingalill Skoog, Diana Webster, Eva Kok, Hans Kok, Andrew Macnair, Raymond Frostick, Claire Frostick, Charlotte Marriott, Valerie Newby, and out of shot, taking the photograph, David Webb.



Detail of the seventeenth-century manuscript map in the 'Great Hospital Plan book', part of the Norfolk Record Office collection.

a European-style garden. Maps of Japan by Ortelius, Chatelain, Seutter, Tirion and Bellin, to mention but a few, were set out for us to enjoy.

Less familiar to IMCoS members were the maps made by Japanese mapmakers. Unlike their European counterparts, who employed copperplates and later steel engraving as their printing medium, Japanese mapmakers continued to use the woodblock method. A particularly striking example was the print 'An Illustrated Map of Edo', 1830–43.

Saturday started early, the morning brightness competing with acid green and yellow strips of Norwich City supporters making their way their way to Carrow Road football ground. Thankfully we headed off to, an altogether quieter affair: the Norfolk Record Office (NRO), the repository for historical documents relating to all aspects of the county, including the recently acquired Raymond Frostick Collection of Maps of Norfolk 1600–1840. (RFM). (See *IMCoS Journal*, Summer 2013, No. 133, p. 12) County Archivist Gary Tuson explained the challenges of recording and storing the million plus documents in the twenty-first century and making them accessible to the public before taking us on a tour of some of the storage facilities, kept at a noticeably lower room temperature to help preserve the documents.

Thirty-seven maps from the RFM collection were on display, including a complete set of Christopher Saxton's maps of Norfolk, eight in total; playing cards by Robert Morden and William Redmayne and examples by Mercator, Joan Blaeu, Waghenaer, van Keulen and Braun and Hogenberg. Two little triangular distance tables with thumbnail maps of the county caught my eye. Both by Jacob von Langeren, engraved in 1635 and 1636 respectively, were engraved for Matthew Simmons for what became the first pocket road atlas *Direction for the English Traviller.* The generous layout of the exhibition, which gave everybody plenty of room to view the maps leisurely, was greatly appreciated.

A few gems from the NRO's collection were added to the exhibition; my favourite being a manuscript map signed by Thomas Clear in 1699. His 'Map of Methwold Warren and Severalls showing warren bounded to the east by the Devil's Ditch and the Cranwich Gate' teems with rabbits and is rendered with a folk charm rather reminiscent of children's illustrations. Beside this delight was another seventeenth-century manuscript map, this time of the Cathedral and its immediate vicinity with the River Wensum snaking it way around city walls. Crudely executed but with great charm by Richard Wright. (See detail above).

















Top row, left
L to R
Clare Terrell, Claire Frostick, John and Valerie Newby admire the 'Great Hospital plan book'.

Top row, right
Detail of 'Norfolciae Descritio Petrus Kaerius Caelavit', Johannes Janssonius, 1651.

2nd row, left
L to R
Walter Valk, Ian Harvey, Eric Dowker, Anne Taylor, Clare Terrell, David Dare at the Sainsbury Institute.

2nd row, right
Eva Kok at the Norwich Cathedral refectory.

3rd row, left
'An Illustrated Map of Edo', 1830–43 at the Sainsbury Institute.

3rd row, right
L to R
Librarian Akiro Hirano and Hans Kok at the Sainsbury Institute.

4th row, left
L to R
Andrew Macnair, showing a print of his digital redrawing of Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk with Gary Tuson.

4th row, right
L to R
Diana Webster and Gerry Zierler at the Norwich Cathedral refectory.

5 April 2014, IMCoS Collectors' Afternoon

At the annual collectors' meeting members brought along maps for general scrutiny and discussion. Although there was no theme to the event, as in previous years, several members gravitated to examples of maps pertinent to the weekend's activities and venue. Veteran chairman Francis Herbert was stationed at the helm to direct proceedings and dispense advice and direction for the map owners on where to find further information on their maps, pointing out that the *Historians' guide to early British maps: a guide to the location of pre-1900 maps of the British Isles preserved in the United Kingdom and Ireland* edited by Helen Wallis was particularly useful.

Raymond Frostick who helped Valerie organise the weekend's events made the first offering with a fine Willem Blaeu chart of the east coast of England, 'De Custen van Engelandt, Nederlandt, Iutlandt en Noorwegen gelegen aen de Noordzee' printed in Amsterdam in 1623. He followed this with a 1688 Robert Morden and Herman Moll contribution to coastal charting: 'A map of the sea coast of England, France and Holland'. This hand-coloured, 17.5 x 20 cm copperplate engraving appeared in *Twenty four new and accurate maps of the several parts of Europe*. (viz.) *1. The world in general. 2. Europe in particular … according to the latest observations by Herman Moll.*



Ian Harvey presented 'A Correct Chart of the Sea Coasts of England, Flanders and Holland Shewing The Sands Shoals Rocks And Dangers, The Bays Harbours Roads on the Said Coast'. The chart extends northwards along the English coast from Rye in Kent to Holkham in Norfolk, and from Calais in France to Amsterdam, Edam and Harlingem in The Netherlands. The cartouche indicates that it was sold by W. J. Mount and T. Page which helps to date it to the 1780s. This chart was first published in John Seller's *The English Pilot*.



Continuing with charts, **Peter Pank** brought several to the table including 'A New Chart of the Eastern Coasts of England, from Orfordness to Flamborough Head; including Lynn and Boston Deeps, the river Humber, &c.' which was published by Rob[er]t Laurie & J[ames] Whittle on 12 June 1810. This double-sheet chart was 'Constructed partly, from the recent Surveys made by Order of the Honorable Corporation of Trinity House, but, principally, from the Surveys and Remarks of Mr. Geo. Holditch of Lynn Regis'. The chart is listed (as No 88) in *Laurie's Nautical Catalogue: 1821.* He also presented a chart published by the British Admiralty, bearing the official engraved seal of the then current Hydrographer, Francis Beaufort. 'East Coast, Sheet IV from Cromer to Trusthorpe' was surveyed in 1825 by Captn. Hewett R.N. The chart provides a remarkably detailed treatment with soundings, shoals, bathymetric contours, as well as seven profile views.



David Webb's maps steered our focus back on land with a selection of road maps amongst which there was an example of *The British Roadster or Stage Coach Companion* published by [John] Letts and Son; the

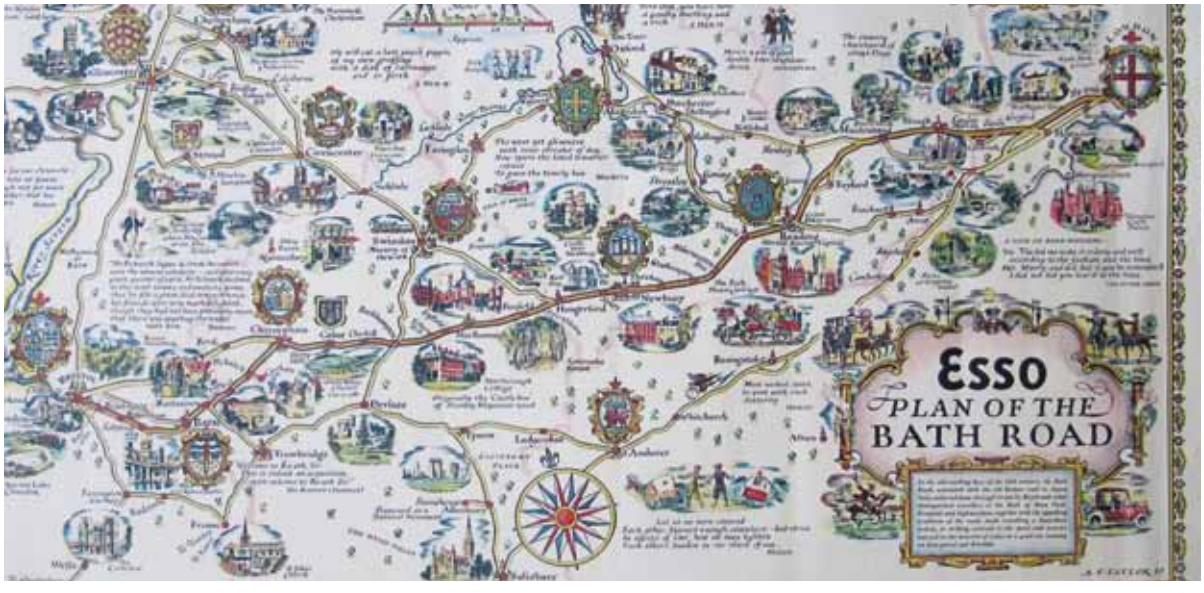
'Son' here was Thomas Letts. Their partnership existed between 1828 and 1837. The stagecoach network was probably at its peak by the mid-1830s during which time more than 30 *British Roadster or Stage coach Companions* were published, each priced at six pence. The small 12-page booklet gave some basic information about the towns, departure information from London and a map of the route. He also had a 1818 copy of Edward Mogg's, *A survey of the high roads of England and Wales planned on a scale of one inch to a mile, including the seats of the nobility and gentry and every object worthy of remark whether situated on or contiguous to the road*. Vol I. Despite the title page claiming to include maps of England and Wales, there were no maps of Wales. David explained that he has managed to locate copies dating to 1808, which contain 28 maps; 1814, with 81 maps; 1816, 1817 and 1818, each with 114 maps. The copy he brought had an additional eight maps for the road from London to Norwich.





Peter Walker, collector of Essex maps presented a well-used copy of *Laurie & Whittle's New Traveller's Companion exhibiting a complete and correct survey of all . . . roads in England, Wales and Scotland as far north as Edinburgh and Glasgow* published in London in 1808 for Nathaniel Coltman. First published in 1806, Peter's copy was bound in soft leather so that it could be rolled up and placed in a pocket. The copy was annotated with poetry no doubt to help while away the hours of travel. Peter also had a copy of Emanuel Bowen's, *Britannia depicta; or, Ogilby Improv'd; being a Correct Coppy of Mr. Ogilby's Actual Survey of all ye Direct & Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales…* which was published in London in 1720 by Thomas Bowles. In addition to the strip maps it includes a full set of county maps.

Jenny Harvey brought us into the twentieth century with an example of a Pratts Pictorial Plan from a set of petrol maps commissioned between 1930 and 1932 by the Anglo-American Oil Company. They were designed by Alfred Edward Taylor. The name Pratts was replaced on these plans by Esso, hence the title 'Esso Plan of the Bath Road'. Others in the series include: The West Country; Scotland; Great North Road; Watling Street; New Forest; South Coast Resorts; The North & Lake District; East Anglia & the Midlands; Wales; and Ireland. In contrast to the colourful twentieth-century map, Jenny also brought a seventeenth-century map of London engraved and signed by Wenceslaus Hollar. Following the Thames from Westminster to 'Redriff' (known today as Rotherhithe) the map features 45 London landmarks.





Hans Kok's contributions addressed both sea and land. 'Nova Europæ descriptio', Jodocus Hondius, Amsterdam, c. 1630 prompted discussion of the first known representation on a map of the islet of Rockall. More familiar to listeners of the British shipping report, Rockall is situated at 57.36 N, 013.41 W (on 'Nova Europæ' it is west of Scotland, beneath the surfacing fish). It is a minute rocky finger protruding from the ocean floor and was used in the 1950s and '60s by early piston-engined airliners, returning from the United States via a northerly route, in areas where radio navigation coverage was poor and cloud cover often prevented celestial navigation. The on-board weather radar system was used to detect Rockall, thus serving as a means of judging navigational progress versus diminishing fuel quantity on the way to Europe where weather could be bad in wintertime. Hans also showed the modern RGS map of Rockall, at a scale of 1: 50 000, dating from 1975. Rockall is considered a British territory and the Royal Air Force has used the island for target practice from time to time. The last man to visit the island in 1956 had great trouble getting ashore up the steeply rising rocky banks; he was sent to count the bird population.

Hans brought a further four maps which were road maps of sorts intended for a very different traveller. Each documented a different section of the overland court trip from Osacca [Osaka] to Edo [Tokyo] in Japan made in 1722. These trips from Nagasaki – the only Japanese port then open to Dutch and Chinese ships – to the Shogun were made for the Dutch East India Company and used predominantly for collecting information on all aspects of Japan: its people, animals, plants and customs. At the time, it was almost the only

available source of information on this mysterious country. The maps were published posthumously in *History of Japan*, 1727, written by Engelbert Kaempfer a German physician in the service of the VOC, who had spent several years on its settlement in Deshima/Nagasaki.



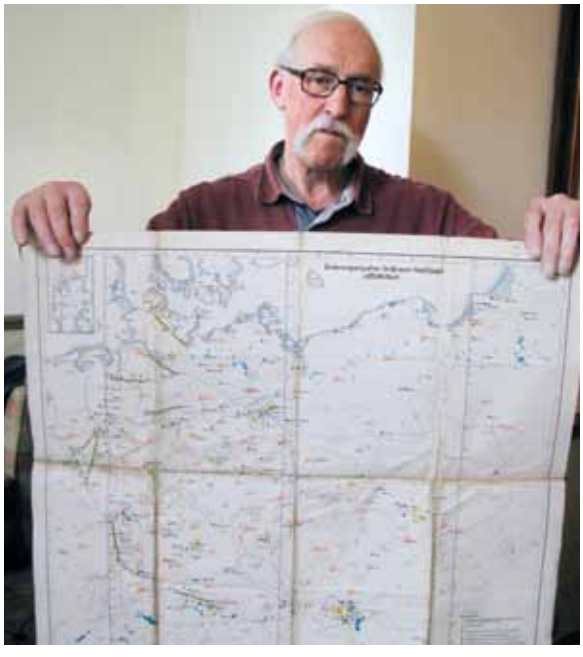
Valerie Newby brought two interesting title pages, both from eighteenth-century French atlases. The first, *Le nouveau et curieux Atlas Geographique et historique, ou Le Divertissement des Empereurs, Roys, et Princes. Tant dans la Guerre dans la Paix* by Jacques Chiquet was published by Chereanau in Paris in 1719. It is believed to be a re-issue of the original work of the same title by Antoine Menard published in 1711.



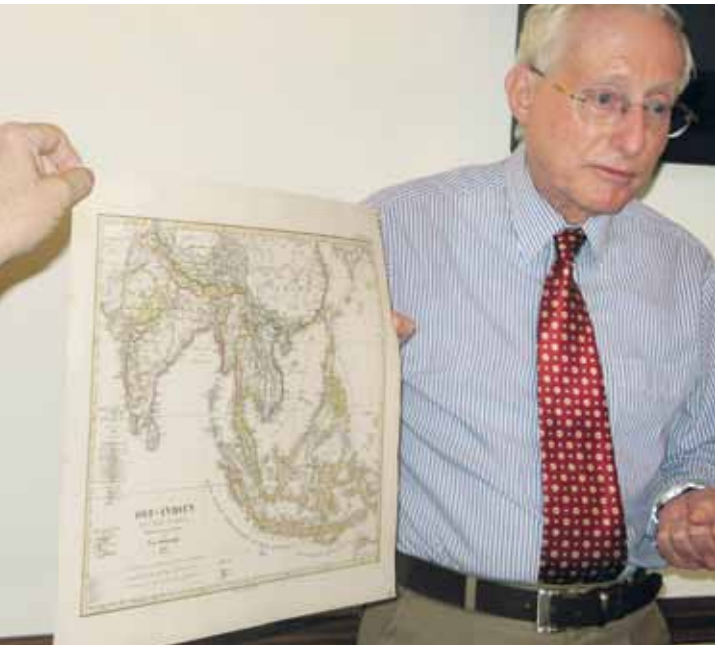
The second example comes from an eighteenth-century pocket atlas for girls: *Nouvel Atlas Portatif destiné principalement pour l'instruction de la jeunesse* by Didier Robert de Vaugondy, Geographer to Louis XVI. It was published in Paris by Delamarche in 1795. Beneath the image of three putti holding up a world map is signed 'Barriere Sculp'. The atlas includes 52 folded copper-engraved maps with ornate cartouches engraved by J. Arrivet, E. Dussy, and C. Dien.

Eric Dowker presented a double-sided impregnated oilcloth map 'Luft Navigationskarte in Merkator-projektion' produced at a scale of 1: 2 000 000 and published by the *Generalstab der Luftwaffe*, (General Staff of the Air Force) in 1940. Germany appears on sheet 1 and Britain on the reverse. Two black eagles clutching canted swastikas in their talons flank the title. It is printed in five colours and shows topographical features such as elevations, rivers, lakes, seas, villages, towns and cities, as well as the road and rail networks. It has been over-printed with longitude and latitude degree markings. A glossary of symbols and a small table listing longitude and latitude is provided.

His second WWII map, 'Bodenorganisation Grossraum-Nachtjagd Luftflotte Reich' was published towards the end of the war in 1944 by the Luftflotten-Kommando Reich/Fü.-Abt. *The Luftflotte Reich* was formed on 5 February 1944 with the primary task of defending German-occupied Europe and Germany itself to prevent the destruction of military and civil industries by the Western Allies.



David Dare's contribution, also from an atlas came from a German *Stieler Handatlas*. 'Ost-Indien mit den Insel' was drawn by F[riedrich von] Stülpnagel, engraved by Wilhelm Alt and published by Justus Perthes in 1850. Engraved at the top right corner are two different plate numbers to indicate which atlas it was designed for. To help solve the problem of identifying to which atlas the map belonged, the Chairman recommended reading: *Petermann's Planet: a guide to German handatlases and their siblings throughout the world 1800–1950* by Jürgen Espenhorst.



Next to present was **Bob Dowker** with a fine example of John Chapman and Peter André's *An Atlas of Essex*, published in London on 1 October 1777. This large-scale map of Essex (44 x 39 cm) atlas contains, in addition to 25 double-page engraved map sheets, a list of the 216 subscribers who bought the 240 sets printed. Chapman and André's 1772–74 survey of Essex is one of the most celebrated large-scale maps of the period, combining a wealth of detail and extraordinary accuracy.

Minor roads are depicted for the first time, and along the coastline every creek, wharf, quay, ferry, duck decoy and cliff is shown. Most of the manor houses and farmhouses are named, while outside of towns and large villages, nearly every house and cottage is indicated.



Gerry Zierler's choice had a very personal note. His English grandfather Larman Luck had been a cartographer at the Somme in 1917; Gerry brought with him an annotated British War Office trench map: sheet 57B S.W., 'Bantouzelle', scale 1: 10 000, Ed. 2A, GSGS 3062, produced by the Ordnance Survey in October 1917. The linen-backed, paper map is marked with two heavy blue crayon lines which Gerry explained indicated the position of conflict on day one of the battle at Cambrai, when British forces, in their first deployment of tanks in mass in a combined arms operation, surprised the Germans. The map bears the signature of another family member - Bernard Luck, followed by the letters MGC, (Machine Gun Corps, Heavy Brigade). Great-uncle Bernard had been one of the first tank men and conceivably, grandpa Larman had had a hand in preparing his brother's map.





The afternoon in full swing. L to R Eva Kok, Eric Dowker, Bob Dowker, Walter Valk, Francis Herbert, Peter Pank, Peter Walker, Gunnar Skoog and Valerie Newby.

Francis Herbert concluded with a dissected, cloth-mounted and folded coloured map 'L'Europe en 1860' published in London by Edward Stanford at a scale of 1: 7 800 000 on a lithographically-printed sheet measuring 69.5 x 101.5 cm. The title (also pasted on front of the hard blue-cloth cover) is, unusually for Stanford, in French only; his new atlases and maps adverts, pasted inside the front cover and on the map's facing dissection, are printed in English on his customary yellow paper. The original version of this map – the 'Carte Physique et Politique de l'Europe et du Bassin de la Méditerannée' (Paris: E[ugène]. Andriveau-Goujon, 1860) – had a decorative title, ten different scale statements, graticule border complete and the word 'OCÉAN' preceding 'ATLANTIQUE' along the western side. This re-designed Stanford version has a table in French of 36 sovereigns headed by 'Victoria Iere [!]. Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et de l'Irlande, de l'Inde et de la Mésopotamie' [!] and ending with 'Abdul-Medjid-Khan. Sultan d'Asie . . .', their lands, 1860 population figures and areas in 'Lieues carrées', and the repositioning at bottom left corner of two scales only (French 'Myriamètres' and 'Milles Anglais'), in lieu of the original engraving. Evidence of erasure of the original map remains below the table, just west of 'ILES CANARIES'. All this re-designed area is surmounted by a Christian cross and the 'IN HOC SIGNO VINCES' motto.



