IMCoS JOURNAL

Winter 2009 *Number 119*



For People Who Love Early Maps

THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

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

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

Founded 1980

Winter 2009 *Issue N°·119*

Features

7 *A Mystery Resolved: Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope*
by Roger Stewart

13 *Robert Nellson: Eight early charts of the Adriatic*
by Andrew David

23 *A Silken Rarity: A theatre of war map on silk*
by Valerie Newby

33 *Faking History: The 'Vinland' Map*
by Kirsten A. Seaver

39 *My Balearic Bonanza: A collector's tale*
by Juan Ceva

53 *The Maltese Islands: Four states of Homann's map*
by Albert Ganado

Regular items

3 *A letter from the IMCoS Chairman*
by Hans Kok

5 *From the Editor's Desk*
by Valerie Newby

19 *Book Reviews: A look at recent publications*

25 *Mapping Matters*

45 *IMCoS Matters*

59 *You write to us*

Copy and other material for our next issue (Spring 2010) should be submitted by 1st January 2010. Editorial items should be sent to:
The Editor: Valerie Newby, Prices Cottage, 57 Quainton Road, North Marston, Buckingham MK18 3PR United Kingdom
Tel.+44 (0)1296 670001 email: valerie.newby@btopenworld.com
Designer: Jo French
Illustration: Part of Van Keulen's coast of Barbaria c.1681 see p.40

Advertising Manager: Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ United Kingdom
Tel.+44 (0)20 8789 7358 email: jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk
All signed articles are the copyright of the author and must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this journal, the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information included herein.

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps

www.raremaps.com

Over 5000 maps of all parts of the world illustrated and described



Rare Maps and Atlases From the 15th~19th Centuries

Gallery Hours:
Monday ~ Friday, 9am to 4pm
and by appointment

1298 Prospect Street, Suite 2C
La Jolla, CA 92037
(858) 551-8500
blr@raremaps.com

www.raremaps.com

IMCoS LIST OF OFFICERS
President: Sarah Tyacke
Advisory Council
Rodney Shirley (Past President)
Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke (Past President)
Roger Baskes (Past President)
W.A.R. Richardson (Adelaide)
Montserrat Galera (Barcelona)
Bob Karrow (Chicago)
Peter Barber (London)
Catherine Delano-Smith (London)
Hélène Richard (Paris)
Günter Schilder (Utrecht)
Executive Committee and Appointed Officers
Chairman: Hans Kok
Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse
The Netherlands
Tel/Fax: +31 25 2415227
email: hanskok@introweb.nl
Vice Chairman: Valerie Newby
International Representative:
Rolph Langlais
Klosekamp 18, D-40489 Dusseldorf, Germany
Tel: +49 211 40 37 54
email: rolph.p.a.langlais@googlemail.com
General Secretary: Stephen Williams
135 Selsey Road, Edgbaston
Birmingham B17 8JP, UK
Tel: +44 (0)121 429 3813
email: sxw556@googlemail.com
Treasurer: Jeremy Edwards
26 Rooksmead Road, Sunbury on Thames
Middx TW16 6PD, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1932 787390
email: jcerooksmead26@btinternet.com
Dealer Liaison: Yasha Beresiner
e-mail: yasha@intercol.co.uk
National Representatives Co-ordinator:
Robert Clancy
PO Box 891, Newcastle 2300,
New South Wales, Australia
Tel: +61 (0)249 96277
email: cmclancy@hotmail.com
Web Co-ordinator: Kit Batten
Tel: +49 7118 601167
email: KitTheMap@aol.com
Marketing Consultant: Tom Harper
Tel: +44 (0)7811 582106
email: Tom.Harper@bl.uk
Photographer: David Webb
48d Bath Road, Atworth,
Melksham SN12 8JX, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1225 702 351
IMCoS Financial and Membership Administration: Sue Booty
Rogues Roost, Poundsgate,
Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS, UK
Fax: +44 (0)1364 631 042
email: financialsecretariat@imcos.org

A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

In early September we spent a happy week in Oslo where the 27th International IMCoS Symposium was held. Norway is a big country and Norwegians are not all that numerous. As a consequence they must have done an awful lot of surveying and chart making, counting per capita. And that across fjords and mountains, often out in the cold and/or the dark. When it comes to organising the Symposium, it turned out to be very professionally done, with many local and international speakers of note. This provided us with an intriguing insight into the efforts of exploration from Viking voyages to Polar exploration. Our thanks to Pål Sagen and Kira Moss both for taking the financial risks and for doing the groundwork, which, as I know from experience, is a lot! Two long-time IMCoS members, Bill Ginsberg and Jeremy Pool, helped the team in the organisation and both gave a very worthwhile presentation to boot. The launch of Bill's second book on maps, *Maps and Mapping of Norway 1602-1855* was cream on an already very nice cake. Many thanks to all of you and to all of the friendly "Vikings" we met in the process! I will leave the further reporting on the specifics to Valerie.

The International European Map Fair in Breda, The Netherlands, will not be held this year and there is only a small chance of having one in future. You may recall from earlier Chairman's letters that I am worried about the infrastructure of the map trade breaking down because of the combined effects of the financial crisis and the trend towards Internet dealing sometimes compounded by losing academic infrastructure as well. I presume it is a bit of a generation conflict with older people preferring to sift through huge piles of maps in their favourite shop, whilst younger people find it logical to look things up on the internet first. I cannot solve this riddle for others, but personally enjoy the hands-on feeling of the maps I might buy before taking the decision. Usually, during a map fair, I will ask dealers how well they are doing. Up until last winter, the replies were more laments than replies, but of late it sounds more like: "not as bad as I expected" and "not so bad, really". It seems there is some light at the end of the tunnel, maybe also from the financial point of view, but it is too early to tell for sure.



Next year's International Symposium will be held in Greenwich and London. It seems we never before considered that a meeting held in London would be seen as international by about two-thirds of the IMCoS membership! May I suggest you record the dates (4th-6th October) in your diaries for 2010.

Hans Kok

SCANDINAVIAN MAP SPECIALIST



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

PLEASE CONTACT: PÅL SAGEN

KUNSTANTIKVARIAT
PAMA AS

BYGDØY ALLE 10, OSLO

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

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

www.antiquemaps.no - post@antiquemaps.no

From the Editor's Desk

by Valerie Newby

Firstly, Happy Christmas and New Year to all our members. I was just reading the newspaper which tells me that a copy of *John Ogilby's road atlas Britannia Volume the First, or an illustration of the Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales*, dating to 1675, was up for sale and expected to fetch £9,000 in auction. This led to me thinking that although we are in a deep economic crisis and period of uncertainty generally, the prices of atlases, and presumably some maps, seem to be holding up. It also led to me thinking that it would be good to have a column in the *Journal* reporting on auctions of maps and atlases across the World. If there is anyone out there who would be interested in taking on this task please contact me.

As I write this another blow to the economy is taking place in the form of a strike by Royal Mail. I am keeping my fingers crossed that it will not affect sending out copies of the *Journal* to you.

The map world seems to have struggled on valiantly during the recession. One setback which arose a week or so after I wrote the last editorial saying that map fairs were going to play a more important part in the map trade, was the demise of the Rocky Mountain Map Fair in Denver (see report in Mapping Matters). Our commiseration goes out to the organisers for whom it must have been a difficult decision. It would be very encouraging to hear of new collectors so if you are one or know of one do please write and tell us about your maps, or globes, or even map ephemera.

For some reason this issue of the *Journal* has caused me some headaches but it has finally all come together and I do hope you will enjoy it. We want to convey the fun of collecting and studying maps as well as the serious side so I was very pleased to publish Juan Ceva's article about his collection of maps of the Balearic Islands. His enthusiasm and love of his maps comes through in every sentence. Any other readers who would like to write about their collections would be very welcome to share their experiences in these pages. Roger Stewart, who lives in Cape Town, South Africa, is another person who has been collecting maps which reflect the discovery and development of his region and has written about the French astronomer/mathematician called Abbé Nicolas-Louis de la Caille (Lacaille) who was sent to the Cape in the mid-eighteenth century to make scientific observations and to survey the coast. Amazingly, his geodetic work implied that the earth was pear-shaped! See pages 7-11 for the full story. We also have all your other favourite columns including a report of the International Symposium this autumn in Oslo. I learned so much about the mapping of Norway from the lecturers there and I hope to bring some of these lectures to you in future issues of the *Journal*. I also fell in love with Norway and the Norwegians and was so impressed by their wonderful grasp of the English language and their hospitality.

So now on to next year! Make sure your New Year resolutions include a diary entry to attend our International Symposium in London (4th-6th October). Registration will soon be available online or via a paper form in the *Journal*.

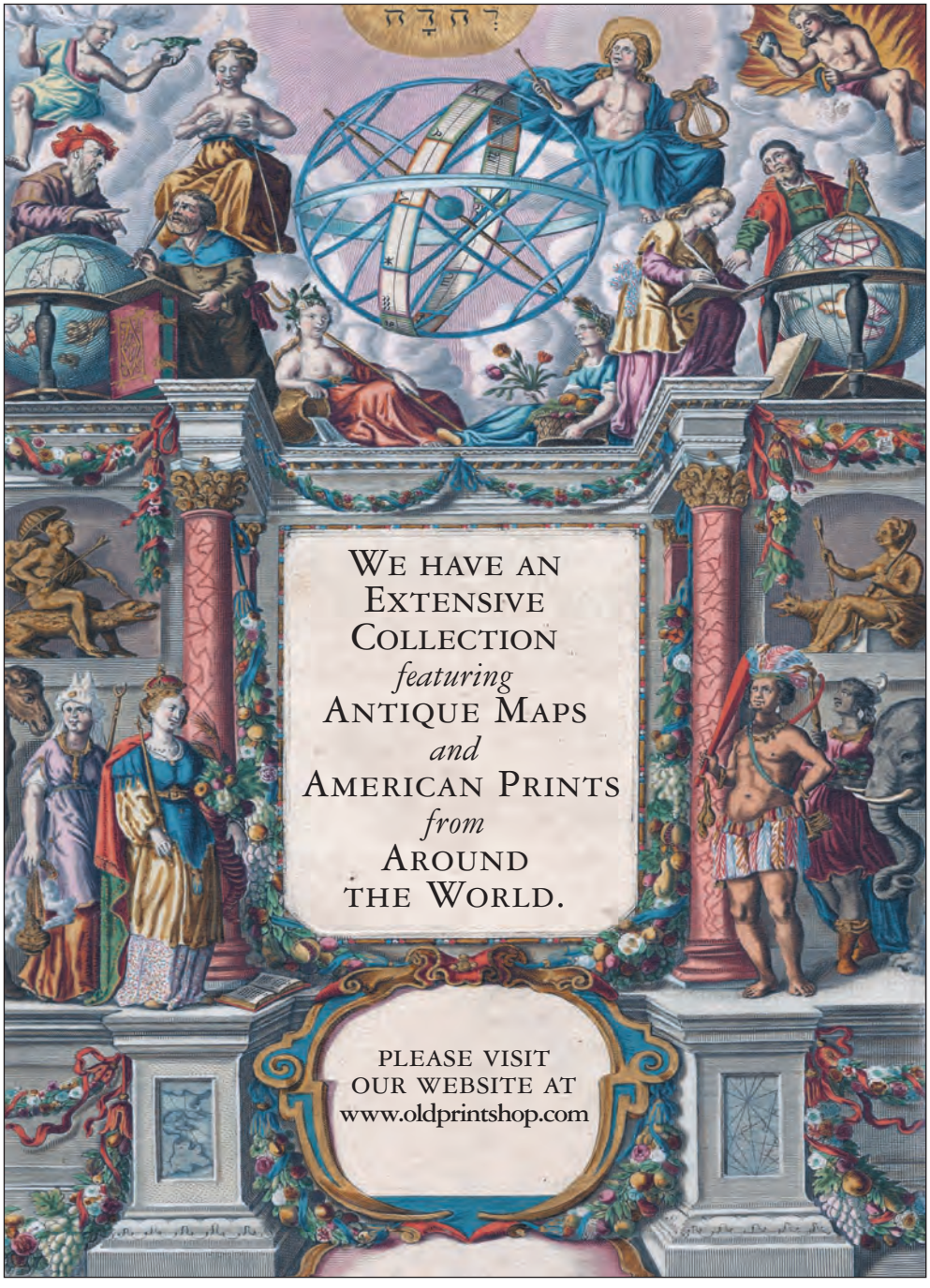
This is a marvellous opportunity to get together with like-minded friends from all parts of the World. Jenny Harvey, the main organiser, has been working hard on your behalf and we know it will be a fantastic few days with the opportunity to see world famous maps including the *Mappemonde* in Hereford Cathedral.



The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

established 1898



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

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

A Mystery Resolved

Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope

by Roger Stewart

Abbé Nicolas-Louis de La Caille (1713-1762) was a diligent French scientist, famous for his expertise in mathematics and his contributions to astronomy, geodetic surveys and maps of the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. He was born at Rumigny in the Ardennes and studied theology in Paris but after taking Dean's orders decided to concentrate on science under the patronage of Jacques Cassini. He is also known for his land surveys in France, Southern Africa and Mauritius. A crater on the Moon is named after him.

In October 1750, with a directive from the King, Lacaille left France for the Cape of Good Hope in Southern Africa[1]. He made a brief visit to Rio De Janeiro en route before arriving at the Cape in April 1751. Here he completed a number of projects in astronomy and geography, one of which was the measurement of the arc of the meridian at Cape Town. His first map of The Cape, engraved by John Ingram, illustrated an article by Lacaille on his geodetic work there. Surprisingly, the result implied that the Earth was pear-shaped! In March 1753, he left the Cape for Mauritius where he conducted extensive triangulation surveys. On the bicentenary of his arrival, Mauritius issued a commemorative stamp (Fig.1) and also published the *Atlas souvenir de l'abbé de la Caille* (edited by L. Arbey; Port Louis, Mauritius Government Press, 1953).

In June 1754, Lacaille returned to Paris where he died in 1762 of uncertain cause.

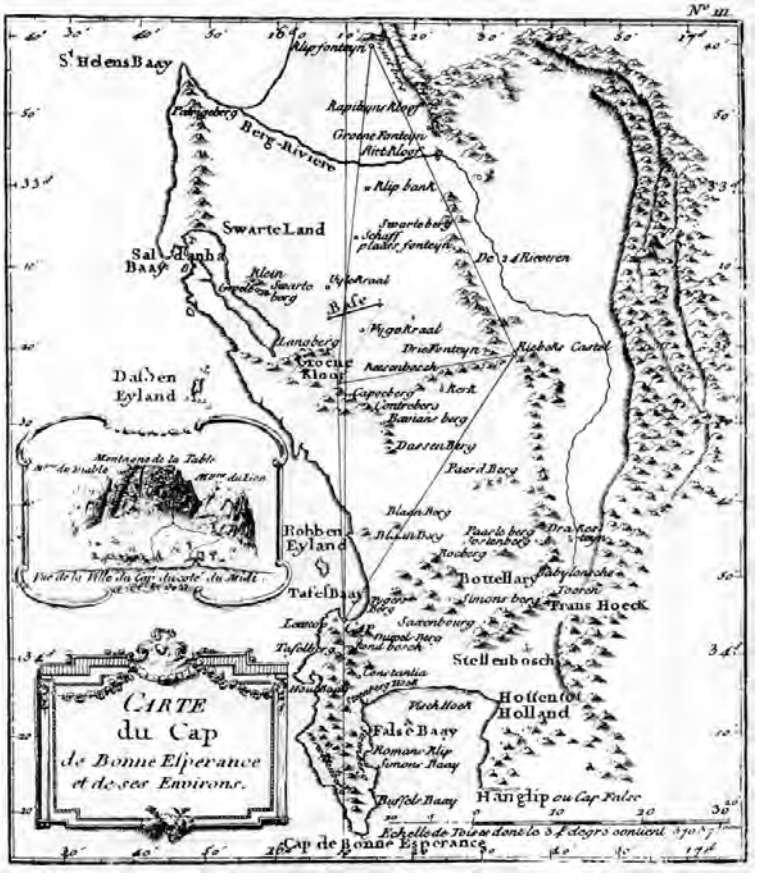
Lacaille's 1763 Map

In 1763, one year after his death, Lacaille's diary, written while he was at the Cape, was published as *Journal historique du voyage fait au Cap de Bonne-Espérance par feu M. l'abbé de La Caille* (Paris, chez Guillyn). It included the small 'Carte du Cap de Bonne Esperance et de ses Environs', which was engraved by M. Dupin[1] (See Fig.2). The map, which displays the triangles used in his measurements and calculations to determine the arc of the meridian at the Cape, includes a tiny, crude prospect of Cape Town, with the inscription *Vue de la Ville du Cap coté du Midi*. According to Tooley[2], the view of Cape Town is from the south; however, the view is towards the south, from Table Bay. Apparently, Dupin also sold a larger format version of this map privately[1] but I have not been able to locate a copy.



Fig. 1
The commemorative stamp from Mauritius.

Fig. 2 (below)
The Dupin (2nd state) engraving of Lacaille's map (13cm X 15.5cm) in* Atlas Universel *(Etienne Philippe de Prétot, 1787). (Taken from Tooley)[2].



The First State of Lacaille's Map.

An earlier publication of Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope could explain derivative maps that appeared before the publication of the *Journal historique* (see Table 1). Major Raven-Hart, who translated and edited this work, described it as a "complete mess like many books put together after the author's death"[1]. In his book, Raven-Hart included relevant extracts from an article by Lacaille that appeared in the *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*[3]. Raven-Hart included in his book a copy of the 1763 Dupin map, but he did not refer to a map in the article.

A helpful archivist at the Institut de France

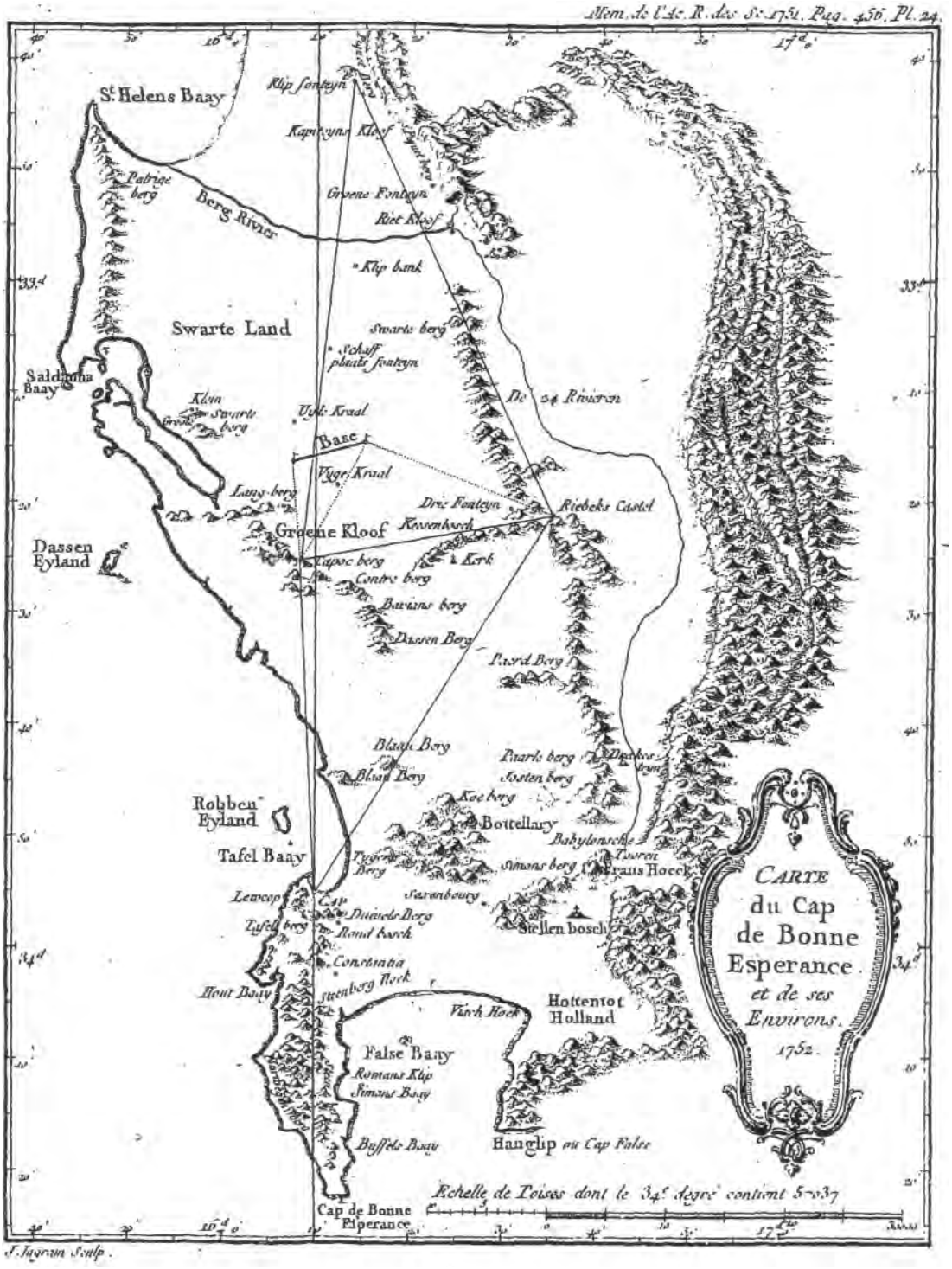


Fig. 3 The Ingram engraving (First state) of Lacaille's map published in 1755, from the* Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences, *1751 version.

examined Lacaille's article in the *Mémoires* and found a map in it engraved by John Ingram (Fig. 3), a resident engraver at the Académie in 1754 and 1755. This is the first state of Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope.

Vernon Forbes, an historian of the Cape, "completed certain notes" in the book because Raven-Hart died before he could complete his edited translation of *Journal historique*. Forbes made no mention of a map in the *Mémoires*. Soon after my discovery of the first state of Lacaille's map, by chance I came across the following revelation in a book by Forbes[4]. In a chapter on John Masson, the Kew plant collector, Forbes wrote: "… de la Caille's much more accurate map appeared first in *Mémoires de l'Académie royales des sciences*, 1751 (published in 1755) …and was reprinted in his book, posthumously published in 1763". Forbes was correct that Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope was first published in 1755 by the Académie Royale des Sciences. However, the map published in 1763, in the *Journal historique*, was not a reprint of the 1755 map; it was a new engraving.

The article and its first state of the Lacaille map have a confusing history[1,6]. In 1751 and 1752, Lacaille conducted his geodetic work at the Cape, the triangles of which are recorded in his map. In March 1753, while still at the Cape, he completed his manuscript of the article for l'Académie. On the 15th of November 1754, after his return from Mauritius, Lacaille presented some of his findings to the Académie Royale des Sciences in Paris. The ensuing article appeared in the 1751 edition of the *Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences*[6], which was not published until 1755 (see Fig. 4 right).

There are other twists in the story of Lacaille's map. Tooley attributes the 1787 map to M. Philippe (see Fig. 2)[2]; but he did not provide the name of the publication in which the map appeared. The map is identical to Norwich's map number 220[5]; Norwich correctly attributes the map to Nicolas de La Caille but, incorrectly, gives 1752 as the publication date of the map in the *Journal historique*.

Who was M. Philippe and in what book or atlas was the map published? M. Philippe was Étienne André Philippe de Prétot, a royal censor and historian at the Académie Royale des Sciences. In 1787, his *Atlas Universel* was published in Paris by Nyon, the Elder. A reference specialist at the Library of Congress in Washington examined the *Atlas Universel* [Call number: G1015.P5 1787 (G&M Vault)] and confirmed that the map is plate number 111 in the atlas - see top right hand corner in Fig. 2.

