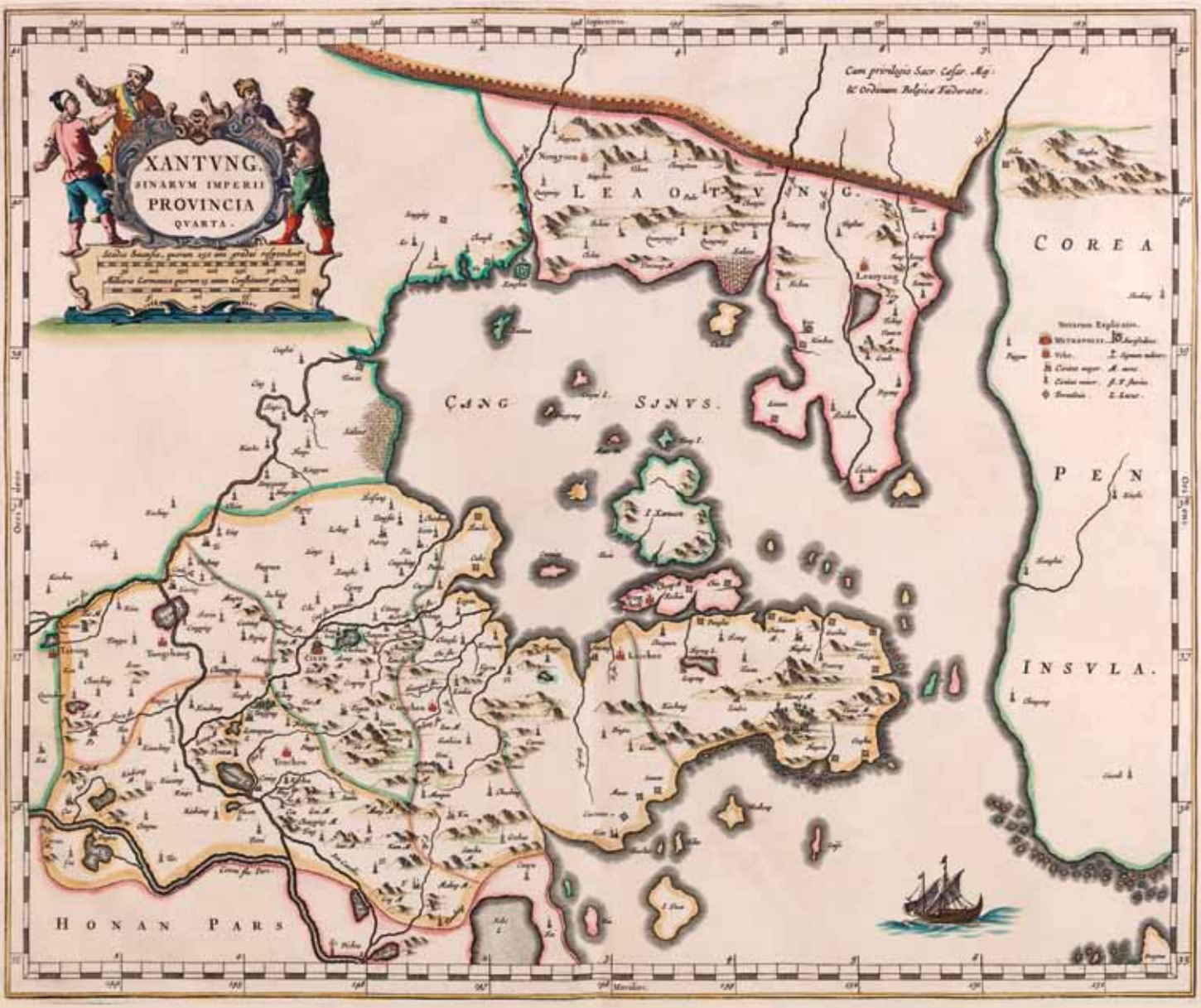
INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

IMCS JOURNAL

AUTUMN 2014 No.138



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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

AUTUMN 2014 No. 138

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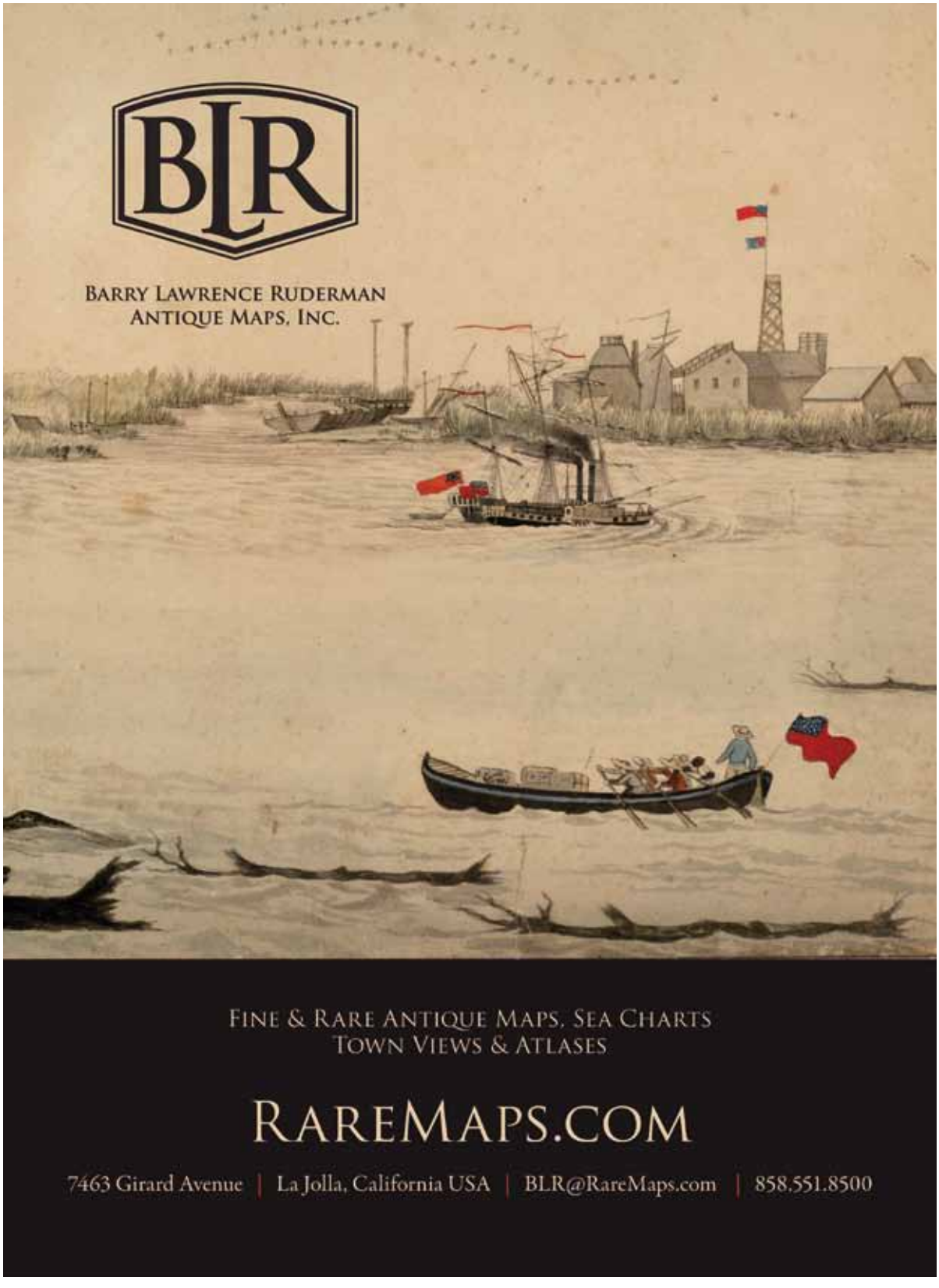
Front cover
Johannes Blaeu, 'Xantung, Sinarum Imperii Provincia Quarta', c. 1655, Amsterdam. Based on Martino Martini's *Novus Atlas Sinensis*, it shows the Great Wall and is one of the earliest representations of Korea as a peninsular. Courtesy of Paulus Swaen, www.swaen.com

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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

Having attended the IMCoS June weekend in full, there is much to report on, but lucky for me, our Journal Editor takes care of most of that elsewhere in this *Journal*.

The Annual Dinner, at a new venue, was a success, as was the interesting presentation made by Nick Kanas on celestial mapping over the ages. The Helen Wallis Award found a worthy winner, this time from Sweden. Professor Dr Ulla Ehrensvärd was very eager to accept the award in person, but regrettably her health prevented her from undertaking the trip and Dr Göran Bäärnhielm accepted it on her behalf. Tony Campbell, as chairman of the Award sub-committee, gave an excellent speech, explaining how our Award Winner furthered the interests of historic cartography during her lifelong career.

The London Map Fair organisers again made the Lowther room in the Royal Geographical Society (with IBS) building available, free of charge, to IMCoS for our AGM. Many thanks for that!

The Map Fair itself was – as always – a pleasure, even if it appeared to have slightly fewer visitors than last year, though Tim Bryars, one of the organisers, claims that the Fair saw a record number of visitors, (See his report on p. 12).

Most dealers come to the Fair to both sell and buy and also to visit the Antiquarian Book Fair at Olympia which has, in the past, been held at the same time to reduce visitors' travel expenses. The London Map Fair organisers have started a discussion on this topic, trying to find out the preference of their stand-holders, date-wise. For next year, the Fair will take place on 6 and 7 June again, but organisers are trying to synchronise both fairs in the future. They do deserve a compliment for their efforts anyway, as organising the London Map Fair in itself is a full-time job already.

Our Seoul Symposium in October is just around the corner; those wanting to visit a fascinating country with an interesting programme on maps of the Far East may be still in time for late registration, and so widen their cartographic horizon. Locally, Valerie Newby is sounding out the feasibility of another UK event, in Scotland next year. After Capetown, in 2015, IMCoS aims to hold the next symposia in Europe, assuming that we will be able to enlist local organisers.

On another matter: about 25 percent of our Newsletters sent by e-mail/website bounce back because the email addresses that we have on file are no longer current. May I point out that our website permits members to update their personal data at their convenience. In case you do not manage to do so, please let our Financial Secretariat know, (Mrs Sue Booty at financialsecretariat@imcos.org).

On behalf of your Executive Committee, I would like to wish you pleasant reading and an enjoyable map season in the months to come.

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

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

The most recent publication to deal with cartographic crime, *The Map Thief: The Gripping Story of an Esteemed Rare-Map Dealer Who Made Millions Stealing Priceless Maps* is reviewed in this issue by dealer Christopher W. Lane of The Philadelphia Print Shop in Denver (See p. 55). Author Michael Blanding re-examines the contemptible plunder of maps from libraries in North America and the British Library by E. Forbes Smiley III, considered then, by many, to be a reputable antique map dealer. Smiley was caught in 2005 at the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, when a razor blade, falling from his handkerchief, was spotted by a librarian. Smiley confessed to stealing 97 maps, though there are claims that his booty was considerably larger.

The retelling of Smiley's story is a grim reminder of a period of insecurity that shook collectors, dealers and librarians alike, bringing into question the security of rare book and map collections and the integrity of the trade generally. Smiley's shameful behaviour had been foreshadowed a decade earlier by map thief Gilbert Bland, whose notebook, left at the Peabody Library in Baltimore where he was finally caught with four 200-year old maps in his possession, detailed some 250 rare maps across libraries in North America. Miles Harvey's account of Bland's thieving forays is examined in *The island of lost maps: A true story of cartographic crime* (Random House, 2000). Bland was sentenced in 1996 to eight months in jail and ordered to pay a $70,000 restitution fee to a handful of institutions who had suffered losses; a derisory penalty that would hardly deter other would-be map thieves. Sadly, lessons learned from the Bland case were not sufficiently implemented by library security and dealers, and just five years later, Smiley set out on his stealing spree with impunity and relative ease.

American libraries have not been the only victims: the Royal Library of Stockholm, Helsinki University Library, the National Library of Wales and the British Library, on more than one occasion, have also fallen prey to map theft. This is to mention just a few. The practice is widespread and continues. Earlier this year 400 stolen antique maps were seized in Hungary with the arrest of a criminal group that had been operating throughout Europe, and according to Europol, one of the agencies involved in the investigation, the criminals usually stole to order.

Many readers will have come across a rare book from which a page has been sliced away from its bindings. It is startling and shocking. In the aftermath of the Smiley case, Roger Baskes (past-President of IMCoS) wrote an article for the Journal: 'What can the International Map Collectors' Society do to deter map thieves?' alerting collectors to their role in combating map theft. His advice, a decade on, remains pertinent to collectors today and has been reprinted on page 36; I urge you to read it.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

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

Jean Henri Lhuillier,
Philippines

Howard Smith, UK

Michael Grubbs, USA

Thavatchai Tangsirivanich,
Thailand
Collection interest:
Siam, Southeast Asia

Charles B. Hill, USA

Vicente Pascual, USA
Collection interest:
Republic of Panama

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Newsletters and subscription reminders are now sent by email so it is important that we have your correct email address.

Please take a minute to check this by going to the **Members area** of our website **www.imcos.org**

Alternatively, send an email to **Sue Booty** at **financialsecretariat@imcos.org** who can update your details for you.

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IMCoS MATTERS

Forthcoming Events

Late booking for Seoul 2014

Bookings are still open for the 32nd IMCoS international symposium. The event is being hosted by the Organising Committee of 32nd International Symposium IMCoS, the National Library of Korea and the Korean Research Association of Old Maps at Pusan National University. The venue for the event will be the National Library in Seoul. For full details go to the symposium website: www2014imcos.com

Scotland in April

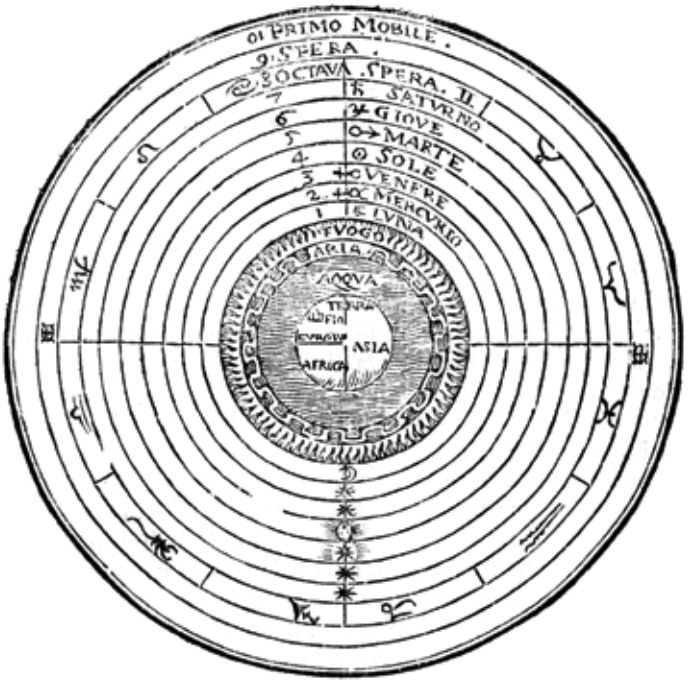
Valerie Newby is organising the IMCoS UK event for 2015. The destination is Perth, Scotland which is just over an hour by train from Edinburgh. April is the month but exact dates are yet to be fixed. Full details will be available in the Winter issue of the *Journal*. Meanwhile, if you have any queries please contact Valerie on tel 01296 670001 or email her at valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

IMCoS symposium 2015, South Africa

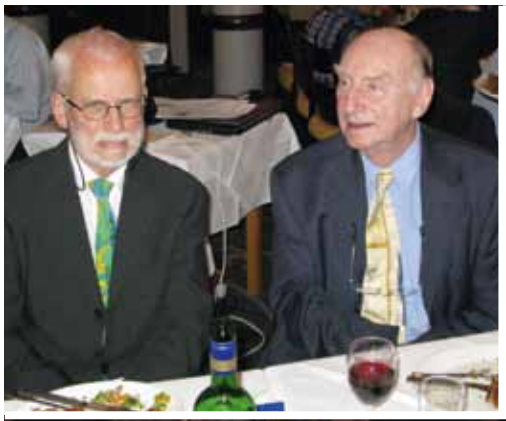
The Cape Town symposium will be held between the 19 and 21 October 2015 at the Centre for the Book of the National Library of South Africa (33°55'37.30"S; 18°24'56.66"E). The venue is adjacent to the Company Gardens, which were established in 1652 by the Dutch East India Company. The Gardens are also the site of the National Library, Museum and Art Gallery and close to the historical Slave Lodge Museum and National Parliament. The provisional theme of the symposium is 'The cartography of travel to and in southern Africa: 1500–1900'. A symposium website will be available from October 2014.

The IMCoS London weekend, 6–7 June 2014

Another successful IMCoS weekend was held in London this year. The annual dinner took place at the Civil Service Club by Scotland Yard with Dr Nick Kanas, IMCoS member from California, giving the Malcolm Young Lecture entitled *Mapping the Heavens: Celestial Cartography through the Ages*. Acknowledging that there were significantly fewer collectors of celestial maps than terrestrial ones in the audience, Dr Kanas explained, in some detail, the nature of these heavenly maps. He plotted the development of Star maps, which show the location of stars in constellations according to a coordinate system based on celestial latitude and longitude, from their origin with the Sumerians in 3000 BC to their demise with the advent of powerful telescopes and computers. The second system of celestial mapping – Solar – shows planetary body arrangement and body surfaces. He outlined the paradigm shifts that occurred in the development of these maps from a geocentric world view through to Copernican heliocentrism with circular orbits and Kepler's elliptical theory, to finally a world view with no centre and a plurality of worlds.



Right
An image from Dr Kanas' talk: The geocentric world view, from the 1579 edition of Piccolomini's *De la Sfera del Mondo*. The T-O map of the Earth in the centre is surrounded by concentric circles representing the other elements (water, air, fire) and the Moon, Sun, naked eye planets and heavens, including the 'Primum Mobile' in sphere 10.





Left
L to R
Göran
Bäärnhielm &
Wulf Bodenstein.

Right
L to R
Tony Campbell &
Jenny Harvey.





Left
L to R
Paula van
Gestel-van het
Schip & Petra
Svatek.

Right
L to R
Valerie Newby
& Caroline
Batchelor.





Left
L to R
Eva Kok &
Sylvia Sumira.

Right
L to R
Günther Schilder
& Catherine
Delano-Smith.





Left
L to R
Rudolf Lietz,
Manosi Lahiri &
Peter Batchelor.

Right
L to R
Susan Gole
& Ljiljana
Ortolja-Baird.

IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award

Following the dinner Tony Campbell announced the winner of the 2014 IMCoS/Helen Wallis award. Below is an abridged transcript of Tony's presentation speech:

"Winner of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award for 2014 is Professor Ulla Ehrensvärd, who unfortunately is not able to be present this evening; ill health and mobility problems have sadly made that impossible.

Professor Ehrensvärd, almost universally referred to as Ulla has had (and indeed continues to have) a highly distinguished career as a historian and scholar-archivist, focusing specifically on her native Sweden, but ranging widely across the northern regions. Her bibliography, which starts in 1951, is vast (over 300 entries). Much of it is in Swedish.

Ulla's academic range is very wide, covering such topics as art history, bibliography (particularly book illustration but also early marbled paper), numismatics, architectural drawings, and the connections between Sweden and Russia. Book design was a special interest and she served, simultaneously, as secretary to two different organisations offering annual prizes.

It might be easier to list those topics she was *not* sufficiently interested in to put pen to paper. One that did catch her eye, however, was 'Den Svenska tomten', a house gnome that is considered to be the Swedish version of Father Christmas, and whose pictorial history she unravelled. This grew out of her interest in mining maps since the figure is shown as a miner with a lamp.

Apparently unconnected with those other pre-occupations has been her long-standing engagement with Ottoman culture. In 1976 she became secretary of the Swedish Research Institute in Istanbul. Ulla would later chair the Swedish Oriental Society. She was much influenced by Gunnar Jarring, Turkic specialist and later UN mediator in Kashmir and Palestine. Among her articles are studies of the printing office set up in Istanbul by Ibrahim Müteferrika, who was the first to produce engraved maps there in 1724.

Although Ulla has been publishing since 1951, mainly on art history (on subjects as diverse as Rembrandt and Picasso), her first foray into the history of cartography took place in 1966. Many articles and book chapters followed – testimony to the boundless energy that several people have mentioned – and you will expect me to pick out a few highlights from those.

Living in Stockholm, it was natural for Ulla to take a historical view of her marine surroundings. In 1977 she provided the introduction to a facsimile of the Petter Gedda sea atlas of the Baltic and provided a matching article for *Imago Mundi* at the same time. The catalogue for a later exhibition she organised was titled 'The World of Sea Charts'. This continuing fascination with the sea explains her otherwise surprising role as a Fellow of the Royal Marine Officer's Society.

Likewise her continuing art history interests were brought to bear on a seminar paper 'Decorative illustrations in early maps and atlases', which led, in 1987, to a chapter on 'Color in Cartography' in the volume edited by David Woodward, *Art and Cartography* – a work I am sure many of you will know.

Some of the publications reflect Ulla's career progression. Starting out as an archivist/ librarian after the war, she joined the map department of the Royal Library of Sweden in 1963. The following year she attended the first International Conference on the History of Cartography in London (making her one of the few still active in this 50th anniversary year). That was when she first met Helen Wallis.

In 1971 she was appointed Keeper of maps and prints. Ulla's last move in 1982, for a final ten years, was to the Royal Military Archives as senior archivist. She produced an institutional history of that Archive and a number of articles on military cartography during that period.

Unlike most map historians – myself included – who have limited technical understanding of the subject, Ulla took a course in land-surveying. As a result she has always stressed the need to look at maps through the eyes of their creators. Her preferred medium, manuscript plans, brought her close to the surveyors themselves, and her art historical training allowed her to make new attributions of authorship. Have we, today, perhaps become too specialised?

In 1990 she was appointed as honorary professor. The record books record her retirement in 1993. But, as is the case with most map historians, such events are invisible except to the sadly deprived tax collector, and perhaps to the more discerning fan who notices the *increase* in productivity, once freed from administrative tasks. Ulla was often looking outwards from the collections she was curating to the regions of earlier Swedish interest represented there. Two of her more significant scholarly productions appeared this century: a catalogue of manuscript maps of Estonia in Swedish collections (2001) and an equivalent *Cartographica Poloniae 1570–1930*, published in Warsaw in 2008.



Professor Ulla Ehrensvärd, winner of the 2014 IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award.

I have left to last the two of Ulla's works with which you are likely to be most familiar: *Mare Balticum. The Baltic – Two Thousand Years* (1995, written with Pellervo Kokkonen and Juha Nurminen) and *The History of the Nordic Map: from Myths to Reality* (published by the Nurminen Foundation in 2006). Each is as appealing for its text as for the lavish illustrations.

