THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn 2013) should be submitted by 1 July 2013. Editorial items should be sent to the **Editor** Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, email Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com or 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex CB11 3XY United Kingdom
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Front cover Detail of 'Poli Arctici, et circumiacentium terrarum descriptio novissima', Hendrik Hondius, 1638, Published in Amsterdam. Includes views of the whaling industry. (See page 64 for full image)

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Abraham Ortelius, *Typus Orbis Terrarum* (detail), Antwerp, 1580. Sold December 6, 2012 for a record $14,400.

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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

With the June weekend upon us, the subjects for this letter are pre-determined, without pre-empting the Annual General Meeting, of course.

The Society's Executive Committee has 'lost and found' some members over the years. Seeing them leave is never a joy, seeking a replacement officer is not so easy nowadays and we are grateful indeed that some of the vacant positions have been filled. However, with others still open, we are in need of willing IMCoS members to help run the Committee. We would benefit from the addition of some younger Executive Committee members but it turns out to be difficult to find them.

The Committee holds four meetings annually in London on a workday and most of the rest of its business is conducted by e-mail or telephone. Younger people hold full-time jobs and find it difficult to attend meetings, also travel eats up valuable time. And mostly, employers need their personnel on the spot whilst employees are not very eager to risk their job in these days of economic recession. To say nothing about the time required to keep a young family happy!

Retired people may have time on their hands and a lifelong past full of useful experiences to draw on, yet they may not master the intricacies of the Internet and computers that modern days do require. Not to mention that a map collector would be a more logical choice than a member operating a map business. Both might have connections with the world of historical cartography, which would come in handy, even more so, if their connections were international. Striving for the ideal solution is restricted in practice as the work needs to be done when it pops up. However, more news on this matter at the AGM on 8 June.

Following the AGM, on Friday evening, we will have our Annual Dinner with the Malcolm Young Lecture and the Helen Wallis Award presentation as usual, albeit at a new venue, The Farmers' Club at Whitehall Court: easily reached from Embankment Station on the Underground. The AGM again takes place at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), the meeting room being made available to us by the London Map Fair organisers, free of charge. The LMF, also hosted at the RGS is due to open at noon after the IMCoS AGM has terminated. It will be a great show of antique maps by the best dealers in the business and of course, very much worth your visit.

Some may recall my adage that map collecting is like a three-legged stool, which will topple over when any one leg is removed: the Avid Collector, the Knowledgeable Dealer and the Academic/Curator. Thus far the map-collecting stool has stayed fairly upright with any occasional wobble correcting itself after some time.

Wishing you the best of luck at the London Map Fair, and please, feel free to suggest a potential member for the IMCoS Executive Committee, if you think you know of a candidate.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

I am always bemused by the bunching phenomenon – the idea that things arrive in twos and threes – not one bus, but frustratingly, three or more, however, in this issue bunching serves the greater good.

Three IMCoS members recently gifted their map collections to public organisations. The news highlights the decision that all collectors have to make at some time, where to place their collections, which oftentimes represents a lifetime's investment, both emotional and financial. In each case, the recipient has been a public body whose own collection has been meaningfully enhanced by the donation, and which has the facilities and resources to make the maps accessible, while ensuring their safety and the integrity of the collection for the future.

Glen and Ellen McLaughlin of California donated their California as an island maps collection to Stanford University, California in November 2012; Dr Cyrus Ala'i donated his unique collection of Persian maps to the School of Oriental and African Studies in January 2013 and most recently, on 12 March 2013, Raymond Frostick of Norfolk, donated his maps of Norfolk 1574–1840 to the Norfolk Record Office.

In time, the collections will be digitised, making them available for all to study and enjoy, while conserving the precious hard copy, in optimum archival conditions, for their long-term future.

This process of democratisation connects three articles in the summer issue: *Australia as depicted by John Arrowsmith in his London Atlas: Arrowsmith online* by Australian IMCoS member Dorothy F. Prescott; *Mapping traditional Inuit knowledge: new ways of representing Inuit place and feature names* by Amélie Byam and D.R. Fraser Taylor of Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada and *Time travel in Switzerland* by Martin Rickenbacher are all web-based map projects.

Dorothy Prescott explains how she set out to demonstrate that imprints of Arrowsmith's maps were not reliably 'accurate statements of a map's contents and that apparently identical maps were in fact different from one another'.[1] Inherent to the study was being able to see the maps side by side and in detail, which in book form would have required a large number of plates. Sadly, the cost of publishing a text with numerous colour plates is prohibitive. Dorothy solved the problem of cost by publishing her 'book' to the Web, a medium capable of handling vast amounts of graphic information.

On page 40 you can read about swisstopo's (Federal Office of Topography) response to Swiss legislation demanding that producers of national map data make historical map information available in the same capacity as new data. It created 'Journey through time', an interactive topographical map viewer, accessed from their website. The site allows visitors to explore in detail the changing face of the Swiss landscape from their maps published between 1938 and today.

The third web-based mapping project featured in the *Journal* is fascinating, and may be of particular interest to Society members planning on going to the IMCoS International Symposium in Alaska in September. The Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC) at Carleton University, Ottawa is working with indigenous Inuit communities in northern Canada to map the traditional Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun place names of the region, including their pronunciations, meanings and associated oral traditions. The article by Byam and Taylor outlines the methods being used to translate this information.

The projects mentioned represent just the tip of the iceberg of the mapping phenomenon made possible by the Web, and while IMCoS members are 'lovers of early [printed] maps', I do hope a visit to the sites will convince you of the merits of the 'virtual' world of maps.

1 www.asmp.esrc.unimelb.edu.au/about.html Sourced 30 April 2013

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IMCoS MATTERS

Forthcoming IMCoS events

London Weekend, 2013
7 June 2013 IMCoS Annual Dinner & Malcolm Young Lecture
We look forward to welcoming members to our annual dinner and Malcolm Young Lecture both of which will to be held in the Eastwood Room of the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2HL. Nearest underground station is Embankment which is a short walk away from the club.
6.20pm Meet for a drink in the bar.
7pm Mike Parker, author of the recently published book *Map Addict* promises to entertain you with his illustrated lecture *'We're all Map Addicts Now!'*.
7.45pm A three-course meal will be served. This will be followed by presentation of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award. The citation will be given by Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian at The British Library.

The charge for the evening will be £50 which includes the lecture.

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8 June 2013 IMCoS AGM
Our AGM will be held in the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. 9.45 for 10am prompt. The London Map Fair is being held at the RGS over the weekend and IMCoS will have a stand selling membership subscriptions and books on mapping. Come and meet us there.

31st IMCoS Symposium Fairbanks, Alaska
Frozen Dreams and Delusions: 400 Years of Arctic Cartography
For members who haven't made their booking online (www.uaf.edu/imcos2013) for the 2013 Symposium, you will find an application form in this issue. We do look forward to a good turnout and hope that you will join us. In addition to an interesting selection of papers on polar cartographic history, Alaska has a breathtaking wilderness to explore. September is the prime Aurora borealis watching season and the crisp, clear days are spectacular with a brilliant foliage display and thousands of migratory birds.

Symposium Lectures:
Monday 9 September
10 – 10.15am Professor Bella Gerlich, Dean of Libraries, ***Introduction and Welcome***

10.15 – 10.45am Professor Terrence Cole, Director of the UAF Office of Public History, ***Captain Cook and the Worst Map in the World***

11 – 11.45am Dee Longenbaugh, Observatory Books, ***Looking Over Lt. Zagoskin's Shoulder, or Sophisticated IMCoS Meets Wild Alaska, 1842-1844***

12 – 1.30pm Luncheon and Keynote Speaker Lieutenant Governor Mead Treadwell, ***Mapping the Arctic in a Changing World***

1.30 – 2.15pm Professor Marvin Falk, Emeritus Arctic Bibliographer, ***How Legends and Spurious Voyage Accounts Determined the Shape of Alaska on Eighteenth-century Maps***

2.30 – 3.15pm Dennis Moser, MILS Head, Alaska and Polar Regions Collections & Archives, ***The (Virtual) Road Goes Ever On: Looking Ahead at Maps and Map Collecting***

Tuesday 10 September
9.15 – 10am Dirk Tordoff, Curator of the Alaska Film Archives, ***Polar Treasures from the Vault***

10am – 10.45am Wesley A. Brown, Managing Director, St. Charles Capital, ***Seven Ways to Map the World in 1500: A Collector's Challenge***

11am – 11.45am Chris Cannon, University of Alaska Fairbanks Graduate Student, ***Alaska Native Maps of the Night Sky***

12noon – 1.30pm Luncheon and Keynote Speaker Dr. Mike Sfraga, University of Alaska Fairbanks Vice Chancellor, ***50,000 Feet and Climbing: Bradford Washburn's Maps of Everest and Denali***

2 – 2.45pm Ned Rozell, Geophysical Institute Science Writer, ***The Top Twenty Things You Didn't Know about Alaska***

3 – 3.45pm Dr. Matthew Sturm, Geophysicist, ***In the Tracks of Arctic Explorers: Celebrating the Science & Beauty of Snow & Ice***

Map Collectors' Evening, 5 March

With more than twenty-five maps and cartographic artefacts to view, the 2013 Map Collectors' Evening, held on 5 March at the Farmers' Club in central London was a thoroughly enjoyable and illuminating event. There was a fascinating range of exhibits, and Map Evening chairman **Francis Herbert** steered the event with great aplomb, helping to shed light on some of the offerings. Although the theme was battle maps and plans, there were a number of curios that put the chairman's encyclopaedic knowledge to the test.

IMCoS photographer **David Webb** started the evening off with, amongst other things, an undated strip route map issued by W.N. Froy and a map entitled 'The environs of London.', engraved by J. Reeves and published by James Reynolds of 174 Strand (its slip-case titled 'Map of the environs of London.') which needed identification. Research by the Map Evening's chairman determined that this was originally published as 'Hodgson's New Map Fifteen Miles Round London.', dated 7 April 1823 as in entry No. 293 of *Printed maps of London circa 1553-1850*, 2nd ed., by James Howgego (1978).

Rosemary Vracas, showing us a map of Surrey pubs (of c.1978), introduced us to the Battle of Ockley, an invasion of the Danes in AD 851 but repelled convincingly by King Ethelwulf.

Raymond Frostick showed and described his two versions of 'LE PROVINCIE che formano la parte dell'Est dell'Inghilterra' (Eastern England/East Midlands). The first, copper-engraved by Agostino Costa and dated 1818, was one of the 137 maps first issued in the *Atlante generale dell'Ab[bate]: Bartolomeo Borghi corredato di prospetti istorici-politici-civili-naturali di ciascheduno stato* published in Florence by Aristide Parigi & Comp. (1819). Borghi (1750-1821) was described as "uno dei migliori geografi dell'Europa". The 1839 lithographed version of the same map, now including in its top left corner an image captioned 'Insigna della Squadra Bianca' (The White Ensign – indicating a British connection) may have come from a work by the geographer Francesco Costantino Marmocchi (1805-58)

Ian Harvey displayed an impressively large, engraved eighteenth-century chart of the Suffolk coast, but alas, anonymous and not dated. 'A New and Correct Chart of the Sea Coast from LOWESTOFF [*sic*] TO ORFORD.', with a vignette 'The East Prospect of the Town of Lowestoff' [*sic* again!] at the top right, seems to be very closely related to one of the three-sheet set of the Suffolk coast in the British Library (ink-stamped 'Map Department, HOWE COLLECTION 1726-1799. British Museum'). The clue for a possible connection – and suggested reference given at the Map Evening – was to be found in the still valuable *Marine cartography in Britain: a history of the sea chart to 1855* by A.H.W. Robinson (1962).

Jenny Harvey brought two World War II escape maps on a scale of 1:1 000 000. Printed on both sides of the fabric (usually cotton, silk or rayon), these colourful maps were, according to Rosemary Vracas, "used as fashionable headscarves" after the war. The first map (denoted as Sheet 43E) covered Germany (North), Protectorates of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, Poland and Hungary (North); the reverse side, Sheet 43F, covers Croatia (West and Central), Montenegro (West), Hungary (West), Italy (North and Central), Slovakia (South), Germany (South) and Switzerland (East). It measures 77cm (high) x 88 cm (wide). Her second exhibit, Sheet 44C covers Burma (South), Siam 44D and covers Burma (Extreme South), Siam (South). It measures 61 x 97 cm. Chairman Herbert directed interested parties to two articles by Barbara Bond, cited in an article by Debbie Hall, www.mapforum.com/04/escape.htm

Vice-chairman **Valerie Newby** produced a plan of the 'Battle of Maestricht' and thoughtfully, in view of the birthplace of IMCoS Chairman, it was a battle in which the British and Dutch were fighting together against the French during the campaigns of the War of the Spanish Succession. The full title of the uncoloured plan showing positions of the armies is 'Plan of the Camp of the Army of the Allies commanded by Monsr. D'Auverquerque and the manner in which it was drawn up in Battle, when the Army of the Two Crowns advanced to Attack It May 14th 1708'. It was engraved by Isaac Basire for 'Mr Tindal's Continuation of Mr Rapin's History of England', (1745).

Treasurer **Jeremy Edwards**'s coloured miniature town plan 'BRUSSEL.', with its seventeen keyed features, can be identified from *Guicciardini Illustratus…* by Henk Deys and others ('t Goy-Houten: HES & De Graaf, 2001). Lacking engraved no. '11', his map seems to be that designated 'Brussel-6.1', first issued in *Belgicæ sive Inferioris Germaniæ, Descriptio…* (J. Janssonius, 1652).

Ray Eddy presented an enchanting naïve pen and ink and watercolour of a bird's-eye view of the Battle of St Kitts, dated 25 February 1782, depicting the skirmish between Admiral Sir Samuel Hood's British fleet, at anchor, and Count De Grasse.

The earliest of **Caroline Batchelor**'s three maps of Turkey in Europe was anonymous ('From the best authorities') and resembled those published in August 1783 in periodicals as documented in David C. Jolly's 2-volume *Maps in British periodicals* (1990-91).



Left to right
Cyrus Ala'i,
Valerie Newby,
Jenny Harvey



Left to right
Ian Harvey,
Raymond Frostick,
Map Evening
Chairman
Francis Herbert



Left to right
Colin Richards,
Jeremy Edwards,
Caroline Batchelor,
Hans Kok



Left to right
Ray Eddy,
Rosemary Vracas,
Rodney Shirley

Her larger map, signed 'E G R' (i.e. Ernest George Ravenstein FRGS) with verso letterpress, may have come from a Victorian-era periodical – such as *The Illustrated London News*; the John Tallis map, like his of 'The Crimea', would have been issued in various states from the mid-1850s onwards.

Colin Richards extracted from his pocket a small, warm-coloured stone, the size of a matchbox, which he explained he bought in Lima, in an antiques store. On the face of the stone a series of neat squares of parallel lines and tiny circular symbols are etched. He suggested that the delineation was reminiscent of field markings, so perhaps what we were poring over was a miniature estate map. If anyone has any information please do get in contact so that we can help Colin solve his mystery stone.



Can anyone help Colin Richards identify this stone? He bought it at an antiques shop in Lima, Peru.

IMCoS Chairman, **Hans Kok** presented 'Plan très exact de la Bataille donnée entre les Turcs et les Moscovites, près de la Rivière de Prut, desiné [*sic*] sur les lieux par un ingenieur de S M. suédoise'. The map by Nicolaas Visscher, of which there are only two other known copies in the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin was published in Amsterdam in 1728 as a loose sheet. It shows the hopeless position that Peter the Great found himself in during the second Turkish war in 1711, his army completely surrounded and defeated by the Ottoman troops under Grand Vizier Baltacı Mehmet Pasha. His second exhibit, commonly known as 'Arx Brittanica', is an historic map, made and published by Claes Jansz. Visscher in 1631, which depicts the northern *limes* (border) of the Roman Empire. His third map, 'Cap de Bonne Espérance' by N. de Fer from de Fer's *Atlas Curieux* (1705) is in three separate sections: a view from Table Bay inland (with all of Table Mountain and the adjoining hills and mountains); Table Bay proper from a position just west of Robin (Robben) Island and a plan view of the Dutch fort.

Cyrus Ala'i presented an atlas published in 2000 by Shahid Beheshti University & Iranian Cultural Heritage Organization Sahab in Tehran. *Pictorial documents of Iranian cities in the Qajar Period* contains sketch-maps of 24 Iranian cities, mostly with suburbs and fortifications in separate sheets that had been surveyed and drawn by Russian officers after the Russian-Iranian wars (1826-1840), apparently for political and trade purposes. Cyrus explained that after the collapse of the Soviet Union in December 1991, these manuscript sketch-maps were handed over to the Republic of Azerbaijan where they were later photographed for the purposes of this atlas. Cyrus was presented with a copy (the only one he believes to be in the West) by the Iranian Map Publishers' Association.

The *Daily Mail* featured as the generator of several exhibits. New *IMCoS Journal* editor **Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird** offered for examination a 32-page *WORLD WAR ATLAS* compiled by George Philip & Sons Ltd exclusively for the *Daily Mail*.

Rodney Shirley showed a large-scale and strikingly coloured map of a bird's-eye view of the British Front in 1915 around the areas of Ypres and Lille. Published by the *Daily Mail* and printed by George Philip & Son Ltd, it sold for sixpence. Among other maps published by the *Daily Mail*, and brought by Rodney, was a map of South Africa designed as a fund-raiser for families of Boer War soldiers. Printed in blue on a linen handkerchief, it shows the theatre of war, portraits of Queen Victorian and Lord Roberts, commander of the British Troops and the words and music for 'The Absent-minded Beggar' (words by Rudyard Kipling and music by Arthur Sullivan). The poem, commissioned for the fund, addresses the poverty of the out-of-work soldiers returned from the war.

Finally, Map Evening's chairman, **Francis Herbert**, showed and described – following the Evening's theme – his folio plan of the 'Bataille d'Altenheim dans l'Ortnau donnée le 1er. d'Aoust 1675. entre l'armée Francaise… et celle de l'Empereur aux ordres du Comte de Montécuculi'. This map of Altenheim, on the eastern side of the Rhine (c.10 kilometres SSE of Strasbourg), has the lettering by Besançon and overall engraving done by Berlin. It was one of several compiled "Par le Chevalier de Beaurain. Géographe ordinaire du Roi" for his self-published *Histoire des quatre dernières campagnes du Maréchal de Turenne en 1672 [-] 1675 enrichie de cartes et plans topographiques* (Paris, 1782). An interesting feature is the use of paste-downs – or flaps. Three overlapping flaps on light blue paper demonstrate the different positions of the French and Imperial armies. An illustrated article on this feature is 'Maps with flaps: maps with printed overlays' in *MapForum*, Summer 2005, issue 6, pp.44-7.

Not all the mysteries were solved but it did provide a fascinating insight to the bottom drawers of IMCoS members.

Go-ahead for book project

Report by **Valerie Newby**

A proposal to publish a book of the papers given in Vienna at the IMCoS International Symposium last September has been given the go ahead by Cambridge Scholars Publishing. This is good news for both the Society and the organisers of the Symposium.

