IMCoS JOURNAL

Spring 2010 *Number 120*



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

Founded 1980

Spring 2010 *Issue No. 120*

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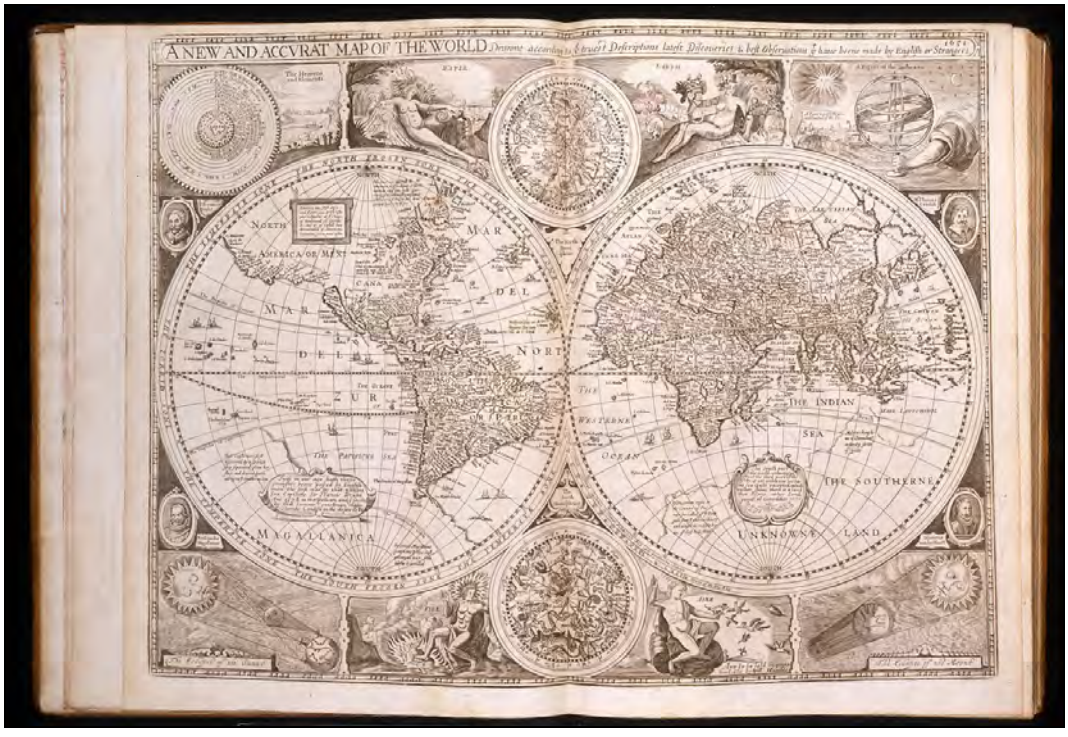
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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

While I am writing this letter both Holland and the United Kingdom are snowbound which does not make it any easier to perform our more or less pleasant tasks like visiting map exhibitions, dealers and restorers, or even attending a presentation on a map-related subject. However, by the time you are reading this copy of the Journal Spring will be in the air and snow just a memory. Spring is a season of renewal and revival!

However, when you read the obituary of Dr Tomasz Niewodniczanski in the pages of IMCoS Matters (a more expansive one will be published in *Imago Mundi*) we must accept once more something which we know already; life is not infinite. A great collector and map friend has passed away and will be sorely missed. It was only in 2006 that he was presented with the Helen Wallis-IMCoS award as I am sure many of you will recall. It may not be a popular topic but his death invokes consideration of what may happen to our prized map collections when we die. It would be sad if our dearly loved maps have to spend their future in dark vaults without much chance of ever seeing daylight again. The only consolation is that they will be well preserved and possibly digitised in the future when funds become available. Selling in auction is an alternative but for larger collections this is time consuming and there is a risk that the collection will not realise adequate prices. Another way could be to talk to your favourite dealer and sell the collection as one lot.

It seems to me that those collectors lucky enough to have a close relative who is interested in the maps might be the lucky ones. However, not all of us are that lucky. Maybe the problem boils down to a choice between having your maps inaccessible but well kept in an institution or brought back on to the market for another collector to enjoy but I really don't have the answer.



In case you think that I am being moody, I must point out that your Chairman just wants to point out that you should enjoy your maps while you can. If any of our readers have views on this question we would be delighted to hear from you.

Hans Kok

Guest Editorial

by Rodney Shirley

2010 is the 30th anniversary of the founding of IMCoS. It is fitting that we should hold the 28th annual International Symposium in England to tie in with this event and we hope to mark it in other ways as well. Rodney Shirley, member no.33, who was at the inaugural meeting of the Society in Birmingham in 1980, has agreed to write a guest editorial as part of the celebrations. Rodney is a dedicated collector of maps including those of the British Isles, the World and titlepages. He has also produced several books, the latest being Courtiers and Cannibals. Angels and Amazons *which is all about titlepages. In this editorial Rodney mentions practical advice for collectors and this gives me an opportunity to emphasize how keen I am to publish this kind of information.* Editor

I am very pleased to be writing this editorial at the invitation of Valerie Newby. The *IMCoS Journal* is fortunate indeed in having Valerie as its Editor with her 20 plus years experience in editing *The Map Collector* from 1977 onwards and her co-editing (with Jo French) of the revised edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*. My own suckling days as an old map enthusiast go back to the late 1940s when a rare composite Speed atlas of partly bound and partly loose maps came my way. One of the first articles I ever wrote was about this 'find' and it was published in *The Map Collector* in 1979 under Valerie's editorship[1].



Rodney Shirley in his study at home, examining a titlepage by Frederick de Wit.

The content of the *Journal* is a reflection of its contributing members – diverse, varied, world-wide, sometimes erudite, sometimes plain spoken. IMCoS draws its membership from collectors (both private and institutional), academics, dealers, and from the independent enthusiast. A few years ago, in the Autumn 2002 issue, I contributed a short article, "What is an IMCoS member? - or What is the glue that holds IMCoS members together?" I surmised that members' interests spanned a very wide range of cartographic sciences, of types and features of maps, and of all sorts of linked fields of study. In total I listed some 50-plus headings, inevitably missing out several in the process.

My own collecting interests, probably like those of most people, have fluctuated depending on pressures such as business and having spare funds to tuck away as well as supporting a family. Initially I concentrated on British maps; not county ones, but the less sought-after general maps. Then I bought in a limited way such world maps that I could afford, and at the same time (in the 1970s) started writing a carto-bibliography of them. From the 1980s – finding most early world maps too expensive - I have been collecting from the untapped sector of decorative titlepages and frontispieces.[2] More recently I have focused on 'thematic' maps, mostly from the 19th century, and on those maps which are especially decorative or which 'tell a story'.

So it is not surprising that I find the *IMCoS Journal* (and not just this present issue) often carries articles and features that are of interest, even if the subjects are new geographically and/or historically. For instance, in this issue there is a good balance all round with articles from contributors in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the USA. A useful innovation in the Winter 2009 issue was the Membership Directory listing of IAMA (the International Antiquarian Mapsellers Association). Out of 35 names, the composition is USA and Canada 18, UK 8, rest of Europe 5, other 4. May the IAMA membership continue to grow, especially from the many still unlisted map sellers in the rest of Europe.

In the pages of the *IMCoS Journal*, sometimes in the articles and sometimes published separately, there is often helpful practical advice for collectors. Perhaps I could cite my own 'Rodney Shirley's Ten Key Points for Map Collectors'. This first appeared in 1994 within an article in issue 67 of *The Map Collector*; then repeated (with due acknowledgement) in issue 48 of *The Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society, and repeated again in the same journal issue 76, Winter 2009. In my view there is nothing improper about journals sharing contributions in whole or part providing there is agreement between both parties. It could happen with greater frequency and a bank of such material could be invaluable to the frantic editor with pages to fill.



Rodney receiving his Honorary Fellowship to IMCoS in May 1996. Making the presentation was Malcolm Young (on the right).

The distribution channels for old maps and associated items are still undergoing change. Rather to my regret, both retail shops and traditional map fairs are becoming fewer in number. There is, in my experience, nothing so satisfactory as browsing through piles of old maps and absorbing their immediate attraction, assessing their condition and colour, and – almost inevitably I have found – unexpectedly coming across curious, unsuspected, and hopefully underpriced, items. However, the internet has many advantages for dealer and customer and I would not wish to turn the clock back in this respect.

Notes:

1. 'An Unusual Collection of Maps in a pre-Overton Atlas', in *The Map Collector* no.7, June 1979.

2. Rodney Shirley's book *Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons: the Art of the Decorative Titlepage*, was reviewed by Peter Barber in the *IMCoS Journal* p.39, no.118 Autumn 2009.

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Châtelain's Atlas Historique

New evidence of its authorship

by Jan W. van Waning

This article provides evidence that Zacharie Châtelain rather than the often quoted Henry Abraham Châtelain was the compiler of Atlas Historique *which was published in 1705. It also fills a current information gap with a complete listing of editions and printings of the atlas.*

Châtelain's *Atlas Historique, Ou Nouvelle Introduction À l'Histoire, à la Chronologie & à la Géographie Ancienne & Moderne, Representée dans de Nouvelles Cartes…* appeared in 1705 and is possibly the first work in which the words 'atlas' and 'historical' are directly linked. It was published in Amsterdam, subsequently by François l'Honoré & Compagnie, Frères Châtelain, L'Honoré & Châtelain and Zacharie Châtelain and comprises seven volumes in folio format (see list of contents).

It took 15 years for the work to be completed and by the time volumes V and VI were ready for publication, volume I had reached its second edition and its fourth printing. In total, four editions may be distinguished (for details see table 1):

First edition: 1705-1714 – vols. I-IV
François l'Honoré & Cie; Frères Châtelain
Second edition: 1713-1720 – vols. I-VII
Frères Châtelain; L'Honoré & Châtelain
Third edition: 1720-1721 – vols. I-III
L'Honoré & Châtelain
Fourth edition: 1732-1739 – vols. I-VII
Zacharie Châtelain

The purpose of the *Atlas Historique* is stated as a "new introduction to the history, the chronology and the ancient and modern geography, represented in new maps, in which are described the establishment, duration and fall of the States and Empires of the world, and their Governments; the chronology of the Roman Consuls, the Popes, the Emperors, Kings and Princes … from the beginning of the world till the present day and the genealogy of the Sovereign Houses of Europe […] and with dissertations on the history of each state […]" (title pages volumes I-IV). To this is added, on the title pages of volumes V and VI: "The history of commerce of the Companies of the East …" [V; VI variant A], respectively "… the Companies of the West …" [VI variant B], "… and their discoveries marked on very exact maps, with the trading stations and forts of each nation, the travelling routes etc., accompanied by a considerable number of engravings […] of other remarkable items in the Religion, the costumes, the customs and the produce of each country."



Fig. 1
The set of 7 volumes of the* Atlas Historique *belonging to the author.

Table 1. Printings and editions of the *Atlas Historique*

Volume	First edition	Second edition	Third edition	Fourth edition
I	1705[1]; 1708	1713[2]; 1718[4]	1721[3]	1739[5]
II.I	1708	1718	1720[4]	1737[4]
II.2=III	1708	1718	1720[4]	1737[4]
IV	1714	1718	1720[4]	1735[4]
V		1719[1]		1732[4]
VI		1719		1732[4]
VII		1720[1]		1732

[1] First issues with dedications
[2] Added to the title page text: "Seconde Edition, Reveuë, corrigée & augmentée"
[3] "Troisieme Edition, Révuë, corrigée & augmentée".
[4] "Nouvelle Edition, Reveuë, corrigée [& considerablement augmentée]".
[5] "Dernière Edition, corrigée & augmentée".

Contents of the *Atlas Historique*	
Vol. I	Ancient World, Italy, France, Spain, Low Countries
Vol. II.1	Holy Roman Empire, Prussia, Hungary, Bohemia
Vol. II.2 (=III)	Great Britain, Ireland, Switzerland, Savoy, Lorraine, Venice
Vol. IV	Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Moscovy, Ottoman Empire in Europe
Vol. V	Asia: Assyria, Armenia, Georgia, Asia Minor, Holy Land, Arabia, Persia, Tartary, India, East Indies, China, Japan & Siam
Vol. VI	Africa & Americas: Egypt, Barbary, Nigritie, Guinea, Ethiopia, Congo, Cafrerie, & Cape of Good Hope; Canada, Louisiana, Virginia, Florida, Mexico, Peru, Chile & Brazil; Madagascar, Philippines, Moluccas, Ceylon
Supplement (VII)	Additional genealogies and chronologies; Holy Land; mythology, fables, flags, military warfare.



Fig. 2 The frontispiece of volume II (Courtesy of Historisch Museum, Amsterdam

Immediately after publication of the first volume the compiler, the anonymous Mr. C***, was identified as "a certain Chastelain, who has associated himself with a librarian and who wants to be an author at any price"[1] . On current websites Mr. C*** is commonly quoted as Henri Abraham Châtelain (1684-1743). Walter Goffart recently pointed at a lack of corroboration and suggested Zacharie Châtelain as the compiler.[2] The quote in the *Journal de Trevoux* supports Goffart's opinion. Prior to the publication of the *Atlas Historique,* Zacharie Châtelain had dealings with two librarians, both compatriots and co-members of the *Église Wallone* in Amsterdam. They were Jean Malherbe, his contemporary, and François l'Honoré, his son-in-law. Events described below show Zacharie Châtelain as a successful entrepreneur but also, possibly, as an upstart immigrant lacking the librarian's professional background and a troublemaker with suspicious contacts. One, Nicholas Gueudeville, the author of the dissertations and a run-away monk. The slightly contemptuous undertone of the quote in the *Journal de Trevoux* seems to fit him like a glove.