Juha Nurminen adds his own memories of working with Ulla on those publications: 'Ulla is easygoing, helpful, modest and not at all self-important. We might have a working lunch at McDonald's. When she visited us in Helsinki she always brought a gift: for example chocolate or something home-baked.

Once in Stockholm, after a dinner I asked her if she minded me smoking a cigar. She answered: "not at all – but only if you offer me one also." And so, as we puffed away, I noticed that the people at the nearby tables were amused: Ulla, a distinguished lady, smoking a big cigar.'

I do not know Ulla as well as I would have liked but I have a recurring image of her with a wide smile. Peter Barber tells me that at the 1991 International Conference on the History of Cartography in Sweden, which she organised, Ulla's lively laugh became the leitmotiv of that event.

Among those I asked for reminiscences about Ulla was her friend Nils Ahlberg, who pointed out Ulla's musical and artistic talents. 'She was classmate with Elisabeth Söderström, who later became a world-famous opera singer, and used to accompany her on the piano at school, and she often makes charming little drawings in her letters. She has always been very considerate towards the many visitors to the archives, and often researchers from abroad stayed in her flat and enjoyed her hospitality and cooking.'

Nils describes how, 'once when we were travelling together in Soviet Russia she was put in a sleeping-car compartment with three young Russian soldiers who were rather fond of the bottle, but she handled the situation without any complaint. Ulla is the sort of person you could drop by parachute anywhere, say the middle of the Gobi Desert, and see her calmly walk away towards some unknown archives, in her assiduous way, wearing a little hat and carrying a big bag in each hand.'

Ulla was honoured by a Festschrift in 2003, with no fewer than fifteen of the contributions coming from historians of cartography, among them Günter Schilder, Paul Harvey and Francis Herbert. A year earlier she had been awarded the White Rose of Finland, a reflection of her close connection with that country. That was why there was so much disappointment when she could not attend the Helsinki conference last year; but a large card was signed for her by the participants.

Because of her deep friendship with Helen Wallis, I know that Professor Ulla Ehrensvärd will be specially delighted to receive the 2014 IMCoS/Wallis Award."

IMCoS Annual General Meeting

Key points from the Chairman's Annual Report for 2013 delivered by Chairman Hans Kok at the 2014 AGM, held at the Royal Geographical Society in London:

" Where the general infrastructure in historical cartography is getting leaner in Europe, it is holding its own in North America and showing a general upturn in the Far East. IMCoS membership numbers are just about stable or showing a slight increase. Although every year we do lose loyal members because of changing e-mail and postal addresses; action to reduce these losses is meeting with only moderate success, mainly because time is needed to establish that membership has not been renewed and when we 'chase' these members, it often takes half a year or so to re-establish contact. I would like to solicit the membership's cooperation in keeping their personal data current on the website or to contact the Sue Booty, our financial administrator, in case help is needed.

Our financial position as a society is still sound. The 2013 operational accounts show that we are comfortably in the black after a series of years where we just made ends meet. As Chairman, I would like to point out, not pre-empting the Treasurer, I hope, that where the surplus this year is comfortable, it looks better than it actually is. We will be starting to pay website maintenance bills from 2014 onwards. For the first three years these cost were included in the initial set-up cost of the website. As we do not propose to increase the membership fee for 2015 and with inflation figures nibbling away at out nest-egg capital, we foresee that over the coming years the yearly surplus will steadily decrease. Also, we expect expenditure increases for our International Symposia. We find it increasingly difficult to find local organisers, who are willing to organise the event and accept the financial liability. It is expected that in the future we may have to assist in the cost of travel and hotel accommodation for speakers. I would like to point out also, that thanks to our *Journal* Editor, Ljiljana we have managed to reduce printing cost for the *Journal* quite a bit by changing printer and as such we were able to beat the budgeted numbers for the *Journal* cost considerably in our favour.

The Executive Committee has held its customary four meetings in London. Our International Symposium in Alaska, which came about not without problems, was definitely worth the trip, although fewer attendees than normal made their way up north. Fairbanks, Alaska by the way has been our most-northerly Symposium ever, beating Oslo by a small margin. The University of Alaska in Fairbanks carried most of the load and that is much appreciated.

Our regular Map Evening in London was held in the spring with Francis Herbert chairing the evening. We also arranged in 2013 that the next Map Evening would be held in combination with a local event to take place in Norwich, which was organised by Valerie Newby, our Vice-chairman and UK Representative. We owe her thanks, but strictly speaking that must be postponed until the Annual Report for 2014 is tendered next year.

The position of IMCoS President is still vacant; it turns out that suitable candidates are not so easy to find, at least not when we want to avoid the argument that the role should be more visible than has been in some instances. Expecting Presidents to travel to Symposia and events such as today at their own expense, effectively limits the selection to retired well-to-do candidates with a great cartographic heart. Additionally, many a suitable candidate, potentially inclined to be our President, shies away from accepting the position because of the time and money involved when he or she is still actively pursuing a career. I will keep looking for a new President for IMCoS, of course.

Kit Batten has kept the IMCoS website afloat under difficult conditions; we owe him thanks.

The IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award for 2013 was bestowed upon Paula van Gestel- van het Schip from Holland. For many good reasons, displayed over a long time, but also for being instrumental in re-locating the Dutch centre of historical cartography from Utrecht to Amsterdam where the cartographical flame was re-kindled to burn for many more years with renewed vigour. Our Award sub-committee under the able chairmanship of Tony Campbell currently has no

Dutchmen on the committee; neither was your Dutch Chairman involved, in case you were wondering!

Concluding my Chairman's report, I would like to thank my fellow Committee members for their support and ever-pleasant cooperation. And I would like to thank you all for attending the AGM. On behalf of our Executive Committee I wish you all happy hunting at the Fair and a safe trip home afterwards."

The Treasurer Jeremy Edwards followed with a presentation of the annual accounts and thanked the scrutineers Cyrus Alai and Peter Batchelor. The annual accounts for the past year can be consulted on our website at www.imcos.org



Chairman Hans Kok & Barbara Thomas at the AGM.

London Map Fair

Exhibitors and organisers of the London Map Fair may remember 2014 as the year of the marquee, but the world's largest map fair (as it became this year) also saw record visitor numbers.

The marquee was supplied by our hosts at the Royal Geographical Society after a double-booking and a fire meant our usual space in the Pavilion was unavailable. A typical English summer, seeming to combine eight different seasons over two days, made the atmosphere inside fairly uncomfortable. However, even those suffering the worst of it were appreciative of the heroic efforts made by RGS House Manager Denise Prior and the LMF crew led by Rob Mountford. As usual, the success of the Fair was dependent on good-spirited co-operation and a lot of very hard work.

An extraordinary 2000 visitors came to see our 41 exhibitors, many of them younger people or first-time map buyers. Since the Fair moved to the RGS it has been gaining momentum as a venue wherein a new generation is introduced to the world of old maps; and, increasingly, a wider public via traditional and social media engagement. The Fair received international and national press coverage in *Le Figaro*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Times*, *Daily Mail* and *Guardian*, with the latter's gallery of First World War cartoon maps gaining great traction though sites such as Facebook and Twitter. Evidence that some readers were also coming to the Fair could also be found on social media sites, where people made arrangements to meet at the Fair (or even for a pub lunch beforehand) on their public profiles.

Our lectures fed into this aspect of the Fair. Ashley Baynton-Williams' informal talks on map collecting for beginners were full to capacity, as usual. Best known for his 'Strange Maps' blog, our guest speaker Frank Jacobs proved himself superbly qualified to discuss map collecting in the digital age. His well-attended lecture explored the diversity of material available online and how this may be influencing collecting taste as well as how collections are formed, and it sparked a lively debate. This year we also introduced a competition, 'Geographical Fun', where entrants identified the country, continent or city from the outlines of early (and somewhat misleading) maps; a few of our own dealers were caught out. A number of exhibitors commented favourably on how it had boosted the engagement of some visitors to the Fair, who could be seen scanning the stands for clues.

We are pleased to report that London Map Fair exhibitors contributed £650 to IMCoS this year. Next year's Fair will take place at the RGS on 6-7 June, the weekend following the book fairs but avoiding the school holidays.

Tim Bryars, Massimo De Martini and Rainer Voigt, London Map Fairs Ltd



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LOST *WITH* TRACES

Johann Hoffmann's deck of playing cards with maps of non-European lands[1]

Peter H. Meurer

Together with publishers David Funck (1642–1709) and Jakob von Sandrart (1630–1708), Johann Hoffmann was responsible for the revival of Nuremberg as a centre of map publishing in Germany in the 1660s. This troika paved the way for Johann Baptist Homann (1664–1724) and the Homann Heirs, the leading German map house, from 1702 onwards.

Johann Hoffmann was born on 17 March 1629, the son of a merchant in Frankenberg, Saxony. He came to Nuremberg in 1655, where he started his business as a printseller. The first graphic sheets with his imprint are dated to 1657. After a long struggle with the Nuremberg council and guilds on matters of professional regulations, he was finally admitted as a seller and publisher of books in 1673. However, he was never granted permission to establish his own printing house. Hoffmann's firm grew rapidly, averaging fifteen new publications per year and covering a very wide range of subjects, from cookery and dancing to dictionaries and bibles. However, a principal focus of his activities was maps and related cartographic materials. His production includes 50 separate folio-size maps (some of them with accompanying booklets), 40 books illustrated with maps and about 35 loose sheets with town views, sieges etc. After a life beset with private and business-related troubles, Hoffmann died on 27 March 1698.

Johann Hoffmann played an important role in the publishing history of didactic playing cards with cartographical subjects. His first known publication in this field, a pack of 32 cards (9.8 x 6.2 cm) showing cosmographical and astrological diagrams, was published in 1663 and was accompanied by a booklet with an explanation of each card: *Eine Astronomische Karte, aufgesetzet von M. Johanne Prætorio, P. L. Cæs.* Nürnberg, Verlegt und zu finden bey Johann Hoffmann, Kunsthändlern. Gedruckt bey Wolf Eberh: Felßecker. Im Jahr 1663.[2] (Figs 1, 2 and 3)

The inventor was Johann Praetorius (Hans Schultze, 1630 – 1680). He studied at the University of Leipzig between 1652 and 1655, and in 1659 was awarded the


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Hoffmann/ Kunsthändlern.
Gedruckt bey Wolf Eberh: Felßecker.
Im Jahr 1663.





L to R

Fig. 1 Title page of booklet that accompanied Hoffmann's first published pack of cards. (Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden, Astron. 795, digital.slub-dresden.de/id276317726).

Fig. 2 Praetorius, *Astronomische Karte* (1663): King of Acorns (Clubs), showing the heliocentric Copernican model of the cosmos. (Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden, Astron. 795, digital.slub-dresden.de/id276317726).

Fig. 3 Praetorius, *Astronomische Karte* (1663): King of Leaves (Spades), showing the geocentric Ptolemaic model of the cosmos. (SLUB Dresden, Astron. 795, digital.slub-dresden.de/id276317726).

honour of Imperial *Poeta laureatus*. He lived in Leipzig, where he worked as a very productive freelance author writing mainly on astronomical and astrological subjects. Praetorius was Hoffmann's first author. They worked together frequently; among their joint projects are other sets of playing cards, for instance the *Antiquiteten-Karte* (1662) and a moralising *Eine nützliche Spiel-Karte für die Flucher* ('playing cards for cursers', 1671).

In 1678 Hoffmann published *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* in Nuremberg.[3] The small format duodecimo of some 200 pages accompanied a deck of 52 playing cards (12 x 6.5 cm) showing maps of European countries and the major provinces of the Holy Roman Empire. Descriptions of five further maps: Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, Croatia and Crete, are included in the text.[4] The engraved frontispiece is signed by Sigmund Gabriel Hipschmann (1639–1683), who worked with Hoffmann regularly from 1672 onwards. There are two editions, distinguished by slightly different typesetting treatments. (Figs 4–6)

The text provides detailed descriptions on the geography and history of the regions of the maps depicted on the cards. The foreword specifies the share each author is responsible for. The invention is attributed to Johann Praetorius while Johann Heinrich Seyfried (c. 1640–1715), an employee of the Duchy of Palatinate-Sulzbach in Weiden, designed the maps. Seyfried is the author of several maps and books published by Hoffmann, most of them signed only with the initials IHS. Their working relationship ended in around 1679. The text of the book is written by Franz Nigrinus, one of the many writers who worked intermittently in Nuremberg at the time, and about whom little else is known. The world map of the card set and the supplementary map of Malta are signed by the Nuremberg engraver Wilhelm Pfann (1644–after 1702). His work for Hoffmann is verifiable between 1664 and 1678.

The foreword of *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* ends with an advertisement: *…und sind alle drey bereit und fertig, die drey übrigen Welt-Theile gleichfalls auf solche Weise, vermittels einer Spiel-Charte, mit ebisten zu praesentiren*. It claims that all three contributors – Praetorius, Seyfried and Nigrinus – are willing and ready to present the three other parts of world in the same way: as a deck of playing cards.

All knowledge of this second Hoffmann deck of geographical playing cards is based largely on a description in the *Geographischer Büchersaal* (Chemnitz,



L to R
Fig. 4 *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* (1678): King of Hearts, showing map of Germany.
Fig. 5 *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* (1678): Four of Diamonds, showing map of Flanders.
Fig. 6 *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte* (1678): Queen of Clubs, showing map of Scotland. © National Library of Scotland.

1771, pp. 474–80), a collection of critical reviews on geographical books by the Saxony schoolmaster Johann Georg Hager (1709–1777). Hager writes of his difficulties in obtaining a single copy of the accompanying book which was published in 1696, nor did he ever receive an exemplar of the card set. At the end of his text Hager gives an interesting insight into the different trends in contemporary German education. Hager regards the two card sets, with 109 cards, as a type of world atlas, the only one of its kind, which, if they were still available, he suggests could be used to support the ambitions of the 'modern-day school innovators' to teach young people effortlessly in a ludic way. But Hager pleads for students' early familiarisation with the principle of hard work, to do useful services to God, community and themselves. A traditionalist, he endorsed the maxim of his forefathers: 'pray and work' (*ora et labora*), not 'pray and play' (*ora et lude*).

Hager's explanatory text can be verified today by a single extant copy of *Neue Geographische Spiel-Charte von Asia, Africa und America*, (without the cards), in the Austrian National Library, Vienna (shelfmark: 363891-A Kar). The octavo booklet with 139 pages, was published by Hoffmann in 1696 in Nuremberg. The full title reads: *Neue Geographische Spiel-Charte von Asia, Africa und America. Darinnen, vermittels LII. sonderbarer Blätlein, alle in diesen dreyen Welttheilen befindliche Königreiche, Länder und Inseln, samt deren vornehmsten Städten zu des curieusen Lesers sonderbarer Belustigung und anmuthigen Zeitkürzung in möglichster Nettigkeit praesentiret werden; Sammt einer kurtzen Beschreibung aller vornehmsten und notablesten Sachen, so in denen berühmtesten Ländern und Städten, theils zu sehen sind, theils sich so wol vor langer als kurtzer Zeit ereignet und zugetragen*. Nürnberg. In Verlegung Johann Hofmanns, 1696.[5]

In the foreword the unnamed authors refer to their announcement, made eighteen years earlier in their *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte*, to publish cards on Asia, Africa and America.

However, there is a contemporary hint to an earlier edition. In his chronologically arranged *Bibliographia mathematica et artificiosa novissima* (Amsterdam, 1688), the Amsterdam bookseller Cornelis van Beughem (1639–1719?) mentions under 1678: *Geographisch Karten-Spiel in 52 Landkarten bestehend durch gantz Europa, mit einem Buchlein*. Nurnb. 1678. Furthermore, listed under 1680 is the entry: *Geographische Spiel-Carte in 56* [!] *Land-Carten über Asia, Africa und America. Nurnb. 1680 in 12°*. This is a very carefully compiled directory of books that were available in 1688, and there is no evidence to suggest that Van Beughem created any bogus entries.

There are further bibliographical complications. Both sets of cards with their accompanying books were re-issued in 1710 by Hoffmann's successors, his widow Maria Magdalena Hoffmann († 1712) and the heirs of his son-in-law Engelbert Streck (1673–1708). The title of the set of non-European countries reads:

Geographisches Carten-Spiel von Asia, Africa und America. Worinnen vermittels 52. Karten oder Blätter alle in diesen dreyen Welt theilen befindliche Königreiche, Länder und Insuln, samt deren vornehmsten Städten dem curiosen Leser praesentirt werden. Nebst einer Beschreibung was in diesen Ländern und Städten remarquabel und sehenswürdig. Nürnberg, In dem Hofmänn- und Streckischen Buchladen. 1710.[6]

The only known copy of this book together with a set of cards, and a further separate set of cards, were recorded as part of the collection of the Museum of the United States Playing Card Company in Cincinnati. The museum suddenly closed its doors in 2001 and the whereabouts of its holdings are unknown. Only a few single items from this collection can be found described and illustrated in literature. See Philip Burden (2007, Map no. 714) for maps of North America, and Jason Hubbard (2012, Map no. 59) for a map of Japan. (Fig. 7)

As an aid to collectors worldwide, there follows a reconstruction of the card deck on the basis of the accompanying text. This overview includes the single cards and a description of their geographical contents in English. Particular features to note are:

- Although published in southern Germany, the cards depict the four French suit-marks: *Trèfle* (Clubs), *Piques* (Spade), *Coeurs* (Hearts) and *Carreau* (Diamonds) rather than the German suit-marks of Bells, Acorns, Leaves and Hearts.
- The suits are illustrated in a rectangular frame at the top of the card. Aces and face cards are identified with a single symbol of their respective suit and a specification in German: *Das Aß* (Ace), *Der König* (King), *Die Dame* (Queen), *Der Knecht* (Jack); the suit cards with the respective number of suit symbols.
- The name of the country appears in Latin in a simplified cartouche.
- Each card measures 12.5 x 6.5 cm.

I have spent two unsuccessful decades looking for a complete set of cards of Hoffman's *Neue Geographische Spiel-Charte von Asia, Africa und America*, and invite fellow cartographic sleuths to continue the search with me. I declare the hunt open.



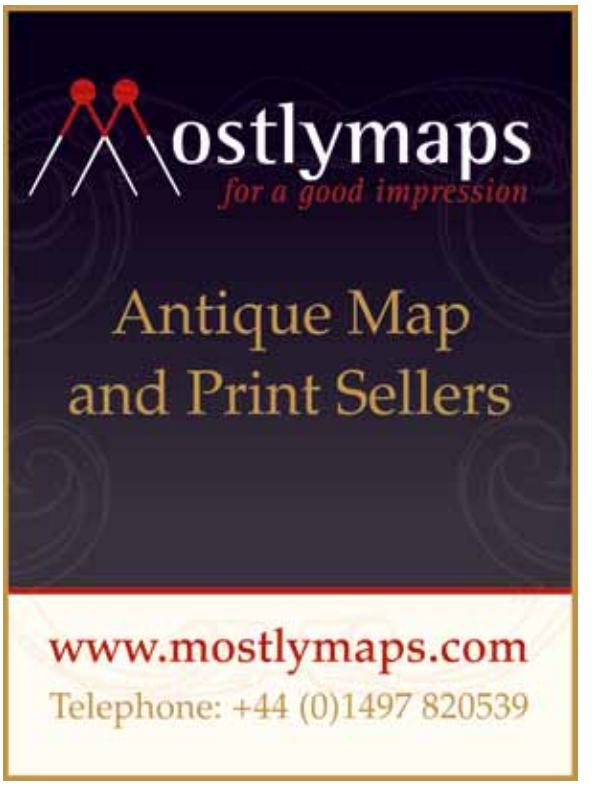
Fig. 7 Six playing cards from *Neue Geographische Spiel-Charte von Asia, Africa und America*. The images have been supplied by Geoffrey L. King, (www.miniaturemaps.net). Some 25 years ago, on enquiring about the cards, he was sent photocopies by the then curator Ronald Decker of the Cincinnati Art Museum, which looked after what it called the US Playing Card Company's Private Collection.

Clubs	Spades	Hearts	Diamonds
Ace World **King** Asia **Queen** Tartary (Central Asia) **Jack** Uzbek Tartary **10** Moluccas **9** Philippines **8** Sunda Islands **7** Ceylon (Sri Lanka) **6** India beyond the Ganges **5** Hindustan and Mogul Empire **4** India within the Ganges **3** Japan **2** China	**Ace** Chile **King** Persia **Queen** Arabia **Jack** Syria **10** Kingdom of Fez (West Morocco) **9** Barbary (North Africa) **8** Sources of the Nile **7** Egypt **6** Africa **5** Cyprus **4** Rhodes **3** Albania, Iberia, Colchis in Caucasus **2** Anatolia and adjacent provinces	**Ace** Paraguay **King** Morocco **Queen** Nubia **Jack** Guinea **10** Malta **9** Acores (Azores) **8** Canary Islands **7** Cape Verde Islands **6** Madagascar **5** Abyssinia (Ethiopia) **4** Zanzibar **3** Empire of Monomotapa (South-East Africa) **2** Congo	**Ace** Magellan Country and Islands (Southern tip of America) **King** Americas **Queen** Canada **Jack** New Netherland **10** Mainland or Castilla d'oro (Colombia) **9** Guianas **8** Brazil **7** Peru **6** New Spain **5** Mexico **4** Antilles **3** Florida **2** Virginia

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Notes
1 The present article is based on the data for a bibliography on the complete cartographical production of Johann Hoffmann. It was prepared by the German collector Klaus Stopp (1926–2006) and the author, but discontinued after his death. For the publication of a summary and a selected group of entries see Meurer (2007).
2 The copy at the Sächsische Landes- und Universitätsbibliothek, Dresden (Astron.795) is available online at: digital.slub-dresden.de/werkansicht/dlf/1414/1/cache.off The Herzog August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel has the cards (Ne 2° 13(A)) in the form of two uncut sheets (29.5 x 37.5 cm) which are pasted on the inner cover of a copy of Johann Bayer's *Uranometria*, Ulm, 1661 (Ne 2° 13).
3 The title reads in full: *Europaeisch-Geographische Spiel-Charte, Darinnen vermittels LII. sonderbarer Blätlein, alle in Europa befindliche Königreiche und Länder, samt deren vornemsten Städten, zu des curiösen Lesers sonderbarer Belustigung und anmuthigen Zeitverkürtzung in möglichster Nettigkeit praesentiret werden; worzu noch über das V. absonderliche Land-Chärtlein gefüget worden, welche solche Oerter vorstellig machen die nicht füglich unter die andern haben können gebracht werden. Samt einer kurtze Beschreibung aller vornemsten und notablesten Sachen, so in denen berühmtesten Ländern und Stüdten theils zu sehen sind, theils sich vor langer und kurtzer Zeit ereignet und zugetragen*. Nürnberg. In Verlegung Johann Hoffmann, Buch- und Kunsthändlers. Anno 1678.
4 For a detailed description of the cards see van der Krogt (2006).
5 Freely translated it reads: 'New geographical playing card of Asia, Africa and America, in which, by 52 separate little sheets, all kingdoms, countries and islands (inclusively their most important towns) in these three parts of the world are presented as good as possible, for the special amusement and agreeable pastime of the interested reader. Together with a short description of all the most noble and noteworthy things, which can be seen in the most distinguished countries and towns or which have happened a long time ago or recently'.
6 Freely translated it reads: 'Geographical card game of Asia, Africa and America. In which, by 52 cards or sheet, all kingdoms, countries and islands (including their most important towns) in these three parts of the world are presented to the interested reader. Together with a description of what is noteworthy and worth seeing in these countries and towns'.