Titled *A World of Innovation: Cartography in the time of Gerhard Mercator* the book's editors are Gerhard Holzer, Curator of the Woldan Collection of Geographica and Cartographica at the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Valerie Newby (formerly Scott), Consulting Editor of the *IMCoS Journal* and Vice-Chairman of IMCoS, Dr Petra Svatek, who is a scientific university assistant in the Department of History at the University of Vienna and Dr Georg Zolti, a computer scientist and astronomer who has developed a simple technology to create globes. In 2011 he began applying GIS software for research on Mercator's celestial globe.

The twenty speakers at the symposium have all been invited to convert their presentations into essays by the middle of this year with a view to publication some time afterwards. The preface will be written by Stefaan Missinne who was head of the organising committee of last year's event.

The proposed book will bring together scholars from different academic disciplines who commemorated the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gerhard Mercator by giving presentations. Mercator was born in 1512 in Rupelmonde, Flanders, part of the Habsburg Empire. He was the most important cartographer and globemaker of the sixteenth century and his famous cylindrical map projection is still in use today.



Gerard Mercator's beautiful map of Flanders ('Flandria'), dated 1540, which was dedicated to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. By courtesy of the owner who wishes to remain anonymous.

Private to public

Longstanding IMCoS members, Dr Cyrus Ala'i and Raymond Frostick have recently gifted their exceptional map collections. Cyrus has donated his collection of Iranian maps to SOAS (School of Oriental and African Studies), University of London and Raymond Frostick has given his maps of Norfolk to the Norfolk Record Office. Both are experts in their field of specialisation and each has written a definite work on their area of collecting.

Cyrus Ala'i, a past treasurer of IMCoS, is a collector and historian of maps of Persia and Islamic classical maps. He made his first purchase – a 1595 map of Persia – at Harrods, knowing nothing of its maker. Since then he went on to amass a collection of more than 300 maps, which probably represented the largest personal collection in the world of Persian Maps. The expertise that he acquired over years of collecting, together with diligent research, culminated in the two definitive works, to date, on maps of Persia. *General Maps of Persia 1477–1925* was published in 2005 and followed five years later with a companion volume *Special Maps of Persia*.

After he left Iran in 1979, where he had been a successful engineer and director of several engineering companies, Cyrus and his family made a new life in England. He learned the language and applied his skills and experience to set up a property developing company. In 1990, a project for which he was responsible was awarded the National Housing Award. Cyrus feels grateful for the opportunities Britain offered and his gift reflects the warmth he feels for his adopted homeland.



Dr Cyrus Ala'i with Professor Paul Webley, Director of SOAS at a private ceremony on 31 January 2013 marking the donation of Dr Ala'i's collection of Persian maps to SOAS. Photograph courtesy of SOAS

In an interview with Valerie Newby in 2007 he indicated that he 'would prefer to leave his collection to a library to be kept together rather than broken up'.[1] Five years later and true to his word, Cyrus's personal collection was placed with SOAS. 'The Dr Cyrus Ala'i Map Collection of Persia' comprises 255 original maps, five facsimiles, 35 nineteenth-century prints of Persia and a set of his two books which contain detailed descriptions of the maps.

Choosing a home for a lifetime's investment is not easy but there were several factors that convinced Cyrus that SOAS was the ideal recipient for his material. SOAS is an internationally esteemed academic base for research, marked for its excellence in Middle Eastern studies. The London Middle Eastern Institute, under the direction of Dr Hassan Hakimian, houses a vibrant Iranian studies department, which offers graduate and post-graduate studies across a broad spectrum of disciplines. Cyrus was encouraged by the quality of scholarship supported by the LMEI and by the number of enrolled international research students and visiting scholars who use the centre.

This is the first cartographic gift received by the Institute, and Dr Hakimian who was instrumental in the transfer of the collection sees this new asset as providing scholars from all parts of the world with an invaluable resource. The gift also represents an endorsement of SOAS's reputation as the leading centre for Iranian studies. The new 'Dr Cyrus Ala'i Map Collection of Persia' will be managed by the Archives & Special Collections section of the SOAS library and in time, will be digitised. This decision gives Cyrus hope that scholars in Iran will be able access part of their heritage.

◇◇◇◇◇◇

Access, security and relevance were on Raymond's mind too when he was reflecting on what to do with his collection: "When you have got a collection that is quite unique, it is difficult to know what to do with it."

Raymond, a former Chairman of Norfolk County Council (1983–4) and Lord Mayor of Norwich (1976–7) has had close links with the Norfolk Record Office, and chose to donate his collection of more than 120 maps, many of them rare, to the NRO. He has been involved with the NRO professionally for many years and is confident in his decision to place his collection with them. Their excellent facilities and commitment to making their maps available to the public and

scholars to inspect were deciding factors. Additionally, the NRO is local, should Raymond need to consult, what is now formally known as, 'The Raymond Frostick Map Collection'.

The collection charts nearly 300 years of Norfolk's geographical history between 1574 and 1840 and includes works by John Speed, Robert Morden and Emanuel Bowen, and all seven editions of Saxton's map of the county. Maps of Dutch and Flemish mapmakers are represented by works by Janssonius, Blaeu and Pieter Meijer. Map playing cards produced by William Bowes in 1590, William Redmayne in 1676 and John Lenthall in c.1717 form part of the collection now with the NRO. Geographic Chairman of the Norfolk Records Committee Dr Christopher Kemp notes that the 'historical importance' of Raymond's collection, 'cannot be overstated'.[2]

Raymond started his 'hobby' while as young man travelling the country during his national service in the RAF:

"I came across, in Wiltshire, and bought a not very interesting eighteenth-century map of Suffolk. When the next year I went to Cambridge, I discovered that old maps were available in bookshops at prices (shillings not pounds) which even an impecunious undergraduate could afford. This started me off, and having been born in Norfolk and at school in Norwich it was obvious that I should concentrate on maps of Norfolk and of East Anglia."

Since those early days of discovery Raymond has become an expert in his field, and is the author of numerous articles and several books. In 2011 he published the definitive cartobibliography of Norfolk, *The Printed Maps Of Norfolk 1574–1840*; his earlier works include *The Printed Plans of Norwich, 1558–1840* (2002) and *The Dutch Connection: Some Norfolk Maps and their Makers* (1988).

When asked about how he felt on letting go of his collection, Raymond concluded: "I have of course enjoyed collecting, but I am happy that the Norfolk Collection will be in good hands, will be retained as a Collection, and will be available to be enjoyed by everyone else who may be interested."

Notes

1 *IMCoS Journal*, No. 110, Autumn 2007, p.31.

2 Press release, 'Major collection of maps charting the changing face of Norfolk over 300 years to be donated to the Norfolk Record Office', 8 March 2013.



Left to right Councillor Ian Monson, Chairman of Norfolk County Council; Dr John Alban, former County Archivist; Raymond Frostick; Dr Christopher Kemp, Chairman of Norfolk Records Committee at the handover ceremony on 12 March 2013 of Raymond Frostick's collection of Norfolk maps to the NRO. Photograph courtesy of the Norfolk County Council.



A detail from 'Paskaerte van *NOVA GRANADA, en t'Eylandt CALIFORNIA*' by Pieter Goos, 1666 is on the cover of the attractive keepsake prepared by Glen McLaughlin to mark his collection of maps of California as an island going to Stanford University in California recently.

Keepsake donated to IMCoS

An attractive keepsake has been sent to IMCoS by Julie Sweetkind Singer, the Head Librarian of the Branner Earth Sciences Library and Map Collections at Stanford University, California. It commemorates the donation and purchase of nearly the entire collection of California as an island maps belonging to Glen McLaughlin, a member of IMCoS. His collection was formally welcomed to Stanford in November 2012 with a reception at Green Library and this keepsake to commemorate the event was published entitled *Maps – What I Collect and Why* by Glen McLaughlin and Julie Sweetkind-Singer. The design and printing were done by Marianne Hinckle of Año Nuevo Press.

The keepsake has also been sent as a gift from Glen and Ellen McLaughlin to all members of the California Map Society, It features the stories of twelve different collectors, all members of CMS, because, as Glen McLaughlin states in the introduction, "Collectors enjoy sharing their passion with others, which is the purpose of this publication. Moreover, map collectors have multi-faceted ways of sharing their maps as they are visually stunning, historically significant, while chronicling discoveries and portraying mystical places created in the mind of man such as the Island of California".

Contributors are Robert Berlo, Susan Caughey, Warren Heckrotte, David and Elizabeth Kalifon, Nick Kanas, Glen McLaughlin, Joe Rosenthal, Leonard and Juliet Rothman, David Rumsey, Phil Simon, Judith Tyner and Bill Warren

The keepsake will be on display at the IMCoS stand at the London Map Fair on June 8 and 9 at the RGS, London, for any member who would like to see it.

New members

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

Mordechai Lapidot, Israel
Collection interest: Holy Land, world maps, curiosities

Mark Monmonier, USA
Collection interest: 20th century, mapping technology

Patricia Seed, USA
Collection interest: West Africa 15th-19th century, silk maps Indochina & North Africa (1941-1972)

John Simkiss, USA

Alex Smit, France

Antiquariaat Iscra, Netherlands

Oscar Becerra, Mexico
Collection interest: maps of Mexico, 16th-19th century and maps of Europe

Joseph Santucci, USA
Collection interest: New England

Mark Clark, UK
Collection interest: maps of Cumberland, Surrey and London

Ted Ponting, UK
Collection interest: English atlases

Financial Report

The complete accounts for the year ended 31 December 2012 are available on the IMCoS members' website. The following is an extract of the significant figures supplied by Jeremy Edwards, our treasurer.

Income	
Subscriptions	£ 18,507
Journal advertising	17,935
Bank interest	649
Other income	2,772
	£ 39,863
Expenses	
Journal	£ 28,761
Administration and membership records	6,766
	£ 35,527
Surplus for the year	£ 4,336
Reserves brought forward	£ 44,968
Total reserves at 31 December 2012	£ 49,304
Represented by:-	
Bank accounts	£ 63,891
Prepayments	1,724
Library	1,500
	£ 67,115
Less prepaid subscriptions and Other creditors	£ 17,811
Net assets	£ 49,304

The accounts have been examined by Cyrus Ala'i and Peter Batchelor.

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Ierusalem, et suburbia eius, sicut tempore Christi floruit..., Braun & Hogenberg, circa 1588. This impressive plan of the city of Jerusalem at the time of Christ was based on the model of Christian Adrichom (1584). It became the definitive layout of Jerusalem until the archaeological discoveries in the nineteenth century. The detailed plan includes over 250 important biblical sites, including the fourteen Stations of the Cross.

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AUSTRALIA AS DEPICTED BY JOHN ARROWSMITH IN HIS LONDON ATLAS

Arrowsmith online

Dorothy F. Prescott

Introduction

The Arrowsmith Map Project www.asmp.esrc.unimelb.edu.au is a website hosted by the *eScholarship Research Centre* of the *University of Melbourne*. It became available in July 2012 at a tri-organisation cartographic conference held in Brisbane, Australia.

The website provides links to maps of Australia included in a world atlas, John Arrowsmith's *London Atlas of Universal Geography*, found in map collections in various places around the world and in issues of these maps in Edward Stanford's *London Atlas of Universal Geography*, its continuation. Edward Stanford purchased John Arrowsmith's copyright, plates and stock at auction after Arrowsmith's death in 1873, the amended *Atlas* title indicating his ownership.

The Arrowsmith Family

John Arrowsmith (1780-1873) is an important cartographer, especially for Australians. His production focused on mapping British colonies around the world at a scale that surpassed that of any other mapmaker. Additionally, he had access to the very latest despatches received at the Colonial Office and the British Admiralty which formed the source for many of his productions. The maps illustrate the extent of and data available, on British exploration in the Australian continent after almost 50 years of British occupation.

The period during which John Arrowsmith was productive covered the years from 1810 until 1863. In these early years it was known that John published maps from two addresses, 33 East Street, Red Lion Square, London and later from 35 Essex Street, Strand, however the precise dates he was resident at these addresses is not known. His early years were spent working under his uncle Aaron, who died in 1823. Aaron's two sons, Aaron the younger and Samuel then continued their father's business from 10 Soho Square until 1832 when Aaron left the firm. When Samuel died in 1839, John bought his uncle's property at Soho Square and the business, and continued publishing at this address under his own imprint until 1863. He died at this address in 1873. (Fig. 1)



Fig. 1
***John Arrowsmith*, c.1820, oil painting by Henry William Pickersgill.**[2]

In 1834 he published his first edition of the *Atlas* on which he had worked for a number of years. For a history of this *Atlas* one can do no better than refer to Francis Herbert's article.[1]

Exploration history

The British laid claim to the east coast of Australia with Lt. James Cook's hoisting of the English colours on Possession Island off Cape York and taking possession of the whole of the east coast of the continent in the name of King George III on 21 August 1770. The continent at that period was known as New South Wales in the east and New Holland in the west. Captain Arthur Phillip arrived in Sydney Cove in January 1788 with the first English settlers. The western limit of New South Wales as the territory was designated was 135°E.

In July 1825 this western boundary was extended to 129°E after a voyage of exploration in September 1824 of the northern coast between longitudes 129° and 135°E by Captain James John Gordon Bremer. Van Diemen's Land was excised from New South Wales and became a separate colony in December 1825.

In December 1826 the first settlement in Western Australia was founded at King George's Sound under the control of the government of New South Wales. In June 1829 a separate settlement independent of the government of New South Wales was established at Swan River by James Stirling on the orders of Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies. The establishment of the settlement of Swan River was preceded by a voyage to the west coast by Captain Charles Howes Fremantle, commander of HMS Challenger, who in May 1829 who took formal possession of the entire west coast in the name of His Britannic Majesty.[3]

By 1832 less than 50 years after settlement, John Arrowsmith was documenting this with large scale mapping showing the progress of discovery and exploration. The selection of Australian map titles included in the *Atlas* reflects the progress of exploration of the continent by the British, as portrayed in his maps entitled *Map of the Discoveries in Australia* and *Van Diemens Land*, both of which carry an imprint of 1832. A third map *Discoveries in Western Australia* with imprint of 1833 was squeezed into the Atlas just prior to publication in 1834. A comparison of his 1838 map of the continent which is mostly white or unknown territory, with his 1862 issue is dramatic. (Figs. 2 & 3)

The Maps

The following list shows map titles that may be found in copies of the *London Atlas*, not all titles occur in every edition, in fact some titles are remakes of earlier such as *The South eastern portion of Australia*, which replaces *Discoveries in Australia*. Other map titles occur in each instance, in only one copy of the *Atlas* found i.e. *Map and chart of the west coast of Australia* has been found in one copy of the *Atlas*, *The District of Adelaide, South Australia, as divided into country sections* was found in another.

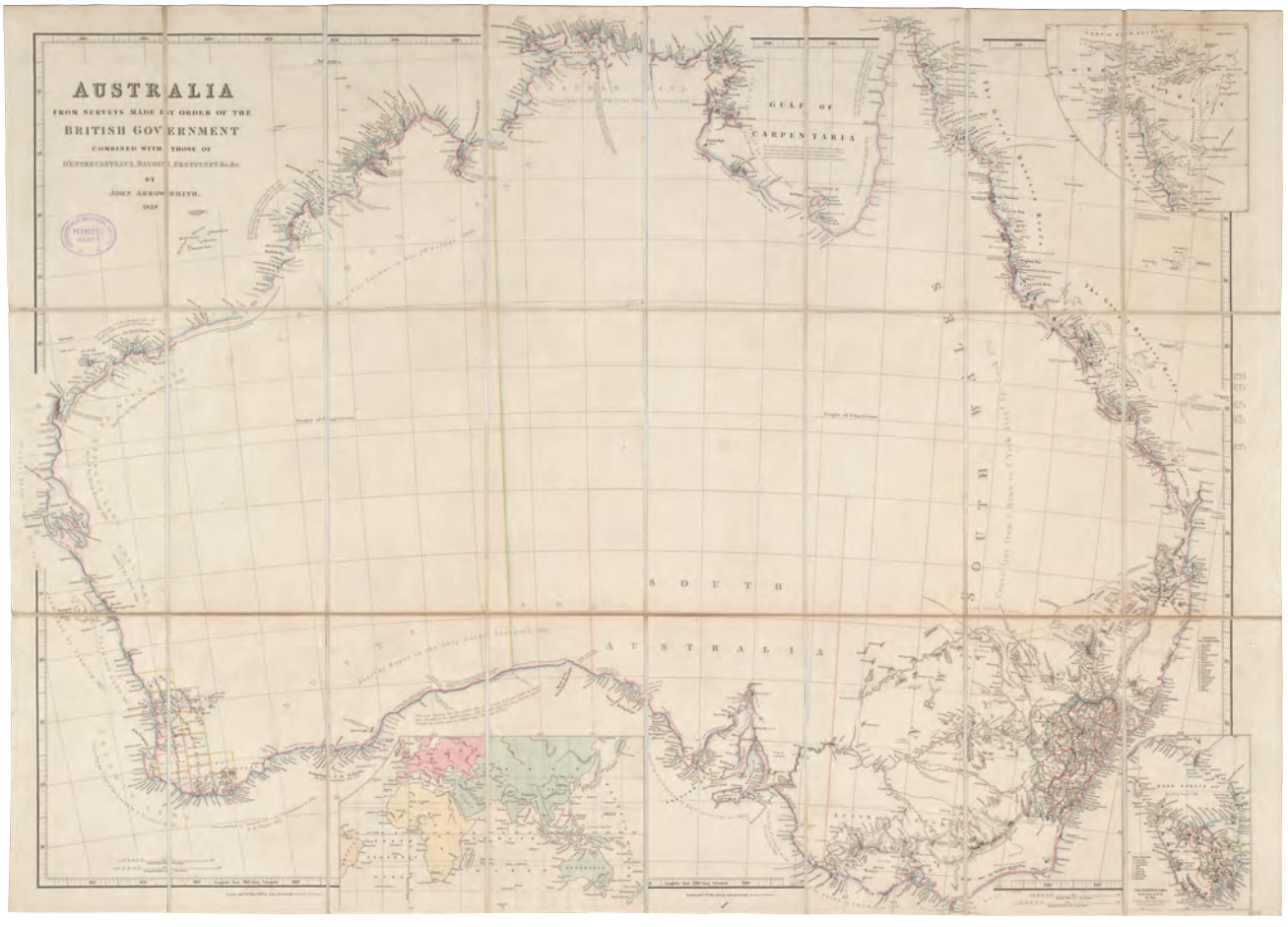


Fig. 2
An empty continent is depicted in *Australia from Surveys made by order of the British Government combined with those of D'Entrecasteaux, Baudin, Freycinet, &, &,* by John Arrowsmith, London, Pub'd. 1 May 1838.

These maps may also be found in books by a variety of authors and others were available from Arrowsmith's stock as loose sheet maps.