But why is the map in *Atlas Universel* identical to the map in *Journal historique*? In 1776, Nyon the Elder published the second edition of Lacaille's


HISTOIRE
DE
L'ACADEMIE
ROYALE
DES SCIENCES.
ANNÉE M. DCCLI.
Avec les Mémoires de Mathématique & de Phyſique, pour la même Année.
Tirés des Regiſtres de cette Académie.
A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE ROYALE.
M. DCCLV.

Fig. 4
The title page of the* Histoire de l'Académie Royales des Sciences. *Note the difference in dates between the volume (M. DCCLI) and publication (M. DCCLV).

Journal… (title page in Fig.1). According to Raven-Hart[1], the first and second editions of *Journal historique* are "identical, with all the errors preserved". Presumably, Nyon acquired the plate of the map from the Guillyn family firm, which published the first edition of the *Journal* and with which he had been in business, as Nyon et

Table 1 (below) Differences between the two states of Lacaille's maps of the Cape of Good Hope.

	1st state	2nd state
Engraver	John Ingram	M. Dupin
Date of publication	1755	1763 (2nd edition 1776)
Publication	Histoire de l'Académie Royales des Sciences.	Journal historique du voyage fait au Cap de Bonne-Espérance par feu M. l'abbé de La Caille
Publisher	l'Académie Royales des Sciences	Chez Guillyn (Nyon, the Elder)
Title of map	CARTE du Cap de Bonne Esperance *et des ses Environs*. 1752.	*CARTE* du Cap *de Bonne Esperance et des ses Environs*
Cartouche	On the right of the map	On the left of the map
Prospect of Cape Town	No	Yes
Base line	Base	Base
Dassen Island	Dassen Eyland	Daßen Eyland
Babylonsche Toren	Below and to the right of Bottelary	Above and to the right of Bottelary
Top right, outside neatline	Mem. de l'Ac. R. des Sc. 1751. Pag. 456. Pl 24	No III (only in *Atlas Universel*)
Engraver's signature	Outside neatline at bottom left: *J Ingram Sculp*.	No signature

Guillyn. Nyon must have used the same plate for both the second edition of Lacaille's *Journal* (1776) and for Philippe de Prétot's *Atlas Universel* (1787).

Lacaille's map includes the triangles he used in his measurements and calculations of the arc of the meridian at the Cape. Despite his meticulous work, the length of the arc was too long. The source of Lacaille's error was determined more than a century later by Sir Thomas Maclear, who followed up a suggestion from Sir George Everest, a land surveyor with extensive survey experience in the Himalayas. Some French scientists of the period apparently did not agree with the Newton's law of gravitational forces between bodies with mass. Lacaille ignored the effect of these forces between the plumb bob on his instruments and the mountains displayed on his map, close to which he made a number of measurements[6, 7]. This resulted in small errors in some of his geodetic measurements. Consequently, Lacaille's Earth became pear-shaped. This created temporary concern for the scientists at the Académie Royales des Sciences who eventually defined the metre as one ten millionth of the terrestrial meridian through Paris between the North Pole and the Equator.

Table 2 The Lacaille and some derivative maps.

Title	Publication	Author	Engraver	Publisher	Place	Date
CARTE du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *et de ses Environs. 1752*	Vol 1751: Histoire et Mémoires de l'Académie royales des sciences	Lacaille	J Ingram	Académie royales des sciences	Paris	1755
CARTE du Cap *de Bonne Espérance et de ses Environs.*	Journal historique du voyage fait au Cap de Bonne-Espérance	Lacaille	M.Dupin	Guillyn	Paris	1763
CARTE du Cap *de Bonne Espérance et de ses Environs.*	Journal historique du voyage fait au Cap de Bonne-Espérance	Lacaille	M.Dupin	Nyon the elder	Paris	1776
CARTE du Cap *de Bonne Espérance et de ses Environs.*	Atlas universel pour l'etude de la geographie et de l'histoire ancienne et moderne	Philippe de Prétot	M.Dupin	Nyon the elder	Paris	1787
A MAP of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE *and the country adjacent.* 1752	Gentleman's Magazine	S. Urban (Ed)	J Gibson	D. Henry & R. Cave	London	1755
NIEUWE KAART van der KAAP DER GOEDE HOPE was "*Volgens de Afmeetingen van den Abt DE LA CAILLE in 1752*	Hedendaagse Historie of Tegenvoordige Staat van Afrika; Nieuwe en Beknopte Handatlas	I Tirion	?	I Tirion	Amsterdam	1763
CARTE PARTICULAIRE DU CAP DE BONNE ESPERANCE *et de ses Environs Dressée par M. l'Abbe de la Caille*	Atlas Moderne	J. Janvier	Lattré	Janvier Snr	Paris	1769
	Atlas Universel			Santini	Venice	1778
	Atlas Universel			Delamarche	Paris	1818
PLAN DU CAP DE BONNE-ESPERANCE ET DE SES ENVIRONS Levé géométrique en 1752 par Mr. de ***.	Le Neptune oriental	Après de Mannevillette	G de la Haye	Demonville;	Paris	1775
				Malassis	Brest	
A map and chart o f the Cape of Good Hope	"The Political Magazine"	?	J Lodge	John Bew	London	1781
CARTE DU CANAL DE MOSAMBIQUE … depuis le Cap de Bonne Espérance	Atlas Maritime; Atlas Geographique... à L'Histoire	R. Bonne	G. André	R. Bonne	Paris	1780
The DUTCH COLONY OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Faden's Atlas	L.S.D. de la Rochette	W. Palmer	W. Faden	London	1782
Carte de l'Arc du Merien mesure au Cap de Bonne Esperance par Mons. de la Caille.	?	?	F.G. Berger	?	?	?
Carte du cap de Bonne Esperance	Mem. Astro. Soc. Vol. I paper XXI pp. 255-270	G Everest	C.J. Hullmandell (lithographer)	Astronomy Society	London	1822
CARTE du Cap *de Bonne Espérance et de ses Environs.* Par M. l'Abbe de la Caille. 1752	?	?	?	South African Astronomical Observatory	?	?

A Summary of the History of Lacaille's Map of the Cape of Good Hope

• In 1751 and 1752 Lacaille made geodetic measurements at the Cape of Good Hope.
• Between November 1752 and February 1753 Lacaille spent time "editing my observations and in making copies for sending to the Academy"[1].
• On the 15th of November of 1754, Lacaille read a paper to the Académie Royales des Sciences in Paris on the astronomy and the arc of the meridian at the Cape.
• The ensuing article appeared in the 1751 volume of the *Histoire (é) de l'Académie Royales des Sciences*. This volume was published in 1755. The article included "*Carte du Cap de Bonne Esperance et de ses Environs 1752*", which displayed his geodetic triangles. This is the first state of Lacaille's map of the Cape. The map was engraved and signed by John Ingram.
• In 1763, one year after Lacaille died, chez Guillyn published the first edition of his *Journal historique* in Paris. The *Journal* included the second state of Lacaille's map; The map was engraved but not signed by M. Dupin.
• In 1776, Nyon the Elder published the second edition of the *Journal historique*. For the map, Nyon used the Guillyn plate, which he must have acquired from the family firm, with which he had been in business (as Nyon et Guillyn);
• In 1787, Nyon used the same plate for Lacaille's *map in* Atlas Universel by Philippe de Prétot.
• Numerous maps by other cartographers are derived from Lacaille's map of the Cape of Good Hope.

References

1. N. de la Caille, *Travels at the Cape 1751–53: an annotated translation of* Journal historique du voyage fait au Cap de Bonne Espérance, translated and edited by R. Raven-Hart, A.A. Balkema, Cape Town, 1976.

2. R.V. Tooley, *Early Maps and Views of the Cape of Good Hope*. London; Map Collectors' Series, No. 6, 1963.

3. M. l'Abbé de la Caille. *Diverses Observations Astronomiques et Physiques, faites au Cap de Bonne Esperance…* Histoire de l'Académie Royales des Sciences 1751, pp 398-456.

4. V.S. Forbes, *Pioneer Travellers of South Africa: an illustrated and annotated cartobibliography* p.39, A.A. Balkema, Cape Town/Amsterdam, 1965.

5. O. Norwich *Norwich's Maps of Africa*, Second edition edited by J. Stone, Terra Nova Press, Norwich, Vermont, 1997.

6. http://www.saao.ac.za/assa/html/his-exp-arcmeridian.html

7. B Warner, 'Lacaille 250 years on' in *Astronomy and Geophysics*, 2002, 43 (2), pp 2.25–2.26.

Note: The Institut de France now incorporates l'Académie Royales des Sciences. It is located in the building that housed the Mazarin College where Lacaille had been a professor of Mathematics after his return from the Cape.

Acknowledgments:

I very much appreciate the excellent services of Claudine Pouret at the Institut de France; Cynthia Smith of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress; Peter Hingley of the Royal Astronomical Society, Shireen Davis of the South African Astronomical Observatory and Trudy Southern at the British Library. I thank Professor Brian Warner and Jim Smith for generously sharing with me their knowledge and insights.



The author, Roger Stewart (above), is from Cape Town in South Africa. He has business interests, is a part-time member of faculty at business schools and also a consultant to, and mentor/coach of, directors and executives in businesses and non-profit organizations. He has been collecting antique maps for 10 years. His primary interest has been maps of Southern Africa, especially those that reflect the discovery and development of the region. He diversified into small and miniature maps and maps on stamps of Africa and Southern Africa: he is currently seeking the two scarce maps that would complete his collection of the South African maps. He also has a particular interest in the various editions of the Langenes/Hondius/Van den Keere series of maps of Southern Africa. His e-mail address is: ristew@iafrica.com; www.stewartmapcollection.com

WATTIS FINE ART



Specialists in Antique Maps of Asia,
South East Asia and China

www.wattis.com.hk

WATTIS FINE ART

20, Hollywood Road 2/F. Central, Hong Kong

Tel. (852)2524 5302 • Fax. (852)2840 1723 • E-mail. info@wattis.com.hk

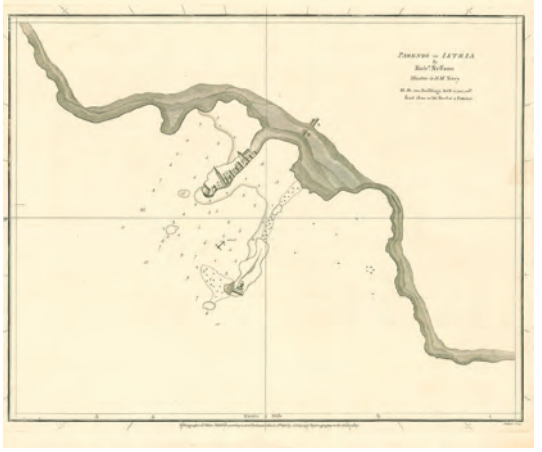
Robert Nellson

Eight early Admiralty charts of the Adriatic

by Andrew David

Some years ago I purchased a collection of eight early Admiralty charts of harbours and anchorages in the north-eastern part of the Adriatic. They were surveyed by Robert Nellson, a Master in the Royal Navy, but not the Nelson we all know! They were published by Alexander Dalrymple between 8th March and 20th May 1803.[1] Seven of these charts are of anchorages and harbours in Istria, the peninsula at the head of the Adriatic, and the eighth chart, 'Harbour of Liesina on the Island of Liesina' is on the island of Hvar, about 150 miles farther southeast off the coast of Dalmatia. None of these charts are graduated, either for latitude or longitude. On six of them north is to the left, on one of them it is to the top and on the other to the bottom. All eight charts were withdrawn by the Admiralty prior to 1822 and perhaps even earlier and, in consequence, very few others have survived.[2]

They could best be described as plans as the largest only measures 285 x 410 mm and the smallest 286 x 210 mm. They were almost certainly published by Dalrymple, who was appointed Director of the Hydrographical Office in 1795, to support naval operations in the Mediterranean during the Napoleonic War,[3] and were presumably withdrawn at the end of hostilities when they were of no further use to the Royal Navy. None of the charts carries the date of



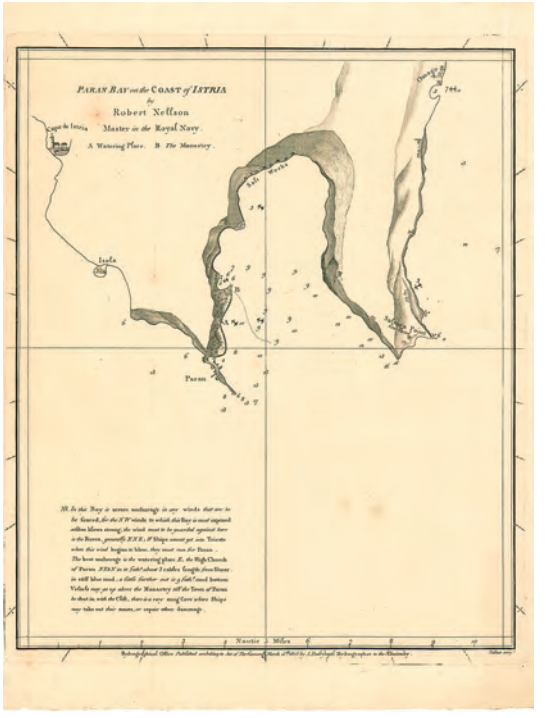


Fig.2 (left) Paran Bay [Luka Piranski] in Istria by Robert Nellson



Fig.4 (left) Harbour of Polo [Pula] and Road of Fasano in Istria by Robert Nellson.

Fig.1 (far left) Parenzo [Porec in Istria] by Robert Nellson

Nellson's survey, nor the name of his ship. In consequence, in 1994, I published a query in *The Mariner's Mirror* asking for information about Nellson, but without response.[4]



Fig.3 (above) Bay of Citta Nova or Puerto Quieto [Luka Mirna] in Istria by Robert Nellson.

However, Captain Mike Barritt has now identified the ship and the occasion. The ship was the 14-gun brig-sloop *El Corso*, which, as the Spanish *El Corso*, had been captured on 2nd December 1796 by the *Southampton* and taken into the Royal Navy. Robert Nellson, as her master, carried out his surveys in her in 1800-1 in accordance with the duties of Masters laid down in *Regulations and Instructions relating to his Majesty's Service at Sea* issued from time to time by Orders in Council.[5] Nellson joined *El Corso* under Commander Lord William Stuart, on 2nd December 1798. The following year the ship sailed from Palermo on 12th April on orders from Admiral Keith, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, to escort a convoy to the head of the Adriatic, anchoring off Venice (Venezia) on 29th April and off Trieste on 1st May. Since *El Corso* was back in Palermo on 31st May, this would have left little time for surveying.

The rest of the year was mostly spent at various locations in the Maltese Islands, including anchoring in Gozo passage between Malta and Gozo, which Nellson surveyed.[6] On 4th August, Commander William Ricketts took command of the ship and on 2nd October the British Consul for the southern Mediterranean town of Tripoli came on board and *El Corso* made a brief visit to this port before returning to Malta.[7] On 26th December *El Corso* returned to Tripoli, when the Bashaw [military commander] was saluted with 11



Fig.10 (right) Aerial view of Novigrad in Luka Mirna today. By courtesy of Peter Kleinoth

guns. On one of these visits Nellson made a sketch survey of the anchorage off this port.[8]

On 28th February 1800, *El Corso* was at Syracuse (Siracusa) and during the next few months visited several places including Leghorn (Livorno) and Genoa (Genova). Then on 8th August she anchored off Corfu (Kerkyra), before returning once more to the Adriatic. After spending five days at anchor off Ancona and briefly visiting Trieste, *El Corso* anchored once more off Venice. She then remained in the Adriatic for the rest of the year and the whole of 1801 harassing the French and visiting various ports and anchorages in the northern part of the Adriatic, finally returning to Malta on 5th January 1802.[9] It was probably during this cruise that Nellson produced charts of Parenzo, present day Porec (Fig.1), Paran Bay [Luka Piranski] (Fig.2), the Bay of Citta Nova or Port Quieto; present day Luka Mirna, with the town of Novigrad (Fig.3); the Harbour of Polo and the Road of Fasano [Luka Pula] (Fig.4); the Harbour and Bays of Rovignia (Luka Rovinj), with the important town of Rovinj (Fig.5); the Harbour of Veruda [Luka Veruda] (Fig.6); the Harbour of Orsera [Luka Vrsar] (Fig 7); all of which are in Istria. Also the Harbour of Liesina [Luka Hvar], on the island of Hvar (Fig.8), some 150 miles SE of Istria, off the eastern coast of Dalmatia.

The main interest of these charts lies in the depiction on them in profile of various buildings

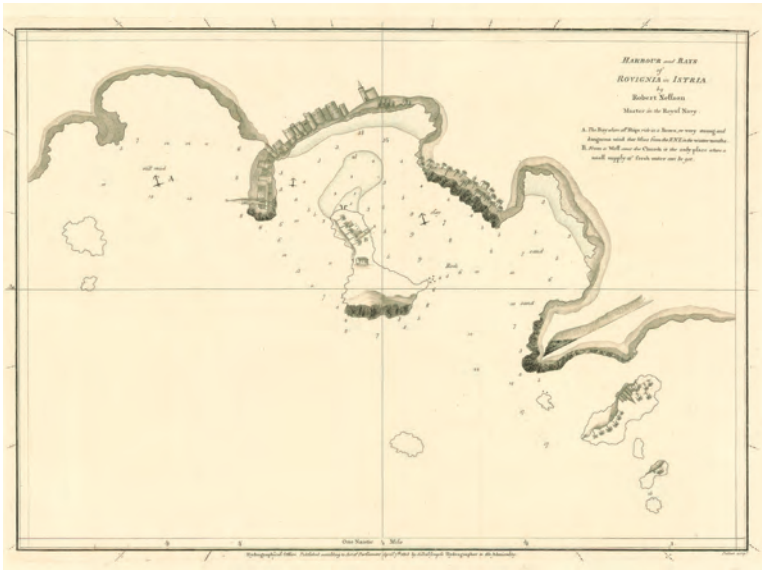


Fig. 5 (above) Harbour and bays of Rovignia [Rovinj] in Istria by Robert Nellson

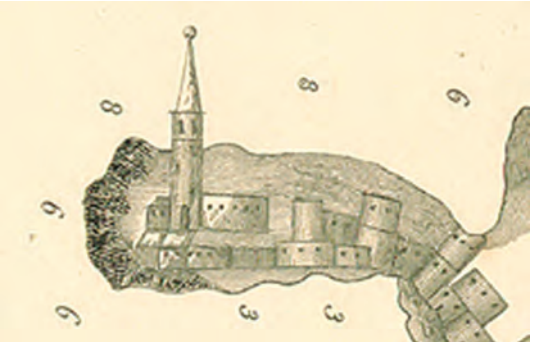


Fig. 5a (left) Detail of Sv Eufemija bell tower, clearly visible in the aerial view below.

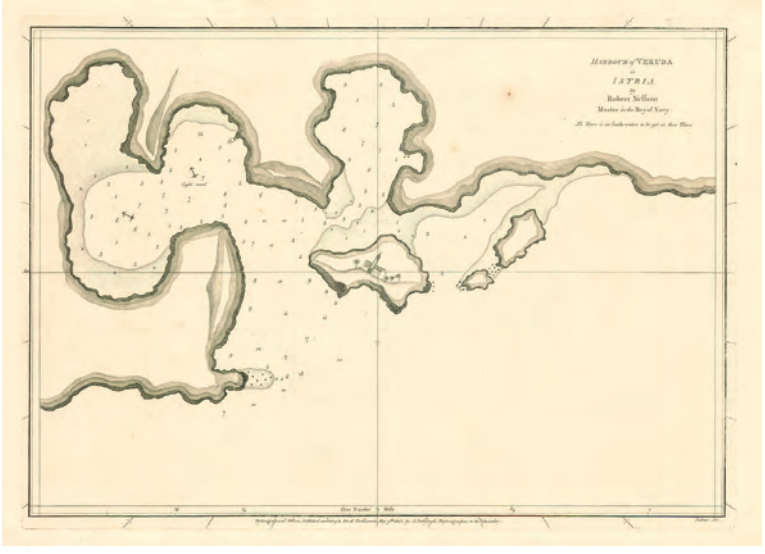


Fig. 9 (left) Aerial view of Luka Rovinj from the south west. By courtesy of Peter Kleinoth

and landmarks, most of which are still identifiable today. Of particular interest is the cathedral dedicated to Sv Eufemija, with its 61- metre high bell tower, which dominates the town of Rovinj and is clearly depicted on Nellson's chart (Fig. 5) and on a modern aerial view of the harbour from SW (Fig. 9). Nellson also depicted the belfry of the 6th century Basilica of Euphrasius in Parenzo [Porec], (Fig. 1) and the fortifications and cathedral in the town of Novigrad on his chart of the Bay of Citta Nova, (Fig.3), with a modern aerial view of the town, (Fig.10). Surprisingly Nellson only depicted the magnificent and largely intact Roman Amphitheatre in Pula at the head of the harbour on his chart of the area by a simple symbol (Fig.4). The convent of Otocic on the island in the approaches to Luka Veruda is now in ruins (Fig.6). He also surveyed the town of Hvar in the Harbour of Liesina in some detail (Fig.8) on which the spire of the church of Sv Marco is depicted at the head of the harbour and the spire of the church of Sv Josip is shown on its Southwest entrance point. Surprisingly Nellson does not depict the tower of the Cathedral of Sv Stjepana, which is situated among the buildings at the eastern side of the harbour (Fig. 11). As well as carrying out these surveys, *El Corso* captured the 6-gun privateer *l'Achille*, with assistance from the cutter *Pigmy*, on 15th March 1801 and the dispatch vessel *La Corvesse* on 27th May 1801. Her boats, together with those of the *Mercury*, captured the 8-gun *Tigre* off Venice on 27th June 1801.[10]

Fig. 6 (below) Bay of Veruda [Luka Veruda] in Istria by Robert Nellson

Fig.7 (bottom) Harbour of Orsera [Luka Vrsar] in Istria by Robert Nellson





Nellson's subsequent career can be told briefly from his service record.[11] After leaving *El Corso* on 26th July 1802, Nellson joined the *Pique* on the West Indies Station, serving in her between May 1803 and March 1804. He was then appointed to the 74-gun *Duquesne*, but shortly after he joined her she ran aground on Morant Cays, south-east of Jamaica. At the subsequent court martial on 2nd April 1804, Nellson was ordered to be dismissed from his ship and placed at the bottom of the list of Masters and "to serve on board any of His Majesty's Ships that the Commander-in-Chief shall think proper to direct."[12] In spite of this apparent setback to his career he was immediately appointed to the fifth rate *Clorinde*, followed by the *Proselyte*, and then the *Malabar* and *Racehorse* on the Cape Station, in which he served until 30th June 1810, which is when his service record ends.

Notes

1. The first Admiralty chart was published in November 1800.

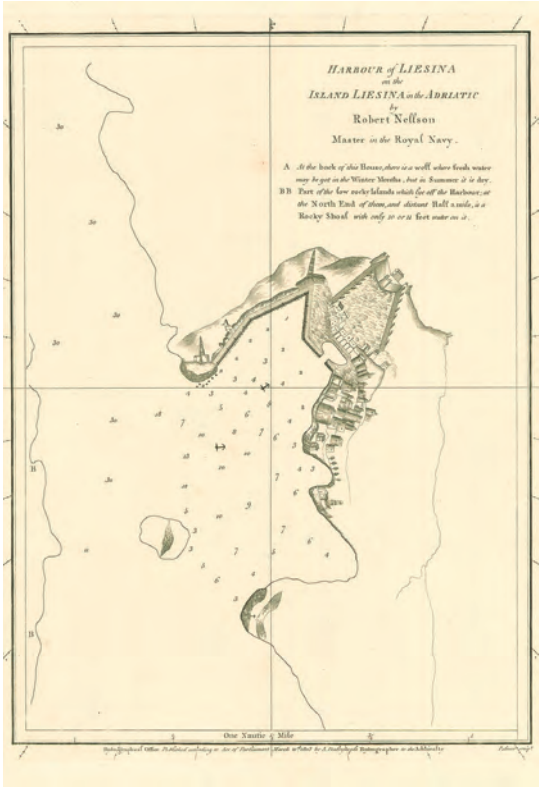
2. Copies are held in the British Library, which were among a collection of charts presented to the British Museum by Captain Thomas Hurd, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, on 12th November 1814 (British Library, 'List of Admiralty Charts', Maps C.21.c.15), the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty Library, part of the Royal Naval Museum Library, HM Naval Base, Portsmouth. Nellson's original surveys on which they are based have not survived though they are recorded in the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (Taunton) [UKHO], catalogue A, but crossed out in red ink as destroyed.

