INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

IMCS JOURNAL

WINTER 2015 No.143



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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

WINTER 2015 No. 143

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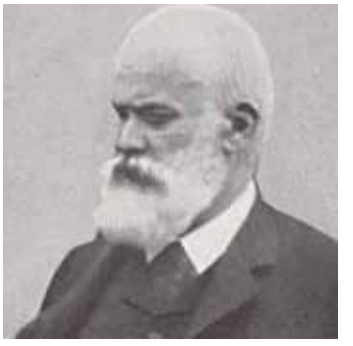
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Copy and other material for future issues should be submitted to:

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

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Front cover
Detail from Otto Staab, 'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt', 1812, Augsburg. Courtesy, State Library of New South Wales, Australia. Full image on p. 50

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[North Pacific Ocean] Fol. I.D. Fig. I, Heinrich Scherer, 1700. This bizarre and unusual map shows a mirror image of the North Pacific with the coastlines of America and Asia reversed, as if viewed from the center of the earth. The island of California is depicted with a heavily indented coastline and Japan has a curious shape. The seas are filled with strange creatures and exquisitely engraved galleons, and the land is teeming with exotic animals.

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Juha Nurminen (Helsinki)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & APPOINTED OFFICERS

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

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

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

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

Member at Large Diana Webster
42 West Ferryfield, Edinburgh,
EH5 2PU, UK
Email dcfw42@gmail.com

Dealer Liaison To be appointed

International Representative
To be appointed

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

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

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

IMCoS Financial and Membership Administration
Peter Walker, 10 Beck Road, Saffron
Walden, Essex, CB11 4EH, UK
Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

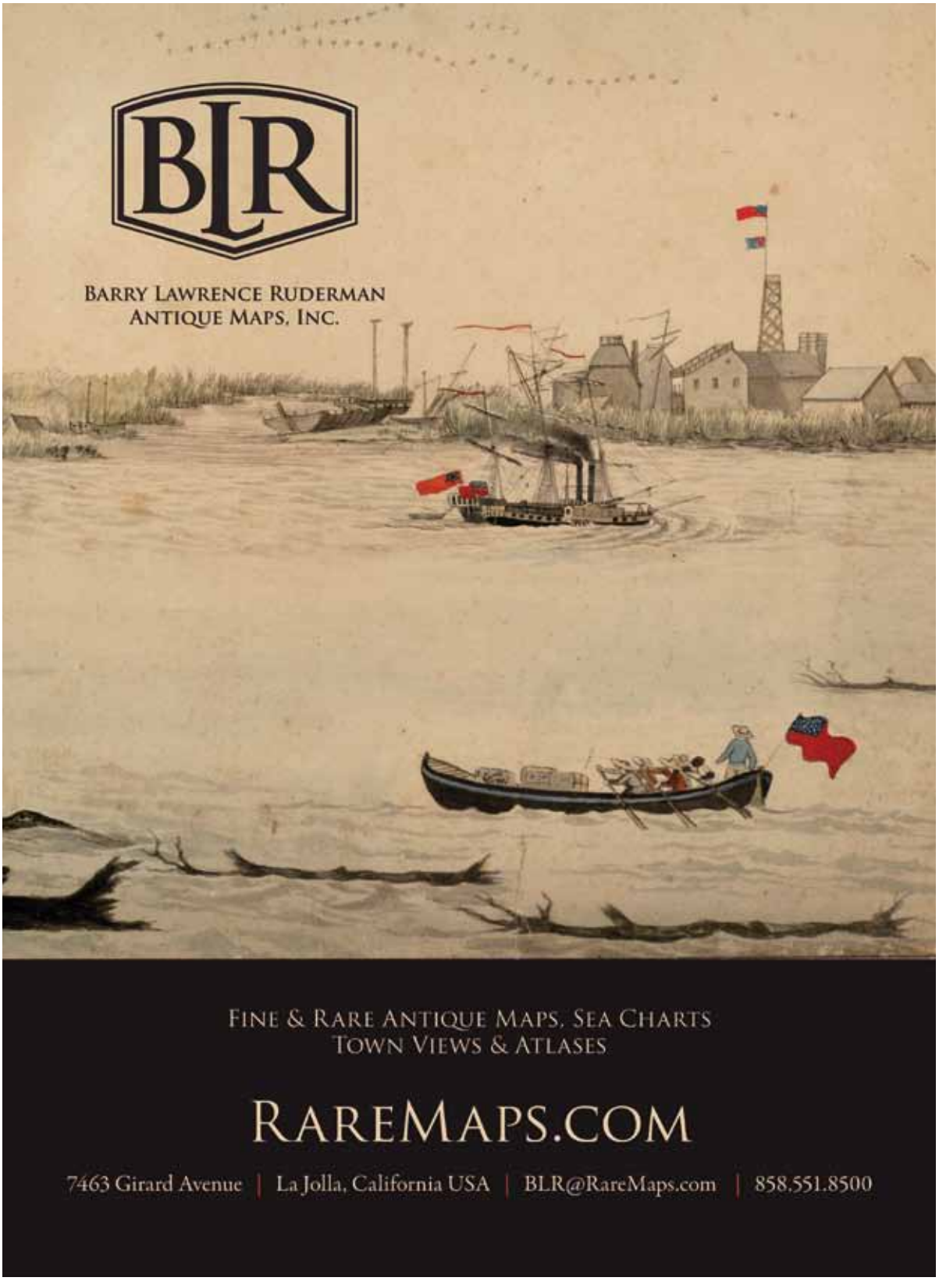
Having returned from the blue skies of Cape Town, where we attended the IMCoS 2015 Symposium, it is taking some effort to adjust to the foggy autumn weather of Europe. Only the winds are familiar, but at the Cape they come from across the colder Southern Ocean, generating the well-known 'tablecloth' that hangs over Table Mountain – a marvellous sight for visitors. Legend has it that the tablecloth is in fact the smoke from a smoking contest between the Devil and the Dutch pirate Jan van Hunk.

For a number of reasons the attendance was lower than we had originally anticipated, but the Symposium was of a high quality indeed, with many thanks going to Roger Stewart and his team, who from now on, will be forever famous for the splendid on-the-spot improvisations they were able to perform when circumstances required.

We are already preparing for our 2016 Symposium in Chicago but the sweet memories of Cape Town are still lingering in our minds. We are also looking forward to another winter season – north of the equator that is – with new cartographic challenges of collections to be organised or expanded, exhibitions to be visited and meetings to attend.

The Society is grateful to Peter Barber who has graciously agreed to become our next President. IMCoS is honoured indeed, as he certainly was not in short supply of additional 'occupations' to take on after his recent retirement as Head of the British Library Map Department. After such a distinguished career, one is supposed to switch to a lower gear, but rarely does one get the opportunity, as everybody expects that a new 'pensionado' be open to taking on new projects-cum-obligations. He has always been a good friend to IMCoS and has been on our Advisory Council for many years. He not only brings along a great reputation and stature in the field of historical cartography, both nationally and internationally, but his wisdom and friendliness in helping people is legendary. And where some IMCoS events may be too time-and-money-consuming to be practical for his attendance, it is great to know that the Society will have Peter as its President in the years to come.

By the time you receive the winter issue of the Journal, Christmas and New Year's Eve will be only just around the corner, so on behalf of all members of the Executive Committee, I would like to extend to you all my "Season's Greetings" and may 2016 bring good health and happiness for you and those dear to your heart, and may you, with a little bit of luck, stumble on the map you have always wanted to own!


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WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

William Soler, Malta
Collection interest: Books, maps, charts, engravings, views of Malta

Martin Minarik, Slovakia
Collection interest: Africa

Benoit Caron, Canada

Ian Glenn, South Africa
Collection interest: Africa

Michael Jennings, USA

Fred DeJarlais, USA
Collection interest: Panoramic maps, city plans, thematic maps

Ian Glass, South Africa
Collection interest: Africa

Lucia Lovison-Golub, USA
Collection interest: Africa

Ingrid Henrici, South Africa
Collection interest: South Africa

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

With the storm of Christmas commercials interrupting my television viewing I am reminded that it is time to write the final editorial for the year.

A lively programme of lectures and conferences to attend, nationally and internationally, on the history of cartography made 2015 a busy year for map and globe enthusiasts. This is good news for it can only mean that more and more people are finding a connection between their field of interest or study and an area of cartographic history. The scope of papers presented at the ICHC conference, Antwerp, IMCoS symposium, Cape Town, 2015 Coronelli globe symposium, Dresden (just those I was able to attend) testify to its interdisciplinary nature. Presentations ranging from single map focussed scrutiny to reviews of private and institutional collections; legal considerations of cartographic copyright; the use of historical maps by contemporary artists and scientific examinations of the material nature of maps and globes support the argument that maps have their part to play in a broad spectrum of scholarship.

The much-awaited Volume 6 of The History of Cartography, *Cartography in the Twentieth Century* edited by Mark Monmonier was published in May this year. Organised in a new encyclopaedic format, this latest addition to the series is in two parts with 1,960 pages and 500 articles accompanied by more than a thousand images, 805 of which are colour plates. A review of it will appear in the March 2016 issue of the *Journal*.

A further measure of the growing interest in the subject is by the number of books on maps being published for a non-specialist readership. Trade publishers are notoriously timid when adding a new category to their lists and need to see several market successes before they jump aboard the bandwagon. They follow trends, signing up only books that will be profitable, quickly. When large commercial publishing houses add 'trending' titles to their catalogues you can expect a flurry of similar publications appearing in bookshops. One such example is *Map: Exploring the world* which is reviewed on page 61.

Since 2008, with the pressures of recession, digital media and soaring postal charges, we have seen a rapid decline in magazine publishing. Despite all the negative indicators, two new periodicals on the history of cartography have been launched: *The Old Map* in Korea, catering to the expanding Asian market and the *Malta Map Society Journal* which is an upscaling and rebranding of their newsletter. Both are published quarterly. *Charta Geografica*, brainchild of Italian collector Vladimiro Valerio is on the drawing board and aiming for a 2016 publication date. Some might say foolhardy in the current climate, others might suggest that it reinforces the rumour that interest in old maps is on the increase. I hope the latter and I wish them well in their endeavour.

Happy Holidays!

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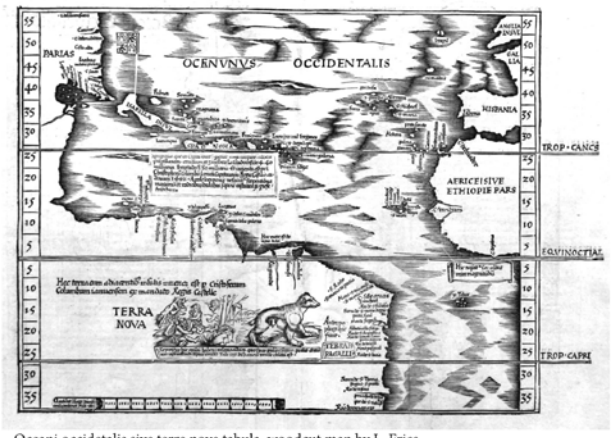
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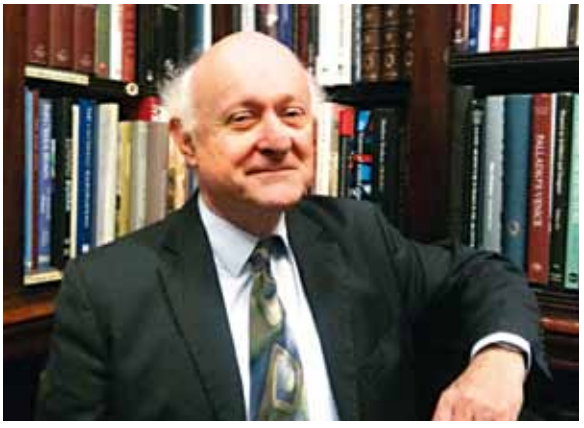
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Oceani occidetalis sive terre nove tabula, woodcut map by L. Fries from the Ptolemaeus edition by J. Grüninger, Strasbourg, 1525

Meet your new President



The Executive Committee of IMCoS is delighted to announce that the President's chair, after sitting vacant for several years, has finally been filled. Peter Barber has accepted the invitation to be our new President and we look forward to his participation in IMCoS' future.

Peter is a household name to cartophiles. Until summer this year, when he retired, Peter was Head of Map Collections at the British Library, a position he held for fourteen years, during which time he was responsible for curating, with Tom Harper, *Magnificent maps: Power, propaganda and art*. This memorable 2010 exhibition boasted an astonishing footfall and critical success, in fact, according to the British Library Annual report, it received 'the highest [visitor] rating the Library has ever achieved'.[1]

The exhibition is just one of many achievements Peter realised during his time at the Library, a career which began in the Department of Manuscripts in 1975. His unique eye for items of cartographic significance has resulted in some spectacular acquisitions for the Library, grand and modest. Among the grand is one of the Library's most important purchases: the Mercator *Atlas of Europe*, a composite atlas which contains not only examples of Mercator's separate-issue wall maps, which are rare enough in themselves, but also the only known manuscript maps in Mercator's own hand. Some of the printed maps bear annotations in Mercator's handwriting. Other acquisitions are less grand but reflect Peter's understanding of their value for future scholarship: he is particularly pleased with the 'Down Survey' of 1655 by William Petty, the first cadastral survey of any European country; the archive of correspondence of printer and game manufacturer Waddington relating to their production of escape maps; and the archives of map and atlas publisher George Philip and Son, originally destined to a refuse skip.

And then, of course, there are the books he has written – *The map book* (2005), *London: A history of maps* (2012), exhibition catalogues for *Magnificent maps* (2010) and *Lie of the land: The secret life of maps* (2001) – not to mention the numerous chapters, essays and articles that he has contributed to various publications. We can be sure there will be more titles to come from this prolific pen.

Peter shares with many Society members the same collecting spirit. He describes it as omnivorous – collecting from several streams of interest. His map collection, however, is small, and those he does own are related primarily to his family history in Eastern Europe. The terms of his position in the British Library map department predicated that he did not privately collect, as it would present a professional conflict of interest.

In preparing for my meeting with Peter I had a quick look online to see what had been written about him that was in the public domain. Little did I expect to find him listed in the International Movie Database (IMDb). He has appeared in and been a consultant on numerous television documentaries: *Shakespeare: The King's man*; *Maps: Power, plunder & possession*; *The beauty of maps*; *Medieval lives*; *Map makers*; *The man behind the Da Vinci Code*. Peter has lent his cartographic expertise broadly, and his contributions are noted in many instances globally, whether as advisor, facilitator, author, council member, speaker, society fellow, etc. The list is long, and as Hans Kok noted in this issue of the Chairman's letter 'his friendliness in helping people is legendary'.

Peter was awarded an OBE (Officer of the Order of the British Empire) in the 2012 Queen's Birthday Honours List for his services to Cartography and Topography.

This is a brief snapshot of Peter who, I am sure you will agree, will be a tremendous asset to the Society and who we are privileged to have as our new President.

Notes

1 British Library Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts 2010/11. p. 11.

Forthcoming Events

15 January 2016
Deadline for nominations for the IMCoS/ Helen Wallis Prize
The International Map Collectors' Society has been presenting an Award to an individual, who in the opinion of the selection sub-committee has been responsible for cartographic contributions of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide. Though the Award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

The Award comprises of a salver, £300 and a certificate, as testimony to its presentation.

In general, the Award is presented during the Annual Dinner of the Society in June and is normally held in conjunction with the London Map Fair.

Please send nominations by 15 January 2016 to the Chairman, Tony Campbell, at tony@tonycampbell.info or to 76 Ockendon Road, London N1 3NW.

15–17 April 2016
IMCoS visit to Durham
An application form for the visit is enclosed in the *Journal*. Contact valerie.newby@btopenworld.com / Tel +44 (0)1296 670001; jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk / Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358.

3 June 2016
IMCoS Annual Dinner & Malcolm Young lecture
The event will be held at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, London SW1A 2HJ. Further information will appear in the Spring issue.

4 June 2016
IMCoS Annual General Meeting
The meeting will be held at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) at 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR.

4–6 June 2016
London Map Fair
The Map Fair will be held at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) at 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR.

24–26 October 2016
34th IMCoS International Symposium in Chicago.

15–17 April 2016
An IMCoS visit to the cathedral city of Durham
A visit to Durham has been planned for IMCoS members from the evening of Thursday 14 to Sunday 17 April. All are welcome but numbers will have to be restricted to about 35 members so if you would like to come please return the form enclosed with payment as soon as possible.

The castle and the cathedral stand side by side high above the city like sentinels, dramatically symbolising the military and religious power Durham wielded in the past. Its origins date from about 995 when the remains of St Cuthbert arrived from Lindisfarne and his shrine was a popular centre of pilgrimage. Early fortifications were replaced by a stone castle which became the residence of the Prince Bishops of Durham – powerful feudal rulers appointed by the King. Today, the city's university, the oldest in England after Oxford and Cambridge, occupies the castle and most of the surrounding buildings. The magnificent Norman cathedral is considered one of the finest in Europe.



View of Durham Cathedral. Reproduced under Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 3.0 Unported licence.

On Friday we will be visiting the cathedral and having a guided tour together with a visit to the new Open Treasures exhibition. We will also be privileged to visit the cathedral library to view some of their beautiful early printed, ecclesiastical and historically significant maps and atlases followed by lunch in the wood-panelled medieval Priors Hall, not normally open to the public. The following day we will visit the Durham County Record Office for a viewing of their maps and plans from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which showcase the county's industrial heritage and landed estates. Later in the afternoon we will go to St John's College, to see some of the maps and views of the city and county belonging to two

IMCoS members, Jenny Harvey and Ray Eddy. This will be followed by drinks and our group dinner in the Orangery of St John's College. The selection of maps and prints to be viewed in each venue has been made to present a wide range of material which is new to members and also of interest to partners.

Thanks to generous sponsorship, the price of this visit includes three activities on Friday, three on Saturday, plus one lunch and one dinner.

The centre of Durham is small and cars are restricted. At the same time few hotels are within walking distance of the centre. We have therefore recommended two hotels in the centre from which you can walk to both the Cathedral and the Castle and close to where the exhibition and dinner will be held. We suggest staying at the Marriott Royal County Hotel (0.3 miles from the Cathedral) or the Premier Inn which is not far from the Marriott. Please make your own hotel reservations. Durham is a hilly place and there is some uphill walking but there are plentiful and cheap taxis and a shuttle bus to the cathedral. Transport to the Record Office is included in the registration fee.

Staying in the town centre also means that travel by train is an excellent option. The journey from Kings Cross, London to Durham takes approximately three hours. The nearest airport is at Newcastle, 40 km / 25 mi. away.

In addition to the above we are offering an optional VIP visit to Raby Castle, set in the heart of the Durham Dales in two acres of deer park, on Sunday 17 April. This would include a guided tour of the interior and exterior of the castle, home to Lord Barnard and family. Entrance and guided tour plus transport (45 minute journey) £25. Snack lunch at nearby café at own expense. Anticipated arrival time back in Durham 3pm.

Do join us for a memorable visit to this World Heritage site.



View of Raby Castle. Reproduced under Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 General licence.

24–30 October 2016, Chicago

- **34th IMCoS International Symposium**
- **50th Anniversary Nebenzahl Lectures**
- **Chicago International Map Fair**



Bird's eye view of Chicago, 1857. Lithograph by Christian Inger. Chicago Historical Society (ICHi-05656)

'The Newberry Library, the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, IMCoS, the Chicago Map Society, and the Chicago International Map Fair cordially invite you to Chicago in October 2016 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Nebenzahl Lectures, held in conjunction with the thirty-fourth annual international symposium of the International Map Collectors Society, and the Fourth Annual Chicago International Map Fair.

In 1966, the Newberry Library invited Raleigh Ashlin Skelton, Keeper of the Map Room of the British Library, to Chicago to deliver a series of four lectures on the theme, *The Study and Collecting of Early Maps*. Skelton's lectures, later published as an influential book by the University of Chicago Press, serve as the oldest series of public lectures specifically devoted to the history of cartography. These first lectures were the impetus as well for the foundation of the Smith Center, the first research center established to support the historical study of maps. Over the years, the Nebenzahl Lectures have consistently broken new ground in cartographic study, and have played a central role in the field's remarkable growth.

To commemorate this anniversary, the nineteenth series of the Nebenzahl Lectures returns to its first theme: the relationship between map collecting and the historical study of cartography. It seemed natural to us to invite IMCoS, the only international organisation for map collectors, to share in this celebration. And, what better way to conclude the week than with a global gathering of antiquarian map dealers at the Chicago International Map Fair.

We are planning field trips to several exhibitions and map collections, including an all-day excursion to the American Geographical Society Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the MacLean Collection in Green Oaks, Illinois'.