It becomes obvious from perusal of many copies of this *Atlas* that it becomes a 'bespoke' style of publication after the early editions, two very obvious examples being the Library of Congress G1019 .A8 1842c fol. and the British Library Maps 224.c.75 copies. In the case of the L.C. copy there are three maps in this *Atlas* which have not been found in any other copy to date. These three maps are *The District of Adelaide…, Cockburn Sound* and *King George's Sound*, the purchaser covering the possibilities of emigrating to either South Australia or Western Australia neither of which were penal colonies and therefore more attractive to intending settlers. In the British Library copy is included *a Map and chart of the west coast of Australia* indicating interest in this Colony with a corrected state of the map which originally appeared the previous year as *Australia, from Swan River to Shark Bay.*

Research has to date (2012) found thirteen map titles relating to Australia which may occur in the *London Atlas*. These are

- *Map of the Discoveries in Australia*
- *Van Diemens Land*
- *Discoveries in Western Australia*
- *Eastern portion of Australia*
- *Australia from surveys made by order of the British Government*
- *Maritime portion of South Australia*
- *The South Eastern Portion of Australia*
- *The Colony of Western Australia*
- *Cockburn Sound*
- *King Georges Sound*
- *The District of Adelaide, South Australia*
- *Map and chart of the west coast of Australia*
- *South Australia shewing the division into counties of the settled portions of the Province*
- *A new map of South Australia*
- *Australia, from Swan River to Shark Bay*

The last two titles have been included as they are respectively the earlier states of the *Maritime portion of South Australia* and *Map and chart of the west coast of Australia*. Neither of these earlier states has been found in any Atlas.



Fig. 3
***Australia from surveys made by order of the British Government combined with those of D'Entrecasteaux, Baudin, Freycinet &, &,* by John Arrowsmith, 1862. London, Pub'd. 1 Jan 1862.**

Research Methods

Research on this project involved studying numerous copies of a map title and noting the differences between them which enable the maps to be then arranged in chronological order or by state. The definition of the state of a map is as follows:

The expression 'state' of a map is confined to issues of a map made from an engraved or etched plate. On each occasion when the copper plate is altered, either by the addition or removal of information, a new state of the map is produced. The use of the term 'edition' applies only to books but not to maps.

The date given on the website to any state of a map title is the actual date portrayed which may be different from the actual date of publication shown in the map imprint.

The result of this study indicates that not all copies which appear to be identical actually are. One can say with assurance that Arrowsmith issued and reissued map titles without updating or indicating to the purchaser that a map had been amended in one way or another. Collectors and libraries should be aware of this fact when investing in the purchase of an Arrowsmith map to ensure they are not buying something they already hold.

If two maps are different these copies become different states of the same title. There may be time gaps between states suggesting that other undiscovered states exist.

The Arrowsmith *Contents* page remains set in stone from the first edition which contained 50 plates to the last of 1858 when copies of the *Atlas* that have been seen in some instances contain up to 72 map plates. Therefore it is always wisest when examining an Arrowsmith *Atlas* to start at the rear of the volume and count the number of un-numbered plates, working forwards until plate 50, the original number of plates in the *Atlas*, is reached.

The Map Summary Page

In this website some map titles have been given pages summarising the history of the map, but not all require this treatment. The short history precedes the **Related Entries** or list of states of the map, while below these are found **Published Resources**, where books in which the map occurs, or articles about the map are cited. At the base of the **Map Summary** page the **Images** are shown. It is possible to move forward and backward in the website by activating these links at will. (Fig. 4)

The Map State Page

Each of the states of a map has a **Map State** page. On this page the normal bibliographic data of title, authority, scale, co-ordinates, publisher and physical description introduce the map. From this point onwards it is possible to skip to different parts of the website as need demands. (Fig. 5)

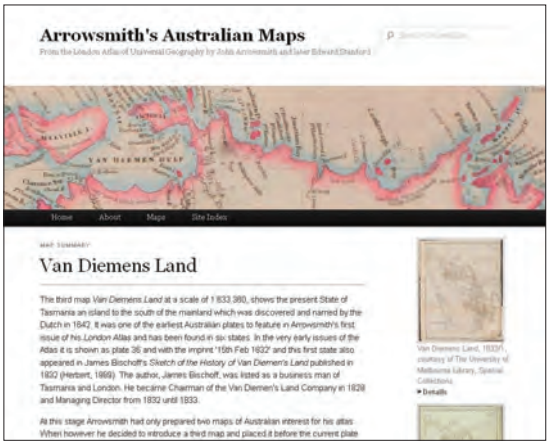


Fig. 4
Detail of the 'Map Summary' page from the Arrowmith Map Project website

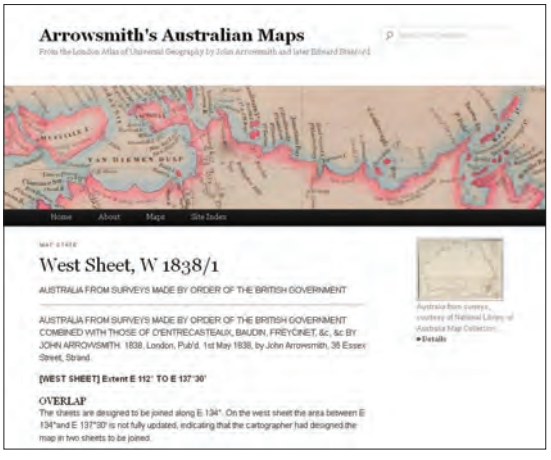


Fig. 5
Detail of the 'Map State' page

Research notes which appear next under **Description** are arranged by the current Australian state and territory names. The Australian states were previously individual colonies, or parts of a colony. For example, the current state of *Victoria* was initially part of the *Colony of New South Wales* and was known by the name of the *Port Phillip District*. All places appearing in the current state of *Queensland* which were in fact west of meridian 138E are included under the name *Northern Territory*. The description in the research notes is organised from the top centre of the map in a clockwise arrangement, hence for a map of the entire continent the notes are arranged in the order, *Northern Territory*, *Queensland*, *New South Wales*, *Victoria*, *South Australia* and *Western Australia*. Within each of these states the notes are then displayed chronologically starting with the earliest notes first. One should note that the current state of *Tasmania* is only mapped in the *Van Diemen's Land* plate, as one of the three initial maps of Australia

included in the *Atlas*. Its name was changed to *Tasmania* on the 1 January 1856 but Arrowsmith had much earlier lost interest in keeping this map updated.

Early Editions of the Atlas

For the first issue of his atlas John Arrowsmith included three plates on Australia all of which were focused on discovery and exploration. In this first edition there were 50 plates as listed on the *Contents* page, *Discoveries in Australia*, plate 35, *Western Australia*, plate 36 and *Van Diemen's Land*, plate 37. These three maps in effect show the extent of British exploration in the southern part of the Australian continent after almost 50 years of British occupation and appear in editions of the *Atla*s up to and including some 1838 editions.

The first, *Discoveries in Australia*, plate 35, had a short life from 1832 until 1834, appearing in only 5 states. This map extended from Moreton Bay, in present day Queensland, south to Spencer's Gulf in South Australia. It was clear that Arrowsmith realised that he had not allowed sufficient space to expand this map as time passed. He remodelled this by increasing the scale, making the map clearer, and adjusting the spatial limits of the map by excluding the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia. Thereafter, the *Discoveries in Australia* title, plate 35, is replaced with the map *The South Eastern Portion of Australia*, also plate 35, indicating Arrowsmith's intention to replace the *Discoveries* map. The first use of the later title is found in an 1838 edition (Cambridge University Library Atlas.2.83.14).

Similar treatment is found with the *Discoveries in Western Australia*, plate 36, of which there were seven states covering the years from 1833 until 1838. This title is also found combined with two maps on one sheet showing *Cockburn Sound* and *King Georges Sound*. As more data became available Arrowsmith found that he did not have enough space to include the eight new counties north of Perth and when he refashioned the map before issuing it as *The Colony of Western Australia* the alterations to the plate were then made. This is discussed in detail on the Map Summary page for this title. This map has a long life being the most important for the western area of the continent, however it is finally challenged by Surveyor General John Septimus Roe's 1848–49 explorations to the far eastern part of the south west which demanded a further almost 4 degrees of longitude to be added to the map extent. This map was issued from 1839 until 1863 for which 8 states have been found. Once again in the last state of this title an extension plate was needed in order to incorporate all the new discoveries. The earliest discovery of this map *The Colony of Western Australia* has been in an 1839 edition of the *Atlas* (All Souls College, Oxford O:SR.22.a5).

The third plate on Australia in the original 50 plates that made up the *Atlas* was *Van Diemen's Land*, the present day Tasmania. It was first issued in 1832, it has been found in six states, the last of which was 1842. None of these states has been updated apart from the changes to the imprint, and the map remains unaltered. Arrowsmith seems to have lost all interest in this map from the outset. It was perhaps not part of his plan for the depiction of the Australian continent. Perhaps this map was a commissioned item as it gives details of the land holdings of the VDL Company and appears in Bischoff's *Sketch of the history of the Van Diemen's Land Company* published in 1832 where it appears with the plate number '36'. States later than 1832 carry the plate number '37'.

Later editions of the Atlas

By the date 1838 Arrowsmith had been busy redesigning his two earlier 'discovery maps' and had prepared further plates on Australia which appear at the end of 'bespoke' atlases issued from 1838 onwards. He regarded the south eastern area of the continent as the prime focus for exploration as shown by his first revised plate now known as *The south eastern portion of Australia*, plate 35. As mentioned earlier in this article Arrowsmith also published his maps as single sheets available from stock, an example of this is *The South Eastern Portion of Australia* state of 1841 held by the National Library of Australia (T 1445). This has not to date been found in any copy of the *Atlas*. This title also has a misprinted state (1857) only found in a private holding, but there may well be other copies in existence.

The Bodleian Library holds one of these early editions of the *Atlas* (2027.a.62) in which three new maps appear but not the revised *Discoveries in Australia* map. The new maps are *Australia from surveys made by order of the British Government combined with those of D'Entrecasteaux, Baudin, Freycinet, &, &.*; under the phrase in this title, 'by order of the British government' included the mapping of Cook, Flinders and P.P. King. This title appeared in 1 May 1838. The other new titles are E*astern Portion of Australia* and *The Maritime Portion of South Australia*, produced respectively in 1 May 1838 and 5 June 1838. These un-numbered plates appear as plates [52], [53], and [54] in early editions.

The map of the entire continent is an interesting example of Arrowsmith's inventiveness in portraying a 'landscape' format plate in a 'portrait' style atlas. In the *Atlas* he has divided the plate into two sheets showing the western part of the

continent as *Australia from surveys …* and the eastern part of the continent as *Eastern Portion of Australia*. As loose maps in stock, these two maps could either be purchased separately, or as two sheets joined. Many examples exist in both formats; as a loose sheet of the eastern part of the continent the map is entitled *Eastern Portion of Australia*, but when this sheet is issued joined with the western sheet the title of the right-hand sheet is cut off before joining and the map is known only by the comprehensive title *Australia from surveys…* found on the western sheet. Up to 21 different states of this eastern sheet have been found and sixteen states of the western sheet, but there may well be more.

The Maritime Portion of South Australia the last of the new maps of Australia has an interesting history. The map is based unashamedly on Flinders's work, plates IV and V of his *Atlas* to *A Voyage to Terra Australis* (reduced scale) with added information from Louis Freycinet, James Grant and Col. William Light. The map appeared first a month before the first state of *The Maritime Portion of South Australia* as an unfinished prototype, lacking a title and creator statement. Its title *A New map of South Australia* is taken from its container as is the map seller's name (Joseph Cross). This map is of great interest as it shows the meeting location of the two voyages of discovery one French and one British, at an early stage in the occupation of the continent by the British, French names from Baudin are shown and labelled as such on Arrowsmith's map. *The Maritime portion of South Australia* was published over a period of three years only from 1838 until 1841, six states of the map have been found and after the 1840 issue no further information was added to the plate. This map continued to appear in later editions of the *Atlas* in spite of being very dated until it is replaced in two copies of the 1858 edition seen.

The replacement map is *South Australia shewing the division into counties of the settled portions of the Province*. This map was first published in 1843 but has not been found in the *Atlas* until the 1858 edition, which seems strange but may be accounted for by the possibility that I have not searched diligently enough to disprove this discrepancy. It is more focused in the area portrayed and shows the latest explorations made by John Eyre (1840) Thomas Burr (1840) and Edward Charles Frome in 1842, nine counties are delimited.

Arrowsmith was able to use this map in Parliamentary Papers and later in Dutton's S*outh Australia and its Mines*, where two additional inset maps appear, one being a map of Australia showing the position of South Australia, the second inset shows a Plan of Port Adelaide. The 1846 issue shows the location of copper and lead mines in the Province and the map title is adjusted to allow for this. Another issue of this 1846 state appears in 1858 with the date altered in the title.

The four remaining titles, *The district of Adelaide*, *Cockburn Sound*, *King George's Sound* and *Map and chart of the coast of Western Australia* have been found only in two copies of the Atlas, where three occur in the same Atlas and the fourth occurs in a different copy. These two atlases are held by the Library of Congress and the British Library respectively and have been discussed above.

The Arrowsmith family contributed greatly to the knowledge of countries beyond the British Isles specialising as they did in the British colonies. John Arrowsmith's membership of the Royal Geographical Society as an inaugural member assisted him to meet not only government bureaucrats and ministers but also geographers, surveyors, hydrographers, explorers and travellers affording him access to new information which he rapidly incorporated into his maps. His work is our heritage underpinning as it does our understanding of the continent and why it developed as it did.

Notes

1 Francis Herbert, 'The London Atlas of Universal Geography from John Arrowsmith to Edward Stanford: Origin, Development and Dissolution of a British World Atlas from the 1830s to the 1930s', *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 41, 1989, 99-123

2 Wikipedia: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:JohnArrowsmith Cartographer.jpg Accessed 9.05.2013

3 M. H. McClelland, 'Colonial and state boundaries in Australia', *The Australian Law Journal*, Vol. 45, November 1971, p. 671-9.

Dorothy Prescott, O.A.M., *emigrated from Britain to Australia in 1961, having spent the previous five years working in Nigeria as the Map Librarian at the University of Ibadan Library. She retired as Map Curator of the National Library of Australia in 1983 and now spends her time on map history. She served sixteen years on the Surveyors' Board of Victoria and four years on the Victorian Geographical Names Advisory Panel. She is co author of* A Guide to Maps of Australia in Books *published from 1780 to 1830 (with T.M. Perry)*

In 2003 she was elected 'Eminent Spatial Scientist of the year for 2003' by the newly established Spatial Sciences Institute of Australia. The Order of Australia (OAM) was awarded in June 2003 for services to map librarianship and cartobibliography.

The University of Melbourne's e-Scholarship Research Program has published her research on John Arrowsmith as a Creative Commons website at www.asmp.esrc.unimelb.edu.au in 2012.

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MATTHIAS ZÜNDT

New discoveries about 'Tabula complectens totam Belgicam…, 1568'

Hans Spikmans

Introduction

Northern renaissance artist Matthias Zündt (c.1498–1572) was an accomplished engraver, sculptor and goldsmith. His work was influenced by the 'Little Masters', a group of sixteenth-century printmakers, predominantly from Nuremberg, who specialised in producing very small prints, mainly engravings, and some as small as a postage stamp. The 'Little Masters' lacked the drama and philosophical dimensions of fellow Nuremberger Albrecht Dürer. Their work was decorative and accessible, typically choosing to depict mythological, Old Testament and genre scenes which were popular with the general public. (Fig. 1)

The other noticeable influence on Zündt's work was Mannerism. He adopted both the choice of subject matter and the deliberately elongated proportions and sinuous lines of the northern Mannerists. Zündt was particularly fond of using sea horses and satyrs in his work. (Fig. 2)

He was a gifted craftsman and his strength lay in fine decorative detailing. He was trained in Nuremberg by court goldsmith, Wenzel Jamnitzer (1507/1508-85) and made many etchings that served as templates for gold and silversmiths. These appear in his specimen book *Insigne Ac Planè Novum Opus Cratero graphicum* (1551). Later in his career, between 1565 and 1571, he attempted other subjects including maps. With the decline of wealth in Nuremberg after 1550-60, demand for luxury art articles diminished, which may help to explain Zundt's change of direction. There are eight known maps by Zündt and most are related to the Ottoman wars.

In 1568 Zündt produced 'Tabula complectens totam Belgicam, Flandriam, Brabantiam, Selandiam, Holandiam, Frisiam, Hannoniam, Gelriam…'. Etched on copper, measuring 19.6 x 47.3 cm, showing the northwest by west at the top edge. (Fig. 3)

Its decorative quality reveals the influence of the 'Little Masters'. Some of the images of the soldier figures are so small that a magnifying glass is required to see them. Zündt used the same style of tiny decorations for his maps of Cyprus (1570) and Corfu (1570). The political situation of the Netherlands is depicted in 'Tabula complectens…' with warlike knights astride sea monsters carrying



Fig.1
Medallion with a mask and two child figures from Zündt's *Insigne Ac Plane Novum Opus Cratero Graphicum*. Engraving, 8 cm in diameter. Reproduced courtesy of the State Museum, Berlin.



Fig. 2
Vase with Neptune reclining on a shell with tritons and two hippocamps on the footplate. Engraving, 7.6 x 8.1 cm. Reproduced courtesy of the British Museum.



Fig. 3 'Tabula complectens totam Belgicum…', 1568, second state. Matthias Zündt. 19.6 x 47.3 cm. Private collection.



Left
Fig. 4
'Germaniae Inferioris Tabula', 1526, Jan van Hoirne, with southeast on top, in three fragments. Woodcut. Reproduced courtesy of RHC Groninger Archieven, No. 1536-6835.

Below
Fig. 5
No title. Printed by Harmannus Borculous in 1557. With the southeast on top, this fragment is part of *Dese corte cronikel*, 1568 by C. van Hoorn, a chronicle for children. Reproduced courtesy of the Royal Library Brussels.

the national standards of Charles IX of France, Elizabeth I of England, Philip II of Spain and Frederik II of Denmark/Norway. In his use of ornaments that emphasise the heroism and national pride of knights waving flags we see the influence of Mannerism. Is it accidental that only the tails of the most important states of that period, Spain and Denmark/Norway, are standing upright?

Zündt's reason for publishing the map in 1568 was very probably in response to military and political developments. The battle near Heiligerlee on 23 May 1568 and the moment when Willem of Orange crossed the river Maas on 7 October 1568 to meet the army of Alva near Maastricht are both prominently illustrated on the map, and mark the beginning of the Dutch war of Independence 1568–1648.

Zündt placed the year 1543 next to Roermond, Gulick and Duren, towns in the Gelre province. Charles V had taken control of Gelre in that year. This was of utmost significance, because the Seventeen Provinces were for the first time under a single government in Brussels. This is recorded in the Treaty of Venlo of 7 September 1543.