Zacharie Châtelain (16?-1723), a Paris-born Huguenot, was registered in Amsterdam in 1687 as a gold lace seller and manufacturer. The late 1690s found him participating in a book printing company with Jean Malherbe, born 1666/67, in Loudun, France and registered as a bookbinder in Rotterdam in 1697. Malherbe had also agreed to train Châtelain's sons Zacharias and Samuel in the book trade. In 1700 the partnership obtained the privilege for the *Histoire Abregée Des Provinces-Unies Des Païs-Bas*, published in Amsterdam by Jean Malherbe in 1701. Troubled by quarrels, the partnership collapsed and on 2nd May 1703 a settlement was reached with the assistance of Messrs. Wetstein, Surire and Brunel.[3] The rights of the *Histoire Abregée* went to Châtelain who included six of its plates in volume I of the *Atlas Historique*.

Also in 1703, Zacharie's daughter Marthe was married to François l'Honoré (1673/4-1746) who operated a book trading company in The Hague with his brother Jonas. On 27th September 1703 François l'Honoré et Cie requested a privilege "for the publication of a new and easy method for the historic geography in which is shown by curious maps the order as well as the invention of all that is necessary for the understanding of the history of the chronology, of the ancient and modern geography of the States and their governments. With comments on what is most curious in the Sacred and Profane history, in French and Dutch in folio or smaller format"[4]. The request was contested by the Booksellers Guild stating that François l'Honoré was not registered as an Amsterdam bookseller and, as no author was listed, the work could be a compilation thereby harming other booksellers. Nevertheless, in December 1703 the privilege was granted and on 4th February 1704 François l'Honoré was registered as a member of the Booksellers Guild in Amsterdam[5].

François l'Honoré operated in partnership with his father-in-law under the name François l'Honoré & Compagnie (1704-05). The 1705 edition of the *Atlas Historique* was published by this partnership and its four title page variants indicate that it was sold in Amsterdam – chez François l'Honoré & Compagnie; The Hague – chez Jonas l'Honoré les Freres Châtelain Libraires; Berlin – chez Arnaud Dusarrat; and London – chez P. Varenne. The remainder of the first edition (1708-1714) was published by Frères Châtelain Libraires, with the address Près de la Maison de Ville in Amsterdam. In 1715 Zacharie Sr. withdrew in favour of his son Zacharie (1690-1754) and from 1715-26 the company continued as L'Honoré & Châtelain [*fils*] Libraires. The final edition (1732-1739) was published by Zacharie Châtelain [*fils*].

The first edition of volume I (1705) was dedicated to John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, celebrated commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces in the War of the Spanish Succession. Some copies contain an additional map 'A La Gloire Immortelle De My Lord Duc De Marlborough', in commemoration of the victorious battles of the allies at Schellenberg and Höchstädt (Blenheim) in 1704. The frontispiece (Fig. 2) shows an allegorical scene of Ancient World monuments, mythology and contemporary discoveries. Volume II.1 (1708) was published as a set with II.2 and its frontispiece showing an allegorical scene of Germanic history designed by Romeyn de Hooghe (1645-1708); possibly the last order before his death, and engraved by Pieter Sluyter. The frontispiece of volume IV (1714) shows an allegorical scene in honour of Gustav Adolph, King of Sweden, and was designed by Jan Goeree, drawn by Schijnvoet and engraved by Sluyter.

Volumes V-VI (1719), also published as a set, were dedicated to Prince Eugene François of Savoy and Piemont, first governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands (1716-25) and a famous soldier and administrator who was also known as a connoisseur of art and books. The frontispiece of volume V, designed and engraved by Bernard Picart in 1719, shows an allegorical scene of the three continents, with a poem in three verses: 'L'Asie & ses parfums, Les trésors de l'Afrique, Et de l'une & l'autre Amerique, les dons rares et précieux […]' (Fig. 3). Volume VII was dedicated to Jean Antoine Schafgotsch de Kynast, Comte & Semperfrey of the Holy Roman Empire, Chamberlain of his Imperial Catholic Majesty [and] Director of the Royal Regency of Silesia. Its frontispiece, with two banners and a laureatic poem in three verses was designed and engraved by Bernard Picart in 1720.

The atlas contains dissertations and chronological tables on the history of each country and its civil, military and ecclesiastical governance, accompanied by genealogies of its royal houses and nobility, and contemporary and historical maps and views. The dissertations are in French and were written by Nicholas Gueudeville (1652-172?), a run-away from a Normandy monastery who made no secret of his hostility to Louis XIV and the Roman Catholic Church. French reviewers praised the quality of Châtelain's work but denounced Gueudeville's comments.[6] The dissertations of volume VII and some of those in volumes V and VI were written by H. P. de Limiers.

The dissertations and chronologies were upgraded throughout the publication period and were the main reason for new editions (see notes of Table 1). In each



Fig. 3 A coloured version of the frontispiece to the* Atlas Historique. *From Volume V, signed* B. Picart Invent[it] et delineavit *1719. "It visually brings alive the far-away and only partly explored lands outside Europe of Asia, Africa and America." By courtesy of Rodney Shirley, from his book* Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons *p.201.



Fig.4 'Nouvelle Carte du Gouvernement civil d'Angleterre' (Vol.III) with allegorical views of and explanation of the government and legal system. (From the author's collection.)

new edition the binding order was adapted as well. In the first edition of volume I (1705) the dissertations and chronologies were numbered as 'stand-alone' units but from 1708 the dissertations were numbered in continuing sequence. From the first publication of volume V (1719) onwards the chronologies were also included in this sequence resulting in second, third and occasional fourth states of plates. The maps were not updated.

The seven volumes of the *Atlas Historique* contain a total of 286 engraved plates. Informative material on civil, military and ecclesiastical governance, some illustrated with maps (43), others illustrating institutions (54) comprise one third of the material. Genealogies (68) and views and curiosities (40) comprise another third whilst maps - 62 contemporary and 19[!] historical - complete the count. Many of the prints in Volumes I-IV refer to

Table 2: Number of maps and prints in the *Atlas Historique*

	Volume I [1]	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	**Total**
Contemporary maps	7 (+6+1)	6	8	12	9	12	1	**55 (+7)**
Historical maps	7	2	1	-	4	1	4	**19**
Prints with maps	10	5	8	3	6	9	2	**43**
Prints without maps	6 (+1)	4	7	5	8 (-1)	8 (+1)	15	**53 (+1)**
Genealogies	5 (+2)	20	6	9	3	1	22 [2]	**66 (+2)**
Curiosities & views	-	-	-	5	28	7	-	**40**
Total	35 (+10)	37	30	34	58 (-1)	38 (+1)	44	**276 (+10)**

[1] First edition (1705-1708); between brackets additions of second (1713) and fourth editions (1739).
[2] Four genealogies illustrated with maps, others illustrated with views of the family seat.

civil, ecclesiastic and military government whilst Volumes IV-VI have a high 'curiosity' content. Volume VII mainly offers genealogy and dissertations on fables, mythology, heraldry, fortifications, nautical instruments, flags and such like.

Mainly based on the work of Guillaume Delisle, most maps carry the privilege of Holland and West-Friesland. The printers' marks and advertisements indicate that Jan Goeree and Pieter Sluyter were the engravers for volumes I-IV and Bernard Picart for volumes V-VII[7]. Some of the prints were copied after Jan and Casper Luyken[8]. The number of plates remained stable throughout the four editions, with the exception of volume I which was expanded in its second printing of 1708 with six contemporary maps of the world and the continents, and further minor changes of tables in the 1713 and 1739 editions. One plate was transferred from volume V to volume VI. See Table 2 for details.

The *Atlas Historique* is encyclopaedic, educational and moralistic. The pages on governmental, military and ecclesiastical institutions are designed to inform and are illustrated with views of the different Councils and Chambers as well as maps. The page on the Civil Government of England (Fig. 4), for instance, contains a map of England and a town plan of London with an explanation of the English Government and law system as well as two allegorical scenes. They show (to left) Liberty – with a Sceptre and a Bonnet; Justice – with a golden robe and necklace; Tranquillity and Repose – leaning on an elephant, symbol of Virtue; and a young warrior – symbolizing the Love of the Fatherland and (to right) the Horn of Abundance; Commerce – with a map of America; Mother Nature (*la Loy Naturelle*); and Mount Parnassos and the mythical horse Pegasus. The text explains the symbolism and describes the benefits of unity and contentment; it ends with the message 'Don't do to others what you don't want them to do to you'.

Other maps and views relate to the dissertations. The one on Lapland, for instance, is accompanied by a map (Fig. 5) and 22 views of the Lapp way of life: how they raise their children, their "false cults", their households, their markets, their marriages and their hunting habits. Other views show the way of life in Turkey, Greece and Armenia. Fig. 6 shows a map of the Cape of Good Hope with a description of the animal life and the customs of the indigenous people. As for the genealogies, only a few – the 'curious' ones – are illustrated with maps or views: the genealogy of the Tartars –with a map of Tartary; the genealogies of the Japanese and the Chinese emperors with maps and views; the genealogy of the Mogols with maps of India and Cashmere and views of an elephant fight, the public weighing ceremony of the maharajah [!] and a funeral pyre (Fig. 7). Historical maps are small in number and often combine the historical and contemporary situation – in itself, a break-away from tradition. The map of Italy with insets showing the Roman Republic at its start, at the time of Emperor Augustus and in its contemporary state is an example (Fig. 8).

Jewel in the crown is the impressive 'Carte Très Curieuse De La Mer du Sud' in four sheets (Figs. 9 & 10), with a host of town plans, sea straits and views and descriptions of historic events and discoveries. It shows the sea routes of Columbus, Vespucci, Magellan, Schouten and Le Maire, Van Noort, Drake and De la Salle with their portraits as well as the conquests by Cortez and the baptism of Magiscatzin prior to being murdered. Insets of the Magellan and Gibraltar Straits, the straits around Japan and Korea, Hudson Bay, Mississippi River and Rio de la Plata are interspersed with town plans of Mexico City and a Mayan temple, Lima, Darien,



Fig. 5
'Carte de la Laponie Suédoise' and three (out of 22) views of the Lapps' way of life: a baby in a sling, a baby in a reindeer pram and children's games (Vol.IV) (From the author's collection)

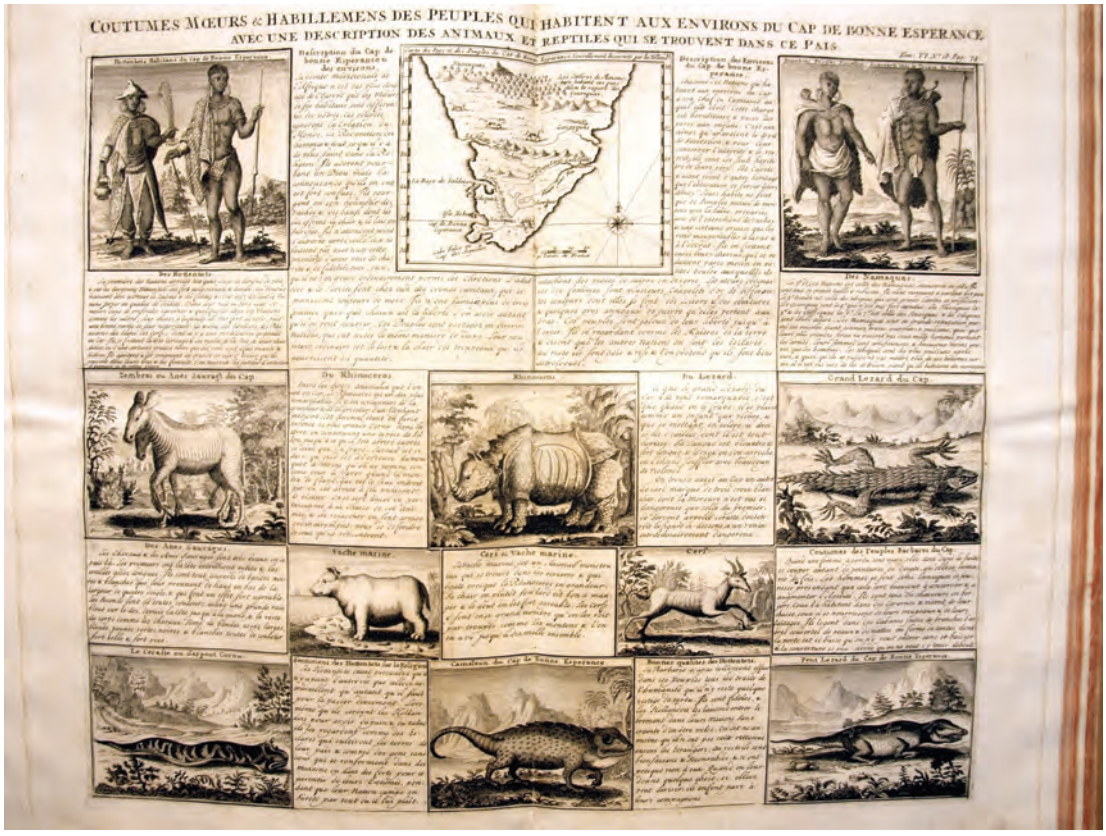


Fig.6 'Coutumes, Moeurs… des Peuples du Cap de Bonne Esperance' [Costumes, manners… of the peoples of the Cape of Good Hope] (Vol.VI), with views of the Cape and a description of customs and animal life. (From the author's collection.)