Preliminary Programme

Monday 24 October
Early evening reception at the Newberry Library

Tuesday 25 October
9am–12pm: General IMCoS sessions
12.30pm–2pm: Light lunch at the Newberry Library
2pm–5pm: Informal exhibition: Map and Atlas Collections of the Newberry Library
7pm: Gala dinner

Wednesday 26 October
9am–6pm: All-day excursion to the American Geographical Society Library (AGSL), University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the MacLean Collection
Light lunch at the AGSL Lecture(s) at the AGSL to be determined

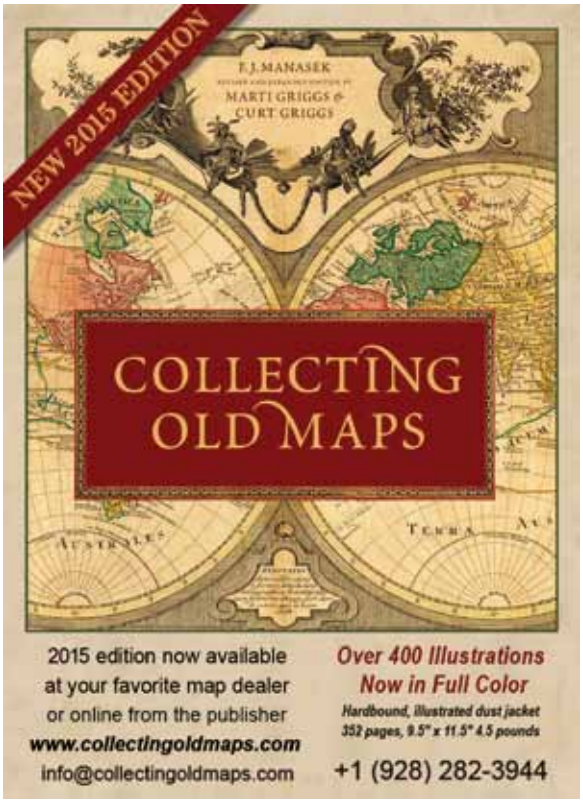
Thursday 27 October
Free morning and afternoon
Visit to local exhibitions on your own
Evening opening of the Nebenzahl Lectures

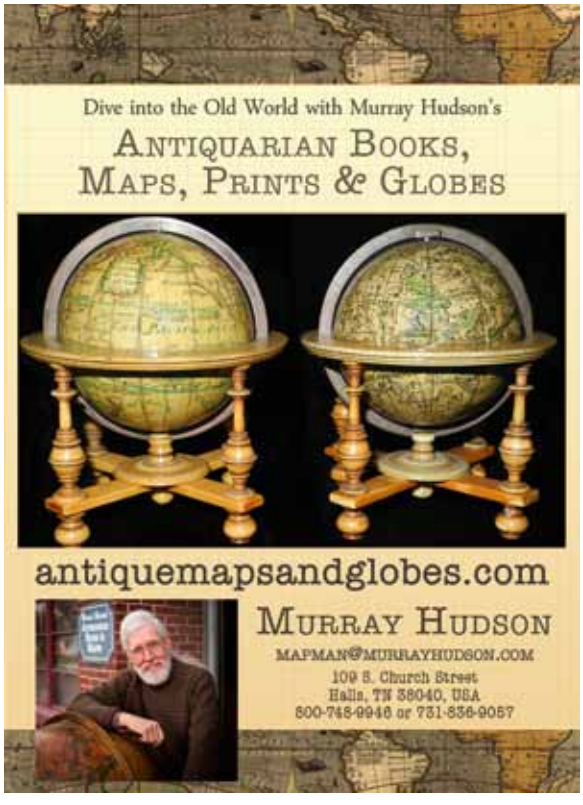
Saturday 29–Sunday 30 October
Chicago Map Fair

Further details, including recommended hotels will be posted on the Newberry Library and IMCoS websites in December. **Persons wishing to attend will be well advised to book their hotels early, as autumn in Chicago is a busy hotel season.**

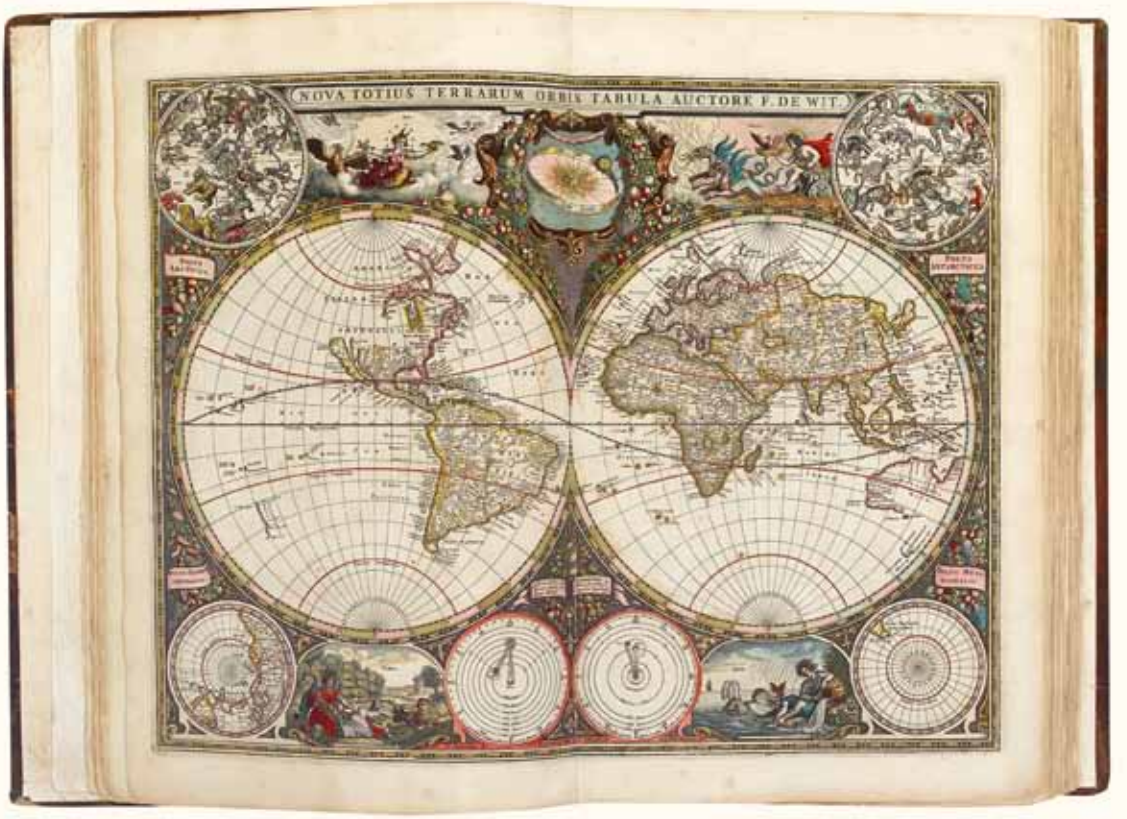
Enquiries may be directed to Andrew Epps, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60659 USA. Email: smithctr@newberry.org / Tel +1 (312) 255-3541.







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Hendrik Doncker, *De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Waereld*, Amsterdam, 1660 [circa 1665]. Sold May 2015 for $125,000.

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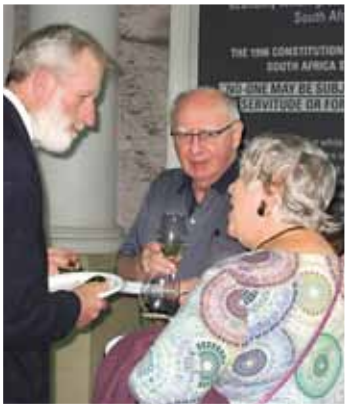




Left
Elri Liebenberg with Beryl & Robert Scholten.

Right
Rolphe Langlais, John Docktor, Petra Svatek.







Left
Elizabeth Lietz, Prof. Suh-Myun Choe, your editor.

Right
Symposium speaker Stephen Craven with Robert Clancy & Caroline Batchelor.

Far right
Speakers Hans Kok, Ellen Tise, Lucia Lovison, Roger Stewart.





Left
Linda Brown, John Docktor, Glen McLaughlin, Eugenia Sander, Manosi Lahiri, Robert Clancy.

Right
Symposium speakers Lindsay Braun & Ian Glenn.





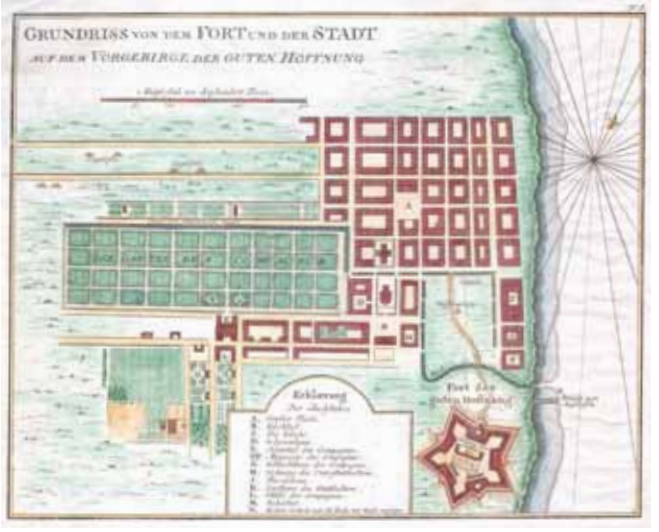
Left
Farewell dinner, Eugenie & Tom Sander, Elizabeth & Rudolph Lietz, Liz Bisschop, Lucia Lovison, Fabrizio Scalabrino, TJ Kim, Ki-Bong Lee.

Right
As a thank you for organising an excellent symposium, David Webb passes on his favourite map waistcoat to Roger Stewart.

33rd International IMCoS Symposium, Cape Town

At a reception held in one of Cape Town's oldest buildings, which over its three hundred year history has served as a slave lodge, Government offices building, the Supreme Court and, today, is the SA Cultural History Museum. Here Roger Stewart, IMCoS representative for South Africa and organiser of the 33rd IMCoS international symposium in Cape Town greeted participants from Australia, Austria, Belgium, Germany, India, Italy, Korea, the Netherlands, the Philippines, South Africa, UK and USA. The evening event provided a taster of the city's cartographic history, which would be amplified during the symposium, and wines from the Cape's first winery Constantia, established by the governor Simon van der Stel in 1685. Connoisseur Janine Dodds presented us with the vineyard's finest Pinotage, Sauvignon Blanc, and 'Vin de Constance', the heavenly sweet wine enjoyed by Europe's aristocracy of previous centuries and lauded in the literature of Jane Austen and Charles Dickens.

The 33rd symposium was the first IMCoS visit to Africa. It took place at the Taj Hotel which is overlooked by Cape Town's iconic landmark Table Mountain and opposite the Company Gardens, established by the Dutch East India Company in 1652 to provide fresh victuals for the stream of ships making their way around the Cape of Good Hope and onto the Spice islands.



Jacques Nicholas Bellin, 'Grundriss von dem Fort und der Stadt auf dem Vorgebirger der Guten Hoffnung' (Plan of a fort and the town on the promontory of Good Hope), 1750.

Ellen Tise, Senior Director of Library and Information Services at Stellenbosch University opened the symposium with a discussion of the assertion that 'Because what is known must be shared' and our collective role in the preservation of heritage. She addressed the digitising initiatives, both large and small, currently underway in Africa, and citing the 2013 destruction of two important collections from the Timbuktu manuscripts in Mali, stressed the urgency of the digitisation of African materials. Digitisation was raised again in the light of the work undertaken by Mimi Seyffert, Manager of Digitisation and her team at Stellenbosch and an open discussion was had by the IMCoS group on the astonishing amount of material available for online viewing and how all various digital sources might be brought under an all-encompassing site. Boston-based Lucia Lovison Geospatial Director and Librarian of the Afriterra Foundation explained Afriterra's manifesto to the 'assembling and preserving the original rare maps of Africa in a definitive place for education and interpretation'.

The theme of the symposium looked broadly at travel to and through Africa. Papers ranged from an introduction to the first maps made of the Cape when they revealed little beyond coastal information; the 'discovery' of François le Vaillant's map for Louis XVI; the map made by Carel David Wentzel of the first VOC-sponsored expedition of the eastern area of the Cape led by August Frederik Beutler; missionary maps and Livingstone's mapping of south central Africa; the role of cadastral maps in the standardising of land claims; the mapping of the southern skies by Abbé Nicolas Louis de LaCaille and his significance in the history of cartography; the discovery, mapping and management of the dripstone caverns known as Cango Caves; and the anxious bid of the British for maps of southern Africa in their conflict with the Boers. Pdfs of the speakers' Powerpoints can be found on the symposium website www.2015imcos.com and a selection of articles based on the presentations will appear in future issues of the Journal.

Each day maps related to the presentations were set out for our close-up inspection during break time. Further map enlightenment and enjoyment was to be had with visits to the National Library of South Africa and Stellenbosch University. IMCoS' visit to South Africa gave these institutions an opportunity to display some of their treasures. The National Library had assembled, in its Special Collections library, maps



L to R *Front Row* **Caroline Batchelor, Edith & Piness George, Manosi Lahiri, Carl Vernon, David Webb.** *Row 2* **Max Leipold, Petra Svatek, Barbara Keck, Elri Liebenberg, Lucia Lovison, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Eva Kok.** *Row 3* **Liz Bisschop, Ursula Langlais, Peter Batchelor, John Docktor, Jenny Harvey, Ellen McLaughlin, Dan Trachtenberg, Tom Sander, Robert Clancy.** *Row 4* **Ian Glass, Ian Harvey, Linda Brown, Roger Stewart, David Wright, Patricia Rademeyer, Rudolf Lietz, David O'Connor, Hans Kok.** *Row 5* **Wes Brown, Robert & Beryl Scholten, Glen McLaughlin, Wulf Bodenstein, Fabrizio Scalabrino, Stephen Craven, Rolphe Langlais.**

by Linschoten, Houtman, Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius and Nieuhof and others. Librarian Anneke Schaafsma at Stellenbosch University was responsible for curating an excellent exhibition of pre-1860 maps of Africa drawn primarily from the Hugh Solomon Collection and included map examples by Blaeu, Blome, Bellin, De la Rochette; sea charts and atlases.

Sadly, visits to the collections held at the University of Cape Town and Parliament Library were cancelled due to student demonstrations. However, a small group of symposium participants, including your editor, were able to visit Parliament the following day. The exhibition was mounted in the Parliament Museum, a chamber dressed with grand portraits of past British monarchy, who served during South Africa's period as a Dominion of the British Crown. The exhibition included examples by Gastaldi, Waldseemüller, Munster, Braun and Hogenberg, Chatelaine and D'Anville, to mention but a few of the better-known cartographers. For the most part, the maps were displayed on easels at head height. Congratulations to the curator for coming up with such a viewing-friendly solution.



The symposium was prefaced with a tour of Cape Town and its environs which included the magnificent Kirstenbosch (Botanical Gardens) where South Africa's national flower – the stunning the Protea *cynaroides*, the King Protea – was in full bloom. The post symposium tour to the Western Cape took in Knysna, Cango Caves, Tsitkamma National Park. Reports from those who went were enthusiastic about the sights visited and hospitality provided.

A great round of applause must go to Roger Stewart and his South African team of cartographic colleagues; the staff of the institutions we visited who went out of their way to make available their resources and collections; and finally Roger's administrative support for staging such an exciting and stimulating event.

STOP PRESS

Auction result

An eleven-volume set of Blaeu's *Atlas Major* (1662) from the collection of the late Paul Fentener van Vlissingen, estimated to sell between £240,000–320,000 / 364,440–485,920 USD, sold for a record £581,000 / 882,249 USD at Sotheby's Travel, Atlases, Maps & Natural History sale in London on 17 November 2015.

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A PILGRIM'S PATH

A nineteenth-century map of Chitrakoot

Manosi Lahiri

This map found me by serendipity. I met Hari Ghiya, an antiquarian bookseller from Jaipur and mentioned that I enjoyed deciphering old Indian maps. Shortly after, he sent me a scanned copy of 'Ye Naksha Chitrakoot Ashram Darpan Hai Dodvadas Ne Banaya Hai' ('This Map is a Mirror Image of Chitrakoot Ashram made by Dodvadas')*, which I have now seen in its original form. It is a quintessential pilgrim's map.*

'Ye Naksha Chitrakoot Ashram' is a map painted in ink and watercolours, on fine unbleached cotton cloth. It measures 59.7 cm / 23.5 in. in height and 47 cm / 18.5 in. in width, and is divided into sixteen parts to fold neatly into a pocket-size travel map. It is in reasonably good condition, though there are a couple of minor tears and tiny moth eaten holes. Once restored, and its provenance known, the map may be of value to collectors. The dealer is not willing to share the map's historical ownership or source which adds to the mystery of its origin. It is now owned by map collector Prshant Lahoti, owner of Kalakriti art gallery, Hyderabad, who recently was responsible for the outstanding exhibition of Indian maps, *Cosmology to Cartography*.

The title of the map has probably been inserted at a later date, after the map was made. The name 'Dodvadas' in the title is spelt differently from 'Devodas' written by the mapper himself in the main body of the map. 'Chitrakoot Ashram' in the title refers to the spirit of the place and not to just one monastery. Here the word ashram is used to imply that Chitrakoot was a sanctified place chosen by hermits for rest and spiritual reverie. A triangular flag painted next to the title could mistakenly be construed as an ornamental directional indicating north. However, it indicates the map is of Hindu religious significance and is borne out by the fact that Chitrakoot is a pilgrimage centre from ancient times.

This map intrigued me for several reasons. When it was made, probably in the late nineteenth century on the basis of features shown, Chitrakoot was no more than a village in central India, by the Mandakini River on the northern flanks of the Vindhya Mountains, in the Karwi estate. Interestingly, while it is a Hindu pilgrim's map, one would expect it to be written in Devnagari script, the script of the Hindi and Sanskrit languages. The language on the map is Hindustani – Hindi and Urdu – the languages spoken in northern India in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, as a consequence of earlier Mughal cultural influence. There are a few words in Persian too but scripted in Urdu. Unlike the early indigenous maps of India, painted by artists in beautiful vibrant colours, this map is a simple pilgrim's route map, documented by a meticulous observer. Compare it with the large colourful Palitana map from Gujarat shown on the following page, measuring 455 x 303 cm / 180 x 120 in. The pilgrim Devodas had possibly undertaken the *parikrama* (circumambulation of religious sites) many times, to report the names of places and distances between them so thoroughly.

At the time, European style cartography was already well established by the British in India. But maps were

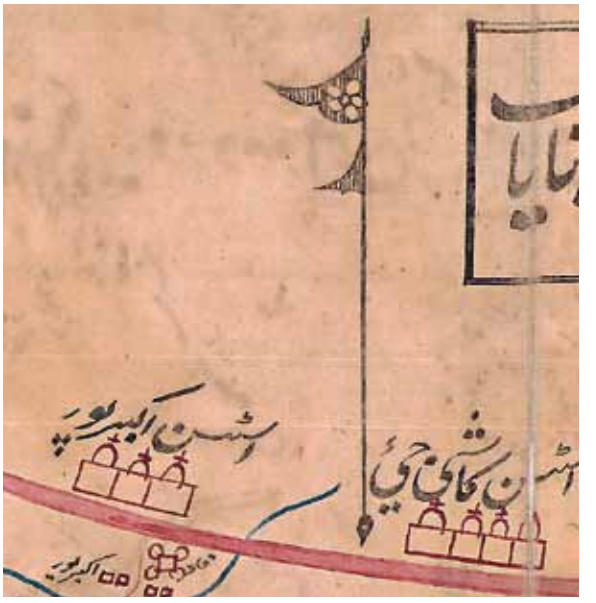


Fig. 2 Sketch of a flag next to the title, indicating a document of Hindu religious significance. It does not indicate north.

Left
Fig. 1 Late nineteenth-century pilgrim route map of Chitrakoot, central India, presented in Hindustani and Urdu script.



Fig. 3 Colourful indigenous mid-eighteenth-century pilgrim map of Palitana, Gujarat, western India. Note the pilgrims circumambulating the temple complex.

not produced to meet the needs of the local populace. So they were made by native mapmakers like Devodas, who were hardly influenced by contemporary Western mapping knowledge. This map was therefore made as the latter Mughals would have made their route maps. For example, he used the technique of showing places sequentially along a route and jotting the distances between them, but could not represent these in a scaled map, as did cartographers. Again, although this is not an Islamic map, its top is oriented to the northwest, as expected of maps of India that were oriented to Mecca.

When could Devodas have made his pilgrimage to Chitrakoot? Possibly in the latter part of the nineteenth century, judging from the existence of Manikpur station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. From Bombay (Mumbai) in the west, the main rail lines already cut across central India and the network in this area extended to Karwi and Manikpur. The railway lines from the east, between Calcutta (Kolkata) and Delhi were further to the north. They are shown generally correctly but in a smaller scale than the pilgrimage sites and routes. Many stations along the railway lines are marked in the correct sequence, including Mughalsarai, Kashi (the old name for Varanasi), and Ayodhya. The railway bridge between Naini and Allahabad had been operational since 1866 and this is marked across the Yamuna River as *pull* or bridge.

Who was Devodas? A wanderer to the famed *dham* (a sanctified place) by the Mandakini River or a local resident? He may have taken the train to Chitrakoot and stepped out at Karwi or nearby Manikpur station. This, of course, is conjecture, since the office of the Karwi *tehsildar*, a government official, is marked near the railway line, though not the Karwi railway station. Based on the assumption that he had arrived from elsewhere, he was likely taking back an empirically recorded route for others to follow. He did this by walking along the pilgrim's paths that surround mountains or enclose groups of temples, monastries, groves, ponds, shrines or even stones and boulders. He marked the places he visited along this route and also mentioned distances between places. He recorded distance often in miles, but mostly in the ancient Indian system of measure, *kos*, where 1 *kos* is approximately 4 km / 2.25 mi.

But he could as well have been a local resident, for right next to the most revered temple and river bank, he marked his home as 'Ashram of Devodas, hermit'. So we have no doubt that he was a man of religion, for he signed off as *bairagi*, a hermit or mendicant. He certainly would have been a person of some stature. He was definitely literate, and his home was an ashram or monastery wedged between the Yagna temple, where only learned priests could perform Vedic fire worship, and the temple dedicated to Shiv, Lord of the universe. Emphasising the importance of the place, he highlighted the stone shrine of Shiv in the temple.

He also had some rudimentary idea of sketching a map, though he was no artist or cartographer. The map has a short legend that explains symbols used, like, *sirhi* or steps that lead up to the hill shrines, hachures represent mountains, thick dark red lines are railway tracks and the fine red lines are *pagdandi*, footpaths or walking tracks. The rivers and ponds are marked light blue. All labels are written in Urdu script and in black ink.



Fig. 4 Detail of the legend, probably inserted later. The list goes down as: Explanation of symbol, hills, Ganga or Jamuna, temple, bridge, cave, well, footpath, rail line, steps, grove.

The legend makes it possible for us to identify the unconventional map symbols, but these are not identical in the key and the body of the map. For example, the rail lines are shown in red parallel lines in the legend and they appear as thick dark red lines in the map. Just as the title, the legend too was probably inserted later, to make the map appear formal and contemporary. Every stop along the *parikrama* is etched with myths that Devodas looked upon as facts of history, to be physically identified, located and annotated on the map. Several persons that I have spoken to, who have visited the *dham*, agreed that the map is true in its representation of the routes and sites visited by devotees. While new temples and ashram have sprung up, the older ones along the Mandakini riverbanks still exist.

The pilgrim sites are linked to stories that have evolved over centuries and written in many ancient texts, and transformed over time. However, our pilgrim showed the greatest attraction to the stories written in the *Ramayana*, the epic set in around 200 BCE. The story is associated with the years of exile of prince Ram, his wife Sita and brother Lakshman from their capital city, Ayodhya. During eleven out of their fouteen years of exile they wandered in the forests and hills around Chitrakoot, bathing in the Mandakini River and living on its salubrious banks. Legends relating to the incidents of this period of their life are intertwined with the surrounding mountains, streams and rocks.

Many of the places marked on the map are identifiable on the ground today. Numerous wells and water reservoirs or *kund*, like the Suraj kund and Beas kund are shown. Groves or *kope*, like the Bharat kope and Charan kope, abound. Old temples associated with myths of Ram, Sita and Lakshman have crumbled over time and sometimes been rebuilt in the same place, like the Ram temple at Ramghat. The pillars on either side of the Mandakini River, conspicuously marked in the map, can be seen in the current photograph of the river banks shown. (Fig. 5) The confluence of two minor streams with the Mandakini at Jioprayag is identified, the waters being attributed with mystical life force.

In the map, the Mandakini riverbanks are lined with *ghats* or long stretches of steps, as they are even today. Among these, Ramghat is the most glorified as Ram had bathed there. And on its bank is the most important temple to Ram, marked respectfully, 'This is where Ram lived, Long Live the Promise of "Mahabali"' (man of supreme physical power). This is a reference to Ram's *dharm* or sense of duty and resolve not to renege on his promise to his father to stay away from his kingdom for fourteen years. This exile was crafted by his stepmother to give her son, and Ram's half-brother prince Bharat, the opportunity to rule as king. By the tradition of primogeniture the kingdom would otherwise be Ram's.



Fig. 5 Mandakini River at Chitrakoot. The 'ghat' and pillars in the picture are marked in the map.

On the map is a symbolic image of Hanuman, the monkey unconditionally devoted to Ram (Fig. 6). Hanuman went to Sri Lanka, to rescue Sita from the island, where she was incarcerated by King Ravana. Here he set fire to the prison fort, so Sita could escape and in the process he was badly burned. When they returned to Chitrakoot, Ram made Hanuman rest under a waterfall to cool off. Devodas marked Hanuman *Dharia* or Hanuman stream and drew a monkey into the mountainside. For him, this was how it was. Today a temple of Hanuman marks the spot on the hillside and a waterfall debouches on the temple, keeping the shrine of Hanuman damp at all times.



Fig. 6 Detail of Hanuman.