Dr Peter H. Meurer *has headed several research projects at German universities and in cooperation with private collectors. His is the author of more than 150 publications on pre-1700 history of cartography, mainly in Germany and the Low Countries, and contributed Chapter 42 'Cartography in the German Lands, 1450–1650' to Volume 3 of* The History of Cartography.













Above **Fig. 1 Newton 15-inch globe, 1856. Before treatment and detail of damage over western Africa.**
Below **Fig. 2 Newton 15-inch globe, 1856. After treatment with detail of repaired area.**

EXPLORING THE GLOBE

A conservator's journey

Sylvia Sumira

There is something fascinating and satisfying about looking at a globe; the whole world, or with a celestial globe, the whole of the heavens, neatly captured in a compact sphere.

The perfection of its smooth and shiny surface gives little away, however, about the nature of its construction. As a conservator specialising in printed globes, I am often asked the questions: 'How are they made?' and 'When were they first made?'

In answer to the first question, they can, of course, be made in different ways and from different materials, but in the early sixteenth century, a particular method of construction evolved which lasted until the early twentieth century. The answer to the second question is that they were first made in the ancient world, but globe-making as a commercial activity did not get going until the early sixteenth century. In this article, I want to offer in addition a practical approach: what can the conservator do to intervene when needed and to ensure the preservation of these historic and beautiful objects?

Though there are records of globes being made in the ancient world, very few survive from before 1500. The first record of an actual globe being made is found in verse, written by the poet Aratus of Soli (c. 315–240/239 BC), who describes a celestial sphere with the stars drawn on it, made by Eudoxos of Cnidus (c. 408–355 BC). Crates of Mallos (active around 150 BC) is known for the construction of a large terrestrial globe which showed the earth divided into four distinct habitable regions. These early spheres, however, have not survived and we do not know how they were made or what they looked like.

The earliest surviving globe dates from around AD 150 and is known as the Farnese Atlas. It is thought to be a copy of an earlier globe and is a carved marble celestial globe which depicts the figure of Atlas carrying the sphere of the heavens on his shoulders. It can be seen in the Archaeological Museum in Naples. After this, other than two small, engraved metal globes thought to date from around this time, there was surprisingly little globe-making activity in the western world for about a thousand years. (In the tenth century engraved metal celestial globes started to be made in the Islamic world, but they form a separate strand of globe-making.) In Europe sparse references to celestial globes start to appear from the tenth century and more references to globes, celestial and terrestrial, surface in the fifteenth century. The best-known is the one constructed by Martin Behaim of Nuremberg in 1492. This is the earliest extant example of a terrestrial globe and shows a pre-Columbian world without America. The few that were made before 1500, including the Behaim globe, were all manuscript globes, that is, they were unique items: drawn, painted, engraved or carved by hand. They were slow and costly to make and could not be easily replicated.

In the early sixteenth century globe-making changed rapidly and dramatically, when several factors came together to make it possible to produce globes in greater numbers for a wide market. The technical innovation of printing had enabled the circulation of all kinds of text and stimulated an intellectual interest in the world and the cosmos. Furthermore, the age of exploration was truly underway. Navigation became a crucial skill for the advancement of trade and conquest, and constantly expanding geographical and astronomical knowledge fuelled the demand for maps and sea charts. Maps were being printed by the end of the fifteenth century and therefore their circulation and availability were greatly increased. It is not surprising, therefore, that the idea of making printed spherical models of the earth and heavens gained momentum. Experimentation in the art of globe-making ensued and one particular method of construction evolved, which came to be used for the vast majority of globes well into the twentieth century.

There are few published accounts of the actual operation of globe-making and, though they vary in detail, they generally agree about the method and materials of manufacture. In my practice as a conservator, examination of damaged globes confirms these descriptions.

Firstly, a globe-maker required a mould of a slightly smaller diameter than the globe to be made. This could be a wooden half-ball, as suggested by the seventeenth-century French instrument maker Nicolas Bion

(1652–1733) in 1699, or a whole wooden ball, according to the English commentator Edmund Stone (c. 1700–1768) in 1723. Wooden spheres became impractical for larger globes and therefore hollow brass or copper hemispheres were used as moulds, according to an inventory of the Dutch globe maker Johannes van Keulen (1654–1715), published in 1689. The mould (a) was used to form two paper caps, which were joined together to form the inner shell of the globe sphere. Several overlapping layers of paper or thin card were pasted over the mould until thick enough to be rigid when removed. This structure was removed from the mould to form two rough paper hemispheres.

The next stage was to join them together. They would be supported internally by a wooden pillar running from pole to pole, into which the pivot pins were driven. The pillar could be a single piece of turned or carved wood, or have additional branches extending from its mid-point. The paper hemispheres were secured to the wooden pillar with nails and glue (b). The hemispheres could be joined either at the equator, or longitudinally over the poles. Various methods were used to secure and seal the join, such as pasting on more paper or cloth, or by stitches of twine (c). After joining, the rough shell was placed in a metal template or former of the required globe diameter and turned while plaster was applied (d). The edge of the template would remove the excess plaster and eventually a sphere would emerge on to which the gores, the printed paper segments, could be pasted down (e). They could then be coloured with watercolour and varnished for protection.

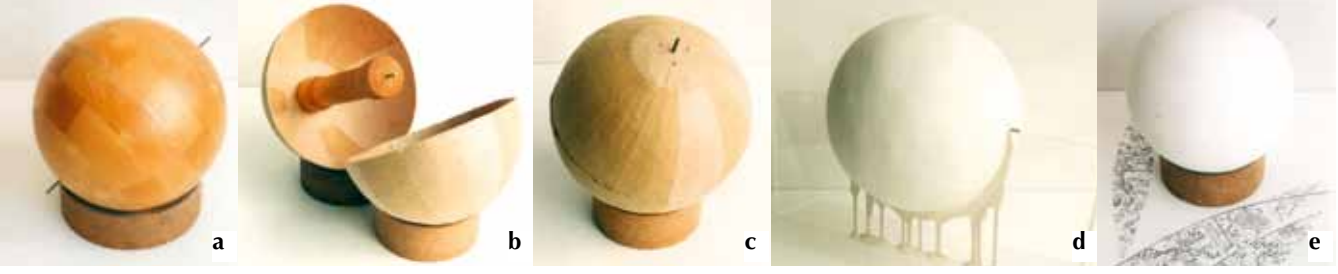
The earliest printed gores were designed by Martin Waldseemüller (1470–1521) in 1507. Only five sets survive. These small woodcut gores would have made a globe of about 12 cm in diameter (no gores mounted on a globe survive), which was a small distillation of his large world map 'Universalis Cosmographia', the first printed map to show America. Though crude compared with later globes, they herald the new era of globe-making. Waldseemüller used twelve gores and this came to be standard practice, though on larger globes there might be eighteen or more. Gores were sometimes clipped at 70°; in this case circular caps covered the poles. The difficulty of pasting flat paper gores neatly onto a sphere should not be underestimated. The paper had to be stretched to fit and the expansion of paper when wet with paste also had to be taken into account. A decade after Waldseemüller, Johann Schöner (1477–1547) started publishing globes and he was the first to bring celestial and terrestrial globes together as a matched pair. This was immensely significant: together they formed a compact model of the cosmos, which was adopted by globe-makers for the next four hundred years.

Globe-makers were continually refining, improving and adapting their output. Engraving as a method for printing took over from woodcut as finer detail could be achieved. In the nineteenth century lithography became common as this enabled coloured globes to be made more cheaply and in even greater numbers.

Globes provided a very convenient up-to-date representation of the earth and heavens, visible at a glance, but they were not only maps. When they were suspended in meridian rings and placed in their stands with a horizon ring, they became analogue computers that could find the solutions to all kinds of geographical, astronomical and navigational problems relating to the apparent motions of the earth and stars.

They could be magnificent objects, installed in grand libraries and in the homes of the educated classes. They were dedicated to kings, queens and other potentates throughout Europe. They became symbols of power, discovery and learning.

Many globes have survived the passage of time in remarkably good condition but the globes that come to my studio tend to have suffered through neglect or mistreatment. Their original good looks may have become hidden with layers of dirty, discoloured varnish and their plaster shells may be broken.



There are several patterns of damage that can be seen time and time again. Regarding the surface, the process of deterioration can be quite gradual, but the round shape of a globe can itself contribute to different rates of decline in several ways. The uppermost hemisphere, usually the northern hemisphere, is obviously more exposed and is thus more affected by the gravitational tendency of dust and dirt to settle. Being also more exposed to light, quite noticeable differences are often seen in the condition of the varnish. Though a varnish will naturally discolour with age, above the equator it is often more yellowed and crazed indicating that it is more brittle and therefore more easily chipped off, whereas below the equator the effect may not be so extreme. Light can also cause some pigments to fade, again sometimes more so in the northern hemisphere.

Unfortunately from the conservation point of view, globes were made to be handled and turned, and so the northern hemisphere gets a rough deal, simply because it is more accessible and therefore easier to touch. The fact that most of the earth's landmass lies in the north reinforces the likelihood of fingers poking this area causing brittle varnish to wear away. Once the varnish becomes damaged, the underlying paper and printing become more vulnerable through exposure to the air, dust and abrasion.

There is a correct way to place a globe in its stand; the graduated face of the brass meridian should line up with the centre-line on the horizon ring. If placed the other way round, the globe will be off-centre and may rub against the horizon ring and become abraded. If a globe doesn't turn properly, the remedy may be to lift it out of its stand and turn the meridian ring so it faces the other way round. If the meridian ring becomes distorted, this too can scrape the globe if it is forced to turn.

Damage to the shell is often seen. As globes age, the plaster and adhesives become more brittle, and an impact – a globe being dropped or being knocked over – can result in the plaster fracturing and/or the sphere splitting at its weakest part: around the join of the two inner hemispheres. At the poles several different materials (paper, plaster, wood and metal) meet and, as some of these materials may contract a little over time, cracks may appear. Any damage to the shell obviously and inevitably affects the surface layers; where plaster is shattered, the paper is also torn into many pieces and where splits in the shell occur so do splits in the paper.

Also, there are often concerns about the stability of the hidden wooden support inside the globe. If pivot pins are loose or damage to the plaster is extensive, especially around the poles, these signs may indicate all is not well inside the globe. However, as the inner part of a globe is hidden, it is not always easy to find out about the internal condition. Appearances can be deceptive; it has been known for a well-preserved looking globe with no damage to the plaster shell to have concealed an inner wooden support completely reduced to frass (the powdery debris created by woodworm larvae after devouring wood). Globes often rattle. This is commonly caused by lead shot, which has escaped from a little cloth bag glued to the interior to 'balance' the globe.

The other parts of a globe must also be considered. The printed paper horizon ring that often encircles the globe can suffer in the same way as the globe surface, through dirt and also damage to its wooden support. The wooden stand, as with any other item of furniture can become scuffed and dirty, and parts can break and split. Regarding the metal work, meridian rings and other metal parts can become corroded. They can also be bent out of shape and screws can be lost. So there are many different components to think about when treating a globe.

Generally these are the most common types of damage that I find when I encounter globes in need of attention, though other types of deterioration will inevitably crop up. The conservation of globes is not always straightforward. If they have had a rough passage through life, objects of great age will rarely look as good as they did when first made. However, with careful and gentle treatment with appropriate materials, and by sympathetic repair and replacement of broken parts, the process of decay can be halted and the object can be made stable. Their looks can be partially, and sometimes wholly, recovered and with judicious aftercare they can be preserved so that they show their age with grace. The aim of any conservation treatment is to stabilise the condition of the globe, repair any damage and make the globe look as good as possible.

Practically, the round shape of a globe can itself present problems for the conservator; there is no base and unlike paintings, prints and drawings it is impossible to see the whole surface all at once. There is also access to only one 'side' of the object, the verso being the inside of the globe.

I tend to divide treatments into surface and structural, or above and below the paper surface. If the plaster sphere is sound, the treatment will be only surface deep. If there is damage to the shell then


θ
g
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invariably the paper is damaged and excavations below the paper may be necessary.

Sometimes simply removing surface grime can make a significant difference to the appearance of a globe. Previously obscured information may be revealed and dull-looking surfaces can appear vibrant again. (Fig. 3)

However, with old globes it is often the case that the varnish has become so discoloured through natural ageing that cleaning will not make the underlying information visible again. Removal may therefore be necessary. Underneath a darkened varnish, it is often surprising how well the delicate colouring has been protected and preserved. (Figs. 1 & 2)

The paper under the varnish can become stained, through moisture seeping through the varnish. It is sometimes possible to remove such staining by carefully applying poultices which draw discoloration out of the paper, however, it is not always possible to remove all staining and ingrained grime.

Where the plaster shell has been damaged, the varnish and the paper gores will be removed in order to gain access to the area to be repaired. This can be a slow and time-consuming process. Though it is never a welcome sight to see a split or a hole in a globe, it can present an opportunity to look inside and see the interior. It can be very plain inside, but I have come across newspaper, eighteenth-century lottery tickets, and book pages lining various globe interiors. (Fig. 4)

When repairs have been completed and splits have been mended, if paper has been lost, losses can be filled with a similar type of paper and toned down in colour to blend in with the original.

Where losses of information have occurred, several factors are considered when deciding how far any infilling and retouching should go. The ownership will play a role in many cases. A museum or library will generally want to preserve the globe as it is, even if there are losses, so there can be no confusion about what is original and possible additions. On the other hand, a private owner may prefer some details to be re-instated. With globes, there are several elements that are always present, for example, lines of latitude and longitude, the equatorial line and so on. Re-instating these features can help pull together the overall appearance to make the globe look more whole. I think it is important that any intervention is visible under close scrutiny.

Left **Fig. 3 George Adams 18-inch globe, c. 1766. During removal of surface dirt.**



Fig. 4 Newton & Son 12-inch globe, 1851. Interior with a bag of lead shot used to balance the globe.

When all the necessary repairs have been carried out, the globe can be sized and, in most cases, varnished. Sizing (the application of a protective coating of gelatine) is essential, as it provides an isolating layer between the paper and the varnish. The varnish makes the colours look richer and provides a protective coating.

The other components of a globe, the stand and metal, must also be considered and treated in a way that is sympathetic with the age and appearance of the sphere. For example, it is fitting that seventeenth-century brass meridian rings are slightly dull in appearance and not too highly polished. The metal parts may be more in number than one might think. A pair of 12-inch globes by George Adams had a total of over forty individual pieces, all of which had to be cleaned and tagged so they could be returned to their correct places. (Fig. 5)

The final stage in any conservation treatment is to reassemble all the pieces of the globe and ensure that it turns freely in its stand. The process is recorded at every stage and photographs are taken. The materials used are those recognised to be of a conservation grade so they will not deteriorate and harm the object. Once



Fig. 5 George Adams pair of 12-inch globes, c. 1766. The metal parts.

a globe has been returned to a state of stability and looking better than when it arrived, I feel confident that its owner, whether a public institution or a private owner, will take good care of it in the future. I like to think that globes leaving my studio are given a new lease of life.

Sylvia Sumira *is an independent conservator specialising in globes. After graduating in History of Art from Leicester University, she gained a Diploma in Paper Conservation from Gateshead Technical College. She then went on to work in globe conservation at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich for several years and spent a further period of study at the Austrian National Library in Vienna. Since setting up her own studio she has carried out extensive work for numerous clients including museums, libraries and other institutions in Britain and abroad, as well as for many private owners of globes. She is an accredited member of the Institute of Conservation.*

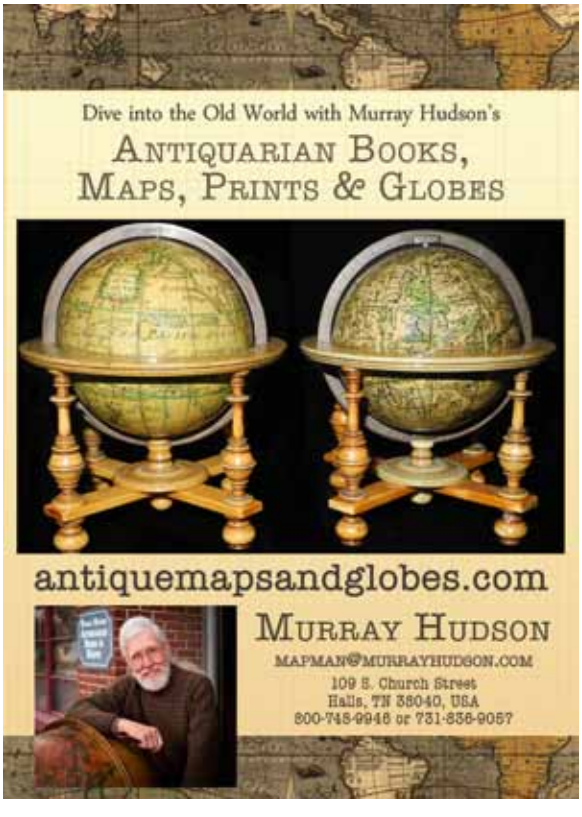
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Manuscript map of Kyoto as the imperial captial, mounted on a six-panel folding screen, Japan, circa early 17th century. Sold June 3, 2014 for $93,750.

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FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR ERA FORTS IN NORTH AMERICA

Manuscript sources in the King's Topographical Collection

Kate Marshall

The cataloguing and digitisation of the King's Topographical Collection (K.Top) is now well underway at the British Library.[1] In fact, the cataloguing of the maps and views of North America[2] from this Collection, for which there are approximately 800 records, is now almost complete and the digitised images will soon to be available to all via the British Library's public catalogue, accessible online through 'Explore the British Library'.[3]

The project has revealed more than a little about the maps and topographical views themselves, but has also raised a number of questions about the Collection as a whole, its provenance, those actively involved in its formation, but also its dissemination – sometimes, apparently, rather unofficially.

One of the interesting discoveries in the North America section of the K.Top is of a number of manuscript maps showing forts and military locations used during the French and Indian War (1754–63), which seem to be the source (previously uncredited) for the printed maps published by Mary Ann Rocque (fl. 1762–1773) in *A Set of Plans and Forts in America. Reduced from Actual Surveys 1763*. The printed work, a scarce volume containing 30 maps, was first published in 1763, just as the French and Indian War was coming to a close, and a second edition appeared in 1765. The second edition is distinguished from the first by the re-ordering of the plates and the addition of engraved plate numbers. Ashley Baynton-Williams has compiled a useful collation of the work which is published on his MapForum site.[4]

Mary Ann Roque (neé Bew) was the widow of Huguenot émigré, John (Jean) Rocque (1704?–1762), surveyor, mapmaker, engraver, publisher, map and printseller and topographer to the Prince of Wales and, from 1760, to George III. John's many important works need little introduction and are widely known and admired.[5] The couple were married in London in 1751 and, although not unheard of for a female to take responsibility for her husband's enterprises upon his death, Mary Ann's involvement with publishing seems to have lasted from John's death in 1762 until her retirement in 1773. In the context of the K.Top North America material, aforementioned 800 catalogue records, Mary Ann is one of only three females identified.[6] She also held a royal warrant in her own right, perhaps a measure of her independent success, as the imprint to the second edition (1765) of *A Set of Plans and Forts in America …* confirms: 'Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, by Mary Ann Rocque Topographer to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in the Strand'. Did her royal warrant, and indeed her husband's until his death in 1762, ensure that she was an obvious choice to publish (and make public) these maps from a royal collection?

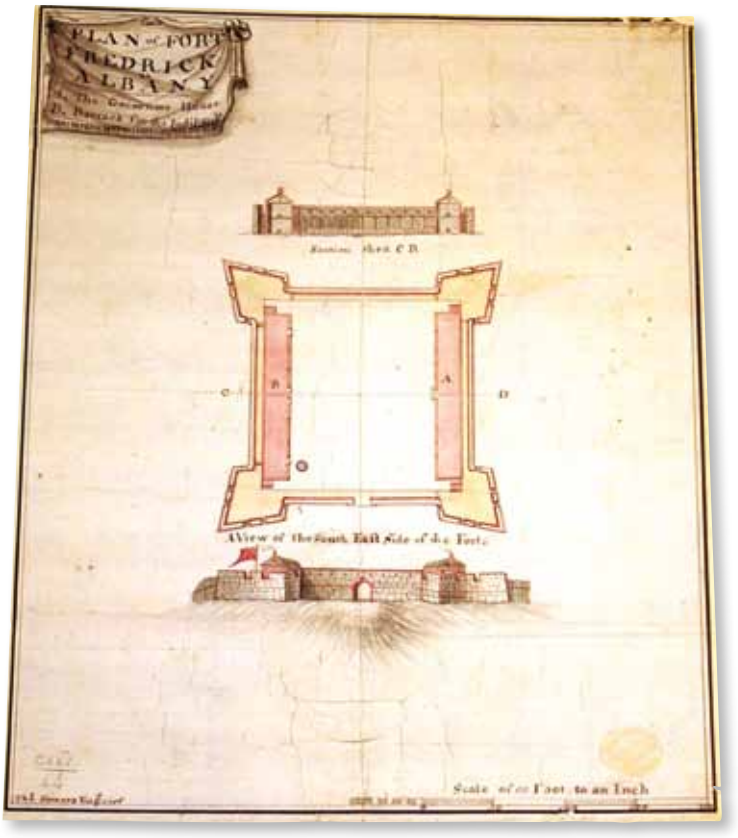
The K.Top includes an example of the second edition of Mary Ann Rocque's volume although an additional map by Peter Bell dated to 1772 – 'A Map of the British Dominions in North America according to the Treaty in 1763' – prefaces the work.[7] The volume's inclusion in the K.Top reinforces the premise that those manuscript maps from the Collection are indeed the sources for their printed counterparts.

Ten K.Top manuscript maps seem to relate directly to *A Set of Plans and Forts in America*. All are listed here (second edition plate numbers are given because the K.Top copy of the volume is a second edition) with illustrations of several examples.[8]

Of the manuscript maps listed only 'Fort Fredrick' (Maps K.Top.121.44.) shows 'prick marks'. This is a method of copying maps by pricking small holes through an original to create positioning points directly on the copy sheet to facilitate reproduction: both the original and the copy could show some evidence of 'prick marks' suggesting that this map was either copied from or was itself a copy. The other nine manuscript maps listed appear to be 'original' with no indication that they are copies themselves or indeed the source for copies.[9] If no other manuscript copies of the above manuscript maps exist, one might assume that these examples in the K.Top had to be used to create the printed versions published by Mary Ann Rocque. The producer of the printed maps would have to have had sight of the manuscript originals.