Fig.7 Généalogie des Empereurs Mogols [Genealogy of the Mogul Emperors] (Vol.VI) (From the author's collection.)

Acapulco, Havana and Portobello and views of Table Mountain, the Niagara Falls, dam-building beavers and bear-hunting Indians, exotic animals, fish treatment factories in Greenland and goldmines, sugar mills and cassava growing in South America.

The atlas was published in the midst of a period of prolific pictorial geography. The printing houses of Hondius-Janssonius and Blaeu had been competing in publishing increasingly larger atlases culminating in Blaeu's *Atlas Maior* of 1662 in 11 volumes with about 600 maps. Many of the added maps were from older sources and unreliable. Also, private collectors started creating their own atlases by adding maps and prints from other places. An example of a surviving collector's atlas is the one compiled by Laurens van der Hem, a merchant in Amsterdam, from about 1670 until his death in 1678. Its 50 volumes contain some 2700 maps, prints and views.[9] Publishers saw a niche in the market and started producing pictorial atlases by adding prints of views and curiosities. This trend reached its height with the publication by Peter van der Aa in 1729 of the *Galérie Agréable* in 100 copies with over 3000 maps and prints. The limited editions of printed pictorial geography presented the owners with an opportunity to display their wealth and status. This also started a new wave of knowledge dispersion.

The *Atlas Historique* zoomed in on this trend by combining the presentation of academic treatises on society topics with artful graphics and pictorial geography – maps and views, contemporary and historic. The discourses and maps on the Greek, Roman and Egyptian classics; the history of the Christian church; the civil, ecclesiastic and military

governance of the major states and the genealogy of their royal houses and nobility; the descriptions of the religions and customs of far away countries illustrated with maps and views. All these appealed to an international elite of both the old rich – nobility, ecclesiastics and regents[10] – and the new rich.

At the time, the historical atlas had existed for over 100 years – though in concept rather than by name. It was Abraham Ortelius (1527-98) who initiated the transition of a book with maps to the modern atlas. Before that time, cartography had been strongly influenced by Ptolemy in a tradition of mixed geographical and historical maps that had developed after the first re-edition of the *Geographia* with maps (Bologna, 1477). Parallel to the *Geographia*, composite books of *tabulae modernae* were published in the tradition of the portolan maps of the Portuguese and Dieppe schools.

Ortelius' *Theatrum orbis terrarum* (Antwerp, 1570) was the first to offer a uniform composition and appearance of maps as well as a catalogue acknowledging the authors of his maps. Gerard Mercator (1512-1594), with his *Atlas sive cosmographicae meditiationes…* (Antwerp, 1595), was the first to use the word 'atlas' rather than the usual *Theatrum, Speculum* (mirror) or *Thresoor* (treasure). He also introduced a defined sequence of maps, which became the standard for Dutch world atlases. Mercator and Ortelius were the first to separate modern maps from historical maps and to publish dedicated "historical atlases" – respectively the *Tabulae Geographicae Cl. Ptolemaei* (Antwerp, 1578), and the *Parergon*, published in 1579 as an appendix to *Theatrum orbis terrarum*.[11] In the footsteps of Ortelius' and Mercator, the current criteria for a [historical] atlas may be defined as a standardized set of maps bound in a consistent order and designed with the intent of showing geographical images [of earlier times].

The *Atlas Historique* is listed in Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*[12] but was it an [historical] atlas? The answer is given on the title pages and seems to be a clear no: the intent was to provide "the history… of the States and Empires of the world…, the chronology of Popes, Emperors and Princes…, the genealogy of the sovereign houses of Europe… [and] the history of commerce… in the East and the West". The discourses and chronologies were supported by "ancient and modern geography, represented in new maps…" – which comprise only one-third of the engravings and are contemporary rather than historical. Finally, new editions were justified for the upgrading of the dissertations rather than the upgrading of the maps.



Fig. 8
'L'Italie dans son Premier Etablissement sous la République Romaine' (Vol. I) depicting the Roman Republic in its initial period under Caesar Augustus – with a listing of tribes, cities and rivers. (From the author's collection.)

At the time the *Atlas Historique* appeared, atlases that meet the historical atlas requirements were available. In 1697, Hendrik Wetstein published one of the Low Countries by Menso Altingh[13] which was designed to provide historical geographical maps and was published eight years before the *Atlas Historique*. Its two volumes contain 14 historical maps of the Seven Provinces of both the classical and post-classical eras. Each volume starts with maps – five in volume 1 and nine in volume 2 – followed by text and a number of indexes. The author states that "the order of the text is chosen in





Figs. 9 & 10 'Carte Très Curieuse De La Mer Du Sud' [Curious map of the South Sea] (Vol. VI) (By courtesy of Tresoar, Frisk Histoarysk en Letterkundich Sintrum, Leeuwarden, Netherlands)

such a way that it follows the index of the maps" and therefore this work qualifies as a historical atlas, notwithstanding the amount of text (132 and 216 pages respectively). It was novel in that it added historical maps from the Frankish, Anglo-Saxon and mediaeval eras to the classical repertoire and noteworthy is the inclusion of Ptolemy's map *Germania Magna* as an appendix rather than as part of the main body of historical maps.

Another contemporary historical atlas is Le Clerc's *Atlas Antiquus, Sacer, Ecclesiasticus Et Profanus*, with maps copied after Sanson and published by Pierre Mortier in Amsterdam in 1705[14] - the same year as the publication of volume I of the *Atlas Historique*. This atlas contains 89 historical maps, distinguished in its index as *Geographia Antiqua* (14 maps), *Geographia Ecclesiastica* (17 maps) and *Geographia Profana* (58 maps) but has no text. It is traditional in design and content and has no maps of the post-classical era.

In conclusion, Zacharie Châtelain's *Atlas Historique* was the first work in which the title directly linked the words 'historical' and 'atlas'. It provides dissertations and chronologies of historical events and contemporary curiosities with maps to support and clarify. It does not meet the criteria that have since developed for historical atlases. Such historical atlases were available at the time, in the Low Countries and elsewhere, some covering the post-classical as well as the classical eras. In the event, the *Atlas Historique* provides a wealth of information on social, cultural and political topics for lovers of culture and history as well as interesting geographical material for lovers of maps.

Notes

1. *Journal de Trévoux*, March, 1705, p.544, "D'Amsterdam. L'auteur de l'atlas historique est un nommé Chastelain, qui s'est associé d'un libraire, et qui veut être auteur à quelque prix que se soit" in: I.H. van Eeghen, *De Amsterdamse Boekhandel 1680-1725*, 4 vols., Amsterdam, 1965, 3-p.67-68.

2. W.A. Goffart, *Historical Atlases, The first three hundred years, 1570-1870*, Chicago, 2003, p.132.

3. I.H. van Eeghen, *Ibid*., 3-p.231.

4. M.M. & Stockum, WP van Kleerkooper, *De Boekhandel te Amsterdam voornamelijk in de 17e eeuw*, 's-Gravenhage, 1914-1916, p. 266-267.

5. I.H. van Eeghen, *Ibid*., 3-p.209.

6. Aubrey Rosenberg, *Nicholas Gueudeville and his work (1652-172?)*, The Hague and Boston, 1982; quoted in Goffart, *Ibid*., p.174.

7. *Amsterdamsche Courant*, 1719, in: P.C.J. van der Krogt, *Advertenties voor kaarten, atlassen, globes e.d. in Amsterdamse kranten 1621-1811, with an introduction in English*, Utrecht, 1985, p.92 (435).

8. N. Klaversma & K. Hannema, *Jan en Casper Luyken te boek gesteld, Catalogus van de boekencollectie Van Eeghen in het Amsterdams Historisch Museum*, Hilversum, 1999, p.139-142; P. Van Eeghen & J.P. van der Kellen, *Het werk van Jan en Casper Luyken*, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1905.

9.Atlas Blaeu-Van der Hem, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. A facsimile of this atlas was recently published by Hes & De Graaf Publishers,'t Goy, 2009.

10. Noteworthy is the relatively high number of copies found in Poland.

11. J.R. Akerman, From books with maps to books as maps, in: J. Winearls, ed., *Editing early and historical atlases*, Toronto, 1995, p.4-48; W.A. Goffart, 'Breaking the Ortelian pattern: Historical atlases with a new program', 1747-1830, in J. Winearls, *Ibid*., p.49-81.

12. C. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici*, 5 vols., Amsterdam, 1967-71, 2-p.33-38.

13. Hendrik Wetstein, *Mensonis Alting Notitia Germaniae Inferioris Antiquae Qua Hodie Est In Dicione VII. Foederatum*, 2 vols., Amsterdam, 1697-1701.

14. Petrus Mortier, *Atlas Antiquus, Sacer, Ecclesiasticus Et Profanus*, Amsterdam, 1705.



The author, WJP (Jan) van Waning, is a retired HR & Organisation consultant. During his international assignments he collected maps of the areas of his residence and his interest in historical cartography was intensified at a NADFAS lecture in The Hague by Rodney Shirley who introduced him to Prof. Dr. Günter Schilder. After following Günter's classes at Utrecht University he was, for eight years, the acting editor in the research team for the Explokart project Koeman Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. VI –18th Century Folio and Pocket Atlases *by Dr. Peter van der Krogt.*

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Pike's Peak

Early ascents that put Pikes Peak on the map

by Wesley A. Brown

In late 1806, Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike and 20 men travelled across the plains in a daring attempt to find the headwaters of the Arkansas River and thereby determine a western boundary of the recently expanded territory of the United States. Only three years earlier, the nation had purchased the enormous Louisiana Territory from France, adding 885,000 square miles to the young nation. Prior to 1806, no section of the mountains rising starkly above the eastern plains of the region that is now Colorado had ever appeared on a map that still exists. Pike's bold expedition brought several of his men close to death and proved a diplomatic embarrassment when, later in the trip, Pike was captured by the Mexicans for trespassing on Spanish Territory. However, Pike's journey would add significantly to the knowledge of the Southwest by putting what is today's eastern Colorado on the map for the first time.

Before the group left the stockade near present-day Pueblo at 1 p.m. on 24th November 1806, Pike had estimated they would arrive at the

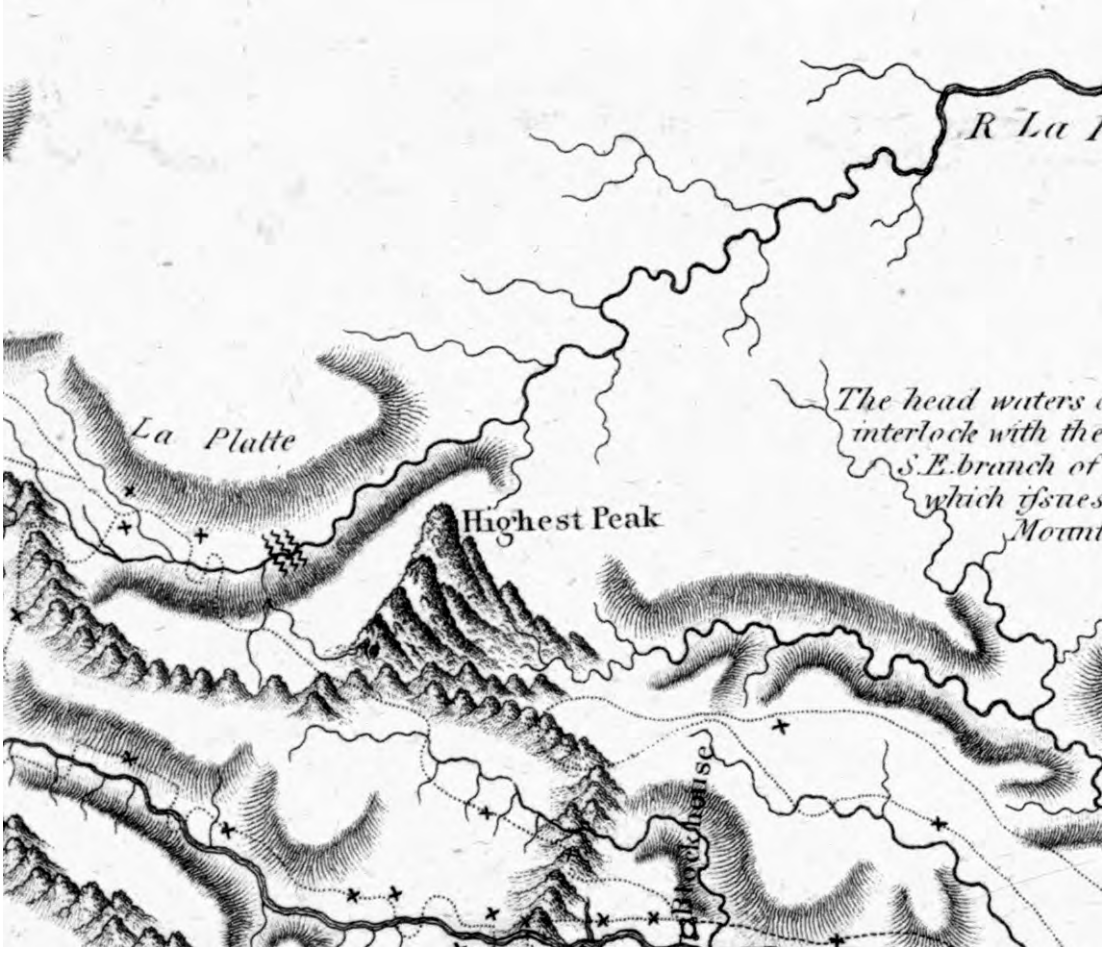


Fig. 1
A portion of Lieutenant Zebulon Pike's 1810 map, which shows 'Highest Peak' (Pikes Peak). Courtesy of Wesley A. Brown.