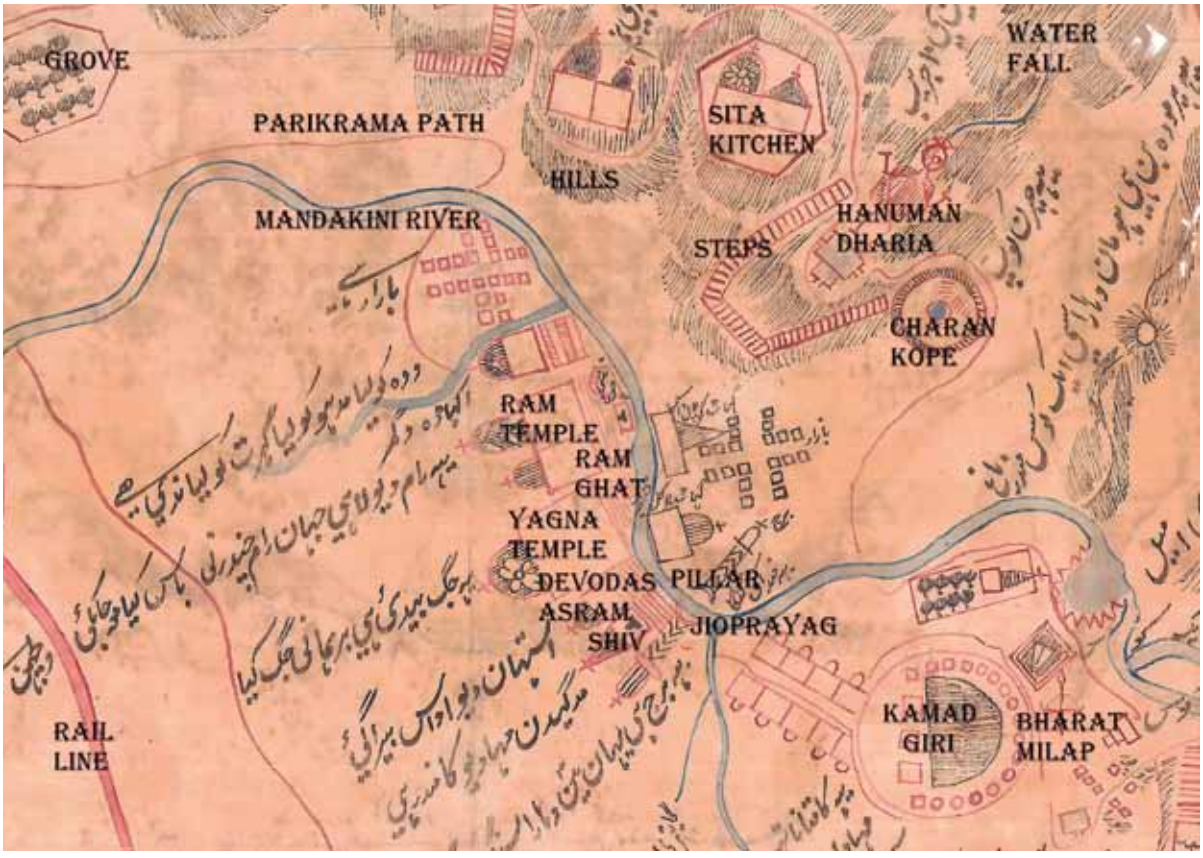


Fig. 7 Detail of map showing Mandakini River, Ramghat, Sita's kitchen, Hanuman Dharia and Kamadgiri mountain. The thin red line is the circumambulation path. English translations have been superimposed.

What is arresting about the map is the manifestations of the myths and associated places in Chitrakoot. It shows where the famous sages lived. It marks *Bharat Milap* at the base of the Kamadgiri mountain with the symbol of a bow and arrow. It is believed that Ram's half-brother Bharat met him at this site in an effort to persuade him to return to his rightful kingdom. The symbol was used imaginatively as the brothers were famous archers. To annoint Ram king, Bharat had arrived with waters from all the rivers of their kingdom and of their vassal states. On failing in his effort, he poured the waters into a well, and this too Devodas marked on his map. And Chitrakoot locals explain, as in the map, 'This is where Ram bathed', 'This is where Sita cooked', 'This is where Lakshman rested'. (Fig. 7)

Devodas did not have the skill to record distances on the map and that was a constraint while recording this landscape. He would not have known how to use a map scale or construct one. So he used the next best method. He marked a place, moved on and then wrote the distance of the new place from the previous one. Since Hindus circumambulate religious sites clockwise, there was no possibility of error while following the pilgrim path. Here is an example: 'This is Pramodhan, it is one *kos* from Hanuman *Dharia*. This is Janki Kund, it is one mile from Pramodhan. This is Ram Sajya, it is one *kos* from Janki Kund.' Using this method Devodas established the *parikrama* route.

On the left of the map is an interesting note: 'This is the hill that is the place of Valmiki' and near it 'Valmiki River'. The mapmaker is suggesting that Valmiki, the great sage and the author of the *Ramayana*, met Ram here in Chitrakoot, listened to his stories and wrote the epic by the Tons River. The Mandakini River is a tributary of the Tons or 'Tamas' River and the latter is the same 'Valmiki River' noted here. However, it is several miles away from Chitrakoot and would not normally appear so close in a scaled map. Presumably while

living here, the sage-poet Tulsidas composed the epic *Ramcharitmans*. His abode, believed to have been by the Mandakini River, is also on the map.

The Kamadgiri mountain is annotated as 'This is Kamta Natha, one *kos* from Chitrakoot'. This is a 'wish-fulfilling' sacred mountain, with the Kamta Natha temple at its summit, possibly going back to *Ramayana* times. It has been visited from time immemorial by the faithful who make the special journey around it to pray for happiness and success in their endeavours. The forested mountain is shown as a semicircle with hachures, surrounded by the *parikrama* path, and the terraces built by a queen Rani of Chhatrasal around 1725. Devodas marks these terraces meticulously around the hill.

There are stories linked to all wells and reservoirs, forests and even a large rock crystal stone slab in Chitrakoot. And Devodas has done justice to them and recorded them for posterity in his route map. Similar maps exist for other pilgrim sites. These maps were not only documents to trace paths joining mythical events and contemporay places, they were also made to keep in homes as religious objects. For those who could not travel, like the old and the infirm, these maps would be a representation of the *dham* and often worshipped with the same veneration as the actual shrines, rivers and mountains. The map of Chitrakoot is probably one such, though unusual in style and cartographic representation. In comparison, the pilgrim map of Palitana of the same period shown on page 18 is a beautiful work of miniature painting. The Chitrakoot map is, by contrast, a practical travel guide.

Manosi Lahiri, *MSc (London) and PhD (Delhi) is a professional geographer. In 1993 she founded ML Infomap, located in New Delhi. Today the company is a leading supplier of digital maps of India and offers GIS solutions, server and mobile applications. Her contribution to mapping was recognised when she received the Lifetime Achievement Award at Map India 2010. She has written several school geography books, published by Oxford University Press. She is the author of* Here Be Yaks: Travels in Far West Tibet *and* Mapping India, a five hundred year history of cartography in India. *She has contributed to the* Times History of the World in Maps 2014.



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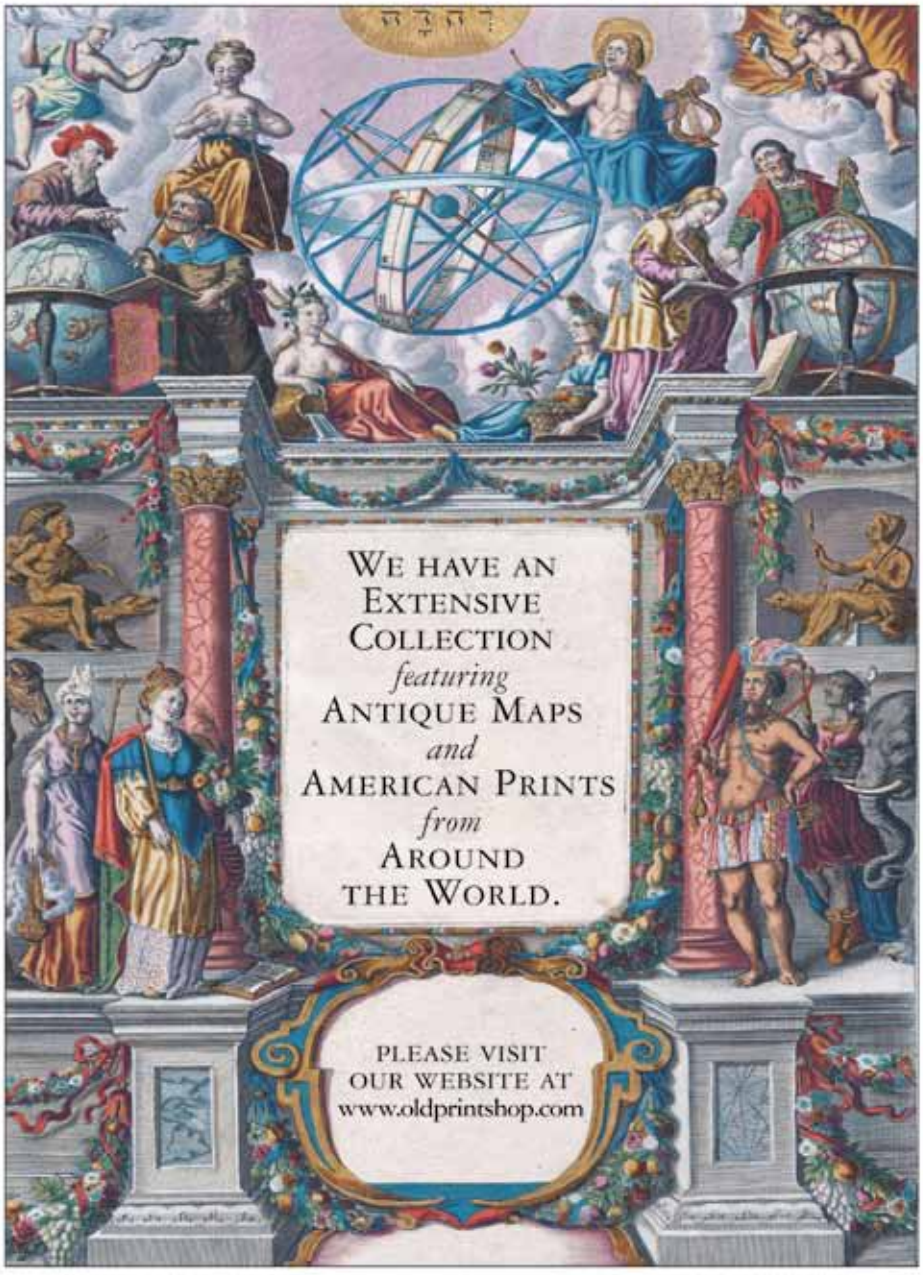
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RICHARD KIEPERT

Mapping Central Africa at the time of the Berlin Conference

Wulf Bodenstein

The intention of this paper is to revisit the main cartographic achievements of Richard Kiepert, a distinguished German geographer and cartographer and to examine more closely a map he produced in the frame of the so-called Berlin Conference, offering us the first large-scale map of the Congo Basin. Born in 1846, he died one hundred years ago, on 4 August 1915. While the problem of the Niger River had practically been solved by Richard and John Lander in 1830, that of the Nile elucidated by John Hanning Speke in 1858, and the Zambezi and upper Lualaba explored by David Livingstone up to his death in 1873, the Congo region was the last empty space remaining on the map of Africa. Stanley's glorious crossing of the continent from east to west between 1874 and 1877, along the course of the Congo River created a new surge of interest and engagement in Africa, resulting in a marked increase in the production of maps serving the colonial designs of France, Germany, Portugal and, of course, Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

Looking at Kiepert's map in the context of the mapping of Africa at that time will provide an opportunity to address some other cartographers' views of this continent and of the Congo in particular.

The Kieperts, father and son

Richard's father Heinrich Kiepert (1818–1899) was an outstanding personality in German nineteenth-century cartography. He contributed significantly to the development of scientific cartography with the wall maps he created for schools, his atlases, globes and, above all, historical maps on classical antiquity, which gained him lasting international recognition. Most of his work was published by the geographical establishment of Dietrich Reimer in Berlin, to which he, and later his son Richard, were linked in a very close and fruitful partnership.[1]

Richard, introduced to geography by his father in his early years, studied history and geography in Berlin and Heidelberg. In 1870 he joined him on an expedition to Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and then to Anatolia, where he gained practical experience in field surveys. This permitted him later to critically examine and edit explorers' itineraries for the construction of his own maps. He assisted his father in many cartographic projects and, upon his death, continued to complete and update these, with the result that he long remained in his parental tutor's shadow. But he developed, albeit on a more modest scale, a profile of his own and made many valuable contributions to historical and modern cartography. An excellent summary of Richard Kiepert's professional accomplishments is found in the obituary which the Royal Geographical Society published in its *Geographical Journal*, Vol XLVI, 1915, p. 479:

> ***Dr. Richard Kiepert***
> *The bearer of an honoured name in German cartography has passed away in the person of Dr. Richard Kiepert whose death has lately been announced. … He was for a time scientific director of Reimer's cartographic establishment at Berlin, and took a foremost part in the preparation of* Richthofen's Atlas of China. *He brought out contoured wall-maps of all the countries of Europe; an atlas of the German colonies (1893), intended specially for official use therein; also a map of German East Africa, besides many special maps of travellers' routes. The map which will, however, be most permanently associated with his name is that of Asia Minor, which embodied all the information available and must long remain the basis of all subsequent maps of that region, as it is of several sheets of the 1/M map compiled at the Society. From 1875 to 1887 he was editor of the well-known serial publication* Globus.

A slightly longer notice appeared in *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen*,[2] with Kiepert's portrait (Fig. 1, overleaf), a sign of respect for a cartographer who in fact had never submitted any of his maps to this journal. Most of his work he delivered to the rival publisher in Berlin, Dietrich Reimer.

By far the most eloquent of all retrospectives came from Dr Joseph Partsch, member of the Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin and an intimate friend of both Kieperts, father and son. Most of what we know

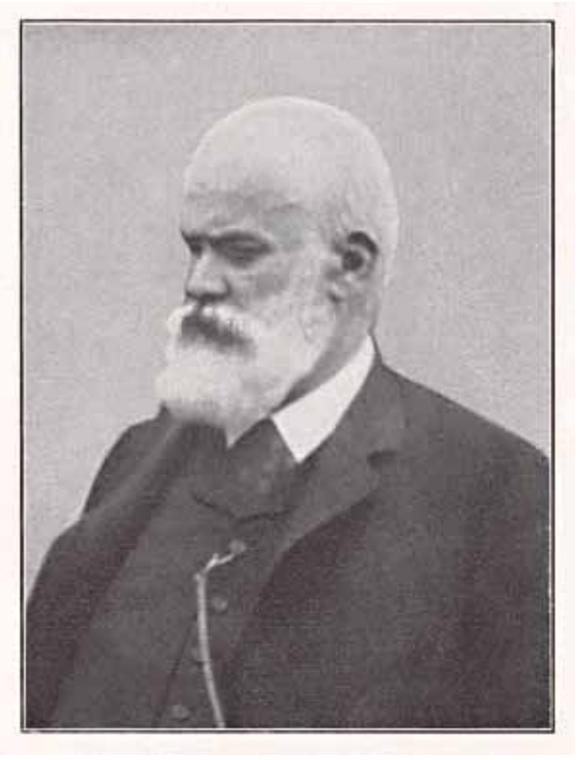


Fig. 1 Richard Kiepert (1846–1915). R.P.2015.1.12, collections RMCA, Tervuren.

about Richard's life and work stems from this compendious biographical obituary published in the Society's journal.[3]

As of 1870 Richard Kiepert turned his attention to the exploration of Africa. European penetration of its interior, and not least that by German explorers, had begun to pave the way for increasingly determined attempts at territorial appropriation by the future colonial powers, preparing for what came to be known as the 'Scramble for Africa'. Although Kiepert never participated in any expedition of this kind, he contributed significantly to the opening-up of the African continent by editing many detailed maps based on expedition reports of German travellers, which he scrupulously reviewed. Additionally, thanks to his command of several European languages, he was able to compile maps showing the results of other explorers, whether published elsewhere or communicated to him personally.[4] His paper on the *Advancements in the Cartographic Representation of Africa in 1881*[5] contains an annotated list of 50 maps, bearing witness to a discerning, uncompromising mind.

Among the impressive cartographic output credited to his name, two creations, briefly referred to in the RGS citation above, relate to Africa and deserve to be highlighted here. He compiled Germany's first atlas of her colonies, the *Deutscher Kolonial-Atlas*, which Reimer published in Berlin in 1893.[6] Three of the five maps it contains are devoted to Africa: Equatorial West Africa with Togo and the Cameroons, German Southwest Africa, and Equatorial East Africa showing German East Africa (now Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi), all on the scale of 1:3 000 000, measuring 57 x 78 cm / 22 x 31 in. Partsch wrote a 32-page introduction and Kiepert added extensive notes on the sources used and on the design of the maps.[7] Secondly, the Colonial Department of the Foreign Ministry in 1894 commissioned publisher Reimer to produce a map of East Africa in 30 sheets on the then uncommonly large scale of 1:300 000.[8] Not surprisingly, Kiepert himself was entrusted with the preparation and drafting of the map. However, other important cartographic duties required his undivided attention, and he could only complete the first fourteen of these sheets, leaving the rest of this ambitious project to his younger colleagues Paul Sprigade and Max Moisel. The map was finally finished in 1911.

The Berlin Conference

Richard Kiepert, like many of his colleagues in Germany and abroad, must have been intrigued, perhaps fascinated by German Chancellor Bismarck's initiative to convene, as had been suggested by Portugal, the Berlin West-Africa Conference. This took place from 15 November 1884 to 26 February 1885. Whilst its outcome was difficult to foresee at the time, it soon became clear that the 'Scramble for Africa' was already well under way, creating a febrile state of anticipation within the major mapmaking firms.

The main result of the conference, it will be remembered, was the regulation of free trade in the Niger and Congo River basins and the establishment of the principle of 'effective occupation' of African territory, stipulating rules for the endorsement of territorial claims. Latent international conflicts were thus smoothed out before they could deteriorate into hostile confrontations. Questions of sovereignty had been deliberately left off the agenda and were settled, as far as the frontiers of the territory of the Association Internationale du Congo (AIC) were concerned, in bi-lateral agreements with participating nations, prior and in parallel, to the Conference. Eventually this led to the official conversion of the AIC into the Congo


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Empire de Kazonge.
Itinéraires principaux de voyageurs:
Allemands Anglais Français Espagnols
Portugais Magyar Américain
Agents de l'Association Internationale.
Berlin. Dietrich Reimer 1885.



Fig. 2 Richard Kiepert, 'Carte du Bassin du Congo', 1st edition, 1885. Bibliothèque Africaine, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Belgique: BA AFR 4627/1885.

Free State (Etat Indépendant du Congo, EIC) on 1 July 1885. In cartographic terms, the conclusions of the Berlin Conference, as far as Central Africa was concerned, led to the requirement to trace the limits of the Congo Free Trade Area and the agreed political boundaries, such as these were understood to be, into existing or new maps.

Kiepert's map of the Congo Basin – in French

Kiepert's rendering of the Congo Basin, the first comprehensive cartographic work on this part of Central Africa, is an interesting case in point. The 'Carte du Bassin du Congo dressée par le Dr. Richard Kiepert', an entirely new map, was first published in 1885 by Reimer in Berlin (Fig. 2). It was folded and inserted as Plate 1 in Vol. 20, 1885 of the *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin,* accompanied by a ten-page explanatory text in German by its author.[9] An editorial statement at the end of the commentary indicates that its drafting, and implicitly also that of the map, had been completed on 26 February, the closing date of the Berlin Conference. This reveals the time pressure under which it had been accomplished, in order to remain, imperatively, in phase with international developments.

The first thing that strikes one when looking at this map is that its nomenclature is in French, from title through legend down to production details – *Autographié par Wilhelm Droysen*, in the bottom left – a rare occurrence for a German map appearing in a German journal. Had Kiepert anticipated the stir this would cause he would have been more explicit in defending this option in his commentary. As it is, he only mentions that French orthography had to be chosen for the toponyms in the map, 'for external reasons'. Partsch in the obituary interprets this linguistic preference as an attempt on Kiepert's part to seek wider acceptance within an international audience, considering that French was the official language of the Berlin Conference as well as that of its proceedings. On 7 March 1885, in the session of the Society that followed the publication of the map in its journal, Chairman Dr Reiss raised a point of order: 'The map of the Congo Region published in the last issue of the Society's *Zeitschrift* has been drafted in French. The Society's Committee and Advisory Board will have to ensure that in future no publication is authorised without their express approval.'[10] Both Kieperts were present at this meeting, and Richard in particular must have been hurt by such an unqualified public rebuff. According to Partsch, Heinrich Kiepert

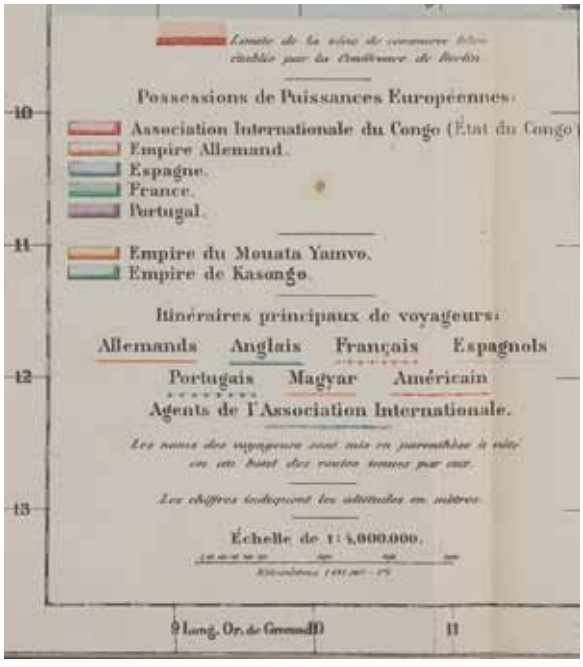


Fig. 3 'Carte du Bassin du Congo', Legend. Bibliothèque Africaine, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de Belgique: BA AFR 4627/1885.

asked for the floor, meaning to offer an explanation, but this was refused. They both left the assembly in protest, and the Kieperts' relationship with the Society became somewhat strained. Undeterred, Richard in rapid succession prepared three more updates to this same map, still in French, all of which were published as separate issues by Reimer, but no longer in the Society's *Zeitschrift*.[11] In the end, Richard Kiepert's achievements received a well-deserved recognition when the Society, in 1908, bestowed upon him the Karl-Ritter silver medal.

Two small points about Kiepert's map being in French. One might well have expected Paris to be chosen for the prime meridian, as was still customary at that time for maps produced in France, instead of Greenwich. An alternative could have been to show both, Greenwich *and* Paris, in the top and bottom graticulated map frame, a convention regularly adopted in contemporary maps published by Perthes in Gotha and by the Institut National de Géographie in Brussels. Kiepert offers no explanation for his choice.

Whilst the use of the French language is globally beyond reproach, a curious misspelling occurs with the word *chute* (waterfall) often found along the rivers, which comes out as *chûte*. This was not corrected in the map's later editions.

Map construction and sources

The map was produced in the technique of autography as a chromolithograph on a scale of 1:4 000 000. It measures 47 x 72 cm / 19 x 28 in., confining its geography to within latitudes 2°30' N – 13°45' S and longitudes 8°05' E – 34° E, that is from the Atlantic coast to roughly the centre of Lake Victoria. Rising terrain is shown in faint brown shading, with altitudes in metres. Lakes are coloured in light blue, the Congo River and some lower reaches of the larger confluents are in dark blue. Other rivers are traced in black as far as explored but become dotted lines where their course is uncertain.

For the construction of the base map, Kiepert performed a critical audit of major itineraries and of other map material based on these, as published up to early 1885 in cartographic journals. Contradictory reports about geographical coordinates of locations, presumed hydrographic patterns or diverse topographical features were scrupulously compared and weighed so as to arrive at a synthesis of best probability.

To the north-west of the Congo and along its lower course, for example, the journeys of French explorers de Brazza and Mizon provided reliable updates, at times confronted with Stanley's reports. To the south, where numerous Germans had travelled, their accounts were correlated, not always conclusively, with Portuguese itineraries.