The reason the map extends as far as Bremen in the east is related to the fact that trade with countries on the East Sea (Baltic Sea) was common. Trade went via the narrow Sont in Denmark. The toll was based on the ship's deck area and the ship popularly used was the 'Fluit'. It was designed to





Fig. 6
'Totius Galliae Belgica', 1566, Gerard de Jode. Wall map, 82.5 x 98 cm. Reproduced courtesy of the Herzog August Library, Wolfenbuttel.

carry large loads on a small deck – a form of engineered toll minimisation that epitomises the Dutch trading spirit. Zündt illustrated his maps with examples of this ship.

Together with other prominent cities, Zündt depicts Amsterdam and Antwerp, leading trading ports of Europe, from a bird's-eye perspective. Bruges, however, is not represented in the same manner, reflecting that as a trading city it was in decline, as the Zwin, its access river, was clogged with silt.

Following the popularity of 'historique maps' of the Netherlands, Zündt displayed the 'Arx Britannica' (of Brittenburg) at the mouth of the river Rijn. These Roman ruins were the last part of the Roman border defence system adjacent to the Rijn, the northern border of the Roman empire. Arx Britannica appears on many maps until about 1650.

Sources

It is difficult to determine the sources Zündt used for his map. The literature is divided. Van der Heijden is of the opinion that the maps 'Germaniae Inferioris Tabula' (1526) by Van Hoirne and Tabula 'Germaniae Inferioris' by an artist known to be practising after 1526 in Cologne, but whose identity is yet to be discovered, may be sources for Zündt's map. Furthermore, he claims that the map is so strikingly similar to the then-known fragments of Van Hoirne's map, (Fig. 4) that it should be possible to fill in the rest of the map by Van Hoirne based on the map by Zündt.

More recently, in 2011, a fragment of a 1557 map by Borculous (Fig. 5) was discovered on which the majority of the Netherlands is depicted. Heere and Van Egmond consider that it is a copy of Van Hoirne's 1526 map. However, there are differences between Zündt's map and the Borculous fragment such as the run of the river Maas, which suggests that 'Germaniae Inferioris Tabula' by Van Hoirne is not the only basis for Zündt's map.

P.H. Meurer is of the opinion that 'Tabula complectens…' is a faithful copy of Gerard de Jode's wall map of 1566. (Fig. 6) Indeed, there are surprising similarities between these two maps:

i Terwane in West Flanders is labelled 'Terwane fruit' on both.
ii The sandbar 'die Haeken' near Texel is mentioned on both, as is the 'Zijpe' and the 'Hondsbossche Zeeweering' in north Holland. On other earlier maps, these are generally missing.
iii 'De Peel' in East Brabant is not mentioned on either map.
iv Regarding 'Berck' near Wachtendonck: De Jode writes 'Berck' while originally Zündt uses the name 'Berru', and on a later state changes this to 'Berck'.

It is likely that artist and dealer Cornelius Caymox, who died in Nuremberg in 1590, introduced Zündt to De Jode. Caymox sold maps by De Jode and Gerard Mercator in Germany from c. 1565 and with his brother Hubert was authorised to print De Jode's atlas in 1574. He reissued Zündt's map of Hungary 'Nova Totius Unganae' in 1567 which De Jode used as the source for his atlas *Speculum Orbis Terrae* (1578) and which was used also by Ortelius in his atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of 1570.

It would seem that Zündt used De Jode's wall map as an important source of information. However, this does not explain the northwestern orientation of Zündt's map. In addition, Zündt includes names that are not present on De Jode's map, such as 'Nest' for the island in the Dollart; 'Neufcastel' in the Champagne region; 'Onna' by Dortmund and 'Winschoten' in the province Groningen. It would appear that Zündt used multiple map sources in the creation of his 'Tabula complectens…'.

The different states

There are six known prints of Zündt's map. (Table 1) It has never been published in an atlas and is blank on the reverse side. The copy held by the British Library would have been engraved after 23 May and before 7 October 1568. This specific time frame is based on the historical events depicted. The map displays the battle near Heiligerlee of 23 May 1568, but does not show the crossing of the Maas by Willem of Orange at Stockem on 7 October 1568. (Fig. 7) The crossing of the Maas has been depicted on the next state.



Fig. 7
Willem of Orange crossing the Maas in 1568, Matthias Zündt 1569, National Museum, Amsterdam.

Paper was expensive and normally the mapmaker would have ordered only as much paper as was needed. The London copy consists of two sheets while the copies in Nuremberg, Basel, Wurzburg and the copy auctioned by Reiss & Sohn in May 2011 each comprise a single sheet. Furthermore, maps of this size were normally printed on one sheet. If the London map was a first state map then one might expect that it would have been printed on a single sheet. Therefore I suggest that the map in London is a proof print rather than the first state.

If it is the proof print, then the three copies of the map in Nuremberg, Basel and Wurzberg

Table 1 Different states of Zündt's 'Tabula complectens totam Belgicam…'

COPY OF THE MAP	H.A.M. VAN DER HEIJDEN 1998	J. SPIKMANS	PUBLICATION DATE
British Library, London	First state	Proof print	After 23 May 1568
Germanisches National Museum, Nuremberg; University Library, Basel; University Library, Wurzburg	Second state	First state	Before 20 October 1568
Private collection, Auctioned by Reiss & Sohn in 2011		Second state	Before c. 1590
Bussemacher, Private collection, Loeb-Laroque	Third state	Third state	c. 1590



Fig. 8
'Descriptio Germaniae Inferioris', 1603, second state, Johann Vriendts, (from the Ortelius map). 37.8 x 50.6 cm. Bourtanger Veen and Fort Bourtange have been added. Private collection.



Fig. 9
'Germaniae Inferioris', 1578, second state, Gerard de Jode. 31.1 x 48.3 cm, blank on reverse side. Private collection.

become first state maps. Because the battle of Geldenaken on 20 October 1568 (when Willem of Orange was defeated by Alva) was not displayed on these maps, which Zündt would have included because of its importance, one can conclude that the three maps can be dated approximately to 20 October 1568, or slightly prior to that.

Detailed examination of the map auctioned by Reiss & Sohn reveals that it contains four additions: 'Kempen' by Gelre; 'Kayserswer' immediately below it has gained a 't' at the end; Berru is changed to 'Berck' and 'Ayne fl.' has been added to a river in the Champagne region. From these observations, this map should be considered the second state. The handwriting of 'Kempen' is different, hence the map is published after c. 20 October 1568 but certainly before c. 1590. This is confirmed by the watermark of the map. It is a German watermark of the late sixteenth century. The addition of 'Ayne fl.' appears to be Zündt's handwriting. Is it possible that there is another state of Zündt's map between the first state and the second state?

The third state dates from c. 1590. This state has additions: 'Joan Bussemacher exc. Coloniae' has been added to the year 1568 (top right), as well as a large number of place names, most likely by Matthias Quadt. As mentioned earlier, Caymox sold maps by Mercator in Germany from 1565. Approximately a hundred place names have been copied from Mercator's Provinces maps (1585) onto the third state of Zündt's map. Caymox was also involved in the publication of the city atlas by Braun & Hogenberg (1572) in Cologne. It is known that Zündt produced two maps for this atlas: Grodna and Grodua, both from 1568. It is likely, due to their mutual contacts, that after his death in 1572, the copper plate of the map by Zündt went the home of Publisher Johan Bussemacher in Cologne.

Two other maps of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands with the same layout as Zündt's map are known to exist: 'Descriptio Germaniae Inferioris' (1570) by Ortelius (Fig. 8), and 'Germaniae Inferioris' (1578) by Gerard de Jode (Fig. 9). The three maps share a limited view of geographic accuracy and none indicate degrees of longitude or latitude. Ortelius does not even use a compass. The beauty of the map prevails over other elements. Zündt, on the other hand, while paying considerable attention to the decorative aspects of the map, also concentrated on the historical aspects.

De Jode used Zündt's map as a basis for his map of the Seventeen Provinces. The cartouche contains a mistake: 'occidentalis' instead of 'occidentales'. The numbers '2' and '4' are engraved on the map in Zeeland. This is a remnant from the first state on which names of places are denoted on the sea because of the lack of space on the land. They were numbered to correspond with numbers on the land.

Conclusion

'Tabula complectens totam Belgicam, Flandriam, Brabantiam, Selandiam, Holandiam, Frisiam, Hannoniam, Gelriam…' is the work of an artist rather than a cartographer and consequently, the artistic element outweighs the accuracy of the map, which may explain why there is so little literature available. Nevertheless it is important for Dutch cartography because it is one of the first maps of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands and it depicts a critical period in Dutch history. The entry in 2011 of a hitherto unaccounted print of Zündt's 'Tabula complectens totam Belgicam…' sheds further light on this map and challenges Van der Heijden's assessment of the states held at the British Library, the Germanisches National Museum, Nuremberg, the University Library, Basel and the University Library, Wurzburg.

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Hans Spikmans *Having recently retired from the world of finance, Hans Spikmans now has time to dedicate to his passion: collecting maps of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands. "I have chosen this area because the birth of the Seventeen Provinces as a judicial unit coincided with the beginning of printed cartography and because the cartography of the provinces comprises 'the most beautiful maps ever made in the Netherlands' as H.A.M. van der Heijden says in his book* Old maps of the Netherlands, 1548-1794.*"*

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MAPPING TRADITIONAL INUIT KNOWLEDGE

New Ways of Representing Inuit Place and Feature Names

Amélie Byam & D.R. Fraser Taylor

Cartographic projects in Canada's North have garnered much attention in recent months. Efforts by Google to expand its Street View – a street-level perspective of urban areas – to communities in Nunavut have been lauded for helping to 'foster a better understanding of life on the permafrost for millions of web users'.[1] Inuit Heritage Trust, a land claim organisation established through the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, has also been featured recently for its efforts to map Inuit place names across the territory.[2] Though slow to gain attention in broader circles, the mapping of Indigenous place names has long been recognised by communities, geographers and anthropologists as an important and valuable task. The Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC) at Carleton University (gcrc.carleton.ca/confluence/display/GCRCWEB/Overview) has been closely engaged with these types of efforts, seeking new and collaborative ways to engage communities in the mapping of Inuit place and feature names.

The social power and political nature of place names have made them part of an important movement by Inuit and Aboriginal communities to reclaim land, historical narratives and cultural representation. While there are over 350,000 official place names recorded in Canada,[3] few maps feature the names given to the land by the people who have lived there for generations. As the frontiers of Euro-Canadian exploration were extended, bays, mountains and rivers were named after both explorers and their sponsors in order to mark achievement and sovereignty. Widely ignored and left unwritten were those place names marked in the living histories of Indigenous groups across the country. This is a phenomenon most easily recognised in the Canadian North.

Naming has been an integral part of Inuit geographic knowledge for centuries. Inuit have learned to traverse an Arctic landscape using stories and oral histories to mark places of ecological significance, describe landmarks, and note historical events. Though changes in attitudes, policy and practice have resulted in contemporary efforts to publish Inuit place names, federal topographic maps remain dominated by familiar Euro-Canadian names such as Baffin Island, Parry Channel and Bathurst Inlet. In Nunavut, heritage organizations like the Inuit Heritage Trust and Kitikmeot Heritage Society play an important role in the mapping of Inuit place names. These organizations work with the territorial government to collect, verify and make Inuit place names official so that they can be published on federal topographic maps. Historical research, interviews and mapping sessions with Inuit elders and hunters play a central role in this task, which supports linguistic and cultural continuity in the territory. Mapping the cartesian location of Inuit place names is important, but so too is the mapping of oral history. These stories and linguistic context reveal significance in names like *qalinguart* – the place where you get stuck while travelling – or *pangniqhiirvik* – the place of drying something.[4] The mapping of oral histories and the places they connect present new challenges and opportunities to cartographers.

Typically, GIS software provides limited opportunity for the inclusion of contextual information, as spatial data are coded, categorised and attributed. GIS can locate places but is unable to capture the full richness of Inuit traditional knowledge. While this approach to data management is appropriate in some methodological contexts, distinctive ontological, epistemological and methodological elements have emerged as Aboriginal peoples and Inuit have become voices in and initiators of research, rather than its subjects. New approaches to data management have been developed, as researchers rethink mapping through Indigenist lenses. Among the elements often emphasised in Indigenist research paradigms is a desire within communities to retain agency in the use of cultural knowledge shared by elders. Communities also have a desire to participate fully in research; conduct research in culturally appropriate ways; embrace multiple voices; and maintain access to results and findings. Cybercartography has emerged as a much more appropriate way of representing the cultural complexity of Inuit and Aboriginal place names.

Cybercartography is a multisensory, interactive, and collaborative approach to online mapping that developed out of an ethos of growing democracy between cartographers and map users.[5 6 7] Map users have increasingly become involved in the process of map creation, producing new opportunities for teaching and learning, and opening room for a diversity of voices. Within the cybercartographic framework there is a recognition that the information we find on maps is situated, partial and often part of complex narratives and realities. Cybercartography was proposed and developed as a methodology which recognises inherent limitations of paper and GIS cartographic mediums to acknowledge and integrate multiple perspectives. Each atlas employs the central elements of cybercartography to satisfy a desire for more diverse, dynamic and flexible ways of mapping geospatial information.

Cybercartographic atlases are multi-sensory and employ multimedia formats to engage users in highly interactive environments. Atlases are both informational and analytical, qualitative and quantitative, and are intended to engage topics beyond those that are traditionally mapped. Compiled by trans-disciplinary teams, the production of cybercartographic atlases frequently involves the formation of new research and development partnerships. The Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre at Carleton University, Ottawa has become a primary testing ground for the cybercartographic approach, having produced dozens of atlases designed to engage user-participants on a diverse range of topics including Risk of Homelessness in Canada, Lake Huron Treaties, and Inuit Sea Ice Use and Occupancy. Particular success has been seen in recent years in collaborative mapping projects led by Inuit communities.

Kitikmeot Place Names Atlas

The Kitikmeot Place Names Atlas (kitikmeot heritage.ca/atlas.htm) is the result of an ongoing programme of place name recording carried out by the Kitikmeot Heritage Society in the communities of the Kitikmeot Region. The purpose of the project is to comprehensively record the traditional Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun place names of the region, including their pronunciations, meanings and associated oral traditions. This work will ensure that the region's place names will continue to be known to future generations of Nunavummiut. The atlas, which has a strong oral component, presents the ongoing work of the Heritage Society in innovative ways, featuring the locations and narratives of hundreds of places and features. (Fig. 1)

Arctic Bay Atlas

The Cybercartographic Atlas of Arctic Bay (arcticbayatlas.ca) is an online, community-based atlas project to engage youth and Elders of Arctic Bay, Nunavut in researching, documenting, and representing their multi-faceted spatial knowledge. It involves a partnership between Nunavut Youth Consulting, the Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre (GCRC) at Carleton University, and Nunavut Arctic College. The Atlas includes an interactive spoken map of Inuktitut place names in the Arctic Bay Region. These place names are spoken by local Inuktitut speakers. (Fig. 4)

Views From The North Atlas

The Views From The North Atlas (dltk.gcrc.carleton.ca/viewsfromthenorth/index.html) displays photographs, old and new, as seen through the eyes of Inuit elders and youth from across Nunavut. Views from the North is a collaborative project



Fig. 1
By mousing over names in the Kitikmeot Place Names Atlas, users can hear the place names spoken by community members.



Left
Fig. 2
The Views From The North Atlas features archival and contemporary photographs, videos and interviews from communities across Nunavut. Photo credit: A.G. McKinnon, Library and Archives Canada, MIKAN no. 3380173.

Below
Fig. 3
The Views From The North Atlas. Photo credit: Geoffrey Milling, Library and Archives Canada, MIKAN no. 3613924.

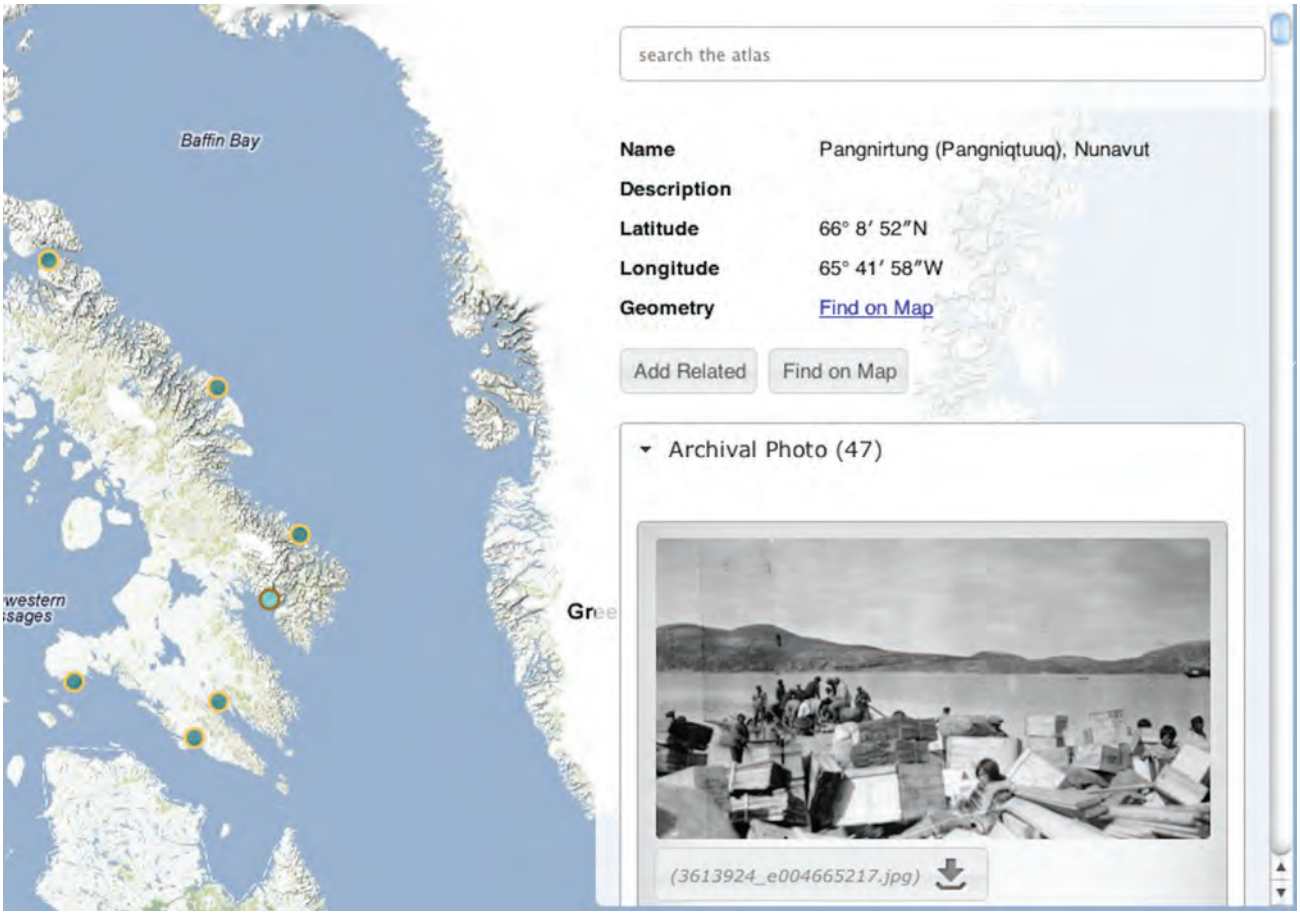




Fig. 4
In the Arctic Bay Atlas, images accompany spoken place names. In this image, the hill tununirusiq is shown, meaning 'behind the sun. A long hill along the shore'. Photo credit: Ron Elliott.

undertaken by the Inuit training programme Nunavut Sivuniksavut and the Art History department at Carleton University with contributions from the Library and Archives of Canada. For this project, Nunavut Sivuniksavut students interview elders from their home communities in Nunavut about archival photographs depicting those same home communities decades ago. This involves an active process of 'visual repatriation' – reconnecting archival imagery with its human and cultural contexts. (Figs. 2 & 3)

Responses to cybercartography and its approach to mapping have been positive. Multiple communities have initiated the development of new cybercartographic atlases – recognising value in an approach that not only captures location-specific information, but also the narrative that contextualises it. The Nunaliit Atlas Framework (nunaliit.org) is an open source and broadly licensed infrastructure designed to enable new users to create their own atlases, speak for themselves and create their own narratives. Through a participatory approach, users become actively engaged in teaching and learning while fostering engagement through audial, visual and olfactory experiences. The framework is designed to be as flexible as possible and rather than being built on a fixed schema to which users must conform, it uses a document-oriented approach which allows the ingestion of a wide variety of information formats.

The Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre continues to develop new atlases in cooperation with researchers and community organisations such as the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and is also exploring Inuit pan-Arctic connections through an atlas of the Northwest Passage. Drawing on Inuit traditions of storytelling, the participation of elders in many communities has facilitated the sharing of oral histories, memories and experiences both within communities and among a wider audience. Cybercartographic mapping projects help bolster generational bonds, connect northern communities, and engage user-participants in unique ways.

Notes

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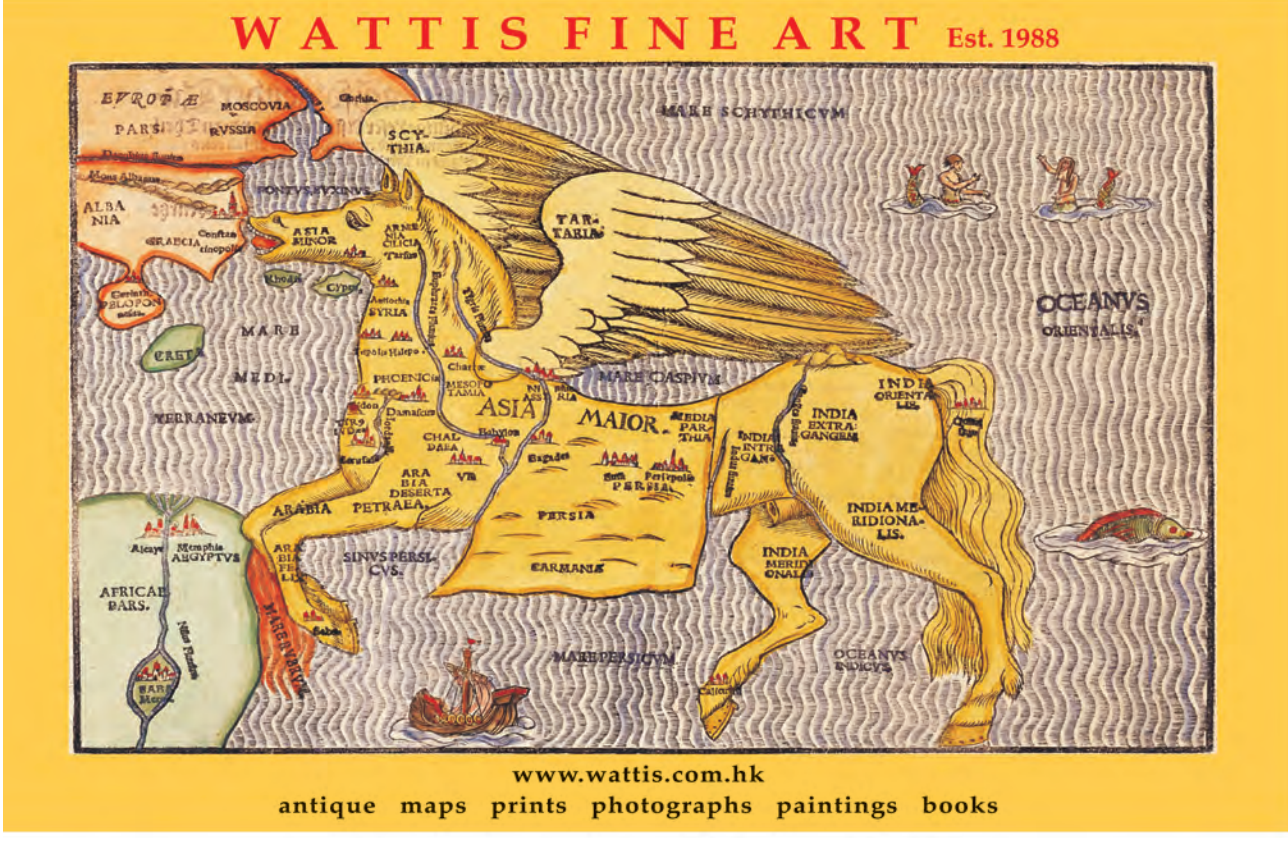
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MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

Travel map winner

Michael Karpovage's panoramic map of Savannah's historic landmark district, 'Savannah Historic District Illustrated Map' was the winning entry in the category, Best Recreational/Travel Map of the 40th Annual Cartography and Geographic Information Society (CaGIS) Map Competition. The CaGIS map competition saw map designs from all over the United States and Canada. Karpovage spent three years researching his map before publishing it in August of 2012.

Georgia's capital city, Savannah was America's first city to be designed using the grid system. The plan for the Historic District was conceived by founding father General James E. Oglethorpe in 1733 as an egalitarian settlement in which all residents were allocated equal amounts of land, and therefore opportunity. His plan was based on a design in which the basic unit was the ward – four residential (tything) blocks and four civic (trust) blocks, arranged around a central square. A tything consisted of ten house lots each reserved for the private homes of settlers. The 'Trustees Lots' were positioned on the east and west sides of the square and were reserved for public buildings, such as churches, banks and administrative buildings.

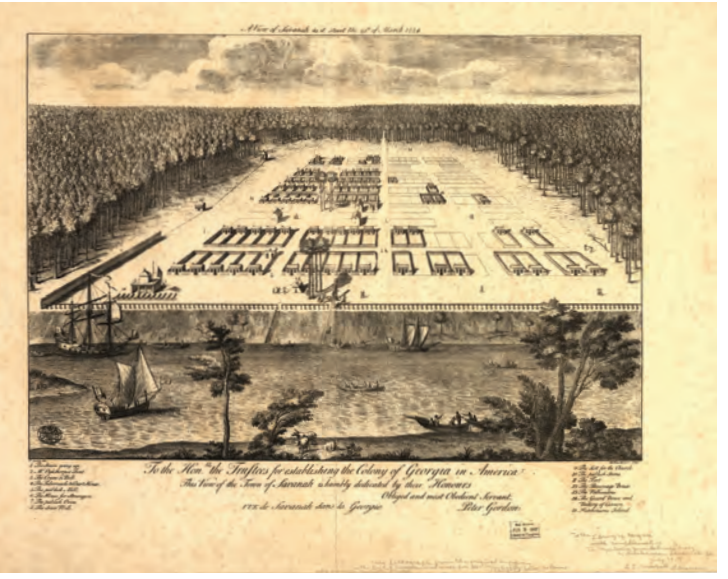


Fig. 1
'A view of Savannah as it stood on 29 March 1734', 1876. From an engraving by Pierre Fourdrinier, originally published by Peter Gordon in 1734. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 dcu.



Fig. 2
A bird's-eye view of 'Savannah Historic District', 2012, Michael Karpovage's winning entry for the Best Recreational/ Travel Map of the 40th Annual Cartography and Geographic Information Society (CaGIS) map competition. Courtesy of the artist.

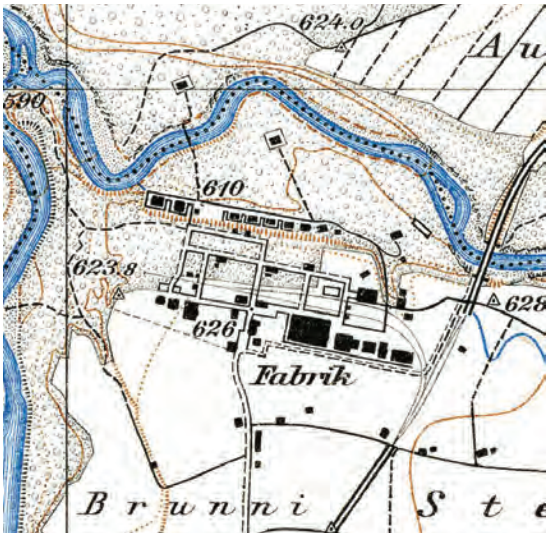


Fig. 1 Wimmis gunpowder factory (*Fabrik*) is marked in 1938.

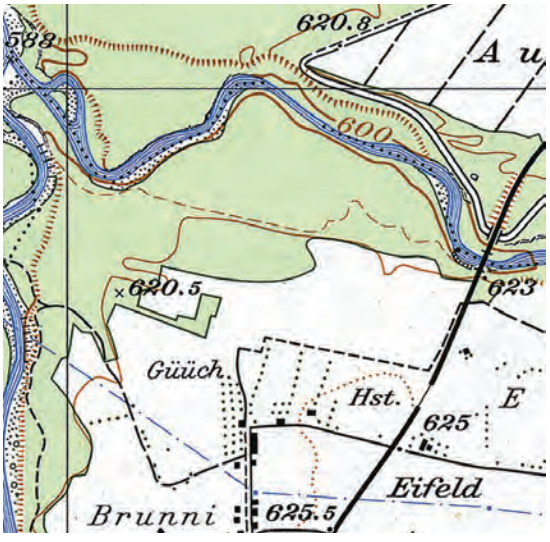


Fig. 2 Wimmis gunpowder factory has been erased from the map in 1958.

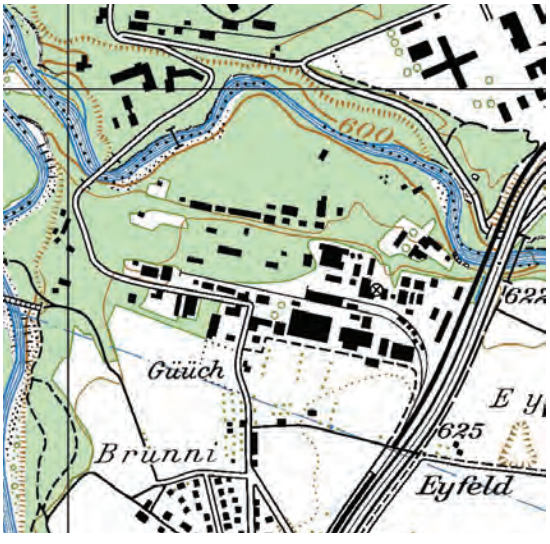


Fig. 3 Wimmis gunpowder factory reappears in 1993.

Time travel in Switzerland

Report by **Martin Rickenbacher** PhD, MSc ETH

In 2013, the Swiss Federal Office of Topography swisstopo celebrates its 175th anniversary. Since its foundation by general Guillaume-Henri Dufour in 1838, swisstopo has produced three national map series (*Topographische Karte der Schweiz* 1:100.000, *Topographischer Atlas der Schweiz* 1:25.000/1:50.000) and *Landeskarten der Schweiz*). They include approximately 7500 first and updated editions of maps in different scales. These maps, part of the topographical landscape memory of Switzerland, are regarded as a significant part of Swiss cultural heritage.

In response to a 2007 Swiss law stipulating that the producers of national map data make historical map information available and accessible to the general public in the same way as new data, swisstopo published the major part of its printed maps to its Internet site www.swisstopo.admin.ch/internet/swisstopo/en/home/175/timetravel.html.

This new site, 'Journey Through Time' is an interactive map viewer which allows visitors to navigating to any place in Switzerland covered by the map series 1:25.000, 1:50.000 and 1:100.000 between 1938 and 2011. For instance, in Figures 1–3 you can plot the course of the Wimmis gunpowder factory (denoted by *Fabrik* in Fig. 1). It is marked on the last two editions of the Topographical Atlas of Switzerland 1:25.000 (Siegfried map), even appearing during the period of World War II. It has been erased from the 1958 first edition of the map sheet 1207 *Thun* of the Swiss National Map 1:25.000 (NM25), however, cartographically rises like a phoenix in the 1993 edition (short link: s.geo.admin.ch/c87591b2). The appearance and disappearance of features and sites from maps provide invaluable material for the examination of the changing face of Switzerland.

'Journey Through Time' allows for a very detailed study of the development of the Swiss National Map. In addition, users will be able to check the data status (the year in which the elements were recorded) and the year of issue (publication year) of any map displayed on the screen by following the links to the bibliographical metadata. From mid-2013, all the published maps in the scales mentioned will be available online, including the nineteenth-century Dufour and Siegfried maps.

'Journey Through Time' was greeted enthusiastically by the Swiss media, and within the first four days of its launch the site was visited by more than 70,000 users. It will be presented internationally at the 26th International Cartographic Conference in Dresden in August this year. Such a web-based publication of all printed maps in a georeferenced frame by a

national mapping agency is unique in the world. Historically, this cartographic body of work going public is the modern counterpart of the secrecy of maps maintained by governments in previous centuries. It represents the simultaneous representation of space *and* time.

Milan Map Fair is a success

Report from **Marcus Perini**

The first Milano Map Fair opened its doors at 11 o'clock on 16 March 2013 at the hotel Michelangelo. The event was well attended, mainly by Italian collectors who were delighted to have such a well organised and presented fair on home territory. Sixteen exhibitors, nine Italian dealers and seven from abroad, including Germany, France, USA and England, took part. The big square room was decorated with an impressive selection of maps along all four walls. Some very rare items such as Rughesi's large wall map of Asia, Europe and Africa, atlases by Ortelius and town books like Mortier's *Theatrum* in four volumes were among the most exciting items to be seen on the day. The high attendance at the Fair, in spite of the current economic difficulties, was a good sign for the future wellbeing of the map market.



Milan Map Fair

Mercatormuseum re-opens

The Mercatormuseum in Sint-Niklaas (Museum park, Zwijgershoek) was reopened on 24 March 2013 after extensive renovation. Built in the early 1960s, the museum needed substantial technical updating to accommodate the acclaimed 2012 *Mercator Digitaal* as part of its permanent exhibition.

On display in the refurbished museum is a detailed study of Mercator's life, his terrestrial and celestial globes, (recently accredited as 'Flemish masterpieces' and therefore no longer able to leave the country), his 'people' network and the Mercator projection. Additionally, a new selection of atlases and maps tell the story of cartography pre- and post-Mercator, until 1914. Further information: musea.sint-niklaas.be/mercator

Exhibitions

1 May – 3 November 2013, Boston
Norman B. Leventhal Map Center,
Central Library
Charting an Empire: The Atlantic Neptune
The period following the French and Indian War (1754-63) was a time of change and discovery in Atlantic Canada. In two back-to-back exhibitions featuring charts, views, and maritime objects, the Map Center will look at the decade following the war, when Britain set out to chart the coast and survey the inland areas of their North American Empire. The resulting charts were published by Swiss-born cartographer Joseph Frederick Wallet Des Barres (1722-1824) in *The Atlantic Neptune*, a maritime atlas which set the standard for nautical charting for nearly half a century.
Part I: *Atlantic Canada* (1 May – 28 July 2013)
Part II: *Eastern Seaboard of the United States* (1 August – 3 November 2013)

25 April – 27 October 2013, Helsinki
National Museum of Finland
The Widening View of the World: Treasures from the Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld map collection and life and work of A. E. Nordenskiöld
The collection of explorer A. E. Nordenskiöld is one of the most extensive collections of early maps in the world. Nordenskiöld made ten expeditions to the Arctic Ocean, Spitsbergen and Greenland, and he was the first who sailed the Northeast passage between 1878 and 1879 with one ship. He collected and studied early maps and became a pioneer in the study of historical cartography.

12 June 2013 – 13 April 2014, Montreal
Stewart Museum
20,000 Leagues Over Land and Sea: Exploring Six Centuries of Cartography.
A comprehensive exhibition of six centuries of mapmaking, drawn from the Stewart Museum's collection of more than a hundred maps – world, continental, countries, sea charts, polar maps, celestial maps and town plans – opens in June. The maps will be supported with a display of navigational, astronomical and surveying instruments.

2 July 2013, Helsinki
The National Archives of Finland
History of Mapping and Land Surveying in Finland
The exhibition illustrates mapping and land surveying in Finland from the sixteenth century to present times through various maps and artefacts.

4 July 2013, Helsinki
The John Nurminen Foundation
Treasures from the John Nurminen Foundation Collection
The foundation maintains the cultural heritage and traditions of Finnish seafaring and maritime history and the exhibition will display treasures of the Foundation's map collection of world maps, sea charts of the Baltic Sea and maps of Scandinavia.

Map Fairs

8–9 June 2013, London Map Fair
Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 (Entrance Exhibition Road)
Sat 8: 12noon to 7pm and Sun 9: 10am to 5pm
Map Fair Lectures on Saturday at 2.30pm in the RGS Ondaatje Theatre.
Guest speaker: Peter Barber, *The Cartomania of George III and how the British Library plans to unveil its results to the world.*

Lectures & Conferences

20 – 21 June 2013, Chicago
The Newberry Library
An interdisciplinary symposium on *Pictures from an Expedition: Aesthetics of 19th-century Cartographic Exploration in the Americas* will consider the visual culture of nineteenth-century mapping expeditions and exploration. These scientific expeditions produced vast amounts of visual and artistic materials. Additional information from Ernesto Capello at ecapello@macalester.edu.

30 June – 5 July 2013, Helsinki
The 25th International Conference on the History of Cartography: *The Four Elements – the Essentials of the History of Cartography* is this year's theme. Earth, Air, Fire and Water symbolise the essential elements in the history of cartography, and this conference will consider the importance of cartography in the representation of nature and our understanding of the world.

22 – 23 August 2013, Leipzig
Ahead of the 26th International Cartographic Association conference in Dresden, a workshop on *Historical Maps, Atlases and Toponymy* will be held in Leipzig. Contact Elri Liebenberg at elri@worldonline.co.za.