Fig. 2 (above) A portion of Dr. John Robinson's map showing Pikes Peak with its current name. Courtesy of Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, Special Collections, The University of Texas at Arlington Library, Arlington, Texas.



Fig. 3 (right) Part of the map created in 1823 by Major Stephen Long. Note the name 'James' Peak' for Pikes Peak.

summit the following afternoon. Unfortunately, expecting to return to camp the next evening, the party left their blankets behind. After they had hiked for three days, Pike wrote on the morning of 27th November:"Arose hungry, dry, and extremely sore, from the inequality of the rocks, on which we had lain all night."[1] Later that day they found themselves waist-deep in snow, with temperatures dropping to 4° below zero. Still 15 miles from the summit, Pike decided to turn back, speculating that "no human being could have ascended to its pinnacle."[2] His decision was based on "the condition of my soldiers who had only light [cotton] overalls on, [moccasins] and no stockings, and every way ill provided to endure the inclemency of the region."[3] So ended the first recorded attempt to climb one of Colorado's famed "fourteeners." Pike's map (see Figure 1) is the first to illustrate the grand mountain designated "Highest Peak." This map accompanied the expedition's official report published in 1810.

Twelve years later, in 1819, Dr. John Robinson named the peak after Lieutenant Pike. Robinson, a member of Pike's expedition, and one of Pike's three companions to attempt the climb, considered Pike a friend and sought to honour him after he had died in the War of 1812. The label on the map (see Figure 2) stated "Pikes Mountain 10,851 feet above its Base." Dr. Robinson and Pike had incorrectly estimated the mountain's altitude. Much to the relief of modern hikers, Pikes Peak only rises approximately 8,100 feet above its base at Colorado Springs. Robinson's giant map of the West, today a valuable rarity, had modest circulation after publication in 1819, and its influence at the time was limited.

The next expedition to the region was that of Major Stephen H. Long, who was conducting a 'scientific expedition' for the War Department's new Topographical Bureau. Exploring the South Platte River upstream, Long's men "were cheered by a distant view of the Rocky Mountains" on 30th June, 1820. "For some time we were unable to decide whether what we saw were mountains, or banks of cumulus clouds skirting the horizon."[4] They soon spied a high peak, which they did not climb, but which was ultimately named Long's Peak for the Major. Long's men trekked south along the South Platte and Plum Creek. They crossed the Monument Divide, getting closer to the "Highest Peak" that Pike had described 14 years earlier, and established a camp in the area that became Colorado Springs. From this vantage point they carefully measured the peak's altitude, determining it was 11,500 feet above sea level.

Dr. Edwin James, who served as the expedition's botanist, and two companions departed to assault the peak.

Leaving their horses at the boiling springs near present-day Manitou Springs, they soon encountered "loose and crumbled granite, rolling from under our feet, rendering the ascent extremely difficult. We began to credit the assertions of the guide, who had conducted us to the foot of the Peak; and left us with the assurance, that the whole of the mountain to its summit, was covered with loose sand and gravel, so that though many attempts had been made by the Indians and by hunters to ascend it, none had ever been successful."[5] Nevertheless, at 4 p.m. the following day, the weary party arrived at the summit. After an hour, they descended, eventually reaching the timberline. "It has now become so dark, as to render an attempt to proceed extremely hazardous, and as the only alternative, we kindled a fire, and laid ourselves down on the first spot of level ground we could find. We had neither provisions nor blankets; and our clothing was by no means suitable for passing the night in so bleak and inhospitable a station…. By the aid of a good fire, and no ordinary degree of fatigue, we found ourselves able to sleep during a greater part of the night."[6]

In 1823, three years after the expedition, Long produced his map. On it he named the summit James Peak after the friend who had been the first to reach the top. (See Figure 3) In Long's words, "Dr. James having accomplished this difficult and hazardous task, I have thought proper to call the Peak after his name, as a compliment, to which his zeal and perseverance … give him the fairest claim."[7]



Fig. 4
Part of the map created in 1836 by Lieutenant Enoch Steen to show the expedition of Colonel Henry Dodge naming Pikes Peak. Courtesy of Wesley A. Brown.

But Long's attempt to rename the mountain James Peak did not last. Pike's name was once again associated with the peak on the map produced in 1836 by Lieutenant Enoch Steen. (See Figure 4) This map chronicles the 1835 expedition of Colonel Henry Dodge, who led a company of U.S. Army dragoons across the western plains to the Front Range of today's Colorado. The mountain men, some of whom Dodge employed as guides, had continued to refer to the peak in Pike's honour, ignoring Long's suggestion of James Peak. From this point

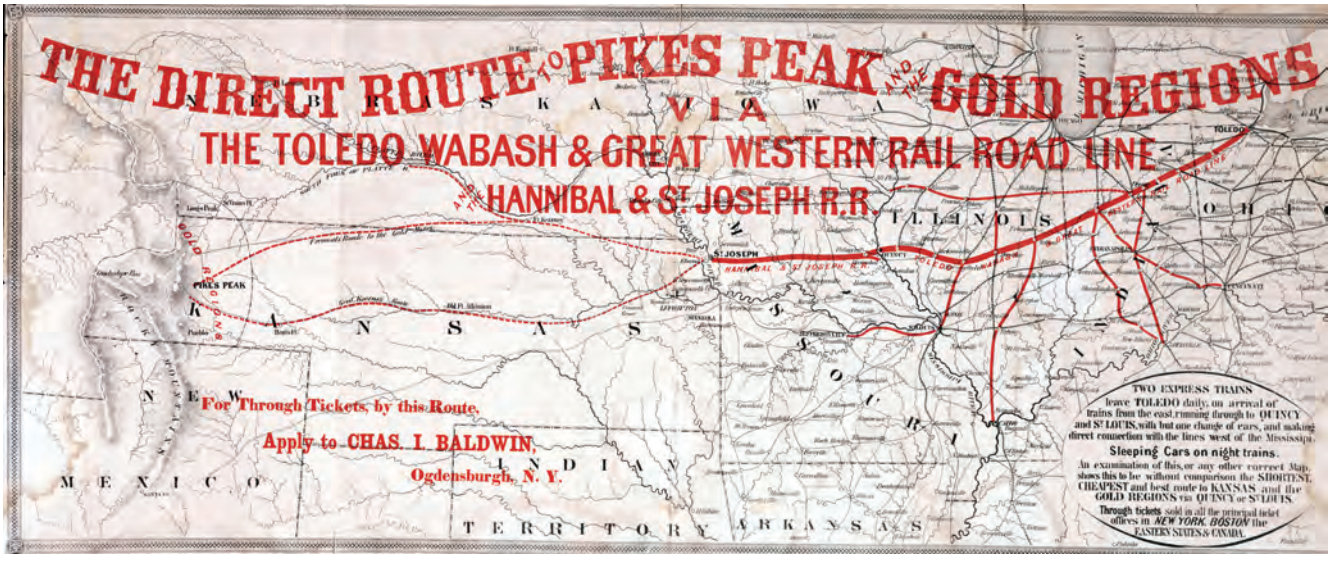


Fig. 5
Map published in 1859 by Toledo, Wabash & Great Western Rail Road advertising the route to Pikes Peak gold region. By courtesy of Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.



Fig.6 Julia Archibald Holmes who climbed Pikes Peak in August 1858 with her husband John Holmes. Courtesy of the Western History Department, Denver Public Library.

onward, most maps would identify the grand mountain above Colorado Springs as Pikes Peak. Stephen Long's name would later be associated with his own "Highest Peak," first depicted on his map (Figure 3). In 1866, the name of James Peak was assigned to the prominent "thirteener" across from Winter Park Ski Area.

Pikes Peak would enter the national consciousness with the gold rush to the Front Range of Colorado. The area that was to become Denver had no permanent inhabitants in spring 1858, but by the close of 1859, about 100,000 people had come to the region in search of riches. Although most eventually returned to their eastern homes, thousands remained to build the city of Denver. Miners found 'ripe diggings' at the confluence of the South Platte and Cherry Creek, but prospectors at the eastern foot of Pikes Peak came up empty handed. Even so, the gold rush was named for Pikes Peak, at that time the most famous landmark in the area. A rare map published by the Toledo, Wabash & Great Western Rail Road in 1859 advertised "The Direct Route to Pikes Peak and the Gold Regions." (See Figure 5)

Of all the rugged characters who figured in the early climbs of Pikes Peak, my favourite is a slender young woman. Modern climbers feel accomplished when they reach the summit of Pikes Peak from Manitou Springs, but Julia Archibald Holmes climbed the peak hiking from over 500 miles away in eastern Kansas! Hearing that gold might exist along the Front Range, John Holmes and his bride, Julia, were among the earliest travellers to the rough prairie reaches of what was then western Kansas. Mrs Holmes, a 20-year-old adventurer and ardent member of the woman suffrage movement, was one of the first non-Hispanic white women to enter what would become Colorado.

In her journal, Julia described their departure for the peak on 1st August 1858. "After an early breakfast this morning, my husband and I adjusted our packs to our backs and started for the ascent of Pike's Peak. My own pack weighed 17 pounds; nine of which was bread, the remainder a quilt and clothing."[8] Beginning on the east side of what is today Colorado Springs, they planned on six days to climb the peak. For an intellectual companion, Julia carried a favourite volume of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Arriving at the summit on 5th August, Holmes read some favourite passages by Emerson and finished a letter to her mother.

> *"I have accomplished the task which I have marked out for myself, and now I feel amply repaid for all my toil and fatigue. Nearly every one tried to discourage me from attempting it, but I believed that I should succeed; and now, here I am, and I feel that I would not have missed this glorious sight for anything at all. In all probability I am the first woman who has ever stood upon the summit of this mountain and gazed upon this wondrous scene, which my eyes now behold. How I sigh for the poet's power of description, so that I might give you some faint idea of the grandeur and beauty of this scene. Extending as far as the eye can reach, lie the great level plains, stretching out in all their verdure and beauty, while the winding of the great Arkansas is visible for many miles…. Then the rugged rocks all around, and the almost endless succession of mountains and rocks below, the broad blue sky over our heads, and seemingly so very near; all, and everything, on which the eye can rest, fills the mind with infinitude, and sends the soul to God."*



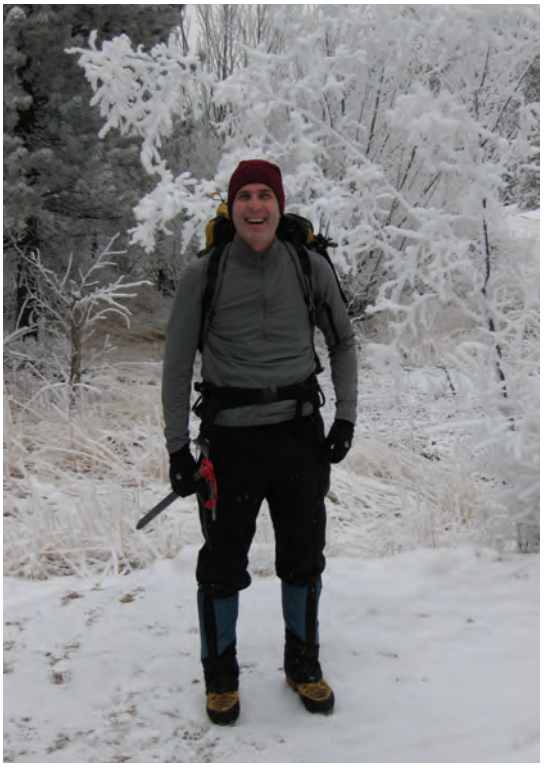
Pikes Peak, climbed by the intrepid Julia Archibald Holmes in 1858.

Notes

1. Major Z. M. Pike, *An Account Of Expeditions To The Sources of the Mississippi, and Through the Western Parts of Louisiana …* (Philadelpia: C. & A. Conrad, & Co., 1810), p. 168.
2. *Ibid*., p. 169.
3. *Ibid*.
4. Edwin James, *Account of an Expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains …. Under the Command of Major Stephen H. Long*. 2 vols. (Philadelpia: H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1823), Vol. I, p. 489.
5. *Ibid*., Vol. II, p. 25.
6. *Ibid*., Vol. II, pp. 32 -33.
7. *Ibid*., Vol. II, p. 45.
8. Agnes Wright Spring, editor, *A Bloomer Girl on Pike's Peak, 1858: Julia Archibald Holmes, First White Woman to Climb Pike's Peak*. (Denver: Denver Public Library, 1949), pp. 30-31.
9. *Ibid*., p. 39.