For the region of the Lualaba and the sources of the Zambezi, to the east and south-east of the Basin, he fell back on Livingstone's surveys, preferring these to what he calls unreliable itineraries recorded by Cameron, the Portuguese Graça, and by Magyar, the Hungarian explorer. Ernest George Ravenstein's celebrated 25-sheet 'Map of Eastern Equatorial Africa' (1:1 000 000)[12] served as a source for the Great Lakes area, excepting some parts east of Lake Tanganyika where Kiepert's own work had superseded Ravenstein's, as he proudly observed.

Interestingly, he included a record of the track of the Pombeiros, the Portuguese half-caste traders who crossed Africa from Angola to Mozambique as far back as 1802–14, but their exploit is not further discussed.

Political boundaries

The legend (Fig. 3) contains a colour-coded key to the limits of the Congo Free Trade Area and the European possessions, that is of the AIC, the German Empire, Spain, France and Portugal. These delimitations nominally corresponded to the

international agreements resulting from the Berlin Conference. Kiepert chose to add, in two more colours, the confines of the Kingdoms of Mwata Yamvo (on the upper Kasai) and of the Kingdom of Kasongo (today's Katanga), both being part of the immense Lunda Empire.[13] These were not subject to specific boundary conventions as no African ruler had been invited to the Conference.

It would take us too far and prove to be of little interest here to examine Kiepert's quite elaborate analysis and discussion of these boundaries in his commentary, a subject largely ventilated in geographical journals. What does transpire is the formidable predicament a cartographer faced when trying to reconcile political design with a scientific template of rational geography, newly acquired at the price of residual professional doubt. Most of the bilateral conventions, in fact, described the boundaries by reference to rather imprecise geographical landmarks (such as courses and mouths of rivers, water falls, beginning and end of a river's navigability, mountain crests and watersheds), and their intersections with meridians of latitude and longitude, at positions ill-defined and much disputed.[14]

Nevertheless, a brief look at the territorial claims and possessions of colonial powers established *around* the AIC's territory will give us an insight into how far their presence interfaced with the Congo.

Regarding the German Empire, its East African sphere of influence had not been extended yet to reach Lake Tanganyika, so the only German place on this map is a short stretch of land on the estuary of River Benito (about 1°30' N, 9°40' E) where Gustav Nachtigal had hoisted the German flag in August 1884 – a short-lived enterprise.

Spain is indicated as owning a tract of land just to the south, on Cape San Juan (around 1°10' N, 9°20' E). This was the beginning of the later Spanish colony of Rio Muni, today's Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

French possessions expanded overnight, says Kiepert, from a small span along the Ogooué coast (Gabon) towards the Congo River to become 'a second Algeria'. This was thanks to the successful engagements of explorer de Brazza who, incidentally, in 1880 founded Ntamo (later named Brazzaville, capital of the Congo Republic) on the western shore of what was then called the Stanley Pool (now Malebo Pool), a large lake some 400 km / 248 mi. upstream from the mouth of the Congo. Directly opposite is Léopoldville (later Kinshasa, Capital of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), established at the end of that same year by Stanley, de Brazza's most resolute adversary in the region. In the treaty signed with France on 5 February 1885, the AIC ceded a large area to the north-west of the lower Congo River up to the source of the Licona. This region contained fourteen stations that had previously been established there by agents of the AIC, but as they became French all of a sudden they are more prominently marked on the map in slightly heavier lettering (not identified as such in the legend).

In passing we may note that a number of further AIC stations along the course of the Congo are underlined in red on the map but are not indexed as such in the legend, nor discussed in Kiepert's note.

The most complicated of all political boundaries to be drawn out were those of the Portuguese territories. It may be remembered that Portugal initially claimed the entire Atlantic coast between 05° 12' and 08° S, thereby obstructing access to the mouth of the Congo, a key portal for international commerce. This became a major bone of contention between the emerging colonial powers and was one of the motivations for the Berlin Conference to be convened. The AIC-Portugal treaty of 14 February 1885 (signed less than two weeks before Kiepert terminated his map!) defined what became known as the Kabinda enclave to the north of the Congo estuary and created some uncertain portions of land to the south of it, in present-day Angola. However, Kiepert expresses his reserve on the finality of such limits in view of persistent controversies in this matter, and history was to prove him right.

Explorers' itineraries

The legend also distinguishes, by graphic codes, the principal routes of travellers of seven nationalities (German, British, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Hungarian and American) plus those of the Agents of the AIC. This is an impressive record of the engagement of the various European nations in unveiling the last mysteries of the 'dark continent', one of the most momentous enterprises of that time in the world. Explorers' names, the legend says, are indicated on the map in parenthesis at the start of, or alongside, their tracks. In the commentary Kiepert explains that he limited their number to what he considered the most important ones, so as to avoid cluttering the map image. In spite of this laudable effort it needed some sharp-eyed map reading to retrieve 46 names, subsequently joined here in a grouping by nationality and by occurrence in the map or the text (Table 1).

Richard Kiepert's *Carte du Bassin du Congo*

GERMAN	BRITISH	FRENCH	SPANISH
Bastian	Baker	Augouard	**Iradier-Bulfy**
Böhm/Reichard	Bentley	**de Brazza**	
Buchner	Burton/Speke	Du Chaillu★	PORTUGUESE
Emin Pasha	**Cameron**	Genoyer	**Capello/Ivens**
Güssfeldt	Grandy	**Mizon**	**Graça**
Kaiser	**Livingstone**	*Ballay*	Monteiro/Gamitto
Lux	Moir	*de Compiègne*	Pombeiros
Pogge/Wissmann	Pearson	*Dutreuil de Rhins*	**Serpa Pinto**
Schütt	Speke/Grant	*Giraud*	Silva Porto
von Barth	**Thomson**	*Marche*	
von Mechow	Wilson	★ in fact an American citizen of French origin	AIC
Flegel	*Grenfell*		**Hanssens**
Nachtigal		HUNGARIAN	Harou
	AUSTRIAN	**Magyar**	Mikic
	Chavanne		Grant-Elliot
		AMERICAN	Van Gèle
		Stanley	

Key

Buchner = Explorer's route shown on map and discussed in the text

Bastian = Explorer's route only shown on the map

Flegel = Explorer's route only discussed in the text

Table 1 Explorers' routes shown on Kiepert's map and discussed in his text.

Kiepert was not the first to show explorers' routes on a map. However, his merciless scrutiny of their reports leads us to believe that he may well have intended his notes to be a lecture in objective cartographic analysis for his younger colleagues and competitors rather than an exposé for the general public. At one stage, dismayed by the low level of precision apparent in itineraries recorded by agents of the AIC, including Stanley, he gets a little carried away when he says, 'One cannot but express, again, our regret at observing that the colossal amount of funds invested by the King of Belgium in his Congolese enterprise has contributed so little to the advancement of geographical knowledge'. He was probably not aware of the fact that Léopold II was an honorary member of the Society in whose journal this statement appeared.

Be that as it may, his map of the Congo Basin was well received by the international specialised press, unanimous in acclaiming the originality of its concept, the topicality of its contents, and the irreproachable technical design and execution.

Contemporary mapping

Among the large number of cartographic sources Kiepert used for the design of his map of the Congo Basin, two merit a closer look. Short of calling him a Francophile we may assume that his proficiency in French accounts for the particular interest he manifested in maps and texts published in France and in Belgium.

The first to be mentioned is the relatively little known, but immensely important, 'Carte d'Afrique' in 63 sheets prepared by French Army officer Régnauld de Lannoy de Bissy (1844–1906). Designed on the unprecedented large scale of 1:2 000 000 it was published by the French Dépôt de la Guerre with frequent updates to individual sheets between 1882 and 1892.[15] Mounted as a wall map, it measures 420 x 400 cm / 165 x 157 in., a construction not encountered up to now, in as much as individual sheets do not seem to appear on the map market. Kiepert specifically used data from the first state of sheet 39 entitled 'San Salvador' (May, 1884), a reference to the former capital of the Kingdom of Congo (Fig. 4), in a later state of February, 1885). From this map he derived details about the area to the north-west of the Congo, explored by French travellers de Brazza, Mizon and Ballay who moved inland from the Loango coast (now the Gabon). With undisguised self-regard in his commentary he quotes details of his correspondence with Lannoy

de Bissy, in French and without translation, on matters concerning the French advances.

An original Belgian map source

A further source of importance, which likewise seems to have escaped attention in international cartographic circles, was *Le Mouvement Géographique* (sub-title *Organe des intérêts belges au Congo*), a journal founded in 1884 by Alphonse-Jules Wauters (1845–1916). It is generally considered to have been launched as an instrument of propaganda to serve Léopold II's colonial designs in Central Africa, acclaiming his exploits in creating and developing what *de facto* was 'his' Congo State. Much on the lines of *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* but in a rather more modest way, this *Journal Populaire des Sciences Géographiques*, as it was also called, contained articles and news of many other parts of the world, obscuring to some degree its original mission. It was, however, appreciated as a primary source regarding the exploration of the Congo since Wauters regularly, and often exclusively, obtained first-hand information from Léopold II's agents in the field.

A 20-page supplement issued on 1 January 1885 under the title *Les Belges au Congo* contains a listing of 44 stations created in this area, plus a number of maps among which a 'Croquis [sketch] de l'Afrique Centrale et du Bassin du Congo'. Kiepert used this to corroborate geographical evidence at his disposal, and in particular to combine such data with those recorded by Reverend George Grenfell, the Cornish Missionary who charted the upper Congo River from 1884 onwards, travelling in his steam vessel *Peace*. Political boundaries are still absent at this early stage of the Berlin Conference. The eastern limit of the Free Trade Area is drawn here to include no more than the drainage basin east of Lake Tanganyika. Its coverage, however, was to be extended subsequently to encompass the whole of East Africa, from 05° N on the Somali coast to the Zambezi estuary at almost 20° S.

This map is the prototype of a series of maps appearing in later editions of this journal, all to the same design and in the same format (25 x 38 cm / 10 x 15 in.), published by the Belgian Institut National de Géographie in Brussels. Whilst drawn on the rather small scale of 1:10 000 000 they have the advantage of showing Central Africa from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Ocean, permitting observation of the progressive development of German East Africa.

Kiepert also consulted a *'croquis'* which, he says,



Fig. 4 Lannoy de Bissy, 'Carte d'Afrique', sheet 39, 'San Salvador', detail of the area ceded to France by the AIC. Note the absence of boundaries. HO.1930.676.12, collections RMCA, Tervuren.

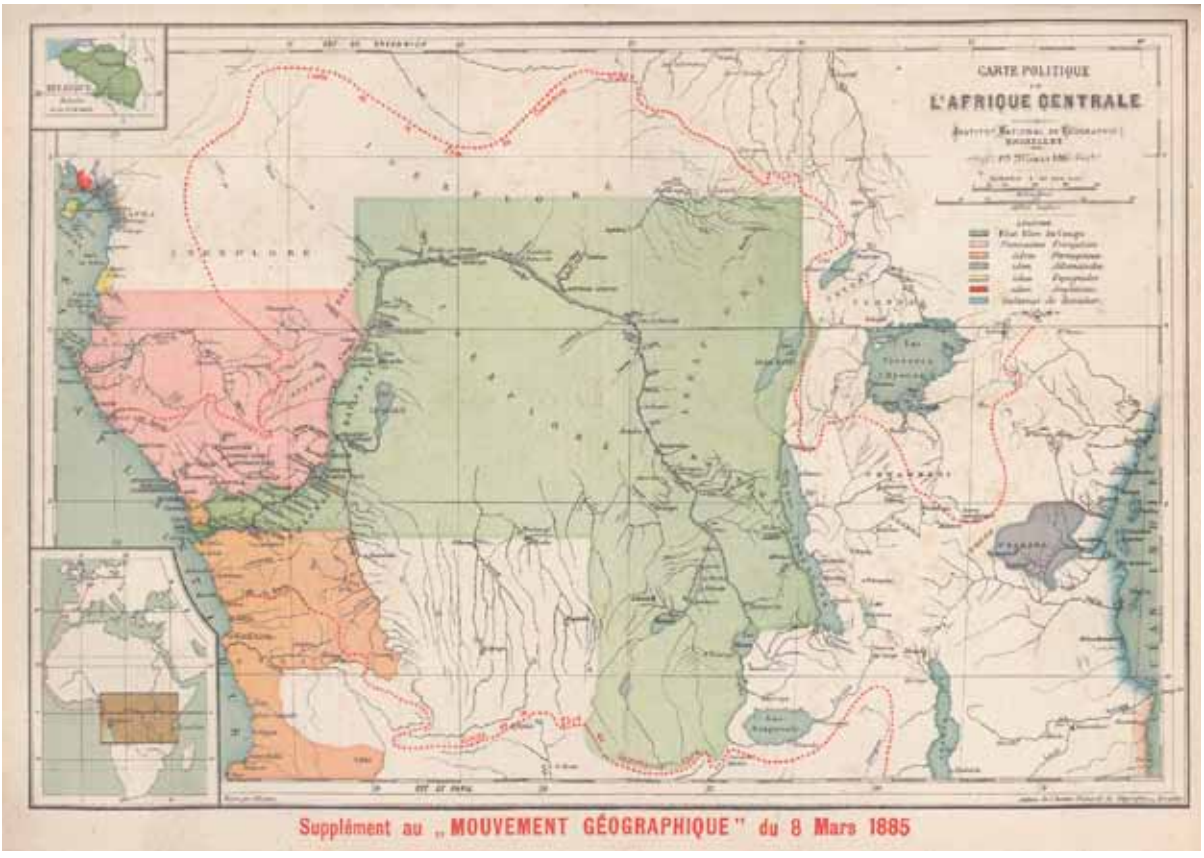


Fig. 5 A.-J. Wauters, 'Carte Politique de l'Afrique Centrale'. R.P.2015.1.7, collections RMCA, Tervuren.

appeared on p. 18 in No. 5 of the *Mouvement Géographique*, without giving a date. This map in fact is the 'Carte politique de l'Afrique Centrale', second of the series, which was issued as a supplement dated 8 March 1885, a date clearly posterior to Kiepert's closing date of 26 February previously given. It is reproduced here (Fig. 5) because its larger coverage suitably complements Kiepert's map with colour-coded indications of British and German footholds in the Cameroons, and of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, the first German protectorate of Usagara and Portuguese Mozambique in the east. Together with a neat outline of the frontiers agreed at the Berlin Conference it also shows the revised configuration of the Free Trade Area, according to Wauters' perception.

Another view of the Congo

Justus Perthes' Geographical Institute in Gotha obviously could not afford to ignore the particular attention paid to the mapping of Africa during this hectic period of cartographic renewal. Indeed, Perthes in 1884 had assigned to Hermann Habenicht (1844–1917), one of the most renowned cartographers of the establishment, the task of preparing a *Spezialkarte von Afrika* in ten sheets at 1:4 000 000, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the firm in 1885.[16] Although the Berlin Conference induced additional incentive towards a rapid realisation, the first instalment (Central Sudan) was issued only in July 1885, with that of the Congo following in November. In view of such a heavy schedule Perthes decided to publish an up-to-date political overview map of Africa in its *Mitteilungen* in Vol. 31, 1885, illustrating an article on the Congo and the European colonies in Africa.[17]

However, the publishers seem to have felt a need to be on a par with their competitors in specifically addressing the cartography of the Congo in a Central African context. Consequently, Habenicht was once more tasked with compiling such a map. Entitled 'Der Congo-Staat und das Freihandelsgebiet' (The Congo State and the Free Trade Area) it was published at the end of March 1885 as a separate issue (Fig. 6). Drawn on a scale of 1:12 500 00 it measures 33 x 45 cm / 13 x 18 in., showing Equatorial Africa between

latitudes 15° N – 19°30' S, and 0° E – 52° E (of Greenwich), a coverage significantly larger than that of Wauters' map.

An explanatory note just above the legend refers to this map as the source for the boundaries of the new Congo State, with two provisos: firstly, the Free Trade Area had been drawn as per the Berlin Conference Protocols of 3 March 1885, with slightly different coverage to the north and east of the Congo in comparison with Figure 5, but in its full extension to the Indian Ocean. Secondly, the northern frontier of the new State ran further south in accordance with latest discoveries by German explorer Wilhelm Junker along the Uele River, considered to be the northern limit.

The most interesting feature of this uncommon map, however, is a faintly drawn red line across the Congo, with a note saying 'Southern boundary of the Congo State as agreed by the German Empire'.[18] This refers to the convention between Germany and

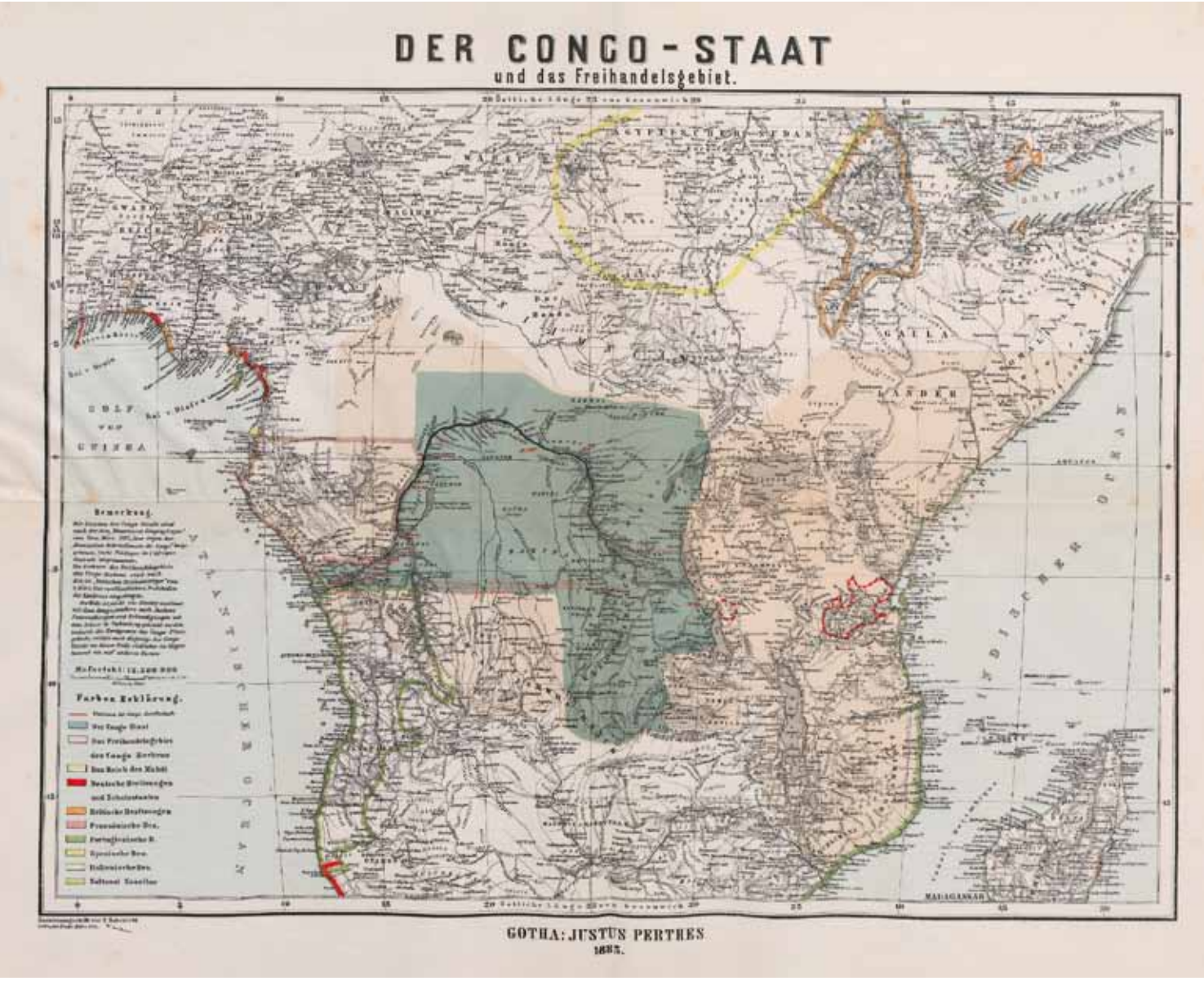


Fig. 6 Hermann Habenicht, 'Der Congo-Staat und das Freihandelsgebiet', separately published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, end of March, 1885. Universität Erfurt, Forschungsbibliothek Gotha, Geogr. 4° 3529/08.

the AIC signed on 8 November 1884, tracing the southern limit of the Congo State parallel to 6° S and reaching up to the Lualaba, then north along this river to 4° S and across to Lake Tanganyika. It consequently excludes the area of Katanga in the south-east. Léopold II was to add this vast stretch of land on a map he submitted for the Convention with France that was signed on 5 February 1885, as an implicit compensation for the region that he was willing to cede – a master stroke, since none of the other delegations participating in the Conference protested. One may speculate as to why Habenicht thought it necessary to reinsert a boundary that was no more than historical by that time. Perhaps it was to expose a regrettable inadvertence on the part of Bismarck who at one time had cast his eyes on this unknown region, now lost to an ambitious Léopold II.

Conclusion

The above review cannot, of course, reflect in any satisfactory way the breadth and importance of map production devoted to Africa, and more especially to Central Africa, around the time of the Berlin Conference. To do this one would have to take into consideration the many other maps produced in the UK, France, Austria and Germany, not least the political six-sheet wall map of Africa by Heinrich Kiepert which Richard re-issued with Reimer in a third edition in 1885, just in time, one may observe. Ludwig Friedrichsen's much-disputed map of Central Africa, attached to the Final Act of the Berlin Conference should also need particular attention. A catalogue of maps pertinent to this issue would be of substantial dimension.

In this cartographic hustle-and-bustle, the 'Carte du Bassin du Congo' stands out as a solid, much acclaimed cartographic work. A further three issues, updated from the latest exploration results, prove its value as much as a map of excellence as a commercially sound product. Richard Kiepert was one of the most profiled and respected cartographers of his time – he deserves to be remembered.

Acknowledgements

The author most gratefully acknowledges much valuable assistance from Michel Erkens (Bibliothèque Africaine, Belgian Foreign Ministry, Brussels), the Team of Collection Management (Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren), and Raymond Kestemont (Royal Library of Belgium, Brussels).