Annual Accounts 2013

Jeremy Edwards, IMCoS Honorary Treasurer reports that the annual accounts for the year 2013 have been completed and have been independently examined by Peter Batchelor and Cyrus Alai.

The important figures are that Subscriptions and Advertising revenue have both increased and that our new editor, Ljiljana, has found a new printer for the journal, so that our production costs have gone down. We have also received the benefit of longer term interest rates fixed in 2012 which are no longer available.

The following is an extract from the figures:

	£
Income	
Subscriptions	20,075
Journal & website advertising	19,373
Interest	2,008
Other income, including book sales	1,819
Total	£43,275
Expenditure	
Journal production	26,353
Administration	2,155
Sponsorship & presentations	762
Bank & collection costs	1,856
General overheads	3,822
Total	£34,948
Surplus for the year	£8,327
Accumulated funds	
Library, less sales	1,200
Bank accounts	74,278
Other current assets	2,068
	77,546
Less subscriptions for future years	19,915
Total Funds	£57,631

Full copies of the accounts will be available at the Annual General Meeting on 7 June. Alternatively, copies can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer on jcerooksmead26@talktalk.net.

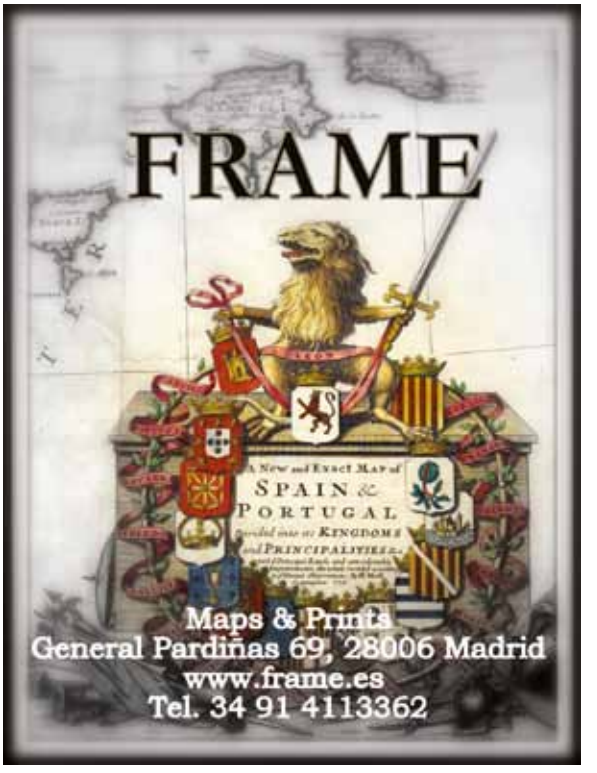
www.miniaturemaps.net

For Information On

MINIATURE

Maps & Atlases

www.miniaturemaps.net



SCANDINAVIAN MAP SPECIALIST



WE BUY AND SELL RARE AND DECORATIVE ANTIQUE MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

PLEASE CONTACT: PÅL SAGEN

KUNSTANTIKVARIAT
PAMA AS

BYGDØY ALLE 10, OSLO

POSTAL ADDRESS:
POSTBOKS 3893 ULLEVÅL STADION
N-0805 OSLO – NORWAY

TEL.: + 47 92 81 84 65 – FAX: + 47 22 33 36 51

www.antiquemaps.no - post@antiquemaps.no

A KHMER TEMPLE – WHO OWNS IT?

The power of a map

Dawn F. Rooney

The ownership of a 1000-year-old Khmer temple and environs straddling the border between Cambodia and Thailand is at the centre of a twenty-first-century controversy. The land, now in mainland Southeast Asia, was once part of the vast Khmer Empire.



Left
Fig. 1 Illustration of the border area in dispute. Not drawn to scale.

Below
Fig. 2 Aerial view of Preah Vihear temple. Photo courtesy of Vittorio Roveda.

The dispute remains unsettled today, even 100 years later, as both countries claim rights to the land. The catalyst is a map drawn by French surveyors in 1907 identifying the border between the two countries and the location of the temple. Cambodia accepts the map but Thailand does not, saying that it was incorrectly drawn. Feelings are so vehement that the case has been handed over to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, Netherlands, three times in the past fifty years. Despite its latest ruling on 11 November 2013, which settled ownership of the temple, contention over a 4.6 square-kilometre surrounding area continues without a consensus. (Fig. 1)

The Temple

The sandstone temple, Preah Vihear (Cambodian) and Phra Viharn (Thai) meaning 'Mountain of the Sacred Monastery', is dedicated to the Hindu god Shiva ('the supreme being of the mountain'). Construction began under the Khmer king Yashovarman (889–910) with additions and changes made by subsequent kings through the reign of Suryavarman II (1113–50). Preah Vihear is arguably the most imposing temple ever built by the Khmers and the site's splendour surpasses all others. It stands on a 547-metre-high cliff, 657 metres above sea level, and 118 kilometres from the capital of Angkor in northwest Cambodia (Fig. 2).





Left
Fig. 3
Close-up aerial view of Preah Vihear. Photo courtesy of Vittorio Roveda.

Opposite page
Fig. 4
'Carte du royaume de Siam' showing Siam with her neighbouring countries, published in *Supplément Illustré du Petit Journal* on 12 August 1893.

The topography is ideal for the symbolic representation of the temple which is an earthly microcosm of the mythical Mount Meru, dwelling place of the gods and centre of the universe, in Indian mythology. A slope spanning 800 metres north to south on a triangular promontory in the eastern part of the Dangrek Mountain Range between Thailand and Cambodia forms the layout. Causeways, gateways, galleries, enclosing walls, and four ascending stairways lead to the central sanctuary. (Fig. 3) The majestic entrance to the temple is at the north (now in Thailand) whereas the sides of the cliff on the southwest and east plummet downwards on a steep escarpment into Cambodia. The view of the landscape from the top is unsurpassable – towering, peaked mountains to the east and west; the vast Khorat Plateau in Northeast Thailand to the north; and Kulen Mountain and the great Tonle Sap Lake in Cambodia to the southeast.

The temple was without borders for at least four centuries. Rather, it was a holy place for pilgrimages, where worshippers went to honour the gods and perform rituals that embraced the indigenous people's tradition of their ancestral and animistic beliefs. Boundaries were fluid and fluctuating depending on the king's territorial control.

In the twelfth century the Khmer Empire was the most powerful kingdom in the region and its territorial sphere extended from Angkor to large parts of mainland Southeast Asia including the Khorat Plateau which was a provincial Khmer stronghold. The empire declined gradually, though, from the thirteenth century onwards due to multiple factors. A main one was the growing power of neighbouring Siam who invaded Angkor several times for land and manpower. Its final siege in the mid-fifteenth century forced the Khmers to re-locate. They moved southward and eventually established a capital at Phnom Penh where it remains today. Siam continued to exercise control over Cambodia for the next three centuries from their kingdoms at Ayutthaya and later Bangkok.[1]

Siam-Cambodia (France) Relations

The history of relations between Siam and Cambodia witnessed a dramatic change when France began expanding its economic and political influence in mainland Southeast Asia in the mid-nineteenth century. By the end of the century Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos (collectively known as Indochina) were colonial protectorates of France in its continuing quest for power in Southeast Asia. France represented Cambodia in all future negotiations with Siam until France withdrew its presence from Southeast Asia in 1954, following its defeat in Vietnam. Siam struggled for national sovereignty during this period and was pressurised continuously both by France and Britain. In 1867 Siam and France signed a pact that gave France protection over all of Cambodia except the western provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap and Sisophon which remained in Siamese territory as shown on a map of 1893. (Fig. 4)

In 1904 Siam and France (acting on behalf of Cambodia) agreed to draw up a map demarcating the


256 Supplément illustré du Petit Journal
BIRMANIE
CHINE
HAUT LAOS
TONG KING
EMPIRE D'ANNAM
ROYAUME DE SIAM
CHIENG-MAÏ
LUANG-PRABANG
GOLFE DE TONG-KING
GOLFE DE SIAM
BANGKOK
AYUTHIA
SAIGON
CAMBODGE
COCHINCHINE FRANÇAISE
TENASSERIM
CARTE DU ROYAUME DE SIAM

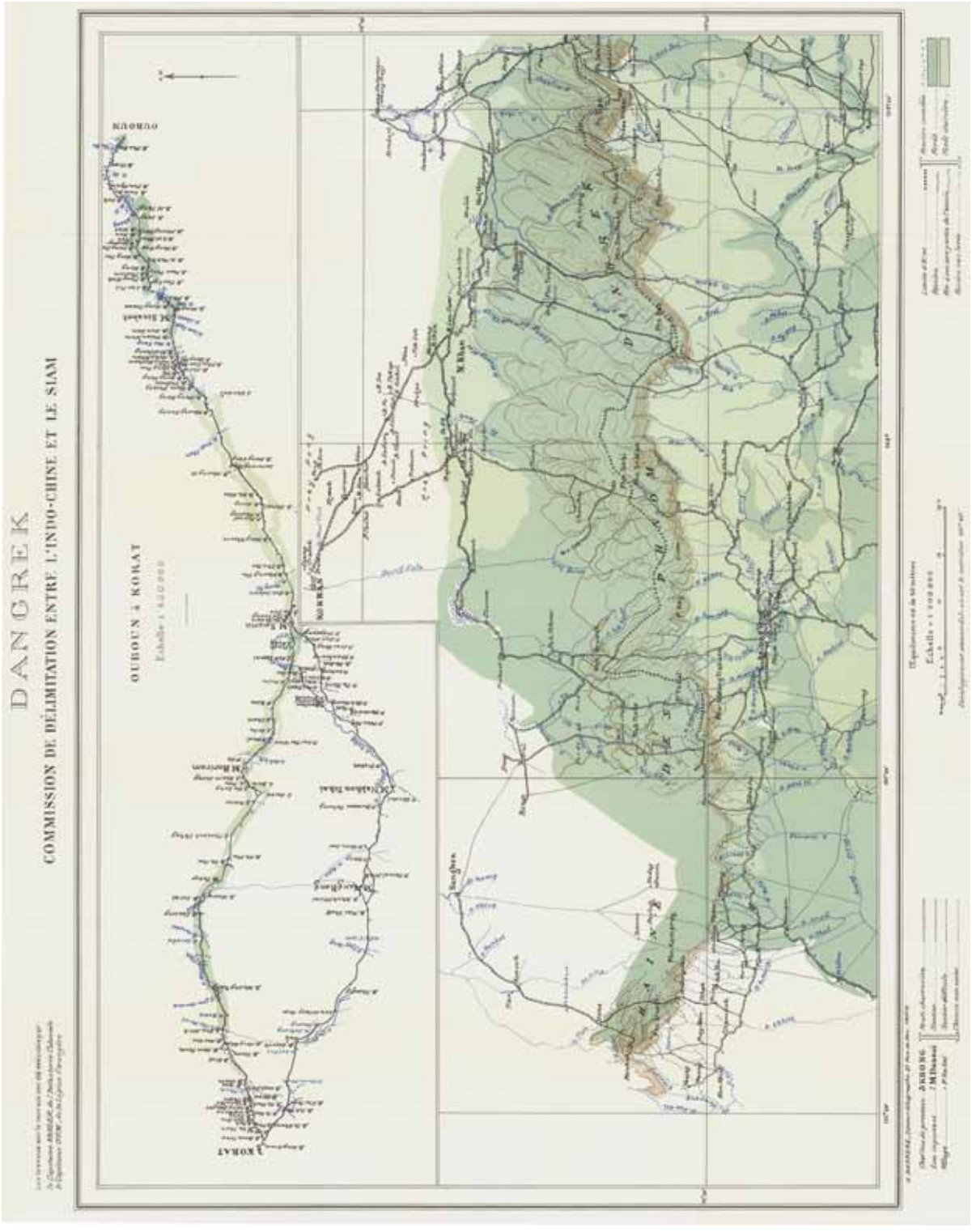


Fig. 5 'Dangrek: Commission de Délimitation entre l'Indochine et le Siam', The Hague, Netherlands: International Court of Justice, 42 x 61 cm. The map shows the boundary between Thailand and Cambodia in the Dangrek Mountains region. The original was printed in 1908 by H. Barrère, Editeur Géographe, Paris as part of an 11-sheet set covering the land boundary between Siam and French Indochina. This reproduction was made for the International Court of Justice in 1962 and published in its 'Pleadings in the Case Concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear'. Courtesy of the National Library of Australia, nla.gov.au/nla.map-vn5155650

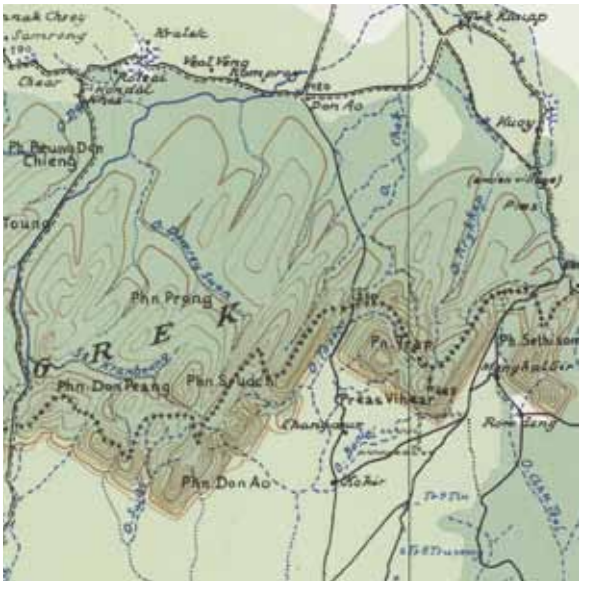


adjoining territories using the Dangrek Mountain Range as a watershed and border. This agreement was flawed on two counts. First, the watershed identified on the map was located between two basins which placed the temple in Siam, but the temple itself was not mentioned in the agreement. A second problem with the map was that subsequent surveys conducted by Siam identified two other locations for the watershed so it was uncertain which line formed the boundary.

These discrepancies required a further treaty to settle matters and a new map was surveyed in 1907 by the French under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Bernard with agreement from Siam who, at that time, did not have sufficient technical expertise to carry out the mapping. (Fig. 5) In this treaty, Siam yielded the three provinces to Cambodia in exchange for the return of territory to the west including several islands. (Fig. 6) The map was printed at a scale of 1: 200 000, with a line of small crosses indicating the location of the boundary and a tiny symbol representing the contours of Preah Vihear temple which placed it in Cambodia. (Fig. 7) Both parties agreed to and signed this document. Curiously, Siam did not voice any objection to the borders defined in this map at the time it was compiled even though it placed the temple in Cambodia. Perhaps Siam remained silent because of a

Above
Fig. 6 A trade card published by Black Lion Products, Paris (c. 1920) with a map showing Battambang, Sisophon and Siem Reap in Cambodia.

Below
Fig. 7 Detail of the map surveyed in 1907 by the French to indicate the boundary between Siam and Cambodia and the position of Preah Vihear temple.



possible risk of reviving France's desire to colonise it.

Siam's illustrious Prince Damrong Rajanubhab led an official expedition to the temple in 1930 on behalf of the Siamese court of King Prajadhipok (Rama VII).[2] The French Governor and other officials welcomed him and Henri Parmentier, renowned French archaeologist, guided the group. A photograph of the prince and the French standing at the top of the cliff in front of the temple with the French flag flying above documents the expedition. This expedition and photograph were used as evidence by the ICJ in their future ruling.

A few years later, the director-general of the Siamese Fine Arts Department inspected the area with a team of field surveyors. They found a discrepancy between the marked position of the temple and the location of the actual watershed. They also deduced that a stream, rather than a watershed, had been used as the boundary in the 1907 survey. So, although Siam accepted the map originally they rejected it later. Based on this new evidence the Siamese government put the temple under its protection and registered it as a national historical monument belonging to Siam.

During World War II Thailand allied with Japan and regained all lands lost to France under the Tokyo Pact. After Japan's defeat, however, Thailand was obliged to return these lands to France and did so in 1947, under the Washington Accord but still contended that Preah Vihear temple was in Thai territory. In 1953 when Cambodia achieved its independence, Thailand asserted its presence by flying its flag over the temple site. France objected and diplomatic relations were suspended for a decade until the two countries agreed to turn the dispute over to the ICJ for settlement.

ICJ Ruling – 1962

The 1962 ruling by the ICJ has had a long-lasting impact on the ownership of the temple and its surroundings. The Court concluded (in a vote of nine for and three against) that Preah Vihear temple is situated in territory under the sovereignty of Cambodia. Its ruling was based on a boundary defined by the line identified on the Dangrek map.[3] The Court also acknowledged that both countries had accepted the boundary in the area of the temple as marked on the map. The Court did not consider the line of the watershed important and therefore excluded it as evidence for the 1962 ruling.

The Court used the following evidence and considerations in its decision to award the temple to Cambodia: One, the map of the Dangrek Mountain sector used for the Siam-France Treaty of 1907; two, the expedition of Prince Damrong to the temple in 1930 which the Court believed was testimony to Siam's acceptance of the decision; three, the fact that Siam did not object to the map officially until some fifty years after it was drawn. Siam countered this point stating that since it claimed ownership to the temple earlier it had no need or reason to raise the matter. A further decision by the Court was that the frontier line between Cambodia and Thailand in the disputed region which lies in the neighbourhood of the Preah Vihear temple is the one marked on the Dangrek Map. Thailand disagreed with the ICJ ruling and although public demonstrations took place in 71 provinces it finally agreed to the decision, withdrew the Thai flag, and handed over the ownership of the temple to Cambodia.

A crucial disputed point in the 1962 ICJ ruling was that Cambodia used the Dangrek map to support its claim not only to the temple but also to the 4.6-kilometre surrounding area. Thailand contended that the map depicted a watershed boundary which should have been used for the ruling. It stated further that the ruling went against the agreement of 1904 between Siam and France which stipulated that the map was to be demarcated using the Dangrek Mountain range as a watershed and border.

1970–2011

In the early 1970s, Preah Vihear re-opened to tourists but the only access to the temple at that time was from the north in Thailand. A thriving business catering to tourists managed by indigenous people developed at the base of the temple. When civil unrest broke out in Cambodia in 1972, Preah Vihear was closed. After a peace accord was reached in Cambodia in 1990 the temple was open intermittently with the only access from Thailand.

All seemed to go well regarding the temple until 2008 when tensions heightened over Cambodia's submission of an application to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to inscribe Preah Vihear temple on their prestigious World Heritage Site List. Thailand objected to the map used by Cambodia for the application because it included some territory outside the temple promontory that was still disputed. Cambodia redrew the map excluding the 4.6-kilometre area around the temple and Thailand accepted this new one. Thailand also wanted a joint application be submitted for World Heritage Site List status. Cambodia, though, ignored this request from Thailand and Preah Vihear temple

was officially inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 2011. Following the announcement, armed clashes broke out amongst Thai and Cambodian military causing casualties on both sides and some damage to the temple. An appeal was sent to the ICJ who responded by demarcating a demilitarised zone around the temple pending final Court judgement. The situation remained extremely fragile and the temple was closed. Tourism dried up causing the loss of income to hundreds of villagers who made a livelihood selling food and souvenirs to tourists.

ICJ Ruling – 2011

The second appeal to the ICJ came from Cambodia who asked for an interpretation of its 50-year-old judgement made in 1962 and a clarification of what surrounding area was under its sovereignty. The catalyst for this request was an effort by Cambodia to reach a resolution to Thailand's objection to the previous map demarcating the surrounding area.

ICJ Ruling – 2013

The third and last interaction with the ICJ came from the long-awaited ruling handed down by the ICJ on 11 November 2013. It was a highly charged event in Thailand where the Foreign Ministry broadcast the Thai testimony via satellite to Bangkok and the entire one-hour bi-lingual hearing was transmitted live on BBC television.