PLAN
of the
CITY of ALBANY
HUDSON'S RIVER


With a Design for the better securing it by altering the ancient form of its Stockade adding a Ditch in Front defended by a Number of Block houses with a Banquette within from which a double Fire of Musquetry can be Made thro loop holes in the Stockade.
A PLAN
of the
CITY of ALBANY.
Situated Lat. 42° 30' Long. 74°
Fort
Ditch
Banquets
with
and Block houses
Stockade
Proposed
Remains of an Old Fort
Scale 60 Feet.
0 20 40 60
Also a Design for a Magazine for Provisions, Barracks for to Compleat 1000 Men with a General Hospital for 400 Sick and a small Quay for the Conveniency of Loading & Unloading the Vessels which will also serve for a Battery for 2 Guns to Command the River

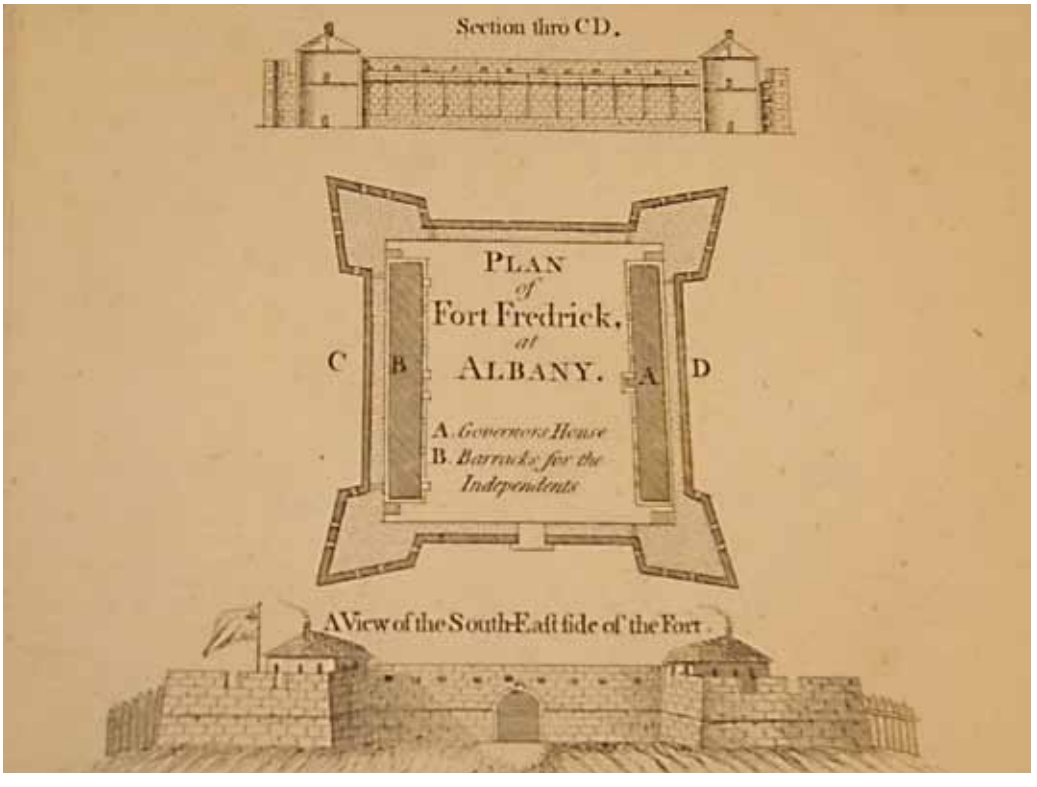


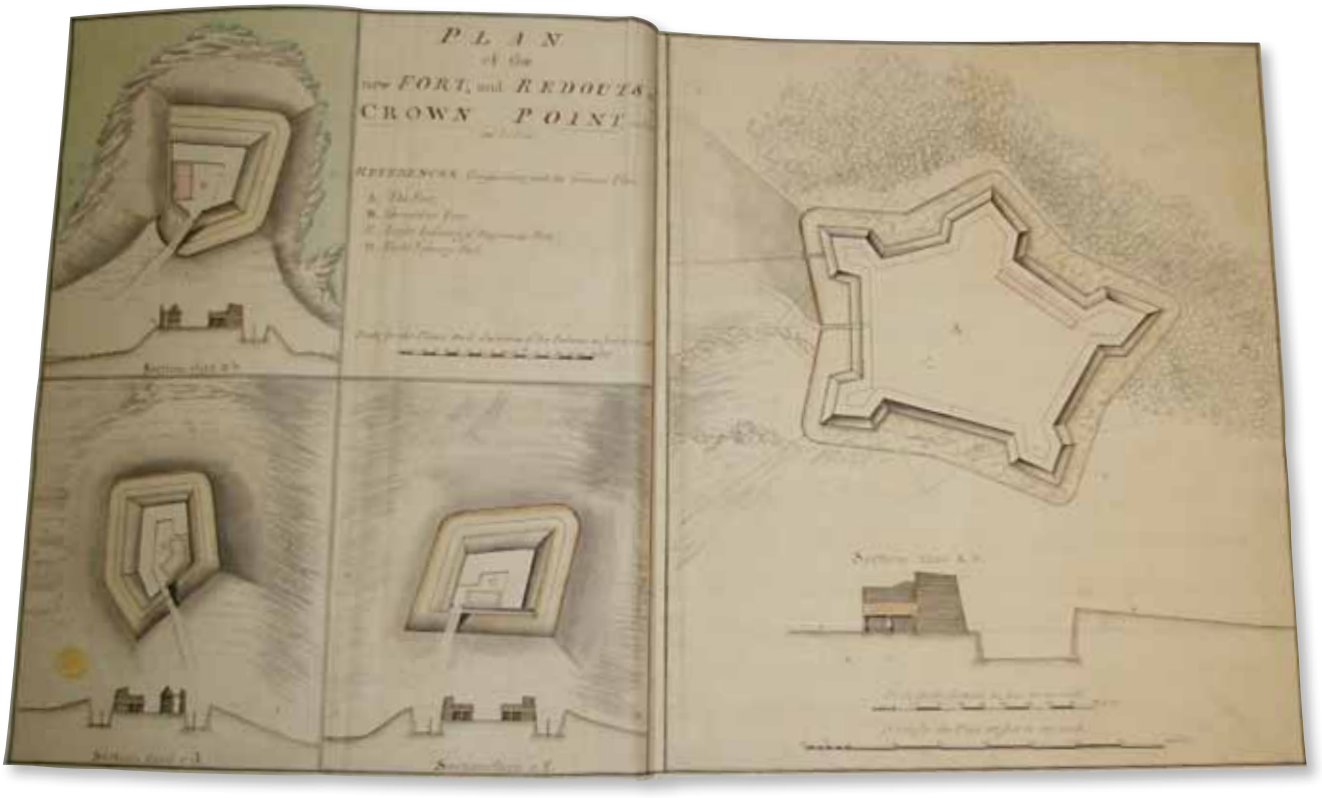
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Fig. 1 Maps K.Top.121.39. PLAN of the CITY of ALBANY ... [Cartographer not identified, about 1756].

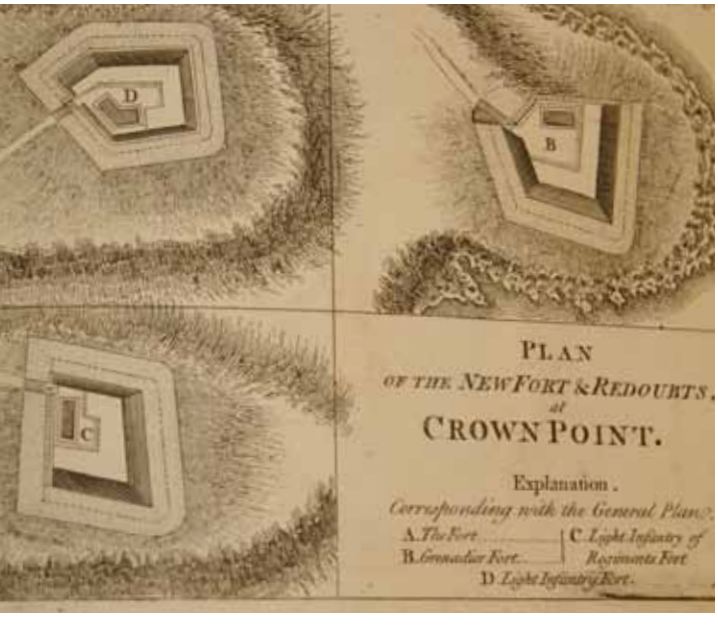
Opposite page, below
Fig. 2 Rocque Plate 2.

Left
Fig. 3 Maps K.Top.121.44. PLAN of FORT FREDRICK at ALBANY. By Thomas Sowers, 1756.

Below
Fig. 4 Rocque Plate 10.









Above
Fig. 5 Maps K.Top.121.53. PLAN of the new FORT, and REDOUTS at CROWN POINT. [Cartographer not identified, about 1759].

Below, left
Fig. 6 Detail from Rocque Plate 25.

Below, right
Fig. 7 Detail from Rocque Plate 23.

BL K.Top Manuscript Maps	Rocque, *A Set of Plans and Forts in America*
Maps K.Top.121.39. [*illustrated*] PLAN of the CITY of ALBANY … [Cartographer not identified, about 1756].	Rocque, plate 2. [*illustrated*]
Maps K.Top.121.44. [*illustrated*] PLAN of FORT FREDRICK at ALBANY. By Thomas Sowers, 1756.	Rocque, plate 10. [*illustrated*]
Maps K.Top.121.46. Sketch of Fort Brewerton at the The West End of Onide Lake. [JOHN.MONTRESOR, about 1759].	Rocque, plate 29.
Maps K.Top.121.53. [*illustrated*] PLAN of the new FORT, and REDOUTS at CROWN POINT, called as below. [Cartographer not identified, about 1759].	Rocque, plate 23. [*illustrated*] AND Rocque, plate 25. [*illustrated*]
Maps K.Top.121.93. PLAN of FORT ONTARIO. [Cartographer not identified, about 1760].	Rocque, plate 30.
Maps K.Top.121.99. PLAN OF FORT STANWIX BUILT at ONIEDA STATION. BY PROVINCIAL TROOPS in 1758. [Cartographer not identified], 1758.	Rocque, plate 12.
Maps K.Top.121.106. PLAN of the FORT at TIENDEROGA and Environs, at the head of LAKE CHAMPLAIN November 1759 The Fort & Lines Survey'd by Lieu.t Brheam Assist. Engin.r, the Ground by W.m Brasier. W.m Brasier Del.t.	Rocque, plate 11.
Maps K.Top.121.112. A PLAn of Fort WillIAM Henʳy and the ENGLISH Camp & Retranchment with the FRENCH Different Camps & Attack there upon. [Cartographer not identified, about 1757].	Rocque, plate 21.
Maps K.Top.122.12. [Fort Bedford, on the Juniata Creek]. [Cartographer not identified, about 1758].	Rocque, plate 18.
Maps K.Top.122.19. A plan of the New Fort at Pittsburgh Novr 1759 G. Wright fecit.	Rocque, plate 28.

In addition to these ten K.Top manuscript maps, a manuscript map in the King's Military Collection (K.Mil)[10] at Windsor Castle seems to be the source for another printed map in the Rocque volume: Richard Dudgeon's 'Plan of the Retrench'd Camp at Fort Ligonier' compares with Rocque plate 16.

Not examined by this cataloguer in person, the manuscript map is, however, illustrated on page 149 of Charles Morse Stotz's book, *Outposts of the War for Empire. The French and English in Western Pennsylvania: Their Armies, Their Forts, Their People 1749–1764*.[11] The title and the thirteen-point lettered key of the manuscript map seem to be replicated exactly in the printed work in addition to the cartographic detail.

If one agrees that these manuscript maps are indeed the source for those printed in the Rocque volume, the question may be asked as to how they reached a London publisher. Although the maps show strategic locations with military detail that had been important during the French and Indian War, and ultimately formed part of a royal collection, their content was somewhat desensitised by the end of the War in 1763. Also, as Peter Barber[12] reminded me, it was not unusual for government ministers to provide publishers with 'official' information to further their own means, whether heralding their political achievements and highlighting British military strengths, but perhaps also with the dual purpose of deterring enemies and naysayers, or for propagandistic purposes.

George III's reign began in 1760, post-dating the production of the manuscript maps but before the publication of the printed volume. It seems unlikely that the King himself would have allowed the maps to leave his possession (especially as he was wont to purloin items for his own collection that were intended for other official entities, the Board of Trade, for example). Assuming the King did not release the maps for publication, who else might have been involved? Were the manuscript maps even in George's possession prior to the publication of the Rocque volume in 1763?

We know that George inherited a map collection containing much military material from his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, Prince William Augustus (1721–1765), the younger son of George II. This inheritance formed the basis of the K.Top.[13] Given that one of the manuscript maps in the K.Mil (formerly the Cumberland Papers) also seems to be a source for one of the Rocque maps, could all the manuscript maps originally have belonged to the Duke of Cumberland and found their way from his collection to Mary Ann Rocque for publication? The Duke of Cumberland was not personally involved in the French and Indian War, but would certainly have received documents relating to it. It is worth noting that the first edition of *A Set of Plans and Forts in America* was published before Cumberland's death, and thus before George III inherited his maps. However, the manuscript maps in question do not bear the Duke's cipher and so one cannot unequivocally argue that these maps belonged to the Duke of Cumberland before George III, but it is certainly a possibility.[14]

Another interesting piece of the puzzle concerns the Earl of Bute, a trusted adviser to George III on matters cultural, and by extension, collectable. John Stuart, 3rd Earl of Bute KG, PC (1713–1792), styled Lord Mount Stuart before 1723, was Prime Minister of Great Britain (1762–1763) under George III. As tutor to the young George, the Earl of Bute had a lasting influence on the King's collecting habits. We know that links, and specifically correspondence, exist between the Earl and Mary Ann Rocque, as evidenced in the Mount Stuart archives, copies of which are in the British Library.[15]

BU/98/13/124 [undated, but c. 1762] comprises a letter from Mary Ann Rocque (in French) to the Earl of Bute in which she states she is continuing the enterprises of her husband with respect to a map of the county of Surrey undertaken under his auspices.

BU/118/5/148 [endorsed in Bute's hand 'Mrs Roque May 1762'] is another letter (perhaps earlier than the above?) concerning the map of Surrey.

If the manuscript maps belonged to George III rather than the Duke of Cumberland it seems likely that the Earl of Bute would have had access to them and he certainly had an established contact with Mary Ann Rocque. Did the Earl of Bute release the manuscript maps to be copied and then return the originals? What would such an action say about the Earl of Bute's role, and his loyalties, both at court and within the political sphere? Despite the ending of the War in North America under Bute's ministry, his position and power were objectionable to some: not least his opponent William Pitt (1708–1778).[16] The illustration of British strength and success in North America, as evidenced by the maps, would have reinforced Bute's ministerial success. Did Bute arrange for the maps' publication to highlight his own successes and rebuff criticism of his actions?

As Francis Russell points out in *John, 3rd Earl of Bute, Patron & Collector*: 'Bute's major preoccupations as minister' included 'the prosecution and resolution of the Seven Years' War'.[17] The publication of the maps would have been clear, visual proof of the British victories and success – and Bute's political success by association.

With scope for much further investigation, I look forward to seeing if the ongoing cataloguing of the K.Top may shed any further light!

Notes

1 The King's Topographical Collection, now housed at the British Library, comprises George III's personal collection of maps, atlases and topographical views; some 50,000 items dating from the 1540s to 1824 and covering all areas of the known world. The Collection was very much 'personal' and not just 'Royal', evidenced by its location next to George III's bedroom at Buckingham House. George III was perhaps the quintessential armchair traveller – he may never have ventured further afield than southern England, but the scope of his Collection certainly did. The Collection was presented to the British Museum by George IV and was last catalogued, in brief, in 1829. The British Library intends to bring this collection to a wider audience and is now fundraising to re-catalogue, conserve and digitise. The British Library's website at support.bl.uk/Page/King-George-IIIs-Topographical-Collection offers the opportunity to contribute to this ongoing project.

2 Material relating to North America within the K.Top may be found in volumes 118 to 122 of the collection. Much of the K.Top is now stored in large guard volumes arranged by geography. These were prepared by the British Museum in the 1950s and 60s (approximately) to house the K.Top collection; they measure 69 x 58 cm and have maps and topographical views bound in. The maps and views are sometimes laid on linen and fold out of the volume, or there might be multiple maps and views mounted within one page of the guard volume. The K.Top comprises 124 numbered volumes, many with multiple parts, totalling more than 240 guard volumes. Rolls (often particularly large maps), atlases, other separate books and additional items are housed separately, but a 'dummy page' (an otherwise blank page within the guard volume listing only the shelfmark of the separately stored roll or atlas and so showing where it 'fits' within the K.Top Collection as a whole) for these items is given within the relevant guard volume. K.Top shelfmarks often relate to the guard volume in which the material is stored.

3 Explore the British Library online at explore.bl.uk/primo_library/libweb/action/search.do?dscnt=1&fromLogin=true&dstmp=1403598685676&vid=BLVU1&fromLogin=true

4 Collation online at mapforum.com/05/fort.htm

5 Works by John and Mary Ann Rocque are listed in Worms, Laurence and Baynton-Williams, Ashley. *British Map Engravers. A dictionary of engravers, lithographers and their principal employers to 1850* (London: Rare Book Society, 2011).

6 The two other females, in addition to Mary Ann Rocque, identified in the K.Top North America material are sisters Marie Catherine Haussard, engraver of 'PARTIE DE L'AMERIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE, qui comprend LE COURS DE L'OHIO, LA N.LLE ANGLETERRE, LA N.VLLE YORK, LE NEW JERSEY, LA PENSYLVANIE, LE MARYLAND LA VIRGINIE, LA CAROLINE. Par le S.r ROBERT DE VAUGONDY Géographe ordinaire du Roi Avec Privilege 1755'. (Maps K.Top.118.47.); and Elisabeth Haussard, engraver of 'CARTE DE LA VIRGINIE ET DU MARYLAND Dressée sur la grande carte Angloise de M.rs Josué Fry et Pierre Jefferson, Par le S.r Robert de Vaugondy Géographe ordinaire du Roi. Avec Privilege 1755' (Maps K. Top.122.43.).

7 Shelfmark 118.e.17 contains the only example of the work held by the British Library.

8 Images of all the mentioned manuscript maps, as well as the 30 printed maps from the Rocque volume, will be available online in the British Library catalogue via Explore the British Library in due course. They may be searched within the catalogue by title, shelfmark or a number of other criteria.

9 However, a similar (although not the same) manuscript map exists of Fort Ticonderoga above (Maps K.Top.121.106) and may also be found in the British Library (Add.MS 33231).

10 The King's Topographical Collection is distinct from the King's Maritime Collection (K.Mar), also now held by the British Library, and the King's Military Collection (K.Mil) in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle; however, there are, of course, many close ties between the three collections.

11 Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 2005.

12 Peter Barber, Head of Cartographic and Topographic Materials at The British Library.

13 Although inheritance was one means by which the K.Top was put together, it was by no means the only method. George III was very active in collecting and acquisition, as were his agents and librarian. Peter Barber examines the Collection and the collecting further in his article, 'George III and his geographical collection', in *The Wisdom of George the Third* ed. Jonathan Marsden (London, Royal Collection Publications, 2005), pp. 262–89.

14 Yolande Hodson's article 'Prince William, Royal Map Collector' in *The Map Collector* (No. 44, Autumn 1988) discusses the Duke of Cumberland's collection and his ciphers in more detail.

15 The copies form part of the 'British Map Engravers' Archive' (Maps 238.b.29.) in Worms and Baynton-Williams, 2011.

16 The Earl of Bute was not an experienced politician when he was given a Cabinet rank in 1760 and he became Prime Minister in May 1762 on the resignation of the Duke of Newcastle. The 'Massacre of the Pelhamite Innocents' in 1763, in which Bute sought to remove from office and power all those appointed by the Duke of Newcastle, further dinted his popularity. Despite the labelling of Bute by some as a 'minister behind the curtain' (literally whispering in the King's ear and influencing him), even his popularity with (and influence over) George III waned when George III was heavily criticised in the press, particularly by John Wilkes (1725–1797), in the radical newspaper *The North Briton* for his speech endorsing the 1763 Treaty of Paris, ending the French and Indian War, that was recognised to have been written by Bute.

17 Francis Russell, *John, 3rd Earl of Bute, Patron & Collector*, Francis Russell, London, 2004.

Kate Marshall *is a map cataloguer for the King's Topographical Collection at the British Library. Prior to this appointment she served an extensive ten-year 'map apprenticeship' with Jonathan Potter Ltd, having previously read for a degree in Modern Languages and History of Art at the University of Cambridge.*

MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

What can IMCoS do to deter map thieves?

The recent publication of Michael Blanding's book The Map Thief, the Gripping Story of an Esteemed Rare-Map Dealer Who Made Millions Stealing Priceless Maps *is a reminder of the shock experienced by the map world on hearing of the appalling thefts of rare maps made by dealer E. Forbes Smiley III. (See review p. 55) This article is a reprint of a message written by Roger Baskes in 2005 and published in the Winter issue of that year, in response to Smiley's trial, who was facing larceny charges in connection with the theft of maps from Yale University's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. Roger's message to collectors then remains as relevant today to collectors. (Roger was President of IMCoS between 2002 and 2007).*

The very extensive publicity given to the alleged thefts of rare maps from many of our greatest libraries cannot have failed to attract the attention of map collectors throughout the world. We are and should be concerned about this subject for many reasons.

I hope that the most obvious is that we collectors should especially value the printed image and the printed word, their history and their manuscript antecedents. Maps are among the most important records of our civilisation, and our libraries are the primary repositories of those records. The world's research libraries are not only our fellow collectors, but constitute the primary sources of information about maps and the history of cartography. All serious collectors depend upon the curatorship, cataloguing and bibliography supported by our libraries or based upon their collections.

In fact, map collectors are a central part of a community comprising scholars, curators and other librarians, dealers, collectors, and even mere map enthusiasts. Each part of this community contributes significantly and regularly to the body of knowledge about maps and their history, which knowledge is indispensable to other scholars, to collectors, and to the literate public. And all parts of the community must necessarily have an interest in the integrity of the market for maps and books with maps.

Clearly there are practical, legal, and financial reasons why collectors should not wish to buy stolen maps. Many of these have been discussed in connection with the current publicity. Certainly, in most jurisdictions, even an innocent purchaser for value cannot acquire good title to a map when claimed by a party from whom it has been stolen. The complications of this are manifold. A map stolen from a library may be sold to another dealer, or a third, then to a collector, who in turn may sell it at auction or give it to another library (or even the victimised library itself). Running the stolen map back up the chain may or may not work – is each party willing and solvent? Does the refund bear interest? The successive prices may be higher or even lower. Commissions are paid by auction buyers and sellers. Donors, especially in America, have claimed tax benefits. The suggestion sometimes made to secure a mitigating tax benefit by giving it back to the victimised library is at least problematical when the donor does not have good title.