Notes

1 On the Kieperts and publisher Dietrich Reimer see Jürgen Espenhorst, *Petermann's Planet*, Vol. II, Pangaea Verlag, Schwerte, 2008, p. 770 sequ.
2 Published by the Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes in Gotha since 1855. Necrology in Vol. 61, 1915, p. 409.
3 *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, 1915, pp. 512–32.
4 Most of these published in the *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin* and *Mittheilungen der Afrikanischen Gesellschaft in Deutschland*.
5 'Die Fortschritte der kartographischen Darstellung Afrika's im Jahre 1881' in *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, Vol. 17, 1882, pp. 138–53
6 Full title: *Deutscher Kolonial-Atlas für den amtlichen Gebrauch in den Schutzgebieten. Nach den neuesten Quellen, mit Verwendung von kartographischem und sonstigem, bisher noch nicht veröffentlichtem, Material der Kolonial-Abteilung des Auswärtigen Amtes und der Neu-Guinea Compagnie, bearbeitet von Richard Kiepert*. ('German Atlas of the Colonies for official use in the Protectorates. Compiled from latest sources, based on cartographic and other as yet unpublished material of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Ministry and of the New Guinea Company', prepared by Richard Kiepert).
7 See Imre Josef Demhardt, *Die Entschleierung Afrikas*, Justus Perthes, Gotha, 2000, p. 72.
8 Ibid., p. 149; Imre Josef Demhardt, 'Die Kartographie des Kaiserlichen Schutzgebietes Deutsch-Ostafrika' in *Cartographica Helvetica* 30 (2004), pp. 11–21.
9 'Begleitworte zur Karte des Congo-Beckens. Von Richard Kiepert' in *Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin*, Vol. 20, 1885, pp. 70–79.
10 Author's translation.
11 2nd and 3rd editions the same year (1885), 4th edition 1886, also published in German.
12 On this map see Sanford H. Bederman, 'The Royal Geographical Society, E.G. Ravenstein, and 'A map of Eastern Equatorial Africa—1877–1883' in *Imago Mundi* Vol. 44 (1992), pp. 106–119.
13 A most comprehensive account of the evolution of these boundaries is given by Mathieu Zana Etambala, 'L'Histoire de la formation des frontières de l'Etat du Congo, de la conférence géographique en 1876 jusqu'à son indépendance en 1960' in Jean Omasombo, Paule Bouvier (dir.), *Décentralisation et espaces du pouvoir,:* Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, 2014, pp. 231–426.
14 Discussions of this complex issue were not confined to geographical magazines. The French journal *Le Temps*, for example, in its issue of 11 March 1885 under the heading 'Cartographie africaine' devotes a long article to a detailed review of the boundaries on Kiepert's map. Besides, it qualifies the criticism raised in the Berlin Geographical Society against the map being in French as 'an inflamed outburst of *gallophobie*'.
15 Olivier Loiseaux, 'La Carte d'Afrique à 1:2 000 000 de Régnauld de Lannoy de Bissy' in *Le Monde des Cartes*, Revue du Comité Français de Cartographie, No. 180, June 2004, pp. 102–16. English translation about to be published in *The Cartographic Journal* of the British Cartographic Society.
16 Wulf Bodenstein, 'Hermann Habenicht's *Spezialkarte von Afrika* – A Unique Record of African Exploration 1885–1892' in *Terrae Incognitae*, Journal of the Society for the History of Discoveries, Vol. 44.2, September 2012, pp. 139–62.
17 H. Wichmann, 'Der Kongo-Staat und die europäischen Kolonien in Afrika', pp. 136–44, with map on Plate 8, *Afrika, Politische Übersicht*, drawn by Hermann Habenicht, 1:25 000 000, based on Map 68 in *Stielers Handatlas*, 7th edition.
18 'Vom Deutschen Reich anerkannte Südgrenze d[es] Congo-Staats'.

Wulf Bodenstein *has been a Member of IMCoS since 1994, and in 1998 created the Brussels Map Circle. His particular interest is the mapping of Africa. He currently looks after the collection of ancient maps at the Royal Museum for Central Africa in Tervuren (near Brussels) on a voluntary basis.*

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EDUARD RICHTER

Glacier maps and panoramas

Petra Svatek

Eduard Richter was born on 3 October 1847 in Lower Austria. Initially he studied German Language and Literature at the University of Vienna, then in 1867 switched to Geology and History. Richter was appointed professor for geography at the University of Graz in 1886, and three years later, became rector of the University and president of the international commission for glaciology. His main research focus was alpine glaciology and limnology. But he was also interested in producing a *Historical Atlas of the Austrian Alpine Countries*.[1] To realise this ambition Richter appointed an interdisciplinary group of researchers composed of geographers, historians, mathematicians and jurists from the Austrian Academy of Sciences, who were responsible for publishing the maps of the atlas from 1904 onwards. Richter died on 6 February 1905 in Graz.[2]

This article addresses Richter's glacier maps and glacier panoramas he produced during the 1880s. It examines the methods Richter employed to obtain the data necessary to create them, their appearance, and their scientific value.

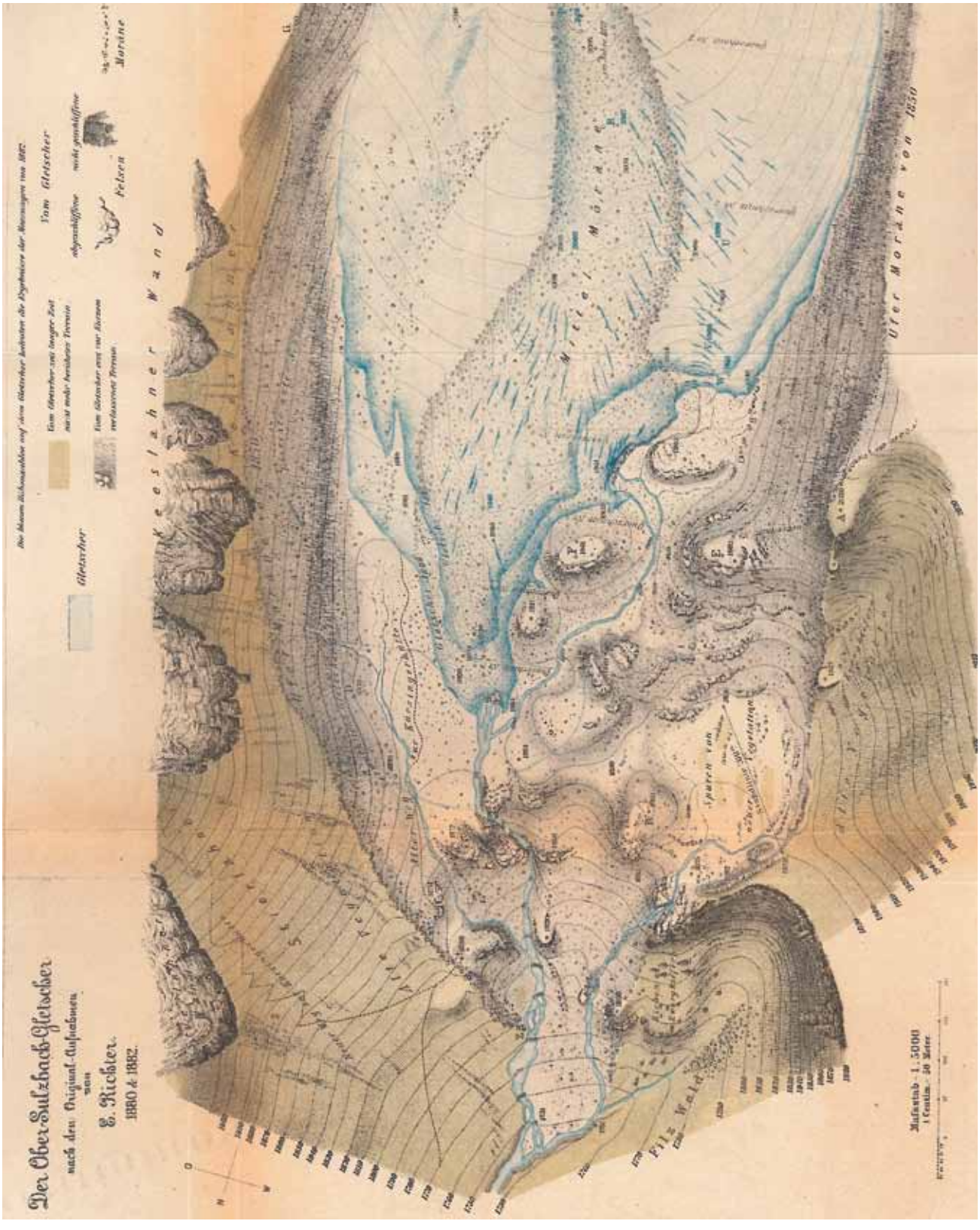
Alpine glacier maps in the nineteenth century

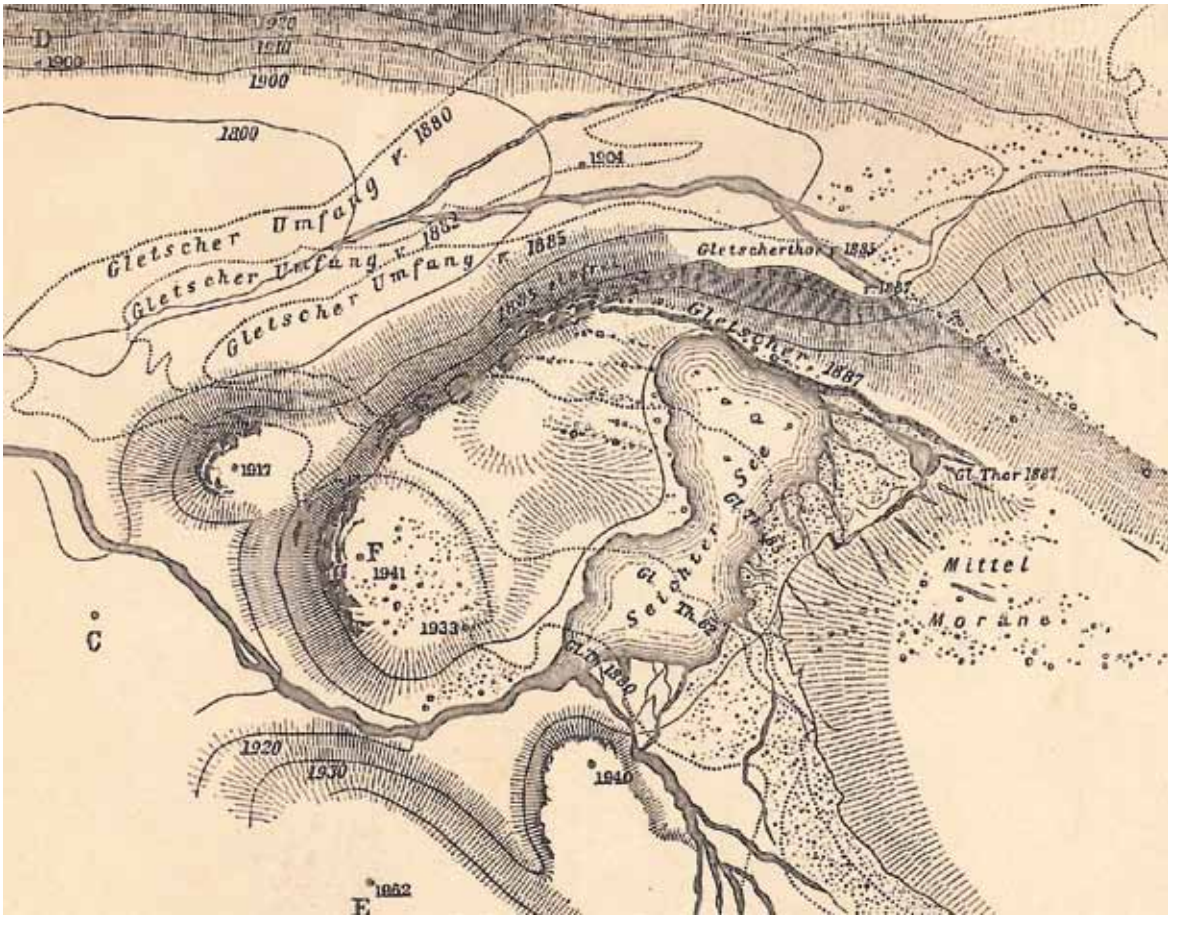
There were several scientists whose study of glaciers in the Western Alps had a bearing on Richter's work. In 1842 Scottish naturalist and professor at the University of Edinburgh, James David Forbes' (1809–1868), published 'Map of Mer de Glace of Chamouni and of the Adjoining Mountains' 1842, on a scale of 1:25 000. Another important influence on Richter was the work of the Swiss ice-age scholar Louis Agassiz (1807–1873). Agassiz held the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard University from 1847 and had commissioned several glacier maps. In the second half of the nineteenth century the German naturalists Hermann and Adolph Schlagintweit created the first important map of an Eastern Alpine glacier ('Map of the Pasterze Glacier', 1850, 1:14 400). For this, the brothers used the Second Military Survey, made during the Habsburg Empire between 1806 and the 1850s, as their basis and complemented it with their own triangulations and barometric height determinations. During the 1850s the Austrian officer and military geographer Carl Sonklar von Innstätten (1816–1885) turned to glaciation in the Ötztal Alps (Tyrol) as the subject of study and published his findings in 1860 in an atlas *Die Oetzthaler Gebirgsgruppe mit besonderer Rücksicht auf Orographie und Gletscherkunde*.[3] Richter followed the Schlagintweit brothers and Sonklar von Innstätten in publishing Alpine glacier maps on either an Austrian or an international level. But his maps were the first large-scale (1:5 000) productions.[4]

Without doubt, Richter was also inspired by the Austrian geographer Friedrich Simony (1813–1896), who produced scientific panoramas of Austrian glaciers from the 1840s onwards. Simony had been influenced by representations of the Western Alps drawn by eighteenth-century scientists, such as Gottlieb Sigmund Gruner and Horace-Bénédict de Saussure, and by the Biedermeier style landscape paintings of that era. But a comparison of Simony and Richter's work demonstrates evident differences in both data collection and data processing. Simony did not conduct extensive triangulations in his surveys, but developed a special compass to determine horizontal and vertical distances, measure angles and implement other trigonometric operations. A barometer helped Simony calculate relative height differences. Moreover, his work was also based on accurate observations of nature which he translated into sketches. Simony's work became well known in 1848, when he published his celebrated Schafberg mountain (Upper Austria) panorama. This work offers a full panoramic view from the mountain including all morphologic forms and structures and was created after a 47-day stay on the Schafberg.[5]

Data collection and data processing

Richter employed geodetic surveying techniques and conducted full-scale triangulations. In his data collection, he incorporated figures for loss of glacial ice volume over time, calculations of cross-sections, on-site mapping such as vegetation and the study of existing topographic maps. He commented on his surveying work as follows:


Der Ober-Sulzbach-Gletscher
nach dem Original-Aufnahmen
von
E. Richter.
1880 & 1882.
Kees l a h n e r W a n d
Ufer Moräne von 1850
Maßstab 1:5000
1 Centim. = 50 Meter



Opposite **Fig. 1 E. Richter, Map of the Obersulzbach Glacier, 1883. Courtesy Library University of Vienna I-4292/14. 1883. This map shows the terrain around the glacier with isohypses and moraine walls; the glacier is indicated in light blue and the terrain not affected by the glacier over a longer period in green.**

Above **Fig. 2 E. Richter, Map of the Obersulzbach Glacier, 1887. Courtesy Library University of Vienna I-4292/19. 1888. The comparison between this and Fig. 1 allowed for the first documentation of the retreat of this glacier.**

> *My equipment generally resembled that of the cartographers of the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography and hence consisted of a lightweight plane table with open-side alidade, compass and level as well as a theodolite, which allowed for the measurement of elevation angles of 5 to 5 minutes.*[6]

In Richter's opinion, the most important outcome of his research lay in the maps he produced, which finally opened up the possibility of 'comparing the future status of glaciers with current conditions'.[7] His first map, created in 1880 and 1882, of the Obersulzbach Glacier (Fig. 1), depicts the terrain around the glacier by means of isohypses, rocks ground or left untouched by the glacier, moraine walls, as well as the glacier itself are shown in light blue and the terrain not touched by the glacier during the last decades is rendered in green. By noting the occurrence of dwarf pine trees, Richter's glacier maps also contain information about the changes in vegetation. Since he depicted both older moraine walls and rocks ground smooth by the glacier, he also provides information about absolute peak levels of glaciers as well as glacier levels of past decades.

Richter updated his map with the status of the glacier in 1885 and in 1887 (Fig. 2). This allowed, for the first time, not only the publication of a large-scale map of an Austrian glacier, but also to document the retreat of this glacier. Furthermore, the map of 1887 shows, by means of dotted lines, the glacier levels of



Fig. 3 E. Richter, Panorama of the Obersulzbach Glacier, 1882. Courtesy Library University of Vienna I-4292/14.
It complements Richter's cartographic portrait of the glacier.



Fig. 4 E. Richter, Panorama of the Vernagt Glacier, 1884. Courtesy of the Library University of Vienna I-4292/16.1885. In his work on the Ötztal alpine glaciers, Richter omitted extensive triangulations, therefore this panorama was his only cartographic output of this area.

1880, 1882 and 1885. A panorama complements Richter's cartographic portrait of the glacier (Fig. 3).[8]

Constrained by time, Richter did not undertake extensive triangulations for his work on the Ötztal alpine glaciers. His experiences in the Hohe Tauern massif had taught him that:

> *Even given the most favourable circumstances, let alone meteorological disturbances, a week is not enough for the cartographic documentation of a glacier terminus in the manner used by me in 1880. However, since I wanted to obtain an overview of the retreat behaviour of as many of the big glaciers in the Ötztal region as possible, I chose to restrict myself to developing solely material covering the extent of their retreat and to abstain from gathering my own data by determining a basis, etc.*[9]

He determined the loss of glacier volume on the basis of military surveys conducted at a scale of 1:25 000 made by the Habsburgs after the 1860s.[10] For this reason he did not produce any maps of the Ötztal alpine glaciers, but merely executed a panoramic drawing of the Vernagt Glacier (Fig. 4).[11]

Scientific value of Richter's maps and panoramas

The purpose of glacier research was to ascertain the extent of various glaciers at a given point in time and to determine their advance and retreat by comparing these findings with data from earlier and later years. As a result, the factor of time as well as the question of continuities and changes in natural phenomena over a certain time period also became elements of panoramas and maps.

During the 1880s Richter was mainly interested in glacier movements. A comparison of the two maps of the Obersulzbach Glacier drawn in 1883 and 1887 already shows a noticeable retreat of the glacier. Moreover, Richter tried to establish the advance and retreat of glaciers in past centuries by analysing archival records and old books. For this purpose he systematically collected old bulletins about Alpine glaciers[12] and *inter alia* compiled an overview of glacier movements from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries. Amongst the primary sources he evaluated was a document *'signed by several residents of Längenfeld in the Ötztal valley in 1683'* and the correspondence of the Fugger family: both provided information about the extension of the glacier.[13] [14]

In the process, he was able to study in depth the first known advance of the Vernagt Glacier.

The glacier maps and panoramas produced by Richter and other scientists of the nineteenth century are still used in today's modern climate and glacier research. Their legacy has allowed scientists to determine the advance and retreat of various glaciers between the nineteenth and twenty-first centuries.

Notes

1 Petra Svatek, 'Natur und Geschichte. Die Wissenschaftsdisziplin Geographie und ihre Methoden an den Universitäten Wien, Graz und Innsbruck bis 1900' in Christine Ottner, Gerhard Holzer, Petra Svatek (Eds.), *Wissenschaftliche Forschung in Österreich 1800–1900. Spezialisierung, Organisation, Praxis. Schriften des Archivs der Universität Wien,* Bd. 21, Göttingen, 2015, pp. 63–65; Eduard Richter, 'Über einen historischen Atlas der österreichischen Alpenländer' in *Mittheilungen der kaiserl. königl. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 39, 1896, pp. 529–40.

2 A biography on Richter see: Richard Marek, 'Eduard Richters Leben und Wirken' in *Mitteilungen der k. k. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 49, 1906, pp. 161–225.

3 Kurt Brunner, 'Die Karte als Klimaarchiv. Meereis im Norden, vom Eis verschlossene Schiffspassagen und vorstoßende Gletscher' in *Eiszeitalter und Gegenwart* 55, 2005, p. 21; Kurt Brunner, 'Die Karte Das Karls-Eisfeld im Kontext erster exakter Gletscherkarten'. In Kurt Brunner (Ed.): *Das Karls-Eisfeld. Forschungsarbeiten am Hallstätter Gletscher. Wissenschaftliche Alpenvereinshefte* 38, München, 2004, pp. 10–12.

4 Kurt Brunner, 'Das Karls-Eisfeld', p. 13.

5 Petra Svatek, 'Natur und Geschichte', pp. 55–58. See also Marianne Klemun, 'Landschaftswahrnehmung, Naturgemälde und Erdwissenschaften' in Thomas Noll Thomas, Urte Stobbe, Christian Scholl (Eds.), *Landschaft um 1800. Aspekte der Wahrnehmung in Kunst, Literatur, Musik und Naturwissenschaft*, Göttingen, 2012, pp. 60–82.

6 Eduard Richter, 'Beobachtungen an den Gletschern der Ostalpen I. Der Obersulzbach-Gletscher 1880–82'. In *Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Österreichischen Alpenvereins* 14, 1883, p. 41.

7 Eduard Richter, 'Obersulzbach-Gletscher 1880–82', p. 40.

8 Petra Svatek, 'Natur und Geschichte', p. 49.

9 Eduard Richter, 'Beobachtungen an den Gletschern der Ostalpen II. Die Gletscher der Oetzthaler Gruppe im Jahre 1883' in *Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Österreichischen Alpenvereins* 16, 1885, p. 54.

10 Eduard Richter, 'Oetzthaler Gruppe', p. 55.

11 Petra Svatek, 'Natur und Geschichte', pp. 49–50.

12 Eduard Richter, 'Geschichte der Schwankungen der Alpengletscher' in *Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Österreichischen Alpenvereins* 22, 1891, pp. 7–14.

13 Eduard Richter, 'Zur Geschichte des Vernagtgletschers. Beiträge zur Geschichte und Geographie der Alpen IV' in *Zeitschrift des Deutschen und Österreichischen Alpenvereins* 8, 1877, pp. 164–65.

14 Eduard Richter, 'Vernagtgletscher', pp. 165–68. See also: Petra Svatek, 'Natur und Geschichte', pp. 58–59.

Petra Svatek, *studied geography and history at the University of Vienna. Since 2010 she has been working as a scientific assistant at the Department of History. Her areas of research include history of thematic cartography 1500–1950, history of spatial research and 'research on cultural spaces' (networking, political context, spatial concepts).*

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G. Mercator / J. Cloppenburgh, Amsterdam, c1630



Carte Du Golphe Du Mexique Et Des Isles De L'Amerique
J. N. Bellin, Paris, c1760





Underground Railways Of London
F. H. Stingemore / London Underground, London, 1932



Untitled [London Underground Map]
H. C. Beck / London Underground Transport, London, 1935

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MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

The globe in an app

The International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes organised its 13th international symposium from 24 to 26 September 2015, in cooperation with the Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon Dresden (Germany). For globe historians, curators of globe collections, dealers and private collectors these meeting are always of great interest, enlightening many aspects of globes. The present meeting was no exception.

Topics addressed concerned the history of the globe factory of Räth in Leipzig; the history of specific themes on globes (the presentation of Java on the Paris Gilt and related globes and the appearances of the constellations Hercules and Cancer on celestial globes); and the history of the globe collection in the Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon Dresden. Other contributions focussed on individual globes and related instruments, such as the planetary clock made by Eberhard Baldewein, a celestial globe made by Christoph Schissler, the so-called St Gallen globe and a planetarium made by Hartog van Laun. A number of contributions on construction I found particular fascinating.

One talk dealt with the construction of relief globes by Karl Wilhelm Kummer (1785–1855). A relief globe shows raised and indented features to present variations in elevation of the surface of earth. The production of terrestrial globes in relief started in the eighteenth century, predominantly in France. Relief globes appeared to be a perfect means to teach geography to blind pupils. The abundant material from the Kummer family estate in the Theodor Fontane Archive made clear how Kummer started the production of relief globes in an attempt to commercialise the relief globes designed by August Zeune (1778–1853), the founder of the Berlin Foundation for the Blind.

Another talk was about the glass globes made by Johann Adam Riedigers (1680–1756) in Bern und Stuttgart. We all know the type of glass globes which consists of a glass sphere on which the map is engraved. However, the unique celestial and terrestrial glass globes describe in this talk, and preserved respectively in the Burgerbibliothek in Bern and Landesmuseum Württemberg in Stuttgart, are not of this type. Riedigers made his glass globes by pasting 36 or 18 gores into the inside of a glass sphere. It did not come as a surprise to learn that this method of construction gave rise to all sorts of problems.

The reconstruction of a terrestrial globe of Vincenzo Coronelli with the help of CT scans (X-Ray Computed Tomography) was another aspect of construction discussed at the meeting. Before World War II the Library of Faenza possessed a pair of Coronelli's 108 cm / 42.5 in. globes, but unfortunately the terrestrial globe was destroyed during the war. In order to complete the pair, a facsimile sphere was built using information obtained from CT scans made of the original companion celestial globe. Facsimile terrestrial globe gores printed on handmade paper were produced from an early edition of Coronelli's *Libro dei Globi*.