The Court ruled that Cambodia has sovereignty over 'the whole territory of the promontory of Preah Vihear temple'. A critical decision for the Court was to determine whether the 1907 map in its entirety or only part of it was binding. The Court declared that both parties did indeed accept the map and thus the boundary line indicated on it. The Court used the so-called 'Annex I map' to define the position of the temple but rejected the map as evidence for demarcating the frontier stating that it was difficult to translate the borderline into precise locations on the ground. The Court's ruling only concerned the temple and its 'immediate vicinity' but not the entire boundary between Cambodia and Thailand. This raises the point as to whether the 4.6 square kilometres west of the temple can be considered part of its vicinity on Cambodian territory.

The Court defined the promontory of Preah Vihear as consisting of the cliff's natural geographical features to the south on the Dangrek map. But it did not judge on the frontier between the two countries. Nor did it rule on the ownership of the two small temples in the surrounding area to which both countries claim ownership.

The Aftermath

A headline in an English language Bangkok newspaper published a day after the ruling perhaps described the decision aptly, 'ICJ delivers win-win ruling'.[4] The task facing Thailand and Cambodia now is not only to negotiate a peaceful settlement over the land adjoining the promontory but to define the 'vicinity' of the land accurately. More than twenty versions of the map demarcating the area are circulating in the media, all of which claim to be in accordance with the 2013 ruling, but none was composed by proper mapping techniques.[5]

Thailand is especially sensitive to land ownership regarding Cambodia as it has lost large tracks of land to that country in the past. (Fig. 8) Thailand is also concerned because it has other larger overlapping areas with Cambodia that are not yet demarcated, particularly those in the sea with potentially large petroleum reserves.



Fig. 8 Siam relinquishing eastern territories to France (acting on behalf of Cambodia) in the treaty of 1904. *Supplément Illustré du Petit Journal*, 26 February 1905.

The Future

The 2013 ruling of the ICJ giving Preah Vihear temple to Cambodia is binding and without appeal by either side. However, ownership of the surrounding territory is still undecided. Can a consensus be reached? Opinions vary from pessimism to optimism. The former argues that an agreement can never be reached on the demarcation of the border because political stakes are high on both sides as are emotional considerations.

On the optimistic side, several proposals for a solution have been put forth. The Court encourages negotiation between the two countries regarding the 4.6-square-kilometre environs and insists that they try and agree on the ownership of the land amongst themselves. Another idea is that the temple be an ASEAN (Association of Asian Southeast Nations) Eco-Cultural heritage site.

The site could be maintained through a joint listing and management. This idea is supported by William Roth, teacher of international law at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, who suggests that a joint commission could be established to provide security in the disputed area, and, in close cooperation with the World Heritage Committee, provide overall administration for a larger area reasonably related to the temple compound. In this way both countries could begin to benefit from a site which, historically, has been considered sacred to the people on both sides and one without borders.[6]

Preah Vihear temple is open once again to tourists but only from Cambodia via a newly constructed road connecting Angkor to the temple area at the west. The main entrance at the north in Thailand is closed.

Cambodia and Thailand will, hopefully, move towards a future that will encompass two neighbours living together in harmony, honouring the integrity of the site, and putting dissensions over previously drawn maps behind them forever. Only then can Preah Vihear temple be preserved and shared by both countries who can reflect on their past legacy and cultural heritage.

Bibliography

Briggs, Lawrence Palmer, 'The Ancient Khmer Empire', *The American Philosophical Society*, 1951
McEwen, Alec, 'Temple of Dispute, The Fine Line of Border Negotiation', *Mercator's World*, July/August 1998
Osborne, Milton E., *The French Presence in Cochinchina and Cambodia*, Bangkok, White Lotus Press, 1997
Rooney, Dawn F., Angkor, *Cambodia's Wondrous Khmer Temples*, 6th ed, Hong Kong, Odyssey Guides, 2011
Roveda, Vittorio, *Preah Vihear*, Bangkok, River Books, 2000
Saraya, Dhida, *Preah Vihear, Sri Sikharesvara*, Bangkok, Muang Boran, 1994
Wyatt, David K., *Thailand: A Short History*, London, Yale University Press and Bangkok, Thai Watana Panich, 1984
ICJ Ruling – 2013: www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/151/17704.pdf
ICJ Ruling – 1962: www.icj-cij.org/docket/index.php?sum=284&code=ct&p1=3&p2=3&case=45&k=46&p3=5 [1962]

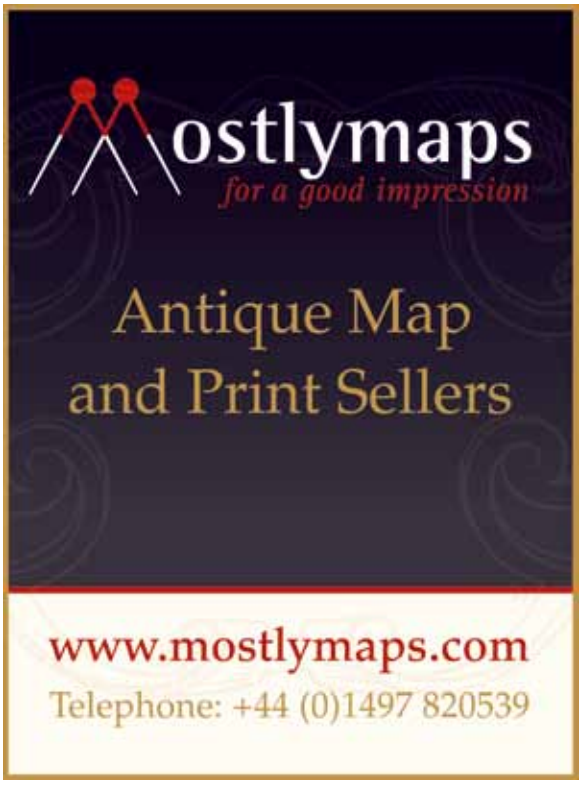
Notes

1 The name of 'Siam' was changed to 'Thailand' in 1939.
2 Prince Damrong was Minister of the Interior, Siam, at the time the 1907 map was surveyed.
3 This map is referred to as the 'Annex 1 Map' in official documents.
4 *The Bangkok Post*, 12 November 2013.
5 *The Bangkok Post*, 18 November 2013.
6 *The Bangkok Post*, 22 July 2008.

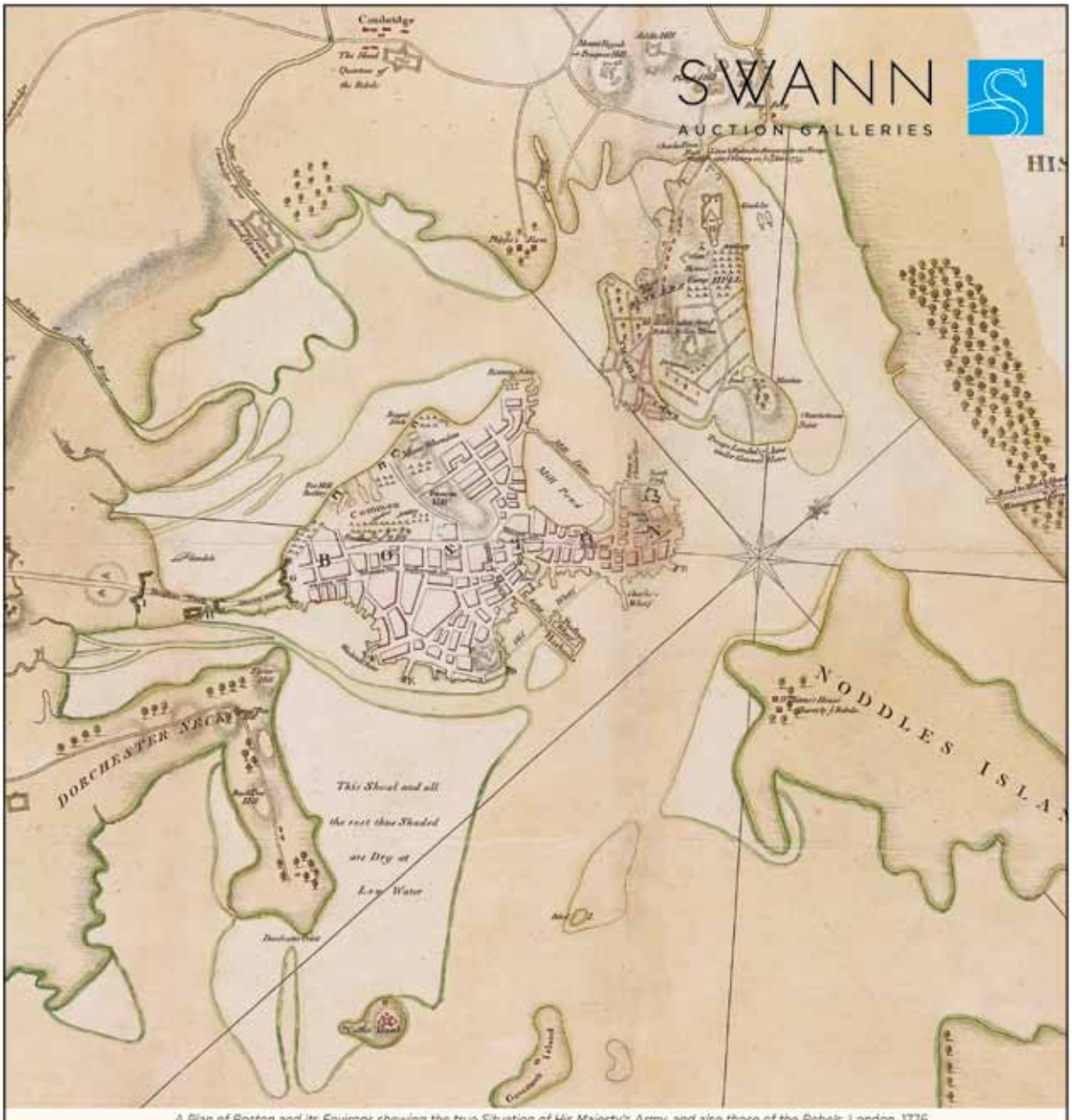
Acknowledgements

Thanks to Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird for locating the map of the Dangrek Mountains region used by the International Court of Justice to finally award the Preah Vihear temple to Cambodia.

Dawn F. Rooney, *an art historian specialising in Southeast Asia, is the author of ten books on the art and culture of the region. She is the IMCoS International Representative for Thailand. See her website (rooneyarchive.net) for European maps of Southeast Asia.*



SWANN
AUCTION GALLERIES



A Plan of Boston and its Environs shewing the true Situation of His Majesty's Army, and also those of the Rebels, London, 1776.
Sold December 5, 2013 for $13,750.

Accepting Consignments to our December 4, 2014
Auction of Maps & Atlases, Natural History & Color Plate Books

Alex Clausen • aclausen@swanngalleries.com

Swann Auction Galleries
104 East 25th Street
New York, NY 10010
tel 212 254 4710
SWANNGALLERIES.COM

WATTIS FINE ART Est. 1988



www.wattis.com.hk

antique maps prints photographs paintings books

CLIVE A. BURDEN LTD

www.caburden.com

Antique atlases, maps and prints of all parts of the world

P.O. Box 863, Chalfont St. Giles,
Bucks HP6 9HD, UK
Tel: +44 1494 763313
USA Skype +1 (757) 634 3813
E-mail: enquiries@caburden.com
www.caburden.com

Founded 1966

IMCoS



BARTHOLOMEW'S MINIATURE MAPS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

A scarce edition of The British Colonial Pocket Atlas *revealed*

Roger Stewart

In 2007 I received a gift of maps of South Africa and the Cape Colony that had been removed from a Bartholomew's British Colonial Pocket Atlas *dated 1889. The maps contained information that was available only after the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899–1902); how was this possible? The Bartholomew Archive at the National Library of Scotland reveals, that in November 1902, J. Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh printed 1000 copies of the atlas and six other maps for the publisher John Walker and Co. of London. The new maps were inserted into an unrecorded, short-run update of the atlas dated 1889, but probably published in 1903.*

The British Colonial Pocket Atlas[1]

In 1886 John Bartholomew (1831–1893) produced a miniature atlas published by John Walker and Co. in 1887 in London:[2] *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas, A complete series of maps illustrating the geography of the British Empire. With complete index and geographical statistical notes*.

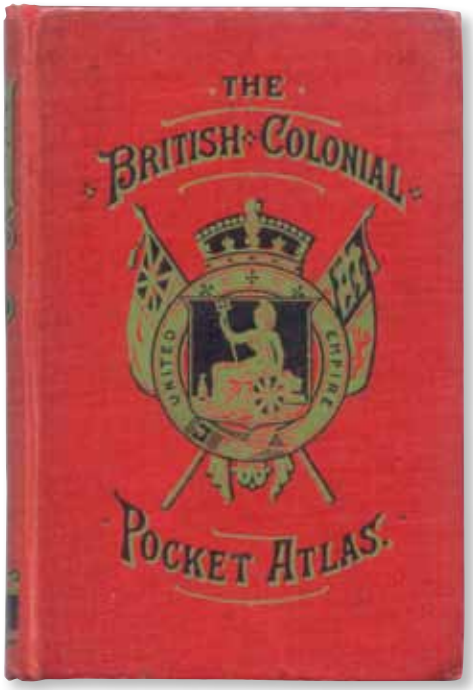


Fig. 1 John Bartholomew's miniature atlas (12 x 7.7 cm) *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas*, 1887.

The atlas was issued four times in that year, the second being for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1889, Bartholomew's son, John George (1860–1920), produced a fifth edition under his signature and Geoffrey King, author of *Miniature Antique Maps*,[3] had thought that Bartholomew might also have published a final edition in 1891. The glue used to bind all editions of the atlas was gutta-percha, a latex from the *Palaquium* genus of trees; with exposure to air, the latex lost much of its adhesive property and the atlases disintegrated. Therefore, intact examples of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* are scarce: WorldCat® lists five libraries with the atlas, published in 1887 and 1889;[4] COPAC lists two libraries each with a single 1887 edition.[5]



Fig. 2 Leaflet advertising two of Bartholomew's miniature atlases. Reproduced by permission of the National Library of Scotland.

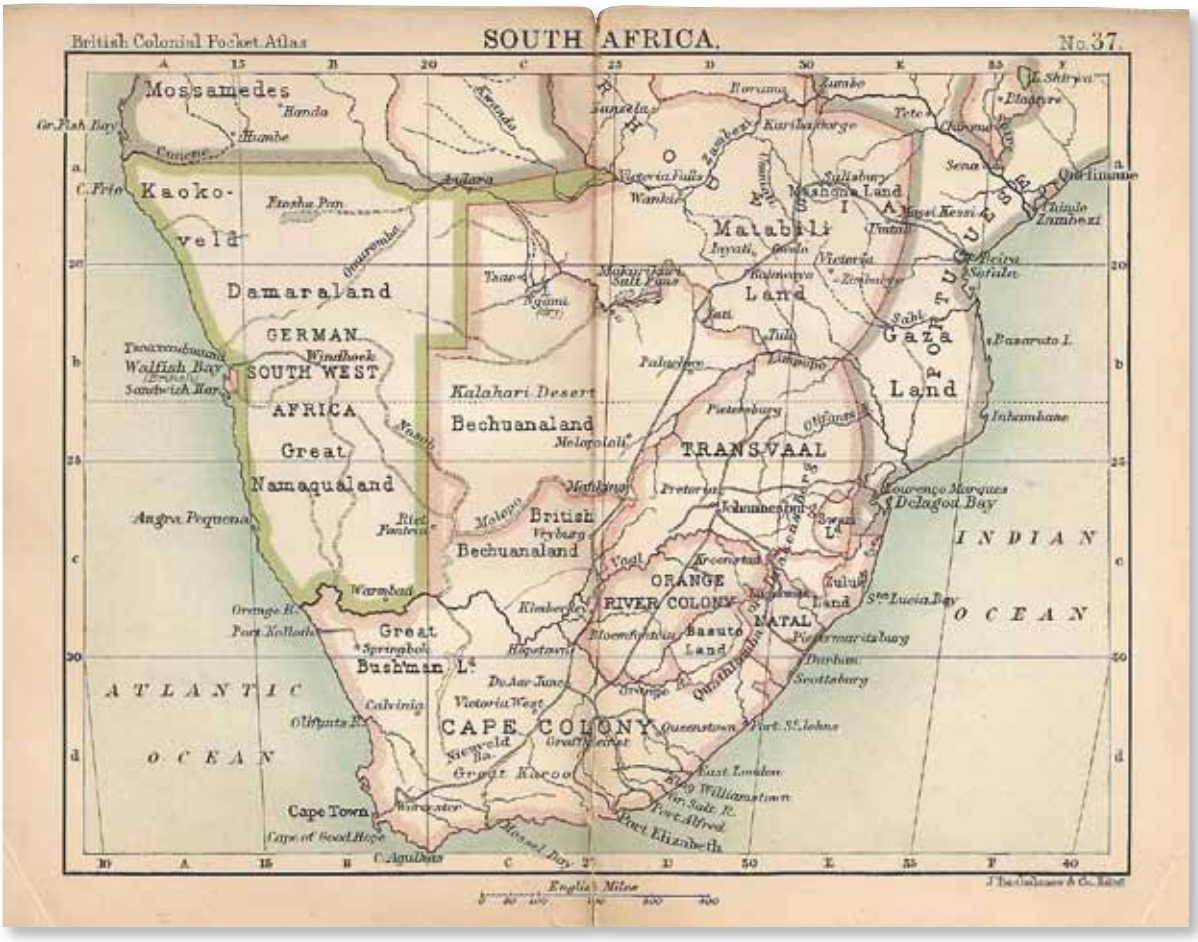


Fig. 3 The map of South Africa from *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* that could have been published only after May 1902.

The Southern Africa maps

In 2007 Geoffrey King kindly sent me double-page miniature maps of South Africa and the Cape Colony: Figs 3 and 4 respectively. The maps came from a disbound and incomplete example of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* dated 1889. Examination of the maps revealed that there was a problem with the date of publication printed on the title page of the atlas.

The most prominent problem on both maps is the 'Orange River Colony' (in Dc of the grid reference in Fig. 3 and Da in Fig. 4). The Orange River Colony was so named *after* the Treaty of Vereeniging, which was signed on the 31 May 1902, at the end of the Second Anglo-Boer War, and not on the supposed date of publication of 1889.[6] Prior to the war, the Colony had been the Orange Free State, an independent Boer republic. The Transvaal (Colony), to the north of the Orange River Colony, had been the South African Republic, but it was commonly referred to as the Transvaal or Transvaal Republic; therefore the name 'Transvaal' *per se* is not so much of a problem. Pre-war maps by the Bartholomew firm, as in the 1887 edition of the atlas, had correctly named the then Boer-controlled republics.[7]

Closer inspection of the prominent railway network depicted on the South Africa map (Fig. 3) produced additional evidence that this map could not have been published in 1889 (or 1891). Cape Town is connected to Kimberley and to Johannesburg; the latter was achieved only in 1892,[8] and the link between Beira and Salisbury and its connection via Bulawayo with the South African network was completed in 1899.[9] The railway line in German South West Africa was completed in 1902;[10] it extended between Windhoek and Swakopmund (on the map it is 'Tsoaxaubmund', a combination of Nama and German words), a short



Fig. 4 'Cape Colony' in *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* that could have been published only after May 1902.

distance north of the tiny British enclave of Walvis Bay ('Walfish Bay' on the map).

The railway system on the map of the Cape Colony (Fig. 4) provides similar evidence. The map shows a railway connection between Graaff Reinet and Rosmead Jn (at about 25E and 31.5S). This link was completed in 1898,[11] also the year in which the junction, previously known as Middelburg Road, was renamed Rosmead.[12]

Conundrum Solved

I was left with a conundrum with little prospect of a solution. The date of publication of the final edition of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* was 1889, or possibly 1891 according to King;[13] the maps of South Africa and the Cape Colony that I had received had come from an atlas dated 1889; however, the information on the maps provided overwhelming evidence that they were published after 31 May 1902. How was this possible?