3. See Andrew David, 'Admiral Nelson, Alexander Dalrymple and the early years of the Hydrographical Office' *IMCoS Journal: Journal of the International Map Collector's Society*, Issue No 102; Autumn 2005, pp. 5-19.

4. *The Mariner's Mirror*, Vol. 80, No 4, p. 479.

5. See for example 'The Master' in 'Regulations and Instructions...' passed by Order in Council in January 1806, reprinted in Brian Lavery, ed., *Shipboard Life and Organisations, 1731-1815*, Publications of the Navy Records Society, Vol. 138, 1998, pp. 25-7.
6. The survey has not survived but is recorded in the UKHO, catalogue A, but crossed out in red ink as destroyed.
7. The National Archives [TNA], ADM 52/2882.
8. The survey has not survived but is recorded in UKHO catalogue A, but crossed out in red ink and destroyed.
9. TNA, ADM 52/2883.
10. Rif Winfield, *British Warships in the Age of Sail 1793-1817*, 2nd edition, Barnsley 2008, p. 287 and, for the capture of *l'Achille*, Jacques Vichot, *Répertoire des Navires de Guerre Français*, Paris, 1967, p. 5.
11. TNA, ADM 29/1, No 218.
12. *Ibid*, ADM 1/5365.

The author, Lt. Commander Andrew David, spent 40 years in the Royal Navy, including a period (1961-1985) at the Hydrographic Office of the Ministry of Defence. He is Chief Editor of The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages *(published 1988-1987). He is now retired and lives in Somerset.*


HARBOUR of LIESINA
on the
ISLAND LIESINA in the ADRIATIC
by
Robert Nellson
Master in the Royal Navy.

A. At the back of this House, there is a well, where fresh water may be got in the Winter Months, but in Summer it is dry.
BB. Part of the low rocky Islands, which lye off the Harbour, at the North End of them, and distant Half a mile, is a Rocky Shoal with only 10 or 12 feet water on it.

One Nautic. ℓ Mile

Fig.8
The harbour of Liesina [Luka Hvar] on the island of Liesina in the Adriatic by Robert Nellson



Fig.11
An aerial view of Luka Hvar from the south. By courtesy of Peter Kleinoth

CLIVE A. BURDEN LTD

www.caburden.com

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



Elmcote House, The Green, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 3HN, UK

Tel: +44 1923 772387 Fax: +44 1923 896520

E-mail: enquiries@caburden.com

IMCoS

Founded 1966

International Antiquarian Mapsellers Association

IAMA

Book Reviews

A look at recent publications

Ortelius' Theatrum Orbis Terrarum (1570-1641): characteristics and development of a sample of on verso map texts by Marcel van den Broecke. Netherlands Geographical Studies, No.380, Utrecht, 2009, pp.304. ISSN 0169-4839. €30 including postage and packing. The book can be bought direct from the author at info@orteliusmaps.com or from www.knag.nl/448.o.html (Dutch language only). A CD-ROM is also attached with digital images of all maps and texts referred to in the study.

On our way to the IMCoS weekend in Paris last Spring the Editor handed me a photocopy of the cover of this book and asked me if I would review it. Being a collector of historical maps of Hungary from the *Theatrum*, and a student and devotee of Ortelius for nearly half a century, I could hardly wait to receive the book itself and to see just what came from the metaphoric pen of Marcel van den Broecke, dealer in, devotee to, and doyen of, studies dedicated to Ortelius and his maps.

The plain paperback cover, adorned by a rather stern portrait of Ortelius together with his last letter superimposed on to his 'Typus Orbis Terrarum' gave nothing away about the sheer brilliance of this work. The book is well constructed and in the *Introduction* van den Broecke explains the reasons for his research into a sample of on *verso* map texts.

As he explains, the text on the back of maps, and not just those by Ortelius, is a neglected field of research by both cartographic historians and by scholars of the Renaissance. So, dedicating time, energy and expertise he translated all 226 map texts and set out to make a detailed study of them. Among the questions he asked were just what principles governed Ortelius in writing them; what is the relation between the texts on the map and the text printed on the verso; what is the nature of additions and changes made to the text in the various editions; why did Ortelius distinguish between his readers by producing 'scholarly' and 'vernacular' versions [not a universally popular idea as revealed in a surviving letter written by Claes Govaertszn to Ortelius (Hessels No.241) in which he bitterly complains about the "great disadvantage to us Dutch" [to which I failed to spot a reference]; what bibliographical sources did Ortelius use for his classical references, either from his own library or from other sources; and just what influence did Ortelius' map texts exert on contemporary and successive cartographers. To find the answers, van den Broecke selected a carefully chosen 'random' sample of ten maps (having the total text-corpus of an estimated six million words included in the study would have been an almost impossible task): Africa, Scotland, the Low Countries (Germania Inferior), Como, Rome, Friuli (Lacus Comensis), Hungaria (by Lazius), the Northern Regions (Scandia…), Russia, East Indies (India), Ancient Sicily (Sicilia…), and Ancient Greece (Graecia…).

The author, being a linguist, also explains the difficulties encountered in translating texts into or from other languages when no exact equivalent meanings exist. He gives credit to Ortelius for the innovative way he managed to handle cultural, political and social differences between countries with different languages. This reviewer, himself a sometime translator and interpreter, experienced similar problems when handling medieval texts.

In Chapter 2 all editions of the *Theatrum* are listed, including year, language, number of map sheets, the estimated copies printed, provenance and location of the work used for translation (16 copies in the author's own possession!). Also, the number given to it by Van der Krogt, and finally the number of versions (variants) for each edition. Estimated numbers for atlases printed (about 8,175) and copies



in existence (2,200) are also given which is a useful, but sometimes contentious indicator of surviving atlases (a survival rate of nearly 27 per cent).

Amongst other topics, the author enquires into Ortelius' quite formidable knowledge of languages, sets out his own translation procedure and examines the textual developments in the editions which appeared after Ortelius' death in 1598. A two-page section is devoted to the subject of identifying a loose map.

Chapter 3 contains the translations of the title of all 10 selected maps with plate size and scale. This is followed by the listing of the editions, each with page numbers, estimated number of printed copies (in brackets) and 'last line' characteristics for each edition. The main characteristics of the various states of the map in question are also described and the references given will guide readers to the relevant literature. This is followed by the translation of the main *on verso* text (both 'scholarly' and 'vernacular versions) with a list of bibliographical sources occurring in them.

Chapter 4 deals with the relation of the text on the map itself and its relation to the text on the verso. The shortest, but nonetheless important chapter, in which the author introduces scientific methods for identifying and comparing some significant text on the face of the map to that of the *on verso* text, thus establishing that Ortelius was the first to use text to support the information contained on the map and not visa-versa!

Chapter 5 is for the purists, linguists and micro analysts. I found the comparison between the 'scholarly' and the 'vernacular' text, and the number of changes introduced in each edition most interesting, although others may and will find different aspects of this chapter to their liking.

Chapter 6 deals with Ortelius' sources through books, his large circle of correspondents, and the number of learned and influential friends, like Carolus Clusius, the botanist, and Justus Lipsius, humanist, historian and philosopher, (and of course his nephew, Jacobus Colius Ortelianus) with whom he kept in constant contact. Ortelius' own considerable library of books and manuscripts is considered as the main source of his information (a library admired by many, including his friend Lipsius). It was inherited by his nephew, Colius, who donated both the library and the letters of his uncle, to Cambridge University. The author laments that these await thorough research. A list of all the authors mentioned in the 10 selected map texts is also given together with the biographical and bibliographical information which is very useful.

In Chapter 7 the author turns his attention to the influence or otherwise of Ortelius' map texts on the texts written by his contemporaries and successors like De Jode, Bouguereau, Mercator, Hondius, Janssonius and the Blaeu family. Each is closely examined in detail. For those who find such detailed study daunting, Van der Broecke provides a help-line in the next chapter.

However, I am perplexed by the omission of an index of names in this work as it would have greatly helped in locating references to individuals. However, this could be the result of an editorial knife, rather than the author's reluctance to include one. Apart from this, a bracketed misquote on page 290, regarding the Iceland map, and two other minor details are worth mentioning. Another is the cover, which is one of a series and obviously has to conform to its predecessors, but could have been more colour sensitive and had the more 'dignified' maroon instead of the 'pea soup' green! But these are just minor blemishes in an excellent scholarly work which I can thoroughly recommend.

László Gróf, Oxford, England

Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601 by William B. Ginsberg, Septentrionalium Press, New York, NY, 2006. Hardback. 232 pp. Fully illustrated in colour and black and white throughout. ISBN Standard edition 978-0-9787900-0-4, Deluxe edition 978-0-9787900-1-1 (collector's limited edition of 100 numbered copies. Price on request). Available from arkway@mindspring.com $95 plus shipping; post@antiquemaps.no NOK 650 plus p. & p.; or jpmap@global.net £60 plus p. & p.
also
Maps and Mapping of Norway, 1602-1855 by William B. Ginsberg, Septentrionalium Press, New York, NY, 2009. Hardback. 317 pp. Fully illustrated in colour and black and white throughout. ISBN Standard edition 978-0-9787900-2-8 $145, NOK 900, £90. Deluxe edition 978-0-9787900-3-5 (Price on request). Available from the same dealers listed above.

This review begins, unusually, with a disclosure: the reviewer is a principal seller and distributor for both *Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic, 1482-1601* and *Maps and Mapping of Norway, 1602-1855*; furthermore, he is the dedicatee of the second book. In compensation, however, his many years experience as a specialist dealer in maps of the region make him particularly well qualified to evaluate these two volumes of cartobibliography.

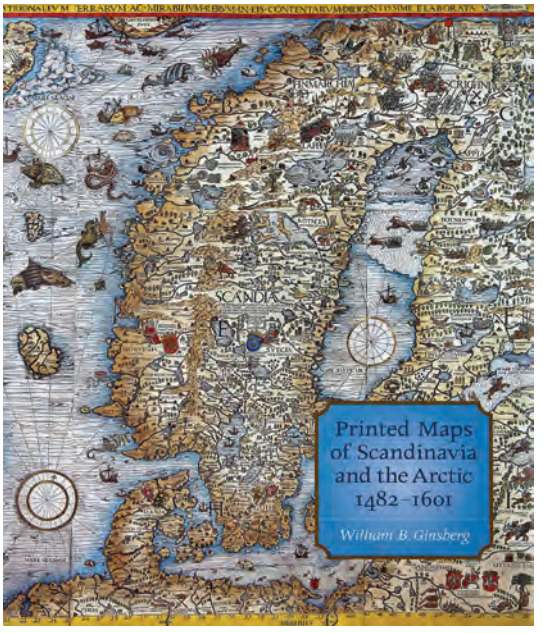
The books, which I shall refer to as *Scandinavia* and *Norway* respectively, share a structure and design that make them handsome, user-friendly, and informative. In particular, the quality of the images is extraordinary. Besides front matter with a brief background discussion, and appendices, the two books include a formal cartobibliography - 50 entries in *Scandinavia* and 86 in *Norway* - that differs from those typically found in at least three respects. First, while maintaining a chronological numbering system, the author groups

maps that share a cartographer or theme into a multiple entry. This improves the exposition, reveals links between and among maps that share something in common, and avoids repetition. Secondly, illustrations of different states frequently accompany their verbal descriptions. This can be a significant aid when actually trying to identify a particular variant or edition. Thirdly, the author includes material that is complementary and supplementary to the main map of the entry. As this often comprises rare or rarely reproduced items, it enhances the usefulness of the cartobibliographies as reference works.

Scandinavia

Although the early history of printed cartography is well documented, the research and thoroughness of *Scandinavia* is laudable. One expects to find the main works of the most important cartographers, but not necessarily expansive, richly illustrated descriptions of, for example, 16 variants of Münster's map of Scandinavia that appeared in eight editions of the German *Cosmography*, a Latin edition of the Cosmography, and two editions of the Latin *Geography*; and of 38 versions of Ortelius's *Septentrionalium regionum descrip*.

Other noteworthy contributions are discussions/descriptions/illustrations of maps of the Cologne school, including those from the *Itinerarium Orbis Christiani* (by Frans Hogenberg), the *Theatrum Principum Orbis Universi* (by Giovanni Botero), and the map of the Arctic by Conrad Loew (Matthias Quad). The author also brings new light and clarity to relationships between and among the series of miniature atlases after Ortelius (accounting for 4 entries) and initiated by Barent Langenes (3 entries). Among the novel appendices is the first translation into English of the *Opera Breve* of Olaus Magnus.





Norway

The author states that his primary interest is maps of Norway, which largely accounts for his decision to end *Scandinavia* with 1601 and begin *Norway* in 1602, the date of the publication of the first map depicting that country alone. Ginsberg notes that for political and practical reasons, there are relatively few maps dedicated solely to Norway so he chose a cut-off date in the mid-nineteenth century that not only makes for a meaningful number of entries but also captures the blossoming of cartography in the Scandinavian countries generally and in Norway specifically.

In this volume, the author significantly contributes to our cartographic knowledge of the maps of Norway. He discovers previously unrecorded maps and presents new information about earlier maps by better-known map-makers and publishers and later maps by obscure printers and cartographers.

Ginsberg asks rhetorically why there are so few exemplars of maps by some of the most prolific Norwegian cartographers and publishers. It is to be hoped that his making the maps better known may result in more of them coming to light, thereby partially answering his query.

Although Ginsberg modestly describes his own work as laying a foundation, I would characterize it as being fairly comprehensive. Both books are and will remain the standard references in their areas for many years to come. Notwithstanding their ostensibly narrow focus, the considerable complementary and supplementary material in both volumes make them useful to a broader range of map collectors, dealers, and enthusiasts.

Pål Sagen

DOMINIC WINTER

SPECIALIST BOOK AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS



We hold monthly auctions of antiquarian books, maps & atlases

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

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

Illustrated: Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 1st ed., 3rd issue, Antwerp, 1570, 53 hand-coloured engraved maps
Sold 28 January 2009

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

antiquariaat

SANDERUS

Nederkouter 32
9000 Gent - Belgium

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



Frederik de Wit, 1660

Early Antique Maps & Atlases

www.sanderusmaps.com

A Silken Rarity

A theatre of war map on silk

This remarkable example of a map printed on gold silk was obviously intended for a senior official or officer, probably of Russian or Turkish origin. Occasioned by the outbreak of war in 1735 between Russia and Turkey, the map was prepared by Joseph-Nicholas Delisle (1688-1768), younger brother of Guillaume, at the behest of the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg to illustrate the theatre of the war. Although described by Russian commanders as inaccurate, the map nevertheless had a long publication life.

It shows Ukraine, Poland, Hungary, Constantinople and Southeast Europe, 'Theatrum Belli ad Borysthenum Tyram & Danubiam', which is repeated in Dutch and French above the engraved border, and was published by Covens and Mortier in Amsterdam, 1738/*c*.1750. The map measures 19 ¼ ins x 25 ins [49 cm x 63.5 cms] and is printed on gold silk with gold, fringed borders. It was for sale recently from Martayan Lan Augustyn Inc. of New York for a mere US$9,500.

The particular style of this map's opulent presentation suggests its possible Russian or Turkish provenance. In any case, maps of this period and earlier printed on silk are extremely rare and nearly always belonged to someone distinguished. It is also interesting to note how well silk took the printer's ink, producing an impression of crispness rarely seen on paper.

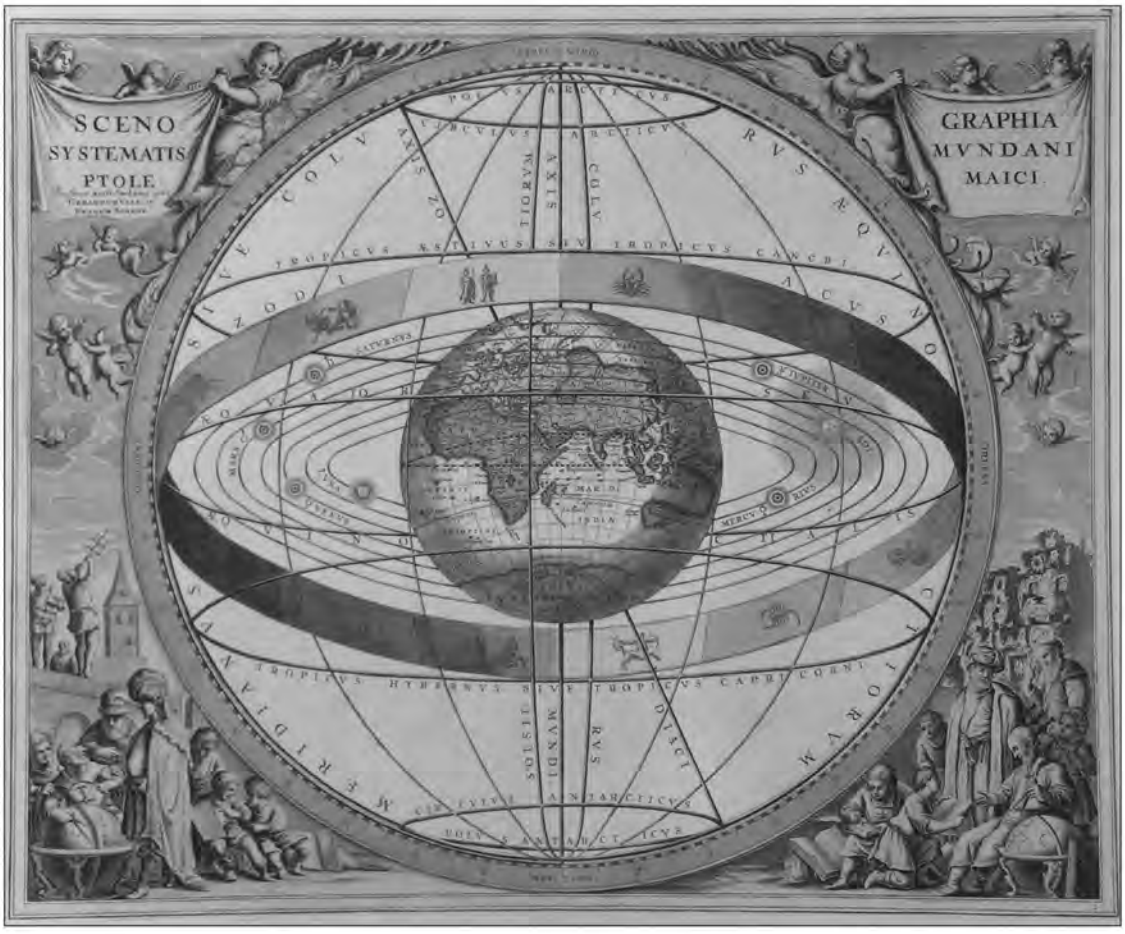
Reference

L. Bagrow, *History of Russian Cartography up to 1800*, pp.182, 242, footnote 14.



'Theatrum Belli ad Borysthenum Tyram & Danubiam' by Joseph-Nicholas Delisle, 1738/c.1750.

GARWOOD & VOIGT



Antique maps, atlases, town plans, panoramas and city views of all parts of the world

Decorative prints and engravings

www.garwood-voigt.com

55 Bayham Road, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3XE, United Kingdom

Phone: +44-(0)1732 460025 Fax: +44-(0)1732 460026
Email: maps@garwood-voigt.com

Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

Exhibition at the Austrian State Library, Vienna
Report by Rolph Langlais

On the occasion of a business visit to Vienna late last May, my wife and I were wandering through the narrow streets of the old town when we passed the State Library in the Josefsplatz. To our surprise we noted a huge banner inviting us to visit the exhibition "Annäherung an die Ferne – Geographische Kostbarkeiten aus der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek" [Approaches to distant places – geographical treasures from the Austrian National Library].

The exhibition, which was open from 24th April until 8th November 2009, was built mainly around Blaeu's *Atlas Major sive Cosmographia Blaviana* and all 11 volumes of the 1662 Amsterdam edition were prominently displayed in a glass cabinet. This atlas is considered the most complete and magnificent ever published with more than 600 maps and 3400 pages of text. The expectations of the readers and owners of such a splendid publication were met if not surpassed. However, the fact that next to the descriptions of foreign places, ships, flora and fauna of places hardly ever visited by Europeans, there are sea-monsters and other fabulous beings shows that the transition of cartography to an exact science was far from accomplished at this time.





The impressive celestial globe by Coronelli which was on display at the Austrian State Library in Vienna. (Photo by Rolph Langlais).

Next to the atlases produced by publishing houses like that of the Blaeu family, there were private collectors who had their own composite atlases put together and bound to meet their requirements. The Amsterdam lawyer and bibliophile Laurens van der Hem formed a composite atlas of a Latin edition of *Atlas Major* which eventually comprised about 2,400 cartographic and figurative images and about 4,200 pages of text. This 17th century compilation was bound into an atlas of 50 volumes. After van der Hem's death in 1678, the composite atlas, now in the possession of his heirs, was offered for sale at an auction in The Hague. It was bought by Prince Eugene of Savoy who had it sent to Vienna. After the Prince's death it was owned by the Imperial House and deposited in the Vienna Court Library (Wiener Hofbibliothek). The atlas, now known as the "Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem", is in excellent condition and a well preserved item in the Austrian State Library. Today, the atlas is part of the UNESCO World Heritage of documents.

Several maps from the atlas were also on display, notably the view of the island of Makian and the map of the travels of Abel Tasman.

The catalogue, *Annäherung und die Ferne – Geographische Kostbarkeiten aus der Östrreichischen Nationalbibliothek* (ISBN 978-3-218-00795-5) is in German. It was edited by Jan Mokre, the Director of the Map Collection of the State Library, and gives a wealth of information about both the exhibits and the historic contexts in which the explorations were conducted in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Rocky Mountain Map Fair axed

Shrinking visitor and exhibitor numbers, revenue predictions, and possible low attendance, has forced the closure of the Rocky Mountain Map Fair in Denver, Colorado. The planning committee made this decision recently but extended their thanks to all those who had taken part in running the fair over the past eight years.

The organiser, Myron West, said that the Rocky Mountain Map Society had hosted many fine events in past years including conferences for IMCoS and SHD, as well as successful map fairs.

"Our inability to secure a corporate or institutional sponsor, along with the current economic downturn, have made it clear that the fair in its current format would have continued to be a drain on the society's limited finances," he added. However, he went on to say that if conditions improve or circumstances change, the possibility of a fair in Denver would be revisited.

And now 3D maps

A new way of producing maps with lasers to create three-dimensional images has been tested in Bournemouth. The Ordnance Survey has used the system to produce a detailed computerised map of the town centre; every metre of the town was captured using land-based and aerial surveys with high accuracy lasers. They use 700 million points of light, plot detail including terrain, vegetation and buildings with the road network and aerial imagery added to complete the maps. A spokesman for the OS said that given the level of detail they have achieved, Bournemouth can confidently lay claim to being the best mapped place on the planet.

Lectures in Oxford

Marc St-Onge from the Geological Survey of Canada will give a lecture "Hot prospects in the cold: the new international geological map of the Arctic" on Thursday, 18th February, 2010 as part of the 17th series of Oxford Seminars in

Cartography. This will be followed on 13th May by a lecture "The Corpus Christi Collection: a set of Dutch and English manuscript sea charts of South East Asia and the East Indies from around 1660 to 1670" to be given by Sjoerd de Meer of the Maritiem Museum in Rotterdam. All seminars run from 5pm to 6.30 pm at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford.