What struck me most, however, were the discussions related to the digitalisation of globes. The already mentioned use of CT scans for the production of a facsimile of a Coronelli globe is only one example. In his opening lecture, the director Peter Plassmeyer of the Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon discussed in more general terms the possibilities of the use of modern technology, such as CT scans, 3D animations and 3D photography in museum education, restoration and scientific work. These applications make it possible to study the often inaccessible inner parts of objects, such as globes. As an example it was shown how a



A pair of terrestrial and celestial globes made by Jean Baptiste Fortin in Paris in 1780. These globes were on display at the Leibniz-Institute für Lãnderkunde in Leipzig, a visit organised during the symposium.

corroded clock mechanism was examined and analysed without opening the instrument and how its workings were subsequently demonstrated by a computer model of the clock work.

Another aspect of the digitalisation of 3D objects is its use in exhibitions. This was discussed by two specialists in computer graphics and 3D animation from Dresden University of Technology. Both discussed the result of introducing modern media in the exhibition of the globe collection in Dresden. Films and interactive applications are used for making the visitors familiar with a number of major themes in the history of cartography, such as the development of map projections and finding the longitude. Digital processing of museum collections is eminently suited to explain, for example, the uses of globes to a wider public, without the need to work one's way through the many globe manuals published in previous centuries. In return this can raise new questions for further research.

The map collection of Charles University (Prague) is subject to another digitalisation project, TEMAP. This collection comprises 80 globes and related instruments. In a web portal the 2D presentation provides a picture of each globe, of the cartouche and a particular cartographic detail. This is completed by a short fact list of the globe concerned. (www.mapovasbirka.cz) In addition, some of the globes are presented as 3D models. These exciting models, although not yet perfect, are the result of a cooperation between Ghent University and the Czech Technical University.

The digitalisation of globes and instruments is an important gateway to future research, cataloguing and conservation of globes. An early application of digital technology to globes was the design of a virtual facsimile of the Mercator's terrestrial globe of 1541 in the Globe Museum in Vienna. This was described in the 2007 issue of *Globe Studies*, the journal of the Coronelli Society (H. Tomberger, 'Digitising of antique globes. A summary of the latest technologies', *Globe Studies*, 53, pp. 176–188). Unfortunately, the required technology for the digitalisation of collections is still very expensive and the necessary know-how is often not available in museums. However, the market for CT scanners and equipment for 3D photography for other than medical uses is growing, offering great scope to the study of globes. I can but look forward to the next meeting of the Coronelli Society.

Elly Dekker, Linschoten, The Netherlands

Symposium, 'Mr Gough's "curious map of Britain"', old image new techniques

The medieval Gough map of Britain has long been known of, but before the symposium held on 2 November in the Bodleian's new Weston Library, few suspected just how little is really known about it, as artefact and image, or its original functions. After a spate of articles in *Imago Mundi*, in 2012 Catherine Delano-Smith and Nick Millea decided to set up an informal group to approach the map from a different angle, by focussing on the 'physicality of the map and the codicology of the image'. A panel of historians, map historians and palaeographers was augmented by specialists in the emerging field of spectral analysis. As was made clear, the symposium's aim was not to offer a revolutionary re-interpretation of the map but a 'work-in-progress' report that posed a multitude of historical questions and technical problems for the next stage of research.

The modern history of this large map (115 x 56 cm) was ably summarised in 2007 by Nick Millea in his book *The Gough Map: The Earliest Road Map of Great Britain?* (Bodleian Library). The recent story opens in 1774 when the antiquarian Richard Gough purchased the map and set about preparing a reduced facsimile for his *British Topography* (1780). Gough's first problem was to decipher the writing, badly faded in some parts, and make out the unfamiliar script from a confusion of over-writing in other parts. As Catherine Delano-Smith explained, we now know from a letter of his that Gough used a reagent, composed of oak gall and Madeira wine, to bring out the place names and that it was this 'liquor' that accounts for the many grey-smudges that now conceal the original names over large parts of the map. The discovery of the letter puts an end to the speculations of wholescale erasure at some time in the fourteenth century (see *Imago Mundi,* 2012).

After this introduction, seventeen short papers grouped under four headings (scientific aspects, context, content, regional case study) followed. In the first section, the conservator Christopher Clarkson described how the parchment is comprised of two sheepskins, of poor quality, sewn together; how the map was removed from the frame in which it had been placed in the nineteenth century, as confirmed by a stamp on the back of the frame recording that it was last reframed by Joseph Hogarth of London in about 1864; and the conservation measures he put in place to make good the earlier crude repairs. Adam Lowe of Factum Arte, which is currently involved in

creating a facsimile of the tomb of Tutankhamun, described his Lucida non-contact scanner that can scan in three dimensions and pointed to places where now-faint lines had been drawn on the Gough map just as firmly as some brighter lines. Kate Nicholson described how her team, using a Raman spectrometer, undertook a preliminary analysis of the paint pigments She revealed that a darker green than that used for the rivers had been applied around part of the English coastline. The theme of in-depth colour analysis was continued by David Howell who explained how the technique of hyperspectral imaging to give a more realistic and accurate examination of each pixel of colour. David Howell also commented on the steep learning curve all engaged in the Gough map project, historians and scientists, had found themselves on and the speed at which new developments are made in the machines and techniques of spectral imagery almost month by month.

After lunch, discussion turned to topics more familiar to map lovers and collectors. Peter Barber spoke of the growth of knowledge of Britain in the fourteenth century and the developing sense of patriotism. Nigel Saul (read by Nick Millea in his absence) described how such knowledge might have been accumulated through the incessant movement of the royal court and suggested that the Gough map might have been linked to the move of the Exchequer to York in 1322. Paul Harvey, in contrast, argued against the idea that the map was made for government, underlining instead the ecclesiastical connections. Discussion moved on to content, starting with another paper from Paul, this time pointing out that the general outline of Britain on earlier maps was not entirely incompatible with that of the Gough (except for southeast England, which he thought could have been updated from local knowledge rather than from any portolan chart). He also examined in detail the relationship between the rivers and the town signs to show that either could have been drawn before the other. Turning to the river mouths, Bill Shannon suggested that the red rectangular labels there showed where estuaries could be crossed or rivers forded safely. Nigel Saul's identification of the shipwreck scene with the late thirteenth-century wool merchant Lawrence de Ludlow rather than the 'Maid of Norway' was read by Catherine Delano-Smith, who then went on to survey briefly the range of features she classified as 'Auxilliary Content, together with the famous red lines. These, she said, do not represent *roads*, as Gough and all those who have followed him say, but *routes* amalgamated from sequences of distance lines. She reminded us that roads were rarely marked, and road networks almost never, on maps before the seventeenth century, partly because tracks of some sort were everywhere and partly because the written itinerary was the ubiquitous travel aid. A map showing towns and rivers, however, can always be used to visualise a line of travel between pairs of places and, in that sense, in planning travel as Saul had suggested. The question whose travel when returned us to the question of whether a prototype map from the reign of Edward I (1272–1307) had been used much later as the basis of the extant Gough map. One of the most extraordinary features of the map, the pattern of pinholes, first remarked on in 1871 but ignored since then, was explored by Damien Bove with tantalising slides showing the way they fit, or fail to fit, individual features on the map, although no conclusion has been reached as to why they are so inconsistent.

E. J. S. Parsons (1958) suggested about 600 places are depicted, to which may be added a hundred or so inscriptions of various sorts, and the next sessions were devoted to town signs (Nick Millea) and the palaeography of their names (James Willoughby jointly with (the absent) Christopher Whittick). For these two, the writing is 'ragged', again pointing to a less-than-high class document. Moreover, they see nothing written on the map before 1370 at the earliest, a number of names added early in the fifteenth century, and suggest that the corrected and/or over-written names of southeastern England testify to renewed interest in the map sometime between mid and late fifteenth century. Bill Shannon's regional study tended to reinforce dates around the turn of, or in the first decades of, the fifteenth century. He pointed to the association of Tarn Wadling with early medieval literature and romances, especially Arthurian, and offered an explanation for the focus on Carlisle.

It was left to Nick Millea to draw this stimulating day to a close. But not, as every speaker emphasised, a conclusion. On the contrary, Nick compared the point arrived at to the opening of Pandora's box, with no clear-cut answers to a mass of questions. What cannot be doubted is the uniqueness of the Gough map, with its distinctive layers of creation/use, in the history of cartography.

A new site dedicated to research on the Gough map is being set up at the earliest opportunity at the Bodleian.

Bodleian's entire map collection now online

The Bodleian Libraries' outstanding collection of 1.3 million maps, which range in date from the fourteenth to the twenty-first century, can now be discovered by searching SOLO, the libraries' online catalogue.

The libraries' map collection is among the largest and most important of their kind in the UK but, until now, records for the majority of their holdings were kept in old-fashioned card catalogues. Readers had to physically visit the Bodleian Library and search through cabinets of card catalogues in order to find what they were looking for.

Thanks to a three-year project funded by a £300,000 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, almost half a million catalogue records – some of which were handwritten on slips of paper in the nineteenth century – have been converted to fully digitized records. These records were then added to the libraries' online catalogue, SOLO, in summer 2015. Maps, which could previously only be searched by place and scale, can now also be found by searching by date and publisher, and a special map search interface has been created on SOLO.

More information about the Bodleian Library Map Room can be found at: www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/maps

Obituary Ralph Hyde 1939–2015



A well-known and popular figure in the map and print world, Ralph Hyde, died in June aged 76. He joined the Guildhall Library, London in 1975 rising to become Keeper of Prints and Maps, a post he held until 1999. He became an expert on panoramas, an expertise which resulted in a number of books including *Panoramania!*, (1988) in which he wrote 'This volume will be of interest to all with an interest in the arts, dealing, as it does, with a fascinating but neglected aspect of art history – art in the service of showmanship'. Another work on the subject was *A Prospect of Britain: the town panoramas of Samuel and Nathaniel Buck* (1994) which discussed the life and work of two brothers who travelled the length and breadth of England and Wales carrying out research for their panoramas of major towns in the eighteenth century.

He wrote a number of articles for *The Map Collector* whilst I was the editor including 'A Handy Map' (A Glove Map of London), 'Panoramas and the illustrated weeklies' and 'Cartographers versus the Demon Drink' (on temperance maps) and was always extremely helpful in researching photographs for articles. His works on maps included *Printed Maps of Victorian London 1851–1900,* (1975) and *London as it might have been* (with Felix Barker), 1982. He also prepared many publications for the London Topographical Society (LTS) including the bestseller *The Rhinebeck Panorama of London,* (1981). This last work covered the rediscovery by Ralph of a panorama which had laid hidden for years in the attic of a house in Rhinebeck, New York, and I remember well his excitement at the time. His last book, *Paper Peepshows,* was published shortly before his death.

His bibliography of Ward Maps of the City of London was published in 1999 and the LTS are planning to publish posthumously his (hitherto unpublished) catalogue of London Parish maps covering the former London City Council area and is currently looking for volunteers to research the maps of their particular area (this may be a task which would appeal to some IMCoS members). Ralph was also celebrated for his immaculately-researched introductions to several historical A–Zs of London which were published by LTS, Harry Margary and Guildhall Library.

Several years ago Ralph suffered a massive heart attack but happily recovered to spend further years of productive writing before his death. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

He will be sadly missed.

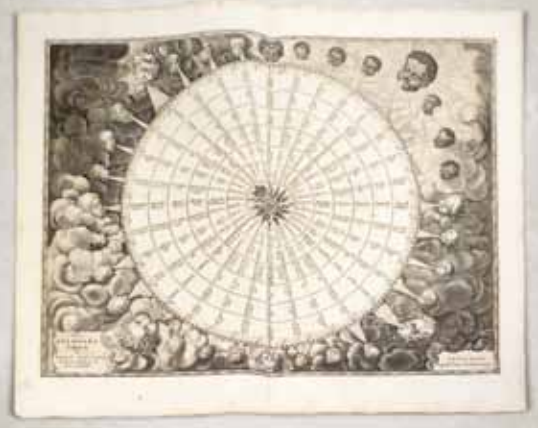
Valerie Newby (formerly Scott)

† John Wolter, died 22 Oct 2015

† Thomas D. Goodrich, died 5 Nov 2015

Obituaries will be published in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Joannes Janssonius
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CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Exhibitions

Until 6 December 2015, Lemgo, Germany
Wesserrenaissance Museum–Brake Castle
Weltvermesser – Das Goldene Zeitalter der Kartographie [World surveyor – The Golden Age Cartography] The exhibition, in collaboration with the Berlin State Library, is the culmination of an international interdisciplinary symposium on European cartography of the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries that took place in Lemgo last year. On display are maps, atlases and globes, and tools used for land surveying, astronomy and mapmaking. Information: www.weltvermesser.de

Until 31 December 2015, Madrid
Instituto Geológico y Minero de España
The geological representation of Spain through history
A selection of maps that reflect the evolution of geological mapping in Spain. Information: www.igme.es/divulgacion/exposiciones/HisGeoCarto/expo.htm

Until 3 January 2016, Columbia, South Carolina
S.C. Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum
Trench Maps: Military Cartography on the Western Front, 1914–1918 focuses on the development of trench maps throughout the war and why they were so vital to troops fighting on both sides of the conflict. Information: www.crr.sc.gov/exhibits

Until 3 January 2016, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
Confederation Centre of the Arts
Imperial Designs: Samuel Holland's 1765 Map and the Making of Prince Edward Island
Samuel Holland's 1765 map of Prince Edward Island is returning home to mark its 250th anniversary. The large map which measures 3 x 4 m / c. 10 x 13 ft was intended to be used to facilitate the granting of land lots in the lottery of 1767. The map was sent to London in 1765 and now resides in National Archives UK. The map has undergone extensive restoration prior to be being sent out for the exhibition. Information: www.confederationcentre.com/en/index.php

Until 10 January 2016, Tacoma, Washington
Washington State Historical Museum
Arctic Ambitions: Captain Cook and the Northwest Passage
When James Cook set out from Plymouth, England, on 11 July 1776, he was probably the most famous sailor in the world. In search of a northern shipping route between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great South Sea, now known as the Pacific, Cook sailed past the Kenai Peninsula and came to a dead end at the place where Anchorage would someday rise above the mudflats. Cook made notes of what he had seen in his journal and carefully charted more than 2,000 miles of Alaska coastline, from southeast to the Aleutians and northward past the Arctic Circle. Information: www.washingtonhistory.org

Until 29 January 2016, Williamsburg
DeWitt Wallace Decorative Arts Museum
We are One: Mapping the Road to American Independence was developed by the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Britain's 1765 Stamp Act. This pivotal moment sparked American opposition to it's restrictive colonial policies, particularly taxation without representation, which was established to help pay for troops stationed in the colonies during the French and Indian War (1756–1763). This early opposition throughout the colonies to British imperial control set the stage for growing opposition to British rule during the next ten years, resulting in the American Revolutionary War. Employing geographic and cartographic perspectives, the exhibition will tell the story of how thirteen separate colonies found a common cause, fought a bloody war for independence, and finally came together as a new, united nation. The exhibition will feature a selection of approximately 60 maps supplemented by 40 related graphic documents, paintings, and three dimensional objects. The exhibit moves to the New York Historical Society in 2017. Information: www.colonialwilliamsburg.com/

Until 31 January 2016, Oxford
Oxford University Museum of Natural History
Handwritten in stone: how William Smith and his maps changed geology
See the dazzling colours of the first geological map of England and Wales in this exhibition celebrating William Smith's 200-year-old breakthrough work. With rare maps, personal papers, fossils and tools, this exhibition explores the work and life of Smith, the 'father of stratigraphy', and examines how Smith still influences geologists today as they unlock the Earth's secrets. Information: www.oum.ox.ac.uk

Until 28 February 2016, Cardiff
Amgueddfa Cymru - National Museum of Wales,
Reading the Rocks: the Remarkable Maps of William Smith
The National Museum of Wales holds more original versions of Smith's maps than any other public institution in the world. Information: www.museumwales.ac.uk

Until 28 February 2016, Wusterhausen/Dosse, Germany
Wegemuseum
Den Seuchen auf der Spur – 200 Jahre Infektionskrankheiten im Kartenbild [On the trail of plagues – 200 years of infectious diseases on the map]
The increased incidence of infectious diseases makes it necessary to determine the cause as quickly as possible. Maps were and are a key tool for the investigation of disease and for informing the public. Information: www.wegemuseum.de

Until 12 March 2016, Portland, Maine
Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, ***Masterpieces at University Southern Maine: Celebrating Five Centuries of Rare Maps and Globes***. Features monumental pieces of cartographic history from around the world, ranging from the first modern printed map in 1475 to superb examples of woodcut, copperplate and lithographic map printing from the fifteenth through to nineteenth centuries. Information: www.oshermaps.org/exhibitions/masterpieces-at-usm

Until August 2016, Wellington, NZ
National Library
This exhibition tells New Zealand's history through its maps – from the charts of Captain Cook's voyages to the GPS technology used today. The exhibition, ***Unfolding the Map*** is a collaboration between the National Library, Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology and Archives New Zealand. The maps and charts on display highlight the variety and richness of resources held by New Zealand libraries and explain the concepts of cartography. Information: www.natlib.govt.nz

Lectures and conferences

12 December 2015, Brussels
Royal Library of Belgium, The Brussels Map Circle International Conference is about ***Mapping the Ottoman Empire***. Royal Library of Belgium, 9.30am–4.30pm. Language: English. Speakers include: Prof. Dr M. Kalpakli, Prof. Dr. G. Renda, Dr J. Parmentier, Prof. D. Couto, Dr E. Vagnon, Dr S. Debarre, Information: info@bimcc.org

14 January 2016, London
Maps and Society Lectures
Warburg Institute
Experiencing Lunar Maps, Collections in England, France and Spain, 1638–c. 1700. **Nydia Pineda De Avila** (PhD Candidate, Queen Mary, University of London). Information: Catherine Delano-Smith at c.delano-smith@ qmul.ac.uk or Tony Campbell at tony@tonycampbell.info

21–23 January 2016, Katowice, Poland
Fictional Maps International Conference 2016 will be held at CINiBA Scientific Information Centre and Academic Library, Conference language: English. Information: fictionalmaps@ gmail.com

4 February 2016, London
Maps and Society Lectures
Warburg Institute
Construction and Reconstruction: Investigating How Portolan Maps Were Produced by Reproducing a Fifteenth-Century Chart of the Mediterranean. **Dr Kevin Sheehan** (Librarian & independent scholar, Durham University). Information: Catherine Delano-Smith at c.delano-smith@ qmul.ac.uk or Tony Campbell at tony@tonycampbell.info

23 February 2016, Cambridge, UK
Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography Emmanuel College, University of Cambridge
Dorian Gerhold (London) will speak about ***Plans of London buildings drawn c. 1450–1720***. Information: Sarah Bendall sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk / Tel 01223 330476.

25 February 2016, London
Maps and Society Lectures
Warburg Institute
Cartography in the Sands: Mapping Oman at 1:100 000 and Fixing the Position of the Kuria Muria Islands in 1984. **Major Tony Keeley** (Royal School of Military Survey, Thatcham, Berkshire). Information: Catherine Delano-Smith at c.delano-smith@ qmul.ac.uk or Tony Campbell at tony@tonycampbell.info

10 March 2016, London
Maps and Society Lectures
Warburg Institute
Mental Maps of the World in Great Britain and France, 1870–1914.
Dr Isabelle Avila (Lecturer, University of Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée, France). Information: Catherine Delano-Smith at c.delano-smith@qmul.ac.uk or Tony Campbell at tony@tonycampbell.info

24 March 2016, Washington
The Washington Map Society
Library of Congress
Watching the Apocalypse: Using GIS and Social Media to Map Refugees.
John Hessler (Specialist in Modern Cartography and Geographic Information Science, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress). The dynamics of population movements during humanitarian disasters is one of the most complicated geospatial problems of the modern era. This talk will showcase some of these new dynamic maps and discuss how these new cartographic tools and visualisations are being used to help track and model these kinds of mass migration and to help allocate disaster response efforts. Information: Ed Redmond +1 202-707-8548.

1–3 April 2016, Schwerte, Germany
Every year since 2006, collectors have come together during the ***Atlas Tage [Atlas Days]*** to share their passion for atlases. The 11th International ***Atlas Days*** will mark the 200th anniversary of the launch of the subscription for Stieler's Handatlas. Information: Jürgen Espenhorst, panverlag@t-online.de

Map Fairs

5–7 February 2016, Miami Map Fair
Information: mapfair@historymiami.org

Call for papers

13–14 October 2016, Dubrovnik, Croatia
6th International Symposium on the History of Cartography
The Dissemination of Cartographic Knowledge: Production – Trade – Consumption – Preservation
The call for papers can be found on the conference website www.histacartodubrovnik2016.com, which will also include information on registration, programme, transportation and accommodation. Questions regarding the conference and call for papers can be sent to: Dr. Mirela Altic at mirela.altic @gmail.com

WORTH A LOOK

'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt': a nineteenth-century mash-up

Maggie Patton

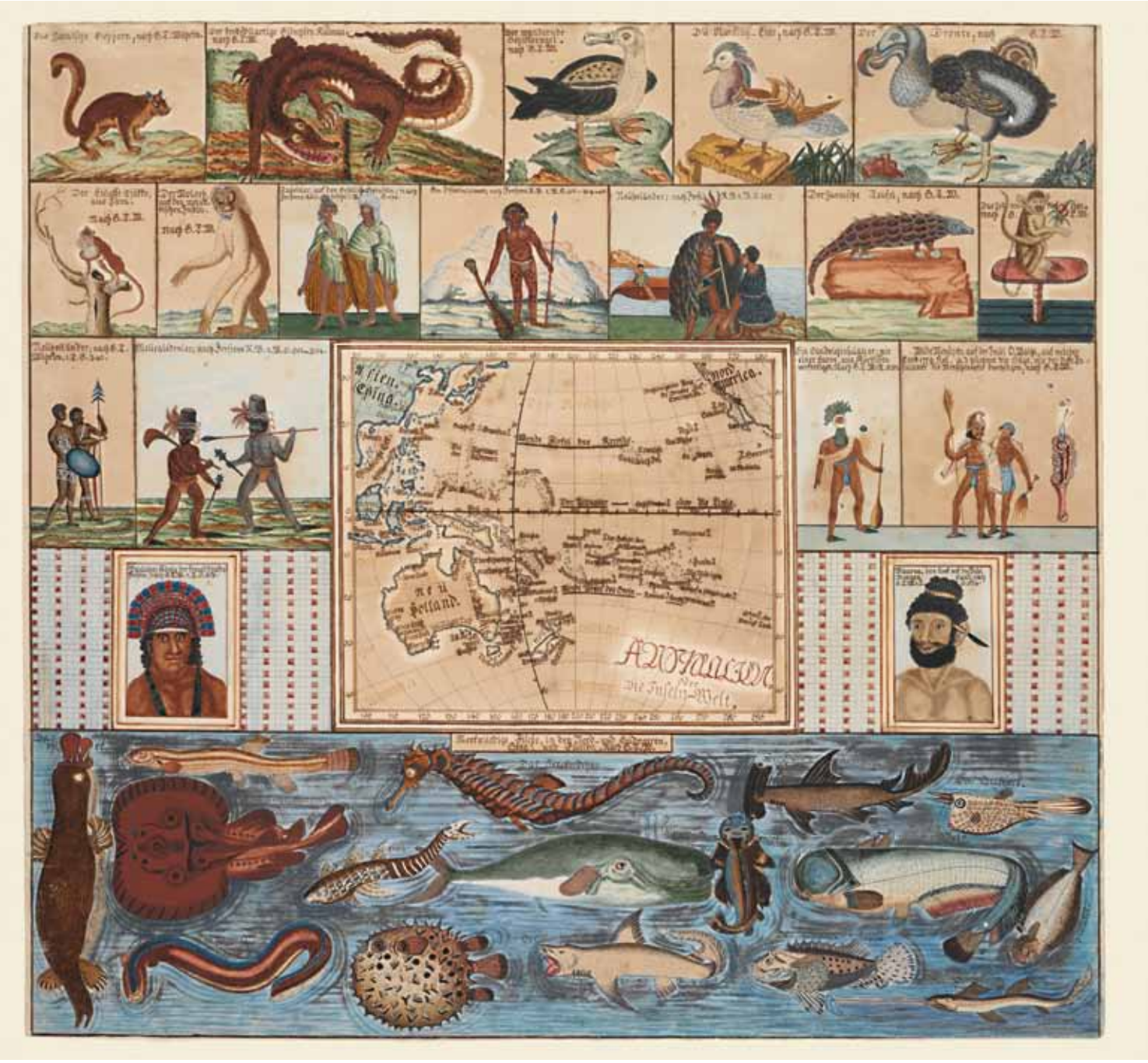


Fig. 1 Otto Staab, 'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt', 1812, Augsburg. Courtesy State Library of New South Wales.