As mentioned earlier, very few copies of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* have survived intact. Fortunately, the Printing Record of the Bartholomew Archive Project of the National Library of Scotland (NLS), funded by the John R. Murray Charitable Trust contains a copy of everything the Bartholomew firm printed between 1877 and 2002.[14] It has also archived the business records of the firm donated by the Bartholomew family and firm and by the publishing house HarperCollins, now the owners of the Bartholomew business. The Bartholomew Archive provided an explanation on what had seemed to be unsolvable problem.

On the 4 March 2014, I received from the NLS this e-mail response to my query:

… on 1st November 1902, Bartholomew printed the

following eight maps for this atlas (The British Colonial Pocket Atlas):

Possessions in East Africa
Cape Colony
Malta and Gozo
South Africa
Route to India
The British Empire
Western Australia
Possessions in West Africa

All of the maps include The British Colonial Pocket Atlas *title in the top marginalia. The order was placed by John Walker on 22nd March 1902 for 1000 copies of these eight maps only … the reason for this order remains a bit of a mystery.*

As an aside, I can also confirm there was an 1891 edition, or at least, Bartholomew printed 60 maps, a frontispiece, contents page and an index in 1891 all with The British Colonial Pocket Atlas *title.*

We have copies of all the maps and letterpress I mention above in Bartholomew's Printing Record and I located the additional order information from their Business Archive.

The NLS followed up by kindly sending me scanned images of the 1902-printed southern Africa maps conserved in the Bartholomew Printing Record: they are identical to those in Figs. 3 and 4. Geoffrey King then confirmed from his records that the maps he had sent me were from a distressed *British Colonial Pocket Atlas* dated 1889: 'The edition statement was under the author's name on the title-page and the date (1889) at the foot, just like the other editions'.[15] The maps printed in 1902 had replaced those that appeared in the 1887 editions. It is likely but not certain that the previously unrecorded, short-run edition of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* was published in 1903; therefore, c. 1903 would seem to be an appropriate publication date.

Historical importance

While the reason for Walker's order in March 1902 remains 'a bit of a mystery' and suggests prescience, an update of an atlas of the British Empire would have been most appropriate soon after the turn of the century. The importance, from a South African perspective, is that, as a consequence of the Treaty of Vereeniging, Britain's colonies had increased in number and value with the new colonies including rich gold fields and fertile agricultural land. Furthermore, the territorial change had come about after a bitter war that had touched many people in parts of the Empire beyond southern Africa. Soldiers on the British side (about half a million) had come from not only the Cape and Natal colonies, but from Britain itself and from parts of its Empire as far away as Canada, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Australia and New Zealand; and prisoner of war camps, for about 25,000 soldiers on the Boer side, had been established in the Empire, viz. in Ceylon, India, Bermuda and St. Helena.[16]

The southern African maps in this c. 1903 edition of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas* are of cartographical and historical importance. They are the first miniature maps, and arguably the first maps of any size printed in an atlas to depict the British-controlled colonies of South Africa after the Second Anglo-Boer War. The new colonies, the Orange River and Transvaal, were added to the colonies of the Cape and Natal that had been under British control prior to the War. Upon unification on 31 May 1910, these four colonies became the provinces of the Union of South Africa.

The other historically important feature of the southern African maps is their depiction, soon after its completion, of the economically important core railway network. The construction of a railway network linking ports to the interior had been the vision of, and was launched in 1873 by, John Charles Molteno, a successful farmer and the liberal first Prime Minister of the Cape Colony under responsible government.[17] The initial goal was to connect the Cape ports with the diamond fields in Kimberley; but, after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg became an additional destination – across Boer occupied republics; the connection of the Cape ports with both Kimberley and Johannesburg was achieved within twenty years. Northern expansion of British territorial interests extended the South African network to the neighbouring Bechuanaland Protectorate (now Botswana) and Mashona- and Matabele-land (which became Southern Rhodesia and then Zimbabwe); these landlocked territories also gained access to the ports that by 1900 included Beira in Portuguese East Africa (now Mozambique). German South West Africa's short railway line had no connection to the south and south-eastern network until 1914.

Mapping of the railway network is also important because it was a feat of engineering and human endurance that had enormous socio-economic benefits for the region. About 6,000 kilometres of railway had been constructed in less than thirty years; this was before a steel industry had been established in the territory, which also had an inadequate supply of

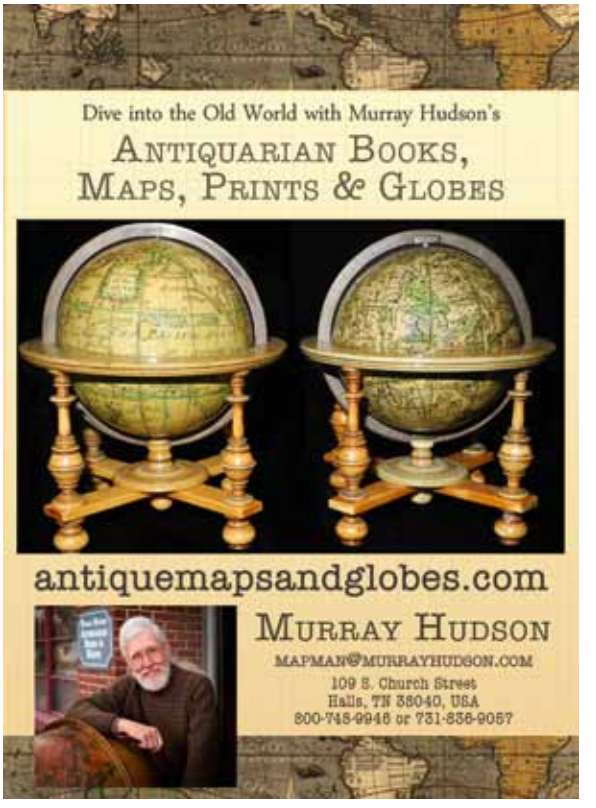
hardwood for sleepers; the rails had been sent from England and additional wood from the Far East, Australia and possibly South America.[18] The railway tracks were laid across land with significant mountain barriers and an inhospitable climate, ranging from punishingly hot semi-deserts to malaria-beset subtropics.

Bartholomew's very scarce miniature map of South Africa, published in the c. 1903 edition of *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas*, is surely a landmark map in the history of the cartography of the region.

Notes (URLs were active on 11 March 2014)
1 Geoffrey King, *Miniature Maps*, '1887 Bartholomew', miniaturemaps.net
2 It was common practice in publishing for a work to be given an advanced year publication date as a was a way of making the content appear to have the most up-to-date information.
3 See Note 1.
4 WorldCat®. *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas*, goo.gl/NXTsNV
5 COPAC, *The British Colonial Pocket Atlas*, goo.gl/RxdrjC
6 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_River_Colony
7 See illustration on the second page of King, Note 1.
8 South African History Online, goo.gl/gMjt05
9 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beira_Railroad_Corporation
10 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swakopmund_Railway_Station
11 South African History Online, goo.gl/jqnaMO
12 South African History Online, www.sahistory.org.za/places/rosmead
13 See Note 1.
14 The National Library of Scotland Bartholomew Archive, digital.nls.uk/bartholomew/project/index.html
15 Geoffrey King. Personal communication, e-mail received on 7 March 2014.
16 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Boer_War
17 en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Charles_Molteno
18 Natal Branch of the South African Railway Society. Personal communications, e-mails received 12–15 March 2014.

Acknowledgments
I am grateful to: Karla Baker, curator of the Bartholomew Archive Project at the National Library of Scotland; Kathleen Sheehan, Research Librarian at Harvard University Library; and Geoffrey King for their assistance in solving my conundrum.

Roger Stewart *is from Cape Town (ristew@iafrica.com); he is the South African representative of IMCoS. Cape Town will host the International IMCoS Symposium in 2015.*





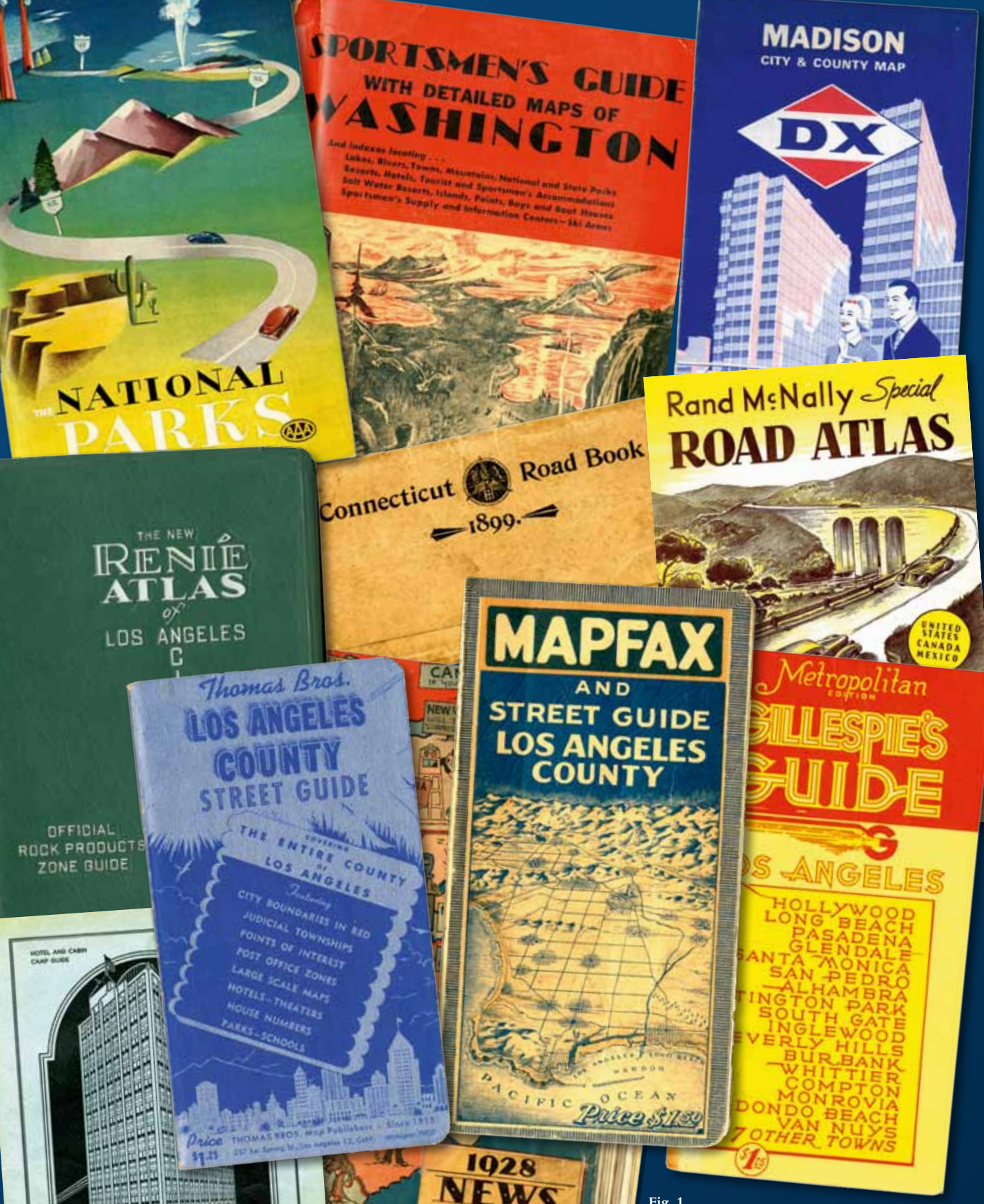


Fig. 1
A selection of road maps and atlases from the tens of thousands found at Canyon Drive.

THE HOUSE ON CANYON VISTA DRIVE

Portrait of an unknown collector

Glen Creason

I would never have known of John Feathers or his collection except for a number of fortunate coincidences that connected us for what seems like the past and the future. In a perfect aligning of the stars I wrote a little essay on a landmark birthday that I noted on Facebook for old friends which was seen by *Los Angeles Times* writer Larry Harnisch, who in turn, wrote a nice article on my job as map librarian for the Los Angeles Public Library (LAPL) in late September of 2012. On that morning of 20 September, a realtor named Matthew Greenberg happened to turn to page 2 of the *Los Angeles Times*, read the piece and thought of a house he was representing, not only as a realtor but as executor of the estate. He called me on a Friday and left a voicemail saying he had a house 'full of maps' in Mount Washington he wanted me to see. Now, I have heard that one before and ended up with a few nice gifts from good people sifting through a relative's estate but also many a box of four-year-old *National Geographics*. Some of the most useful and valuable reference materials we have at LAPL came to us as gifts and we don't turn our noses up at any offer. Yet, a house 'full' of maps I had never seen. However, when I talked to Matthew he let me know his mother was a rather prominent librarian, indeed a professor emeritus at University of Southern California in the library school there, and as a librarian's son he just could not see collectible materials get tossed into a dumpster which is what the unwitting heirs to the estate suggested he do before trying to sell the place. Matthew was so compelling I agreed to forego my holiday and meet him on Columbus Day when the library was closed.

When I arrived I found a rather run-down cabin on a gorgeous piece of real estate in one of Los Angeles' nicest neighbourhoods. Mount Washington is so idyllic and full of character that realtors describe properties 'Mount Washington-adjacent' in a five-mile radius to the actual place. Walking into the house on Canyon Vista I was treated to Matthew Greenberg's running commentary, which filled me in on many facts in a very short time. The house had belonged to Walter Keller who lived with the younger John Feathers there for ten years until his passing in 1992. He made arrangements in his will for John to continue living in the house for perpetuity but the Keller heirs still kept the deed to the land and house. Walter was a kind man and he was sensitive to his shy and very private partner who devoted much of his time to his collection. John Feathers apparently collected maps his entire life, adding materials he gathered in his extensive travels and in forays to all manner of thrift stores, yard sales and the many map stores that thrived in LA County in the 90s.



Fig. 2
John Feathers, his photograph on his driving licence.

Some of this goes back to his difficult childhood, begun with the stigma of a cleft palate and speech difficulty that made it hard for him to be socially accepted, especially in light of the many new schools he had to attend because of his father's career in the Air Force. His father, also John Feathers, did the best he could with five children (two from the first marriage with John's mother and three with his second wife) on a sergeant's salary in rather lean times. They moved around a lot: from Massachusetts to South Dakota to Roswell, New Mexico to Tacoma, Washington to Altus, Oklahoma to Spanaway, Washington and after high school, back to California where John and his brother Bradley rejoined their mother. During these peregrinations John the elder also took his son on long car trips back to his West Virginia home, and along the interstate highways the boy collected maps and brochures at every stop. John found comfort in the maps and brochures he collected along the interstates of the 1960s and '70s.

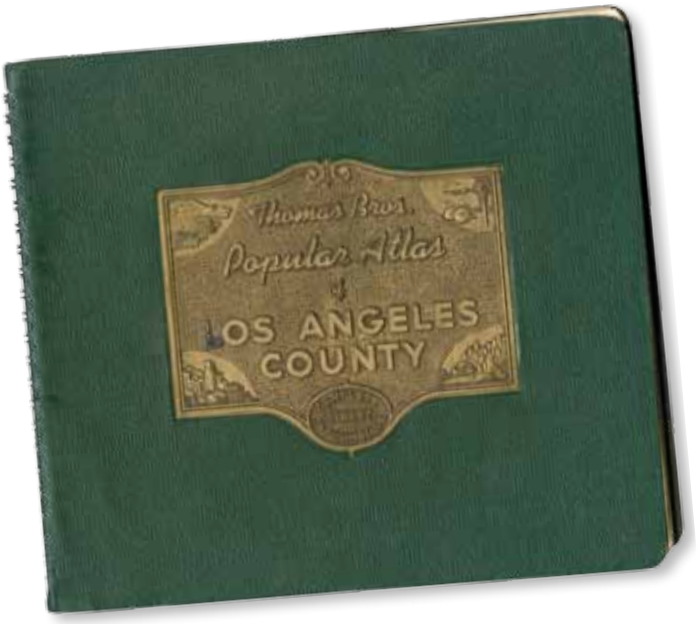
After Walter's death in 1992 John kept to himself more and with the new found availability of Internet connections he continued to add things to his archives in greater and greater numbers. In 2002 he found

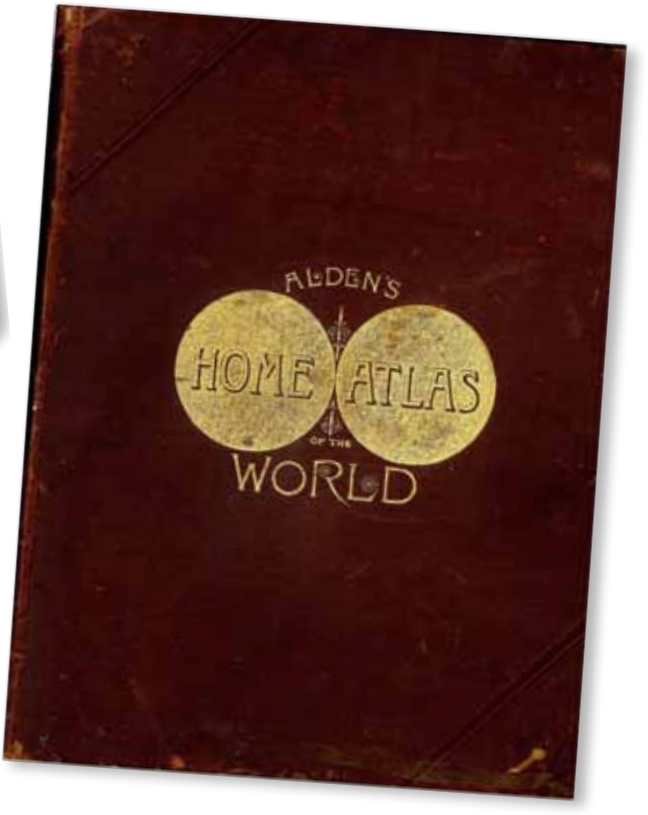
another soulmate in Charles Brockway who moved into the home with his own modest map collection and a love for travel that both men shared. The pair travelled up and down the West and East coasts and took walking excursions, sometimes as far away as San Diego and camped out all over the area. John Feathers never stopped 'sniffing out maps' as he went and any road trip involved stops at Chambers of Commerce, swap meets, antique stores and trading posts on the chance there might be a 'find' sitting in a box somewhere. Charles acted somewhat as a regulator, keeping John's collecting feet on the ground when the flow of money started to accelerate as maps became available on eBay and other places in cyberspace. Charles said John would get up at 3am every morning and take to the computer to make sure he would not miss any good stuff made available each new day. By this time the house began to fill up with maps, overflowing into any empty spaces, but there was always something good that could be squeezed into a cabinet or on a shelf somewhere. Here, I hesitate to use anything close to the word hoarder since fellow collectors certainly know the feeling of wanting to get everything within our passion. It takes one to know one and as a person who has 40 George Jones LPs I understand a little bit why there might be a 25 volume set of books on soil types in Iowa from the 1920s in John's den. At one point John was so immersed in his quest he hardly noticed a $64,000 bill that had accumulated but it was all paid off before his untimely end in 2012. When Charles took John Feathers to the hospital because he was unable to shake what seemed like flu the man known as JohnnyMaps across the map collectors world had just two weeks to live. Actually none of Feathers' family or Walter Keller's kin had any idea of what had been left after John's death and what might be packed into the house on Canyon Vista. Charles was given some time to move but his heart was so heavy he never thought about where the maps might end up. As far as Walter Keller's heirs were concerned they were perfectly willing to bulldoze the old house and subdivide to sell the valuable real estate in Mount Washington. This is where Matthew Greenberg came in…

So, what exactly was in the 'map house' on Canyon Vista? As a map librarian and not an antiquarian map dealer I saw the place with library goggles and not its cash value. It was not a treasure house in terms of dollars but in worth as an archive and reference source it was beyond amazing. Actually it was a true reference bonanza of epic proportions. We did find, sitting on top of a milk crate a rare Willem Blaeu atlas sheet but there were very few auction type maps that would have sold for big money in the house. Relatives or friends may have taken them before I came on the scene but that was their right. In fact, there were few flat maps, the kind you would frame and put up on a wall as an objet d'art. West Coast antiquarian map dealer Barry Ruderman came to evaluate the collection and told Matthew Greenberg that if he had known what was there he would not have come all the way from La Jolla but that he would not have missed the experience of seeing the house for anything. While collectors might not want to decorate their galleries with a 1977 street map of Milwaukee, a file of street maps of Milwaukee from 1953 to 1995 changed the stuffed steel cabinets from junk to research gold.