"Maps and Society" lectures

This popular series of lectures held at the Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB are continuing. Admission is free and meetings are followed by refreshments. Start time 5pm. The next lecture will be given on 21st January, 2010 by Alexander Johnson, Department of History, University of Exeter, entitled 'Board of Trade and its cartographic agenda in British North America, 1748-1782' to be followed on 25th February by Captain Michael Barritt, RN, Vice-President of the Hakluyt Society, talking about 'Practical men of science: operational surveys in the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars and the emergence of the RN Hydrographic Specialisation'.

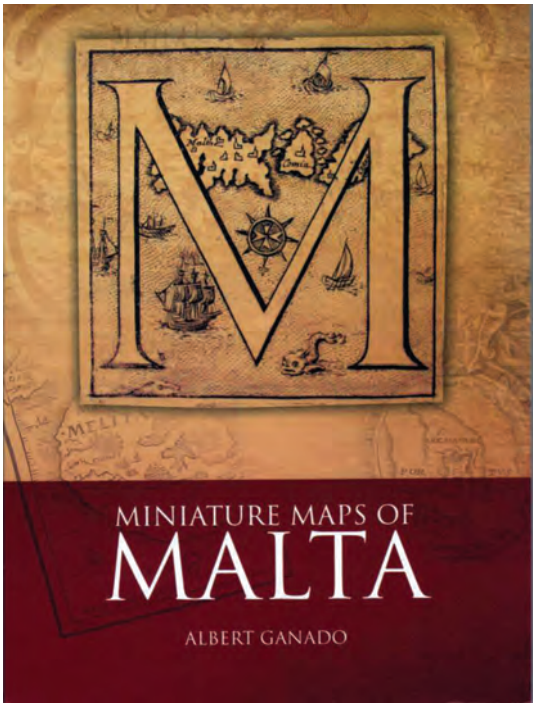
Miniature maps exhibition in Gozo

Report by David Lyon

From the size of a postage stamp to just under the more familiar A4. These were the dimensions of the antique maps displayed in "Miniature Maps of Malta," an exhibition held from 11th September to 12th October in the Exhibitions Hall in Gozo. It was organised by the Maltese Government and Heritage Malta and was opened by the Honourable Giovanna Debono, Minister for the island of Gozo, the second largest island in the Maltese Archipelago.

The miniature maps, books and atlases were from the Government archives and a few private collections especially the one belonging to Dr Albert Ganado. The three main organisers were Dr. Ganado, Joseph Schiro, Senior Conservator for Heritage Malta, and Bernadine Scicluna, Curator of the National Museum of Fine Arts in Valletta.

It is often said that things in southern European countries lack organisation but this myth was clearly disproved by this exhibition. On display were miniatures in fine condition, well displayed and clearly labelled. Works by cartographers like Ortelius, Münster, Du Val , Honter and Manesson Mallet were represented and also the Italian master engravers who made Malta famous through their early representations of the island. Among the many rare exhibits was the miniature (72mm x 144mm) view of Valletta by Daniel Meissner (1585-1625)



(left)
The cover of the catalogue accompanying the exhibition

published in Germany and an unidentified map of Malta from a Dutch book published in the 1600s. It is interesting to reflect that around the time when some of the earliest maps shown were printed, the island of Gozo was attacked and almost the entire population was captured by Turkish pirates/ invaders and taken away as slaves or held in North Africa until a ransom was paid for them. It took many years for life to return to normal on the island.

A full colour catalogue in English, *Miniature Maps of Malta*, accompanied the exhibition.



Dr Albert Ganado explaining some of the details of a miniature map to the Honourable Giovanna Debono, Minister for Gozo, during the opening of the miniature maps exhibition in Gozo.

Letter arrives 360 years Laet

The cartographer Joannes de Laet, former director of the Dutch West Indies Company has been sent a letter from Google a mere 360 years after his death! The letter was addressed to De Laet at the George Glazer Gallery's New York postal address together with a US$100 coupon for him to spend towards the purchase of Google Adwords. As Helen Glazer, their creative director, told us "The main problem is that De Laet died in 1649. Nonetheless, as a globally minded businessman, we think he would have appreciated the coupon." They assume his name was taken from a map advertised on the company's website. Apparently the Massachusetts Historical Society received an identical mailing for Jeremy Belknap, their founder, who died in 1798. Like De Laet, he was also sent the dollar coupon. Pictured is De Laet's map of Florida which may well have sparked the mailing from Google.

'Florida, et Regiones Vicinae', a new map of Florida produced by Johannes de Laet and Hessel Gerritsz, Leiden, in 1630. It reflected the latest European concept of the area at the time. De Laet was director of the Dutch West Indies Company and Gerritsz was their chief cartographer.

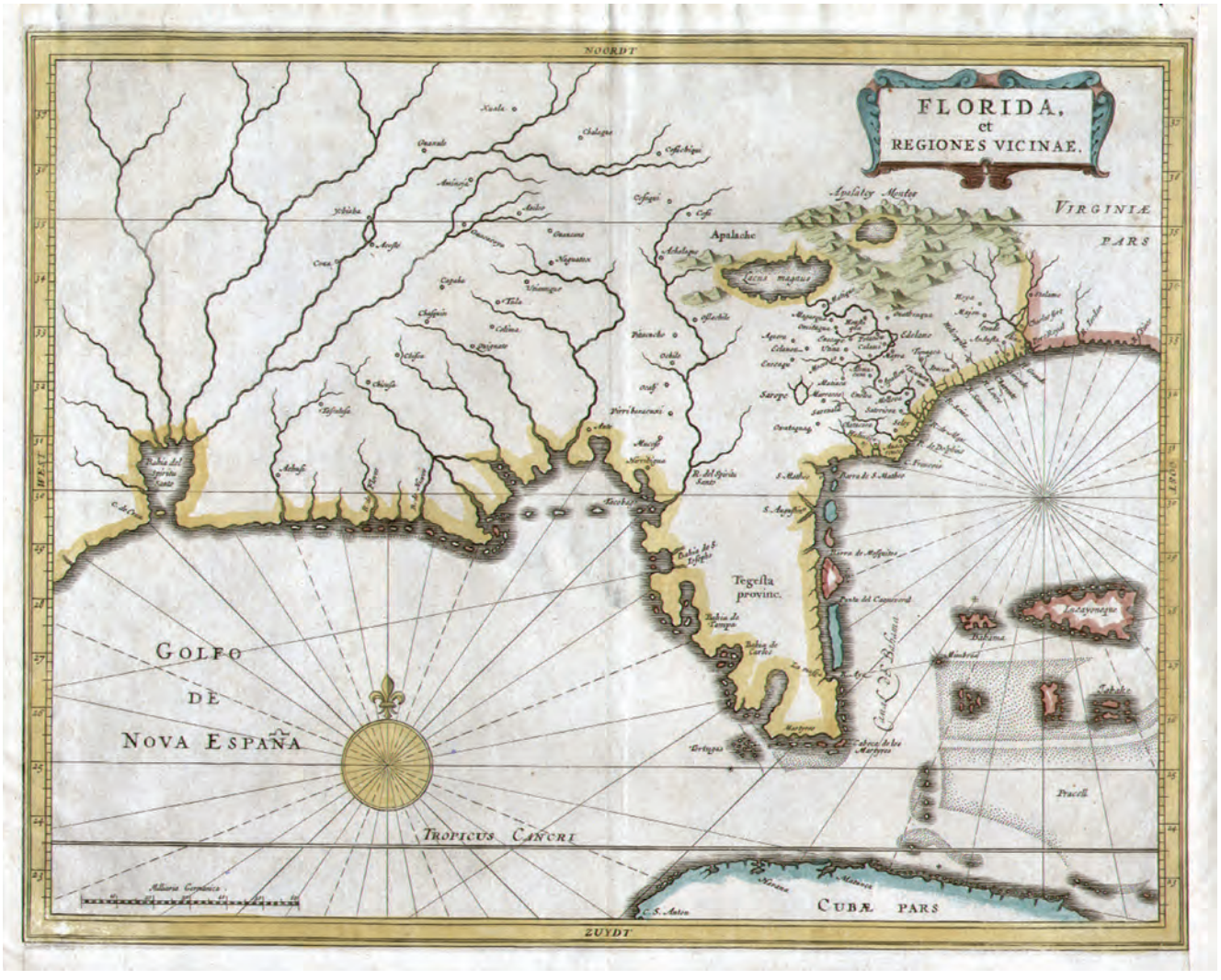
Magnificent Maps: power, propaganda and art

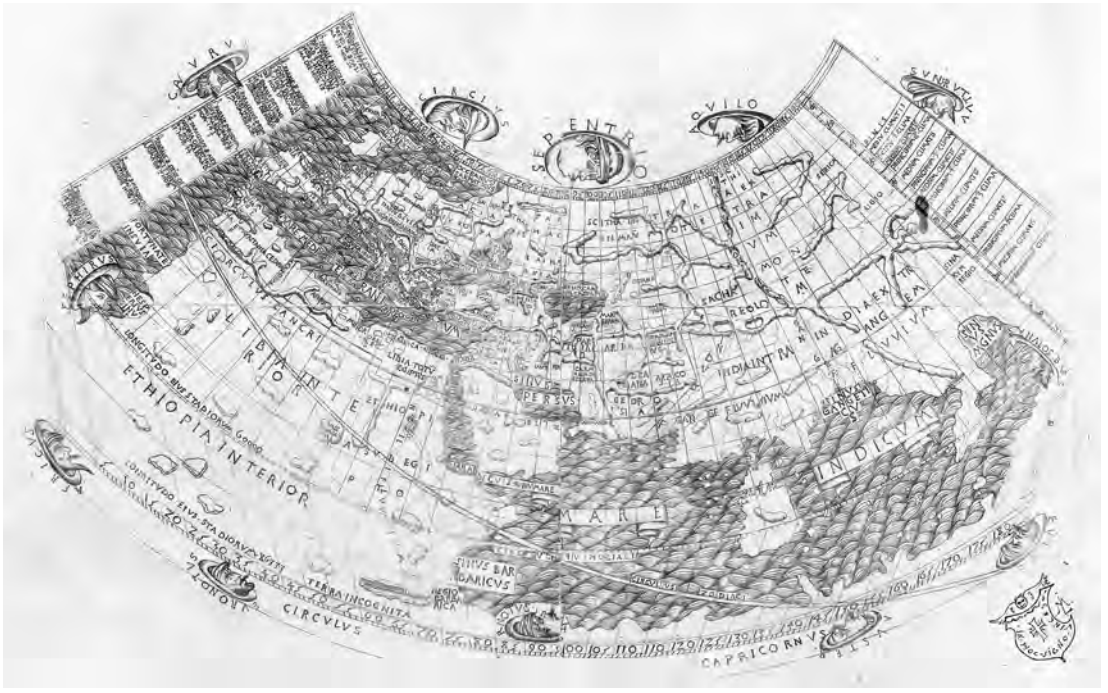
30th April - 19th September 2010

Maps can be works of art, propaganda pieces, expressions of local pride or tools of indoctrination. The exhibition, *Magnificent Maps*, will bring together an unrivalled collection of cartographic masterpieces and visual encyclopaedias that are about far more than geography.

The exhibition will be held at the British Library, London, in Spring 2010 and will include some of the most impressive wall-maps ever created, dating from the 1400s to the present day. It will suggest the settings in which they might originally have been seen from the palace to the schoolroom and the home and reveal the themes that unite them. Having been inspired by the symbolism and artistry of these maps, visitors will leave the exhibition thinking differently about this everyday medium.

The exhibition will include a wide range of material including the Klencke atlas of 1660, the





The record-breaking Ptolemy world map sold recently by Reiss & Sohn

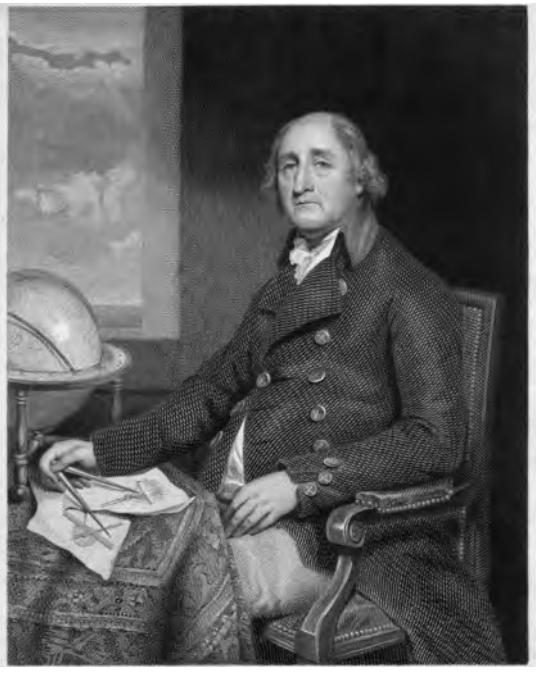
largest book in the world, and Smith's 1815 geological map. It will also provide an opportunity to see Grayson Perry's 2008 *Map of Nowhere* and map-based propaganda posters from the 19th and 20th centuries. Among the many maps, never previously displayed, are a late 18th century view of Canton, a magnificent estate map of Smallburgh in Norfolk and perhaps the earliest detailed map of Italy shown for the first time since it hung in Whitehall during the reign of Henry VIII.

A record price for an early map of the world

A world record price was set recently for the extremely scarce 1477 Bologna printing of Ptolemy's world map (above). The map shows the whole hitherto known part of the world and is the first copper-printed map of the world, and possibly the first printed map of the world. After extensive bidding the map sold for €210,000 at the Reiss & Sohn autumn sale in Königstein, Germany. The same sale also saw a French edition of Braun & Hogenberg's town book, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, sell for €230,000

Susanna Fisher at RGS (with IBG)

Former dealer in sea charts and author of the book *The makers of the Blueback Charts: a history of Imray Laurie Norie & Wilson Ltd*, Susanna Fisher, was this year's lecturer in the EGR Taylor series. The lecture was held on 15th October at the Royal Geographical Society in London. The topic of her talk was Captain Joseph Huddart (1741-1816), the hydrographer, chartmaker, entrepreneur and inventor, who had a very successful career at sea and as a surveyor but has been largely forgotten. His career began in his family's herring fishery company in Cumberland and he later joined the East India Company making surveys of the West coast of Sumatra. He was invited by the chartmaker Robert Sayer to have these surveys published and also to carry out further surveys in St. George's Channel. He also served as Captain for the EIC and his survey of the Pearl River was published by Sayer and Bennett. In addition, he carried out surveys in the Irish Sea, on the west coast of Scotland, and on the River Thames.



Captain Joseph Huddart, the subject of Susanna Fisher's recent lecture at the Royal Geographical Society. Portrait reproduced by courtesy of Roderick Barron.

INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUARIAN MAPSELLERS ASSOCIATION

Membership Directory

Alexandre Antique Prints, Maps & Books -
Alexandre S Arjomand
593 Mount Pleasant Rd, Toronto, Ontario M4S 2M5,
CANADA
Phone: 1-416-364-2376 Fax: 1-416-364-8909
Email: gallery@alexandremaps.com
Website: **www.alexandremaps.com**

Altea Gallery - Massimo De Martini
35 Saint George Street, London W1S 2FN, UK
Phone: +44 20 7491 0010 Fax: +44 20 7941 0015
Email: info@alteagallery.com
Website: www.alteagallery.com

Art Emporium (Antique Map & Print Company) -
Derek Nicholls
Camford Sq., corner Douglas and Dorsey Streets, Milton,
Queensland 4064, AUSTRALIA
Phone: 617 3368 1167 Fax: 617 3368 1197
Email: printco@art-emporium.com
Website: www.art-emporium.com

Susan Benjamin Rare Prints & Maps - Susan Caughey
Fig Tree Farms, 13721 West Telegraph Road ,
Santa Paula, California 93060, USA
Phone: 1-805-933-3193 Fax: 1-800-775-5699
Email: susan@susanbenjaminmaps.com
Website: www.susanbenjaminmaps.com

Bickerstaff's Books, Maps, &c. - Stephen Hanly
Six Old Colony Lane, Scarborough, Maine 04074, USA
Phone: 1-207-883-1119
Email: sph@bickerstaffs.com
Website: www.bickerstaffs.com

Tim Bryars, Ltd. - Tim Bryars
8 Cecil Court, London WC2N 4HE, UK
Phone: +44 20 7836 1901 Fax: +44 20 7836 1910
Email: tim@timbryars.co.uk
Website: www.timbryars.co.uk

Clive A. Burden Ltd. - Philip Burden
Elmcote House, The Green, Croxley Green,
Rickmansworth, Herts. WD3 3HN, UK
Phone: 44 (0) 1923 772387 Fax: 44 (0) 1923 896520
Email: pburden@caburden.com
Website: www.caburden.com

Cartographic Arts - Luke Vavra
PO Box 163, Manakin-Sabot, Virginia 23103, USA
Phone: 1-804-784-0925
Email: CartographicArts@comcast.net
Website: www.CartographicArts.com

Far West Maps & Books - Myron West
3422 Monroe Ave., Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001, USA
Phone: 1-307-631-8599
Email: info@fawestmaps.com
Website: www.Farwestmaps.com

Frame - Jaime Armero
General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 28006, SPAIN
Phone: 34 91 5641519 Fax: 34 91 5641520
Email: info@frame.es
Website: www.frame.es

Angelika C. J. Friebe Ltd - Angelika Friebe
PO Box 503, Dorking, Surrey RH4 9DD, UK
Phone: +44-1306-877 477 Fax: +44-1306-877 477
Email: angelika@mapwoman.com
Website: www.mapwoman.com

Donald Heald Rare Books, Prints & Maps - Donald Heald
124 East 74th Street, New York, New York 10021, USA
Phone: 1-212-744-3505 Fax: 1-212-628-7847
Email: info@donaldheald.com
Website: www.donaldheald.com

Leen Helmink Antique Maps - Leen Helmink
NETHERLANDS
Phone: +31 624 861 365 Fax: +31 33 465 9296
Email: helmink@helmink.com
Website: www.helmink.com

Hemispheres Antique Maps & Prints - Richard Betz
P.O. Box 355, Stoddard, NH 03464, USA
Phone: 1-603-446-7181
Email: betz@betzmaps.com
Website: www.betzmaps.com

High Ridge Books, Inc. - Frederick Baron
P.O. Box 286, Rye, New York 10580, USA
Phone: 1-914-967-3332 Fax: 1-914-833-5159
Email: info@highridgebooks.com
Website: www.highridgebooks.com

Murray Hudson Antique Maps & Globes - Murray Hudson
PO Box 163, 109 S. Church St., Halls, Tennessee 38040, USA
Phone: 1-731-836-9057 Fax: 1-731-836-9017
Email: mapman@ecsis.net
Website: www.murrayhudson.com

Iscra - W. F. Meijer Groeneveld
Telefoonweg 8/10, Renkum 6871NJ, NETHERLANDS
Phone: +31 317 318568 Fax: +31 317 318568
Email: info@iscra.nl
Website: www.iscra.nl

Lee Jackson - Lee Jackson
Suite 53 176 Finchley Road, London NW3 6BT,
UNITED KINGDOM
Phone: +44 (0)20 7625 2157 Fax: +44 (0)20 7625 2157
Email: leejackson@btinternet.com
Website: www.leejacksonmaps.com

Magallanes Ltd. Art & Antiques - Lorenzo Frers
Peru 285, Acassuso, Buenos Aires
B1641BUA, ARGENTINA
Phone: (54 -11) 4798 - 3387 Fax: (54 -11) 4793 - 8624
Email: magallanes@sion.com
Website: www.magallanesltd.com

Mapcarte.com--Antique Maps and Atlases - Dirk Vos
333 West North Avenue # 297,
Chicago, Illinois 60610-1293, USA
Phone: 1-312-415-1847 Fax: 1-312-787-2598
Email: dirk@mapcarte.com
Website: www.mapcarte.com

Mercator Old Maps and Prints - Robert Braeken
Achter Clarenburg 2,, Utrecht, 3511 JJ, NETHERLANDS
Phone: +31 30 2321342 Fax: +31 30 2321342
Email: mercator@mercatormaps.com
Website: www.catlife.com/mercator



Mostlymaps.com - Sally Forwood
2 Castle Street, Hay-on-Wye, Hereford HR3 5DF, UK
Phone: +44 1497 820 539
Email: info@mostlymaps.com
Website: www.mostlymaps.com

Old Imprints - Elisabeth Burdon
2732 S.E. Woodward St., Portland Oregon 97202, USA
Phone: 1-503-234-3538 Fax: 1-503-238-7988
Email: imprints@oldimprints.com
Website: www.oldimprints.com

Old Maps and Prints - Preston Figley
PO Box 100121, Fort Worth, Texas 76185, USA
Phone: 1-817-923-4535 Fax: 1-817-923-9375
Email: maps@americamaps.com
Website: www.americamaps.com

Old World Map Auctions - Curt Griggs
2155 W. Hwy 89A, Ste 206, Sedona AZ 86336, USA
Phone: 1-928-282-3944 Fax: 1-928-282-3945
Email: curt@oldworldauctions.com
Website: www.oldworldauctions.com

Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd. - Chris Lane
8441 Germantown Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19118, USA
Phone: 1-212-242-4750 Fax: 1-212-242-6977
Email: Philaprint@philaprintshop.com
Website: www.philaprintshop.com

Jonathan Potter Ltd - Jonathan Potter
125 New Bond Street, London W1S 1DY, UK
Phone: +44 (0)20 7491 3520 Fax: +44 (0)20 7491 9754
Email: info@jpmaps.co.uk
Website: www.jpmaps.co.uk

Prime Meridian - Joel Kovarsky
1839 Clay Drive, Crozet VA 22932, USA
Phone: 1-434-823-5696
Email: tpm@theprimemeridian.com
Website: www.theprimemeridian.com

George Ritzlin Antique Maps & Prints - George Ritzlin
1937 Central Street, Evanston, Illinois 60201, USA
Phone: 1-847-328-1966 Fax: 1-847-328-2644
Email: maps@ritzlin.com
Website: www.ritzlin.com

Sanderus Antiquariaat - Filip Devroe
Nederkouter 32, Ghent 9000, BELGIUM
Phone: +32-9-223.35.90 Fax: +32-9-223.39.71
Email: sanderus@sanderusmaps.com
Website: www.sanderusmaps.com

TimarumapsandPrints - Neil McKinnon
10 June Street, Box 847, Timaru, South Canterbury 7910,
NEW ZEALAND
Phone: +64 3688 1931 Fax: +64 368 88068
Email: nmmaps@xtra.co.nz
Website: stores.ebay.com/TimaruMapsandPrints-refid-store?refid=store

Tooley-Adams & Co. Antiquarian Maps and Atlases - Steve Luck
PO BOX 174, Wallingford, Oxfordshire OX10 0YT, UK
Phone: +44 01491 838298 Fax: +44 01491 834616
Email: steve@tooleys.co.uk
Website: www.tooleys.co.uk

Glenn and Jacqueline Watson Fine Arts Pty. Ltd. - Glenn Watson
PO BOX 3245, North Turramurra 2074, AUSTRALIA
Phone: +61 02 0440 4240 Fax: +61 02 9449 4209
Email: watsonfineart@optusnet.com.au
Website: www.watsonfineart.com

Worldview Antique Maps & Books - Ralph Salomon
17-19 Marble Ave., Pleasantville, New York 10570, USA
Phone: 1-914-741-2128 Fax: 1-914-741-2728
Email: info@worldviewmaps.com
Website: www.worldviewmaps.com

International Antiquarian IAMA Mapsellers Association

www.antiquemapdealers.com

International Antiquarian IAMA Mapsellers Association

www.antiquemapdealers.com

When you see this symbol, you'll know you're on the right path.