23 August 2013, Dresden
Sharing Knowledge is the title of a joint symposium of the International Cartographic Association Commissions on Cartography and Children, Education and Training, Maps and Graphics for Blind and Partially Sighted People and Planetary Cartography. The one-day symposium will be held at the Dresden University of Technology. Additional information from José Jesús Reyes Nuñez, Chair, ICA Commission on Cartography and Children, Eotvos Lorand University, Dept. of Cartography and Geoinformatics, Pazmany Peter setany 1/a., Budapest 1117, Hungary.

25 – 30 August 2013, Dresden
26th International Cartographic Association conference
The conference will provide a forum for the presentation of scientific papers illustrating the efforts of the research community, professional papers describing the cutting-edge methods employed by mapping organisations and meetings of the ICA Commissions and Working Groups. Contact: info@icc2013.org.

28 – 30 August 2013, London
RGS-IBG will be hosting a conference *Historical Geographies of Global Knowledge, c. 1780–1914.* The conference will address the collection, movement and exhibition of specimens and ethnographic artefacts; the practice and reception of travel writing, missionary narratives and 'colonial literature'; the translation and transmission of texts; surveying and cartography; western and non-western interactions. Further information: Dr Diarmid Finnegan at d.finnegan@qub.ac.uk and Dr Jonathan Wright at jonathan.wright@qub.ac.uk School of Geography, Archaeology and Palaeoecology, Queen's University Belfast.

Obituary



Copyright © Warwick Leadlay Gallery

Brian Peter Warwick Leadlay died peacefully in the London Bridge Hospital on Saturday 16 February, aged 83. His three children were at his bedside. Warwick, as he was known, was born at Ewhurst, Surrey but was brought up in Scarborough, Yorkshire. He always considered himself a true Yorkshireman, particularly where cricket was involved!

He went to London as a young man to work for British Telecom and lived in Blackheath where he married and spent most of the rest of his life. Prior to taking early retirement he set up the Warwick Leadlay Gallery in the centre of Greenwich specialising in antique maps and prints. Initially, this was his part-time hobby but it later developed into a passion and a full-time business. He eventually sold the business in 2010 to his former manager and later business partner. The Gallery in Greenwich continues to bear his name so he will remain in spirit if not in life.

Apart from his family and association with the map and print world, his other great love was jazz into which he put great energy and enthusiasm championing up and coming musical and vocal talent. He maintained this interest until the end of his life. An extrovert by nature, he made friends easily and brought a lot of enjoyment to many people in all walks of his varied life. He will be sadly missed.

Tony Burgess



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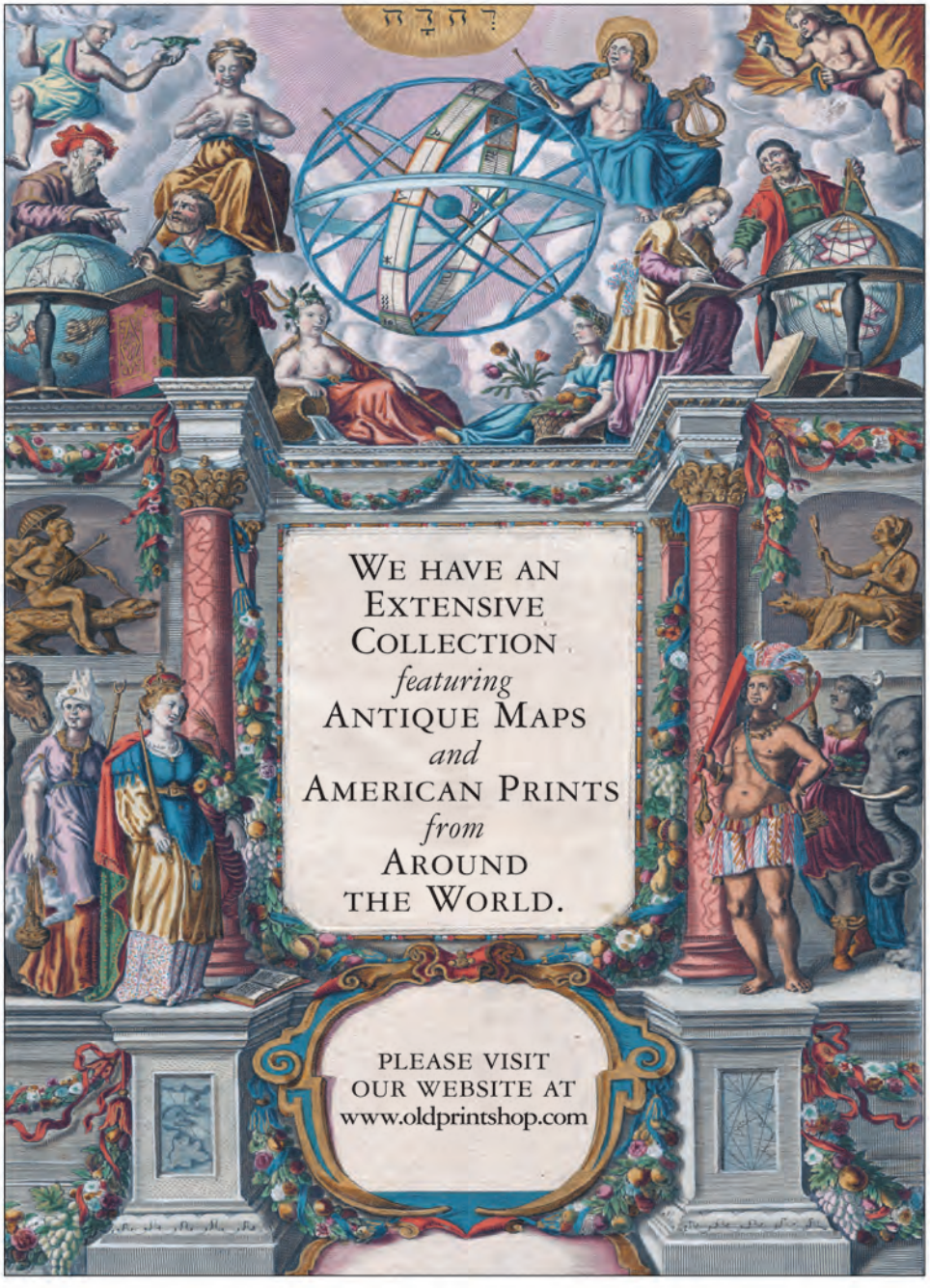
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For more information, please visit our website at www.chicagomapfair.com where you can purchase tickets to the Friday evening cocktail party and register by July 1, 2013 to receive free admission into the 1st annual Chicago International Map Fair !

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Fig. 1
Detail of 'A Plan of the Town of Chipping Walden commonly called Saffron Walden in the County of Essex, 1757'. Courtesy of Essex Record Office.

WORTH A LOOK

The discovery and conservation of the 1757 map of Saffron Walden[1]

Tony King & Lizzie Sanders

In Spring 2012 a badly damaged map was found in an outbuilding near the Essex town of Saffron Walden. Despite its poor condition the map was clearly of historical importance and was transferred to the Essex Record Office (ERO) where it was conserved, catalogued and digitised. Lizzie Sanders, who first realised the significance of the find and brought it to the attention of Record Office staff, writes about the discovery and historical context of the map. Tony King, Senior Conservator at ERO then describes the work carried out to stabilise and repair the map and the steps being taken to ensure its long-term survival.

Discovery and context

Carl Juhl, who farms the Audley End Estate near Saffron Walden in northwest Essex, found the map when clearing an outbuilding that had previously served Mutlow Hall, the former home of the current Lord Braybrooke and his father before him.[2] It had previously served Mutlow Hall, the former home of the current Lord Braybrooke and his father before him. After a chance meeting with Carl and with the permission of the Audley End Estate Office it was agreed that Lizzie should hold the plan temporarily in advance of collection by the Essex Record Office.

The document was in poor condition. It was splitting along a central join, mould was present and both insect and rodent damage was evident. The vellum surface layer was mostly attached to a white fabric that was in turn tacked to wooden battens surmounted with a crumbling, woodworm infested frame. It was evident from the close proximity of the last two elements that the plan had not been glazed. Since one corner was missing, and many edges were hanging loosely from the battening, the plan was detached completely for safer and less unwieldy handling.

The plan is approximately 54 in / 137 cm wide x 33 in / 83 cm high. Column divisions are marked in capitals and the rows in lower case letters. Confusion arising between the capital and lower case 'I' and 'J' is avoided by omitting 'J' altogether; the letters running directly from 'I' to 'K'. Fine red lines appear to have been drawn with a ruler in an ad hoc fashion dividing the plan into 176 rectangles that vary from between 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ in / 7.3 cm to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in / 8.35 cm in width and from between 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ in / 4.1 cm and 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ in / 7.9 cm in height. The rectangles created are therefore inconsistent in size, even taking into account the warping of the fabric due to water damage.

A problem of storage then arose due to size, and also because the humidity in a centrally heated house might cause the vellum to become brittle so the plan was placed in a cool cupboard with fairly constant temperature and humidity until collection by the ERO.

The 1757 plan is the earliest known map of Saffron Walden and is important for the history of both the town and Audley End. (Fig. 1) In spite of its condition it shows the layout of the town clearly. Some areas near the church are shaded green – possibly indicating estate ownership – and some dark grey. Most of the buildings are lightly shaded, distinguishing them from other areas within their curtilages; the meticulously drawn detail of their layouts is particularly interesting. Mainly in the north of the town well over a hundred properties are numbered, implying related documentation, possibly in connection with the collection of poor rates.

The rococo cartouche reveals that in 1757 the town was on the cusp of changing its name – from Chipping to Saffron Walden, underlining its connection with a once famously abundant local crop, and that the author was Edward John Eyre. (Fig. 2)

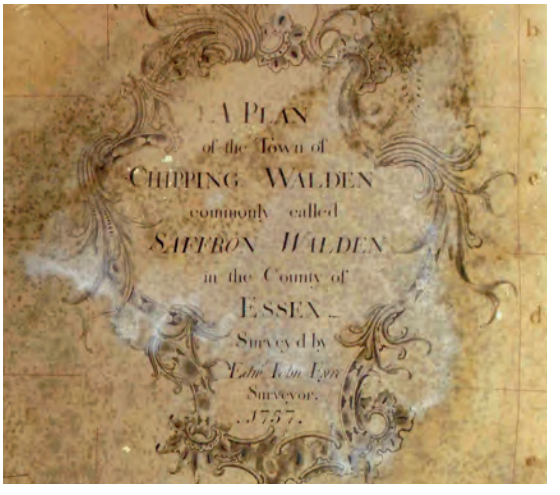


Fig. 2
Cartouche on 'A Plan of the Town of Chipping Walden' in its cleaned state. By permission of Lord Braybrooke.

During Eyre's career, 1751-69, he surveyed estates, parishes and parklands in at least twelve different counties and reference to him may be found in many

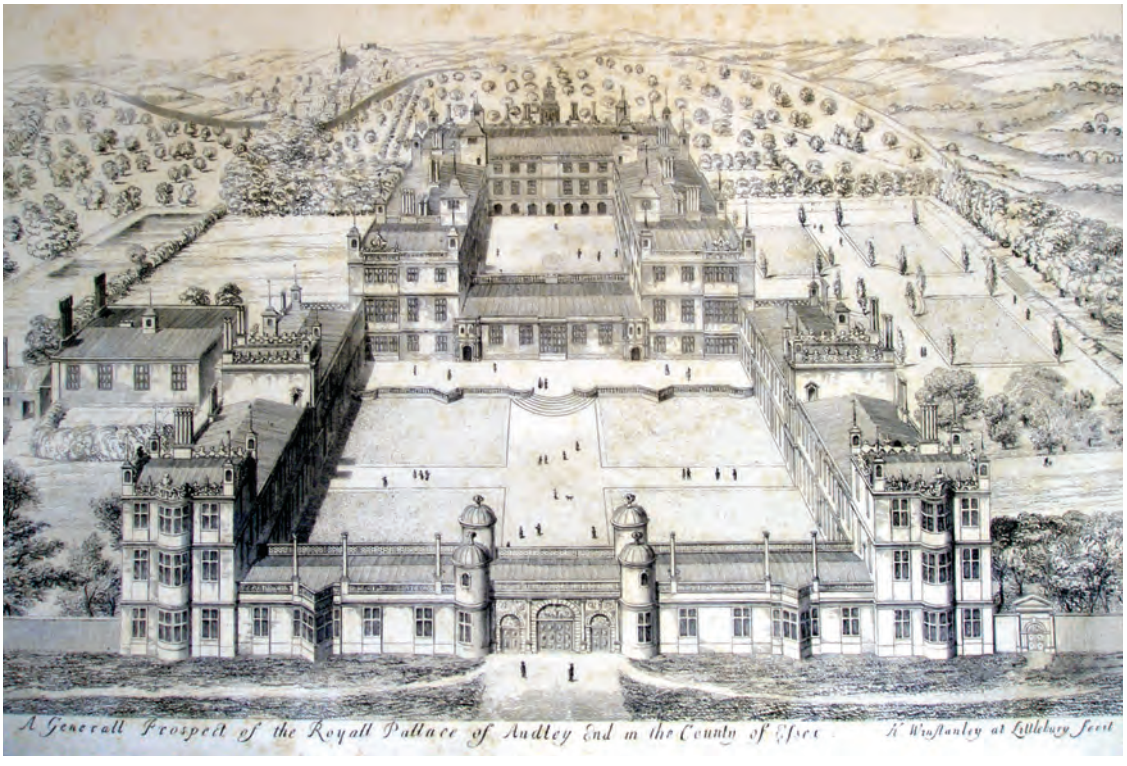


Fig. 3
Henry Winstanley, 'A Generall Prospect of the Royall Pallace of Audley End in the County of Essex' (1686). Courtesy of Essex County Council, Trustees of the Town Library Saffron Walden.

record offices and libraries.[3] His name appears on 'A Plan of the Town of Saffron Walden 1758', measuring 54 in / 137 cm x 35 in / 88.9 cm,[4] and he is credited on another town plan at the ERO, again in poor condition, with the same title as that newly discovered, measuring 51 in / 129.5 cm x 34 in / 86.3 cm, although without date or accreditation.[5] Additionally, 'A Plan of the Manors of Walden 1758' bears his name, though not the seven farm maps connected with it.[6]

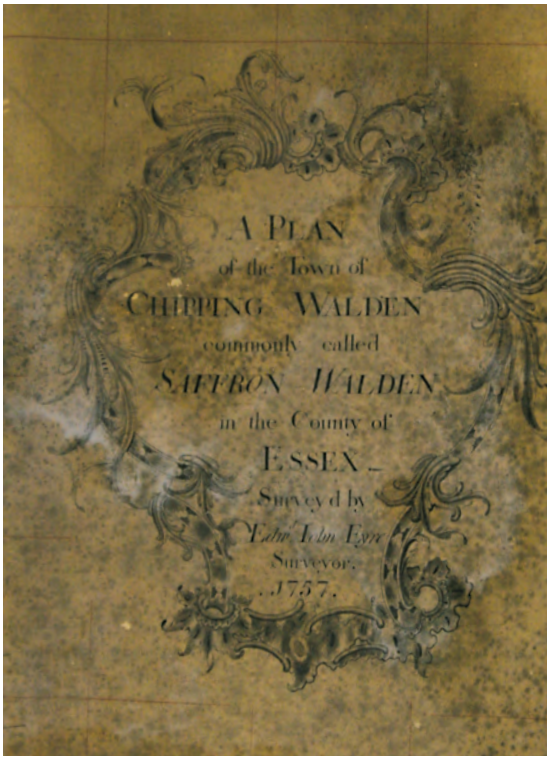
In 1745 the 10th Earl of Suffolk died childless and intestate causing considerable correspondence between lawyers on behalf of three claimants to Audley End. In 1753 a Deed of Partition of the Estate was signed between the 2nd Earl of Bristol and Elizabeth, Countess of Portsmouth and her sister Anne Whitwell. The Earl of Effingham had meanwhile taken possession of the house, park and mill although the Countess purchased these from him in 1751. Since maps and plans were imperative in defining ownership it is likely that either Elizabeth or her nephew John Griffin Griffin (her legatee), or both, had acted promptly to commission detailed mapping the better to understand a complex inheritance – and the town. Griffin Griffin, keen to acquire as much as possible of the rest of the partitioned estate also knew that enclosure could facilitate better farming practices; good maps would be essential in all cases. (Fig. 3)

The polymath Henry Winstanley had made a series of prints of Audley End between 1676 and 1688 and here the prominence of the mansion with its outbuildings and gardens in the parkland is powerfully displayed, as is the boundary with the neighbouring town of Saffron Walden, an aspect only possible with this adept bird's eye view. In 1677 Winstanley had bought land in nearby Littlebury to build a house. After his death in 1703, and several owners later, a Gilbert Marshall purchased the property in 1747, commissioning a plan of it in 1757 from Edward John Eyre.[7] In the same year Eyre also made the (newly discovered) 1757 town plan orientated with northeast at the top, following it with another in 1758, this time the other way up.

The works dated between 1757 and 1758 and credited to Eyre vary considerably in style. The measuring and drafting for the seven farm maps was a huge task, although the hand that drew the comprehensive 1758 'A Plan of the Manors of Walden', to which they relate, appears consistent throughout. We may reasonably assume that this new discovery is one of three town plans (this one possibly commissioned by the town), part of a body of mapping from the 1750s while Eyre was working at Audley End and that in view of their number, detail and variation in style it was made with the assistance of measurers and other draftsmen.







4 5 6

Fig. 4
Splitting between the two halves of the map.

Fig. 5
Detail of mould discolouration around cartouche.

Fig. 6
Removal of surface accretions.

All by permission of Lord Braybrooke

Conservation of the 1757 map of Saffron Walden

In June 2012 the map was transferred on permanent loan to the Essex Record Office for conservation work and storage.

With the map in the Conservation Studio at ERO Tony King, Senior Conservator was able to closely examine it to ascertain how it was made and what damage it had suffered. Once all this had been worked out he could then set about making a treatment plan to stabilise and repair any damage that threatened the continued survival of the map and decide how to package and store it to provide the best protection following treatment.

The first thing to establish was what materials the map was made from as this would dictate the approach to the treatment and its long-term preservation needs. It did not take long to realise that the map had been drawn on two large skins of parchment joined vertically in the middle of the map. 'Parchment' tends to refer to sheepskin whereas 'vellum' is normally used to describe the same product but made from goat or calf skin; in fact the size and thickness of the two skins used for the Saffron Walden map may indicate that calf vellum was used.

The method of manufacturing parchment or vellum has remained practically unchanged since the medieval period. Following skinning of the animal the skin is washed to remove impurities, blood and any temporary preserving agents. It then goes into a lime bath of calcium hydroxide solution for between seven and sixteen days depending on factors like the temperature, type of skin and strength of solution. The liming process loosens and expands the dermal network allowing the entire epidermis (top layer of skin) to be removed during the hair removal stage. Skins are placed hair side up on a convex beam and scraped with a curved blunt edged knife to remove the hair. The skin can be returned to the lime bath to remove any remaining hair. Then comes the drying stage where the skin is secured around its edge to a wooden frame and scraped again on both sides with a crescent shaped knife to achieve the desired finish. It is tensioned on the frame and allowed to slowly dry. The resulting material is flat, white, translucent and very strong, making an ideal writing or drawing surface. At this stage it can be considered as consisting of around 85 per cent collagen with the rest being water and a residue of lime.