That is not to say there weren't amazing finds within the Feathers collection. I am prejudiced toward maps of Los Angeles, and despite the thousand flat maps that were removed by a private collector before I arrived, I found a true treasure trove of local map resources, mostly street guides by map publishers Gillespie, Renié and the Thomas brothers.

One of the items that made my heart rate accelerate was a perfect first edition Renié Atlas from 1942 and several mint first editions of 1946 *Thomas Guides of Los Angeles* glistening in plastic covers like the crown jewels. Considering the Feathers collection reached out beyond Southern California, these historic Renié and Thomas guides cover all over the west and are comprehensive in time periods. Where the LAPL had maybe one vertical file drawer of historical Renié guides, John Feathers had four just in his den. The United States road atlas shelves in that same room were also full of beautiful surprises and included maps of the country before the great interstate highway system, many in perfect condition produced by various publishers of road guides. There was almost every kind of printed map imaginable: cadastral, tract, topographic, pictorial, aerial photos, townships, counties, national atlases, geologic studies, bathymetric charts, road maps, touring guides, strip maps, sportsmen's atlases, chamber of commerce publications and even a couple of restaurant placemats with map themes. In a random perusal of boxes we pulled out of the house I saw some rivals of the Thomas Bros guides that fell by the wayside like the *Los Angeles Times Glove Compartment Street Atlas*, *Mapfax and Street Guide of Los Angeles County*, *Mapco Street Map Guide Los Angeles County*, and a complete set of the whopper *Renié Atlas of Greater Southern California Counties and Cities* that covered





Figs. 3 & 4 Two examples from the vast collection of atlases owned by John Feathers.

Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Death Valley, Las Vegas and even Baja California. There was a tidy *Hammonds City Street Map Atlas* with a hundred city plans, *Clason's Touring Atlas* from 1920 offering 'paved roads' and even an odd fold-up map by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce covering the Los Angeles 'district'. The road atlases produced in the early twenties are both fascinatingly detailed and graphically dazzling, and Feathers collection included the *State Farm Road Atlas*, the *Road Atlas by the Bell Burial Vault Company of Ohio*, the *Farmers American Road Atlas*, and many Rand McNally products in fine condition. Sometimes the materials focused on a particular area like the *Z-Atlas of Pittsburgh* or the *Franklin Authentic Street Atlas of Philadelphia*, the *Connecticut Road Book*, 1899, a *Sportsmen's Guide with Detailed Maps to Washington* or the wonderful *Hagstrom's Atlas of Queens and Nassau Counties*. In one cabinet where you might keep china there was a cache of world atlases: *Cram's Superior Family Atlas*. *The World* of 1903, *The New Peerless Atlas of the World* of 1927, *Watson's New and Complete Illustrated Atlas of the World,* 1891 and the quaint looking *Chandler's Popular Family Atlas* published in 1889 when Los Angeles hardly rated a mention. In my enthusiastic map buzz I may have set my estimations high when talking to the *LA Times* reporter Bob Pool but I am certain Feathers collections contained probably four times the number of street guides than the very old and very serious Los Angeles Public Library map collection possessed, and the contents of all those boxes will at least double our holdings. Our New York City files, decimated by unscrupulous Hollywood studio researchers, have been made whole again.

All of this came out of the house in six frantic hours on Thursday 18 October after several meetings with Matthew Greenberg and the enthusiastic support of Director of Central Library Giovanna Mannino and City Librarian John Szabo who gave me a big moving truck, two veteran movers and allowed me to gather some volunteers who came ready to wade into the dust and unknown contents of hundreds of nooks and crannies in the Feathers house. I had a Messenger clerk named Andrew Salazar, a soon to be LAPL librarian Peter Hauge and a group of local historians, writers, archivists also joined by a couple of neighbours, one in a hazmat suit. We got to dance with two photographers and a film student, there to record the event. Bob Pool, the best reporter at the *LA Times*, was there with pad and pen in hand. Everyone present received plenty of local history from 'Professor Greenberg' who held court in a metal car wash chair in the garden where he actually sold the house to

a delightful neighbour who would eventually save the house from demolition. Writer Eric Lynxwiler tackled the garage where mouse droppings and thick dust made the task solely for the stout of heart and strong of curiosity. There was much sweating and hundreds of shouts of amazed incredulity. In the kitchen sportswriter Dave Davis boxed auto club maps, in the den gallery owner Amy Inouye dug through drawers of documents, in the front room Peter Hauge uncovered the stereo console filled with fold-out maps. I think I banged my head on the low ceiling of the staircase at least a dozen times but when the clock struck two we were packed and ready to drop from exhaustion. We triumphantly returned to Central Library with the 220 boxes of cartography. What took us six hours to load took one to unload with a dozen library staff-helpers showing up from all over the building. With aching backs and wheezy lungs we high-fived on the dock, gazed at the cartographic mountain we had brought out of Canyon Vista and sighed, the great move had been accomplished! Phase two was finding places for the new archive and once inside the closed stacks, the quarter-mile-sized jigsaw puzzle was all my responsibility.

Since that day of sweat and tears the story caught the imagination of the city and appeared in magazines and newspapers from Seattle to Las Vegas and on television in three cities along with well done spots on public radio and literate essays on blogs read by the city that never knew 'Jeff' Feathers existed until long after his premature death.

It has been over a year now since Matthew Greenberg left his message about a 'house full of maps' and much has been said and done in regards to the legacy of JohnnyMaps and his archive in the old house on Canyon Vista in Mount Washington. The maps are safely in four places within the Central Library. The street guides alone occupy 600 feet (183 m) of library shelving – the length of two American football fields of maps! Many words have been printed and plenty of words have been spoken on behalf of the gift. A few good volunteers have come forward and sorted a part of the mountain that filled John Feathers world. Map lovers have come forward: two of the foremost authorities on street guides, both not old enough to drink in bars have visited and worked to inventory the collection. C. J. Moon, whose autistic brain sees patterns I cannot, does four times the work a mere map librarian can accomplish including a spreadsheet of all of local street guides. Corporate teams dug into milk crates of fold-out maps, historians have organised atlases, a famous musician oohed and awed at Renié guides while fellow librarians have hunched over the formidable task and tiny rays of hopeful light peeks through. The library is even building special cases to keep the treasure accessible to the public. Every workday it seems, I find something new and useful to our goals here at the Los Angeles Public Library in those boxes pulled from the 'map house' on Canyon Vista Drive.

When all the fold-out maps, atlases, street guides, plat plans, aerial views, road atlases, gazetteers and travel handouts are in drawers, on shelves and in the hands of researchers, students, genealogists and even librarians, John Feathers legacy will be in place for a long, long time. There will be more than paper and ink in the archive, there will also be the spirit, the restless wanderlust and the lonely longing for other places and times that drove Feathers to accumulate this magnificent mountain of maps. Perhaps the pain of being an outsider was soothed when he held these humble sheets of paper in his hands, and probably, they were his medicine against the mean old world. What I know from examining the wonders he collected is that he knew more about maps than anyone I have met, including learned scholars, archivists, geographers, historians and yours truly. I also know in talking to those who crossed John Feathers path, that he was a kind, gentle and shy man who loved his privacy and time with his collection. In my random examinations of the house on Canyon Vista I saw many photographs of John Feathers in his time. I did not see a lonely misfit who buried himself way too deep in a hobby. I saw a man who enjoyed life, who had friends, who was loved and who loved both people and animals. I would sincerely hope that when I go, folks have the same impression of me. While some might think John Feathers odd, or obsessive I can only remember my chance meeting with the man as an audience with a great.

Glen Creason *has been the map librarian for the Los Angeles Public Library for the past twenty-five years and a reference librarian in the History department since 1979. He was a co-curator of the landmark map exhibit 'Los Angeles Unfolded' in 2009 and in October of 2010 he published his book* Los Angeles in Maps *for Rizzoli International. He has written about local history, maps and popular culture for local publications including the* Downtown News, Mercator's World, *the* Public Historian *and the* Los Angeles Times.

DOMINIC WINTER

SPECIALIST BOOK AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS



We hold monthly auctions of antiquarian books, maps & atlases

Please visit our website to view our latest catalogue at www.dominicwinter.co.uk

For further information contact John Trevers on 01285 860006 or john@dominicwinter.co.uk

ILLUSTRATED:
Christopher Saxton. *Somersetensem Comitat (agri fertilitate Celebrem) hec ob oculos ponit. [1579].* Sold £4500.00 (June 2013).

Mallard House, Broadway Lane, South Cerney, Near Cirencester GL7 5UQ
Tel: 01285 860006 Fax: 01285 862461
Website: www.dominicwinter.co.uk Email: info@dominicwinter.co.uk

antiquariaat

SANDERUS

Nederkouter 32
9000 Gent - Belgium

Tel. +32 9223.3590 - Fax +32 9223.3971
E-mail: sanderus@sanderusmaps.com



Frederik de Wit, 1660

Early Antique Maps & Atlases

www.sanderusmaps.com

Loeb-Larocque

Antique Maps- Atlases



31 rue de Tolbiac - 75013 PARIS
France
Tel +33 1 4424 8580
Open Monday to Friday from 9.00 - 18.00
by appointment only
www.loeb-larocque.com

MAPS - GLOBES
VIEWS - ATLASES
PRINTS

Swaen.com

Internet map auctions 2014
September 9 - 16 | November 18-25

Buy in our Gallery with 2500 items available
for immediate sale

AbeMaps.com

Auction - Buy - Explore antique Maps
Explore 20,000+ auction results and
map valuations for free.

www.swaen.com | paulus@swaen.com

Old World Auctions

Established 1977

www.oldworldauctions.com
info@oldworldauctions.com
USA: 1-804-290-8090

Our Online Auction House Offers:

- Over 800 cartographic items per auction
- Extensive research & descriptions
- Secure online bidding & status
- 100% authenticity & condition guarantee
- In-house packaging & shipping to 70 countries
- Quarterly auctions in February, May, September & November



***Systema Ideale Pyrophylaciorum Subterraneorum*, by Athanasius Kircher, 1682.**
This unusual copper engraving shows a cross-section of the earth's interior with its magma core. The surface of the earth is shown with erupting volcanoes and ships sailing in the oceans. The Jesuit scholar Athanasius Kircher was one of the first compilers of semi-scientific knowledge about the physical features of the world, including mountain springs, earthquakes, and volcanoes.
Sold for US$3450 in February 2014

IMCS

ACCREDITED BUSINESS

MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES · REFERENCE BOOKS

PROFILE

Vladimiro Valerio: Forty years of collecting

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird



Fig. 1 Vladimiro Valerio in his studio on Murano, Venice.

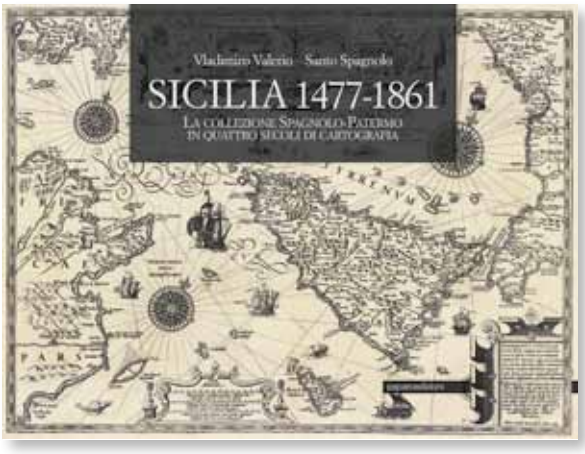


Fig. 2 Volume I of *Sicilia 1477–1861, La collezione Spagnolo-Patermo in quattro secoli di cartografia*.

Standing proud on Vladimiro Valerio's desk in his Murano library are two handsome volumes on maps of Sicily, *Sicilia 1477–1861, La collezione Spagnolo-Patermo in quattro secoli di cartografia*, his most recent publication. The project was seven years in the making; much longer than he had anticipated: "What was supposed to be simply the cataloguing of an extraordinary private collection gradually became an exhaustive study of all printed maps of Sicily. In publishing Santo Spagnolo's collection I was not simply filling in a few gaps in a defined and polished history of Sicilian cartography, as I had imagined, but I had to entirely reconstruct and, in a sense, invent it."[1]

A sweep of Vladimiro's library shelves reinforces the thoroughness of his research and provides an insight to the breadth of his cartographic interests and the depth of study that he attends to his collection of maps and atlases. A long row of titles on paper manufacture and watermarks attracted my attention. His observation that you must get 'beneath' the map helps to explain his curiosity for all things cartographic. He has an urgent need to understand the process of mapmaking, and in doing so, has peeled back the process to include an in-depth study of the paper on which maps have been printed. Knowledge of the paper would also help him more accurately date maps. In 1985 he published his study of watermarks in Neapolitan paper, *L'Italia nei manoscritti dell'Officina Topografica conservati nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli* [2] and later, on paper used in large-scale mapping of Italy, *Carta per le Carte. Filigrane dall'Archivio dell'Istituto Geografico Militare*.[3]

His love of cartography is fuelled by his fascination with how we perceive and depict space, and owes a great deal to his background in mathematics and architecture. He graduated in 1971 in architecture from the University of Naples where he remained to teach Analytic Geometry until his move to the University of Venice in 1999. Here he taught Descriptive Geometry and History of the Methods of Representation until his decision to retire in 2011. His paper 'A Mathematical Contribution to the Study of Old Maps', delivered in 1981, in which he analysed the geometric structure of maps, helps to define his approach to cartography. Although his cartographic interests are far-reaching, as revealed by his extensive library, his main areas of research have focused on the history of geometry and methods of representation of space; Renaissance geography; the history of Italian cartography and atlases; philology as applied to scientific drawings; Piero della Francesca, Leonardo da Vinci and Renaissance perspective; and scientific biography.

Vladimiro's collecting proper started in 1974, and this year he celebrates the fortieth anniversary of his collecting career. It all started during his military service in Parma, where at a flea market, he was drawn to five maps – 'Carta dell' America Settentrionale', 'Carta dell' America Meridionale', 'Carta dell' Asia', Carta dell' Oceanica' and 'Emisfero Orientale', executed between 1835 and 1836 – by the little-known, nineteenth-century military land surveyor Evangelista Azzi (1793–1848). The maps, drawn and engraved by Azzi, are printed on white, heavy wove paper and are from the original pull [printing]. They have transpired to be very rare examples. The companion to 'Emisfero Orientale' is still eluding Vladimiro. The signature beneath the maps, particularly attracted Vladimiro; it revealed that Azzi was a *Primo Tenente* [First Lieutenant], and that they had been executed in Parma in 1835. "When I bought them I was in the army in Parma, a Primo Tenente, just like Azzi. This convinced me to buy them."



Fig. 3 Detail of 'Emisfero Orientale' with Azzi's signature indicating his rank in the army as a First Lieutenant.

Now neatly framed and hung together, these maps reveal two criteria – artistry and accuracy – that guided Vladimiro's collecting taste. He chose to concentrate on late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century single-sheet maps and atlases, with the proviso that no maps would be acquired as a result of a book or atlas being dismantled. Born and educated in Naples, understandably the geographical focus of his collection when he started out was southern Italy. In the five years following his first purchase Vladimiro collected most of the maps and atlases that make up the core of his collection. Prices were favourable then, and market stalls offered rich pickings for an area of cartography that at the time attracted little interest. In 1975, at the Porta Portese market in Rome, he found the first known manuscript *Atlas of the Kingdom of Naples* executed by Nicola Antonio Stigliola c. 1595; it holds the position of being the most outstanding piece in Vladimiro's collection. See his article 'The Neapolitan Saxton and his Survey of the Kingdom of Naples', in *The Map Collector*, 18 (1982), pp. 14–17 for a detailed account of the atlas. Over the subsequent years he has refined his collection, and in some cases, such as Neapolitan atlases and the works of Giovanni Antonio Rizzi Zannoni (1736–1814), he has completed the collection – a full house so to speak. Zannoni was active from the mid-eighteenth century, and his work can be divided into three distinct periods, each corresponding to his place of work – Paris, Padua and Naples – and from which he has left a legacy of some 200 engraved maps.

Needless to say, Vladimiro is an authority on Zannoni and has published extensively on him, most recently providing the entry for the *History of Cartography,* Vol. 4: *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*. When I met him in April, he was busy

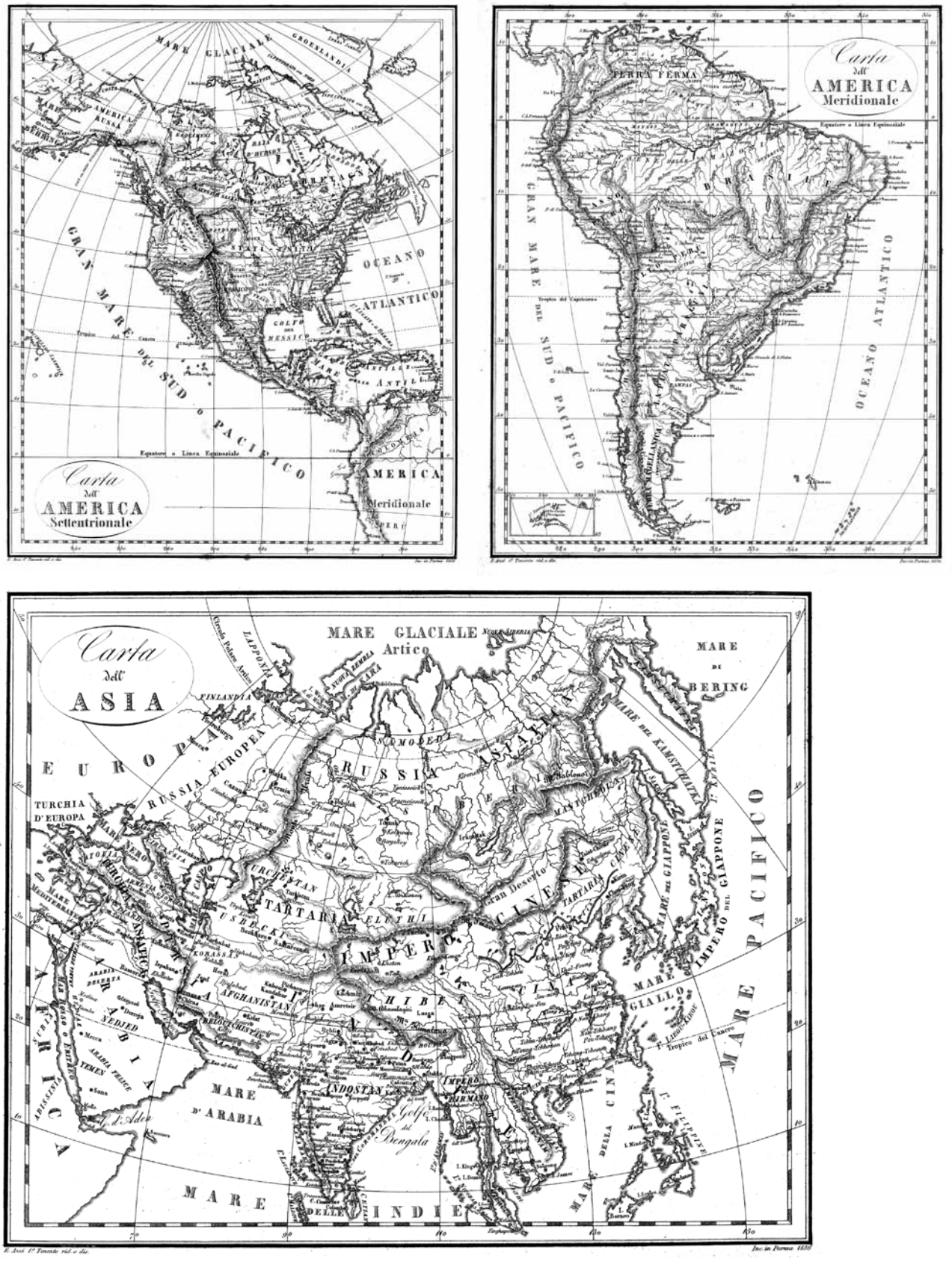
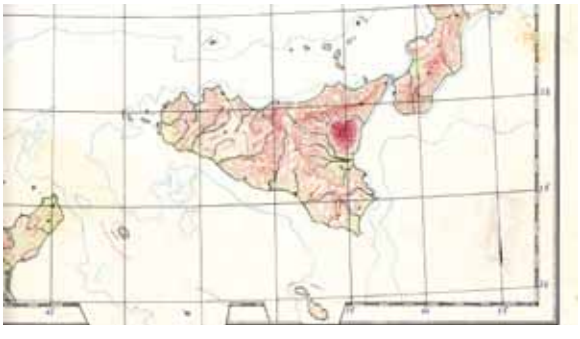


Fig. 4 Examples of Evangelista Azzi's work, Vladimiro Valerio's first map purchases.

organising commemorative events to take place in Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice and Padua to mark the bicentenary of his beloved cartographer. There will be exhibitions and conferences of Zannoni's work in all five cities. A two-day conference was held at the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in Venice on 15–16 May at which Vladimiro joined eight other international scholars to present papers on aspects of Zannoni's work and an exhibition of his documents and maps at the Archivio di Stato di Napoli opened on 23 May, the day of Rizzi Zannoni's death.