When it comes to the purchase of fine maps, no symbol is more important than the IAMA.

Members of the International Antiquarian Mapsellers Association are among the most reputable and knowledgeable in the industry. We are here to encourage interest in the antiquarian maps, atlases, and cartographic materials.

Most important, we're here to guide map enthusiasts. Our strict Code of Ethics, promotion of map fairs, lectures, and exhibits ensures a safe and enjoyable journey.

As you navigate the world of maps, seek the help of an IAMA dealer.

---

*Experienced, Knowledgeable Dealers
*Extensive Selections
*Enforced Code of Ethics
*Focused on the Antiquarian Map Trade

MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES · REFERENCE BOOKS



Featuring On-Line Auctions

February · May · July
September · December

- **Online bidding & status**
- **Bid by mail, phone or fax**
- **In-house packaging and shipping**

www.OldWorldAuctions.com

Quality Consignments Always Welcome

Old World Auctions
MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES
Established 1977

2155 W. Hwy 89A, #206
Sedona, AZ 86336 USA
email: marti@oldworldauctions.com

1+800.664.7757
1+928.282.3944
fax: 928.282.3945

Antique Map Price Guide

www.oldmaps.com

- Over 55,000 Records
- Powerful Search Engine
- New Records added Monthly
- Daily, Monthly and Annual Subscriptions Available
- The Only On-Line Price Guide

Visit us at www.OldMaps.com

Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

Third state of this famous map with the revised shape of South America. Other revisions include the addition of the name California, and the Indian name "Wingandekoa" in the Chesapeake Bay region. The Solomon Islands are shown here for the first time since they were discovered in 1568. Latin text on verso with page number 5, most probably from the 1603 edition.

Price:	$4,675
Creator:	Abraham Ortelius
Subject:	Western Hemisphere
Year:	1587
Size:	19.0" x 14.0" (48.3 x 35.6 cm)
Color:	Black & White
Condition:	(A) Superb impression with only faint toning along fold. Professional repair of fold in bottom margin.
Source:	Theatrum Orbis Terrarum
City:	Antwerp
References:	Burden #64, van den Broecke #11.



Image of actual item

Collectors • Dealers • Appraisers • Libraries

Faking History

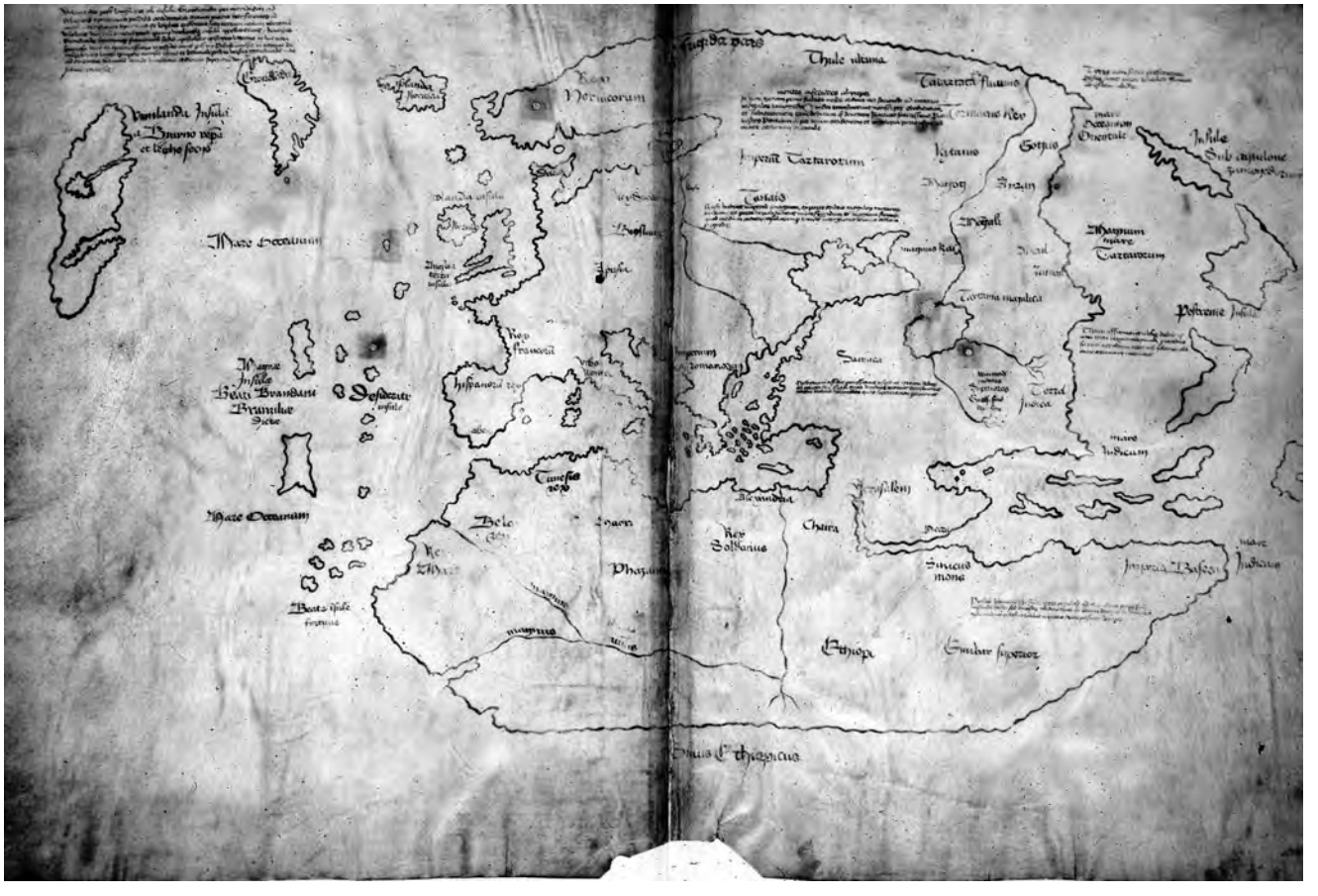
The 'Vinland Map'

by Kirsten A. Seaver

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

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

Since 1974, when it was discovered that the 'Vinland Map' ink contains anatase (TiO_2) crystals with properties peculiar to a product first available commercially around 1920,[1] much of the authenticity debate has centred on the map's ink. The 1974 identification was confirmed in 2002,[2] but that has not discouraged the map's defenders, although nobody has been able to explain away the ink's modern component. Fortunately, the authenticity of the 'Vinland Map' does not hinge on chemical, microscopic or radio-carbon analyses, but on incontrovertible historical and cartographic evidence plain to the naked eye.



The 'Vinland Map' (Beinecke Library, Yale University).

Skelton, Marston and Painter (as well as the author of the Vinland Map, whose identity I will get to later), were ignorant about the history and culture of the medieval Norse and unable to read Nordic texts concerning the things they needed to know. They therefore failed to understand the map's overall message, consistently misinformed their readers about the medieval Norse in Norway, Iceland and Greenland and failed to identify the map as a modern fake. The effects of their work are still with us, because there is a widespread belief that pronouncements in English, published by a reputable academic press, must necessarily represent weighty scholarship. This trust was misplaced in 1965.

Yale's controversial map carries no title, but it was dubbed the 'Vinland Map' because, in the northwestern Atlantic, it shows a large island with two deep indentations in its east coast and with *two* Latin legends calling the island *Vinilanda Insula* – *Vinland* (Wine Land) being the medieval Norse name for the southernmost North American region they explored shortly after A.D. 1000. No existing cartographic record of *Vinland* was known, therefore its appearance on a map showing an otherwise fairly conventional medieval concept of Europe, Asia, and Africa was remarkable indeed.

There *still* is no cartographic record of *Vinland*, because the medieval Norse neither used nor made maps, nor did they describe their American ventures in a verbal form useful to later European mapmakers. Skelton nevertheless believed that Norse Greenland geographical knowledge had been meticulously preserved in Iceland and was later used in maps by Sigurdur Stefánsson (*c.*1590) and Hans Poulson Resen (1605); he did not realize that these maps are entirely speculative.[3] Nor did he understand that the name *Isolanda ibernica* – the Irish Island – *for* Iceland on the 'Vinland Map' alluded to a few Irish monks who had preceded the heathen Norse to Iceland.

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

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

The likely author of the 'Vinland Map' was nevertheless certain that *Vinland* consisted of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton combined (Fig.2).[5] His belief that *Vinland* was a geographically definable place is one of many post-medieval obsessions reflected in the 'Vinland Map', as is the conviction that the first Norse crossings, commemorated in Icelandic sagas, were never repeated, since there are no further records. However, the sagas merely commemorated voyages in which *Icelanders* played a significant part, and subsequent Icelandic references to Norse Greenland activities invariably involved Iceland in some way. No written sources originating in Greenland are known to us.

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

An exclusive focus on *Vinland* typifies scholarship in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and signals that the 'Vinland Map' is neither medieval nor based on Norse information. Nor does it show the rest of the northern world known to the medieval Norse. For example, it fails to reflect Norwegian knowledge of the White Sea region, gained on trading voyages from the

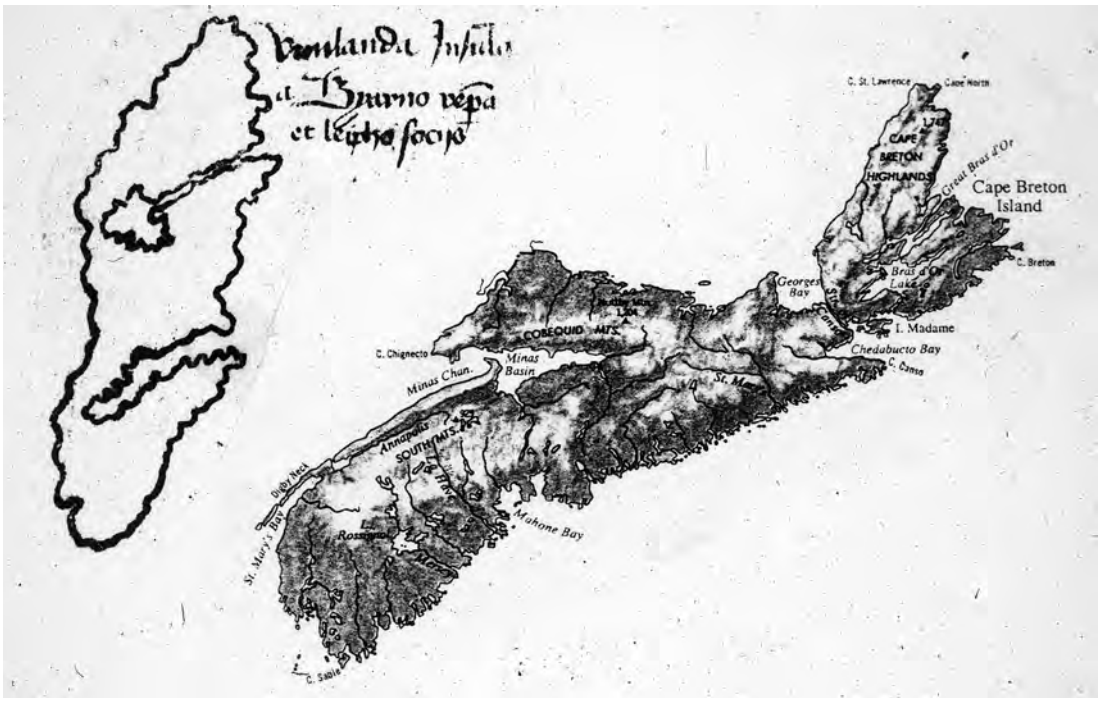


Fig.2
The map's 'Island of Vinland' compared with Cape Breton and Nova Scotia joined. Copyright Kirsten A. Seaver.

ninth century at the latest, and one would not know from this map that, even around A.D. 1000, the Icelanders knew their island's latitude relative to Norway and southern Greenland.

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

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

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

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

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

The author of the 'Vinland Map' knew both Crantz's work and Adam of Bremen's late-eleventh-century *History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen*, to him the most reliable account of Norse activities in the western Atlantic.[9] The description of the 'Island of Vinland' as 'extremely fertile and even having vines' echoes Adam's book. Moreover, Adam credited no particular person or persons with finding *Vinland*, but said it was discovered 'by many,' and the map's author believed that there had been two Norse voyages of

American discovery – a chance one by Leif Eiriksson and a planned one, by the Icelander Thorfinn Karlsefni Thordsson, which included Bjarni Herjolfsson.[10]

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

The longer map legend also reveals a man well versed in medieval geography, with the 'Tartar Relation' in front of him and with a dual focus on the early world-wide propagation of Christianity and the Norse discovery of America. The 'Tartar Relation' notes that Ghenghis Khan sent his son 'to the west against the Comans... and another with another son against the Greater India in the northeast (*ad orientem hyemalem*). Painter thought that Carpini's party did not realize that Greater India, the main peninsula between the Indus and the Ganges, lay southwest of Mongolia, therefore northeast – *ad orientem hyemalem* – must have been a slip-up.[13] However, De Bridia, who wrote the 'Tartar Relation' and used the expression *ad orientem hyemalem*, lived in the Bohemian-Silesian region, which was his reference point. To De Bridia, therefore, Greater India was to the northeast.

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

The proper translation is: '...later returned toward Greenland and then proceeded to the wintry east in obedience to his superiors.' Thus Bishop Eirik first sailed north from *Vinland* and then continued *ad orientem hiemalem* – 'to the wintry east'– in the sense that he sailed west and reached northeastern Asia (Fig.3), bringing the bishop to the *Insule Sub aquilone zamogedorum* – 'island(s) under the dark cold north, associated with the Samoyeds.' Bishop Eirik's apocryphal last home would have made him a missionary to Samoyeds and other peoples the 'Tartar Relation' associated with the northeastern part of Eurasia, thus becoming the final link in the Roman Church's reach around the known world.

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

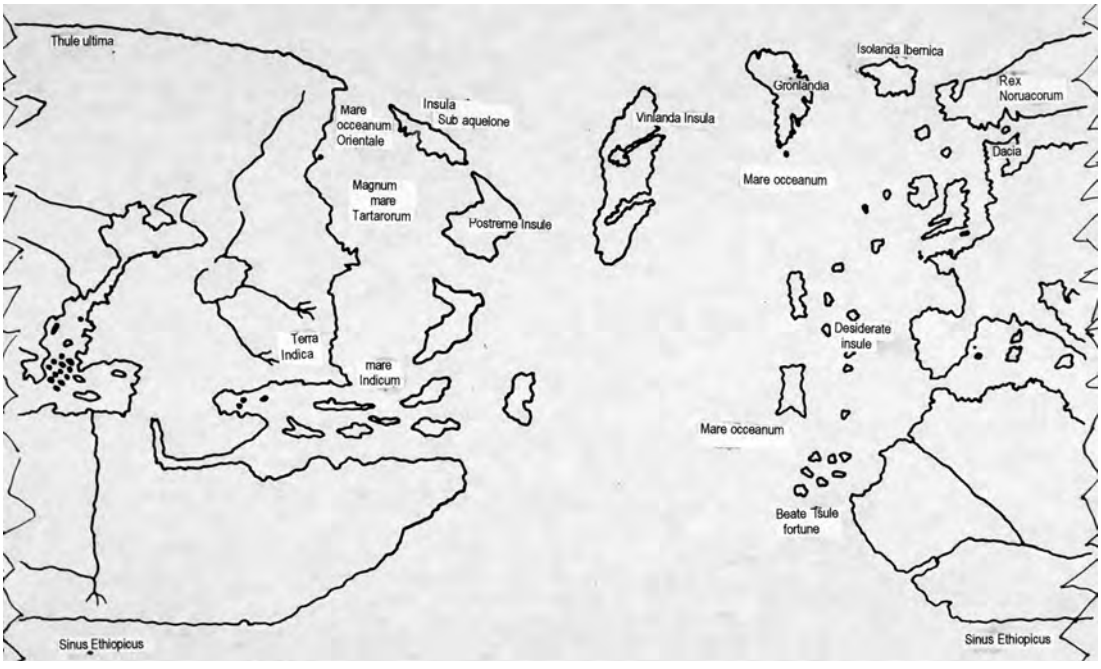


Fig. 3 Reverse sketch of the 'Vinland Map' with the 'Island of Vinland' representing North America between Europe and north-eastern Asia. (Copyright David O. Seaver).

Adam as the most trustworthy source for those early days in the Far North.

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



The maker of the 'Vinland Map' unmasked - Father Fischer SJ. (National Library of Austria, Vienna)

Notes

1. Helen Wallis with F.R. Maddison, G.D. Painter, D.B. Quinn, R.M. Perkins, G.R. Crone, A.D. Baynes-Cope, Walter C. and Lucy B. McCrone, "The Strange Case of the Vinland Map: A Symposium." *The Geographical Journal* 140 : 2 (1974), pp.183-217.

2. Brown, Katherine L. and Robin J.H. Clark, "Analysis of Pigmentary Materials on the Vinland Map and Tartar Relation by Raman Microprobe Spectroscopy." *Analytical Chemistry* 74 (2002), pp.3658-3661.

3. Skelton, R.A., Marston, Thomas E., and Painter George D., *The Vinland Map and the Tartar Relation*, New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1965., pp.167, 177, 199-202, and plates XVII-XIX. See also Kirsten A. Seaver, *Maps, Myths, and Men: The Story of the Vinland Map*, Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2004, pp.2, 11-13, 56-59 *passim*, 68-69, 78, 250-51, 417.

4. Royal Library, Copenhagen, (letter of 3rd January 1904), RLC Ny kgl. Samling 2508. 2°, folder 3.

5. Josef Fischer, *S.J.*, *The Discoveries of the Norsemen in America*, Basil Soulsby, tr., London, 1903. p.97. See also Gustav Storm, *Studies on the Vineland Voyages*, (Copenhagen: Thiele, 1889), pp.36 - 39.

6. Josef Fischer, S.J. 'Claudius Clavus, the First Cartographer of America, pp.73-101 in *Historical Records* 6, U.S. Catholic Historical Society: New York, 1911; Fischer, *Discoveries*, pp.56-57; Skelton et al, *Vinland Map*, pp.19-20, 124-27, 153, 184-85. See also Seaver, *Maps, Myths*, pp.12, 20-21, 59, 64-66, 153, 211, 230-36, 303, 324.

7. Skelton et al., *Vinland Map*, pp.140, 223.

8. *The Vinland Sagas: The Norse Discovery of America.* Magnús Magnússon and Hermann Pálsson, trs. and eds., Penguin Books, 1965.

9. Adamus Bremensis [Adam of Bremen], *History of the Archbishops of Hamburg-Bremen*, tr. by Francis J. Tschahn, New York, 1959, Book IV.

10. Fischer, *Discoveries*, pp.2-5, 11-14

11. Peter Foote, 'On the Legends of the Vínland Map', *Saga-Book* (London; Viking Society for Northern Research, London) 17 1(966) : 73-89, esp. pp.75-76, 83.

12. Peter Foote, 'On the Legends of the Vínland Map' *Saga-Book* (Viking Society for Northern Research, London) 17 (1966), pp,73-89, esp. pp.75-76, 83; Josef Fischer, 'Ptolemaeus und Agothodämon,' Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophicsch-historische Klasse, *Denkschriften* 59, Abh. 4, Wien, 1916, pp.69-93, esp. p.73; Seaver, *Maps, Myths*, pp.290-91, 329.

13. Skelton et al., *Vinland Map*, pp.62-63 (incl. n. 11:5), 140.

14. Skelton et al., *Vinland Map*, p.140.

15. Seaver, Maps, Myths, chapter 9.

NB. This article is based on a lecture given by Kirsten Seaver at the IMCoS International Symposium in Norway this autumn.



The author, Kirsten Seaver, points the accusing finger at Father Fischer, above.

SWANN

AUTOGRAPHS • BOOKS/MANUSCRIPTS • **MAPS/ATLASES**
PHOTOGRAPHS • POSTERS • WORKS OF ART ON PAPER



Thomas Hutchins, *A New Map of the Western Parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina; Comprehending the River Ohio. . .,*
large 3-sheet engraved case map in 32 sections; hand-colored in outline when issued and with manuscript additions; with the original board slipcase, London, 1778.
Sold on June 19, 2008 for a record $168,000 (€108.363).

TWICE-YEARLY AUCTIONS OF
MAPS & ATLASES, NATURAL
HISTORY & HISTORICAL PRINTS

Specialist: Gary Garland
ggarland@swanngalleries.com
212-254-4710, ext 17

104 East 25th Street · New York, NY 10010
Tel: 212 254 4710 · Fax: 212 979 1017
Catalogues and video previews at
www.swanngalleries.com

WORLDVIEW
ANTIQUE MAPS & BOOKS



"Universalis Tabula Ivata Ptolemaeum" , Gerard Mercator, c.1578

Fine Original Antique Maps, Charts
Voyage Books and more...
Tel 914 741 2128 ~Fax 914 741 2178 ~ Toll Free 866 365 6277
www.worldviewmaps.com info@worldviewmaps.com

My Balearic Bonanza

A Collector's Tale

by Juan Ceva

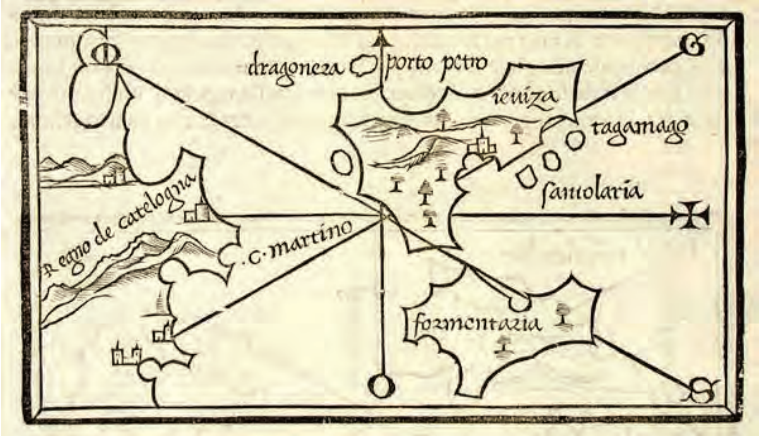
"Did you see this magazine on maps?" my wife asked while we were browsing in a bookstore in Savannah, Georgia. She produced a copy of an early issue of *Mercator's World*[1] . I purchased the magazine and was quickly drawn to the section towards the back on auctions. Listed there were the prices that maps sold for at different auction houses, including some online. Although I had always been interested in maps, I never quite realized that there was such a big market for the acquisition of original ones - not the facsimiles that decorated my room while growing up, but the real things, 100-year-old maps. The article listed maps that fetched small fortunes, but there were also beautiful old maps for very reasonable prices. A 1742 manuscript map of California by a Franciscan missionary fetched US$57,000 at Sotheby's, New York, but a map by Sebastian Münster of Anglia *c.*1550 was acquired for only £75. To make matters better (or worse depending on who you ask) I found advertised in the magazine an antique map store in downtown Savannah. This is where my wife bought me a birthday present - my first old map, a typical French *Mappe Monde* engraved by Tardieu from the 1800s, and I was off to collecting.