Wesley Brown has been a collector, student, and author concerned with old maps for thirty years. He confines his map collecting to two areas (1) the earliest world maps up to the year 1540 and (2) the exploration and settlement of Colorado from the 16th through 20th centuries. A Denver resident, he co-founded the Rocky Mountain Map Society in 1990 and served as its President for its first seven years. He has served on the steering committee of the Philip Lee Phillips Society (the national map and geography society of the Library of Congress) for ten years including three years as Co-Chairman. He has served on the Council of the Society for the History of Discoveries. He has long been associated with the Denver Public Library, including eight years as one of its mayoral-appointed Commissioners where he served as President and where he is still active in acquisitions for the institution's important western collections. He has published many papers on maps. Wes has been employed as an investment banker for 29 years specializing in arranging financings and mergers for banks.

He has been a mountain climber most of his life and has climbed about 400 different named peaks in Colorado.



The author, Wesley A. Brown in mountaineering gear.

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Burg Horneck

Maps in Horneck Castle, Southern Germany

by Kit Batten

From the River Neckar there is a gentle uphill walk through the small town of Gundelsheim in Southern Germany. At the northern end of the town, flanked by vineyards, stands the imposing Horneck Castle or Burg Horneck. Today it houses the Siebenbürgen Museum with its extensive library and a residential home, several annexes having been added in keeping with the architecture of the original castle.

The library includes about 3,000 maps and plans of which approximately half are from the period before 1860. The oldest are probably those of Sebastian Münster, Abraham Ortelius and Gerard Mercator, Pieter van den Keere and Matthaüs Merian. There are also more modern maps produced in the 1800s and even some modern tourist maps. On my visit I was met at the library by Christian Rother, the head librarian, who is on hand to assist any inquisitive visitor. His pride and joy is not a map but a book by Johannes Honterus (1498-1549). Honterus was one of Transylvania's most influential figures and a leading reformer. It was mainly through his efforts that the Siebenbürgen area converted to the protestant religion. In addition to the maps, the library owns 74,000 different items on Siebenbürgen and its relations over time with Romania and Austria-Hungary (or the Habsburg Dynasty).The museum itself provides information on the history of the area we call Transylvania (literally the *land beyond the forests*),

Honterus was born in Brasov (modern Romania), studied in Vienna, and went on to live in Krakow where he published his first works (a Latin grammar and a book on cosmography). He also became an accomplished woodblock engraver during a stay in Basel. Honterus also produced the



Fig.1
The best way to approach Horneck Castle is by canoe along the Neckar River.



Fig. 2
The entrance to the castle situated in Gundelsheim, Western Germany.

first printed map of the Transylvania area, a woodcut published in Basel in 1532. Although the original is in Budapest, Christian can show visitors a very good facsimile. It is believed that Honterus was unhappy with the map and tried to get back all the copies he had sent to friends. Nevertheless, it became the basic design for the next 200 years and Ortelius later had the map engraved on copper. It was on his return from Basel in 1533 that Honterus became active as a reformer and reorganised the schools, introduced book printing and set up a paper mill. There is a first edition of his book on school reform, *Reformatio Ecclesiae coronensis ac totius barcensis provinciae*, in the institute's possession (printed 1543). His famous cosmography, *Rudimenta Cosmographica* appeared in 1542.

Built around 1200, the story of the castle really begins with Konrad who, in 1255, became a member of the Teutonic Order of Knights together with his two sons. The castle was his gift to the Order, which was the most influential Order in the German world for several centuries. Horneck became one of the three main seats of the Order together with Marienburg (near Danzig in Poland) and Riga; and became the leading residence for a



Fig. 3
The facsimile of Johannes Honterus' map of "Chorographia Transylvaniae" of 1532.

time after the Battle of Tannenberg when the Teutonic Order lost to the united forces of Poland and Lithuania. The keep is believed to be the only castle part left from the original building.

Together with three other castles in the immediate vicinity the Order had control of the important shipping and trade route between Heidelberg to the north and Heilbronn (and Stuttgart) to the south. The original castle became a focus of attention during the Peasant´s Revolt and was burnt to the ground in 1525 reputedly under the instigation of Götz von Berlichingen (the knight with the iron hand and of "He can lick my ***" fame!). A new castle was constructed from 1533 on the previous foundations (the residents of Gundelsheim being made to pay 1000 Gulden fine) but it was not until between 1720 and 1724 that the castle took on its present appearance.

The castle was acquired by the King of Württemberg in 1805 and became an army barracks but passed into private hands in 1824. Although also used as a brewery the buildings were often used for medical purposes in the following years. In 1897 the castle premises were taken over by Prof. Roemheld who converted the buildings into a sanatorium which achieved considerable acclaim. After the Second World War the complex was also used by American forces as a hospital.

The hospital was closed in 1960 and the castle and buildings were acquired by the Hilfsverein "Johannes Honterus" e.V., a charitable organisation run by exiles from the area Siebenbürgen in Romania (Transylvanian Saxons), and converted into an old person´s residence with museum and library; the former exhibiting the history and customs of the people of Siebenbürgen in 600 m^2, and the latter constituting one of the most extensive collections of literature concerning Siebenburgen west of Budapest making it an extremely important centre for studying the cultural and spiritual nature of the Transylvanian Saxons.

Although called Transylvanian Saxons, implying emigration from German Sachsen, the original settlers were from a wide range of western areas speaking Franconian dialects including The Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and west Germany (in the area near Aachen for example). They were recruited to farm areas of Hungary (today´s Romania) by King Géza II and settled in the period 1150-1250. Under Andrew II of Hungary they received numerous benefits and a large measure of administrative and religious autonomy. He also invited the Teutonic Order to control the borders to the southeast from the Cumans, a nomadic Turkic people, until the Order became too powerful and he expelled them.



Fig. 4 Ortelius's version of the map of Transylvania c.1566 credited to Ioannes Sambucus Pannonius. It shows Weinlandt (Wine Land), Atlandt (Old Land) as well as Land vor dem Waldt (Land before the forest).



Fig.5 Christian Rother, the Librarian, with their proud possession, the book by Johannes Honterus of* Reformatio Ecclesiae Coronensis ac Totius Baviensis Provinciae *of 1543.

The Transylvanian Saxons grew in power and their economy flourished and despite setbacks there were some 300,000 of them during the early 1900s. The "Union of the Three Nations" (3 separate Saxon areas) of 1438 preserved their political rights and even excluded the Romanian peasantry. Most Saxons converted to Lutheranism during the Reformation and the semi-independent Principality of Transylvania was for a time one of Europe´s most religiously tolerant areas. During the period of the 16th-18th centuries continued warfare between the Habsburg Monarchy and the Ottoman Empire led to a decrease in the Saxons' population but a third wave of immigration restocked their numbers; this included numerous exiled Protestants from Upper Austria.

The decline of the Transylvanian Saxons really began in the Second World War. The area was split into two areas in 1940 and evacuation of residents in the north (Hungarian controlled) began after Romanians switched sides on 23rd August 1944. Those who could, started the trek to Germany at the beginning of September; some were stopped underway and forced to return. It is estimated 50,000 Saxons disappeared during the war. After the war another 30,000 were forced into labour camps (e.g. in the Ukraine). During the communist regime Germany "bought" Saxons for DM10, 000 and these could leave the country and return as "ethnic Germans" immediately receiving a German passport and all rights. Nevertheless, some 115,000 Saxons were still in Romania by 1989. However, massive emigration in the early 1990s reduced this number by 90,000.

If you are visiting Germany, forget the Rhine – the Neckar has more castles per kilometre and the institute and museum would be happy to see you! Also, although the castle is supported by the land of Baden-Württemberg the museum and the library rely heavily on donations.

Fig. 6 A Dutch version of 'Carte Nouvelle de Transilvanie avec ses confins' which is also in the Library. This map was probably published by Daniel de la Feuille in the* Atlas Portatif, *post 1760.



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Vincenzo Coronelli

Two globes in the Royal Library of Belgium

by Wouter Bracke

To mark the opening of the Royal Library to the public in 1772, Charles Marie Raymond, Duke of Arenberg, gave the institution two enormous globes. The Royal Library's visitors' book commemorated this generous gesture by dedicating two delicately illustrated pages to it (KBR, Manuscripts Section, ms. 20096, fos 107-108).

This pair of globes, one representing the terrestrial world and the other the celestial world, is the work of the Venetian Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718). Besides being a renowned cartographer and the founder of the first geographical society, *l'Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*, in Venice, the Franciscan Coronelli was one of the greatest globe-makers of his era, and probably the most prolific of all times. He worked for all the most important people of his day and was particularly responsible for the creation of the enormous manuscript globes that Cardinal d'Estrées had requested for Louis XIV (1683), and which are currently displayed in the entrance to France's *Bibliothèque Nationale*. Vincenzo Coronelli also published an atlas entirely dedicated to globes, entitled *Libro dei globi*. The first edition came out in 1697 in Venice. In this book, the author published the gores of all the printed globes.

The two globes have been restored recently. The terrestrial globe, restored with the support of the King Baudoin Foundation, is currently on show in the main entrance to the Royal Library and the celestial globe has found a place in the new entrance to the library on Boulevard de l'Empereur 2, Brussels.

With a diameter of approximately 113 cm, the globes are the biggest printed examples of that time. They can be dated to the beginning of the 18th century. Indeed, the name *F. Vincenzo Coronelli M.C. Suddito, Cosmografo e Lettore Publico, Generale de M.C.* is clearly marked on the terrestrial globe, above the self-portrait of its maker who later became General of the Order of Franciscans in 1701. This means that this pair of globes was made after this date, entirely by Venetian hands, although for the first edition of 1688-1689, particularly that of the celestial globe, the maker had – for technical reasons – called upon Jean-Baptiste Nolin, engraver to the King,



***Fig.1** The terrestrial globe by Coronelli is supported by wooden sculptures representing Europe (symbolised by a woman carrying the horn of plenty, the papal mitre and the imperial crown). Africa is symbolised by a bare-chested dark-skinned man. By courtesy of the Royal Library.*



***Fig.2** Another view of the terrestrial globe showing Asia which is portrayed by a woman carrying a censer for burning incense. America is symbolised by an Indian. By courtesy of the Royal Library.*

for help. While all the successive 'editions' of the terrestrial globe date back to this first edition and show very little variation, the different editions of the celestial globe underwent major changes. The celestial globe kept at the Royal Library is a representation of the Venetian convex edition, engraved by Alessandro dalla Via in 1700. Originally prepared for Pope Alexander VIII, it was dedicated to his great-nephew, Cardinal Pietro Ottoboni, following his death in 1691. The position of the stars corresponds to the year 1700.

Vincenzo Coronelli was able to benefit from the most recent scientific information for his work. He drew inspiration for the information about America from the reports of contemporary explorers such as Jacques Marquette (1637-1675) and René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle (1643-1687). The representation of north and north-east Asia shows the influence of Sanson's maps. The course of the Nile and the representation of the Zambezi were corrected thanks to Hiob Ludolf and the Portuguese missionaries. Furthermore, in the drawing of the celestial globe, Coronelli integrated the stars and constellations observed by Edmund Halley in 1676-1678.

Today, there are several examples of the globes printed by Coronelli in existence, but the state of their conservation varies greatly. These globes given to the Royal Library by the Duke of Arenberg are extraordinary for a number of reasons. First of all, their state of conservation, even before restoration, was exceptional. The cartographic drawing is well preserved and the colours are still very bright. Furthermore, their bases are unique. In contrast to the more common, traditional bases, where the horizon is supported by four separate feet, the bases of Arenberg's globes belong to a type designed by Giovanni Batta Dona. A central foot supports the meridian on the one hand, while keeping the male of the four curved irons in its centre, on the other. They support the wooden horizon. The support irons are hidden here in the wooden sculptures, which are true masterpieces. The sculptures represent human figures symbolising a theme relating to the globe they are carrying. The terrestrial globe is held by two women and two men representing the four continents known to man at the time. Africa is represented by a bare-chested dark-skinned man wearing an elephant's head and carrying a lobster on his arm; Europe is symbolised by a woman carrying the horn of plenty, the papal mitre and the imperial crown in her arms; Asia is portrayed by a second woman carrying a censer or vessel in which incense is burned and America is symbolised by an Indian. The celestial globe is supported by four human figures illustrating the four elements. They are also identifiable through their attributes: air is symbolised by a woman dressed in blue with a bird in her arms; a young woman wearing a crown of wheat and carrying a lion cub represents the earth; a third female character with seaweed in her hair and pouring water from a jug (we can see a few fish) symbolises water. Finally, the only male figure, who is bearded and sports a sun in his hair, must be interpreted as the fourth element of fire. This character's only attribute is a vase, the significance of which is currently unknown. It is possible that his raised arm previously held a lightning bolt. We do not know who made the bases but it would appear to be the same person who sculpted the bases of Coronelli's small globes from 1699, made at the request of Jean Philippe, Count of Merode. Here we see the same principle applied to the composition, with two groups of four human figures representing the four cardinal winds and the four seasons.



Fig.3
The celestial globe under restoration. By courtesy of the Royal Library.



Note

This article first appeared in the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle *Newsletter*, No.35, September 2009. The author, Wouter Bracke, pictured here, is head of the Maps and Plans Department at the *Bibliothèque royale de Belgique* in Brussels.