For centuries voyages of exploration to the Southern Ocean and the discovery of exotic animals and people fascinated Europeans and inspired a new industry in publications about voyages, natural history and ethnography. 'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt' ('Australia and the South Sea Islands'), (Fig. 1) is an early nineteenth-century assemblage of natural history exhibits, incorporating an early map of Australia and its neighbouring islands, and an accomplished homage to the records and drawings generated by the natural historians and artists employed in these early voyages.

The map is by Otto Staab of whom little is known. Measuring 50 x 53.5 cm / 19.5 x 21 in., it was produced in ink, watercolour and gouache. Gouache is a water-based opaque paint which produces a heavier finish and stronger colour than traditional watercolour. It may have been Staab's preferred medium as an amateur artist. The map has eighteen marginal insets and a panel depicting marine life along the base. It was most likely prepared for the author's personal use or as an educational aid for a tutor.

'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt', is one of a series of five manuscript maps attributed to Staab, sold through antiquarian Justin G. Schiller Ltd. of New York in 1983. There is no signature on the Library's map, however, according to the 1983 Schiller catalogue No. 41, *Realms of Childhood*, one of the five manuscript maps was signed and dated by Otto Staab. The catalogue entry describes the maps as 'each expertly finished in ink, watercolour and gouache, prepared by Otto Staab in 1812'. Specific details were provided of each map.

1. Africa: map with 14 marginal insets, including a view of Cape of Good Hope, an Egyptian mummy, an ostrich, giraffe, elephant, and other native beasts, also with portraits of local tribesman.

2. America: both North and South: map with 14 marginal insets including Columbus' discovery of America (after Baumgarten, Allgemeine Welthistorie*), Pizarro and the Incas in Peru (after Marmontel, Frankfurt 1784), portraits of Ferdinand and Isabella (of Spain), illustrations of exotic birds and animals (parrot, alligator, llama, walrus, &c), chiefly after Wilhelm,* Unterhaltungen über das Thierreich *(Augsburg 1792-1802), and two fine panels of native Indians from Florida and Mexico.*

3. Asia: map with 12 insets on a geometrical background, including the two hemispheres, our solar system, portraits of Confucius, various oriental rulers, and two wild animals of Tibet.

4. Australia and the South Sea Islands: map with 19 marginal insets, chiefly of native tribesman, wild animals and birds, with a fine lower panel detailing 16 various types of fishes (each captioned), chiefly after G.T. Wilhelm.

5. Europe: map with 19 marginal insets, comprising portraits of Emperor Charles V and Martin Luther, seven generalised views of native costumes, also exotic birds and animals (reindeer, hyena, polar bears, &c), and a fine panel showing 35 species of beetles.

The map of Asia reappeared in a Christie's catalogue in 15 July 2005, selling for £1,680.

Examining the detail in 'Australien oder die Inseln-Welt', it appears that Staab has roughly copied a map produced by cartographer and publisher Johannes Walch (1757–1824). 'Karte von Australien' was produced by Walch in Augsburg, Germany in 1802 and reproduced a year later in his *Allgemeiner Atlas*. He was the son-in-law of publisher and engraver of art works and maps Johann Martin Will whom he succeeded in 1806. (Fig. 2)

There are no inland features shown on this map. The majority of coastal names reflect early Dutch discoveries such as Edels Land and Löwins Land on the west coast. On the east coast Staab has made one significant change to Walch's map by replacing Sidney with Albion. Governor Phillip originally named the colony 'New Albion' before the name 'Sydney' was adopted, after the British Home Secretary, Thomas Townshend, Lord Sydney.

The lack of inland features is typical of early Australian maps until around 1810 when coastal features were named and inland rivers began appearing on maps of settled areas. There was no serious exploration of the interior until after the crossing of the Blue Mountains, outside Sydney, in 1813. The map shows Van Diemens Land/Tasmania as an island according to discoveries of Bass and Flinders in 1789–9.

Curiously, another map was published by Walch in Augsburg in 1802, 'Australien (Südland) auch Polynesien oder Inselwelt, insgemein der fünfte Welttheil genannt' ('Australia (Southland) also Polynesia and the South Sea Islands, generally called the fifth part of the world'). This map shows the same area of Australia, south-east Asia and Polynesia. However, it also contains numerous place names in Australia, New Zealand and throughout the Pacific, and includes tracks of important voyages by Tasman, Cook, Bougainville, Carteret and others, including their dates.

Did Staab only have access to 'Karte von Australien' from 1802? Was the level of detail in 'Australien (Südland) auch Polynesien oder Inselwelt' unnecessary for Staab's purpose or was it simply the easier map to reproduce? Perhaps Staab owned or had access to a copy of Walch's *Allgemeiner Atlas*. Various editions of this atlas were issued between 1803 and 1817. The map of Australia shown in Staab's map as well as the map of Asia and the hemispherical maps of the North and South Pole shown in the map on offer at Christie's in 2005 closely resemble the maps of the same areas included in an early edition of Walch's atlas.

The richly coloured inset drawings of indigenous people in Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands and the examples of exotic birds, animals and fish suggest that the aim of this work is to showcase the inhabitants on the Pacific region and the latest discoveries rather than instruction on the geographic features of the area.

Most of the drawings are attributed to the work of Gottlieb Tobias Wilhelm (1758–1811). Wilhelm was a Protestant pastor and natural history writer whose most significant publication was *Unterhaltungen aus der Naturgeschichte* (Discourses on Natural History). This multivolume work was originally published in Augsburg by Martin Engelbrecht from 1794 and included 1,469 hand-coloured engravings. The first nineteen volumes

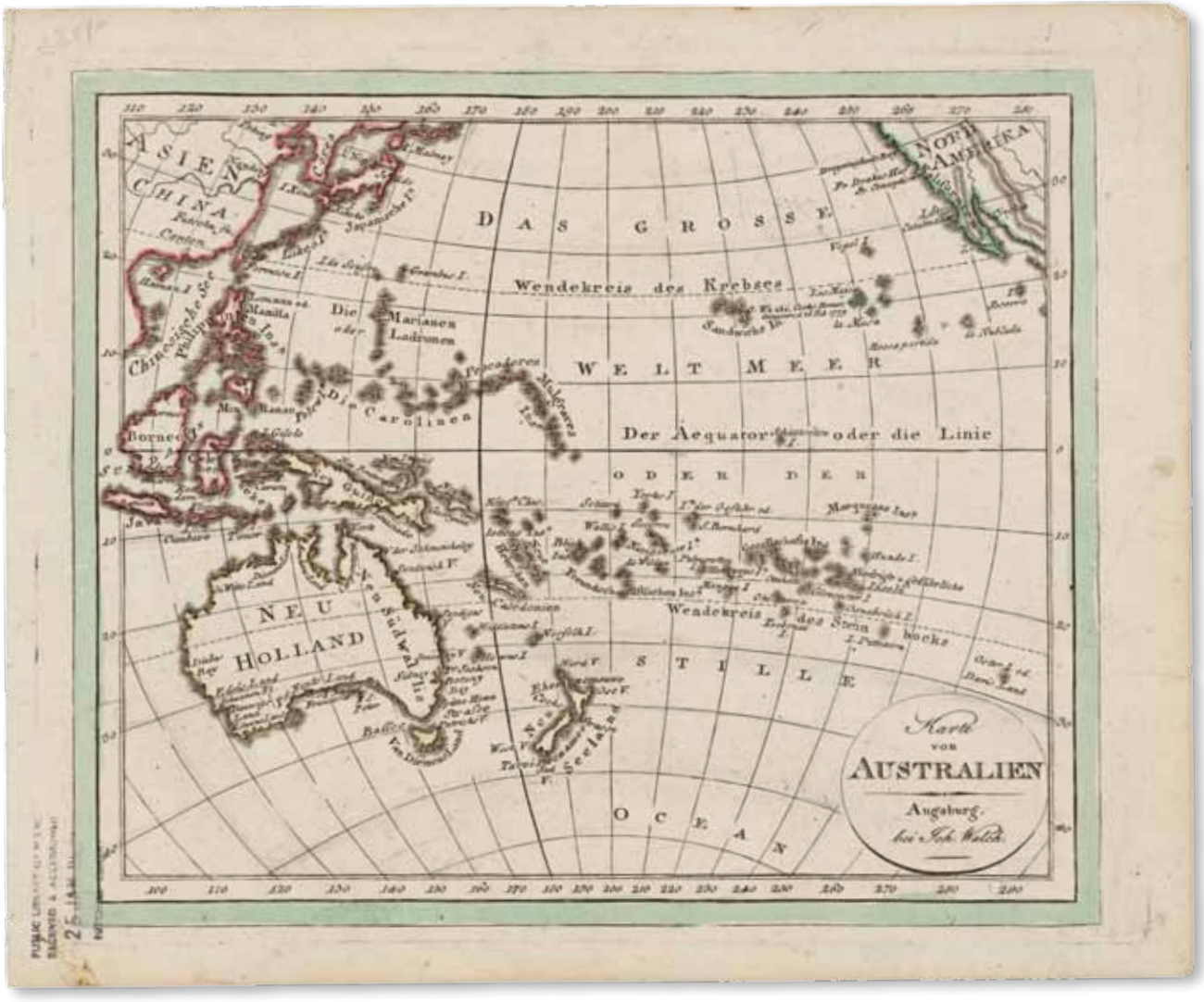


Fig. 2 Johannes Walch, 'Karte von Australien', 1802, Augsburg. Courtesy State Library of New South Wales.

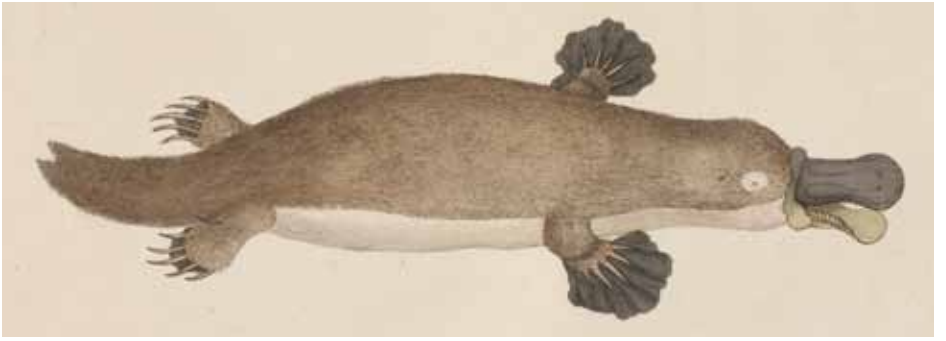


Fig. 3
Illustration of a platypus by George Shaw from his *The Naturalist's Miscellany: or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects; Drawn and Described Immediately from Nature.*

were published by Wilhelm. *Unterhaltungen* was an encyclopaedic work documenting the latest knowledge and description of every aspect of nature including animals, fish, amphibians, birds, minerals and botanical works. The publication was clearly a favourite with Staab.

The bottom third of Staab's map includes sixteen aquatic animals, mainly marine life. Among the species depicted is the platypus, in the bottom left-hand corner. In 1812 the platypus was still confounding the scientific world, as it appeared to be a cross between a duck and a mole. The dried skin of a platypus had been sent back to England in 1798 and many thought it was a hoax. George Shaw, Keeper of the Department of Natural History at the British Museum included the platypus in his publication, *The Naturalist's Miscellany: or Coloured Figures of Natural Objects; Drawn and Described Immediately from Nature*, published between 1790 and 1813 (Fig. 3). The image appearing in Staab's map closely resembles a hand-coloured drawing reproduced in Shaw's 1799 publication. The platypus image is attributed to Wilhelm but may have been originally sourced by Wilhelm from Shaw's publication.

A portrait of Paulaho, King of the Friendly Islands, is featured on the left side of the map. Staab also attributes this image to Wilhelm, but it closely resembles one drawn by John Webber, the official artist on Cook's final voyage through the Pacific. Fatafehi Paulaho, the Tu'i Tonga or Tongan King, met Cook on 27 May 1777. Cook recorded Paulaho boarding the ship:

> *and [he] brought me one of their Caps made or at least covered with red feathers: these Caps were much sought after by us from knowing they would be highly valued at Otaheite.... [T]hey are made so as to tie upon the forehead without any Crown, and have the form of a Semi-circle whose radis is 18 or 21 Inches; but a painting which Mr. Webber has made of Fattafee Polaho dressed in one of these bonnets will convey the best idea of them.*[1]

Publications of Cook's voyages were quickly translated into French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Italian and Russian and would have been widely available in Germany at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The intended audience for this map, the provenance and record of the map's journey to London for sale is a mystery but through identifying various elements we can speculate on the sources that Staab used for his map and the access he had to natural history publications in Augsburg.

This map was acquired for the Mitchell collection at the State Library of New South Wales in 1995 from a Christie's Australia sale for $9,500 AUD. For the State Library the map was a significant addition to the collection as it represents an important period in the mapping of Australia and provides evidence of the fascination held by scientists, natural historians and amateur collectors for the unique fauna and people living in Australia and the Pacific.

Notes

1 *The Journals of Captain James Cook on His Voyages of Discovery: The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery*, 1776–1780. Pts. 1 and 2, p. 117.

Maggie Patton *is the Manager, Research & Discovery at the State Library of NSW. She leads the curatorial team in the Research & Discovery Branch which provides expert advice on the development, interpretation, and promotion of the State Library collections. In 2012 she curated a highly successful exhibition,* Finding Antarctica, mapping Antarctica from the 15th to the 21st century. *She also hosts semi-regular meetings for the Sydney Map Group and is past President of the Australian and New Zealand Maps Society.*

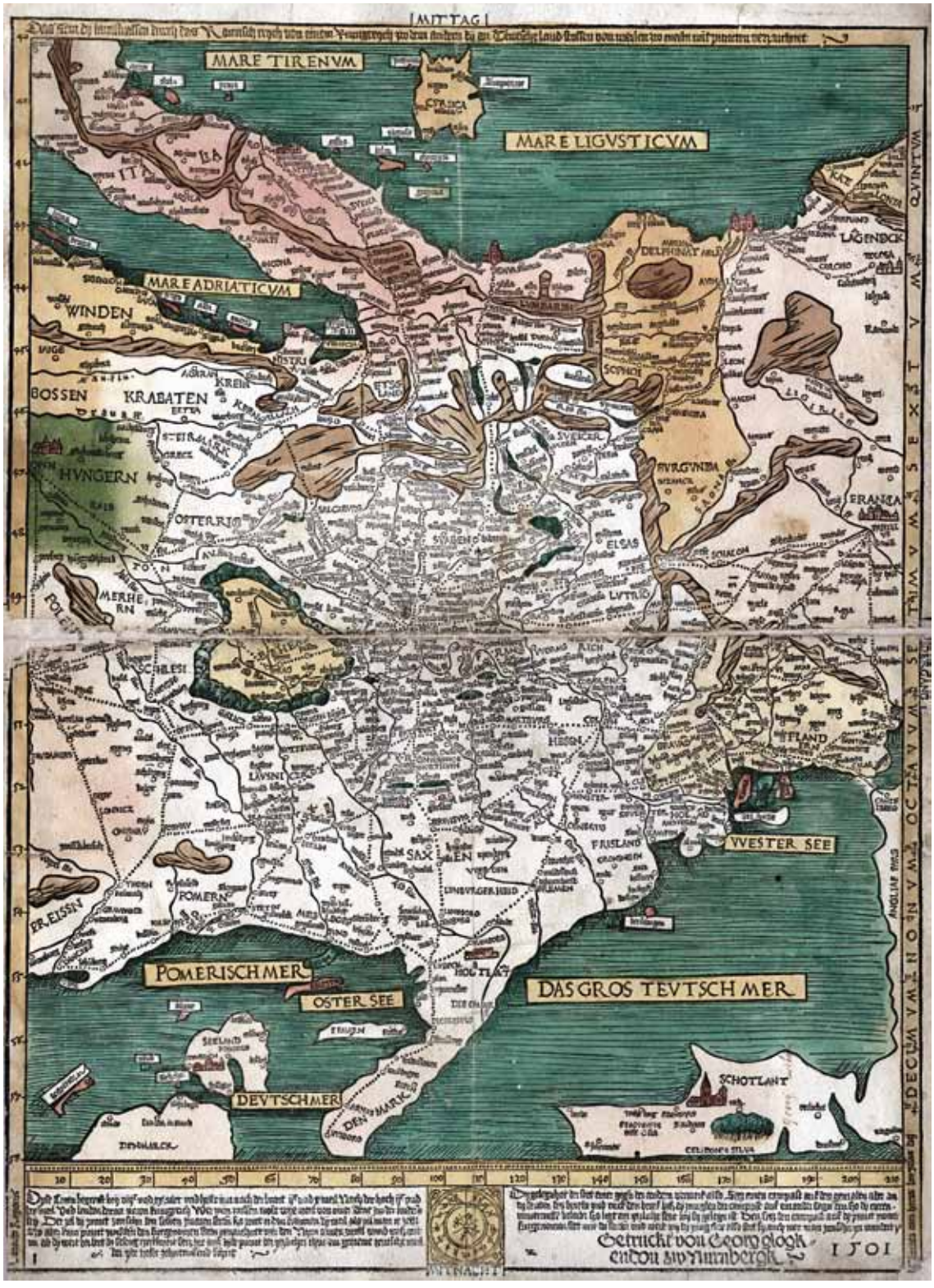


Fig. 1 Georg Glockendon, after Erhard Etzlaub, 'Road map of the Holy Empire', Nuremberg 1501, woodcut, 56 x 41 cm, Löbau, Stadtverwaltung, Stadtarchiv.

EXHIBITION REVIEW

Measuring the world: The golden age of cartography

This autumn the Weserrenaissance-Museum, in the small town of Lemgo in the German province of Westphalia, mounted a splendid exhibition on early modern European cartography. The museum is located in the Renaissance castle of Count Simon VI of Lippe (1554–1613) who gained fame as an art dealer and agent of Emperor Rudolph II (1552–1612). The title of the exhibition alludes to the cultural and economic boom of the Dutch Golden Age as an era of European exploration and expansion. At this time, Antwerp and Amsterdam were key centres of map production in Europe. Count Simon travelled extensively through the Netherlands buying paintings for the imperial art collection in Prague, and at the same time he purchased all the new and useful maps and atlases for his own use. He owned, for instance, copies of Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (1570), Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates orbis terrarum* (1575–1581), and the so-called *Mercator-Hondius atlas* (1606). Among the geographical books on display from the Count's library are Jan Huygen van Linschoten's report on his voyage to the Far East *Itinerario, Voyage ofte Schipvaert* (1596) and Theodor de Bry's third book on America *India occidentalis* (1593), which contained Hans Staden's exciting adventures in Brazil. The choice of the location for the exhibition is a triumph for it allows a large part of the Count's collection of geographical books and maps, now preserved in the nearby library of Detmold, to return temporarily to its original home.

The exhibition is divided into fifteen sections. It opens with an overview of antique and medieval maps and closes with city views and thematic and allegorical maps. The antique and medieval periods are represented by modern copies of the *Tabula Peutingeriana* and the *Ebstorf mappa mundi*. A spectacular item in the exhibition is the *Mappa mundi Cicensis,* drawn around 1470. It shows the Ptolemaic world consisting of the three continents Asia, Africa and Europe. Equally inspiring is the extremely rare copy of a woodcut road map of the Holy Empire by Georg Glockendon after Erhard Etzlaub, printed in Nuremberg in 1501. (Fig. 1) This map, which is placed in a section on street maps and distance markers, shows central Europe with parts of Italy, Denmark and Scotland, with the network of roads connecting important places. It is one of only two known copies. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, route maps were extremely rare. On the other hand, portolan charts, maps for navigators emerged already in the late thirteenth century. They showed the Mediterranean coastline with its ports. A large portolan drawn by Vesconte Maggiolo on parchment in 1541 shows the coasts of Europe and Africa, and parts of the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. The portolans link the early maps to a section dedicated to the age of discovery. It is fascinating to see how America and Australia take shape in the maps and atlases that are presented here. A supposedly Italian map drawn around 1502/06 shows only parts of the South American coast. The printed world map of 1565 by Paolo Forlani, the atlases by Mercator (1595), Blaeu (1630) and Visscher (c. 1660), and finally Guillaume Delisle's representation of the world (1720) with the inscriptions of the routes of European discoverers, including Abel Tasman and Edmond Halley, mark a time line of growing geographic knowledge in Europe.

The era of discoveries brought forth a wealth of travelogues and reports. The Europeans were confronted with unfamiliar customs and reports of cannibalism, like the aforementioned report by Hans Staden. The European view of foreign people is reflected in maps that incorporate little scenes of native Indians killing and eating other humans. Such clichéd images were intended to emphasise the supremacy of Europeans over the 'savages' of the New World. On the other hand, mapmakers frequently compensated for their lack of geographical knowledge by adding idyllic vignettes in paradisal settings, or fantasy creatures that filled the edges of the known world. For instance, the map of New Guinea in Cornelis de Jode's *Speculum orbis terrae* (1593) shows a dragon hunt taking place in a largely unspecific surrounding. Knowledge about Asia was much better. The map of China, which was added to Ortelius's *Theatrum orbis terrarum* in 1584, shows the Great Wall and contains reliable descriptions of Chinese customs.

A special little room is dedicated to Lemgo-born Englebert Kaempfer who travelled through Persia as a secretary to the Swedish envoy and later spent many years as a physician on the man-made island of Dejima in the bay of Nagasaki. His maps of Japan and of Nagasaki are based on his own observations and on local maps (Fig 2). During his time, Japan was closed to



Fig. 2
Engelbert Kaempfer and Johann Caspar Scheuchzer, 'The City of Nagasaki', Reinier & Josua Ottens, Amsterdam, c. 1740, copper engraving, 30.5 x 44.5 cm, Detmold, Lippische Landesbibliothek, K 1884. 2°, Nr. 65.

foreigners, and Europeans were not allowed to make drawings or to own any local maps. Thus, Kaempfer must have worked in secret and had Japanese friends who shared their knowledge with him. Most of Kaempfer's manuscripts are preserved in the British Library and the British Museum.

A large section of the exhibition is given over to terrestrial and celestial globes. The oldest intact geographical globe was produced in Nuremberg in 1492–94 by Martin von Behaim. It is represented in the exhibition by a good copy of c. 1927. The Mercator globe (1541) shows the new discoveries of the time but is still informed by the Ptolemaic world view. In contrast to the large pair of globes of c. 1630 by Willem Jansz Blaeu are the small-scale pocket globes by Johann Baptist Homann (c. 1715/24) and George Adams that were on show. Two delicate Meissen porcelain figurines, probably made by Johann Joachim Kaendler around 1760/65, represent Hercules bearing a terrestrial globe and Atlas supporting the celestial globe. As decorative objects for a princely audience, they combine geographical and astronomical knowledge with a humanistic education (Figs 3 & 4).