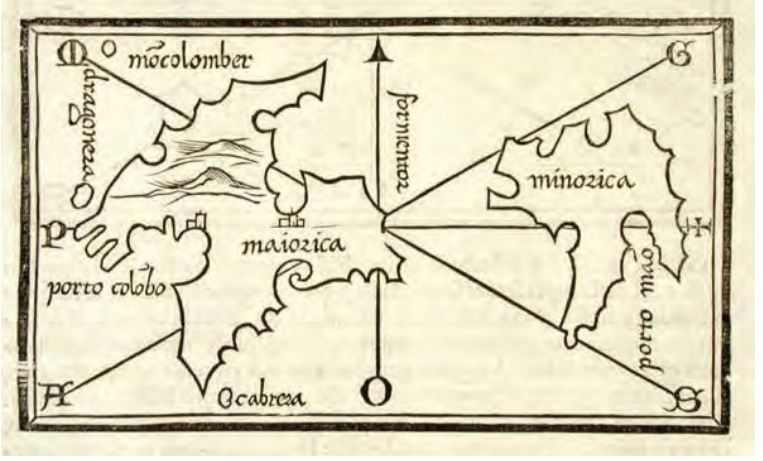
Soon after that trip to Savannah, I bought Frank Manasek's book on collecting old maps[2]. I read it cover to cover, and was fascinated by the new world confronting me: learning the nomenclature, understanding how paper was made, where the acidity comes from, the different techniques for printing maps, how the width of margins have changed with time, and, yes, the need to focus on my collection. Purchasing maps based on aesthetics led to purchasing maps of a more specific region of the world. What other region could I choose but my native Spain, and more particularly the Balearic Islands where I grew up. I also joined IMCoS (I await each new issue of its



Fig. 1 (lower left) 'De Maiorica Insula' by Giovanni Francesco Camocio, Venice c.1575. A copper engraving measuring 23 x 18 cm. From the author's collection.

Figs. 2a & 2b (below) The Balearic Islands as they appear on the recto and verso of p. xx of Benedetto Bordone's* Libro... de Tutte L'Isole Del Mondo, *Venice 1547. Xylography 8 x 14 cm. From the author's collection.





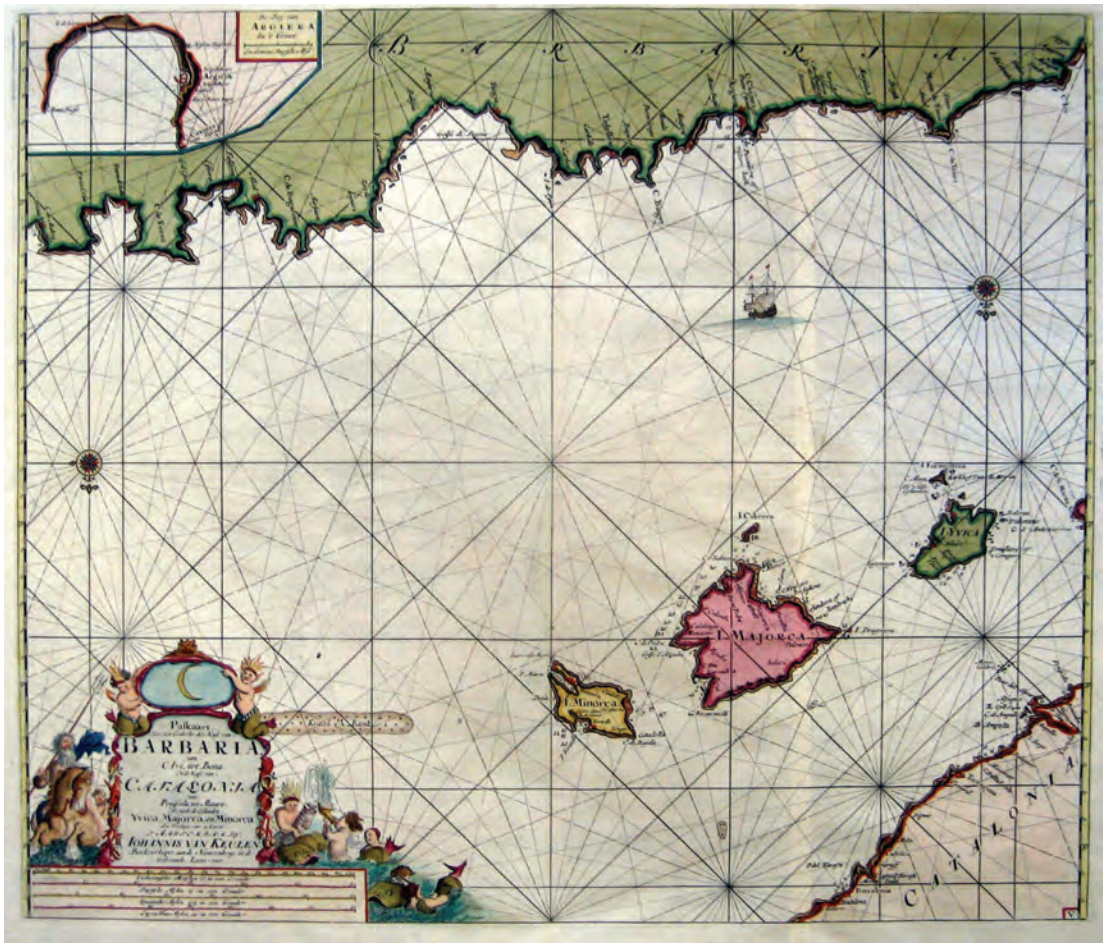


Fig. 3 A nautical chart by Johannes van Keulen depicting the coasts of Barbaria and Catalonia as well as the Balearic Islands, Amsterdam c.1681. A copper engraving 50 x 57 cm. From the author's collection.



Fig. 4 (below) 'Carte Topographique De L'Isle Minorque' with a view of Fort St. Philippe in the bay of Mahon. By Jean Chevalier de Beaurain, Nuremberg 1757. A copper engraving 51 x 62 cm. From the author's collection.

journal with great expectation), the Washington Map Society and the wonderful California Map Society. I now serve as the Vice-President of CMS for Southern California and with this society I have enjoyed many visits to great collections including the Huntington Library in San Marino, California and the Getty Center in Los Angeles.

I remember being drawn to maps when I was young. My homeland of Mallorca, the beautiful Western Mediterranean island, is permeated by nautical and cartographical history. Playing in the streets of the city of Palma, I was fascinated by the sailing boats coming and going from the marinas and the complex sundials adorned with zodiac symbols, complex lines and calculation tables. I spent hours trying to figure out how to make sense of them. In school we had all heard the stories of the Jewish compass and chartmakers of the Middle Ages, the Abraham-Cresques family, the Viladestes, Prunes and Olives, whose works were reproduced and displayed in the window shops of so many bookstores. In time I learned how to use a marine sextant to plot my position on a chart.

My love for the stars and my fascination with

learning how to predict their motions using mathematics and physics led me to pursue a career in engineering. This took me to the USA where I completed my undergraduate and graduate studies in Aeronautics and Astronautics. Eventually, like my Mallorcan compatriot Father Junipero Serra, I made my way to California where I now live with my wife Kristin and two children (Sofía, 7 and Alejandro, 5). I work as a contractor to NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and have had great joy in helping navigate many of JPL's interplanetary spacecrafts in their journeys of discovery.

Throughout the last decade my collection of maps has grown. A complete catalogue of maps of the Balearic islands from an exhibition that took place in Palma de Mallorca helped guide my way and detailed what was available from early 16th-century *isolarii* maps (that contain the earliest depictions of the Balearic Islands by themselves on a map) to tourist postcards. With nearly 50 maps now in the collection I managed to build a good survey of their depiction of the Balearic Islands on maps. Items in the collection include the pair of Giovanni Camocio's maps of Mallorca and Minorca from *c.*1575, together with the Benedetto Bordone pair from his *isolario* of 1547 which are great examples of the Italian maps of the 16th century. Dutch cartographers such as Blaeu, Mercator, Hondius and Van Keulen/Vooght (the latter with his beautiful clean sea charts), are also represented. Maps of Michellot/ Bremond, which remind me of the Medieval portolan charts, and the pilot charts of Roux illustrate the French contributions of the 18th century. The Italians return to the collection with Zatta and Cassini's 18th century maps of the islands with beautiful pastoral cartouches. British interest in Menorca (a British possession from 1708 until about 1802) is reflected in the maps of Tindal and Bowen. 18th-century Spanish cartographers like Tofiño de San Miguel and Tomás López are also present, the former with beautiful nautical charts of the Balearic Islands that interestingly include four different longitude scales. The newest map in the collection is a German tourist map of Palma from the early 20th century.

I have never quite finished cataloguing my collection as I continually add details on every map as I learn more through my research. I now record the separation between "chain" lines on the paper and document the watermarks, and



Fig. 5
'Il Regno di Valenza con Le Isole di Majorica, Minorica e Iviça' by Giovanni Maria Cassini, Rome 1794. A copper engraving 33 x 46 cm. From the author's collection.



Fig. 6 'Mapa Geografico y general de las islas Baleares y Pithyusas' by Tomás López, Madrid c.1793. A folding map and copper engraving, 42 x 80 cm. From the author's collection.

although I never seem to finish, it is truly the journey that makes me happy. I also draw great pleasure from seeing how Mallorca has changed over the centuries particularly the amazing rate of change in the last century which is not always for the best as a coastline of sand and pine tree forests has been replaced by cement and asphalt. In early 20th century maps, I can see many of the things that my father mentioned about the island of his youth. Fortunately it still retains a large part of its natural beauty and my family greatly enjoys our yearly pilgrimage to our other home. On a recent trip I was happy to see the new statue of Jafudà, the son of Cresques, our famous Jewish cartographer and personal hero. It is erected in the Jewish *Call* (quarter) near where his family shop is believed to have been.

Recently, thanks to the help of fellow members of the California Map Society, Bill Warren (US representative for IMCoS) and Gregory McIntosh (researcher and author) and the generosity of Laura Stalker (Avery Associate Director of the Huntington Library), I was able to access the rare book section of the Huntington Library. The Huntington has a formidable collection of cartographical and reference material and best of all, it is ten minutes from home. I now spend what little free time I have researching the early depiction of the Balearic Islands in 16th and 17th century *isolarii*. The experience of turning the pages of these ancient books and reading the Italian text, based on Greek and Roman classical sources, describing Mallorca, Menorca and Ibiza and their inhabitants, is hard to describe. There are so many ancillary stories and anecdotes that emanate from these books. In a mint condition edition of Tomaso Porcacchi's *L'Isole Piu Famose del Mondo* (1557), there is a charming note in beautiful pen calligraphy from an Italian book dealer named Pergallo who must have owned the work in 1880. It reads: "In vari cataloghi francesi, inglesi e tedeschi il suo prezzo varia da 40 a 45 francs [In various French, English and German catalogues its price varies from 40 to 45 francs]."

Interestingly the Huntington has several Portolan charts and atlases produced in Mallorca by the Jewish school of the Middle Ages. I have always been captivated by those unique maps of the Mediterranean. It amazes me to think how far they have travelled from their homeland, but then again, so did I.

Notes:

1. The journal *Mercator's World* was published from 1996-2003.

2. Francis J. Manasek, *Collecting old maps*. Terra Nova Press, Mexico 1998.

The author, Juan Ceva, is a collector of maps of the Balearic Islands. He works as an engineer in NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Los Angeles and has "great joy in helping to navigate many of JPL's interplanetary spacecraft in their journeys of discovery". This is the first time he has written for the IMCoS Journal. *Here he is pictured in front of one of his favourite personalities, the Mallorcan Medieval Jewish cartographer, Jafudà Cresques who, with his father, is the assumed author of the* Catalan Atlas *of 1375.*



Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



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

REISS & SOHN

Auctioneers of Rare Books, Prints & Maps



Cyprus. Contemp. coloured woodcut by H. Rogel. Augsburg 1570
Result 88.000,- € (excl. buyer's premium)

Auction sales in April and October.
Special auctions on geography, travel books and maps of all parts of the world

Richly illustrated catalogues with detailed bibliographical descriptions (partly english) available on request and also on our website

Adelheidstrasse 2
D-61462 Königstein
30 min. from Frankfurt/Main airport

Phone: + 49 61 74 - 92 72 0 • Fax: + 49 61 74 - 92 72 49 • www.reiss-sohn.de • reiss@reiss-sohn.de

JONATHAN POTTER LIMITED
ANTIQUE MAPS

Antique Maps, Plans, Charts and Atlases of All Areas of the World



Abraham Ortelius and Johann Baptist Vrients' map of England, Wales and Ireland with a royal genealogical tree, published in 1612.

Browse our comprehensive inventory on our re-designed website, or visit us at the gallery and register your interests.

125 NEW BOND STREET • LONDON • W1S 1DY • ENGLAND
TELEPHONE +44 (0)20 7491 3520
FAX +44 (0)20 7491 9754
EMAIL info@jpmaps.co.uk
WEBSITE www.jpmaps.co.uk

IMCoS Matters

Calendar of events

16th February, 2010, 6pm - Collectors' Evening at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1Q 2E1. Chairman Francis Herbert. The theme will be 'Town or City Plans, in guide books, on hydrographic charts, or standing alone' but members are welcome to bring maps or charts of any kind if they prefer. Maps for identification also welcome.

4th - 5th June, 2010 - IMCoS annual dinner & AGM Dinner will take place on the Friday evening (6.30 pm for 7pm) together with the Malcolm Young Lecture followed by the Annual General Meeting on the Saturday at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW1 (10am).

4th - 6th October, 2010 - 28th International Symposium London and Greenwich. Full details and registration form available shortly.

Norway hosts members of IMCoS

Report by Valerie Newby

88 people from 14 different countries of the World attended the 27th IMCoS International Symposium held in Oslo, Norway, from 6th to 9th September followed by a three-day post symposium tour. Although the first day was overshadowed by the theft from the hotel lobby of hand luggage belonging to the chairman's wife, Eva Kok, everyone voted the meeting a huge success not least due to the friendliness (and excellent spoken English) of our Norwegian hosts.

A bus tour of the capital city on the Sunday followed by a reception at the Nobel Peace Centre on the waterfront (this was before the announcement of the 2009 prize going to Barack Obama) was a great start to the proceedings. Official welcomes were given by the organiser, IMCoS representative for Norway, Pål Sagen and IMCoS International Representative, Rolph Langlais. Kira Moss, who works for Pål at his map and art gallery and who took on a large part of the organisation of the symposium and all the communications with speakers and participants, was looking very attractive in her native Norwegian costume.

Monday, under sunny skies, saw us all gather at the National Library, not far from the Royal



Kira Moss, an organiser of the International Symposium, pictured in her lovely Norwegian costume which she wore for the opening reception at the Nobel Peace Centre in Oslo. (Photo by David Webb)



The five speakers from the Monday session at the National Library in Oslo. From left to right: Bill Ginsberg, Jeremy Pool, Michael Jones, Vidar Enebakk and Nils Voje Johansen. (Photo by David Webb)

Palace, home of King Harald V who succeeded to the throne in 1991 and who is a great grandson of Edward VII of the United Kingdom and a second cousin to our Queen. We were welcomed by Hans Kok and Kristin Bakken, Director of Research at the Library which holds 180,000 maps stored in two different locations.

The first speaker was Bill Ginsberg who began our education on the mapping and history of Norway and it brought home to me how little I knew. The country first appeared on Ptolemaic maps and also the famous "Carta Marina" with a host of delightful monsters and other symbolic pictures which was drawn by theologian Olaus Magnus. The first printed map of Norway on its own was made in 1602 by Barent Langenes. Jeremy Pool, compiler of *Antique Map Price Record*, then gave us a fascinating talk about the mapping of the island of Svalborg [now called Spitzbergen] which was believed to have been discovered by Dutchman, William Barents, in 1566. It was sighted again in 1607 by Henry Hudson and first appeared on a map published by Hondius in 1611.

The second session we had talks by Nils Voje Johansen, a lecturer at the Department of Mathematics at the University of Oslo, and Michael Jones, Professor of Geography at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology at Trondheim. Vidar Enebakk, from the University of Oslo, introduced us to Christopher Hansteen who set up an observatory in Oslo during the nineteenth century. The observatory was not far from the Library and we went to have a look at it during the lunch break. Vidar told us that Christiania was the early name for Oslo although no-one apparently knows exactly where that name came from. The modern name of Oslo is thought to relate to the fact that the city was built in a valley called Lo, near to a river mouth called Os.

There was a slight intake of breath from participants when Axel Marthinsen presented each speaker with a sharp knife in a sheath as a thank you present. Apparently his family business manufactures them and he explained that "a knife is not a weapon but a tool," and that the giving of one as a gift was a tradition handed down from the Vikings.



The post-symposium group of members admiring the compass rose on the floor of the hotel in Trømso where we waited to board the ship to sail through the fjords. (Photo by David Webb)

An exhibition entitled 'Kompassrosen' was on display for us at the Library before we were bused to the National Archives [Rijksarveit] on the outskirts of Oslo. The archives, founded in 1817, were originally housed in the city but moved out to a purpose built modern building in 1978. Even that is now under space pressure and with typical Norwegian inventiveness they have excavated further and further down to add seven more floors. Although it is rather unnerving to go through these cold underground storage areas with no windows it is certainly a safe and secure way of storing archives. We wondered what would happen if someone got locked in overnight but were assured that it had never happened! They have 110,000 maps and drawings, the earliest dating as far back as the 12th century. Norway and Sweden have the longest border between two nations and one of the maps on display was made in 1751 as part of the Border Treaty between the two countries.

On returning to Oslo we were invited to the launch of Bill Ginsberg's second book on the mapping of Scandinavia. The first volume, published in 2006 covering the years 1482-1601 was dedicated to his wife whilst the current volume covering the mapping of Norway alone from 1602 to 1855 was dedicated to Pål Sagen. See Book Reviews on pp.20-21 in this issue for a review of both books.



Four of the speakers at the Wednesday session of the symposium. From left to right: Michael Jones, Susan Barr, Christian Keller and Kirsten Seaver, (Photo by David Webb)

Tuesday morning saw us at the Munch Museum admiring the impressionist art by Edvard Munch including the controversial paintings "The Scream" and "Madonna". Both of these pictures were stolen in 2004 promoting a worldwide outcry but luckily they were recovered later. They did suffer some damage but have been restored and are once again on display. Having read about the theft in the newspapers and seen the photographs of the paintings I had wondered what all the fuss was about but I was far more impressed when faced with the real works of art which were created between 1893 and 1910.



Pictured during a Symposium dinner are from left to right: Philip Burden, Jan and Rita van Waning and Cyrus Alai. (Photo Jan van Waning)



Members John and Susan Docktor from Florida pictured during a meal on board MS **Finnmarken.** *(Photo by Jan van Waning).*



Chairman, Hans Kok thanking Pål Sagen for organising the symposium. This picture was taken on the deck of the ship **Fram** *during the farewell dinner. (Photo by David Webb)*

En route for the Norwegian Mapping Authority at Hønefoss we stopped for a boxed lunch by the side of a beautiful lake. On arrival we were greeted by the Director General Anne Catherine Frostup who explained that they were the national provider of maps and cadastral information with an annual turnover of 100 million Euros. They also hold the National Land Registry which is used more today than ever before. A variety of talks were on offer during the afternoon and participants were able to choose which they attended.

Kirsten Seaver, an independent researcher who lives in California but was born in Norway, opened proceedings on the Wednesday with her talk on the Vinland Map (Kirsten has turned this into a written article published in this issue of *IMCoS Journal*). Susan Barr, an ethnologist, polar historian and senior advisor on polar matters at the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage in Oslo, followed with another talk about Spitzbergen. The island was taken over by Norway in 1925 having been "no man's land" until then. There had been exploitation by English, Dutch and Russian whale hunters before that time. Other speakers were Jostein Tvedt on "Norwegian charts" and Havard Tveite who spoke about modern orienteering maps.

Many of us attended an exhibition of early Scandinavian maps at the gallery of Pål Sagen in the afternoon. The gallery, not far from the National Library, is in a beautiful old building and impressed us all. The theme was "Scandinavia and the Arctic 1482-1601" and we were lucky enough to examine a complete set of all the Olaus Magnus book editions from 1539 to 1669.

Possibly the highlight of the symposium was our farewell dinner on the deck of Fridtjof Nansen's polar ship *Fram* housed in the *Fram* Museum. I don't think I have ever eaten on the deck of a ship inside a building before, especially one as famous as this. We came across many references to Nansen during our visit. The Norwegians are very proud of his achievements and regard him as a national hero. He was born near Oslo in 1861 and became interested in Arctic exploration after being an expert skier whilst at University. He led the first crossing of Greenland by ski but is best known for his Arctic expedition aboard the *Fram*.

After a delicious meal which included the typical salted dried cod as a starter, Hans Kok gave a vote of thanks to the symposium organisers. The IMCoS plaque was presented to Pål and another gift to Kira. We also used the occasion to surprise Caroline Batchelor with a certificate making her an Honorary Member of the Society. See a profile of Caroline in *IMCoS Journal* 118, pp.63-65.

The next day saw a reduced number of the participants (approximately 50) setting out for the post-symposium tour. This started with an internal flight to Tromsø where we were to board the ship MS Finnmarken for an excursion down through the fjords to Trondheim. This was an amazing experience sailing through rocky inlets and between tall mountains but we were a bit unfortunate with the weather which was wet for most of the voyage with rough seas on occasions. But an excellent chance to chat and enjoy good food and wine on board. All in all a wonderful experience which I am sure we will all remember for years to come.

Eugene Burden 1926-2009

Sadly, another long term member of IMCoS, has died. Eugene Henry William James Burden, B.Sc (Hons), M. Chem.A., F.R.S.C., F.I.F.S.T., Freeman of the City of London.



An appreciation of his life

by Tony Burgess

Eugene was born in Kensington, London, on 18th July, 1926. The family moved around London, Surrey and Essex and for a short period in Spain during the early 1930s. He graduated in Chemistry at London University and at the same time was taking his Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry examinations. He worked as an Analytical Chemist in Portsmouth for a period before accepting a position in the Sudan. It was here he met and married his wife Iris and his son Richard was born. Eugene later became the Government Chemist after Sudan gained independence in 1956.

The family returned to England in 1958 where he became Chief Analyst to the Walls Company. He later moved to the Greater London Council and became the Public Analyst for the GLC, the City of London and The Port of London Authority. He was also Scientific Adviser for Civil Defence (with this went a reservation in a Bunker!)

At different times he had a wide range of interests, all of which he took very seriously with the dictum that if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well. He started as a young man with philately and progressed to chess, fencing, the Church and hunting. As a family man he developed an interest in Scouts and Cubs setting up packs in Sudan and in South Ascot. He then became interested in Scottish Country dancing. Later in life his passion became nature and early mapping becoming a recognised authority on old maps of Berkshire. He published several volumes of carto-bibliography of that county in the 1980s and 1990s and was known by both dealers and library staff as one of the "Three Musketeers" (Eugene, David Webb and Tony Burgess) who were prepared to travel the length and breadth of the UK carrying out research into early maps. He died a week after his 83rd birthday and is survived by his wife and son.

28th International Symposium in London

Report by Jenny Harvey

We are very excited about holding our 28th International Symposium in London and look forward to welcoming you to this event. Most of the arrangements are already in place and the IMCoS website will give you the information which is available at this stage. A Symposium leaflet and 4 web pages covering the programme, the hotels, the pre-Symposium tours and registration will be available shortly. We are co-ordinating on-line booking with telephone/fax, e-mail and postal booking going live in the New Year. In the meantime, for planning the trip to



The National Maritime Museum at Greenwich

London, go to www.imcos.org and click through the International Symposium page to London and the 4 relevant pages will be revealed.

Days 1 and 3 will be held at the Wellcome Collection Conference Centre, 183 Euston Road, London NW1 2BE. This is within walking distance of the two hotels where we have reserved a quota of rooms namely the Novotel, St Pancras, and the Ibis, St. Pancras. Should you wish to stay elsewhere in London, the nearest underground stations to the Conference centre are Euston Square and Euston. Day 2 will be held at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich. Coach transport will be provided for the outward journey (from the Novotel) and river bus transport on the Thames for the return journey to Charing Cross Pier.

An organisation called CL Events and Venues has been appointed to manage the Symposium and when registration opens they will be happy to deal with any queries you have, or redirect them to Jenny Harvey.