Vladimiro's other great love is his collection of 'Stielers' – the prestige nineteenth- and early twentieth-century German atlas. When Vladimiro set out on his collecting quest of the *Handatlas*, there was no literature to guide the young collector. Not content with the obvious lacuna in this area of cartographic study, he acquired the knowledge and published his first cartographic work in 1980: *Atlanti napoletani del XIX secolo (1806–1860)*. Since then he has become a specialist on Italian atlases, receiving a research grant from the Italian National Research Council (CNR) to further the study. He has been a leading light in this field as his numerous publications testify.[4]

Tucked away amongst his outstanding collections are items of a much more modest nature but which nevertheless reveal Vladimiro's enduring interest in maps and his collecting nature. They are maps he made while at school; he drew maps, gifting them to friends with the belief that they would enjoy them as much as he enjoyed producing them. Illustrated is a signed example of his work as a fourteen-year-old: "It is an equidistant conic projection with two standard parallels, drawn at a scale of 1: 2 500 000. It is drawn in pencil, black ink and colour pencil: green for lowland (two tones: up to 100 m and up to 200 m above sea level), brown in various intensity from 200 m to 2,000 m) and red in two tones from 2,000 m to 3,000 m and from 3,000 m upwards. The mountains are hachured and shaded with light from the left side."



Left
Fig. 5 Vladimiro's schoolboy attempt at mapping Sicily.

Forty years on Vladimiro's level of industry and energy remains indefatigable. Since his first publication in 1980, he has added a further 140 publications to his name, including monographs, catalogues, contributions to Volumes III, IV and V of the *History of Cartography Project* and a stream of articles. He curated *Neapolitan cartography since 1781 to 1879* at the Archaeological Museum of Naples; *Lo spazio di Piero* at the Piero della Francesca House in Sansepolcro; and a commemorative exhibition on Benedetto Marzolla in Brindisi, for which he also wrote the catalogue.[5] He continues to be an active member of multiple academic societies and organisations, and is a founding member and past president of the Associazione Italiana Collezionisti di Cartografia Antica (Italian Map Collector Society), and of course, a long-time member of IMCoS, who many will fondly remember from the IMCoS Symposium in Italy in 2004.



Fig. 6 L to R Vladimiro Valerio, Piero Falchetta, Marica Milanesi, Analisa Battini, Angelo Cataneo and Hans Kok at the 2004 IMCoS Symposium in Italy.

Notes

1 To purchase *Sicilia 1477–1861, La collezione Spagnolo-Patermo in quattro secoli di cartografia* go to www.libroco.it
2 Vladimiro Valerio, *L'Italia nei manoscritti dell'Officina Topografica conservati nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli*, Naples, Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Filosofici, 1985.
3 Vladimiro Valerio, 'Carta per le Carte. Filigrane dall'Archivio dell'Istituto Geografico Militare', *L'Universo*, LXXVII, 1997, pp. 119–132.
4 Vladimiro Valerio, 'Late Eighteenth-and Early Nineteenth-Century Italian Atlas' in *Images of the World*, Washington.
5 Vladimiro Valerio, *Benedetto Marzolla: brindisino, geografo e cartografo dell'800 europeo*, Manduria, Barbieri Selvaggi, 2008.

MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

Award for Elri Liebenberg

Elri Liebenberg, who is a member of the IMCoS Advisory Council and chairperson of the International Cartographic Association's Commission on the History of Cartography and now Professor Extraordinarius of the Department of Geography at Unisa (University of South Africa) was awarded the 2014 Stals Prize for Geography by Die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns (the South African Academy for Science and Art Academy). She was honoured for her original research and extensive list of publications in both English and Afrikaans in the field of the cartography of South Africa. Her achievements have been described as 'phenomenal'.

IMCoS members would like to congratulate Professor Elri Liebenberg on this award.

Award for Catherine Delano-Smith

On 24 March Dr Catherine Delano-Smith, also a member of the IMCoS Advisory Council, was awarded the Scottish Geographical Society's Bartholomew Globe Award, and at the same time, had the honorary Fellowship of the Society (FRSGS) conferred upon her. The Bartholomew Globe is presented for 'excellence in the delivery or application of geographical information through cartography, GIS and related techniques'. The award acknowledges her influential role in fostering and encouraging the study of the history of cartography through her work as editor of *Imago Mundi*, her teaching and organisation of the Maps and Society lecture programme at the Warburg Institute.

IMCoS congratulates Dr Catherine Delano-Smith on her award.

Exhibition opens in Tehran

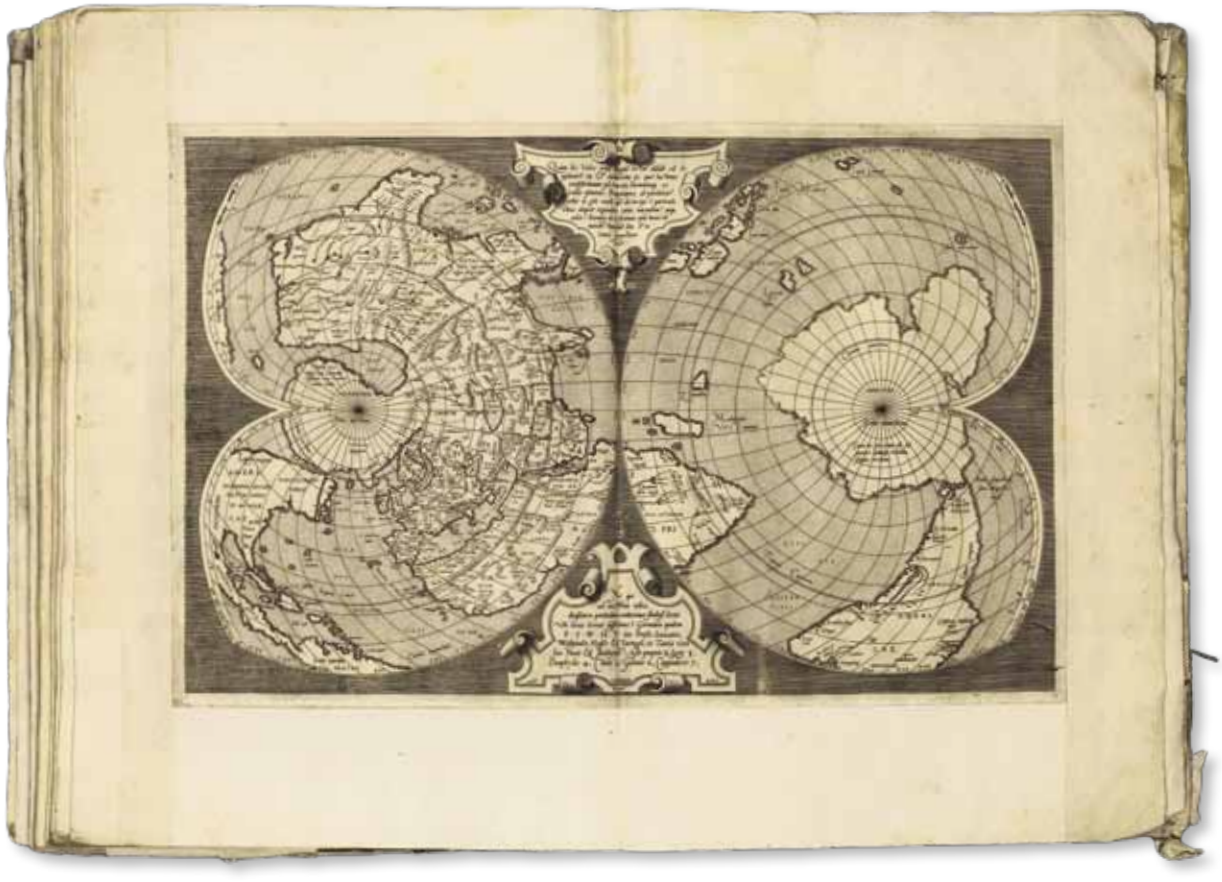
In the 2013 winter issue of the *Journal* Cyrus Alai reported on a collection of maps that had been registered to UNESCO's Memory of the World Register list in June 2013. The collection consists of 500 unique hand-drawn and lithographic geographical maps that are kept at the Centre for Documentation and Research Services of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Most are maps of Iran and nearby regions. Some of the maps show the territories that have been separated from Iran over the centuries as a result of political events. On 25 April, almost a year on, UNESCO Director-General Irina Bokova and Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif opened an exhibition of the maps at the Institute for Political and International Studies (IPIS) in Tehran.

An amazing day for atlases

Sotheby's *Travel, Atlases, Maps & Natural History* sale on the 29 April surpassed its pre-sale estimate and brought a total of £2,696,252. Atlases proved to be considerably more in demand than loose sheet maps, and Catherine Slowther (Director of the Books & Manuscripts department) reported that the auction saw quite a few new collectors. The star of the sale was Claudius Ptolemy. The 1486 Ulm edition of *Cosmographia*, translated by Jacobus Angelus and edited by Nicolaus Germanus, the first atlas with woodcut maps and the first to be printed in Germany achieved a price of £362,500 against a pre-sale estimate of between £120,000 and £180,000. A 1525 edition fetched £50,000 in excess of its upper estimate, while a 1540 edition with redesigned maps and the text revised by Sebastian Münster based on the Willibald Pirckheimer Latin translation reached £47,500, almost £30,000 in excess of its top estimate. Close behind the crown lot was an untitled, large folio, (45.3 x 33.5 cm) composite 'Lafreri atlas' dated to c. 1565. The 46 maps included works by Gastaldi, Forlani, Mercator, Lily, Deventer and Salamanca. Estimated at between £100,000 and £150,000, it finally fetched £314,500. A full list of auction results can be found at www.sothebys.com/en/auctions/ecatalogue/2014/travel-atlases-maps-natural-history-l14401/lot.122.html

Overleaf
Pages from the two atlases which fetched the highest prices at the Sotheby's sale on the 29 April 2014: a 1486 Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* and an untitled composite atlas, 'Lafreri atlas', c. 1565.


ASIA
AFRICA
EUROPA
MARE
MARE



Exhibitions

Until 8 June 2014, Fukuyama City, Hiroshima
The Hiroshima Prefectural Museum of History is exhibiting part of the extensive collection recently donated to it by Hisashi Moriya, a 72-year-old Fukuyama native and former chairman of Merrill Lynch Japan. The gift represents 30 years of collecting and includes 133 antique European maps of Japan and Asia and 210 antique Japanese maps. Information: www.manabi.pref.hiroshima.lg.jp/rekishih/index.html

Until June 2014, Lancaster, South Carolina
The Shaping of South Carolina: A Story of Adventure, Politics and Boundary Making at the Native American Center is curated by the South Carolina Historical Society, and details the disputes, politics and science surrounding the state's boundary lines from colonial times to the present. The exhibit features original maps from the Society's collection. Information: www.southcarolinahistoricalsociety.org

Until 8 July 2014, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Courting Clio: Maps and the Historical Imagination at the Map Gallery Hall, Pusey Library looks at the textual and graphic aids used by mapmakers to represent past events and how they are deployed in the service of historical narrative. Information: Joseph Garver, garver@fas.harvard.edu

Until 3 August 2014, Paris
Bibliothèque nationale de France (BnF)
Les derniers jours de l'ancien monde. The chronological presentation of the exhibition focuses on the period between 23 July and 4 August 1914 during which a series of diplomatic, political and military decisions led to the War. Information: www.bnf.fr

Until 23 August 2014, Boston
A City of Neighborhoods: The Changing Face of Boston, Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library. Boston's ethnic diversity and its neighbourhoods are explored in this exhibition featuring historic, modern and digitised maps of Boston's immigrant population based on the 2010 Census. Information: maps.bpl.org/content/current-exhibitions

Until 2 November 2014, Bath
American Museum in Britain
New World, Old Maps is a rotating display of the acclaimed historic map collection formed by Dallas Pratt, co-founder of the American Museum illustrating the changing shape of the Americas as expressed by Renaissance cartographers as they learned more of the New World. Information: americanmuseum.org

Until 3 November 2014, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Mapping the Piscataqua from John Smith to Google Maps by the Portsmouth Historical Society. Information: PortsmouthHistory.org

Until 4 January 2015, London
National Maritime Museum
300th Anniversary of the Longitude Act: Ships, Clocks and Stars: the Quest for Longitude
There were valuable rewards on offer for whoever could determine longitude at sea. Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was gripped with the problem, and the exhibition presents a selection of the ingenious methods and instruments that were designed and presented to the Board of Longitude. Information: www.rmg.co.uk

Until February 2015, London
National Maritime Museum
Guiding Lights: 500 Years of Trinity House and Safety at Sea
Five hundred years ago, a fraternity of London mariners was given a charter by Henry VIII and became the Corporation of Trinity House, with instructions to improve the safety of navigation on the Thames. Since then, Trinity House has looked after pilotage, buoys, beacons and lightships and has become the Lighthouse Authority for England, Wales and the Channel Islands. Information: www.rmg.co.uk

Until February 2015, London
The Royal Observatory Greenwich, ***Longitude Punk'd*** celebrates some of the outlandish inventors, scientists and explorers of the eighteenth century. Royal Museums Greenwich has commissioned eight British steampunk artists to create works inspired by the technical inventions that were presented to the Board of Longitude between 1714 and 1828. The exhibition features both fantastical inventions and real historic objects – blurring the boundaries between art and science, fiction and fact. Information: www.rmg.co.uk/about/press/2014-exhibitions

11 July–17 August 2014, London
Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)
Travel Photographer of the Year
Information: www.tpoty.com/exhibitions

17 August 2014–25 January 2015, Princeton
Main Gallery, Firestone Library, Princeton University
Nova Caesarea: A Cartographic Record of the Garden State, 1666–1888 commemorates the 350th anniversary of the naming of New Jersey. Coastal charts, manuscript road maps, and early state maps provide a historical background to the major focus of the exhibition: the state's first wall maps and county atlases. Information: www.princeton.edu/~rbsc/exhibitions/main.html

19–21 September 2014, Civitella del Lago (Terni)
L'Italia del Cavaliere Rizzi Zannoni (1781–1812), an exhibition and seminar on the cartographic works of Rizzi Zannoni. Organised by the AssociazioneCulturale 'Roberto Almagià' with the Associazione Culturale Civitellarte. Information: www.associazionealmagia.it

Lectures and conferences

11 June 2014, Boston
Boston Map Society, Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library. **Joel Kovarsky**, (The Prime Meridian: Antique Maps and Books), ***The True Geography of Our Country: Jefferson's Cartographic Vision***. Information: Kris Butler at ms@bostonmapsociety.org

12 June 2014, Paris
Bibliothèque nationale de France
To commemorate the First World War and in association with the exhibition ***Les derniers jours de l'ancien monde*** at the BNF until 3 August 2014, the Comité français de Cartographie is holding a one-day symposium ***The War in Maps*** which will focus on three aspects of how cartography is used during war: the role of maps in the preparation for the war; the use of maps in the theatre of military operations; the importance of the map in a civil society during the war. Papers will be presented in French or English. Information: Catherine Hofmann, catherine.hofmann@bnf.fr

13 June 2014, Paris
Bibliothèque nationale de France
The International Society for the History of the Map symposium ***Mapping Conflicts, Conflicts in Maps*** will be held in cooperation with the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Comité français de Cartographie. The symposium will focus on war related mapping. To register for the conference, which is free, please write to ishm.contact@gmail.com

15–21 June 2014, Riviera, Bulgaria
5th Jubilee edition of the International Conference on Cartography and GIS. Information: iccgis2014.cartography-gis.com/Programme.html

17–20 June 2014, Montreal
The 48th Annual Conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries and Archives, ***Preserving and disseminating geospatial knowledge*** Information: carto2014.uqam.ca/contact-us

19 June 2014, Chicago
Chicago Map Society, Newberry Library, 5.30pm **Steven Rowan** (Professor of History, University of Missouri, St. Louis), ***Egloffstein's Map of the Valley of Mexico in 1864: Color and Display in his Last Contour Map***. Information: www.newberry.org/chicago-map-society-meetings

23–27 June 2014, London
The **London Rare Books School** is a series of five-day, intensive courses on a variety of book-related subjects to be taught at the University of London. Dr Catherine Delano-Smith and Sarah Tyacke have organised a ***History of Maps and Mapping*** course. Lecturers are Peter Barber, Dr Catherine Delano-Smith, Sarah Tyacke and Laurence Worms. The course is suitable for historians, art historians, geographers, students of literature, librarians, archivists, map dealers. Information: www.ies.sas.ac.uk/london-rare-books-school

25–26 June 2014, Hampshire
British Cartographic Society ***Annual Symposium*** and associated events will be held at Marwell Hotel, Thompsons Lane, Colden Common, Winchester. Information: www.cartography.org.uk/default.asp?contentID=1095

6–10 July 2014, Norfolk Island, Australia
The International Institution for the History of Surveying and Measurement will hold a conference about ***Charting and Mapping the Pacific Paradise of the Pitcairners*** at the Governor's Lodge Resort Hotel. Information: Maria, The Travel Centre, PO Box 172, Norfolk Island 2899.

7–10 July 2014, Leeds
International Medieval Congress 2014 is an interdisciplinary forum for the discussion of all aspects of Medieval Studies. The topic for this year is **'Empire'**. Information: www.leeds.ac.uk/ims/imc/imc2014.html

14 July–15 August 2014, Chicago
Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, Newberry Library is now accepting applications for its 2014 NEH summer seminar for college and university faculty and up to three graduate students, ***Mapping Nature across the Americas***. The four-week seminar will be led by James Akerman (Director of the Smith Center) and Kathleen Brosnan (Travis Chair of Modern American History at the University of Oklahoma). Participants will explore the interplay between mapping and environmental knowledge across the Americas from the transatlantic encounter into the 21st century. Information: www.newberry.org/mappingnature

6–8 August, Plymouth
Shackleton 100 Centenary of the Departure of Endurance
To mark *Endurance's* departure from Plymouth on 8 August 1914, the Devon and Cornwall Polar Society will be holding a programme of lectures on Shackleton. Information: Paul Coslett, phcoslett@yahoo.co.uk and www.devonandcornwallpolarsociety.org.uk

3–5 September 2014, Auckland
The New Zealand Cartographic Society and the Australian and New Zealand Map Society are proud to announce the 7th National Cartographic Conference, 42nd ANZMapS Conference and 3rd ICA Symposium on Cartography for Australasia and Oceania – ***GeoCart'2014***. Information: web.env.auckland.ac.nz/public/geocart2014/index.htm

3–6 September 2014, Lisbon
The **12th International Conference on Urban History** will take place in the Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of the Universidade Nova de Lisboa. The official languages of the conference are French and English. Information: www.eauh2014.fcsh.unl.pt/index.php?conference=conference&schedConf=eauh2014

4–5 September 2014, Budapest
The ICA Commission on Digital Technologies in Cartographic Heritage and the Eötvös Loránd University are pleased to invite participants to the ***9th International Workshop on Digital Approaches to Cartographic Heritage*** held at the National Széchényi Library.