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IMCoS Matters

Celebrating 30 years

Calendar of events for your diary

The June weekend
Friday, 4th June 2010 2pm for 2.30pm
Members to meet in the foyer of The British Library, Euston Street, London WC1 for a guided tour of the BL exhibition 'Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda and Art'. If you are intending to join please indicate this on the form enclosed with this copy of the Journal. This visit is free of charge.
Friday, 4th June 2010 6.45pm for 7 pm
Members to meet at the Royal Overseas League, St James's Street, London SW1A 1LR, London, for the Malcolm Young Lecture followed by the annual dinner and presentation of the Helen Wallis-IMCoS award. The lecture, 'Malcolm Young, his life, travels and maps', will be given by Francis Herbert, retired Map Curator of the Royal Geographical Society.
Saturday, 5th June 2010 at 10 am
(Doors open at 9.30am)
AGM at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR.
NB. The summary of the annual accounts for the year ended 31st December, 2009 will be published in the Summer issue of the *Journal*. They will also be available after 1st April on our website following checking by the auditors.

28th IMCoS International Symposium
30th September Pre-symposium visit to Hatfield House, Hertfordshire
1st-3rd October Pre-symposium tour to Hereford to view the *Mappaemundi*
2nd October Pre-symposium cartographic walk
3rd-6th October 2010 'Britain - Power and Influence in the 17th and 18th Centuries' at the Wellcome Collection and National Maritime Museum, London.

Progress report by Jenny Harvey (organiser)
With the Winter 2009 edition of the *Journal* you received the insert for the Symposium being held at the Wellcome Collection in London, a name which caused some confusion at the proof reading stage but which we hope reflects the welcome you will receive when you join us. The building is part of a Trust set up by Sir Henry Wellcome in the 1930s to fund research into human health and houses a library and a museum in addition to the conference centre. There may be a chance to see some of their exhibits in the limited spare time we have at the Collection.

Update to the Programme
We hope that the talks and visits look attractive to collectors and supporters alike. As usual these are planned with sufficient cartographic depth to interest the serious collector but not so much depth as to frighten the amateur. Then there is the more social side epitomised by the 'Bond Street Evening'. We are delighted that Sotheby's, led by Cathy Slowther, will host a small exhibition of atlases and maps, and that nearby Jonathan Potter Limited, Shapero Gallery and Altea Gallery will all keep their shops open until 8 pm that evening, so there will be a cartographic feast with refreshments. These are all within five minutes walking distance of each other and in the middle of the West End so finding somewhere to eat afterwards will be easy too.
Unique Symposium Gift
One member noticed recently that Jonathan Potter has been marketing cartographic gift vouchers. So to create something different and add a little interest, that member, together with Jonathan, has decided to create a Unique Symposium Gift - a £500 gift voucher to be spent at Jonathan Potter's shop. The 'rules' are simple. All those who register for the Symposium by 31st May 2010, whether as participant or accompanying person, will be entered into a draw. This draw will take place at the annual IMCoS dinner on Friday 4th June. On being notified, the winner will be able to use the £500 gift voucher in payment or part payment of a purchase from Jonathan Potter's gallery in the period up to and including Monday 4th October when we hope that the winner will display his/her purchase to those attending the evening event. The organisers are not eligible for this draw and the gift will lapse if it is not used by 4th October.
Costs
As some of you may know, the International Symposium is a self-funding stand alone event, with its income generated from the registration fee and any sponsorship which can be achieved. The Society itself bears none of the costs and takes none of the risks associated with holding it; these are born personally by the organisers. The aim has always been to organise a not-for-profit event which breaks even, and it is to the credit of previous Symposium organisers in the other countries which we have visited that they have hosted the Society on this basis. The difficult economic climate which we have been experiencing has hit not only our own personal finances but also those of our potential

sponsors, such that it has not been possible to gain the sponsorship we would have liked to keep the cost of the Symposium at a lower level.

The fee for the Symposium comprises the cost of three mornings of lectures, lunches, three afternoon visits (entry charged to the Society in some cases), an opening reception, a gala dinner (including wine) at a prestigious venue, the cost of coach/river transport to our various destinations and the assistance of a professional event organising company. Broadly these components are no different from previous Symposia. The costs also include 'value added tax' (our sales tax) at 17.5% to keep the UK economy alive and kicking!



This T-shirt has been decorated by David Webb. It shows the locations of all our International Symposia.

Capacity

At some previous International Symposia a limited number of places have been available on a daily basis for local people to attend, depending on full participant demand. Similarly, if we are not compromised by the capacity of the venues which we are using, we anticipate offering a daily attendance rate for the Symposium, which may be of interest. However we will not know whether we have capacity until the end of June and so can only take indications of interest at this time.

As a separate matter not constrained by lecture hall capacity, participant spouses/partners who do not register as an accompanying person for the Symposium can attend the opening reception/exhibition and/or the Gala Dinner at Stationers' Hall, for which there is a charge of £25 and £100 (including wine) respectively. This should be requested from CL Events at the time of registration or later by email.

In summary, we hope you feel that it is an opportunity worth taking and by the time you read this in March you will be signing up to join us. However, if you have any queries please contact Jenny Harvey by email jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk or phone +44 (0)20 8789 7358.

Register online by visiting http://www.imcos.org or fill out the form which was included with the Winter issue of the *Journal* and return it to Victoria Jenkins, CL Events, 5 Leopold Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7BB, UK. Tel: +44 (0)208 944 5050 E-mail IMCoS@CL-eventsandvenues.com

Agenda IMCoS Annual General Meeting 2010

1 Welcome and opening
2 Approval of minutes AGM 2009
3 Chairman's report for 2009
4 Treasurer's report 2009, presentation of annual accounts
5 Report on International Matters
6 Progress report and invitation to the 2010 International Symposium in London
7 Approval of the next term of tenure for our President
8 Approval of subscription fees to remain unchanged for 2011
9 Any other business
10 Closing remarks

Field trip at Oxford

IMCoS members László Gróf and John Leighfield gave a joint talk on 'Richard Davis, from county surveyor to country squire', on 12th November, 2009 in the New Bodleian Library, Oxford. László Gróf was introduced by Nick Millea, convenor of the Oxford lectures and field trips. A collection of some maps by Davis were on display for examination. Davis (1750-1814) was a land surveyor, estate agent and Enclosure Commissioner who produced a large scale map of the County of Oxford which was published on 16 sheets in 1797. He was appointed Topographer to George III in 1786 and surveyed many estates and lands, not only in Oxfordshire.
For the full story of Davis see 'Richard Davis of Lewknor', p.7 *IMCoS Journal* No.74, Autumn 1998.

Important reminder for members:
Please note that all outstanding subscriptions due MUST be paid as soon as possible. This can be done on the form sent out with the Winter 2009 issue of the *Journal* or on line or by e-mailing or telephoning Sue Booty, our Membership Administrator at financialsecretariat@imcos.org or telephone +44 (0)1364 631 042



Dr Niewo (left) receiving the IMCoS-Helen Wallis award in 2006 from the then President, Roger Baskes.

Death of Dr Niewo

With sadness we announce the death of Dr Tomasz Niewodnicszanski of Bitburg, Germany, who was member number 30 of the Society. He died on the night of 2nd January, 2010, aged 77, after a long illness. Dr Nieuwo, as he was often called, was born in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 1933 and graduated from Novodvorsky Lyceum in Krakow and Jagiellonsky University in Warsaw. He worked as a nuclear scientist for 18 years until he moved to Germany in 1970. Here he ran a large brewery in Bitburg where he worked until his retirement in 1998. He was married with three sons. His huge collection of maps, mainly of Poland, were housed in a specially constructed building in his back garden. I visited this once with Dr Helen Wallis of the British Library Map Library and we were amused that the building was called "the bunker". **Editor**

Tribute from IMCoS Chairman, Hans Kok

Dr Dr h.c. Thomasz Niewodniczanski 1933-2010

Map collectors are no doubt familiar with his name and collection, the latter being priceless and awesome in both scope and size. He was always generous in support of matters concerning the history of cartography, enjoying visits to his collection and facilitating a large number of exhibitions and publications whilst personally funding their catalogues when required. He has always maintained his ties with Poland. His political ambition to act as intermediary between Germany and Poland resulted in donation of his collection of Polish maps to a Warsaw institution not long ago.

Dr Niewodniczanski stood tall - both literally and in terms of cartographic profile - and his talent to get along with people is legendary. Only a few years ago he received the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award and travelled to London to accept it despite his physical limitations. His death will leave us all with a void which will be impossible to fill. Our thoughts are with his wife and sons whose bereavement in losing a husband and father by far exceeds the loss of a Map Friend with a capital *F*.

Tribute from Rodney Shirley

I add my great regret on hearing of the death of Tomasz Niewodniczanski. I did not know him well but I will always remember his kind hospitality in inviting me to stay at his home in Bitburg when I was visiting that part of Germany. As well as an enthusiastic tour of his brewing enterprise I was quite overwhelmed by the huge amount of material - cartographic and other - displayed in his specially constructed 'bunker'. As well as many exceedingly rare maps (wall maps and others) I recall there was a stack of original letters of commendation between princely rulers and royalty in the 16th to 18th centuries. Also some very poignant relics connected with the holocaust and Polish resistance during World War II.

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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.

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The Strait of Anian Revisited

by Dee Longenbaugh

One of the great enduring cartographic puzzles of the North is the depiction of a narrow strait separating the continents of Asia and North America. It is known today as the Bering Straits but on early maps it was called The Strait of Anian (nearly 200 years before there was any known exploration in that area). The origin of that name has never been solved but here Dee Longenbaugh proposes Chinese and Spanish sources which may have a bearing (so to speak) on the discussion.

When Giacomo [Jacopo] Gastaldi, the 16th century Italian cartographer, astronomer and engineer, wrote his booklet *La Universale Descrittione del Mondo*[1] in 1561 or 1562, he stated that Asia ended in the east with the Strait of Anian. About that time he also published (with others) *Cosmographia Universalis Et Exactissima Iuxta Postramam Neotericorum Traditionem*, a woodcut on nine sheets which used Marco Polo's geographical names. Polo placed 'Ania' in Indonesia which was followed by Gastaldi and began a mystery that continues nearly 500 years later.

However, in *Raccolta di Navigationi et Viaggi* [Collection of Travel Voyages], Giovanni Ramusio (1485-1557) presented a different version of Marco Polo's account. The relevant paragraph reads;[2] 'Departing from the Port of Zaitum you sail towards the west; somewhat southwest, 1,500 miles, traversing a gulf named Cheinan. This gulf is so long that it takes two months to cross it, sailing towards the northeast. Towards the southeast it washes the entire part of the Province of Mangi and on the other side, Ania, Toloman, and many other provinces which I have previously mentioned.'

As Wagner[3] points out, earlier in the account 'Ania' and 'Toloman' are described as lying to the east of India. There is no mention of a strait so it would seem that this is a typographical error. This misreading is said to have turned Gastaldi from faith in a connected Asia-America to a believer in the Strait of Anian. Of the theories advanced for the abrupt removal of Anian from the sunny languor of the south to the raw cold north of Siberia, and the naming of the Bering Strait as the Strait of Anian, the misinterpretation by Gastaldi of the Ramusio account is well laid out by Lionel Giles, Godfrey Sykes, *et al.*[4] Another recent idea is that Gastaldi, catering to the current desire for and belief in a northwest passage, simply concocted the whole strait.[5] As far as any real exploration went, the area was so remote and inhospitable that even today Siberia is a synonym for cold and desolation.

My theory for some years has been that word had filtered south from Kamchatka, that dagger of a peninsula that hangs down from Siberia, and from Siberia itself, that to the east lay a large land across a narrow strait, inhabited by people different from the Siberian tribes. After all, when the Russians finally reached the eastern limits of Siberia, they discovered the local people knew all about the Alaskan Inupiat and Yu'pik Eskimos, whom they called 'the people who wore seahorse teeth in their cheeks', a reference to the labrets which the Chuckchi people thought an odd custom. They had been travelling over 'The Winter Way' since 'time immemorial' to trade and fight.[6]

In fact, the source of the knowledge of iron that so puzzled the early European explorers in the Arctic was the ancient trading areas in Alaska.[7] The Siberians would bring those items

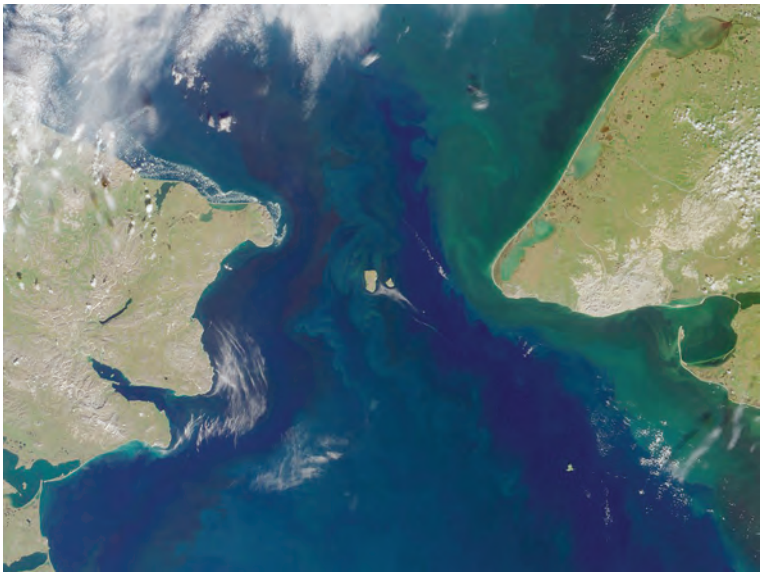


Fig.1
A modern satellite view of the Bering Strait separating the USA and the Russian Federation.

over to trade at the traditional spots along the Kuskokwim River and other places such as Wales, Alaska. Trade all around the world sends goods and knowledge to distant locations. It is also human nature to romanticize the people of distant lands. Information then becomes distorted although the basic core of truth is still there.