Collectors' evening in London

Members are advised that the 2010 Map Collectors' Evening will be held on Tuesday, 16th February, at the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1Q 2E1 at 6pm. Francis Herbert will be in the chair and the theme will be town plans. To jog memories of where such maps are to be found, these could be in your collections as 'stand-alone' maps (single- or multi-sheet); as one sheet of a multi-sheet national topographic survey; as inset(s) on a main map; in (or from) guide books, encyclopedias, etc.; in end pockets, or bound-in, of any kind of book (e.g. subject histories, travel accounts); fact or fantasy (e.g. literary); and, especially for the nautical-minded, on marine charts. Of course, members are welcome to bring any other kind of map or plan from your collections particularly if you would like help with identification. Let's have a record turnout. Refreshments will be provided at a modest charge.



Historical Museum of Southern Florida

Seventeenth Annual

MIAMI INTERNATIONAL MAP FAIR

Join the
Historical Museum of Southern Florida
for the Seventeenth Annual

Miami International Map Fair
January 30-31, 2010

For Collector, Hobbyists, & Aficionados

Lectures, Expert Opinions & Maps for sale by top dealers

For information, call **305.375.1492**, visit **www.hmsf.org** or email Marcia Kanner at **m.kanner@hmsf.org**

HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA
Your Story, Your Community... Your Museum
101 West Flagler Street Downtown Miami 305.375.1492 www.hmsf.org

FRAME

Since 1973

Antique Maps & Prints

c/ General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Tel 34 91 5641519 Fax 34 91 5641520

info@frame.es www.frame.es

Specialists in fine atlases and màps



Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.

P.O. Box 370

Glencoe, Illinois 60022

Phone: 847/835-0515

Fax: 847/835-0519

Dealers, Appraisers, Consultants • Established 1957 • Member ABAA/ILAB

email: knebenzahl@msn.com



Antique Map Price Record

CD-ROM - Volume 24 (1983-2009)

The annual guide to the antiquarian map trade

- Fully, and quickly, searchable
- Over 126,500 price records
- Over 50,000 separate map titles
- Over 59,000 carto-bibliographical citations
- Over 32,000 records linked to hi-res images

Includes the *Map Collection Manager* for tracking your own map collction.

MapRecord Publications

www.maprecord.com

60 Shepard St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
USA
Tel: 1-617-661-3718 Fax: 1-617-868-1229
e-mail: JeremyPool@comcast.net





The Maltese Islands

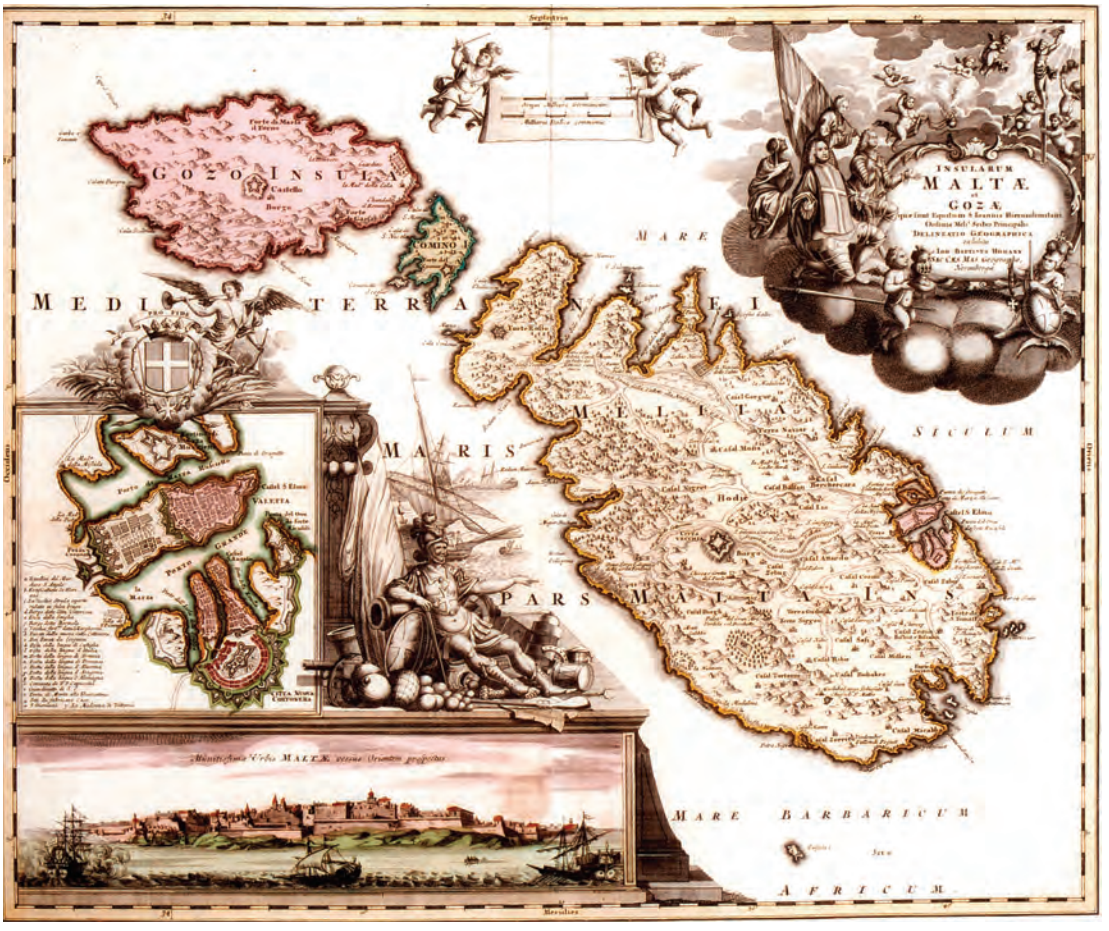
Four states of Homann's Insularum Maltae et Gozae

by Albert Ganado

In an earlier article in Number 116 of the IMCoS Journal *(Spring 2009) Dr Ganado described the three states of Matthäus Seutter's map of Malta. Another map of Malta equally had various states of production.*

Johann Baptist Homann (1664–1724) was the author of this map of the Maltese Islands. He was a self-taught copper engraver from Oberkammlach near Mindelheim in Schwabia and from the early 1690s he accepted commissions to engrave maps for David Funck (1642-*c.*1705), Jacob von Sandrart (1630–1708) and others. He then founded his own cartographic and publishing establishment in 1702 and five years later he was compiling his own atlases. He became Geographer to the Holy Roman Emperor in 1715. After his death in Nuremberg in 1724 his business was carried on by his son and successor, Johann Christoph Homann (1703–1730).

Homann's map of the Maltese Islands (48.2 x 57.5 cm) was published in Nuremberg and is one of the most attractive maps of that area. The large figured title stresses the spiritual mission of the Order of St John rather than its military character. Under a large banner of the Order, two Knights, one of whom is holding the Rosary, are dedicating the Maltese Islands as the Seat of the Order to Christ the Redeemer, lit by heavenly rays and supported and adored on the Cross by a group of angels.



State 1 of J.B. Homann's map of the Maltese Islands. From the Ganado Collection.

In the centre of the cartouche is the title "Insularum Maltae et Gozae quae sunt Equitum S. Ioannis Hierosolimitani Melit. Sedes Principalis, Delineato Geographica, exhibita à Ioh. Baptista Homann Sac. Caes. Maj. Geographo. Norimbergae." In this first state of the map there is no reference to a privilege having been granted to Homann. The title is floating on a pack of dense clouds most of which are heavily hatched. However, the southernmost cloud has a large centre completely devoid of any hatching while on a few others the spaced engraved lines allow the white background to be quite pronounced.

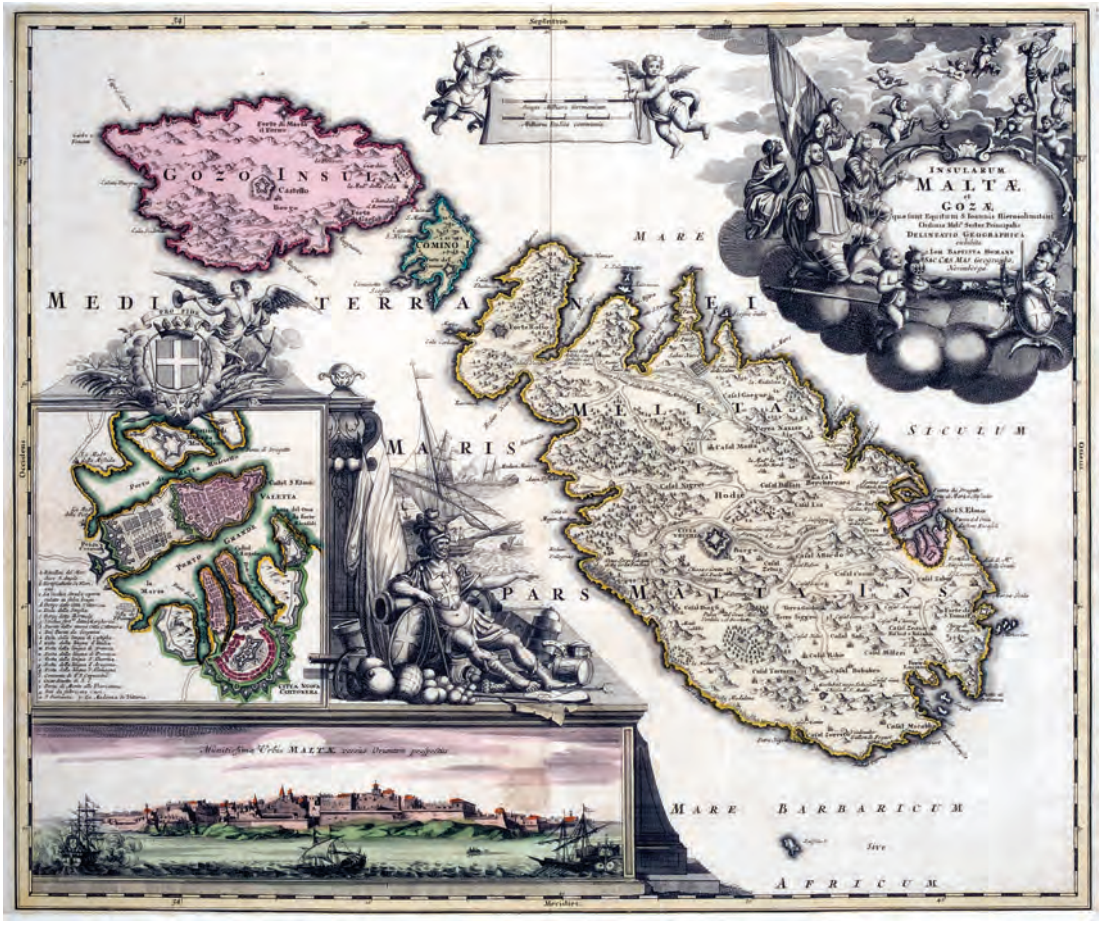
An inset view of the capital town of Valletta at the left bottom corner is captioned "Munitissima Urbis Maltae versus Orientem prospectus." Above it is an inset of the harbour fortifications crowned with the arms of the Order surmounted by a scroll 'Pro Fide', the Order's motto blown into a trumpet by the Angel of Fame. Resting against the latter inset is a knight in full armour with his sword in hand. He is surrounded by war trophies and is pointing with his left hand at the island of Malta where the Order had been safely ensconced for two centuries.

Homann's map was published in the early part of the 18th century but how early? The map itself is not dated and it is not easy to fix an exact date.

According to Luigi Piloni in his work *Carte geografiche della Sardegna*, 1974, a map of Sicily, Sardinia and Malta, with an inset of the Valletta harbour fortifications, was published by Homann in *Atlas novus terrarum orbis imperia regna et status exactis tabulis geographice demonstrans*, Nuremberg 1705 (3 volumes). The volume *Imago Siciliae*, edited by Domenico Sanfilippo, 1998, adds that this atlas was published between 1702 and 1707 and reissued in 1712 and that Homann later published *Neuer Atlas* around 1714, with some subsequent editions, and that in 1716 he brought out the *Grosser Atlas*.

Evidence of the presence of the map of the Maltese islands in any of these atlases is not available to the author and therefore at this stage some other avenues have to be explored to find the probable date.

Contemporary with the publication of Homann's *Atlas novus*, Frederick de Wit placed a double-sheet map of the Maltese islands on the market in Amsterdam. This was dated 1707 and



State 2 of the Homann map of the Maltese Islands. From the Ganado Collection.

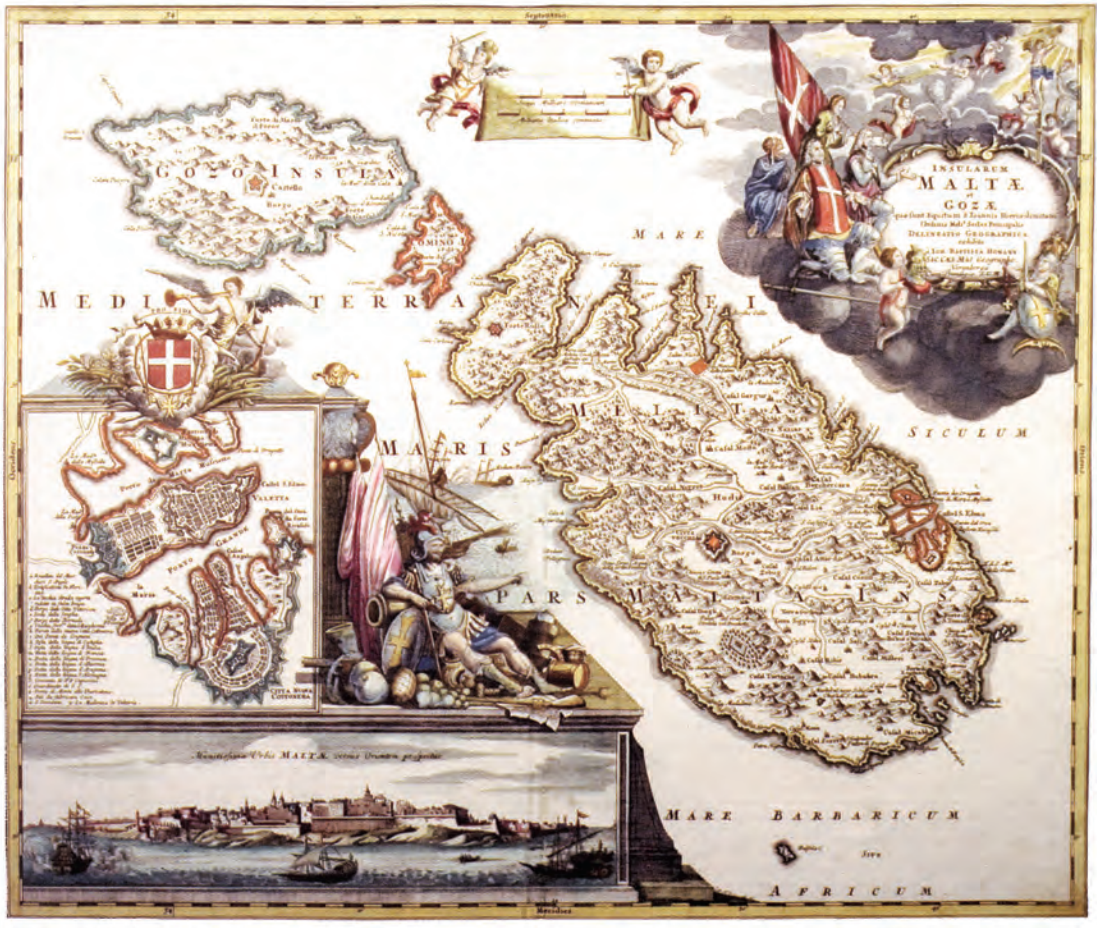
titled "Insula Malta accuratissime Delineata, Urbibus, et Fortalitii expressa." The representation of the islands is identical in both Homann's and de Wit's maps. So the question arises as to which map came first. From a comparison of the place names it appears that it was Homann who copied de Wit as some place names are accurate only on de Wit's map. Here are a few examples:

De Wit's map	Homann's map
Cala Talhozien	*Cala Thalhozien*
S. Nicola	*S. Nicolas*
Scoglio Gallis	*Scoglio Galles*
Fortino nell'Isoletto…	*Fortino nell'Isolletto…*
Punta di Dragutte	*Punta die Dragutte*

Therefore, it can be safely said that Homann's map was not issued before 1707. That is why he inserted an inset of Malta's harbour fortifications in his map of Sicily and Sardinia; he had no separate map of Malta. But it is still difficult to fix an exact date. Was it produced in the 1710s or the early 1720s?

On the map there is a curious feature that might provide a clue. The Knight at the extreme left of the title is wearing a tabard emblazoned with the arms of the Order, a large white cross which was worn on a red background by the Grand Masters of the Order of St John. The corpulent figure bears a strong resemblance to the portraits of the Sienese Grand Master Marcantonio Zondadari who ruled Malta from the 13th January 1720 to 16th June 1722. Homann might have considered the election of a new Grand Master as a propitious occasion to bring out a map of the Order's dominion. It is extremely likely that by then the map by de Wit had sold out.

At some stage Homann obtained a privilege to protect his business and he reissued the Malta map with the insertion beneath the title of the words *Cum Privilegio, S.C.M.* This is State 2 of the map which probably came out shortly after the production of the first state. However, here lies a problem. In my collection, now owned by the State[1], there are three variants of Homann's map but it now appears that another variant has surfaced. A friend of mine in Canada sent me a copy of a Homann map he had been offered in which the only difference from State 1 is the insertion of the privilege and the clouds supporting the title cartouche remaining untouched.



State 3 of the Homann map of the Maltese Islands. From the Ganado Collection.

Some time later it seems that Homann, while recutting the plate after two issues, decided to almost completely eliminate the white clouds supporting the title cartouche. Also, hatching, although very slight, was applied on the musket lying at the foot of the Knight reclining above the view of Valletta. This would make the Canadian example State 2 and the example in my collection with the privilege plus the additional hatching, State 3.

In its heyday Homann's map must have been very popular, apparently preceding by just a few years the map of Malta by Matthäus Seutter. If his map in the first state was published in 1720 on the accession of Grand Master Zondadari, the second and third states must have been on the market very soon after; certainly not later than 1724, the year Homann died.

By this time plate wear had become rather severe, to the extent that recutting to prolong its life was no longer possible. The term for which the privilege was granted had expired and therefore the words *Cum Privilegio, S.C.M.* were erased from the plate for a further, and apparently a last, printing of the map. All examples of the map in this final state are very weak impressions. The constant heating of the plate during inking and the heavy pressure exerted by the rollers had deteriorated it to such an extent that it could not be revived. This variant was possibly circulated after Homann's death and it could be considered as State 4 of his map.

Homann's business was carried on by his heirs for a long time after his death but no example of the map of the Maltese Islands is known with their imprint. However, their imprint does appear on another map with an Italian title which was drawn by G.A.B. Rizzi Zannoni, "Li Regni di Sicilia e Sardegna colle Adiacenti Isole di Corsica, Elba, Malta e Liparee, o di Vulcano…" It was done 'A spese degl'Eredi d'Homann' which means 'at the expense of the Homann heirs' and was published by them in *Maior Atlas scholasticus*, 1752.

Although there are various states of Johann Baptist Homann's separate map of the Maltese Islands, there are in all six maps produced by the Homann family publishers which find a rightful place in a collection of maps of Malta.

Notes:

1. See "Priceless map collection goes to government of Malta" on page 16 of *IMCoS Journal* No. 114, Autumn 2008.



State 4 of the Homann map. From the Ganado Collection.

OCG

OLD CHURCH GALLERIES

Mati Harrington & Nicky Ransom

FINE & RARE ANTIQUE MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS & ENGRAVINGS OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

A very large stock, including Natural History, Botanical, Sporting, Architectural, Decorative and Topographic prints

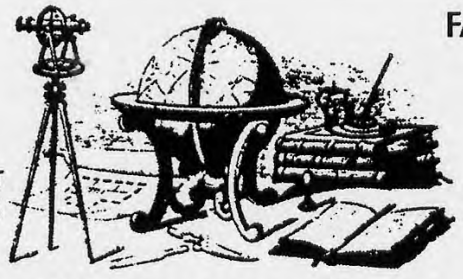
98 FULHAM ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 6HS
TEL: 020 7591 8790 FAX: 020 7591 8791

Email: sales@oldchurchgalleries.com
Website: www.oldchurchgalleries.com

CONTACT US:

TOLL FREE USA ONLY
800-748-9946

EMAIL: MAPMAN@ECSIS.NET
globemanintn@yahoo.com



FAX: 731-836-9017

INTERNATIONAL CALLS:

731-836-9057

Murray Hudson ~ Antiquarian

Books, Maps, Prints & Globes

THE OLD POST OFFICE
109 S. CHURCH ST. * P.O. BOX 163 * HALLS, TN 38040

20,000+ ANTIQUE MAPS, 100's OF POCKET & WALL MAPS
10,000+ ATLASES, EXPLORATIONS, AND GEOGRAPHIES, TRAVEL GUIDES & HISTORICAL/DECORATIVE PRINTS
1,200+ WORLD GLOBES OF ALL SIZES & DATES

VISIT US ON THE WEB!
WE HAVE THE LARGEST
ANTIQUE GLOBE WEBSITE
WWW.MURRAYHUDSON.COM



Roderick M Barron
The Antique Map Specialist
P.O Box 67
Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 3WW
ENGLAND
www.barron.co.uk
rod@barron.co.uk
Tel/Fax : +44-(0)1732-742558

OLD MAPS & PRINTS

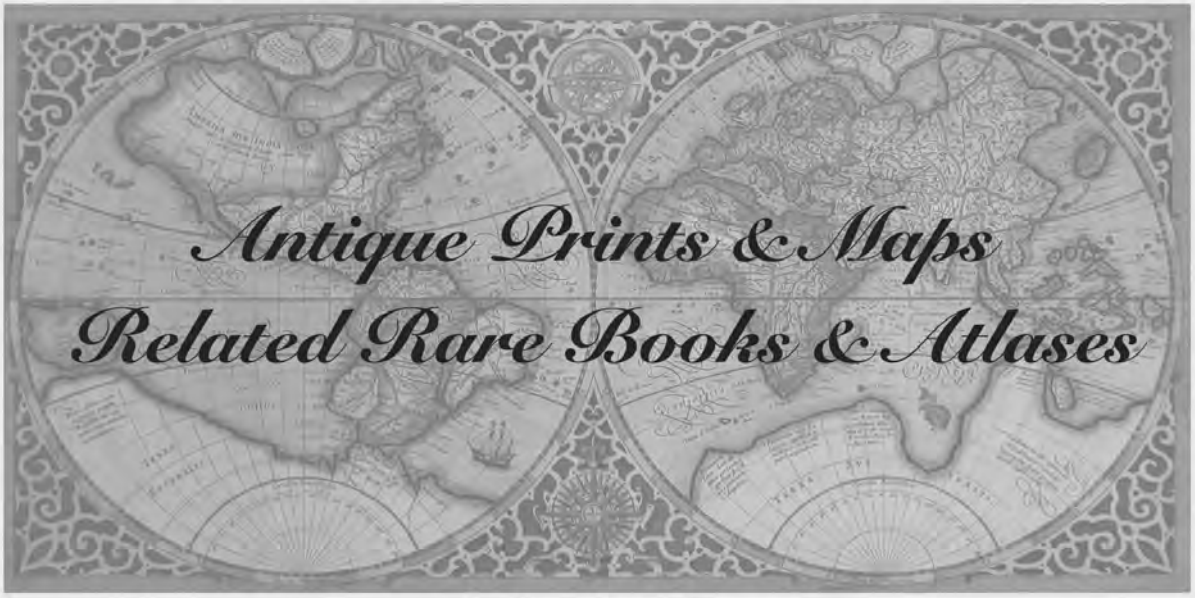


KUNSTANTIQUARIAT
MONIKA SCHMIDT

Türkenstraße 11 • 80333 Munich • Germany
Tel.: 00 49 89 28 42 23 • Fax: 00 49 89 28 75 58 40
info@monika-schmidt.com
www.monika-schmidt.com

Your inquiries are welcome

THE PHILADELPHIA PRINT SHOP, LTD.



www.philaprintshop.com
8441 GERMANTOWN AVENUE · PHILADELPHIA, PA 19118 · (215) 242-4750 · USA

You Write to Us

Thanks to members
Could you please pass on a message to thank everyone who sent me the lovely postcard from Norway with your good wishes. I was really touched. I hope you all had a marvellous time. I was really sorry to miss what looked as if it was going to be a splendid symposium and everyone was so kind to me in my crisis. It turned out that I had a tear at the edge of my retina but laser treatment has stabilised it. I look forward to seeing you all next year.