I would urge also that there are significant ethical reasons why collectors should be actively involved in preventing map theft, reasons which extend beyond the criminal law and the eighth of the Ten Commandments. The first reason is also a practical one: if there were no efficient market for stolen maps, maps would seldom be stolen. Collectors themselves are likely to have occasionally stolen maps, but most maps certainly were taken to sell to collectors. But another reason, at least as compelling to my mind, is to preserve the integrity of our cultural, intellectual, and bibliographical heritage.

With respect to the thefts recently described, most of the maps were reportedly cut out of rare books. In many cases there had been only one map in the book. It should not be difficult to persuade map lovers and map collectors how essential that map was to the integrity of that book. The maiming of such a book is a grievous offence against the library that had committed to protect it, the donor or dealer who put it into the library's care, and all subsequent generations who will not have the opportunity to see and study it intact.

Collectors must support the rest of our community in its efforts to prevent map thefts. In the case of libraries, we must support all security measures that they can afford. It is not reasonable to object to

restrictions on coats, briefcases, and luggage, or to metal detectors, cameras, and close supervision. Such restrictions have in all events become part of our daily lives, and will make it practical for libraries to let scholars and collectors continue to have access to rare maps and books. I would urge libraries to place indelible ownership stamps on the verso of all rare maps; it is not reasonable for them to protest that this reduces the map's market value when that value is more likely to be realised only upon the map's theft. Obviously, collectors should look for such stamps.

Collectors should support, including financially when possible, the libraries' need to identify and protect the most vulnerable maps. The maps in atlases and other books should be collated, and very valuable maps described in the catalogue record. Many of the maps recently found missing were in rare books, often in departments not under the supervision of map librarians who would perhaps have been more likely to have been aware of them. Identifying and cataloguing these rare maps will be of interest to our entire community. Some of them should be scanned and made accessible on the Internet, which incidentally will further protect them. Tony Campbell has proposed a very comprehensive and thoughtful program to locate and protect these maps, and we should encourage all special collections librarians, especially those who are less map aware, to read it at www.maphistory.info/thefts.html

In our relationship with dealers, we should ourselves introduce questions of provenance. Even after the present case is over, dealers should be encouraged to feel that an essential part of their description of a map is where it came from, and when, as far as he or she can determine. And this requirement should encourage dealers to ask the same questions of their sources. When for competitive or privacy reasons a dealer is unwilling to identify his source by name, it is still not unreasonable for a collector to request as much detail as possible about the character and location of the source. Dealers should consider invoices that carry a legend guaranteeing a full refund if valid title was not delivered, although that is probably the law in any event.

The entire community would benefit from a comprehensive Internet list of maps that have gone missing. Such a public list would not have to identify from whom the map is missing, but would be an effective warning to look more carefully into a proposed major purchase of a valuable map that resembles one on the list. And it might actually restore a stolen map to its owner! More than three years ago, Tony set out a detailed program to accomplish this.

These issues will not end at the conclusion of the present suspect's case, any more than they began in New Haven in June. If anything, the publicity surrounding the value of old maps will attract more thieves. I hope that map collectors will be seen to have been meeting their share of responsibility to our community to help protect both those artifacts and values which should be most important to us.

Roger Baskes, 2005

Talk to other map enthusiasts

Below are two new initiatives intended to promote communication among those interested in map history:

The International Society for the History of the Map (ISHMap) has launched a new, free and open listserv to promote discussion about any topic in the field of map history. All postings are delivered to your email inbox; you can choose whether to receive each posting individually or to receive groups of postings in a single 'digest'. You do not need to be a member of ISHMap to subscribe and comment to the new listserv. To subscribe to 'ISHMap-List', point your web browser to ishm.elte.hu/?q=node/21 and provide your email address and name.

Map History Directory is an open source for contact information, current interests, research projects, and publications related to map history. Imago Mundi Ltd has launched a new, online directory of researchers interested in any aspect of map history. Map historians can provide information about their research and activities, as well as details of how others might contact them. To browse or search the directory and to add your own information, simply point your web browser to www.maphistorydirectory.org

Extra days for ICA symposium

In response to the large number of exceptionally good abstracts received for the joint international symposium, *Cartography in Times of War and Peace*, the organisers (ICA Commission on the History of Cartography, the ICA Commission on Map Production and BIMCC) have decided to spread the papers on the History of Cartography over four days instead of two, i.e. not only 4 and 5 December will be devoted to aspects of the History of Cartography, but also 2 and 3 December.

Exhibitions

Until 2 November 2014, Bath
American Museum in Britain
New World, Old Maps is a rotating display of the acclaimed historic map collection assembled 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 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

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 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, star-gazing 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

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 Associazione Culturale 'Roberto Almagià' with the Associazione Culturale Civitellarte. Information: www.associazionealmagia.it

Lectures and conferences

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
National Széchényi Library
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***
This workshop is for scholars, researchers, map-curators, map-collectors, map-librarians, administrators, digital industry / market operators and students coming from different cultural and educational backgrounds whose work is related to cartographic heritage. 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 Symposium ***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. Information: Alfred Hiatt, a.hiatt@qmul.ac.uk, Jerry Brotton, j.r.brotton@qmul.ac.uk, or Yossef Rapoport, y.rapoport@qmul.ac.uk

10 September 2014, Philadelphia
The Philadelphia Map Society, Chestnut Hill branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia 7.30pm. **Christopher W. Lane, *Shaping the American West***. Information: Barbara Drebing Kauffman, philamapsociety@gmail.com

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
Hand-Coloured Books and Maps of the Early Modern Period, Kislak Center, Van Pelt-Dietrich Library. 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. 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, staff will provide tours of the public areas, as well as the new vault facility. Information: Ted Callaway, tel: 202-879-5418.

20 September 2014, Princeton
The New York Map Society and Philadelphia Map Society will have a field trip to Princeton University Library for a tour of the exhibition ***A Cartographic Record of the Garden State, 1666–1888***. Information: Barbara Drebing Kauffman, philamapsociety@gmail.com

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
The 5th Ibero-American Symposium on the History of Cartography will be organised by the Universidad de los Andes and Razón Cartográfica. ***Art, Politics and Cartography***. Registration for the event is free. Official languages are Portuguese and Spanish. Information: 5siahc@uniandes.edu.co

2–4 October 2014, Galway
XVII Reunion for the History of Nautical Science, ***Nautical Science, Navigation and the Exploration of the Atlantic***. Moore Institute, National University of Ireland. Information: edward.collins@ucd.ie

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, Kartenabteilung, Potsdamer Str. 33, 10785 Berlin. Tel: 030 -266-435500.

16–17 October 2014, Arlington, Texas
The University of Texas at Arlington will host the 9th Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography on the theme ***The Price of Manifest Destiny: Wars in the American Southwest, 1819–1865***. Information: Ben Huseman, The University of Texas at Arlington Library at huseman@uta.edu

17–19 October 2014, Athens
The Sylvia Ioannou Foundation will host the Second International Conference on the Greek World in Travel Accounts and Maps. ***Corsairs and Pirates in the Eastern Mediterranean, 15th–19th Centuries***. Themes to be examined are: Topoi of Piracy; Scale and Character of Commerce Raiding; Politics and Legitimacy; Piracy and the State; and Images of Piracy. The venue will be the Museum of Cycladic Art. Information: sylviaioannoufoundation.org

22–24 October 2014, Seoul
National Library of Korea International Map Collectors' Society International symposium: ***Peace on Maps in East Asia***. Information: www.2014imcos.com and www.imcos.org

23 October 2014, Washington
The Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, 7pm. **Michael Blanding**, author of *Map Thief*, the recent biography of E. Forbes Smiley, will speak about his book and findings. Information: Ed Redmond, ered@loc.gov

25 October 2014, Richmond
The Library of Virginia. Map exhibition and symposium from 11am. **Martin Bruckner** (University of Delaware), ***Reading Maps in the Age of the American Revolution*** and **Max Edelson** (University of Virginia) ***Reading Atlases from Both Sides of the American Revolution***. Maps on display will be from the collection of the Library of Virginia. Lectures and exhibition are free. Information: Jennifer Blessman, jennifer.blessman@lva.virginia.gov

13 November 2014, Washington
The Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, 7pm. **Pat O'Neill**, author of *To Annoy or Destroy the Enemy: The Battle of the White House After the Burning of Washington in September 1814*, will discuss his research on maps related to the British attack and American defence of Washington DC. Information: Ed Redmond, ered@loc.gov

17 November 2014, Mulhouse, France
A conference ***Clio en cartes 2 –Y-a-t-il des cartes impossibles?*** will be held at Université de Haute-Alsace. Information: Odile Kammerer, odile.kammerer@evhr.net

20 November 2014, London
24th series of 'Maps and Society' Warburg Institute 5pm. **Barbara Bond** (Pro-Chancellor, Plymouth University), ***Cartographic Intrigue and Curiosity: The Story of MI9's Escape and Evasion Mapping Programme on Silk in World War II***. Information: Catherine Delano-Smith or Tony Campbell +44 (0)20 8346 5112. See p. 41 for the full 2014–15 programme and a summary of the lectures from 2013–14.

2 December 2014, Denver
The Rocky Mountain Map Society, Denver Public Library, 5.30pm. **Dr. Ronald Gibbs** ***On the Brink of Disaster: George Washington and the American Revolution***. Information: rmmaps.org

2–6 December 2014, Ghent and Brussels
A joint international symposium of the ICA Commission on Map Production and Geo-Business, the ICA Commission on the History of Cartography and the Brussels Map Circle, ***Cartography in Times of War and Peace***. Information and call for papers visit geoweb.ugent.be/histocarto2014

5–7 December 2014, Berlin
(Re)Producing the North Space, Knowledge and Maps is the title of the second workshop for the multidisciplinary, international research project 'Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land' which focuses on the historical importance of mapping in the Nordic Countries. Information: Prof. Dr. Ralph Tuchtenhagen, rtuchtenhagen@web.de

11 December 2014, Washington
The Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, 7pm.

Joel Kovarsky, author of *True Geography of Virginia: Thomas Jefferson's Cartographic Vision of America (2014)* will discuss his new book and insights on Thomas Jefferson's cartographic associations. Information: Ed Redmond, ered@loc.gov

12 December 2014, Denver
The Rocky Mountain Map Society, Denver Public Library, 5.30pm. **Dr Ron Gibbs** will present ***On the Brink of Disaster: George Washington and the American Revolution***. Information: rmmaps.org

Call for papers

14–17 May 2015, Michigan
50th International Congress on Medieval Studies, Kalamazoo
Rethinking Medieval Maps I: The Unmapped, Marginalized and Fictitious. This panel is devoted to the cartography of spaces that are far, geographically or conceptually, from the umbilicus terrae at Jerusalem and the seemingly well-known confines of Europe.

Rethinking Medieval Maps II: Evidence for the Use and Re-Use of Maps. A look at how medieval Europeans engaged with maps. Please send your abstract with CV to chet.van.duzer@gmail.com and laurawhatley@ferris.edu by Mon 15 September 2014.

5–10 July 2015, London
International Conference of Historical Geographers. ***Digital mappings and historical geography***. Submission by 5 September to Keith Lilley, k.lilley@qub.ac.uk Information: www.ichg2015.org/

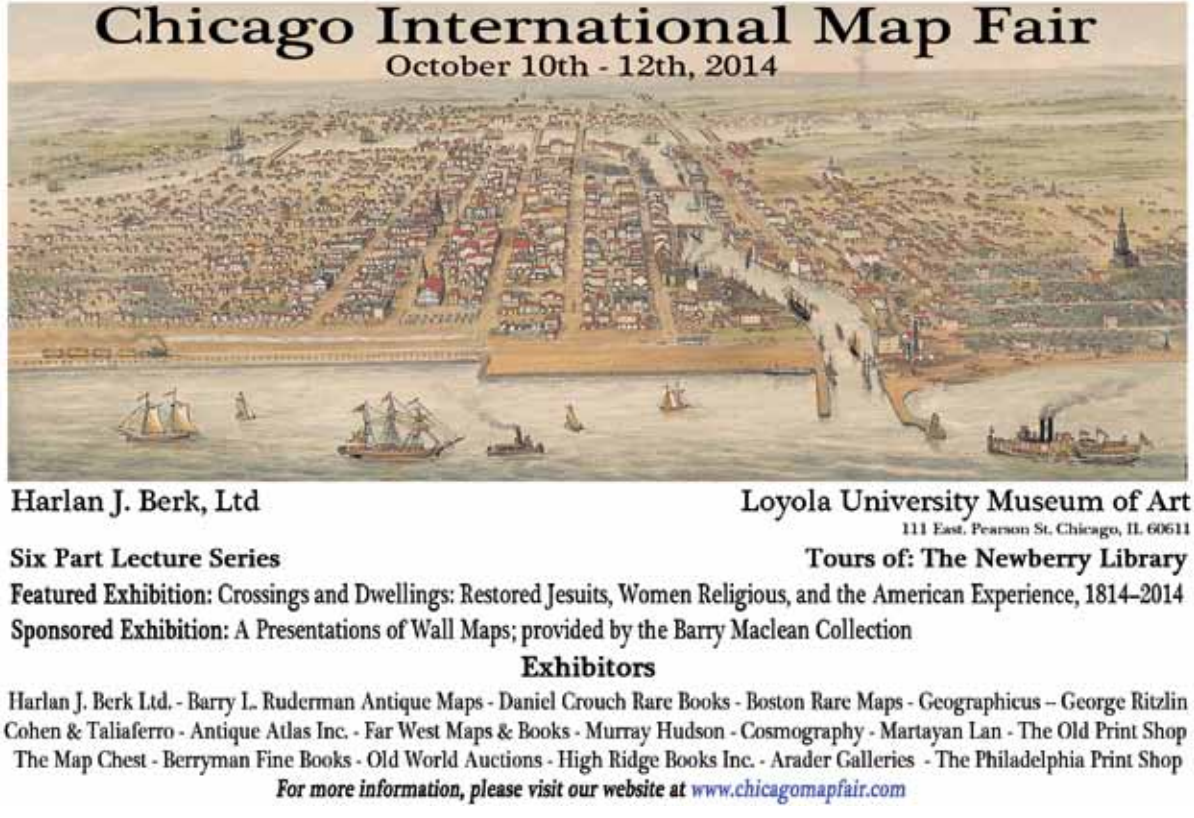
12–17 July 2015, Antwerp
26th International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC 2015) ***Theatre of the World in Four Dimensions***. Proposals are welcome on all aspects that consider the four theatrical dimensions Space, Time, Imagination and Spectacle within the realm of the history of cartography. Abstracts should be submitted 15 October 2014. Information: www.ichc2015.be/en/conference-themes/

Map Fairs

10–12 October 2014, Chicago
The 2nd annual Chicago International Map Fair will be held at Loyola University Museum of Art. Information: www.chicagomapfair.com

18–19 October 2014, Dallas
The Map Fair of the West will be held at the Museum of Biblical Art, 7500 Park Lane. Dealers from across the US and around the world will be in Dallas displaying and selling maps during the Map Fair. Information: Ben Huseman, huseman@uta.edu

8 November 2014, Paris
Paris Map Fair and Travel Books, Hotel Ambassador, 16 Bd Haussmann, 75009, Paris, 11am–6pm. An international cast of map dealers will be offering a huge selection of atlases, maps and travel books. New this year is the pre-fair Cocktail Party which is free to IMCoS members. IMCoS will have a stand at the fair there will be an expo on Korean mapping. Information: paris@map-fair.com; tel. +33 1 4424 8580.



'Maps and Society' lectures, the twenty-fourth series

Lectures in the history of cartography Warburg Institute, London, 5pm. Admission is free.
This programme of lectures, convened by Catherine Delano-Smith (Institute of Historical Research, University of London), Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library), and Alessandro Scafi (Warburg Institute) is made possible through the generous sponsorship of The Antiquarian Booksellers' Association, The International Map Collectors' Society, and Jonathan Potter of Jonathan Potter Ltd. Information: Catherine Delano-Smith or Tony Campbell +44 (0)20 8346 5112.

20 November 2014, Barbara Bond (Pro-Chancellor, Plymouth University). ***Cartographic Intrigue and Curiosity: The Story of MI9's Escape and Evasion Mapping Programme on Silk in World War II***

15 January 2015, Dr Yossef Rapoport (Queen Mary, University of London). ***The World Map in the Fatimid Book of Curiosities (c. 1050): Mathematical Geography between Late Antiquity and Islam***

5 February 2015, Dr Robert Batchelor (Department of History, Georgia Southern University). ***Pacific Frontiers: The Selden Map and the Redefinition of East Asia in the Seventeenth Century***

26 February 2015, Captain Richard Campbell RN (Hakluyt Society Volume Editor) and Peter Barber (British Library). ***An account so just and exact: Captain Narbrough's voyage to South America 1669–71 and its cartographical significance***

12 March 2015, Katherine Parker (Department of History, University of Pittsburgh). ***A Tricky Passage: Navigating, Mapping, and Publishing Representations of Tierra del Fuego in the Long Eighteenth Century***

30 April 2015, Professor Stephen Daniels (School of Geography, University of Nottingham). ***Reforming Cartography: John Britton and* The Topographical Survey of the Borough of St Marylebone *(1834)***

14 May 2015, Richard Smith M.A. (Retired businessman and IMCoS member). ***Getting Lost and Finding the Way. The Use, Mis-use and Non-use of Maps in the Peninsular War (1807–1814)***

28 May 2015, Dr Diana Lange (Institute for Indology and Central Asian Studies, University of Leipzig). ***Putting Tibet on the Map: A Nineteenth-Century Cartographic Depiction by a Local Artist***

A snapshot of the twenty-third series, 2013–2014 by Pamela Purdy

14 November 2013, Joaquim Alves Gaspar and **Henrique Leitão** (University of Lisbon), ***Squaring the Circle: Rhumbs, Globes and the Making of the Mercator Projection (1569)***

Until the sixteenth century, nautical charts could not be corrected for the errors that occurred by transferring information from a globe on to a flat surface. However, by 1569, Mercator was able to transfer rhumb lines correctly on to a chart. It is not known exactly how Mercator came to this method. There have been many attempts to establish the route of his reasoning by approaching the problem from a sixteenth-century perspective and evaluating what existing calculations Mercator might have seen. In 1537, the Portuguese mathematician Pedro Nunes published a treatise on the rhumb lines on charts. Between 1537 and 1540, an unknown scholar also published a method of drawing rhumbs on a globe, calculated from tables for the seven classical rhumbs. However, the lines did not reach the poles. When he first published, Nunes had not yet completed all of his calculations. Nevertheless, by December 1541, he was able to draw a chart which could be used for navigation. John Dee had been in Flanders with Mercator and the mathematician Gemma Frisius and they were aware of Nunes' work. Between 1557 and 1559, John Dee had also calculated tables of rhumbs in his *Canon Gubernauticus*. In 1566 Nunes published his completed work which he described as having devised by means of mathematics, adapted for navigation with straight lines instead of rhumb lines. As Mercator left no method by which he calculated his projection, it was concluded that it was based on the secant formula, the table of rhumbs and his deep understanding of the properties of projection, but he was also aware of the work of his contemporaries. (See *Imago Mundi*, vol. 66 (i), 2014).

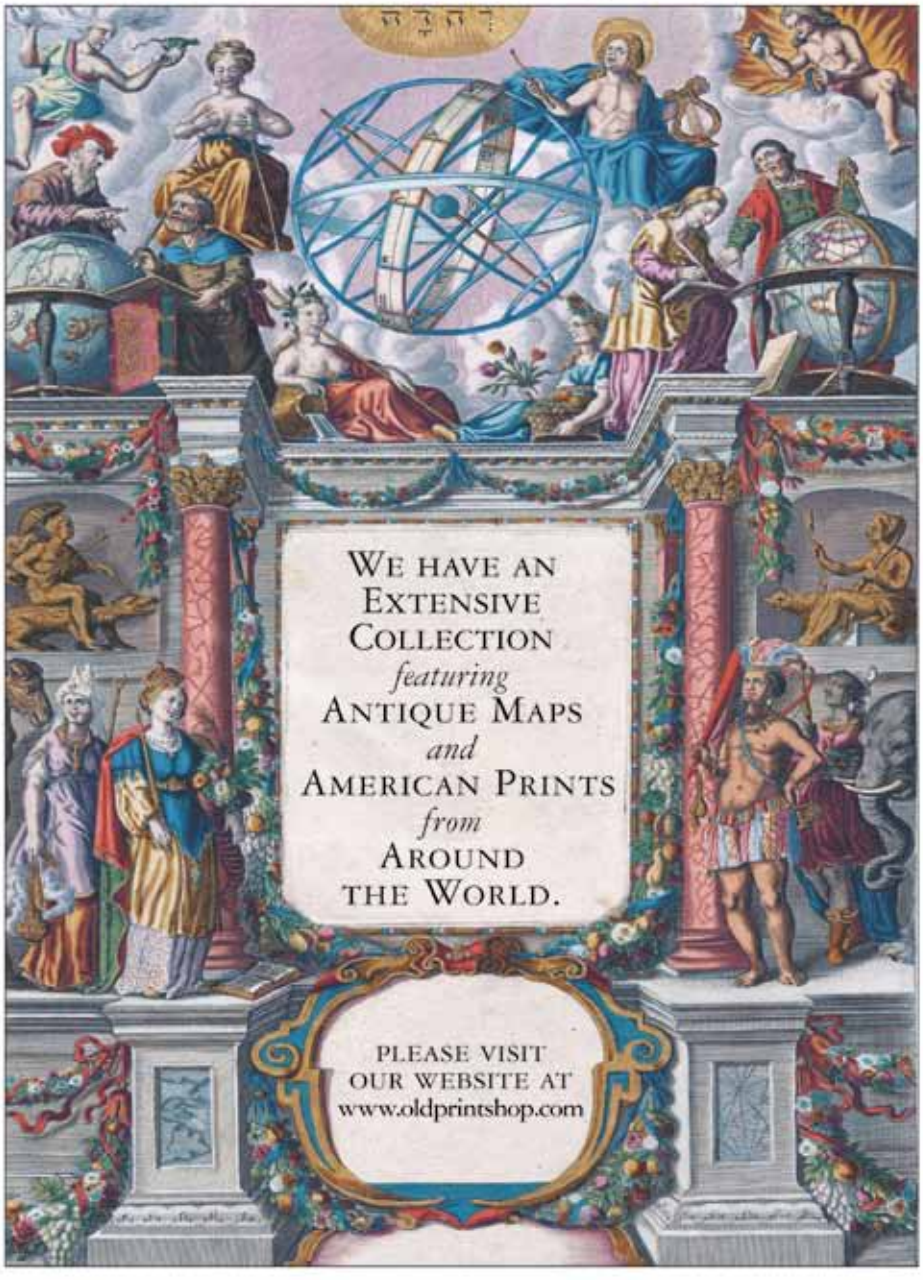
28 November 2013, Dr Frederik Muller (Antiquarian bookseller, the Netherlands), ***Recording the discoveries: the Pacific and Tartary mapped by Lorenz Fries in early 1525***

Dr Muller showed images of a map he had acquired in South America which depicted areas of the Pacific and, on the reverse, Tartary. At one time, the map appears to have been glued into a book and there is some cursive writing on the reverse. Working from written accounts rather than navigational survey manuscripts Dr Muller suggested that the maps were produced by

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Lorenz Fries. He offered evidence of inks and paper watermarks to establish a date of the early months of 1525. He had found four similar watermarks, but none identical. One of the problems with ink evidence is that, even though they were all iron based, inks were made as required and from varying local constituents. As yet, there is no data of ink formulation plotted against location and time.