But even if all these conjectures are true and the narrow Bering Strait separating Alaska and Siberia was indeed known, that does not address the problem of Anian or whose exploration or account (if the Ramusio misunderstanding is not the sole answer) first led to the Gastaldi map of *c.*1561. It was not from the Russians; their first excursions into Siberia did not begin until Yermak's expedition in the 1580s[8] and no maps of the Siberian coast were constructed until the early 18th century.

It certainly was not from the native Americans who had no written language. There is a possibility that the Chinese visited, if not the Arctic high enough to determine the strait through exploration, at least far enough north to hear the rumours. A close examination of the Gastaldi map shows a region of 'Anian' in Asia adjacent to the straits and just north of the region or province of 'Mangi'. Mangi abuts the 'Mare De Mangi' just to the north of the 'Isola Di Giapan' (Japan), all of which adds some substance to the argument for a Chinese origin.



Fig.2
Marco Polo in the costume of a Tartar He placed 'Ania' in Indonesia.

Whilst the Chinese were known to be making sea voyages to Korea and Japan on a fairly regular basis as early as 206 B.C., the most likely period would have been during the 12th and 15th centuries, the heyday of Chinese maritime trading. Before dynasties changed and China turned inward, she certainly had the capacity of sailing to the lands north of Japan; Mei-Ling Hsu has noted that ships capable of carrying 1,000 people were sailing regularly into the Indian Ocean.[9] Sadly, most of the charts and information have been lost or misplaced. However, as the world political climate has changed to allow access to many of China's records, examination for evidence of Arctic exploration would be most worthwhile.

With this in mind, it is worth examining a strange little map called simply 'The Map With a Ship'. It is illustrated as Plate 5 in the Efimov *Atlas of Russia*.[10] The original is to be found in the Rossi Collection at the Library of Congress, Washington DC. It is ink on parchment; the full size of the parchment is 40x28cms. While the map is 19x26cms overall. One half is a drawing of a large sailing ship and the other half the map itself which is enclosed in a rather crudely drawn leafy frame. It shows a could-be Kamchatka separated from a could-be Alaska by a narrow strait. Korea and Japan are in approximately the right places.

It is a palimpsest; close examination shows traces of a line and chevron design. Under the drawing of the ship is an inscription in Italian which has been determined to date back no further than the 17th century. To make this a true multilingual effort, the map has lettering on it in what appears to be both Arabic and Chinese. Leo Bagrow has discussed this and the other items from the Rossi Collection in *Imago Mundi*.[11] Marcian Rossi, who was extremely secretive about his collection, claimed it had been handed down from Marco Polo himself and had been in his family for hundreds of years. While Bagrow at the time felt the whole collection was worth further study, apparently opinion quickly swung and a few issues of *Imago Mundi* later the 'Map With a Ship' was relegated to the apocryphal maps of Marco Polo. Today John Hessler of the Library of Congress is working on the map using the latest scientific knowledge. He has established



Fig.3
The so-called 'Map With a Ship' MS reproduced in Efimov's **Atlas of Russia** *1964. The ship is not clear, but can be seen faintly on the left hand side. The 'framed' map is on the right. Image courtesy of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress.*

that the vellum dates from the 16th century and hyperspectral scans are turning up fascinating bits of writing etc. So far his conclusions are that the pseudo-conic projection used does not preclude it being genuine, but overall there is no proof of its age although it is definitely not from 1300. We are eagerly awaiting the definitive word.[12]

In the meantime, the identification of names on the map being written in 17th century Italian (Venetian), does not necessarily mean the map is of such a late vintage. The Chinese scholars Bagrow recruited could not translate the ideographs, one of them saying that '…their names come from olden times.' The Arabic, up to the time Bagrow published his article '…[had] not yet been translated satisfactorily.' The leaf design, on the other hand, was considered authentically of the 13th and 14th century. Hessler, on the other hand, says flatly that the Chinese is unreadable and appears to be either nonsensical or copied by someone who did not know the language, as is some of the Arabic script.

Of most interest to the researcher is the shape of 'Alaska'. Ignoring the dots representing the Aleutian Islands, which were added at a later date anyway, the basic outline of the coast in general corresponds most closely to 'Typus Orbis Terrarum' by Abraham Ortelius in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570). Ortelius was a methodical and generous man who is noted for listing his sources.

While Gerard Mercator's 'Nova et Aucta Orbis Terrae Descriptio….', 1569 was the source for most of the map, there are some differences in the northwest coast of America. The kingdom of Anian is between 60° North and the Arctic Circle at 66°, but the inlet on the Mercator map is a much gentler indentation. The Ortelius map shows much more of a deep V-form. This would be significant except that on the Ortelius map of 1587 the "V" now has a large Rio de los

Fig.4
Detail showing Anian from 'Typus Orbis Terrarum' by Abraham Ortelius, 1572.



Estrechos [River of the Straits] running east from the point. One wonders what the origin of that could be. For possible evidence, we can turn to Spanish explorations and delve into some typical Spanish coastal discoveries.[13] Gold is a powerful motivator and only 35 years after Columbus's first voyage, Hernan Cortes had planned to explore the west coast of Mexico and by 1530 had founded Acapulco. Naturally he and other Spaniards were eager for more treasure and discoveries though little was found but desert.

The party of Nuñez C. de Vaca had been wrecked on the Gulf of Mexico and spent eight years wandering around present-day Texas and southern New Mexico. But when they reached Culiacán in 1536 they had tales of the Seven Cities of Cibola and Quivira, cities reputedly replete with gold and other treasures and things seemed to be looking up. This was accelerated when another Spaniard, Marcos de Niza, made a land sortie north in 1539, returning with various fables concerning cities on the Gulf of California.

A Portuguese, Fernaõ Vaz Dourado, an obscure soldier in Goa, receives the honour of showing the 'Rio dell estrecho', (which tantalizes us with its hint of a Northwest Passage in Ortelius' *Typus Orbis Terrarum* of 1570) in his manuscript atlases drawn between 1568 and 1580 from sources no later than 1545. While Wagner[14] believes Vaz Dourado had little influence on other cartographers, I have found nine instances of at least parts of his maps being used by others, including Ortelius, Mercator and Petrus Plancius. Perhaps Wagner underestimated the keen interest of the world in latin discoveries.



Fig.5 This map of 'Amerique Septentrionale' by J.N. Delisle, 1754, shows the 'discoveries' of de Fonte. The Northwest Passage had been found!

By 1550 enough Spanish voyages and explorations were known for Franciso de Gomara (1510-1560) to publish his *Historia de Las Indias* [a general history of the West Indies] in 1552. This work became the standard source of names for other cartographers despite the lack of maps in this volume. In the meantime in Italy, Giovanni Battista Ramusio (1485-1557) was gathering material for his *Navigationi et Viaggi*. Volume I on Africa and Asia was published; followed by Volume III in 1556 which dealt with America (where much information was taken from Gomara), and lastly Volume II focusing on Marco Polo and Asia, especially Tartary, published in 1558. At some point Ramusio must have met Jacopo Gastaldi whom he mentions approvingly in the preface to Volume III. The American volume contains a map by Gastaldi which shows America but the shape of the northwest coast does not correspond to the Rossi or Ortelius maps.

While Fernaõ Vaz Dourado is not listed by Ortelius in his sources, both Diego Gutierrez and Geronimo Chavez, Spanish cartographers who made maps of the coast, are named; another indication of Spanish involvement. The Ortelius map contains the 'R. De Los Estrechos' of Vaz Dourado at about 58° N., as well as the gently sloping northward trend of the land, the bulge and the Western-oriented deep-V inlet found on the Rossi map. These also occur in the maps 'Limes Occidentes', 1597, by Cornelis van Wytfliet and the Hondius world map of 1589, and on others. Normally the name Anian is found close to 70° N. though Johannes de Ram in his world map of 1683, moved it south near 57° N. Thus the Strait of Anian became a staple of maps of the late 16th century although sometimes disappearing when Old Believers insisted on joining Asia to America.

The vast majority of cartographers followed the lead of Gastaldi, Ortelius, and Hondius and consistently indicated a strait. In contrast, the Kingdom of Anian regularly volleys between Asia and America. Porcacchi, Sanuto, Gilbert, and others decided Anian belonged in Asia while Münster, Hondius, Ortelius and Mercator as stoutly moved it to North America.

This was not a chronological progression; Mercator placed Anian in Alaska in 1569; Porcacchi tossed it back into Asia in 1572; Cartaro kept it there in 1577; Münster-Petri in 1588 and Hondius in 1589 made a strong serve and returned it to Alaska, while Giacomo favoured Asia in 1590. A rather subversive Saliba placed Anian in America in 1582 but put it south of Japan. In the general area of Anian in America, Hugh Broughton (1549-1612) in his *Concent of Scripture* containing a map of the World entitled 'A map of the earth with names…' wrote 'Many from the East and West shall sit with Abraham in the Kingdom of Heaven. Matt.8-11.'

So now we are back to the 'Map With a Ship'. If it truly dates from 1300 it would be the first map of this part of the world that is known. If it dates from the latter part of the 16th century it is merely copying the Ortelius shape of Alaska and carries our knowledge no further. The Kamchatka Peninsula of Siberia has a very distinctive shape. It is well defined on this map and in approximately the right place in relation to Alaska and the Bering Strait. Now we must turn to the Russians for the first mapping of Siberia and its Kamchatkan peninsula. That was not accomplished until relatively late; the 'Yakutian' map of 1710-1711, although rather crude, gives an idea of the shape of Kamchatka.[15] However, Ivan Yevreinov's lovely chart of 1722 is the first accurate one known.[16] Leaving aside the question of when and how widely circulated these Russian maps were, this line of reasoning would place the Rossi map after 1722.

So there it stands; more tantilizing hints but nothing definite about the name of Anian or the origin of the deep V-shape of 'Alaska'. If not an unexplained foreshortening of the northwest coast and twisting of the geography of California, with a modicum of imagination it can be seen as the Alaska Peninsula bordered by Cook Inlet and trending gently southward to Washington, Oregon and California. More work needs to be done. In particular, Chinese records searched and more research conducted on the extent to which the Portuguese charts and atlases of Vaz Dourado and the various Homems (manuscript charts made at a time when Portugal and Spain were great rivals for the new discoveries) were known.

It would seem that Gastaldi wanted to use not only Marco Polo's travels in eastern Asia but the Spanish discoveries as well in making his monumental map of 1561. While Wagner felt the section on the northwest coast of America, particularly the Bering Strait region, was an example of imaginary geography, it must be borne in mind that the map was lost until 1978, nearly 50 years after his *Spanish Voyages* was first published in 1929, so he was never able to examine it. And, of course, it would be exciting if future scholars proved the Rossi map authentic.



Fig.6
Detail of a map by Zatta, 1776

Notes:

For a good discussion of the subject see Godfrey Sykes, 'Mythical Straits of Anian' in *Bulletin of the American Geographical Society* p.161 Vol.XLVII N^{O}·3 1915.

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2. Ramusio, Folio 51, edition of 1574. Translation quoted in Henry R. Wagner, *Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast* p.126.

3. Henry R. Wagner, *Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800*. N. Israel 1968 (1937) p.53.

4. *Geographical Journal* Vol.45 p.540; Vol 51-52, 1918.

5. Errol Wayne Stevens, 'The Asian-American Connection: the rise and fall of a cartographic idea' in *Terrae Incognitae* Vol.XX1 1989 pp.27-39. Various others have come to the same conclusion.

6. Gerhard Muller, *Voyages from Asia to America, Thomas Jeffreys*, translated 1761, Da Capo, Amsterdam 1967.

7. Lt. Lavrentii Zagoskin, *Travels in Russian America, 1842-1844*, University of Toronto Press 1967.

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9. Mei-Ling Hsu, 'Chinese marine cartography: sea charts of pre-modern China' in *Imago Mundi* Vol.40 p.96, 1988.

10. A.V. Efimov, *Atlas of Geographical Discoveries in Siberia and North-Western America XVII-XVIII Centuries*. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the NN. Miklukho-Maklay Institute of Ethnography, Nauka, Moscow 1964.

11. 'The Maps From the Home Archives of the Descendants of a Friend of Marco Polo' in *Imago Mundi* Vol.5 1948.

12. To follow John Hessler's research visit http://warpinghistory.blogspot.com For his work on the Rossi map, click on his 2008 blogs (bottom of right column).

13. Most of the following information on Spanish exploration and mapping is taken from Henry R. Wagner *The Cartography of the Northwest Coast of America to the Year 1800*, Amsterdam 1968 and his *Spanish Voyages to the Northwest*, Amsterdam 1966.