Split

The skins were joined with an overlap of about 25 mm / 1 in and it seems that a protein or animal product based glue had been used to stick two pieces together but this adhesive had failed causing the two parts to split away from each other for around two thirds of the length of the join. This separation was



Fig. 7
One half of the map undergoing tensioning to reduce distortions. By permission of Lord Braybrooke.

causing a good deal of distortion around the split and putting stress on the area that remained joined as it had to cope with holding the map together while the whole thing was moved and handled. (Fig. 4)

Mould

The effects of mould growth were clearly visible over the surface of the map. Wherever organic material such as paper, parchment or book bindings are kept in a humid environment, mould growth is almost certain to occur and this map had been kept in uncontrolled and clearly overly humid conditions. The black spots and white areas across the map are the result of mould living on the parchment and metabolising its structure. If the map had stayed in these conditions the mould damage would have continued and the parchment become increasingly weakened until it lost all structural integrity and turned into very delicate fragments. Fortunately, despite having so much visible mould activity on it, there were relatively few signs of damage caused by it apart from the patches of discoloration. (Fig. 5)

Tears and splits

Due to increasing brittleness as the map aged, numerous small tears and splits could be seen over the surface of the document. Some areas had become very thin or had always been thin due to inconsistencies in the original animal skin. These weak areas would need supporting otherwise new tears could easily develop from handling and existing splits get worse.

Being an organic substance, parchment is an inviting food for many creatures. Rodents had nibbled away at a number of points along the edge and insects had also eaten large areas of the surface of the map. Insect activity is a sure sign of high humidity levels.

Cleaning

The first stage of every conservation treatment is to remove as much dirt and dust from the surface as possible. Due to the fragile surface of the map, brushes were used to carefully remove loose debris. In several more robust and inconspicuous areas of the map tests were carried out to see if more vigorous cleaning would produce better results. Often the cleaning stage is a very satisfying one as the brightness and legibility of many documents improve instantly but in this case, due to a layer of varnish that had been applied over the top surface, cleaning made very little difference to the look of the map. The varnish was probably applied as part of a mounting and framing process and has since then discoloured to the dark colour we see today. Removal of the varnish layer was considered but judged far too risky as any removal would have to involve liquid water or chemical solvents both of which would almost certainly cause damage to the structure of the map. Some surface accretions were carefully removed using a scalpel working under magnification. (Fig. 6)

Flattening

It was decided to split the map into its two halves by softening the adhesive used to join them with careful application of moisture. This would make handling and moving the map much easier, as trying to move it as a whole was difficult and posed a risk of inflicting further damage.

To attempt to reduce surface distortions and flatten the map, a technique that mimics the method used to make the skin of parchment was used. The parchment was very gently humidified over the course of a number of hours in order to allow it to relax and become pliable. Then padded clips were attached around the edge and tensioned by lengths of elastic. The idea is that creases and distorted areas are pulled flat by the tension of the clips and as the skin dries it contracts and sets into a new, flatter shape. (Fig. 7)

Repairing

Small repair patches were then applied to the back of the map; these were made from pieces of new parchment cut to the same shape as the hole but with a few millimeters overlap. The overlap was thinned with a scalpel and the patch was adhered with gelatine. The parchment and gelatine were selected as they are similar materials to the map and are therefore less likely to place further stress on it by reacting differently to humidity changes or proving to be too strong. The two halves of the map were then re-joined using gelatine as an adhesive.

Storage

A rigid board was constructed on to which the map was placed restrained only by a strip of transparent archival quality polyester at each corner. This means the map will no longer be rolled or flexed and the plastic strips allow the parchment to expand or contract freely independent of the board. A bespoke box was made and the map will now be stored under



Fig. 8
Overview of map following conservation. By permission of Lord Braybrooke.

controlled conditions at ERO where temperature and humidity are maintained at optimum levels for the preservation of historic documents.

Treatment Evaluation

The treatment was able to improve the long term stability of the map, reduce some of the distortions and reveal some areas of information previously hidden by folds. The use of small repair patches supported the weakest areas where handling and previous rolling had caused splits in the brittle parchment and applying them to the back ensured that no information was covered by the new repairs. Attempts at flattening were partially successful and did reduce undulations to some extent; however, localised distortions caused by water damage mean that the map will never lie completely flat. It is regrettable that it proved impossible to remove the layer of varnish that is causing the map's dark appearance but the risk of causing serious damage was too great. It is possible that future developments in Conservation will lead to a technique able to accomplish this and the work carried out at ERO combined with the environmentally controlled storage facilities give the map the best possible chance for long-term survival. (Fig. 8)

Notes

1 *A Plan of the Town of Chipping Walden commonly called Saffron Walden in the County of Essex Survey'd by Edw'd John Eyre Surveyor* (1757), ERO, D/DBy P22.

2 Built on the footprint of the Tudor Walden Abbey in northwest Essex between 1603 and 1616 by the first Earl of Suffolk, Audley End was one of England's finest, and largest, Jacobean houses. In the mid 1700s it was reduced in size, remodelled and the estate partitioned. Although the estate was largely re-assembled by the first Lord Braybrooke, in 1948 death duties necessitated its separation from the house and parkland once more. Today the Braybrooke family manages the estate and English Heritage the house and parkland.

3 A. Sarah Bendall (ed.), 'Edward John Eyre', *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and local mapmakers of Great Britain and Ireland 1530-1850*, Vol 2, (British Library, 1997), p.171.

4 *A Plan of the Town of Saffron Walden in the County of Essex Survey'd by Edwd John Eyre* (1758), ERO, T/M 90/1.

5 *A Plan of the Town of Chipping Walden commonly called Saffron Walden in the County of Essex*, ERO, D/B 2/BRE8/16.

6 *A Plan of the Manors of Walden, Survey'd by Edward John Eyre* (1758), ERO, D/B 2/MAN7/3.

7 *A Plan of the house and Gardens at Littlebury in Essex belonging to Gilbert Marshall Esqr. Taken by Edwd. John Eyre surveyor,* (1757). Essex Record Office, D/DBy P21.

Tony King *has been Senior Conservator at the Essex Record Office since 2010. After studying History at the University of Exeter, he studied for an MA in Conservation at Camberwell College of Arts. He has previously worked at Thomas Plume's Library and also as Conservator on the British Steel Archive Project at Teesside Archives for Middlesbrough University.*

Lizzie Sanders *is the Uttlesford Local History Recorder for Littlebury. She edited the* Parish of Littlebury Millennium Album*, Sarah Casbolt,* The Life and Times of a Country Gardener *and co-edited* Littlebury, a Parish History *(www.historytoday.com/peter-furtado/littlebury)*


A GENERAL CHART
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GULF OF MEXICO,
With an enlarged Plan of the
ISLAND OF JAMAICA,
ALSO PARTICULAR PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL HARBOURS & ROADSTEADS
Compiled from
the various Original English Surveys
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HAVANA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CARIBBEAN SEA
VENEZUELA

YOU WRITE TO US

Identification of Peter Brien's map

(Winter 2012, No. 131, p.53)

Peter Brien has, and illustrates, the eastern half only of an original chart engraved complete on four sheets. This is indicated by the fact that (a) complete geographical coverage, as implied by the title, is woefully lacking; (b) the sub-title's promised inclusion of the 'enlarged Plan of the Island of Jamaica, also particular plans of the principal harbours & roadsteads…' is incompletely fulfilled by – as the writer notes – that of Havana only. Havana, as part of the whole of island of Cuba, is to be found on the western half of the complete chart.

The 1849 state – in its original four sheets form – is also to be found in The British Library: www.copac.ac.uk records it at: Maps 79458.(3.). A search (18 March 2013) of www.worldcat.org records the same (and only) location of any states of this chart. A state dated 1883, with magnetic variation to 1878 (NE/title sheet) is recorded on the OPAC [Online Public Access Catalogue] of the Royal Geographical Society-IBG through www.rgs.org at: Central America & West Indies G.12. This exemplar's NE/title sheet has a bleeding edge to accommodate the inclusion (rather: extrusion?) of 'BERMUDA ISLANDS'. The four constituent sheets, with generous untrimmed borders clearly revealing the copper plates' edges, are mounted (un-dissected) and joined as two: north and south; and – apart from the conventional hand-coloured red spots with yellow surrounds indicating Lights – is uncoloured. Following the punctuation and spacing as engraved, this 1883 state's imprint (between Hobbs's credit line and the coastal view) reads:

> LONDON. PUBLISHED BY CHARLES WILSON, [late J.W.NORIE & WILSON.] |At the Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, No. 156, Minories, E.|1883.

The imprints at bottom centre (below border) of both the original SE and SW sheets only (they were not engraved below the NE & NW sheets, as the purchaser was likely to trim those and to join them to the top of the trimmed southern sheets):

> London. Published by Charles Wilson, (late J.W. Norie & Wilson,) at the Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy, No. 156, Minories, E.

More information on Hobbs will be found in Susanna Fisher's well-illustrated book, The makers of the Blueback charts : a history of Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson Ltd (St Ives, Cambs : Imray, Laurie, Norie & Wilson, 2001), ISBN 0-85288-458-3. There are further reference sources appended to the entry for Hobbs on pp.321-2 of British map engravers: a dictionary of engravers, lithographers and their principal employers to 1850, by Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams (London: Rare Book Society, 2011), ISBN 978-0-9569422-0-3.

I imagine you have enquired of the National Maritime Museum? There might well be other exemplars of various states of your chart in UK Hydrographic Office (Taunton) and/or RN's Naval Historical Branch (Portsmouth); but it is necessary to contact Dr Adrian Webb (Archives Services Manager) [adrian.webb@ukho.gov.uk], and Miss Jenny Wraight (Admiralty Librarian) [cns-nhbal@mod.uk] respectively.

Francis Herbert Former Curator of Maps, Royal Geographical Society-IBG

A view on the Peking board game

I saw your question in the *IMCoS Journal*, Spring 2013, No. 132 about the game board showing the bird's-eye view of Peking. I think I may have an answer for you.

The game was very probably made by the Saussine Company of Paris France. Leon Saussine was the creator and producer of a wide variety of games including race games, strategy games, puzzles, card games, questions and answer games, games of skill and shooting and shadow theatre. He exhibited at the Paris World Fair in 1878 as a publisher of educational and parlour games. The company continued after his death in 1896 and into the early 1900s when it was run by his widow and later his sons.

I bought the same game board recently and that was what the seller told me as he had picked it up at a printer's archive. I also have the game board for Europe which is bigger and very colourful.

If I am not mistaken the China board game should be 24.1 cm x 36.8 cm. The Europe board game is 59.7 cm x 83.8 cm.

I hope this helps and I hope my information is correct!

Vince Ungvary, Shanghai

Opposite
The eastern half of the larger sea chart, 'A General Chart of the West Indies, including the Gulf of Mexico...' by J.S Hobbs and published 1 January 1849 by Charles Wilson.



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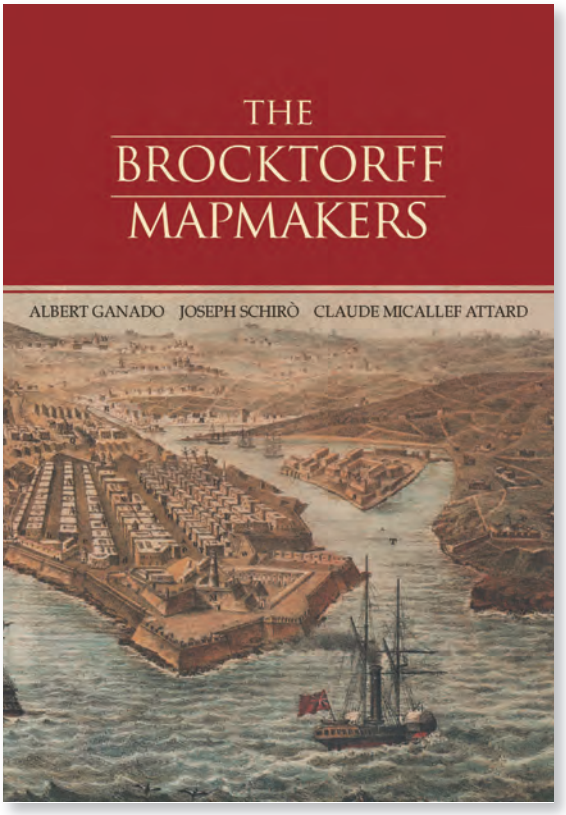
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BOOK REVIEWS

A look at recent publications

The Brocktorff Mapmakers by Albert Ganado, Joseph Schiró and Claude Micallef Attard. *Malta, Book Distributors Ltd., 2012. ISBN 978-99957-33-5. Pb. 288, illust. in colour throughout. Hb. (limited edition of 100 copies). €40. Copies from www.bdlbooks.com*



This is the catalogue of an exhibition of maps held at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Valletta, Malta from 30 November 2012 to 6 January 2013. It is yet another triumph for members of the Malta Map Society who have held two earlier exhibitions of maps despite the Society having been in existence for only three years (it was founded in November 2009). Their two previous exhibitions were of miniature maps of Malta and of German maps of the island. Both were accompanied by well produced and attractive catalogues. Apparently the project would not have materialised without the support of Heritage Malta.

This current catalogue is by far the thickest of the three volumes and contains the presentation of 138 maps and plans produced by one little-known family. These are presented in the order of each family member of the Brocktorff dynasty according to their date of birth starting with the founder of the family, Charles Frederick de Brocktorff (1781-1850), who was born in Kiel, the Baltic capital of Schleswig-Holstein in West Germany. At some point he moved to Valletta, the capital of Malta, together with his Catholic wife and twelve children. He was an accomplished artist who produced some outstanding watercolour paintings. The first work believed to have been painted by him is an aerial view of Valletta which is illustrated as No. 1 in the catalogue. All of his works seem to be of Valletta except the last which is a map of Malta. Sadly there is an error in the dating on page 34 which gives Charles Frederick's birth dates as 1781–50 instead of 1781–1850.

The next member of the family is Federico Brocktorff (1811–77 or later) who produced several atlases of different parts of the world and a number of maps of Malta and Gozo. And it is here we are introduced to the *Malta Penny Magazine* which was priced at 1d (one penny). A bargain indeed! Several of Federico's maps appeared in this magazine including one of Malta and its dependencies published in 1839 and a plan of Naples published in 1840. Other members of the family who produced maps were Luigi (1814–57), Giuseppe (c.1817/18–93) and lastly Leopoldo Brocktorff (1826–86). The catalogue ends with a list of maps which are Brocktorff-related. This is an unusual but highly effective presentation of a catalogue which tells the story of a family dynasty which produced maps and paintings over a period of 100 years. Interestingly, we learn in the *Foreword* by the three authors, all leading lights of the Malta Map Society, that initially it was thought that no more than 40 maps would be found attributed to the Brocktorff family but in the process of preparing for the exhibition a further 98 maps were discovered, all described in the catalogue. And they are hoping that more maps may come out of the woodwork as a result of the exhibition.

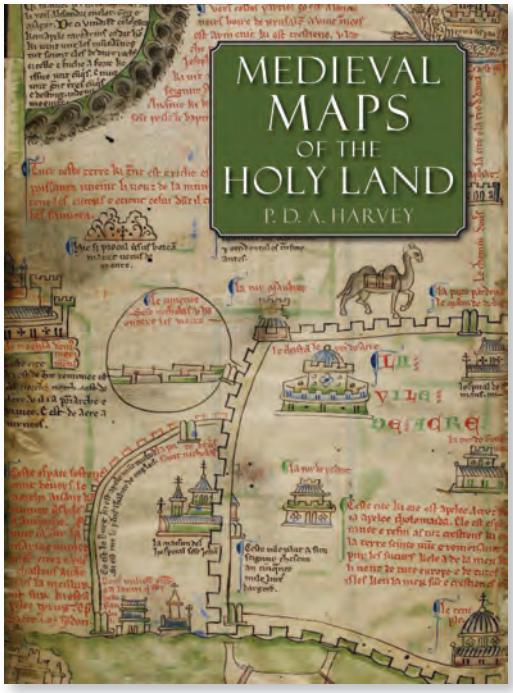
In my opinion this is a masterly piece of work, well written and beautifully presented. I feel certain it will be referred to by other bibliographers of maps as a standard to aspire to.

Valerie G. Newby Consulting Editor, IMCoS *Journal*

Medieval Maps of the Holy Land

by P.D.A. Harvey.

London, British Library, 2012. ISBN 978-0-7123-5824-8. Hb with dust jacket. 160, xvi, 50 colour and 25 black and white illustrations (3 folding). STG £50.



Paul Harvey's knowledge of medieval mapmaking, the product of many years of research, is unsurpassed. His scholarly writings on the subject in general, and the Hereford map and Matthew Paris' maps in particular are major contributions to the field. Here he has focused on the cartography of the Holy Land from the late twelfth through mid-fourteenth centuries. The result is a splendid book which can serve as a model for essaying a portion of the history of cartography, a field that has attracted increasing interest in the past several decades as readers of the IMCoS *Journal* well know.

Prof. Harvey's preface describes the book's purpose, acknowledges assistance, and explains that definitive treatment of the subject would require including Islamic and Hebrew maps that lay outside this study. He modestly presents a useful bibliography under the rubric 'Abbreviations' in the preliminaries, referring to the side notes that appear throughout the book identifying his sources. The volume is well designed and produced. Its large page-size allows for illustration captions and side-note references. There are 76 illustrations, the majority in full colour, ranging from small, in-the-text to large multi-foldout; clear enough to read place names. Most are reproductions of original manuscripts, many with well designed, useful new interpretive maps.

The first three chapters cover the historical, literary and cartographic backgrounds, respectively. They comprise a concise history of the beginnings of mapping the area under study from extant fragments of Classical era Peutinger and Madaba maps, up to Pietro Vesconte's chart of 1330 – forerunner of the book's main subject. Following that is the author's description and analysis of the eight surviving maps, which are the heart of the book.

The first of these provides Harvey the opportunity to relate the extraordinary story about the provenance of the supremely important late twelfth-century 'Ashburnham Libri Map'. It was offered by a collector in Paris to the British Museum, together with numerous other manuscripts. The purchase was declined upon the BM's curator learning that the seller was the infamous dealer, Guglielmo Libri, known for not only stealing manuscripts, but also for fraudulently altering them. Evidence of the latter can be seen clearly in Harvey's reproduction of that map, showing a suggestive off-colour aspect.

In his analysis of the Tournai maps Harvey provides a comprehensive background of circumstantial evidence suggesting that those late-twelfth-century maps were copies originally compiled by St. Jerome while translating Eusebius' *Onomasticon*. Harvey concludes accurately however, that "There is not a shred of evidence that he (Jerome) drew a map of any kind, let alone the archetypes of what (Konrad) Miller called the Jerome maps".