16 January 2014, Dr Elizabeth Upper (University of Cambridge), ***Colour Printing in the Renaissance: The Strasbourg Edition of Ptolemy's Geography (1513)***
Dr Upper outlined the development of single-sheet, colour block printing which was used for book illustrations and for the decorative arts. Examples of small-scale two-colour printing can be found from 1457 onwards, often being used for initial letters. However, it is only from 1500 that examples can be found of engravings printed from woodblocks which were then overprinted with a single colour. Around 1507, the technique of two- and three-colour printing with highlighting appeared in Strasbourg, when she believed that some of the maps in Ptolemy 1513 edition were printed. There is no indication of the sequence in which the colours were printed. The details of the printing process, the control of paper humidity and whether more than one printing press was used are lost, as they were print trade secrets. In addition, there is no information on the inks, although they were probably similar to the materials being used for paintings.

6 February 2014, Kenneth Morgan (Brunel University), ***Flinders and the Cartography of Australia 1795–1815***
Matthew Flinders received a commission from the Admiralty to circumnavigate Australia, to complete the work of Cook and Bligh, and to produce a detailed map. Flinders had previously sailed to Australia with George Bass and had established, in 1798, that Van Diemen's Land was an island. HMS *Investigator* sailed from the UK on 18 July 1801, made landfall at Port Jackson and proceeded to sail in an anticlockwise direction. Accompanying Flinders was a botanist, a botanical artist and a landscape painter charged with Admiralty instructions to report on geographical features, flora, fauna and take astronomical observations. The ship was to sail as close as possible to the coast. Flinders had a methodical and scientific approach to his task. Every cove and inlet was charted using triangulation. Progress was plotted every hour by dead reckoning, information on the tides was noted and longitude established by means of Moon Distances. In 1802, Flinders found the French explorer Baudin's ship *Le Geographe* in Encounter Bay, South Australia. On the homebound voyage, in 1803, Flinders was shipwrecked, detained at Isle de France by the French and not permitted to leave until 1810. Eventually allowed to work on his papers, in 1804 he sent a chart to Joseph Banks using the name Australia, rather than New Holland/New South Wales. In January 1814 Arrowsmith published the new map with the title plate carrying the legend 'Terra Australis', with the name Australia below, the term preferred by Flinders. This was the first printed map to use the name.



Detail of the corrected 1822 'General Chart of Terra Australis or Australia; showing the parts explored between 1798 and 1803, by M.Flinders Comm^r of H.M.S. Investigator'. The detail shows the tracks (with dates) of Flinders' voyages and the coasts he charted. The map, part of the Tooley Collection at the National Library of Australia, was on display at their recent exhibition, *Mapping our world, Terra Incognita to Australia* which was reviewed by Robert Clancy in the June 2014 issue of the *IMCoS Journal*.

27 February 2014, Dale Kedwards (University of York), ***A View from the North? The Medieval Maps of Iceland***
Three of the five earliest maps of Iceland are bound into the sealskin covered Viðey Book dating from 1225–50. Two of these maps had been examined. The maps are in the T-O format, with no strong contours, and are annotated in Latin and Old Norse. The maps are marked with climatic zones, the four seasons and

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the summer and winter solstice. Bound together with the maps is the Prestaskra of 1143 AD, a register of forty highborn Icelandic priests, with a statement that these names were written down while they were alive. It would seem that this list should be read in conjunction with the maps. At this time of the Icelandic Commonwealth, it was customary for the eldest son of each chieftain to be ordained as a bishop, thus uniting the secular and ecclesiastical rulers. Ten priests are named clockwise on the map. As the maps and the list are bound together, it could be interpreted as a statement defending Iceland's identity against Norwegian encroachment. The decoration on the maps is related to Bede's ninth-century map and to the 1268 pavement in Westminster Abbey.

13 March 2014, Professor George Tolias (National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens), ***Adornments and Metaphors: Illustrations on the Early Printed Maps of Greece***

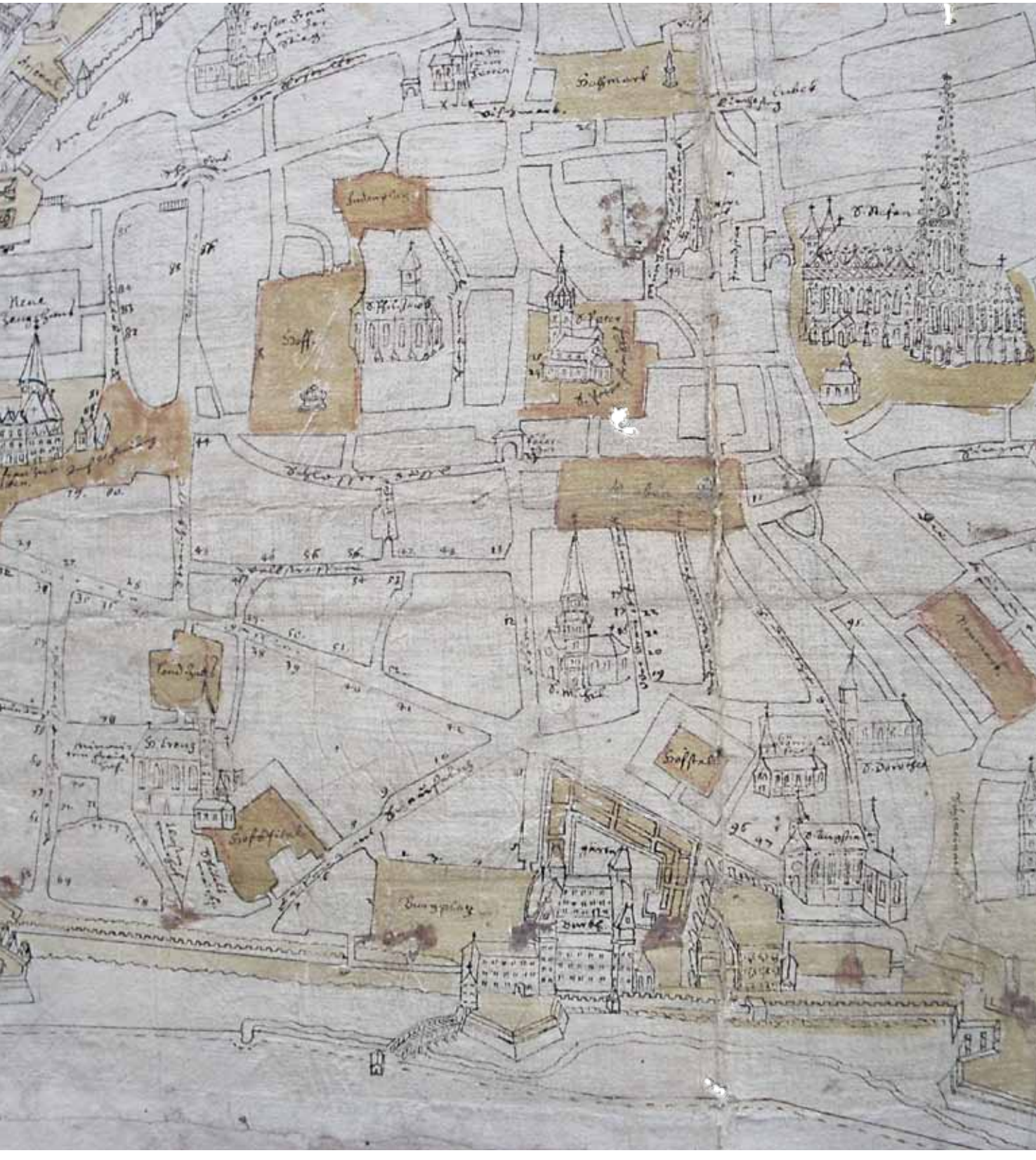
Professor Tolias has a project to survey maps of Greece produced between the late sixteenth and the early nineteenth century. In the highly competitive business of making and selling maps, publishers used ornamentation to make their maps more attractive. Decorative cartouches appeared at the end of the sixteenth century, becoming more popular in the seventeenth. Allegorical and political references were essential additions to these cultural maps and increased their commercial potential. However, these references changed with the advent of new ideas, such as the Enlightenment, and shifting political situations. Some of these cartouches might refer, for example, to the Ottoman occupation of Greece and the downfall of civilisation; the destruction of Troy by the Greeks. Philip Cluverius (Amsterdam 1697) often showed representations of massacres and slaughter of slaves, and the Enlightenment produced themes of commerce and the sciences of the Ancient Greeks.

3 April 2014, Dr Leif Isaksen (University of Southampton), ***One world, Two Systems: Claudius Ptolemy's 'Geographike Hyphegesi' and the Birth of Modern Cartography***

Using Alexandria as his reference point, Ptolemy noted that major astronomical events appeared to occur at different times of the day in distant locations. It was recorded, for example, that an eclipse occurred three hours apart in Arbella and Carthage. He calculated that this time difference could be converted into distance and latitude from Alexandria. The period of time between dusk and dawn was always divided into twelve hours. Therefore, by knowing the length of this variable hour, he could compute the longitude for that location. By gathering such data, consulting travellers, and together with portolan information that listed the sequence of ports along a coast, he was able to construct a map. Ptolemy used only verifiable information, and made use of celestial maps. Earlier, Marinos of Tyre had collated information but produced no surviving map. Dr Isaksen is now using advanced computer graphics in a project to create such a map that would predate Ptolemy.

22 May 2014, Dr Iris Kantor (University of São Paulo, Brazil), ***Portable Empires: Atlases and the spatial projection of the Iberian Empires during the Constitutional Revolutions (1776–1815)***

Three maps of Brazil, dated 1780, 1798 and 1816 and now in the National Library of Brazil were considered. The atlas of 1780 first appeared in Raynal's *Histoire philosophique et politique des établissements des Européens dans les Deux Indes*. However, it was felt that French map publishers were not giving true prominence to Portuguese possessions in Africa and the Far East and relied on data derived from Spanish sources for maps of South America. This inaccuracy stimulated the Portuguese production of maps for New Lusitania, and in 1798 the Royal Maritime Society compiled the second map. A celestial and a terrestrial atlas were planned but only the celestial map was published in 1803. In 1807, when Napoleon invaded Portugal, the Royal Family moved to Brazil together with the Royal Maritime Society archive of survey material and the 46 copperplates made in Lisbon in 1802. Prints were never made from these plates, but the information was used as a basis for a new *Portable Atlas* published in 1814. The third atlas of thirteen maps dated 1816 by Anastasio Sant Anna, an unrecorded surveyor is a unique 'walking guide' that exists only in manuscript form. It was designed for those travelling on foot and gave distances in walking times. The work was probably aimed at landowners and young traders. The maps are in a mixture of languages with a great deal of added information on forts, rivers, mission locations and indigenous villages. They correct earlier military maps and define many Portuguese boundaries for the first time. The Atlas may have been considered somewhat subversive, as it was dedicated not to the King, but to an unknown landowner.



WORTH A LOOK

A rediscovered early city plan of Vienna in the seventeenth century

Ferdinand Opll

This article is based on the recent publication of Der Schlierbach-Plan des Job Hartmann von Enenkel. Ein Plan der Stadt Wien aus dem frühen 17. Jahrhundert *by Ferdinand Opll and Martin Scheutz*.[1]

In 1984 Kurt Holter (1911–2000), a specialist in intellectual history and early manuscripts, published a study on the history and importance of the library of Job Hartmann of Enenkel (1576–1627), a member of the Protestant lower nobility of Austria. Enenkel, a typical representative of his social strata was well educated. He studied at the universities of Jena, Padova, Bologna and Siena and made the 'Grand Tour' to Italy. After returning home from his studies he served in different administrative posts for the estates as well as for the court. Despite the pressures of the Counter-Reformation he maintained his Protestant convictions, but never took part in any revolutionary movements against the Catholic dynasty of the Habsburg family, maintaining an unbroken loyalty towards the Emperor.

During his time abroad Enenkel developed a profound interest in history, specially the genealogy of his own family, literature, geography and cartography, collecting in his lifetime an astonishing and vast private library. The whole of his intellectual legacy was split up after his death, and today, can be found in various archives and libraries; however, a significant part of his library went to the Cistercian Monastery of Schlierbach in Upper Austria, and it was this part of Enenkel's collection which was the focus of Holter's research.

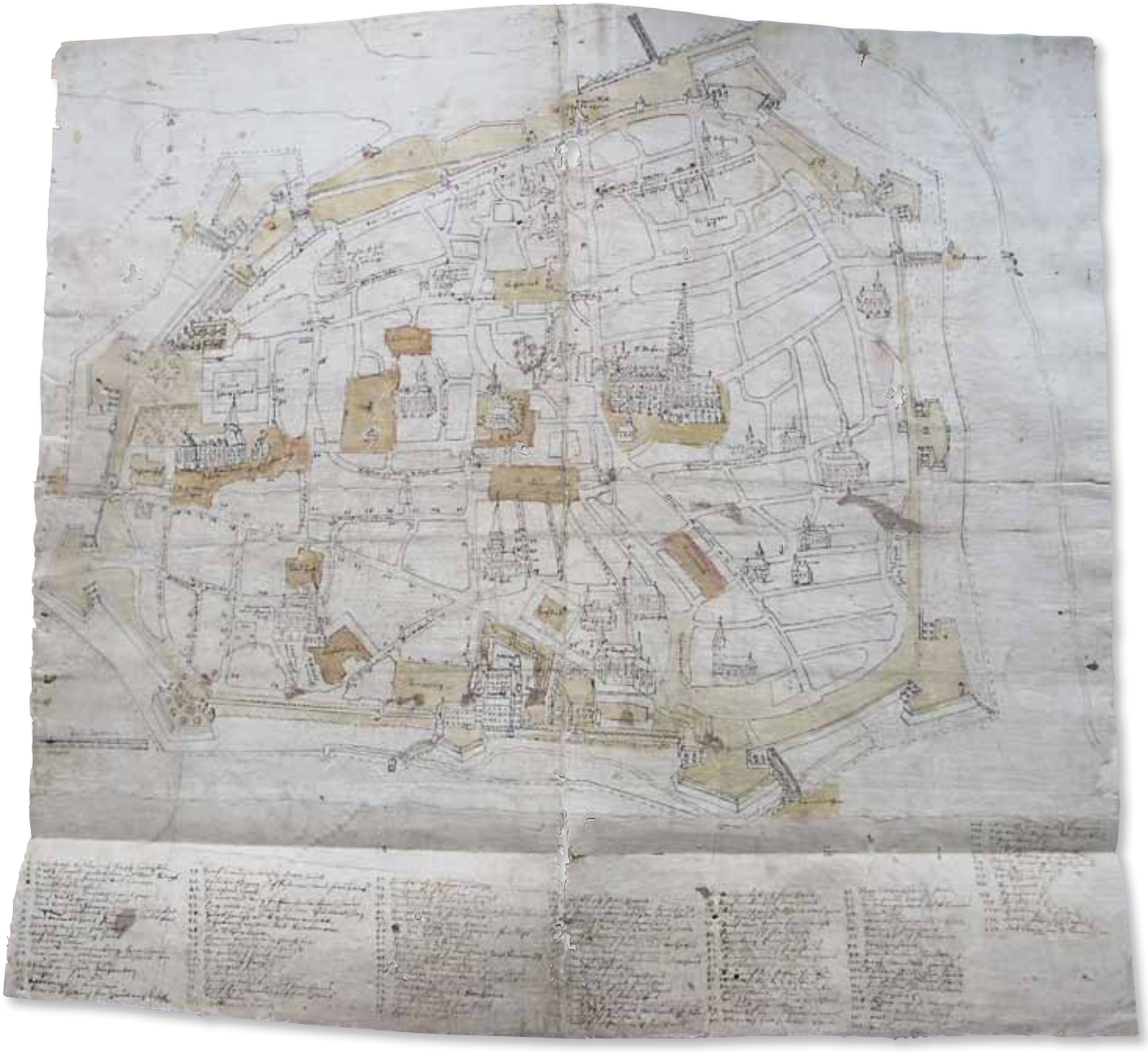
In his analysis of Enenkel's library in *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Enenkel-Bibliothek. Mitteilungen des Oberösterreichischen Landesarchivs* 14, 1984, Holter mentioned a manuscript city plan of Vienna.[2] It was bound into a volume containing, amongst other things, quite diverse sketches, copperplate engravings and texts. Holter gave a short description of the plan which shows the Habsburg residence with its fortifications, city blocks and a number of views of churches, as well as secular buildings, such as the city walls, the Imperial castle and the arsenal. A great number of these buildings as well as places and streets are named. It also records 122 buildings within the city blocks. At the bottom of the map a paper strip has been attached on which a legend gives the house names and/or the proprietors of the 122 buildings.

Holter's primary interest was focused on the Enenkel library, illuminating it as a testimony of the towering intellect of the great collector; the Viennese city plan was not of particular interest to him. He suggested its possible date by observing the addition of the palace of Archduke Ernst close to the Imperial castle in Vienna. Ernst died in 1595 indicating that it has to be dated 'before 1595'. Holter did not research it further, intending that it should be left to local Viennese historical research.

Strangely, not a single specialist in Viennese history has paid attention to Holter's finding which, in truth, was rather hidden in a study on quite a different topic from that of Vienna, its topography and its cartographical heritage. In 2009 the Commission for Art History of the Austrian Academy of Sciences organised a conference on the 'Fortification of the City and the Castle of Vienna' in the context of the so-called 'Hofburg Project'.[3] The presentations delivered at the conference were published the following year in the journal *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Kunst und Denkmalpflege,* LXIV/1–2, (2010) in which some details of it were published as illustrations. The members of the Academy Project, while collecting early pictorial documents to show the development of the Imperial castle of Vienna, 'discovered' Holter's 1984 essay that included a mention of the Vienna plan and made it the basis of their studies. As the history of Vienna and the history of cartographic documents dealing with Vienna have been among the main topics of my research for the past several decades, I was immediately aware of the great historical, as well as cartographical, value of this hitherto 'unknown' item. In cooperation with my friend Martin Scheutz, a specialist in early modern history we commenced an in-depth analysis.

Up until 2010 no thorough study of the Schlierbach plan had been undertaken and the problems of dating and authorship had not been addressed. The following methods were applied to accurately date it:

1 Observation of the topographical features and details shown including churches and secular buildings. This method highlighted that the



Above
Fig. 2 Job Hartmann of Enenkel, the 'Schlierbach-plan' of Vienna, manuscript-plan (43 x 47 cm; scale c. 1:5.600), ink and watercolour paint (for places and areas); bound into a volume at the Enenkel library, showing the fortifications, city blocks and a number of views of churches, as well as secular buildings. A paper strip has been attached to the bottom of the plan providing a legend in which 122 features of the city have been identified. Archives of the Monastery of Schlierbach in Upper Austria, Ms. A XXIV/Vol. 2, 24.

Previous page
Fig. 1 Detail of the 'Schlierbach-plan' of Vienna depicting the centre of Vienna. Marked in brown are the main sites: 'Hohmark' (Hoher Markt), 'Judenplaz' (Judenplatz), 'Hoff' (Am Hof), 'Graben' (Graben), 'Neumark' (Neuer Markt) and 'Burgplaz' (In der Burg); there are views the main churches and secular buildings: in the middle is 'S. Stefan' (Stephanskirche), 'S. Peter' (Peterskirche), the city's fortification and the 'Burkh' (Hofburg).

Capucine monastery (constructed from 1622 onwards) was excluded; its absence providing an important clue to dating.

2 Analysis of the data in the legend with regard to house names and proprietors can lead to a more precise dating. This method had been applied by Kurt Holter to a single example only: the palace of Archduke Ernst. However, by using this method for all 122 entries in the legend, it was potentially possible to discover when the named proprietors had been in the possession of the specific houses. This was not an easy undertaking and it could only be achieved because of the existence of a catalogue of the real estate of the old fortified Vienna written by Paul Harrer, a local Viennese historian in the 1950s.[4] (The result of this painstaking study made it clear that the author of the Viennese city plan was a witness to the change of house properties later than 1622 and earlier than 1624. Another outcome of this analysis is the highly interesting fact that quite a number of proprietors named in the legend have to be called 'historical proprietors' as they had already died much earlier than 1622–24. Although their houses were then already in the possession of different persons, the former proprietors had been so prominent that their names remained attached to the houses even after their deaths.

A further difficulty was discovering more about the author of the Schlierbach plan. To do this it was necessary to compare it with other cartographic documents of the city. The Habsburg capital has a very rich tradition of early maps and views, including Europe's oldest city map: the Albertinian plan of the 1420s. In the context of the rebuilding and modernisation of Vienna's fortifications following the new Italian bastion system – a process which started immediately after the first Ottoman Siege of 1529, lasting well into the seventeenth century – the oldest detailed city plans were produced in the 1540s by Augustin Hirschvogel (1503–1553) and Bonifaz Wolmuet (c. 1500/10–1579). In the middle of the 1560s members of the Angielini family, fortress-masters from Milan serving in the Imperial War Administration, drew a plan of Vienna which very closely resembles the Schlierbach plan. Like the plan in the Enenkel collection it shows the fortifications, the city blocks and a number of views of churches as well as secular buildings, and certainly was the direct model for the Schlierbach plan. The use of the Italian name 'S. Domenico' for the Dominican monastery on both plans is another indication to suggest that the Angielini plan was the direct model. Where the plans differ is in their orientation: the Angielini is oriented to the south while the Schlierbach map has north at the top (so it can be called the first 'modern' city plan of Vienna).

There are other cartographic documents which which help confirm its authorship. It was found in a volume containing a large and diverse collection of maps, sketches, copperplate engravings and texts. Amongst these documents are some hand-drawn maps of the Peloponnese and parts of the lagoon south of Venice which have been signed by Job Hartmann of Enenkel. Using these signed maps and other documents with Enenkel's handwriting, it has been possible to make a reasonable comparison with the inscriptions on the Schlierbach plan, however, it cannot be stated with absolute certainty that Enenkel was the author and cartographer, but such an assumption bears a high level of probability. This assumption can also be supported by another observation:

As Enenkel had been a loyal subject of the Emperor, serving in different administrative roles throughout his lifetime, he was chosen in 1624 to become a member of a commission set up to evaluate *Freihäuser* (houses in the possession of the clergy and the nobility who had no obligation to pay taxes to the City's administration). As the great majority of the 122 entries on the Schlierbach plan were *Freihäuser* it is highly probable that Enenkel was, single-handedly, the author as well as the cartographer of this outstanding plan.