Diana Webster, Edinburgh

NB: Diana, who is retired from her job as Map Librarian at the National Library of Scotland, had to go home on the second day of the International Symposium in Oslo due to her eye problem.

My profile
Thank you for the very special article which you kindly wrote about me in the last *IMCoS Journal* (Profile: Caroline Batchelor - collector of maps of Africa pp.63-65). I have had such marvellous feedback from far and wide and I am most grateful to you for making it possible.

Caroline Batchelor, Ashtead, Surrey, UK



(Left)
Caroline Batchelor

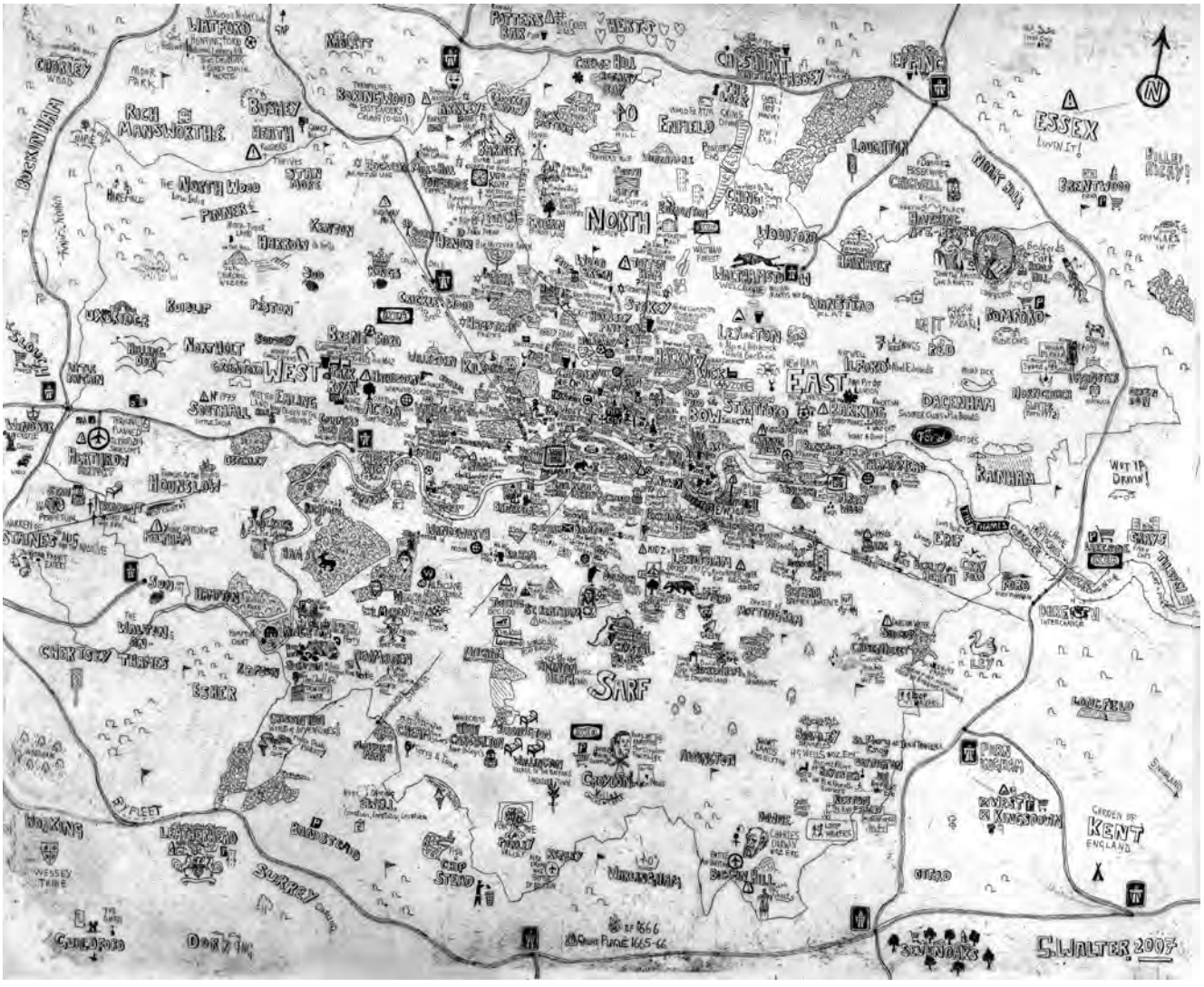
Feedback on editorial in No·118
I agree wholeheartedly with the comment in "From the Editor's Desk"in the Autumn journal that many useful websites are elusive and need to be advertised more. Perhaps IMCoS could take a lead here and publish a list of such websites thereby giving members valuable information. You say you "learned of a wonderful one run by a member of IMCoS which I have never seen advertised" but you keep the information to yourself. Very frustrating for the reader! If nothing else, the process might give birth to a "letters column" which is something else the magazine lacks.

David Hankinson, Rickmansworth, Herts, UK

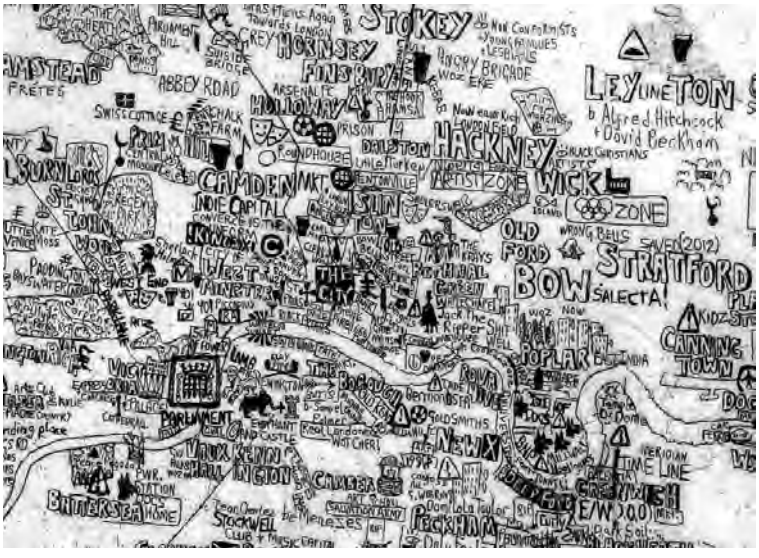
Reply from the Editor: Thank you for your letter in response to my editorial. I am always pleased to hear from my readers and not enough of you are proactive in communication. As regards your comments about the publishing of website addresses I agree that it would be useful. However, we do have a conflict of interest here. As I am sure you will understand, the *Journal* relies on advertising for printing revenue so it would be unwise and unfair if we were to give free advertising to dealers. This is the reason I did not give the website address of the person to whom I was referring in my editorial. I am puzzled by your comment that the magazine lacks a "letters column." We do indeed have such a column and I hope to include your letter in it!

Prints by Stephen Walter
I have particularly enjoyed reading the latest edition of the *IMCoS Journal* (No·118, Autumn) and I would like to make one or two comments.

For the collectors' evening earlier this year I considered showing a print I had recently acquired entitled "London Etching" by Stephen Walter but decided against it thinking it might be too flippant. Also, it did not comply with the chairman's request to keep to a Scandinavian theme. However, some items in the last two editions of the *Journal* show interest in such material. I first noticed Stephen Walter's work at the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition a few years ago and he now appears to be a regular contributor in



Rosemary's print of London and its environs.



addition to having a website and other exhibitions. My print covers all of London and its environs in a most humorous manner. I intend to bring it to the next collectors' meeting. Incidentally, David Hockney has actually signed one of my prints which is definitely not for sale!

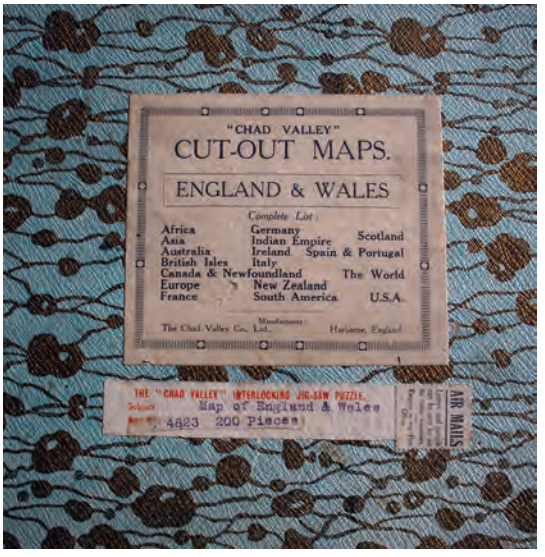
This autumn *Journal* makes pleasant reading in its tributes to Tim Nicholson, Admiral Ritchie (thankfully not for the same reason), David Webb and Caroline and Peter Batchelor. I have to thank Caroline for introducing me to IMCoS while Peter introduced my husband André to the Glaziers, both of which activities have made our retirement so much more enjoyable. If you really want to encourage new members to join our 'happy band' this surely is the attitude we should take although not forgetting the serious side of map collecting.

Rosemary Vracas, Leatherhead, Surrey, UK

Map jigsaw needs a date

I bought this jigsaw of England and Wales this summer complete with 200 pieces (very small ones!) and its original cardboard box. It was made by the Chad Valley company of Harborne in England but I would love to know its date. Can any of our readers who know about early jigsaws help me to date it? It would be interesting to know if anyone has an example of one of the other similar jigsaws from other parts of the World. They included Africa, Asia, Australia, France, Indian Empire, New Zealand and even The World.

Valerie Newby, Editor





Quote for the Day

"Jeremiah found himself indoors, perfecting his Draftsmanship, bending all day over the work-table, grinding and mixing his own Inks, - siftings and splashes ev'rywhere of King's Yellow, Azure, red Orpiment, Indian lake, Verdigris, Indigo, and Umber. Levigating, elutriating, mixing the gum-water; pouncing and resining the paper to prevent soak-through, - preparation he would once rashly have hurried 'round or in great part omitted, was now necessary, absolutely necessary to do right. He must, if one day call'd upon, produce an overhead view of a World that was, in truth-like detail, one he'd begun in silence to contrive - a Map entirely within his mind, of a world he could escape to, if he had to. If he had to, he would enter it entirely but never get lost, for he would have this Map, and in it, spread below, would lie ev'rything – Mountain of Glass, Sea of Sand, miraculous Springs, Volcanoes, Sacred Cities, mile-deep Chasm, Serpent's Cave, endless Prairie…another Chapbook-Fancy with each Deviation and Dip of the Needle.

Thomas Pynchon, *Mason & Dixon*, New York, Henry Holt 1997.

The Web's foremost resource for
*** Old Maps & Prints ***
Related Books & Ephemera

Ask Yasha online!

Direct access to one of the country's leading authorities
Free valuations, expert advice



Shop on the Web's most comprehensive online store

All enquiries welcome: yasha@intercol.co.uk
or call 020 8349 2207

or visit us at
www.intercol.co.uk

SLAM

Librairie Le Bail

Illustrated Books
Views of Towns
Maps & Atlases

13, rue Frédéric Sauton
75005 Paris, France
email: librairie.lebail@orange.fr
Phone: +33 1 43 29 72 59 Fax: +33 1 40 46 85 57
Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

www.mostlymaps.com

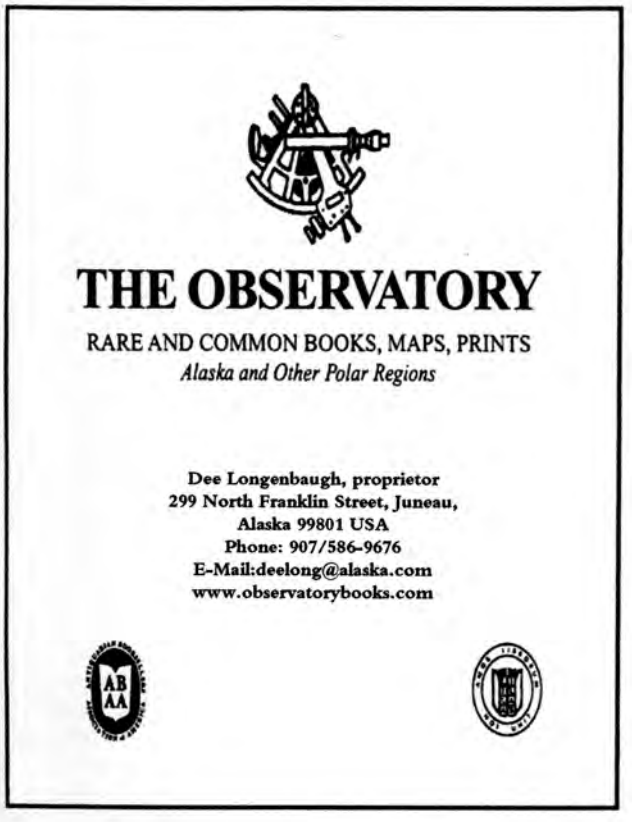
The Prime Meridian

Antique Maps & Books

1839 CLAY DRIVE, CROZET, VA 22932 USA
PHONE (434) 823 5696
email: tpm@theprimemeridian.com
Browsing and ordering online through our website
WWW.THEPRIMEMERIDIAN.COM


THE
AMERICAS
MAPS & PRINTS
Kitt S. Kapp
Box 64 · Osprey
Florida · 34229 · U.S.A.


Loeb Larocque
31 rue de Tolbiac
PARIS - France
www.loeb-larocque.com
Tel +33 1 4424.8580


THE OBSERVATORY
RARE AND COMMON BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS
Alaska and Other Polar Regions
Dee Longenbaugh, proprietor
299 North Franklin Street, Juneau,
Alaska 99801 USA
Phone: 907/586-9676
E-Mail:deelong@alaska.com
www.observatorybooks.com
ABAA


Swaen.com
Map Auction
MAPS - GLOBES
VIEWS - ATLASES
PRINTS
Paulus Swaen
Internet Map Auctions
March - May - September - November
www.swaen.com
Email: paulus@swaen.com
USA Tel. +1 (727) 687 3298

National Representatives

America, Central: Jens P. Bornholt, 4a Avenida 13-11, Zona 10, Guatemala C.A. (for mailing address see membership list)
America, South: Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers, Peru 285, 1641 Acassuso, Argentina
Australia: Prof. Robert Clancy, P.O. Box 891, Newcastle, NSW 2300
Austria: Dr Stefaan J. Missinne, Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna
Belgium: Phillippe Swolfs, Nieuwe Steenweg 31, Elversele, 9140
Canada: Edward H. Dahl, 720, chemin Fogarty, Val-des-Monts, Québec J8N 7S9
Croatia: Dubravka Mlinaric, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Trg Stjepana Radica 3, 10 000 Zagreb
Cyprus: Michael Efrem, P.O. Box 22267, CY-1519 Nicosia
Finland: Jan Strang, Jatasalmentie 1, FIN-00830 Helsinki
France: Andrew Cookson, 4 Villa Gallieni, 93250 Villemomble
Germany: Dr Rolph Langlais, Klosekamp 18, D-40489 Düsseldorf
Greece: Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Street, GR-106 74 Athens
Hungary: Dr Zsolt Török, Department of Geography, Eötvos Univ. Ludovika 2, Budapest
Iceland: Jökull Saevarsson, National & University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgata 3, IS-107 Reykjavik, Reykjavik 101
Indonesia: Geoff Edwards, P.O. Box 1390/JKS, Jakarta 12013
Israel: Eva Wajntraub, 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem
Italy: Marcus Perini, Via A. Sciesa 11, 37122 Verona
Japan: Kasumasa Yamashita, 10-7-2-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Lithuania: Alma Brazieuniene, Universiteto 3, 2366 Vilnius
Mexico: Martine Chomel de Coelho, A.P. 40-230, Mexico 06140 DF
Netherlands: Hans Kok, Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse
New Zealand: Neil McKinnon, P.O. Box 847 Timaru
Norway: Pål Sagen, Josefinesgt 3B, P.O. Box 3893 Ullevål Stadion, N-0805 Oslo
Philippines: Rudolf Lietz, POB 2348 MCPO, 1263 Makati, Metro Manila
Republic of Ireland: Rory (Roderick) Ryan, 33 Hampton Court, Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin 3
Romania: Mariuca Radu, Muzeul de Istoria Brasov, Str. Nicolae Balcescu Nr.67, 2200 Brasov
Russia: Andrey Kusakin, Appt. 124, Kolpatchny per. 6, 101000 Moscow
Singapore & Malaysia: Julie Yeo, 3 Pemimpin Drive 04-05, Lip Hing Industrial Bldg, Singapore 1024
South Africa: Elizabeth Bisschop, P.O. Box 26156, Hout Bay, 7872
Spain: Jaime Armero, Frame SL. General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 6
Sweden: Leif Äkesson, Vegagatan 11, S-392 33 Kalmar
Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney, Nana P.O. Box 1238 Bangkok 10112
Turkey: Ali Turan, Dumluca Sok 9, Beysukent, 06530 Ankara
USA, Central: Kenneth Nebenzahl, P.O. Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022
USA, East: Robert A. Highbarger, 7509 Hackamore Drive, Potomac, MD 20854
USA, West: Bill Warren, 1109 Linda Glen Drive, Pasadena, CA 91105

Front cover picture: The city of Bergen in Norway by Hieronymus Scholeus from Braun & Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*. This example is from the Latin text edition of 1617. (By courtesy of Antiquariat Reinhold Berg, Regensburg, Germany www.bergbook.com)

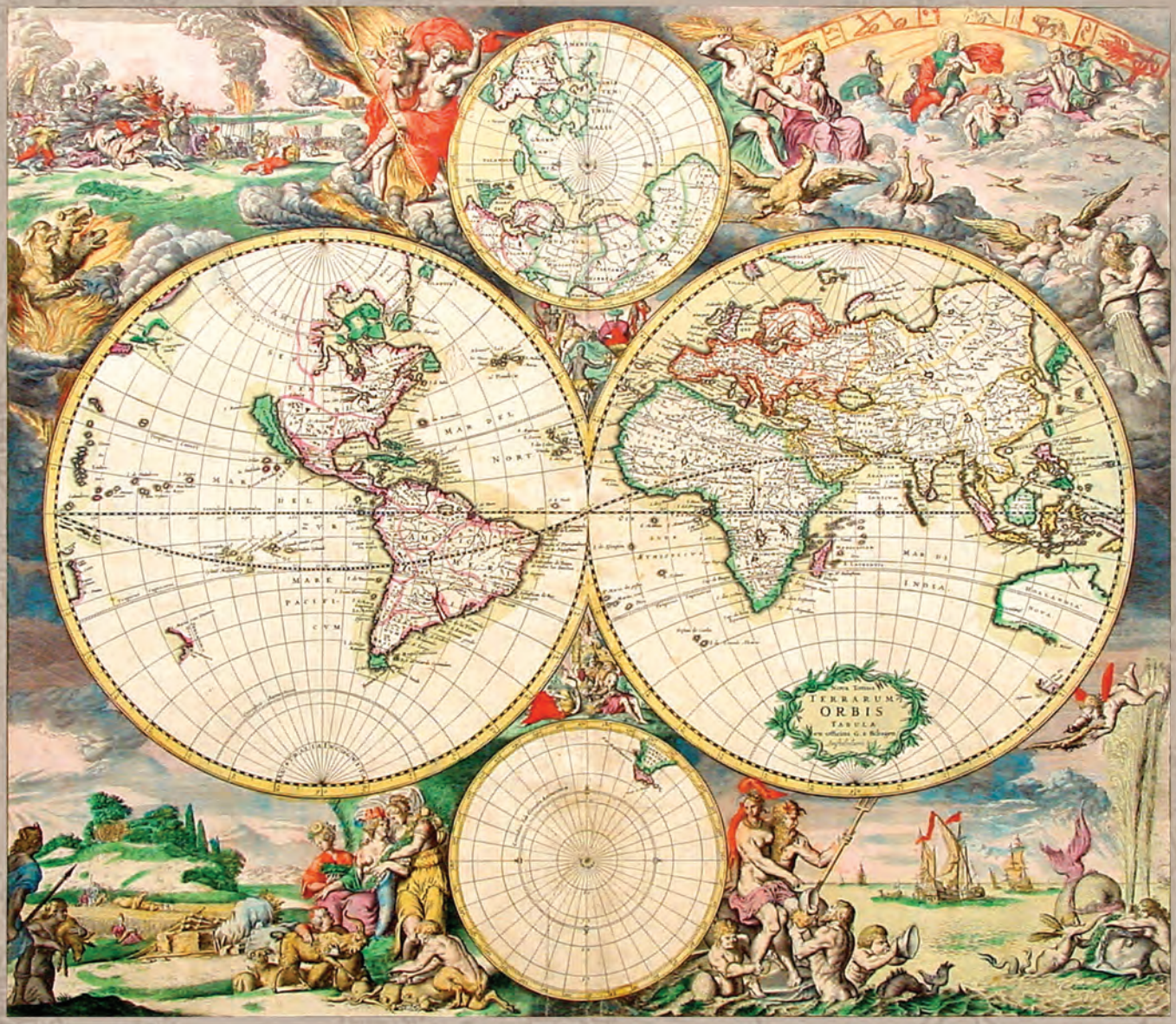
2009 Advertising rates

For four issues per year	**Colour**	**B&W**
Full page (same copy)	£950	£630
Half page (same copy)	£630	£420
Quarter page (same copy)	£365	£250
For a single issue		
Full page	£380	£255
Half page	£255	£170
Quarter page	£150	£100
Website		
Web Banner	£270	

To place your advertisement, please contact Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, at the address shown on page 1.
Please note that for tax reasons it is necessary to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the IMCoS Journal.

Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	52
Roderick M. **Barron**	58
Clive **Burden**	18
Frame	51
Garwood & Voigt	24
Leen **Helmink**	inside back cover
Murray **Hudson**	57
IAMA	30-31
Intercol	62
Kitt S. **Kapp**	63
Librairie Le Bail	62
Loeb Larocque	63
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Record Publications	52
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Miami Map Fair	50
Mostly Maps	62
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	51
The **Observatory**	63
Old Church Galleries	57
Old Print Shop	6
Old World Auctions	32
Kunstantikvariat **Pama** AS	4
Philadelphia Print Shop	58
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	43
Jonathan **Potter**	44
Prime Meridian	62
Reiss & Sohn	43
Barry **Ruderman**	2
Antiquariaat **Sanderus**	22
Monika **Schmidt**	58
Paulus **Swaen**	63
Swann Galleries	38
Wattis Fine Art	12
Dominic **Winter**	22
Worldview Maps & Books	38



Leen Helmink

Antique Maps & Atlases

www.helmink.com



The very rare, first edition Rome Ptolemy world map, 1478

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

Visit our spacious gallery at

70 East 55th St. (Between Park & Madison Avenue) New York, NY 10022

212-308-0018 • 800-423-3741 (U.S. only) • info@martayanlan.com

Recent acquisitions regularly added at

martayanlan.com

Contact us to receive a complimentary printed catalogue or register on our web site. We would be happy to directly offer you material in your collecting area; let us know about your interests. We are always interested in acquiring fine antique maps.

GALLERY HOURS: Mon-Fri, 9:30-5:30 and by appointment.