The exhibition gives an insight into the processes of mapmaking by displaying instruments used for surveying both land and sky, such as surveyor chains, surveying barrows, pedometers, telescopes, angle instruments, compasses, sundials, clocks and quadrants.



Above left
Fig. 3 Johann Joachim Kaendler (?), Hercules bearing a terrestrial globe, Meissen, c. 1760/65, porcelain, H c. 16 cm, Nürnberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Ke 302.

Above right
Fig. 4 Johann Joachim Kaendler (?), Atlas bearing a celestial globe, Meissen, c. 1760/65, porcelain, H c. 16 cm, Nürnberg, Germanisches Nationalmuseum, Ke 303.

A highlight among the instruments is the sun quadrant by Christoph Schissler (1566). The instruments are displayed together with theoretical books on geography and geometry.

Last but not least, a small section of the exhibition is dedicated to the representation of maps in Dutch art of the Golden Age with paintings by Willem Pietersz. Buytewech, Pieter de Ring and Michiel van Mulscher.

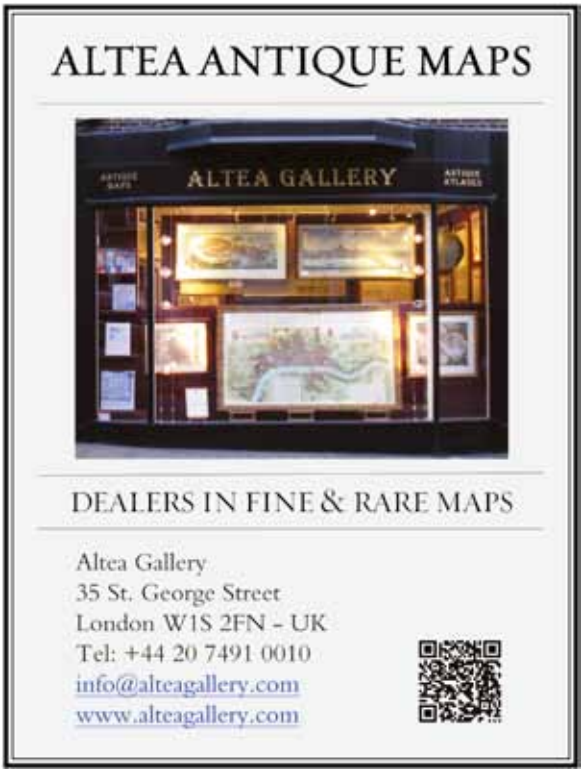
The exhibition is accompanied by a scholarly, fully illustrated catalogue, with essays by Michael Bischoff, Peter Barber, Wolfram Dolz, Dirk Imhof, Peter van den Krogt, Catherine Hofmann, Markus Heinz, Jan Mokre, Jürgen Hamel, Bernd Roeck, Heiner Borggrefe, Franz Reitinger and Rolf Schönlau.[1]

The exhibition *Measuring the world: The golden age of cartography* will be on show at the Weserrenaissance-Museum Schloss Brake until 6 December. A modified version will be open at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin next year.

Barbara Uppenkamp, Germany

Notes

1 *Weltvermesser. Das Goldene Zeitalter der Kartographie,* ed. by Michael Bischoff, Vera Lüpkes and Rolf Schönlau, Sandstein, Dresden: 2015, ISBN 978-3-95498-180-9, €25.



YOU WRITE TO US

Petworth House globe

It was with delight that I read Valerie Newby's letter about the Petworth globe in the Autumn 2015 issue (no. 142) of the *IMCoS Journal*. As was stated, it was made by Emery Molyneux in 1592 and it is the only surviving example of the earliest globe to be printed in England. Though some parts of the printed gores are missing, much of the map is still intact and the tracks of Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cavendish can, for the most part, be seen clearly. To enlarge a little on what was said, it was re-discovered by Helen Wallis in 1949 and described in her article 'The First English Globe: A Recent Discovery' published in *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 117, no. 3, September 1951 pp. 275–90.

There are only two other globes by Molyneux in England: the splendid pair at the Middle Temple Library, of which the terrestrial is a revised version of the Petworth globe, and dates from 1603. The only other examples are celestial globes, one in Nuremberg and the other in Kassel. We know that the globe in Kassel once had a terrestrial partner, but sadly this no longer exists.

It is a pity that not more is made of this globe at Petworth House, for it is truly a cartographic treasure.

I should declare a personal interest – I worked on its conservation several years ago.

Sylvia Sumira, London



The Molyneux Globe made in 1592. North Gallery at Petworth House, West Sussex. 108205 NTPL Commissioned (NTPL) ©National Trust Images/John Hammond.



Antonio Lafreri [Carta Marina] Olavs Got. Benigno Lectori... 1572.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Die Insel Rügen auf alten Karten. Vier Jahrhunderte Kartografiegeschichte (1532–1885) [Old Maps of the Island of Rügen. Four centuries of map making (1532–1885)]
by Eckhard Jäger. *Husum Verlag, Husum, 2014. ISBN 978-3-89876-740-8. HB, 256, illus. €42.95.*



The first time a Mercator *Atlas* included a map of the island of Rügen was in the Jodocus Hondius' 1609 Amsterdam edition. The author Eilhard Lubin was a professor of poetry and theology at the university of Rostock who also worked in the fields of mathematics and geography. His map of Rügen is the first one to be based on extensive land surveys. As with his great map of Pomerania, published in 1618, Lubin is likely to have applied not only methods of triangulation but also astronomical positioning. Apart from minor errors, the result is one of precision and high artistic quality. Lubin's map corrected the rather inaccurate picture of the island disseminated by Abraham Ortelius in his 1584 *Theatrum orbis terrarum*. It set a new standard for the next 150 years and was copied by around 35 engravers and publishers in different European countries.

In his book *Die Insel Rügen auf alten Karten* (*Old Maps of the Island of Rügen*), the Lüneburg based map historian and antiquarian bookseller Dr Eckhard Jäger traces the development of cartographic representations of the island, starting with Lubin's. The study is the first overall presentation of antique maps of the largest German island. The opening chapter provides a historical overview, clarifying the strategic importance of Rügen in the Baltic area. Up to the Thirty Years' War, the island belonged to the Duchy of Pomerania. Due to its geographical situation, Rügen was a target for the territorial ambitions of Sweden, Denmark, Brandenburg-Prussia and Saxony-Poland. Even though its geographical extent is limited, Rügen's eventful history reflects the great European conflicts. In this context, maps from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries are first-class historical sources. Hence the geographically limited reach of the cartographical research points far beyond the framework of regional history.

The main part of the book is devoted to a map bibliography of more than 170 maps and nautical charts, summarised in 125 catalogue entries, including different states of printing plates, as well as variations and copies. A manuscript map of 1532, formerly in the State Archives of Stettin, is the first in the series. The last entry deals with the Rügen section of the *Preussische Landesaufnahme* (Prussian land survey) of 1885. The precision of this map was not surpassed until the arrival of digital cartography. Thus it represents Jäger's conclusion of Rügen's cartographic history. Especially commendable is the fact that the author not only includes printed maps, but also analyses some little known hand-drawn manuscript maps from various archives and libraries.

Beside the technical details, each catalogue entry provides a detailed description of the map design and information about the author. Since the maps discussed came from all the then important European centres of map production (Antwerp, Amsterdam, Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen, London, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Vienna, Berlin and Weimar), the information on the mapmakers also offers an overview of European history of cartography. The descriptions of the maps draw attention to special cartographic features, explain the historical context and outline the importance of the maps and their later reception. The detailed chronology helps the reader understand the changing cartographic shape of the island and the advances made in its geographical knowledge. In addition, the typology proposed by Jäger in the closing chapter, which he establishes from maps made by Eilhard Lubin (c. 1607), Andreas Mayer (1763), Friedrich Wilhelm Graf von Schmettau (1794) and Friedrich von Hagenow (1829) and from the *Preussische Generalstabskarte* (1885) is convincing.

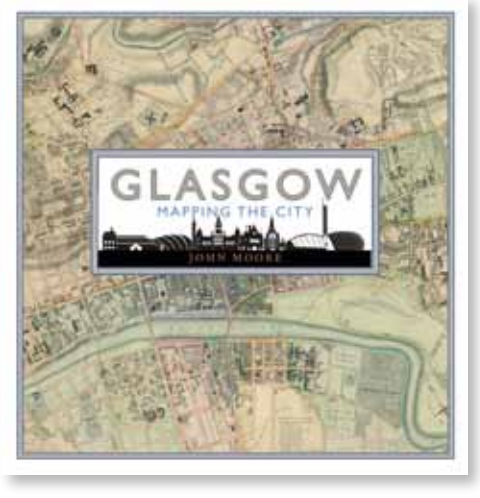
A digression on map prices in Europe in the

eighteenth century is an enrichment for the book, presenting a more general cultural aspect which until now has received little attention in the literature on the history of cartography. Production costs, selling prices and average earnings of people from different social strata permit conclusions to be drawn on who were able to afford to buy maps. The appendix contains a list of historical Rügen guidebooks (most of them illustrated with maps), a glossary, a bibliography and an index of names. The book is based on meticulous research over two decades. It is well written and splendidly designed with large illustrations providing the reader with a deeper understanding of the descriptions.

Eckhard Jäger has published an authoritative text – not only for readers interested in the history of the island of Rügen, but also for all those who want to obtain an overview of European history of cartography as exemplified by a particular region. Yet maps are more than historical sources, as the example of Rügen demonstrates. The mapmakers often created graphic masterpieces, especially when inspired by the deeply structured coastline of the island, and the surrounding sea provided space for fascinating decoration in the form of sailing vessels, marine creatures, compass roses or cartouches. Another reason why Jäger's book is a delight for all lovers of old maps.

Michael Bischoff, Lemgo, Germany

Glasgow: mapping the city by John Moore.
Birlinn in association with the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 2015. ISBN 978-1-78027-000-0. HB with dust jacket, xiii, 274, many illus. £30 STG.



This attractive book is a welcome companion for *Edinburgh: mapping the city*, which was published about twelve months ago. The Glasgow volume features 62 sections starting with Timothy Pont's map of 1596 and concluding with maps used to promote the Garden Festival in 1988. The section on Pont's map, which is the earliest depiction of the city, sets the style of the volume. It begins with a full page map and there is discussion of both the context of map making as well as features of the urban landscape. Detailed excerpts from Pont's Renfrewshire map, which also covered the Glasgow area, have also been included.

A century elapsed before the next view of Glasgow was published in John Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae*. This was a collection of views, but for Glasgow they are rather distant depicting public buildings and neglecting to show trade and industry. The most interesting of |the mid-eighteenth century maps is probably the Military Survey (Roy's map) which was surveyed c. 1753 because it depicts Glasgow and its satellite villages on the eve of sustained industrialisation.

New maps of Glasgow become regular occurrences from the 1770s when as the author rightly notes 'a flourishing of urban cartography in Scotland' took place. Ross's map of 1773 is the first to show the impact of accelerating economic activity when the tobacco trade was at its peak. It was followed a few years later by John McArthur's detailed plan which highlights the contrasting urban landscape of older streets that had evolved since medieval times and the regular grid of new streets to the west of the old town. Transport and infrastructure played a significant role in the growth of Glasgow linking the city with the mineral resources of its hinterland: turnpike roads, the Monkland Canal and the first railway, the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, and the development of the city's water supply are among the illustrations. The growth of the city through housing on private land in Victorian times and public housing after the First World War are well represented. The author's choice of Knightswood as an example of large-scale public housing is appropriate; the plans themselves are of interest and the estate, unlike many other council housing schemes, is still an attractive area today. A number of plans reflect Glasgow's status as the second city of the Empire such as its three major exhibitions in 1888, 1901 and 1938. Its port facilities handled many of the commodities associated with Empire – sugar, grain and tobacco. Additionally, there is a section of maps of the docks on the River Clyde towards the end of their heyday in the mid-1950s. These

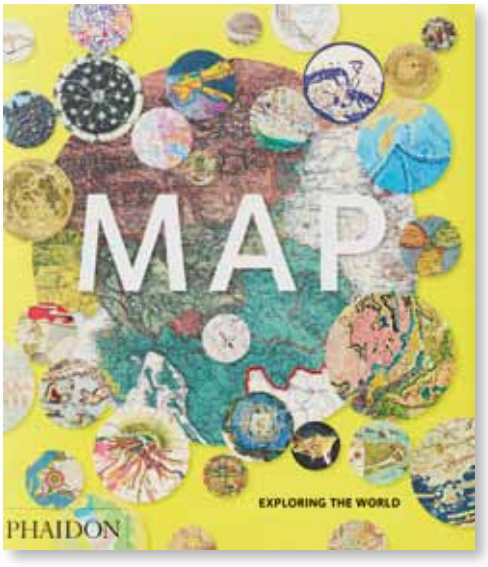
facilities and heavy industry in general had declined by the 1980s when the Glasgow Garden Festival was held as a first step towards the rejuvenation of the riverside.

The volume also contains examples of cartographic events that affected every city, namely, the twilight of privately produced maps and the arrival of Ordnance Survey large-scale plans and Goad fire insurance plans. In addition there are several unusual maps, such as those depicting the beats of watchmen (1827), Penny Savings Banks (1867) and a map showing what appears to be an alarming density of public houses and licensed grocers premises (1884). These and many other maps demonstrate some of the issues relating to the rapid growth of the city in Victorian times.

To conclude, this is an excellent publication that not only showcases the huge variety of maps that exist but also the range of topics which can be researched. The maps are supported by an informative text that will appeal to map enthusiasts and urban historians alike. Much research has been done in the preparation of this volume and the result is a credit to both publisher and author.

Douglas G. Lockhart, Ayr

Map: exploring the world by Phaidon editors with an introduction by John Hessler and contributors including Daniel Crouch, Susan Schulten and Kenneth Field. *Phaidon Press Ltd. London and New York, 2015. ISBN 978-0-7148-6944-5. HB, 352, illus. £39.95 STG.*



Phew! Weighing in at 2.4 kilos this book is unsuitable for reading on the train or indeed carrying around with you anywhere. It is more for the coffee table and dipping into than to use as a reference or a good read. Its bright yellow book jacket and end papers have been designed to attract attention, and they do. It is beautifully printed on expensive art paper and brings together maps from the birth of cartography, cutting-edge digital maps of the twenty-first century, maps by contemporary artists and works by western and non-western mapmakers and even maps depicting fictional locations (for example, a map of Hundred Acre Wood from A. A. Milne's books about Winnie the Pooh).

In the publisher's press release it says that the book 'illuminates power struggles of geography, politics and religion and humankind's tendency towards storytelling, exploration and creativity through 300 maps spanning 5,000 years of cartographic innovation'. This may be a little pretentious and I feel bound to say that the title 'Map' is less than inspiring or illuminating. There has been a glut of coffee-table books about maps recently but there is no doubt that this one is rather different. Although many of the maps have appeared often in other publications there are other unusual images which stretch the definition of 'map'. One of these is a Minecraft map of Snowdonia which was created from thousands of square blocks in the popular online game and is clearly not 'real' but may 'represent a possible way forward for cartography'. One of my favourite images, which is described as a 'map of Vesuvius', published in 1832, is by John Auldjo of the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand. It illustrates two centuries of geological violence, and the various bright colours represent the direction and extension of lava flows from no less than 27 eruptions of the volcano between 1631 and 1831. We learn that Auldjo lived in Naples and 'cimbed' (misspelt in the book) Vesuvius collecting and dating rock samples of the volcano.

Perhaps the quirkiest map in the book is the 'Porcineograph' (c. 1875) produced by the Forbes Lithograph Company and Wm. Emerson Baker. This map of the United States in the shape of a pig was produced by Baker in 1875. Apparently he had made a fortune and needed a new challenge so he bought a huge piece of land in Massachusetts to pursue his quest to reduce the spread of food-borne illness through improved farming practices. He hosted a huge party to commemorate his new 'Sanitary Piggery' and each of the 2,500 guests received a copy of this 'good cheer' souvenir.

The maps in the book are not in chronological order and many of them are most unusual. A plan of Nippur on a clay tablet of c. 1500 BC is alongside a 'Map of Maine' for the blind (in Braille) dated 1837. There is the stick chart of the Marshall Islands which has featured in many other histories of maps and other familiar maps by cartographers such as Mercator and Ortelius, but there are also maps I have never seen before. In addition to the 'maps', there are selected biographies of cartographers plus a useful glossary of terms and further reading, all of which will prove useful to those less familiar with the history of cartography.

This is indeed a monumental work in many different ways: innovative, magnificently produced, entertaining and informative. It is hard to believe that the price is only £39.95. So if you are strong enough to carry 2.4 kilos home I should hurry out to buy a copy!

Valerie Newby, North Marston, UK

Cartografia rara italiana: XVI secolo: l'Italia e i suoi territori: catalogo ragionato delle carte a stampa [Rare Italian cartography: 16th century: Italy and its territories: catalogue raisonné of printed maps] by Stefano Bifolco and Fabrizio Ronca. *Edizioni Antiquarius, Rome, 2014. ISBN 978-88-909376-0-6; 978-88-89637[-]606. HB, 408, illus. (some col.) €140.*



From Francesco Rosselli's map of Italy of '1492 circa' (Florence), at least to a 1745 re-issue of Antonio Campi's 1571 map of Cremona Territory, this illustrated carto-bibliography, co-authored by an Antiquarius Gallery map cataloguer and a print collector, is a welcome addition as a finding and identification *vade mecum*. As in other fields, so in cartography, it is not always logical to apply a rigid start date and/or a *terminus ad quem*: an idea may be conceived well before its physical form, and endure long after representations of the latter. In the case of 'Lafreri' prints it continues to prove extraordinarily difficult to identify some of the true 'authors' and impression dates of the maps.

Stefano Bifolco clarifies, in his 'Prefazione', that excluded here are the maps in various editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia*; the regional maps of Giovanni Antonio Magini, even though compiled mainly at the end of the sixteenth century, but published posthumously in his *L'Italia* (Bologna, 1620) by his son, Fabio (these are covered in depth by Robert Almagià in 1922); and urban plans, that are intended for a future publication. Unstated, or implicit, is the omission here of hydrographic charts. Included, however, are the few relevant maps, in this book's context, of Matteo Florimi and of Francesco Valegio that straddle the sixteen and the seventeenth centuries. A series of introductory essays provide helpful overviews of regional developments, and of the basics of intaglio map production techniques in a workshop.

The 'Catalogo ragionato' consists of 151 numbered entries. This catalogue explains the regular four-fold layout of each 'tavola' or entry: 'Titolo & iscrizioni' (with engraving method, size in mm), 'Notizie storico-critiche', 'Stati & edizioni' (indicating changes and re-issue dates), and 'Bibliografia & censimento'. In relation to the latter there is also a separate 'Bibliografia' that neither agrees entirely with the contents, or in the detail of citations, in the former category. And this is where this book's main faults become apparent.

For an Italian co-authored, printed and published reference work this reviewer finds it difficult to explain the spelling errors, inconsistencies and lack of coordination in – and between – both versions of the 'Bibliografia'. The internationally-renowned Italian scholar, Robert Almagià, twice appears as 'Almagia'; Fabia Borroni Salvadori's name is once printed as 'Salvatori'; Roberto Volpi's name appears five times as 'A. Volpi'. Citations of Borroni Salvadori's invaluable

work – *Carte, piante e stampe storiche delle raccolte Lafreriane della Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze* (Rome, 1980) – have 'i' of the word 'di' misprinted at least eight times in '*Biblioteca Nazionale dì Firenze*'. The initial word of Luciano Lago & Claudio Rossit's 1981 book *Descriptio Histriae. La penisola istriana* … appears at least eight times as '*Desciptio*'. And so on (for a Dutch title, too). R. V. Tooley, suitably acknowledged in the texts for his pioneering article in *Imago Mundi* (1939), vol.3, can be found as 'R.Y. Tooley', and as 'Tooey'; his *IM* article 'Maps in Italian atlases of the sixteenth century …' is printed four times with an Italian 'ì' – 'Maps in Italìan atlases …'. In this connection it would have been helpful for the co-authors or Alessandra Signoretti ('Contributo scientifico e correzione testi') to inform readers that back issues of *Imago Mundi* from vol. 1 (1935) to 54 (2002) are currently available, to participating libraries, on-line through 'JSTOR': www.jstor.org/action/showPublication?journalCode=imagomundi . This is mentioned because the reviewer is aware that the majority of collectors/collections, and dealers in antiquarian prints and books, are familiar with the Internet. The living German scholar Peter H. Meurer has his initials printed correctly as 'P. H.', but also as 'E. H.' (12 times) or even 'H.', and his relevant work (in this present context), *The Strabo Illustratus Atlas* (2002) – apart from various misprints – even appears once as '*Strato Illustratus*'; USA's Bob Karrow is twice listed as 'R. Jr. Karrow'. One has to ask how, or why, the letterpress of this book can be published in so faulty an impression when the graphics are generally so good.

Each entry's text has an image of the whole map on the opposing page and, when considered most appropriate, enlargements of detail (scale bars, dedication cartouches, etc.) that are especially valuable for aspects that are insufficiently legible on the whole image but often clarify amendments to the copperplates. For readers and researchers keen to identify toponyms the enforced reduction of the whole map to a format slightly less than A4 often results in illegibility; bolder, and more useful, would have been to print the whole map as a 'double spread' and sacrifice the co-authors' text to the reverse side(s).

The publisher has included a website requesting readers to send through any updates and corrections they may have: www.antiquarius-sb.com/CartografiaRara. The reviewer tried and found no link to click on for any comments. For readers who might wish to place this study of sixteenth-century rare cartography of Italy within a wider – even European only – context, it is worrying that no reference is made to the two-part, generously-illustrated *History of Cartography, volume 3: Cartography in the European Renaissance*, edited by †David Woodward (2007). Part 1 (pp. xlii–1171 [!]) has contributions devoted to the 'Italian States' by Woodward ('The Italian map trade, 1480–1650') and two authors (Leonardo Rombai and Vladimiro Valerio) cited in this present book. All three main *History of Cartography* volumes from 1987 of the ongoing *History of Cartography* are, furthermore, freely accessible online: www.press.uchicago.edu/books/HOC/index.html .

The Summer 2015 *IMCoS Journal*, No. 141, reviewed *Lafreri, Italian cartography in the Renaissance* by Karen De Coene [et al.] (2014); two paragraphs of that review referenced this Bifolco and Ronca book, drawing brief attention to its 'Censimento degli atlanti e raccolte lafreriane' and an accompanying table of 151 maps. The latter 'spread-sheet' table lists locations of the 327 exemplars identified in the 'Catalogo ragionato'. Reflecting this book's title, this table is arranged primarily by geographical order from Italy via Lombardia, Liguria, Adriatico to Tremiti, Sicilia and Sardinia, then by date (inevitably with a frequent 'N.D.' [s.d.]), author, and 'editore' (i.e. publisher, rather than 'editor'). Although this reviewer finds it hard to believe that the data derives from physical examination, or high-quality scan, of each of the 327 exemplars (the total number of states differentiated in the 'Stati & edizioni' section of the 'Catalogo' is c. 426), this is still an excellent starting point.

The 'Biografie degli autori' by Fabrizio Ronca is a handy and time-saving compilation for which any reader will be grateful to have 'under the same covers'.

Perhaps the somewhat luxurious heavy paper of this book is to the detriment of the binding; the spine of the reviewer's copy is already beginning to split. And what will the future hold for the fine illustrated dustjacket once it is affected by inevitable 'wear and tear' (or libraries automatically remove it for either immediate 'disposal' or for archiving separately)?

Francis Herbert, London

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