There follows a thorough description of the Matthew Paris thirteenth-century maps of the Holy Land, a subject long of interest to the author and about which he had written extensively. He then treats with his final group, the Burchard maps and a series of grid maps, which are as interesting as their predecessors.

The Western world's involvement in the Holy Land from Classical times onward was a strong stimulant to the development of mapmaking. Long before the Crusades, pilgrims made their way toward Jerusalem, the spiritual heart of Christianity. Some of those difficult journeys produced way-finding guides, occasionally accompanied by sketch maps. Most of these are believed lost, but a few travelled back to Europe where some are presumed to have influenced the early maps that have survived. The earliest extant Holy Land maps however, are based primarily on interpreting the Bible as Harvey explains at length while exhibiting and fully describing the eight maps and their derivatives.

In the Byzantine world circa 1300, a version of Ptolemy's map of the world including the eastern

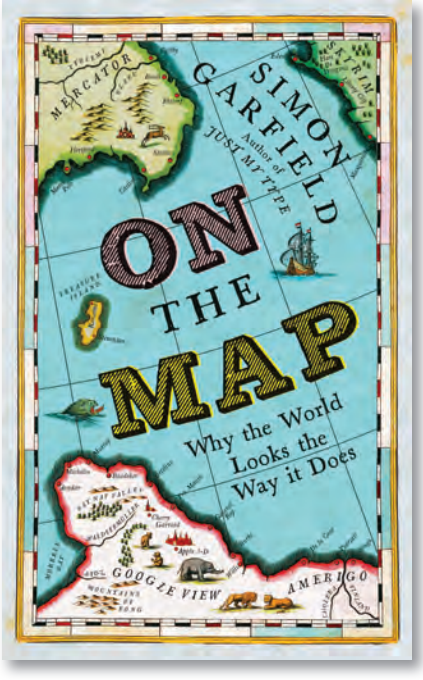
Mediterranean was known, while in the Western world biblically-inspired maps of the region prevailed. Had these concepts found each other, progress may have been faster. The two versions finally appeared together in the fifteenth century in Ptolemy atlases, still with contrasting configurations.

As Harvey eloquently spells out, it was the crusading era that stimulated mapmaking. When European hoards repeatedly stormed their way to Palestine by land and sea, the making of maps became as regular, if not as voluminous, as other means of written communication.

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Glencoe, Illinois, USA

On the Map – Why the World Looks the Way it Does by Simon Garfield.

London, Profile Books Ltd., 2012.
ISBN 978-1-8466-8509-5. Hb. 464,
60 black and white illustrations. STG £16.99.



Simon Garfield is to maps what Sir Patrick Moore was to astronomy: the enthusiastic amateur with an encyclopædic knowledge of his subject based on years of study and a great depth of research. *On the Map*, a potpourri of map history is presented so interestingly that cartographical *aficionados* and newcomers to the field both will find the text a pleasure to read. Importantly, the material is accessible and may even generate enthusiasm to follow up interesting lines of study which the chapters stimulate.

Some books about mapping are masterpieces of classy production on glossy paper with copious, costly plates and photographs in colour, which you almost reverence and caress as you turn their pages, but the texts of which can create soporific tendencies amongst insomniacs. Others, which may not be quite as sophisticated, are there to be enjoyed and referenced over and over again for their interest and information. This is such a book. Its paper is basic; its photographs and maps are plentiful but barely adequate, in black and white, and most of the maps are all-but illegible, yet who cares? It is the fascinating, brilliantly written text which counts. A high-end book with coloured illustrations would have pushed up the price so as to make it almost unsalable, for it is a lengthy book (443 pages of text) and the font size quite small, but it is hard to put down. Chapter lengths are relatively short – all 23 of them – and self-contained, yet they move smoothly through the history of maps from Ptolemy right up to today – the 2012 London Olympics even get a mention.

If we think of the story of maps as a time-line based on a week, in these post-Christian days where diaries and calendars place Sunday at the end, it is natural that after a brief introduction Simon should start his account proper with the Mappa Mundi – where else? The 'journeys' being charted by these ancient maps were not for physical guidance from A to B, but rather for philosophical or spiritual direction and pilgrimage. The 'journeys' end physically though not in heaven but hell – the hell of Antarctica and the South Pole. This concludes on page 273 yet the book still has 170 pages to run. Not all maps show journeys. Many are for information and there are so many varieties to interest: a cholera map, a murder map, treasure maps, stories of rogue dealers and so on. Simon even interviewed the man we likened him to, Sir Patrick Moore, just before he died, concerning the mapping of Mars.

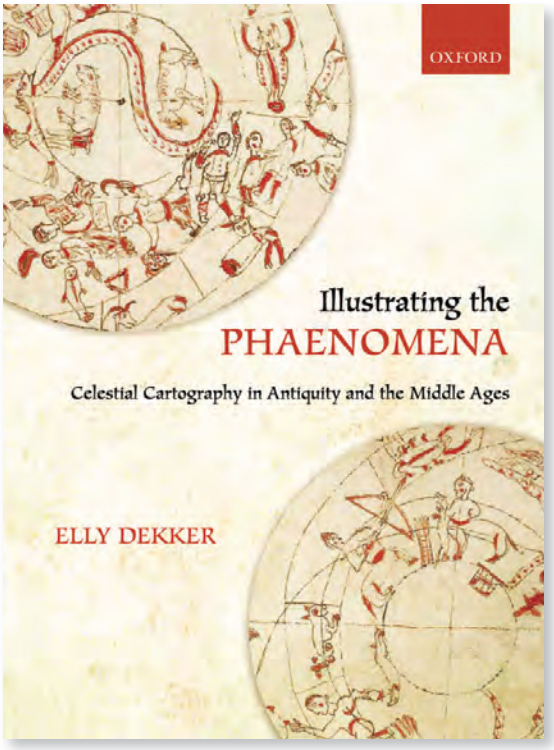
But the clinching point which ensures a glowing review and should stamp its mark on any potential reader's mind, comes on page 328. During his obviously most thorough researches Simon was looking for a huge globe given to Churchill, and he could not locate it. He nearly had to go across to Washington to see Roosevelt's copy. He relates there: 'Then I spoke to a woman from IMCoS... and she said, "It's definitely at Chartwell. I know it's there, because I saw it last month..."' And it was. Now I wonder just to whom he spoke?

Graham A. Fisher

NB
Yes, it was Valerie Newby, our previous editor, he spoke to!

Illustrating the Phaenomena: Celestial Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages by Elly Dekker.

Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2013.
ISBN 978-0-19-960969-7. Hb. 467 numerous celestial map illustrations, figures, and tables, 8 colour plates. STG £75; US $135.



This scholarly book fills an important need in the field of celestial cartography. Other books on this topic focus on printed works and globes produced after 1500. In contrast, this tome deals with celestial manuscripts and globes that were made from antiquity until the beginning of the sixteenth century. Elly Dekker is well qualified to author this book. She is an independent scholar who catalogued the National Maritime Museum's collection of globes in Greenwich, was awarded the NMM Caird Medal in 1998, and has written numerous books and scientific papers on antiquarian maps and globes.

After an orienting chapter, the remaining four chapters of this book deal with celestial cartography in classical Greece and Rome, the European Middle Ages (with reference to the descriptive and mathematical traditions), and Islam. Each chapter begins with a general overview and ample illustrations, followed by detailed appendices that catalogue and describe the specific maps or globes mentioned earlier. Much is covered. For example, in Chapter 2 we see a drawing of a surviving fragment from a second-century AD astronomical clock that imaged constellations in the sky, and we learn about a possible comet-linked asterism called the 'Throne of Caesar' that is depicted on the famous Farnese globe. In Chapter 3, Dekker discusses the differences between stereographic and equidistant projections, and she suggests a candidate for the first printed celestial map[1]. Chapter 4 contains information on Islamic globes and a marvellously complete description of the uranography of al-Sufi. Chapter 5 discusses precursors to Durer's famous printed celestial hemispheres, tracing their style to a manuscript tradition developed in Nuremberg. A succinct epilogue summarizes the main trends of the book, followed by a bibliography and indices. Most of the textual items described are illustrated in black and white and in a central colour section with eight plates.

My copy of the book had beautiful illustrations, crisp paper, and clear printing; however, despite being carefully opened, the binding still bent unevenly in certain places (e.g., before the colour plate section), showing the page attachments in the gaps. Although none came loose, the pages didn't lay down smoothly when read, which was an annoyance and somewhat unexpected given the book's overall publication quality.

Even though most people will not be able to purchase the rare items described in this book, it still has much to offer the map enthusiast. It is fascinating to compare and contrast the relatively primitive celestial images found in old manuscripts and globes with those gracing the more available printed works that were made later. Also, there is an enormous amount of detail in this book that is difficult to find elsewhere except in academic journals and specialised publications. Finally, it is exciting to trace the development of celestial cartography from antiquity through the Middle Ages and on to the beautiful Baroque wonders that characterise its Golden Age from 1600 to 1800. This book provides an excellent overview of the early chapters of this story.

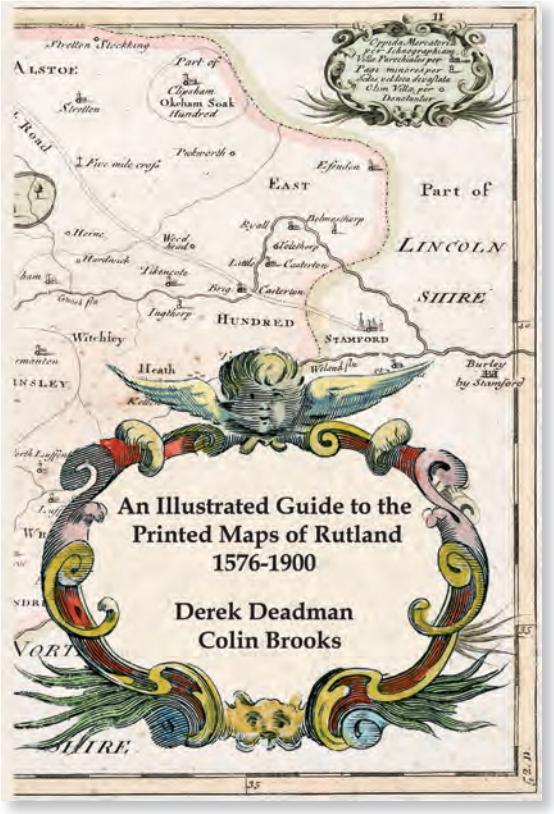
Note

1 This is a celestial planisphere found in a 1488-printed edition of Avienus' *Anati Phenomena*. However, according to the image shown in Deborah Warner's classic *The Sky Explored*, this is more of an illustration than a true star map. Many constellations are missing, misplaced, or deformed, and there is no grid system with degrees indicating stellar position (and, for that matter, few if any stars are shown!). A better case for the honour of being the first true printed celestial map can arguably be made for Durer's two 1515 hemispheres.

Nick Kanas, Kentfield, California, USA

An Illustrated Guide to the Printed Maps of Rutland 1576-1900

by Derek Deadman. Photographs by Colin Brooks. *Leicester, The Landseer Press, 2012. ISBN 978-8-7000-0836-6. Pb. 321pp, 205 illustrations. STG £30.*



Deadman and Brooks' *Guide to Rutland's printed maps 1576-1900* is a companion volume to their Leicestershire guide (2010). Since Leicestershire and Rutland were frequently cartographically combined, about one third of the maps feature in both books. However, effort has been made to illustrate different issues and to modify accompanying text. The purpose of the guide, as with all carto-bibliographies, is to facilitate map and issue identification. Sectional maps are excluded and regional maps are covered in the Leicestershire volume. The coverage of hunting maps 1806-1900 is unusual and interesting.

The preface by Mike Goldmark gives him the chance to disassociate himself from the poor *Maps of Rutland (1985)* which inaccurately noted him as co-author. The introduction has pertinent observations on the effect of the county's small potential market on its map production, particularly for large-scale maps. In contrast, the shape, rural economy, and size of Rutland opened up opportunities for the creation of uncluttered, particularly decorative maps. Other minor sections include a listing of Rutland railways to aid map dating, with warnings of its difficulties. The name-page index would be more useful as a full index. The list of books consulted largely ignores journal material, is rarely referred to in the text, and has significant omissions. Further references are occasionally noted in the background information to maps but these are very selective and should be more comprehensive.

The 205 unlisted, mainly colour, illustrations are sumptuous and, sometimes, rare, including not only the full map but also details, title pieces, atlas title pages, insets, covers, slipcases, vignettes, imprints and text. Small maps are shown at larger than original size revealing much detail. In the case of two maps produced for atlases of uniform scale, the full map illustration highlights design and use of the surrounding space while larger county portrayal shows topographical detail. Sadly, in one case the want of £54.65 precluded illustration; in another, no map could be traced; and in a third disappointing instance, the reader is directed to the web for an illustration.

The core of the Guide comprises the catalogues of county maps 1576-1900 (a most welcome extension of earlier coverage) and road-strip maps covering parts of Rutland 1675-1826. Each 'notably different' county map is listed and variant imprints and significant map alterations made at later dates are described. This simplification ignores the very many minor changes crucial to accurate dating and of interest to county collectors. Unfortunately, occasionally the carto-bibliography fails to follow the history of plates and transfers. Maps produced at different dates from an original source may be separated in different listings. That said, in the main, the analysis of issues is easy to follow and admirably up-to-date, with the unravelling of directory map history particularly impressive. Background notes following issue listings make some attempt to record business history. However, sadly, this has to be sacrificed for maps with complex histories in order to adhere to the full-page illustration opposite single-page text format. In the case of road-strip maps, the analysis of 'derivatives' is unnecessarily confusing. Coverage of town maps would have been an important added dimension.

This guide to the maps of Rutland is a splendid achievement and is to be recommended to all county map enthusiasts, not just the very few Rutland collectors. It is beautifully illustrated, informative and fascinating and it is fitting that England's smallest county should be given the detailed treatment afforded to others.

David Smith, Bexley, Kent

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Los Mapas Antiguos Mas Bellos de España Exhibition catalogue no. 31/100, Oct 1992, Madrid, Spanish text	J. Armero	1992	Galeria Frame	20
The Dutch Connection, Some Norfolk Maps and their Makers	R. Frostick	1988	Norfolk County Council Library	5
Mittelrhein und Moselland im Bild alter Karten	F. Hellwig	1985	Landesarchivverwaltung Rheinland	15
British Channel Pilot, from the Downs to Bristol etc., 1859	J.S. Hobbs	1972	D. Bradford Barton Ltd	10
Antique Maps and Charts	A.L. Humphries	1989	London, Bracken Books Co.	20
Borders of Croatia on Maps - from 12th to 20th Century Exhibition catalogue with commentary, 1993, text in Serbo-Croat, English and German	Pandžić, Sančević & others	1993	Zagreb, Museum of Arts and Crafts	20
Royal Siamese Maps - War and Trade in 19th Century Thailand	S. Phasuk & P. Stott	2006	River Books	30
Lost Landscapes of Plymouth, Maps, Charts and Plans to 1800	E. Stuart	1991	Stroud, Alan Sutton	20
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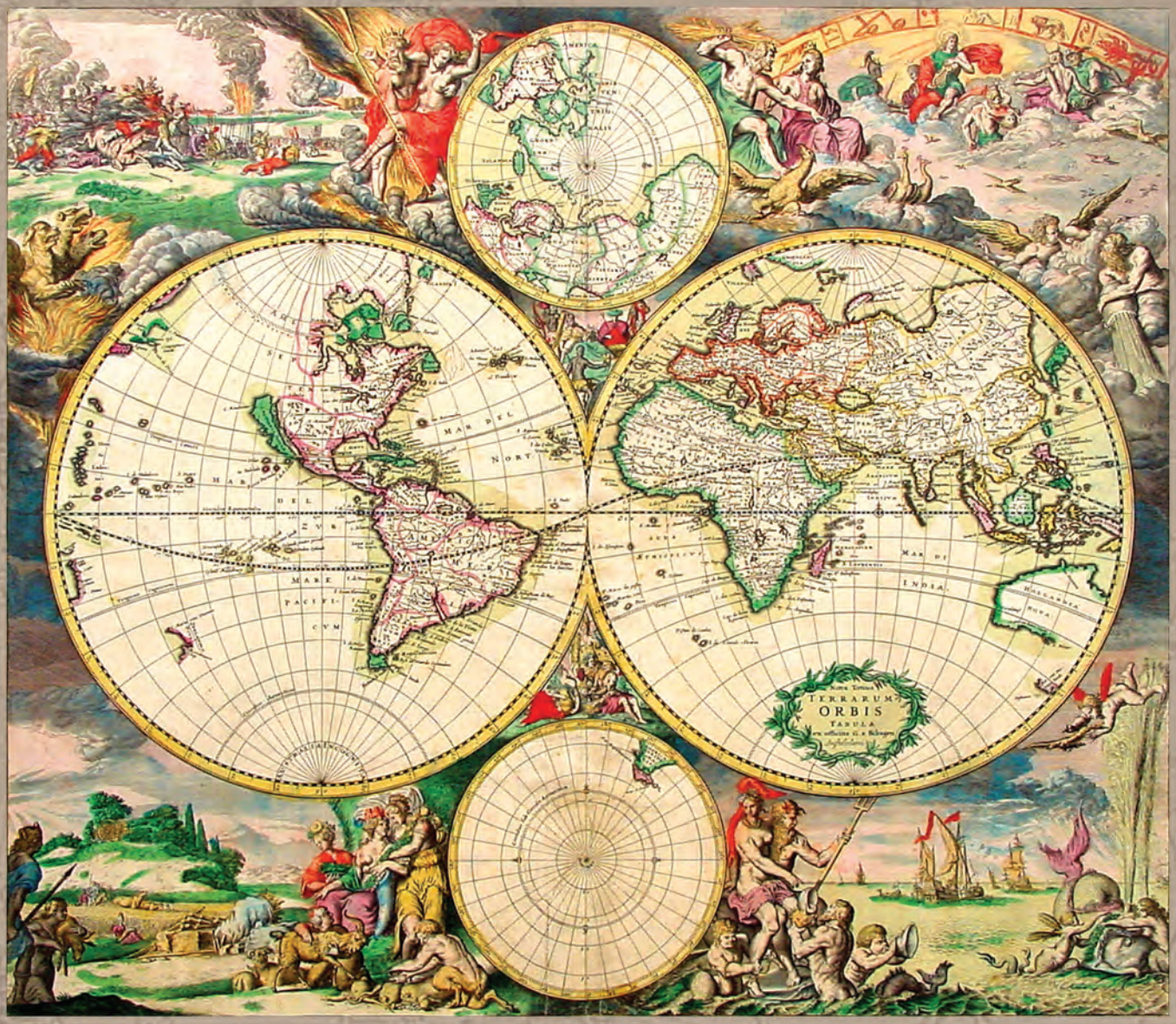
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