Notes

1 Ferdinand Opll and Martin Scheutz, *Der Schlierbach-Plan des Job Hartmann von Enenkel. Ein Plan der Stadt Wien aus dem frühen 17. Jahrhundert,* Vienna, Quelleneditionen des Instituts für österreichische Geschichtsforschung, 2014. ISBN 978-3-205-79504-9.

2 www.ooegeschichte.at/uploads/tx_iafbibliografiedb/mooela_14_0305-0315.pdf and www.ooegeschichte.at/uploads/tx_iafbibliografiedb/mooela_14_0316-0324.pdf

3 A research project of the Austrian Academy of Sciences under the guidance of Artur Rosenauer on the complex history of the Vienna Imperial castle from the thirteenth century to the present day. See: www.oeaw.ac.at/kunst/projekte/hofburg/hofburg.html).

4 Paul Harrer, *Wien, seine Häuser, Menschen und Kultur.* Unpublished manuscript, Vol. 1– 8, 1951–1958; available in the 'Wienbibliothek im Rathaus', see: www.wienbibliothek.at).

Dr Ferdinand Opll *was the Director of the Vienna City Archives between 1989 and 2010 and has taught at the University of Vienna. He has many publications on medieval history, urban history and the history of cartography to his name.*



EXHIBITION REVIEW

Mapping Ming China's maritime world, the Selden Map and other treasures from the University of Oxford

Dawn F. Rooney



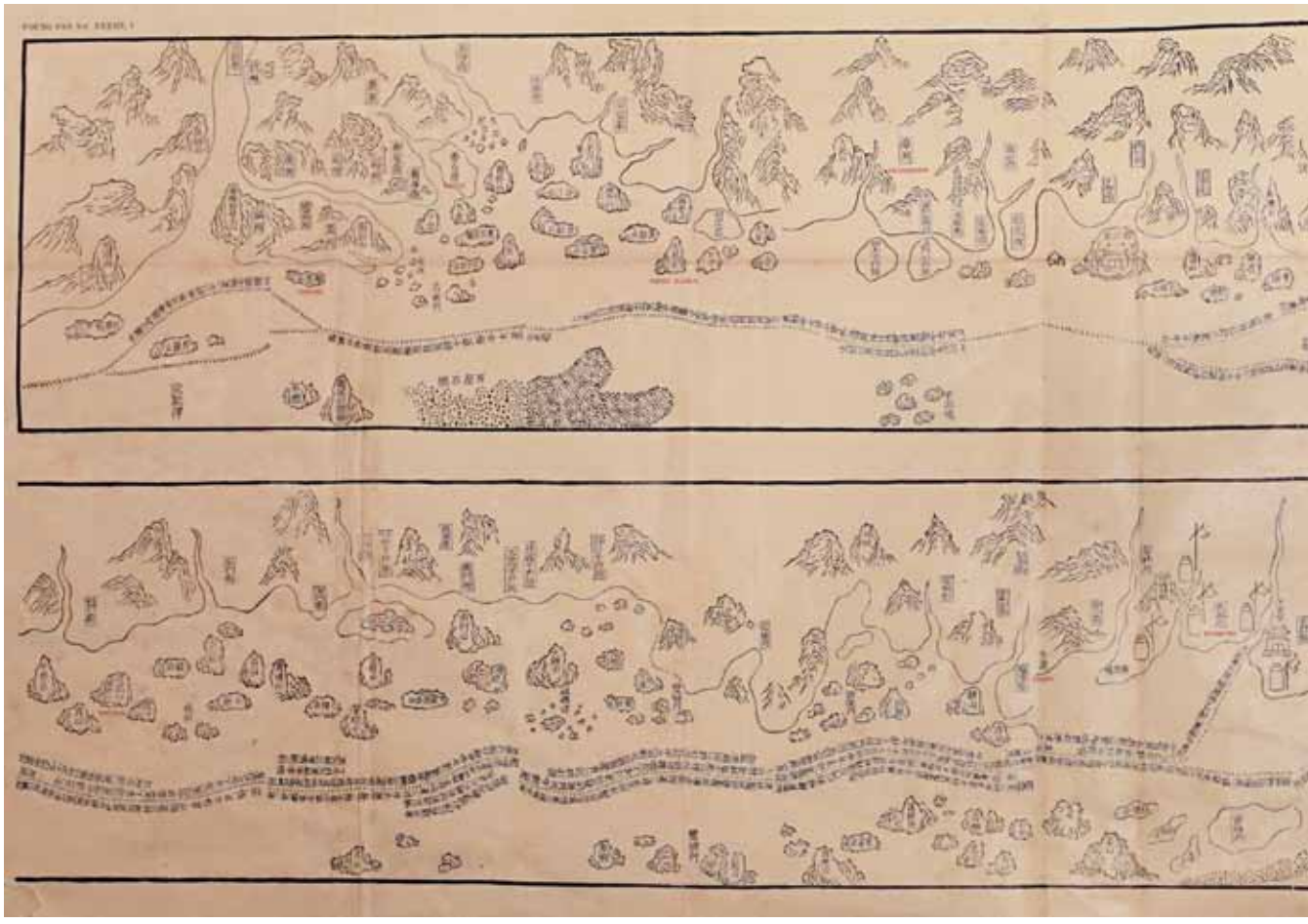
Left and above
The Selden Map of China, Late Ming Dynasty, c. 1620s. Ink and colour on paper. The Bodleian Library, Oxford.

The Selden Map of China, a Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) maritime chart of the South China Sea, is a long-held treasure of the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford. In March 2014 the map travelled abroad for the first time in 350 years as the highlight of an exhibition held at the Hong Kong Maritime Museum, who organised the exhibition jointly with the Bodleian Library. Other related objects such as ceramics from the Chinese Collections of the Ashmolean Museum at the University of Oxford were also displayed. One important piece was the so-called Laud Rutter (*Shun feng xiang song*), a manual of compass directions charting sea routes between China and Asia, probably produced in the sixteenth century. The exhibition also included Chinese pieces from the renowned collection of Dr K. L. Tam, most of which were shown in Hong Kong for the first time. Detailed captions and ample panels with introductory information recounted the history of maritime trade, especially between China and India, in the late Ming period (mid-seventeenth century). The exhibition opened on 21 March 2014 and closed on 23 June 2014.

John Selden, a London collector, gave the map to the Bodleian Library in 1659 and the map is known today as the 'Selden Map', named after the donor. Besides a textile lining applied to the back of it in the early twentieth century to protect its fragile condition, the map remained in storage at the Bodleian Library until 2008 when Dr Robert K. Batchelor, a historian and scholar from Georgia Southern University, recognised its importance as the earliest map showing trade routes between China and Southeast Asia and beyond to the Arab world. And, it is the first map known to depict China as part of greater East Asia and Southeast Asia, in contrast to earlier maps showing China as the centre of the world. Scholars and curators have described it as 'the most crucial discovery on the Ming Dynasty in a century….' And '…its existence rewrites the textbook story of how trade developed between Europe and China'.

The Ming dynasty emperors imposed a ban on private overseas trade in 1372, which lasted for some two centuries. It is certain that there was a shortage of Chinese blue and white ceramics exported during these dates. It is uncertain, though, whether the ban applied to other commodities such as silks, metals and textiles. Overseas trade, however, eventually resumed and by the Wanli period (1573–1620) it flourished between China and other parts of Asia.

Research on the map is nascent and little is known

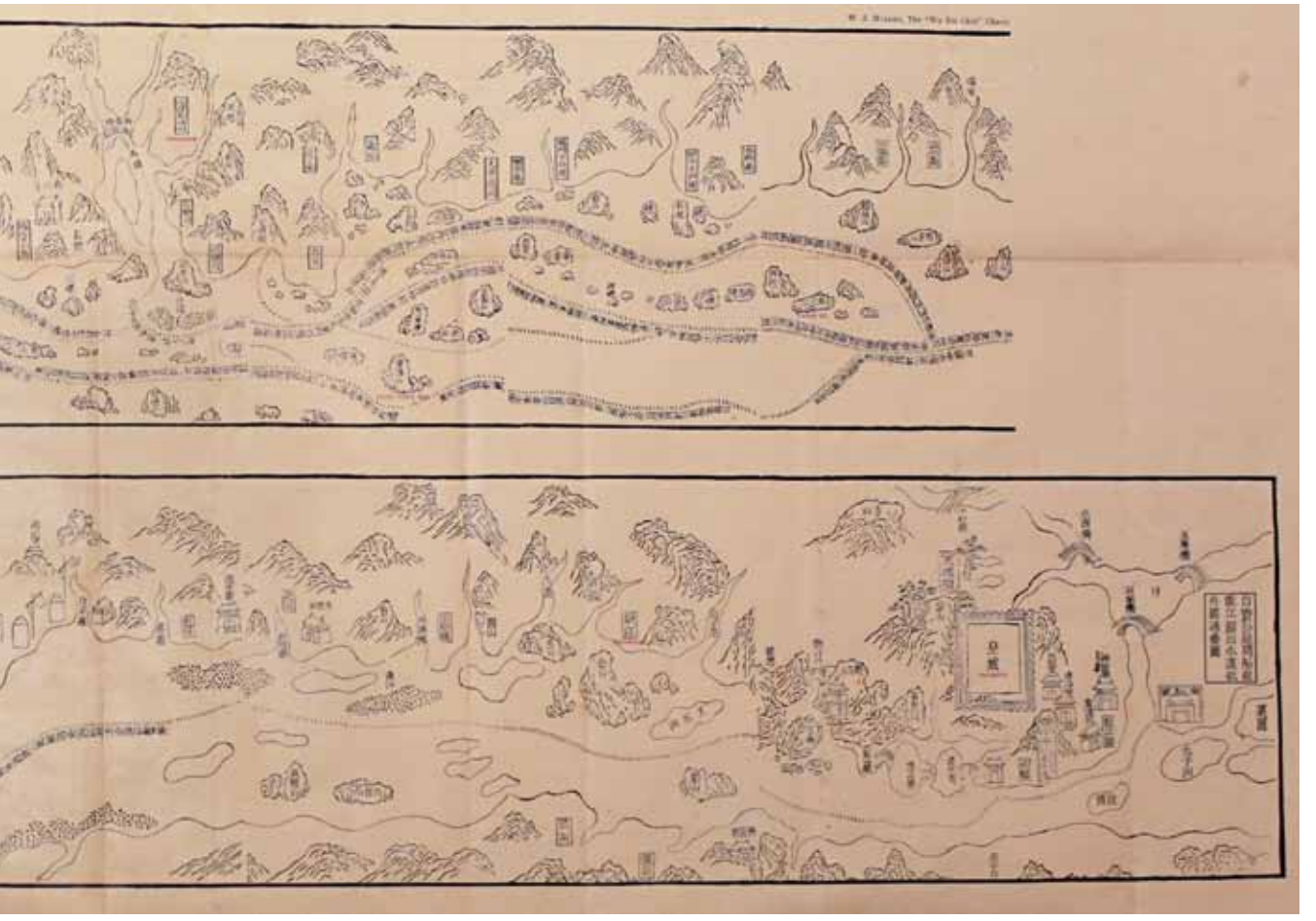


Zheng He Navigation Chart, Compiled by *Mao Yuanyi in Wubeizhi* ('Treatise on Armament Technology') in 1st year, Tianqi Period, Ming Dynasty (1621). On printed paper. K.L.Tam Collection.

about it. Questions remain as to precisely when and where it was made and who it was made for. Besides the style of writing and artistic conventions, other criteria for consideration in a search for answers to these points include sources for the paper, pigments and the ink. The map measures 158 x 96 cm and was hand painted on paper using several water-based colours. The drawing technique applied to the map is akin to that used for Chinese scroll painting. Two international symposia have taken place recently to discuss the latest research on the map: one at the University of Oxford in 2011 and one in Hong Kong in June 2014. Proceedings of the latter symposium are expected to be published by the end of 2014.

Scholars and historians have proposed several places where the map may have been made. One possibility is Nagasaki because trade between Japan and China was active in the Ming period. Quanzhou in southern China is another idea for its provenance. Supporting this view is the presence of Fukienese terms and most of the trade routes identified on the map emanate from Quanzhou, which was a thriving trading port in the Ming period. One historian has even proposed Java in Indonesia as a source. The map was possibly made for a Chinese trader, Li Dan, who was a patron of Zheng Zhilong (1604–1661), a powerful Chinese merchant of the period. The earliest known mention of this map was in Selden's will of 1653. Possible dates put forth for the production of the map range from as early as 1566 to 1620. While the exact date of production is unknown, it seems likely that it was executed during the time when Portuguese presence in the east was waning and the sea power of the Dutch and the British was in the ascendancy.

The parameters shown on the map extend to Siberia in the north, the Indonesian islands in the south, Myanmar and southern India to the west, and Japan and the Philippines in the east. The contours of the region including coastlines are depicted fairly accurately for the first time on an Asian map. What particularly caught Batchelor's attention were the lines that indicated trade routes from the port of



Quanzhou in Fujian Province, southern China, southward to transshipment points in Southeast Asia. Trade routes running northeast to Nagasaki, southwest to Hoi An in Vietmam, and to Parang and Penghu northwest of Manila in the Philippines are clearly marked. The number of place names and regions on the map is impressive for such an early date. All are written in Chinese characters. The East Asian countries of Korea and Japan are identified. The area known as Southeast Asia today (both the mainland and the islands) is accurately represented. The Philippines and Indonesia figure prominently on the map. Besides routes, rivers and mountains are indicated. The Selden Map shows similarities to Portuguese portolans, or navigational maps, based on compass directions and estimated distances. Viewing these aspects of the map was facilitated in the Hong Kong exhibition by public access to a multi-media capability for looking at details on the map.

In addition to several articles written about this map (See *Imago Mundi*, vol. 65 (i), 2013; vol. 66 (ii), 2014), two important books have been published: *London, The Selden Map and the Making of a Global City, 1549–1689* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2014) by Robert K. Batchelor and *Mr Selden's Map of China, The Spice Trade & the South China Sea* (New York, Bloomsbury, 2013) by Timothy Brook, a professor at the University of British Columbia in Canada.

Further information about the map is freely accessible online worldwide for those who were unable to see the exhibition. Two useful websites for more information about this exceptionally important map of Asia are: seldenmap.bodleian.ox.ac.uk and thinkingpast.com/projects/seldens-map

The latter site includes links to a Google map with locations identified from the Selden Map as well as a key to the Chinese on the map itself. To mark the Hong Kong exhibition, the Bodleian Library has released an e-book (*The Selden Map of China: A New Understanding of the Ming Dynasty*, in English and Chinese, by Hongping Annie Nie) and two digitised manuscripts.

IMCoS LIBRARY BOOK SALE



Book list No.12 Autumn 2014

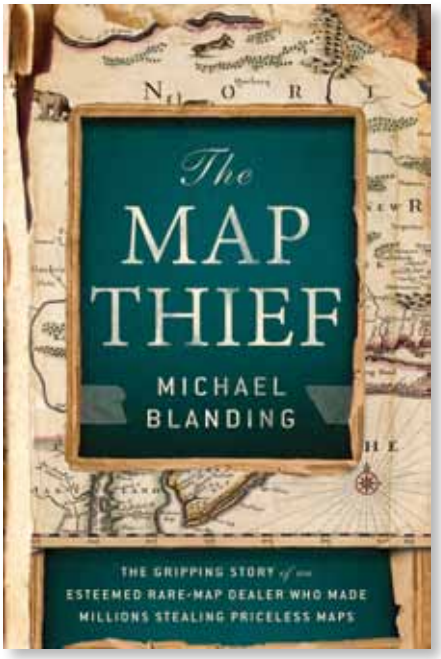
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Title	Author	Date	Publisher	£
Cartografia Antigua de las Encartaciones	I.R. Barcina (ed.)	1996	Museo de Las Encartaciones	14
La Geographie de Ptolómée en Occident (IV-XVI centuries)	Patrick G. Dalché	2009	Brepols	50
A Catalogue of Charts, Plans and Views printed at the Admiralty Office for the Use of His Majesty's Navy in 1814	A.C.F. David	1991	Yaunton, Andrew David	10
Der Pfinzing-Atlas von 1594 (exhibition catalogue)	P. Fleischmann	1994	Staatlichen Archive Bayerns	12
Age of Exploration	J.R. Hale	1970	Time Life International	10
Maps & Plans in the Public Record Office; British Isles 1410–1860	H.N. Blakiston (ed.)	1967	HM Stationery Office	20
Bibliographie de l'oeuvre de Lucas Janz Waghenaer	N. Israel	1961	Amsterdam	20
Maps and Plans for the Local Historian and Collector	D. Smith	1988	London, Batsford	20
Maps are Territories, Science is an Atlas	D. Turnbull	1994	Deakin University, and Chicago UP	20
Malmös kartor (från 1500-talet till idag)	Tyke Tykesson (ed)	2003	Historiska Media, Lund	25
Cartographical Innovations, An International Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900	H.M. Wallis & A.H. Robinson (eds)	1987	Map Collector Publications	75
Historians' Guide to Early British Maps (their location)	H.M. Wallis & A. McConnell (eds)	1994	The Royal Historical Society	25

BOOK REVIEWS

A look at recent publications

The Map Thief, The Gripping Story of an Esteemed Rare-Map Dealer Who Made Millions Stealing Priceless Maps
by Michael Blanding. *Gotham Books, New York, 2014. ISBN 978-1-592-40817-7. 298pp; illustrations, appendixes and bibliography. £19.99 STG; $27.50 US.*



When word broke of Forbes Smiley III's arrest for stealing maps from the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, it sent shock waves through the map world. Collectors, fellow dealers, and especially curators were stunned, even more so as the story developed and it turned out Smiley had stolen, at least, 97 maps, worth over $2 million, from some of the most important institutional map collections in America and the United Kingdom.

How this could happen in the rarified world of antique maps? And why? Yes, there have been other thefts, but nothing on this scale, and not by such a prominent dealer. In *The Map Thief*, Michael Blanding has done an excellent job of answering these questions, providing an engrossing tale based on considerable research, including two one-on-one interviews with Smiley.

Blanding's narrative is written from the perspective of an outsider to the world of antique maps and what impressed me most is the way he was able to make this world accessible to the general reader. Blanding does a fine job of explaining the history of antique maps and the nature of the trade in these historic artifacts, adroitly mixing history with the events of the present day.

Smiley stole many maps of significance and high value, and Blanding nicely explains why these maps are important and in such demand. An example is his discussion of the maps Smiley stole from the Boston Public Library, where the history and significance of each map is briefly but clearly described.

I loved all that about this book, for as both a collector and a dealer, I care deeply about the history of old maps and of the map trade. I was impressed by Blanding's clear documentation of Smiley's betrayal of those who love the world of old maps and by his shining a light on that world, even if not in the best of circumstances.

However, there were a number of aspects of the book which I found annoying. The design of the book is a bit 'tricked up', with a totally unnecessary 'cast of characters' and an amateurish attempt to make the first pages of chapters look like old paper. More bothersome, at least to someone who knows the antique map world, was the fact that Blanding was too accepting of what he was told in interviews. In discussing the motivation for the thefts, he soft-peddles Smiley's greed, and he repeats pontifications about Smiley from a dealer who comes across as a paragon of virtue, when he is anything but, as Blanding would have learned from many in the trade.

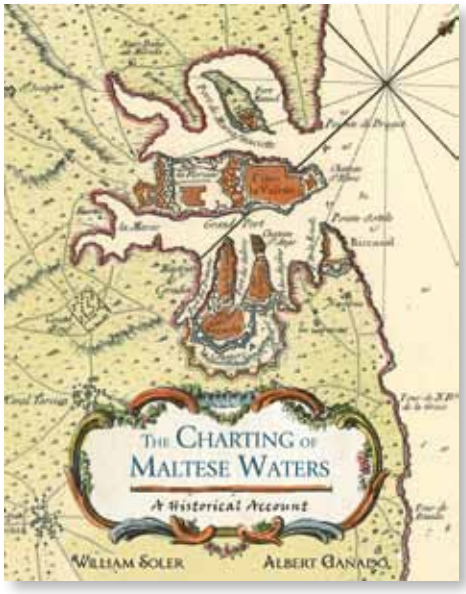
Also, while most of what Blanding writes is correct, there are a fair number of factual errors in his discussion of the maps. For instance, he says the 1776 map of Pennsylvania from the *American Atlas* was by Nicholas Scull, when it was in fact by his grandson William. Blanding also writes about 'Prester John, a Christian king who had set up shop somewhere in East Africa' but then he goes on to say that the European kings couldn't make contact with Prester John because of 'a gauntlet of Mongols and Turks that prevented Christian caravans from passing'. There were, of course, no Mongols and Turks between East Africa and Europe;

they were a problem, though, when Prester John had earlier been thought to be located in Asia. There are more similar bothersome errors which are no doubt the result of Blanding trying to learn a lot of history in a short time, but I do not think they will affect the drama of the story Blanding is telling.

This is a book which everyone involved with old maps will be curious to read, as it does give a good picture of what happened in this notorious case. It should also appeal to the general public, for it is a ripping good yarn, however, I do hope that those who read it will be more captivated by Blanding's account of the fascinating world of antique maps than by the exposure of the seamier side of the trade.

Christopher W. Lane, The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd., Denver.

The Charting of Maltese Waters. A Historical Account by William Soler and Albert Ganado.
Malta, BDL Publishing Ltd., 2013. ISBN 978-99957-33-99-5. HB, xx, 140, 64 illus. €40. www.bdlbooks.com



The authors, William Solar and Albert Ganado, describe this book as 'the first attempt to study and recount the historical development of the charting of Maltese waters from the earliest days to the nineteenth century'. This has not been done before in spite of the island's position in the centre of important trade and strategic routes.

William Soler, an architect by profession and a collector of Melitensia, has published historical articles on Maltese subjects while Dr Ganado, a lawyer, holds a unique position as an outstanding collector and scholarly expert on the cartography of Malta. He is already known to IMCoS members as a recipient of the Helen Wallis award in 2011, and, as President of the Malta Map Society, a leading figure at the IMCoS Malta symposium that year.[1]

The authors studied every piece of hydrographic information on Malta they could find, from the earliest surviving sailing directions to mention Malta to the nineteenth-century Admiralty chart. The earliest known chart to feature Malta separately dates from the late fifteenth century, and it was not until the arrival of the Order of St John and the recognition of the importance of the Grand Harbour in the sixteenth century that others followed. In the seventeenth and particularly the eighteenth centuries larger and better charts of Malta began to appear in greater numbers. By the nineteenth century more accurate measuring instruments and improved surveying methods made possible the dramatically more accurate British Admiralty charts.

Many of the charts, defined as maps which give information intended to assist navigators, described come from Dr Ganado's private collection and The Albert Ganado Malta Map Collection, now in the National Museum of Fine Arts in Malta, while other charts have been located by extensive searching in many European libraries.

The introductory material and first chapter place the charts in context by giving a background summary of early navigation and hydrography. Descriptions of the charts follow, divided into sections by period. The book is well illustrated with good, clear full-page reproductions of most charts, and in several cases, more than one to illustrate different variants.