The workshop language is English. Information: xeee.web.auth.gr/ICA-Heritage/2011_2015/Budapest2014/index.htm

8–9 September 2014, London
The Leverhulme Network ***Cartography between Europe and the Islamic World 1100–1600*** aims to promote comparative, cross-disciplinary scholarship on Islamic and European cartography by bringing together experts in these two fields for a symposium. Information: Alfred Hiatt (a.hiatt@qmul.ac.uk), Jerry Brotton (j.r.brotton@qmul.ac.uk) or Yossi Rapoport (y.rapoport@qmul.ac.uk).

10–11 September 2014, Birmingham
Hands across the Map: Co-operation and Partnership in Map Collections. Annual Workshop of the Map Curators' Group of the British Cartographic Society. Information: Ann Sutherland (ann.m.sutherland@talk21.com) or Paula Williams (p.williams@nls.uk).

18–19 September 2014, Philadelphia
A conference ***Hand-Colored Books and Maps of the Early Modern Period*** will be held at the Kislak Center for Special Collections, Rare Books and Manuscripts, Van Pelt-Dietrich Library Center. Subjects to be addressed include the materials and techniques used in hand-colouring, the connoisseurship of hand-colouring, and how colour alters the meaning of a printed work – how the addition of colour represents an interpretation or reinterpretation of the work. Information: Chet Van Duzer (chet.van.duzer@gmail.com) or Larry E. Tise (tisel@ecu.edu).

18 September 2014, Washington
The Washington Map Society, Library of Congress 7pm. **Ralph E. Ehrenberg**, (Chief of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress), ***Mapping Mr. Madison's War***. Following the lecture, Mr Ehrenberg will briefly describe G&M's new research centre and reading room. Information: Ted Callaway, tel: 202-879-5418.

23 September 2014, Denver
The Rocky Mountain Map Society, Denver Public Library, 5.30pm. **Tom Overton**, (Past RMMS President) ***Maps Ahoy. Yo-ho-ho and a Rhumb Line!*** Information: rmmaps.org

24–27 September 2014, Bogotá, Columbia
Art, Politics and Cartography
The 5th Ibero-American Symposium on the History of Cartography will be organised by the Universidad de los Andes and Razón Cartográfica. Official languages are Portuguese and Spanish. Information: 5siahc.uniandes.edu.co

9–11 October 2014, Eichstätt
The 17. Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium will be held in collaboration with the chair for Ancient History of the Katholische Universität Eichstätt-Ingolstadt. Registration is required. Information: Dr. Markus Heinz, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin Markus.Heinz@sbb.spk-berlin.de

Fairs

7–8 June 2014, London
London Map Fair
Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 7 June 12pm–7pm; 8 June 10am–6pm
Information: www.londonmapfairs.com

10–12 October 2014, Chicago
Chicago International Map Fair
Harlan J. Berk, Ltd will play host to the 2nd annual Chicago International Map Fair at the Loyola University Museum of Art (LUMA). Information: www.chicagomapfair.com

18–19 October 2014, Dallas, Texas
Map Fair of the West
Information: Myron West at info@farwestmaps.com

8 November 2014, Paris
13th Paris Map Fair
The fair is organised by Librairie Loeb-Larocque. Information: www.map-fair.com



13th PARIS Map-Fair & Travel Books

Saturday 8 November 2014 11am - 6pm
Hotel Ambassador
16 Bd Haussmann - 75009 PARIS

maps - charts - atlases - globes - travel books
35 International Map Dealers
www.map-fair.com
Info : paris@map-fair.com - Tél +33 1 44 24 85 80



YOU WRITE TO US

Dedication to the Virgin Mary in Homann's *Atlas Novus* (1706)

The typical title page is preceded by a beautifully coloured frontispiece dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which seems unusual. The flourished initials of MRA stands for María in the centre of the page.

This image is to be understood with the canons of the Catholic Church: at the top the Arch of the Alliance comes victoriously out of a cloudy sky; it is flanked by a pair of graceful female angels accompanied by putti. The one on the left carries an open book in which is written the following: *Virgo sponsa parens dotata est gramato trino sacratum at nomen stemata sacra docent//aligeri stellae diademaque nomen honorant tu divam praecibus munere lauda cole,* while the other angel holds a branch of an olive tree.

In the middle sun rays topped by a golden crown enhance the Virgin's initials. Under them the crescent moon squashes the snake, a symbol of evil and is enhanced with the words *pulchra ut luna ipsa conteret caput tuum*. Marian symbols as well as small texts fill up the initials.

The text is sometimes difficult to decipher as the fold in the middle has been stuck together sometime in the past. From left to right, the first letter **M** *anun… L.V.M.* A hand holds a banner which reads *Ave Maria gracia plena dominus,* illuminated by the Holy Spirit; it may refer to the annunciation. It is followed by the words *Visitati … civitas praesentatio* and three symbols: Maria's heart *planctus* pierced by seven swords stands on a book and a cushion; on top there is a bird cage and a five-branch chandelier, a central star and three diminutive crowns. The letter **R** reads as follows: *quasi palma noctu ut civitas Dei quasi patria hortu seclusus quasi plantatio rosae, quasi cedru quasi olivo liliu covaliu.* The city of God is flanked by palm, cedar and olive trees with climbing roses and lilies. The letter **A** refers to *turris David, vellis gedeais, oculu sine, scala coeli, stella maris, porta coeli, p… causa fons signatus, puteus aquarii and templum Dei* across. They represent the Tower of David, the staircase, the morning star, the heavens doors, the baptismal font and the well.

The bottom part of the image refers to the four Doctors of the Church, all eminent scholars and saints of the fourteenth century. From left to right angels carry open books with their name and the symbol of their function: Gregory with the tiara, Augustine with the crook, Hieronymus with his cardinal hat and the lion and Ambrosius, bishop of Milan with the beehive.

The picture is flanked by a palm tree on the left-hand side and an obelisk on the the right-hand side. This gorgeous engraving is the result of the work of Lohan Daniel Herz (*excudit*) and Godfrid Winckler (*sculpit*).

Mary, in a figurative sense, sums up her role as the necessary intermediary between the Old Testament and the New Testament represented by the Doctors of the Church. I wonder why this atlas is dedicated to the Virgin and would appreciate the help of any IMCoS member to give me a clue.

Martine Chomel, Mexico

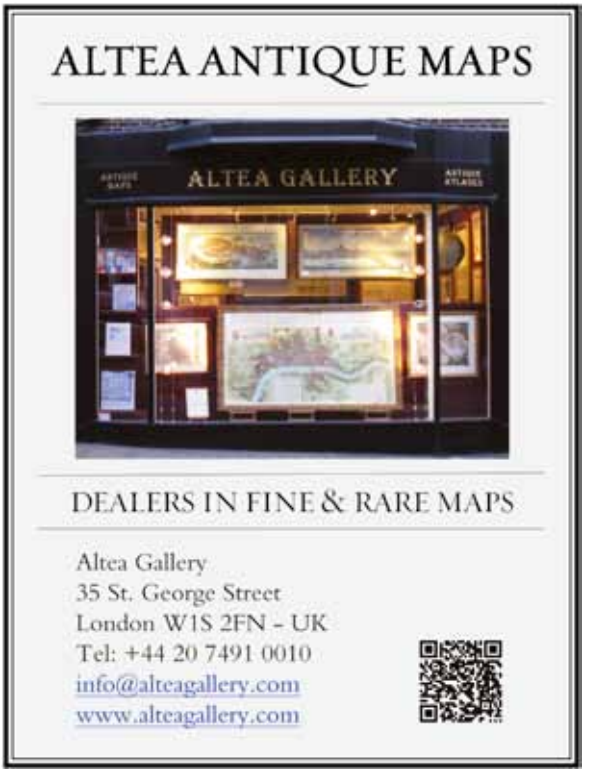




Fig. 1 Detail of the 'Harleian' or 'Dauphin' map showing Iave la Grande in the bottom right-hand corner.

EXHIBITION REVIEW

Mapping our world: terra incognita to Australia

Robert Clancy

The National Library of Australia's blockbuster exhibition of maps Mapping our world: terra incognita to Australia*, which closed on 10 March 2014, was the library's most successful show ever, bringing 118,264 visitors through the door. This number surpassed the library's last record-breaking show in 2001, 'Treasures from the World's Great Libraries', which had 115,081 visitors, and legendary queues around the building.*

Wow! The exhibition of maps exploring the theme from *terra incognita to Australia*, recently on display at the National Library of Australia as part of the commemorative celebrations of Canberra's centenary, was as good as it gets. There have been many great exhibitions of antique maps, but none have bettered this one for tracing the idea of a southern landmass to its identity as Australia. In a splendidly crafted collection, key maps identifying milestones in this story of discovery were brought together for the first time from the great libraries around the world, as well as personal collections. The centrepiece of the collection of over one hundred iconic maps was **Fra Mauro's 'Map of the World' (1448–1453)** which has never before been exhibited outside of its home at the Biblioteca Marciana in Venice. This map, showing a world based on observation, shares with *De humani corporis fabrica,* 1543 (the anatomy atlas by Andreas Vesalius which dispelled the long held but inaccurate views of Galen) and *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, 1543, by Nicolaus Copernicus, recording a heliocentric model of the universe, a central place in the early history of western science when empiricism challenged the prevailing views of the world.

Perhaps the best way to convey the flavour and impact of this extraordinary exhibition is to list my ten favourite maps (and that in itself, proved to be a most difficult task, so I will cheat a little). They are listed in chronological order: **'World Map', Claudius Ptolemy, c. 1454, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice.** This Marciana Codex of the *Geographica* is one of very few Greek manuscript copies and was a central piece in the exhibition. It was donated to Venice by Cardinal Basileos Bessarion with the rest of his library, which forms the nucleus of the Biblioteca Marciana. Bessarion moved his collection of manuscripts from Constantinople when it was challenged by the Ottoman Empire, translating many into Latin and thus facilitating the movement of Greek and Roman knowledge into Western Europe.

'Anglo-Saxon World Map', 1025–1050, British Library, London. One of the earliest surviving western European maps, depicting the world as interpreted by the ancient Romans, which was modified by contemporary religious teachings, discoveries by the Vikings and Byzantine conquests.

The Gilt Globe, c. 1527, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. This remarkable gilded copper globe with a 23 cm diameter, displaying the Americas and Magellan's circumnavigation, interfaces Ptolemaic tradition with the New World discoveries. It became a template for depicting a hypothetical southern landmass through a series of globes, such as Johannes Schöner's 1533 globe, and maps, importantly Oronce Fine's single cordiform world map of 1534–36, culminating in Gerard Mercator's great world map depicting his famous projection which enabled 'straight-line' compass-directed navigation **'Nova et aucta orbis, terrae descriptio ad usum navigantium emendate accomodata'**, 1569, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. This is my map selection No 5. Mercator's *terra australis incognita* became the model for southern hemisphere landmass depictions well into the seventeenth century.

'The Boke of Idrography', Jean Rotz, 1542, British Library, London. The major argument for a Portuguese discovery of Australia, as championed by the late Dr Helen Wallis, is the cartographic outline of 'Lande of Java' with it remarkable similarity to Australia as it is. A second manuscript portolan chart, also from the cartography school in Dieppe, includes a similar outline, calling it 'Iave la Grande'. This massive map is known as the 'Harleian' or 'Dauphin' map (c. 1547) which is on loan from the British Library. (Fig. 1)

Celestial Globe, Willem Blaeu, 1602, Australian National Maritime Museum. (Fig. 2, overleaf) The globe includes constellations from the southern skies, most importantly the 196 'new' constellations which Dutch navigators had identified en route seeking the Spice Islands. This was information of great importance

to navigators of the day. The exhibition also includes a letter from Andrea Corsali, written in 1516 to Giuliano de Medici, who wanting to profit from the riches of the East employed Corsali to spy for him. The letter records a previously unidentified group of stars, known later as the Southern Cross. This constellation would become critical to navigation in the southern oceans.



Fig. 2 'Celestial Globe', Willem Blaeu, 1602.

'Map of the Pacific Ocean', Hessel Gerritsz, 1622, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. (Fig. 3) Trained by Blaeu but working as the VOC's (Dutch East India Company) chief mapmaker, Gerritsz was privy to secret information. He drew many of the early charts of the Australian coastline. His manuscript map of the Pacific contained the latest findings. It includes both the names then given to the Pacific Ocean (*Mar del Sur / Mar Pacifico*) and the first record of the discovery of an Australian coastline by Willem Janszoon in 1606. Additionally, on exhibition were two rare printed charts of the Australian coast – 'Chart of the Malay Archipelago and the Dutch discoveries in Australia', 1618–28 and 'Caert van't Landt van d'Eendracht', 1627 – both from the Australian National Library collection. These foundation charts of the discovery of Australia were followed by an outstanding selection of manuscript and printed charts recording Dutch discoveries over the next century, including the 'Bonaparte Tasman Map' (1644), thought to be a 'summary map' compiled by a cartographer on Abel Tasman's voyage. The map is now in the Mitchell collection at the State Library of New South Wales, and comes with an extraordinary provenance that includes the grandson of Napoleon, the Van Keulen firm and Princess George of Greece.

'Map of the Pacific Ocean drawn by order of the King for the voyage of La Pérouse', Jean-Nicolas Buache, 1785, Bibliothèque Nationale de France. In preparation for the great voyage of discovery undertaken by La Pérouse, Louis XVI had Buache produce three copies of a map detailing all available knowledge of the region that was planned to be explored. This copy belonged to the King and includes a manuscript tracking La Pérouse's voyage as far as China. His voyage ended in tragedy at Vanikoro in the Solomon Islands but remains a highlight of the Enlightenment; it initiated a series of voyages of discovery and science which are in part responsible for the French influence that continues today in the Pacific and Antarctic regions. Maps from several of these voyages are included in the exhibition including 'Carte generale de la Nouvelle Hollande', (1811) of Baudin's 1800 expedition in search of La Pérouse, (Kerry Stokes collection). The cartographer was Louis Freycinet, and his manuscript notes are on the display copy.

'Part of the coast of New South Wales with its Barrier Reefs', Matthew Flinders, 1802, The National Archives, UK. The exhibition finishes with four detailed manuscript maps by Matthew Flinders – one completed before his ill-fated return to England (when he was kept by the French on Mauritius for nearly seven years), the others completed during his enforced 'stay'. Flinders' maps follow a series of manuscript maps from James Cook's epic voyage across the Pacific (1768–71) and includes the 'Chart of the Society Islands' made by Tahitian priest and navigator Tupaia, who had been commissioned by Cook 'to name, comment on and indicate the location' of some 130 islands.

I hope my selection gives an idea of the breadth and depth of the treasures that were on display. Many individuals at the National Library of Australia, the lending organisations and private collectors must be congratulated for drawing in the largest viewing public seen by the library. Particular thanks

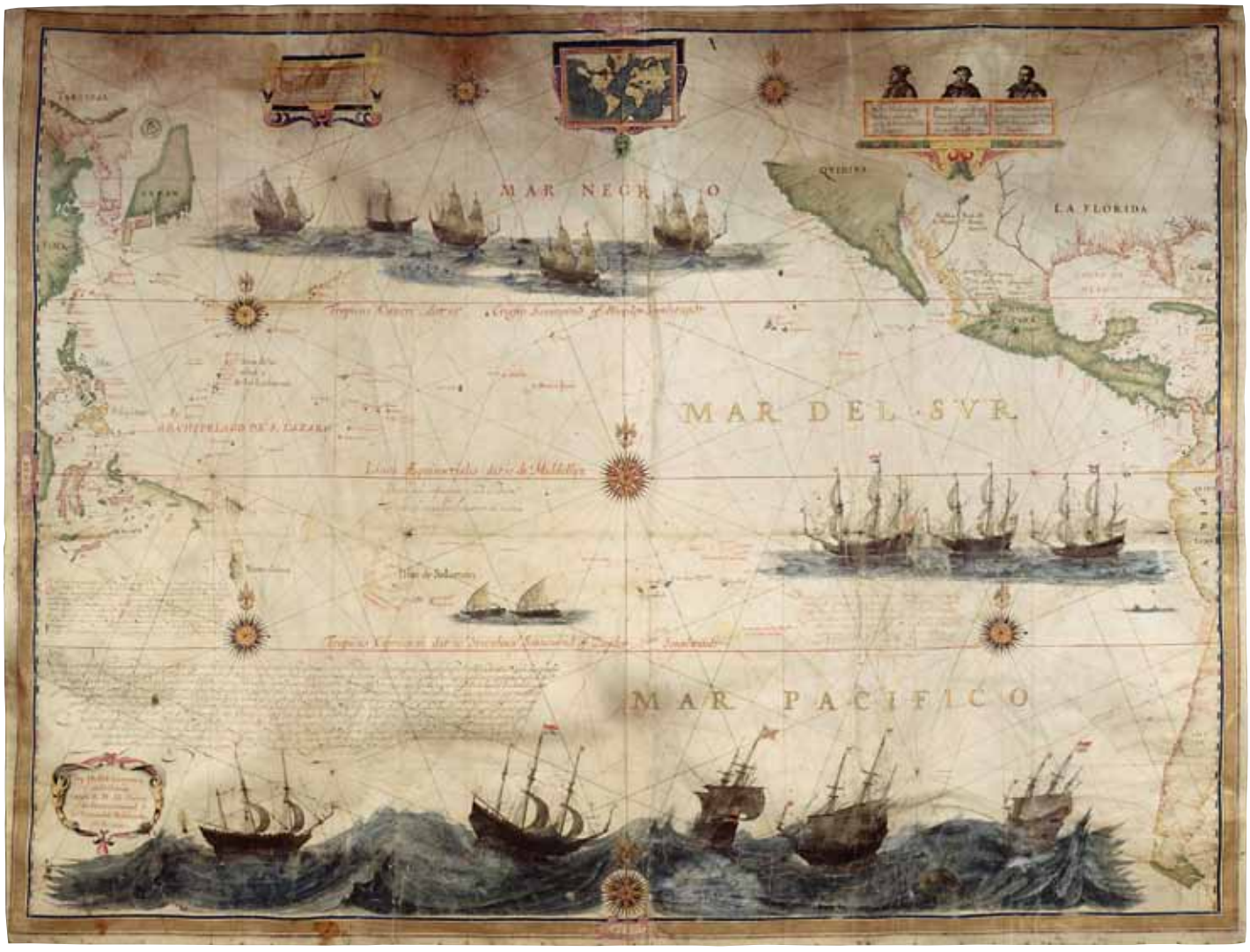
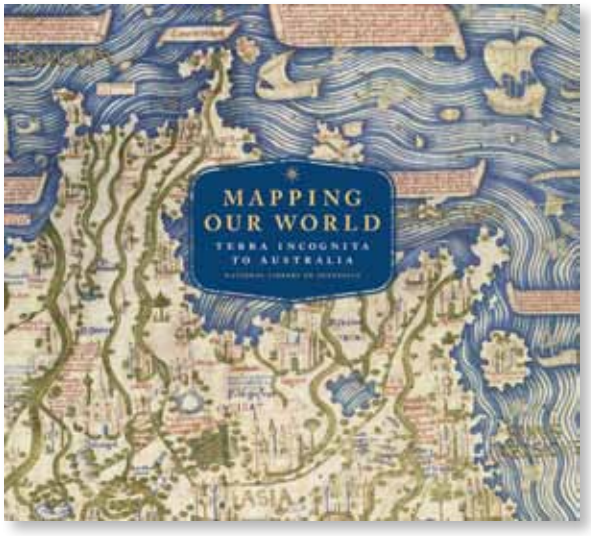


Fig. 3 'Map of the Pacific Ocean', Hessel Gerritsz, 1622.

must go to Dr Martin Woods, curator of maps, Nat Williams, the James and Bettison Treasures curator and Dr Susannah Helmon, National Library Assistant Exhibitions curator, who together developed the idea for this outstanding exhibition back in 2010. Wood's leadership has resulted in a resurgence of interest in antique maps within the Australian community. To Nat Williams and to Peter Barber, Head of the Map collection at the British Library go thanks for the ideas and energy required in procuring such outstanding exhibits. Although this exhibition is now a shining memory, the published catalogue *Mapping our World* is available at the reduced price of $25 through the Library Bookshop (nlshop@nla.gov.au). This is not just a catalogue but an encyclopedic overview of the mapping of the great southern ocean and the *terra incognita* that became Australia.



Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



Antique Maps, City Views
Fine Illustrated Books
Nuñez De Balboa 19,
Local 1,
28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel/Fax: 34 91 4358000
e-mail: info@pontesmaps.com
web site: www.pontesmaps.com



THE OBSERVATORY

RARE AND COMMON BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS
Alaska and Other Polar Regions

Dee Longenbaugh, proprietor
299 North Franklin Street, Juneau,
Alaska 99801 USA
Phone: 907/586-9676
E-Mail:deelong@alaska.com
www.observatorybooks.com

Librairie Le Bail

Illustrated Books
Town Views
Maps & Atlases

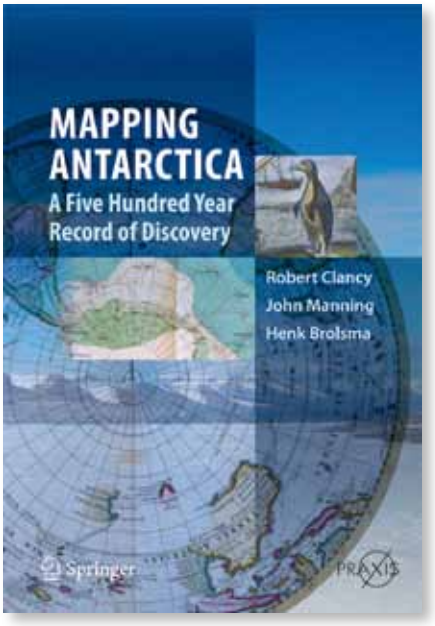
13, rue Frédéric Sauton
75005 Paris, France
email: librairie.lebail@orange.fr
Phone: +33 1 43 29 72 59 Fax: +33 1 40 46 85 57

Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

BOOK REVIEWS

A look at recent publications

Mapping Antarctica: A Five Hundred Year Record of Discovery by Robert Clancy, John Manning and Henk Brolsma. *London, Springer and Praxis Publishing, 2014. ISBN 978-94-007-4320-2. HB, 328, 163 Illus., 130 in col. £26.99 STG. www.springer.com.*



This book is one of the first attempts to provide a comprehensive record of the significant maps of Antarctica from Ptolemy's 1482 map of the world to modern satellite digital imagery. In doing so, Robert Clancy and his co-authors have successfully built on the earlier work of R.V. Tooley and R.A. Skelton. Not only does the book record, and illustrate, over 135 maps but it also sets them in the historical context of the exploration of the continent. It is of interest, therefore, both to cartographers, as a reference book, and to students of polar exploration providing a fresh approach to a familiar subject.

The book takes its overall theme from Sir Clements Markham's *Lands of Silence* (1921) in which this powerhouse behind the exploration of Antarctica in the early twentieth century emphasises the importance of exploration (and so, mapmaking) for the purposes of 'extending commerce and science'. As the exploration of the Arctic then was so closely linked with that of Antarctica, this leads the authors to devote the first chapter to maps of the Arctic region.

The seven chapters which follow investigate man's drive to make sense of the unknown: the concept of Antarctica in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century maps; the early discoveries in the nineteenth century; the Heroic Age; aerial exploration of the continent; World War II and the post-war period; mapping for political purposes; Antarctic science and Antarctic maps in atlases. This last chapter is particularly good at illustrating how the mysterious Terra Australis Incognito became known, and in so doing changed peoples' perception of the shape of the world. Taken overall, the book clearly shows the developments in cartography and the increasing sophistication in the recording of new data.

The book explains the change in mapping techniques which occurred after World War II from the explorations undertaken by heroic individuals to the application of more systematic science and mapping by specialist agencies within governments. These developments coincided with the use of new technologies, such as tellurometers, and a new spirit of cooperation between nations influenced by the International Geophysical Year (IGY) and successfully coordinated by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR). Examples of the maps produced by the main countries involved are illustrated. There are maps shown from Argentina, Australia, China, Chile, Italy, Japan, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, the UK and the USA.

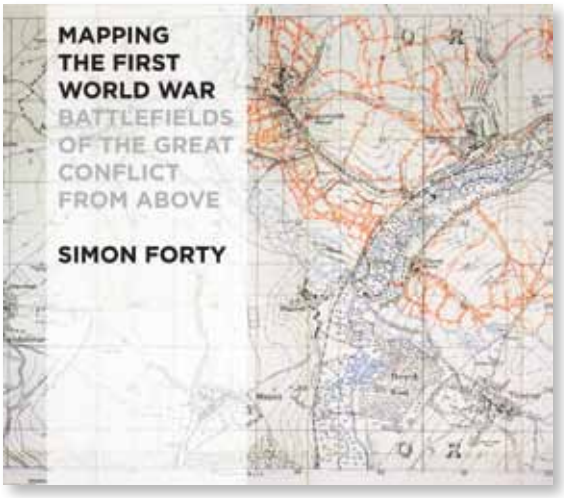
Readers of books on cartography will know only too well the compromises that have to be made when reproducing large maps in books. Generally this has not been a major problem in this volume. That said, some of the maps are irritatingly indistinct. Also, some of the layout is at times curious and several typos have not been spotted at proofreading stage.

Nevertheless the research by the authors is admirable and this volume will be warmly welcomed by all map collectors and polar historians. It has been needed for a long time!

Paul Davies, Kingsbridge Books, UK

Mapping The First World War Battlefields Of The Great Conflict From Above

by Simon Forty. *London, Conway – A Division of Anova Books Limited, 2013. ISBN 9781844862184. HB, 144, over 100 maps. £20.00 STG. www.conwaypublishing.com*



The First World War is possibly the most nuanced war ever, certainly so in modern times. Opinions range from the bitingly satirical, negative leftist view of the television series 'Blackadder Goes Forth' to the right-wing, 'we would have had to have fought the Germans at some point' of historian Sir Max Hastings. All sorts of questions arise such as 'How did it happen?', 'Why did it happen?', 'Were the political and military leaders incompetent?', 'Was the stalemate of the trenches and the subsequent carnage inevitable?', 'Was it worth it?', and so on. This book answers none of these questions. It is not concerned with the 'how?, 'why?' or the 'what if?' questions of the War but rather simply concentrates on the 'What did' happen. These armies met in this location, with these armaments and this was the result, and here is a map showing some of it. It is a military history, plain and simple.

If you are not careful you might be guilty of thinking that somehow the battlefields were mapped using aerial photography but there are only five pages of photographs in the book and all of them were taken between 1917 and 1918. At the outbreak of War, flying was hardly a factor, and very primitive at best. Cameras were technologically not very much further advanced. They may not have been held together with glue and string, as the available aircrafts appeared to be, but photography was almost a hit-and-miss affair. By the end of the War both technologies were changing but played no part in our understanding of the titular notion of 'From Above'. Maps are always drawn from this imaginary perspective and twentieth-century cartographers were smugly relieved to find that the view from the air merely confirmed the accuracy of their surveying efforts. The maps used as the bases for the military personnel were the best available at the time, and both the British and the French advanced the cartographic arts from the eighteenth century forward. We have Napoleon to thank for that!

The book opens with useful potted, thumbnail summaries of the principle combatants: their interests in events and military strengths. They are short, crisp and informative and I was amazed to find in amongst them countries like Brazil, whom I would never have guessed played any part in the conflict. The notes continue with chronological summaries of the main battles and skirmishes which we will later follow in map form as the book unfolds. These are very helpful, interestingly written and lay necessary guidelines to lead us through the complex maze which was this War.

But the maps, the *raison d'être* of the book, what of them? Simon Forty, and three other collaborators, have trawled through the archive of the Public Record Office (now called The National Archives) and extracted mainly maps, but also some diagrams, sketches and annotations, which can be used to illustrate troop positions, and even the thinking of some of the leaders involved where they have marked their maps, for every battle, though the identities of those who actually annotated the maps are largely unknown. It must have been a monumental piece of research, but is it useful?

Well, that depends! If you hope to get a clear insight into each battle from these maps, you will be disappointed. Most of them are fairly useless as they are printed in the book. They have been reduced in size to fit on to a page, even though the pages of the book are large, presumably hoping to accommodate them to a degree. Small-scale maps are therefore rendered smaller still, and even with a Sherlock Holmesianly large hand lens the landscape detail is virtually lost. Many of them are too faded anyway for a strong magnifying glass to help.

So are they any use? Yes, if you want to use the book as a guide to help your research through the maps in The National Archives. A line drawn in the book across a map will serve to direct the reader, or rather the researcher, when the full-scale map is available. The map itself would save hours of research time looking for the best one. Simon has done it for

you. All the maps have their archive number with them. It's a tool, not for the general reader but for the researcher, and researchers will bless its efficiency and guidance. But whether they will be enamoured by the fact that this British authored, printed and orientated book, aimed at a British market, for British researchers uses American spelling throughout will depend on how nuanced they feel about the War as they read it. That irritated me beyond belief!

Graham A Fisher, North Marston, Buckinghamshire, UK



IMCoS LIBRARY BOOK SALE

Book list No.11 Summer 2014

If you are interested in buying any books from the list, please contact **Jenny Harvey** at **jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk** or telephone **+44 (0)20 8789 7358** for a quote for post & packaging.

Title	Author	Date	Publisher	£
The printed maps of Staffordshire 1577–1850: a checklist	G. L. King	1988	Stafford: Staffordshire Libraries, Arts and Archives	8
'Two Sixteenth-Century Biblical Maps in the Founders' Library, University of Wales, Lampeter' in W. Marx and J. Burton eds, *Readers, Printers, Churchmen, and Travellers: Essays in Honour of David Selwyn*.	T. O'Loughlin	2004	Trivium 35	3
County Atlases of the British Isles, published after 1703	D. Hodson	1997	London, British Library	22
Carta Hungarica: térképgyűjtémény 1540–1841 (Hungarian edition)	László Gróf	1988	Budapest, InterPress	10
Ptolemy's Greece, A comparative study of the maps from the 'Geographia', 1477–1730	E. J. Finopoulos & L.G. Navari	1990	Athens Society for Hellenic Cartography	10
De Zeven Provincien (exhibition catalogue)	Dick & Joan Blonk	2003	Atlas van Stolk	5
Finland 500 Years on the Map of Europe	E. Fredrikson	1993	Museum of Central Finland	10
James Corbridge & His Plan of Newcastle on Tyne	R. Frostick	2003	Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne	3
Guide to Map Collections in Singapore	N. Martland	1987	Singapore, National Library	3
The Wonderful World of Geographic Names: The Writings of Meredith (Pete) F. Burrill (Toponymist Extraordinaire)	Meredith F. Burrill	2004	Geoscience Publications, Department of Geography and Anthropology, University of Louisiana	20
Pianti e vedute di Napoli dal 1486 al 1599: L'origine Dell'iconografia Urbana Europea	Vladimiro Valerio	1998	Naples, Electa Napoli	8
London a Life in Maps	Peter Whitfield	2006	London, British Library	10

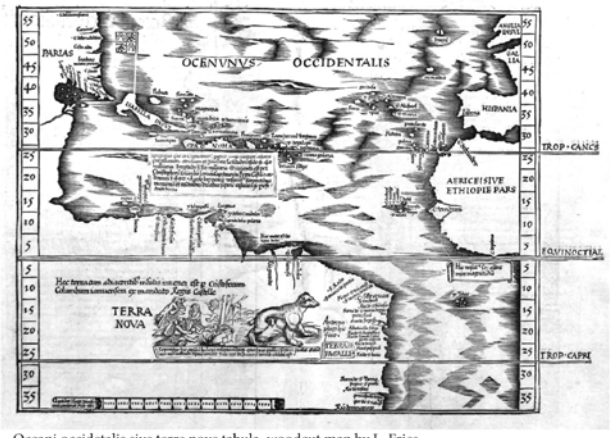
REISS & SOHN
Antiquarian Booksellers & Auctioneers

Auction sales in spring and fall · Consignments are welcome any time

Special auctions on geography, maps and travel books of all parts of the world

Illustrated catalogues with detailed bibliographical descriptions (partly English) available on request and also on our website

Adelheidstraße 2
D - 61462 Königstein/Taunus
Phone: +49 61 74 / 92 72 0
Fax: +49 61 74 / 92 72 49
reiss@reiss-sohn.com
www.reiss-sohn.com



Oceani occidetalis sive terre nove tabula, woodcut map by L. Fries from the Ptolemaeus edition by J. Grüninger, Strasbourg, 1525



Specialists in fine atlases and maps

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.
P.O. Box 370
Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Phone: 847/835-0515
Fax: 847/835-0086
Email: knebenzahl@gmail.com

Appraisers & Consultants • Established 1957
Emeritus Member ABAA/ILAB



Front cover 'China', Mercator-Hondius, 1619. 34 x 46 cm (13.3 x 17.9 in). Courtesy of Antiquariaat SANDERUS, www.sanderusmaps.com

BECOME A MEMBER OF IMCoS

The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) is made up of an informal group of map enthusiasts from all parts of the globe. It is an interesting mix of map collectors, dealers in maps and books, archivists and librarians, academics and writers.

Membership benefits:

- **The IMCoS Journal** – a highly respected quarterly publication.
- **An annual International Symposium** in a different country each year.
- **An annual dinner in London** and presentation of IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award.
- **Collectors' evening** to discuss one or two of your maps and get members' feedback.
- **A visit** to a well-known map collection.

Membership rates

Annual: £50
Three years: £135
Junior members, under 25 or in full time education pay 50% of the full subscription rate.

Subscribe online at www.imcos.org or email, post or fax your payment to Sue Booty, IMCoS Secretariat, Rogues Roost, Poundsgate, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS UK Fax +44 (0)1364 631042 Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org

Gift subscriptions

To give a gift subscription of an IMCoS membership contact Sue Booty at the above address.

HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR ADDRESS?

Please remember to send your new details to Sue Booty financialsecretariat@imcos.org or Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com.

ERRATUM

Spring 2014, No. 136 'Nieuwe en Naauwkeurige land- en zee-kaart …'. Page 13, Col. 2, lines 2-3 should read: the fortress marked 't Fort de Goede Hoop, on the southern shore of Table Bay, is actually the pentagonal fortress known as the Kasteeel de Goede Hoop (Castle of Good Hope); it had replaced the wooden Fort de Goede Hoop, which had been nearby and was demolished two decades before the map was printed.

IMCoS NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

America, Central Erika Bornholt PO Box 1376, Guatemala City erikab@ufm.edu

America, South Lorenzo Guller Frers magallanes@sion.com

Australia Prof. Robert Clancy clancy_robert@hotmail.com

Austria Dr Stefaan J. Missinne Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna

Belgium Stanislas De Peuter stanislas.depeuter@hotmail.com

Canada Edward H. Dahl ed.dahl@sympatico.ca

Croatia Dubravka Mlinaric dubravka.mlinaric@zg.t-com.hr

Cyprus Michael Efrem P.O. Box 22267, CY-1519, Nicosia

Finland Maria Grönroos maria.gronroos@jnfoundation.fi

France Andrew Cookson mercury75@free.fr

Germany Dr Rolph Langlais rolph.p.a.langlais@googlemail.com

Greece Themis Strongilos strong@otenet.gr

Hungary Dr Zsolt Gyözö Török zoltorok@ludens.elte.hu

Iceland Jökull Saevarsson National & University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgata 3, IS-107 Reykjavik, Reykjavik 101

Indonesia Geoff Edwards geoffrey.bunglon@gmail.com

Israel Eva Wajntraub 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem

Italy Marcus Perini info@libreriaperini.com

Japan Kasumasa Yamashita yamaken1@mx2.ttcn.ne.jp

Korea T.J. Kim tjkim@tmecca.com

Lithuania Alma Brazieuniene Universiteto 3, 2366 Vilnius

Mexico Martine Chomel martinealbine@gmail.com

Netherlands Hans Kok HEKHolland@gmail.com

New Zealand Neil McKinnon nmmaps@xtra.co.nz

Norway Pål Sagen post@antiquemaps.no

Philippines Rudolf Lietz gallery@gop.com.ph

Republic of Ireland Rory Ryan raryan@eircom.net

Romania Mariuca Radu Muzeul de Istoria Braşov, Str. Nicolae Balcescu, Nr.67, 2200 Braşov

Russia Andrey Kusakin andrey.kusakin@list.ru

Singapore & Malaysia Julie Yeo aotosing@singnet.com.sg

South Africa Roger Stewart ristew@iafrica.com

Spain Jaime Armero info@frame.es

Sweden Leif Åkesson l.akesson@telia.com

Switzerland Hans-Uli Feldmann hans-uli.feldmann@bluewin.ch

Thailand Dr Dawn Rooney drooney@msn.com

Turkey Ali Turan alituran@damas.com.tr

UK Valerie Newby valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

USA, Central Kenneth Nebenzahl knebenzahl@gmail.com

USA, East Cal Welch calwelch@gmail.com

USA, West Bill Warren wjwarrenca@yahoo.com

IMCoS JOURNAL ADVERTISING

4 issues per year	Colour	B&W
Full page (same copy)	£950	£680
Half page (same copy)	£630	£450
Quarter page (same copy)	£365	£270
For a single issue		
Full page	£380	£275
Half page	£255	£185
Quarter page	£150	£110
Flyer insert (A5 double-sided)	£325	£300

Advertisement formats for print

We can accept advertisements as print ready artwork saved as tiff, high quality jpegs or pdf files.

It is important to be aware that artwork and files that have been prepared for the web are not of sufficient quality for print. Full artwork specifications are available on request.

Advertisement sizes

Please note recommended image dimensions below:

Full page advertisements should be 216mm high x 158mm wide and 300-400 ppi at this size.

Half page advertisements are landscape and 105mm high x 158mm wide and 300-400 ppi at this size.

Quarter page advertisements are portrait and are 105mm high x 76mm wide and 300-400 ppi at this size.

IMCoS Website Web Banner £160*

* Those who advertise in the Journal may have a web banner on the IMCoS website for this annual rate. We need an RGB image file that is 165 pixels wide x 60 pixels high.

To advertise, please contact Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London, SW15 1AQ, UK Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358 Email jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk

Please note that it is a requirement to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the *IMCoS Journal*.

Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	53
Antiquariaat Sanderus	41
Barry Lawrence Ruderman	6
Clive A Burden	30
Dominic Winter	41
Frame	19
Gonzalo Fernández Pontes	58
Jonathan Potter	4
Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc.	62
Kunstantiquariat Monika Schmidt	35
Kunstantikvariat Pama AS	20
Librairie Le Bail	58
Loeb-Larocque	42
The Map House	inside front cover
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Mostly Maps	28
Murray Hudson	35
The Observatory	58
The Old Print Shop Inc.	2
Old World Auctions	42
Paris Map Fair	51
Paulus Swaen	42
Reiss & Sohn	62
Swann Galleries	29
Wattis Fine Art	30
www.miniaturemaps.net	19

Fine Antique Maps, Atlases, Globes, City Plans & Views



J. Lattré's Rare Cartographic Celebration of Benjamin Franklin & the Birth of the United States, 1784

Visit our beautiful map gallery at
70 East 55th St. (Between Park & Madison Avenue)
New York, New York 10022
212-308-0018 • 800-423-3741 (U.S. only) • info@martayanlan.com
Recent acquisitions regularly added at

martayanlan.com

Contact us to receive a complimentary printed catalogue or register on our web site. We would be happy to directly offer you material in your collecting area; let us know about your interests. We are always interested in acquiring fine antique maps.
GALLERY HOURS: Mon-Fri, 9:30-6:00 and by appointment.

Martayan Lan