The chart descriptions include information on the author and his work as well as comment and details of the chart itself. These are not formulaic and the varied content reflects the wide variations in the type of charts described. They give high priority to recording details of local information shown on the chart, orientation and scale, where possible. Inevitably, many of the charts are the work of cartographers already well-known for other work, but of special interest are those peculiar to Malta. The works of Opizio Guidotti, a Knight of Malta and commander of the Order's galleys in the seventeenth century; Giovanni Pagnini the eighteenth-century professor of hydrography in Malta's nautical school and other Maltese hydrographers stand

out, as do the six beautifully-drawn charts by Alexander Briarly, master of HMS *Audacious*, published in 1800, a year at the threshold of modern hydrography. The last chart described is the 1864 Admiralty chart from the surveys of Thomas Graves and Thomas Spratt, after which the authors feel there have not been significant improvements comparable with those made in earlier centuries.

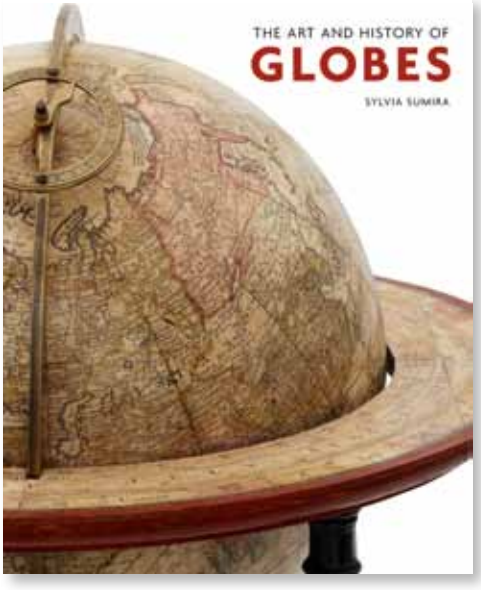
The book is founded on extensive scholarly research and breaks new ground. It is focussed and enjoyable to read and, as the authors claim, certainly 'gives a basic understanding of the development of the charting of Maltese waters over the last six centuries'.

Note

1 See Tony Campbell's citation for this award in the *IMCoS Journal*, No. 126, pp. 34–37, Autumn 2011, for a fuller description of his work.

Susanna Fisher, London

The Art and History of Globes by Sylvia Sumira. *London, The British Library, 2014. ISBN 978-0-7123-5868-2. HB, 224, 120 col. illus. £30 STG. www.bl.uk/publishing. Also published in North and South America by University of Chicago Press as* Globes: 400 Years of Exploration, Navigation and Power. *ISBN 978-0-2261-3900-5. $45 US. www.press.uchicago.edu*



The study of old globes is fascinating because they can give further information about cosmographical knowledge across the centuries. But in fact, these elaborate artefacts, which were commonly made as pairs (terrestrial and celestial) using printed gores, are much more complex than they initially appear: In former times they illustrated not only the geographical and astronomical image of our world, but also served as navigational tools, scientific instruments and symbols of power.

However, in contrast to old maps, only a few scholars are interested in the historical analyses of old globes and today, this discipline can only rarely be studied in universities. One of the leading experts in the world is Sylvia Sumira, who worked for several years in globe conservation at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and spent a further period of study at the Austrian National Library in Vienna before setting up her own studio in London. While most historians observe old globes from the outside, the conservator needs to look at them very accurately from the inside outwards in order to give us the best information as to how these cosmographic objects were produced in the past.

With her beautifully illustrated book *The Art and History of Globes*, Sylvia Sumira has managed to give a competent and clear introduction to globe history that covers more than 400 years of exploration, navigation and power which is illustrated on printed globe-pairs from the fifteenth century to the nineteenth century. After a short preface, Sumira gives a brief, but nonetheless very detailed overview about the history of the globes. Furthermore, she addresses how globes were made, an area often neglected by scholars. However, the main part of her book, which focuses on 60, for the most part, printed globes, takes the reader on an impressive chronological tour through globe history, starting with the earliest existing earth globe (*Erdapfel*), made by Martin Behaim in 1492 (Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg). Most of the lavishly illustrated objects are centred around the outstanding globe collection in the British Library, but there are also globes from other institutions. From the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich are Gemma Frisius' celestial globe of 1537; a globe-pair by Gerard Mercator, made in 1541 and 1551; a clockwork celestial globe, engraved on coppergilt by Isaac Habrecht III in 1646; and Coronelli's terrestrial globe of 1688, which was actually mounted onto a sphere in 1752; chosen from the Royal Astronomical Society in London is the oldest extant printed celestial globe, made by Johannes Schöner in 1533/34, (with a plumb line); the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in London has in its collection the first printed globes in England which were engraved by Emery Molyneux in

1592/1603; and from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm is a globe pair, engraved by Anders Åkerman in 1766.

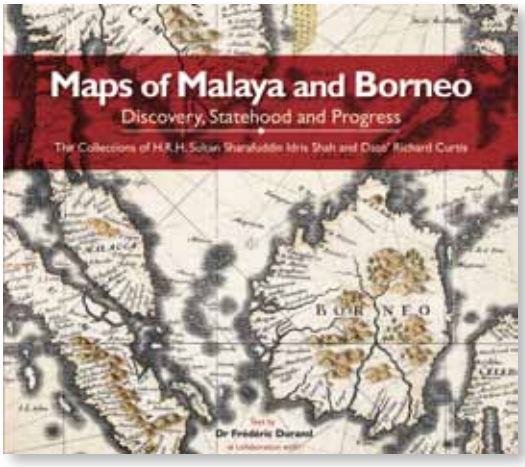
She further features some important artistic cartographic creations, such as English and German pocket globes; didactic globes for educational purposes; the oldest extant Lunar globe made in 1797; an umbrella globe made around 1860; as well as a decadent blue globe made in China in 1623.

For each globe, Sumira gives a short explanation. Moreover, the diameters of the objects are provided (in both inches and centimetres), but unfortunately, the inventory numbers of the globes are missing, as well as further bibliographical references.

At the end, a glossary gives a very helpful list of technical terms. The book, which is highly recommended, in particular, for interested collectors, but also for scholars, ends with a short bibliography.

Thomas Horst, CIUHCT, Lisbon

Maps of Malaya and Borneo, Discovery, Statehood and Progress, The Collections of H.R.H. Sultan Sharafuddin Idris Shah and Dato' Richard Curtis text by Dr Frédéric Durand in collaboration with Dato' Richard Curtis.
Kuala Lumpur, Editions Didier Millet and Jugra Publications, 2013. ISBN 978-983-44773-7-0. HB, 264, colour illustrations. $39.90 US.



This is a lavishly-illustrated book designed to display, to best effect, the collections of maps of Malaya and Borneo formed by the Sultan of Selangor and his cicerone, Richard Curtis, son of the last British Adviser to the Malay States and Brunei who, after Malayan independence in 1957, became Comptroller of the Sultan's Household. The chronological spread of the collections is wide, from sixteenth-century Ptolemaic maps of south and south-east Asia to Tactical Pilotage Charts for air navigation of the 1960s, culminating in the formation of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. To give momentum and purpose to these essentially passive private collections, their principals engaged Dr Frédéric Durand, until recently Education Attaché in the Embassy of France to Malaysia, to provide a fluent 46-page introductory history of the cartography of Malaya and Borneo.

Dr Durand is a prolific and respected author, particularly in south-east Asian current affairs and recent history, but has not previously come to notice for seminal works in the history of cartography. If the bibliography at the end of the book indicates sources for his introduction also, then he has read adequately widely. But inevitably, in maintaining the thread of the history of cartography consistently relevant to south-east Asia over six centuries in 46 pages, there are both breathtaking generalisations and unnecessary errors of detail. In his eighteenth-century chapter (p. 52), Durand claims, in connection with charts of northern Borneo, that 'Alexander Dalrymple met Jean-Baptiste d'Après de Mannevillette, and the two became friends'. Dalrymple did indeed pass through Paris in 1777 en route overland to London from India via Suez, Alexandria and Marseilles, but d'Après de Mannevillette was then at Lorient in Brittany, and their professional correspondence continued to regret that they never met. Durand states that 'Dalrymple convinced the East India Company of the need to establish a hydrographic office' and that this 'was set up in 1795 and Dalrymple appointed as its first head'. He confuses the quarterly retainer which the Company paid to Dalrymple from 1779 to assess and publish privately charts for the East Indies with the Order-in-Council of 1795 appointing Dalrymple as Hydrographer to the Admiralty. This is not nit-picking: the errors are gratuitous, and in a text necessarily without apparatus of footnotes the reader is reliant on the author's self-discipline for the accuracy of his statements.

Curiously, the layout of the collections does not match the thirteen subdivisions of Durand's 'Malaya and Borneo through Cartography and Time'. Any attempt to categorise maps produced over six centuries will cause the chronological approach to clash with the thematic. Three sections (49 maps in all) cover the developing western knowledge of south-east Asia from Münster to Cary. There follows 'Nautical Charts'

(at 35 maps the largest single section, but then Sultan Sharafuddin was Captain-in-Chief of the Royal Malaysian Navy), 'Maps of the Interior' (30 maps), 'Maps from Atlases and Encyclopaedias' (14 maps), 'Maps showing Economy, Culture and Communications' (17 maps), and 'Urban Maps' (16). The strength is in the pre-1800 maps, which, besides their extensive caption texts, are used to advantage, with images from public collections elsewhere, in Durand's introduction. If the collectors had resolved on 1850, for example, as the *terminus ad quem* of their collecting effort, they would have achieved a comprehensive work on the early cartography of the Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

The subsequent development of cartography as an information-display medium in broadening fields can either concentrate or diffuse the acquisitive efforts of collectors. Here I suggest it diffuses. Though city and town maps maintain a coherence of form over time, thematic maps are basically adaptable data vehicles for geology, communications, commerce and more. Didactic maps, from atlases and encyclopaedias, are a subset in themselves. Each has representatives among the 161 maps which make up the published collections, but they are only examples. That leaves 'Maps of the Interior' and 'Nautical Charts'.

Under 'Maps of the Interior' we are invited to consider topographical map series, administrative maps, and aeronautical charts. Private collecting of modern topographical maps, unless pursued assiduously, is little more than grasping at straws, when considered alongside government or public collections of such map series. Availability, and the collecting will to acquire every sheet of a multi-sheet map series, come into play here. The twentieth-century one-inch mapping of Malaya and Borneo is represented only by two US Army re-issues of Survey-of-India-origin GSGS 4203 map sheets. No room in the collection, it seems, for the delicately colour-printed FMS&SSSD (Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Survey Department) topographical maps, of North Borneo in particular, from the 1920s. No representative of the Second World War HIND mapping of south-east Asia. Nothing of the superb multicolour Federation of Malaya Survey Department 1:63,360 and 1:25,000 Standard Mapping series of the late 1950s and early 1960s, this last perhaps explained by contemporary restrictions on their public availability.

The 'Nautical Charts' section overflows at least once: the first in 'Maps of the Interior' is the 1840 Admiralty Chart of Penang, an instance of how artificial such categorisations can be. Adequate in following the published sea charts of south-east Asia to 1800, the editors appear out of depth thereafter. Unaware that both East India Company and Admiralty revised charts long after their compilers had died, the caption writer for James Horsburgh's *China Sea*, *Sheet 1* of 1823 'with Additions to 1848' criticises Horsburgh for not incorporating detail from the Chapman & Hall 1846 map of Sarawak. Horsburgh died in 1836. The editors criticise Horsburgh's chart (and others) for not showing more detail of the north-west coast of Borneo: East India Company ships generally did not seek out dangers on unfamiliar lee shores, away from their accustomed trade routes, at the risk of loss of both ship and consigned cargo, for the pure satisfaction of surveying them. Established routes in the South China Sea, chiefly to Canton, had for centuries steered well clear of the many reported dangers off the Borneo coast. The concept of the corporate revision and adaptation of the Admiralty Chart œuvre seems also to have escaped attention: authorship of Admiralty charts in successive images is ascribed variously, but not consistently, to engravers, J. & C. Walker (posthumously), surveyor (Belcher's *Labuan*), or hydrographer-in-post at date of publication (*China Sea* under Richards in 1867). Almost all the later charts illustrated are US Navy Hydrographic Office issues derived from British Admiralty Charts.

It is not clear whether the 161 charts illustrated represent the totality of the combined collections, or are merely a sample of them. Nor is it clear which of the two principals' collections has provided which charts. Yet the book has a number of novel features: sequences of re-drawn images of map details showing the evolving outline and territorial borders of Malaya and Borneo, successions of names 'snipped' from map images to show the evolution of place names, sequences of design features (compass roses, cartouches, ships and sea-creatures) culled from the map images, and instances of cartographic errors. The educational value of this approach is inhibited by an unsure-footedness in the appendices on surveying and map production techniques. Intaglio copper engraving was not just an alternative to woodblock with type inserts, but a fundamental change in printing technology. The author of the appendix makes too much, too early, of copper etching for cartographic depiction. In the nineteenth century steel-faced copper, more often than the pure steel plate, was used to extend print runs. The lithographic process came to predominate in the nineteenth century not at first for multicolour printing,

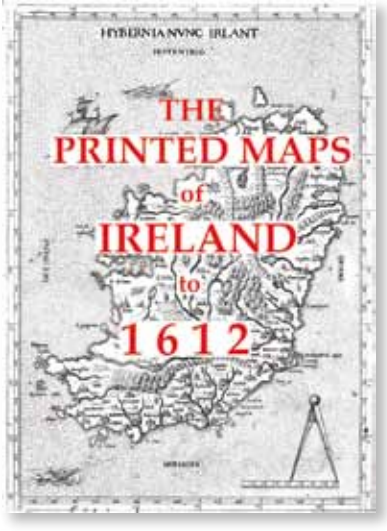
but because of its capacity for the mechanical transfer of right-reading (and thus more easily drawn) images from paper to stone. Chromolithography, the printing of colours sequentially, though known and developed in the nineteenth century for screened area colour, owed its popularity more to the shift from lithographic stones to zinc sheets capable of being wrapped round the metal cylinders of rotary presses. And the author has clearly never seen a modern 10-colour offset press at work.

In summary, the book is a pleasure to hold and use. The map images, both in-house and from elsewhere, are of extraordinarily high quality, (take a high-power glass to the image of 1:63,360 sheet 2N/4 of 1945 on p. 187, and read every settlement name) so much so that they exhibit every imperfection, water-damage, and annotation of the originals. The introduction and map images give a comprehensive and generally satisfactory survey of map history of Malaya and Borneo to 1800: but, given the resources at the compilers' disposal, there remains the nagging feeling that an opportunity has been missed to bring up to date a comprehensive account of the mapping of Malaya and Borneo.

Andrew S. Cook, Newport-on-Tay, Scotland

The Printed Maps of Ireland to 1612

by Andrew and Charlotte Bonar Law. *Dublin, Neptune Gallery, 2014. ISBN 0-9532-2413-9. HB, 76, 380 illust. £35 STG plus £9 P&P (to UK). This edition is limited to 300. Copies are available from the authors at email: abl@nep.ie or Shankill Castle, Shankill, Co. Dublin, Ireland.*



By any standard this is an important contribution to the evolution of the cartographical mapping of Ireland between the early sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Indeed, the first edition of this book evolved from the need to have a booklet for sale, at an economical price, to coincide with the biennial International History of Cartography Conference hosted by Trinity College Dublin in 1983. The author modestly suggests that this edition is a work of cartobibliography with little academic or historical content. It is, however, a book which those with even a casual interest in maps of Ireland will find both interesting and informative.

All the maps illustrated are of Ireland, by various cartographers, most of which are further elucidated showing differences as editions evolved. The main narrative is extremely informative and demonstrates painstaking examinations of maps in several locations. All the maps illustrated are in black and white. There are 335 map entries designated by the letter 'P' and map descriptors are given in their original languages. In order to included all the entries, the font size used is extremely small which challenges the reader a little, as it is a sufficiently formidable task translating and understanding the narrative without having to use a magnifying glass to boot.

To give a flavour of the book's contents the cartographers of significance in this period include Brouscon, Bordone, Lafreri, Honter, Camocio, Porcacchi, Ortelius, Thevet, Mercator, Bertius–Langenes, Hondius, Quad, Boazio, Metalus, Camden, Bonafadino, Speed, Braun & Hogenberg and Gerritsz. Hereunder follows a brief note on some of the cartographers. As one traverses their work the authors commence with Guillaume Brouscon and suggest that the oldest map of Ireland, located in the Bodleian Library, is attributed to him and is dated 1520.

The Italian Lafreri maps, while crude and inaccurate, show the orientation of Ireland in a somewhat confused state. The island depicted has the southern province of Momonia (Munster) to the extreme north and Vltonia (Ulster) to the south and the provinces of Connacia (Connaught) to the east with Laginia (Leinister) to the west.

In the sixteenth century Gerard Mercator produced *Atlas sive cosmographicae meditationes de fabrica mundi et fabricati figura*. The first two parts of the three-part work comprise the maps of continental Europe and the final part *Pars Altera* covers the rest of the world, including maps of Ireland, five in all, and was produced by his son Rumold. The Mercator plates

were sold to Jodocus Hondius and subsequently, in 1638, the name Mercator disappeared, to be replaced by that of Johannes Janssonius, and the Mercator Atlas became known as the Jansson Atlas. The authors note that Camden's 'Hibernia Antiqua, which appears in the sixth edition of *Britannia* (the first to contain county maps), was derived from Mercator's 1595 map of Ireland.

The shape of the island of Ireland, as we know it today, begins to emerge around 1740 approximately and when one considers that these maps were executed in the mid- to late- sixteenth century it is a remarkable tribute to the cartographers of that time, most of whom were European with the exception of Speed and Camden.

The authors also incorporate, in this book, their earlier work on Speed, *The Irish Maps of John Speed* which was first published in 1979. It is very informative and though it is questionable whether Speed ever set foot on Irish soil, his maps of Ireland are well presented and contain plans of the main city in each province. Speed is credited with a number of paragraphs serving as a 'potted history of Ireland and the Irish' covering subjects such as derivations and diverse names of the country and the 'fantastical conceits', 'superstitions', and 'gross idolatries' of the Irish. So what's new, paper never refused ink! Reference is made to the fact that his maps also contain the names of towns and villages on the reverse side. As market demand increased after 1612, the reverse side of maps were frequently left blank, and today, makes these maps less informative.

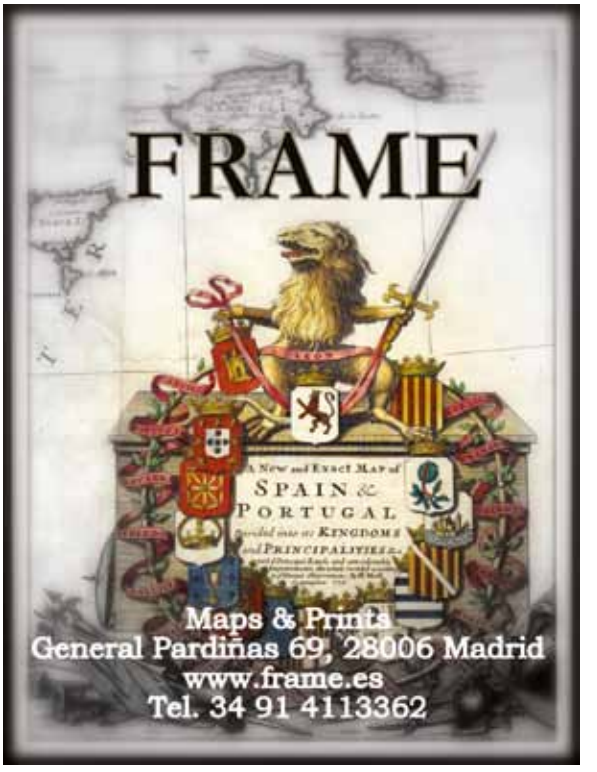
Finally, this book should form part of the map collector's library as it constitutes a powerful aid to purchase decision-making. Indeed, the author suggests that this book together with *The Printed Maps of Ireland 1612 – 1850* covers all the printed maps of Ireland up until the mid-nineteenth century.

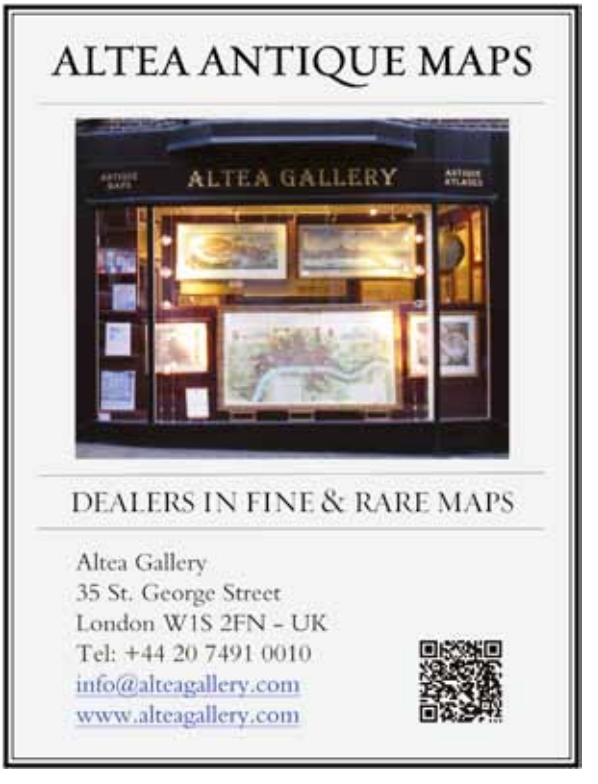
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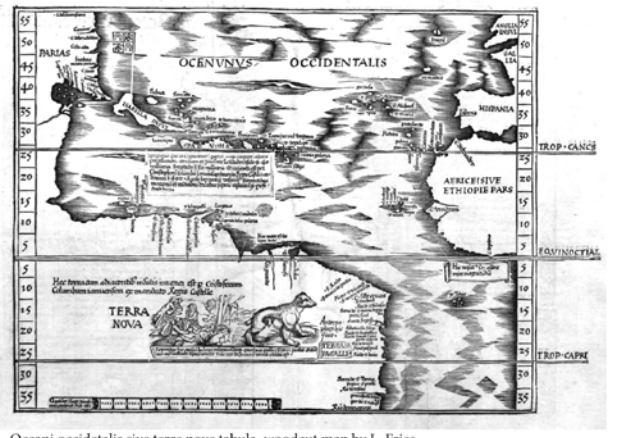
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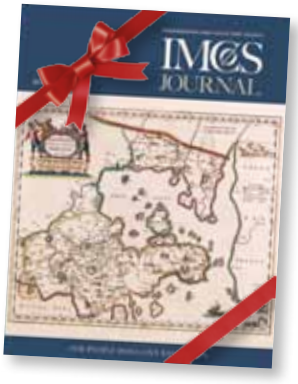
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