14. Henry R. Wagner *Cartography of the Northwest Coast op.cit* pp.53-54.

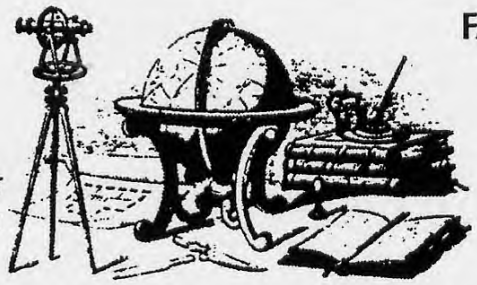
15. Map 54, Efimov, *Atlas*.

16. *Ibid*. Map 61

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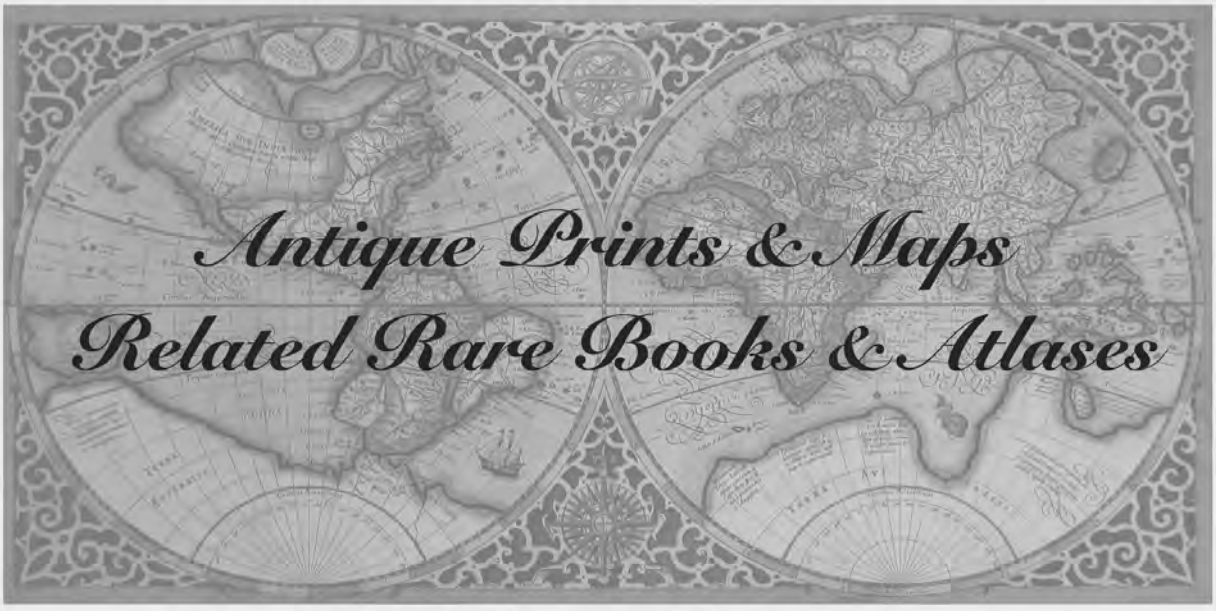
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Little Known Cartographers

An occasional series - José Andres Cornide de Folgueira y Saavedra

by Richard Smith

Born A Coruña, Spain 25th April 1743.
Died Madrid 22nd February 1803

A member of the Galician nobility, Cornide studied Humanities at Santiago University. He investigated and wrote widely on ancient history, agriculture, industry and economic development and at a public level he acted at various times as *regidor* (governor) of A Coruña and Santiago de Compostela as well as undertaking numerous other government commissions. The last fifteen years of his life were spent in Madrid and his appointment as perpetual Secretary of the prestigious Royal History Academy (RAH) testifies to the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries.

Regarding cartography he is known for three printed maps and a recently discovered manuscript. He was also an important collaborator of Tómas López de Vargas Manchuca (1730–1802), his friend and the leading Spanish cartographer of the XVIIIth century though their approaches to gathering topographical information were very different. López produced over 200 maps during his lifetime but all based on office compilation, whilst Cornide was an inveterate traveller and, though not using modern survey methods like triangulation, seems to have been very capable at reconnaissance. He was probably measuring distances by time travelled and visual estimation combined with occasional compass bearings and making a large number of sketch maps and plans.

In 1762 Cornide established a close working relationship with Enrique Flórez (1702-1773) who asked him to prepare maps of two Galician Dioceses titled *Obispado de Mondoñedo* (Fig.2) and *Mapa de el Obispado de Orense* (Fig.3) for inclusion in volumes XVII and XVIII of his massive 52 volume work on the history of the Catholic church in Spain. The maps are signed *Joseph Cornide* and were engraved by Tomás López.

Both maps, although measuring only 40 x 30 cm show a surprisingly high degree of spatial accuracy and neatness compared with contemporary documents and considerable detail at a scale of 1:276,000 (Mondoñedo) and 1: 415,000 (Orense) shown in Galician leagues, but there are no co-ordinates nor a compass rose. There is no direct evidence of how these maps were produced though there are some clues. The year of production for the map of Mondoñedo is given as 1764 and in that same year Cornide undertook a government commission to prepare a report on the state of coastal defences in Galicia. In his *Descripción Circunstanciada de la Costa de Galicia* it is clear that he undertook a detailed journey and it seems reasonable to assume that this study also provided at least some of the information for the map of Mondoñedo. However this commission does not explain the map for landlocked Orense which in any case bears the date of 1763, but Cornide did visit the province in 1754 and made abundant notes and sketch maps.



Fig. 1
A lithograph of José Cornide
(courtesy of the Real Academia de la Historia)

The third printed map, dated 1790 and today extremely rare, is his *Mapa corográfico de la Antigua Galicia* based on data contained in classical Greek and Roman texts. The map measures 42 x 51.5 cms within a sheet 54 x 80 cms including an extensive table showing the modern place name equivalents for some 170 locations.

Recent research among Tomás López files has revealed an important manuscript document found in the archives of the *Real Academia de la Historia*. (Fig.4) This is a coloured map titled *Mapa del M.N.YM.L.R de Galicia*[1] and signed *Josef Cornide* but undated. Carmen Manso of the RAH dates the map as 1772, though there is evidence that Cornide was already working on the document in 1766. The map measures 72.5 x 64.5 cms and unlike his previous maps shows longitude and latitude and uses 24 symbols for population centres, various fortifications, commercial and religious buildings plus territorial boundaries with relief shown by profile. Curiously the northern coast is drawn less accurately than in his earlier map of Mondoñedo. It is this map which López refers to among his acknowledgements for his own 1784 map of Galicia.

Given his drawing skills, numerous journeys and high level commitment to geographic subjects, it would seem reasonable to expect more cartographic works by Cornide, but these, if they exist, are largely elusive. There is evidence in correspondence with López that in 1766 he was working on maps of the other Galician dioceses but no further trace of these has been found. Although his biographer Pedro López states that Cornide's participation in the Commission for Roads led him to "adjust and correct the few reliable printed maps of the Kingdom available at that date" (p.71) his original manuscript report and 18 supporting documents include no maps. Equally his well documented cultural visit to Portugal in 1800, which included a secret report for the Spanish government on Portuguese defences prior to the Spanish attack of 1803, contains no maps, though in this case Cornide does mention the paucity of cartographic material and recommends the maps of López as being the most accurate and also cites a Spanish army survey of the frontier[2]. Other than his numerous sketches, the only map located by this author is one of the Pyrenees relating to his indirect involvement in the negotiations of the national limits with France in those mountains. It is an advanced sketch map measuring 43 x 23 cms showing the mountain range from San Sebastian to the Mediterranean with a blank cartouche which may indicate intended publication.



Fig. 2 Cornide's map of the "Obispado de Mondoñedo" 1764. (courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

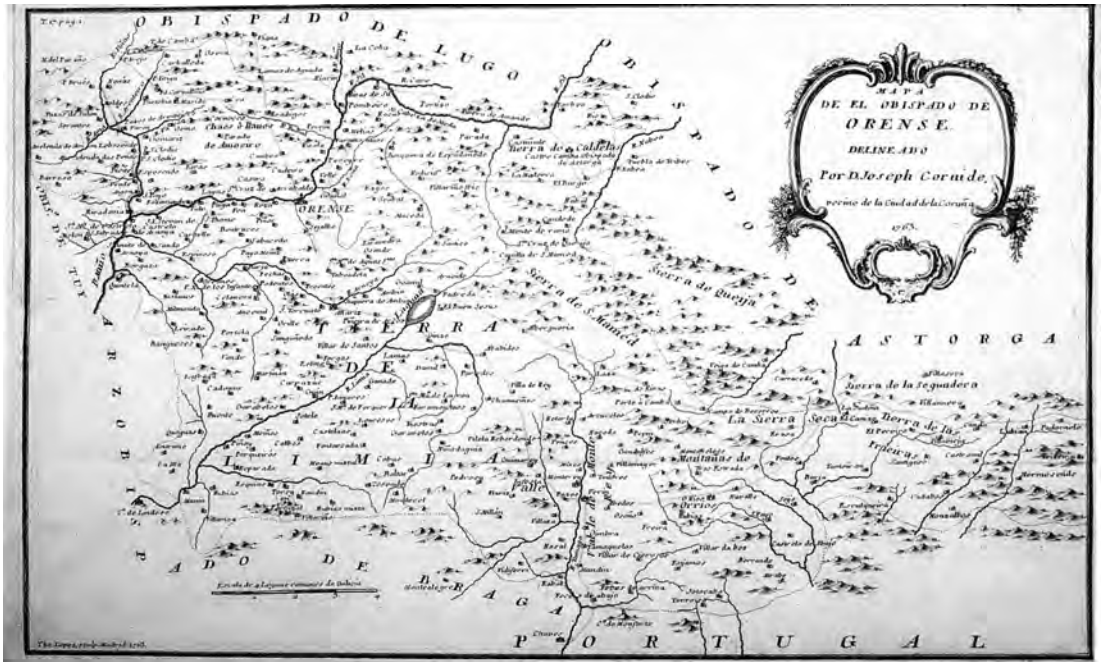


Fig.3
Cornide's map of the "Obispado de Orense" 1763 (courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

Notes

1. M.N.YM. L.R. "Muy Noble y Muy Leal Reyno" ("Very noble and very loyal Kingdom")

2. See figure 6, p.12 in Smith, R. "Peninsula Cartography", *IMCoS Journal* Autumn 2009.

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Acknowledgements

The author appreciates the kind assistance of staff at the RAH, Madrid, the *Archivo da Reyno de Galicia*, A Coruña, *El Consulado do Mar*, A Coruña, the *Biblioteca de Estudios Locales*, A Coruña, the *Biblioteca Municipal*, Ortigueira and daughter Anna in preparing the illustrations.

Fig. 4
Cornide's manuscript map of Galicia dated between 1766 and 1772 (courtesy Real Academia de la Historia)



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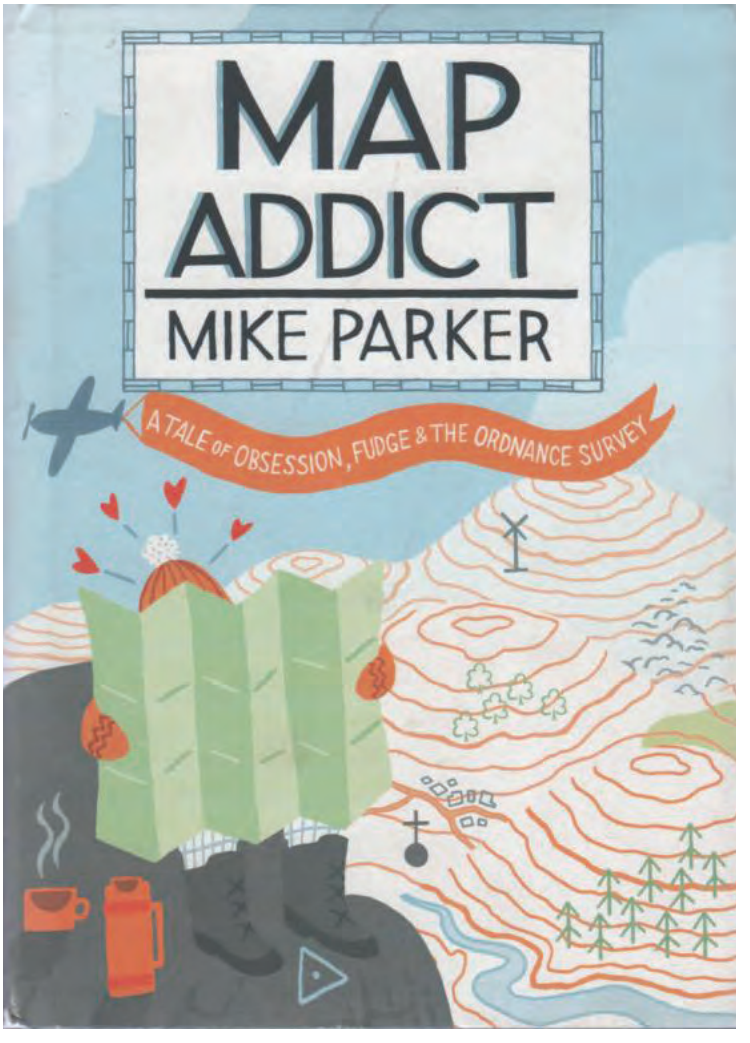
"To a junior map addict, who gazes at a British map with the fondness of Rod Stewart at a brand new blonde, the certainty that our maps are so good is buried deep within and breaks out in pustules of xenophobic acne."

This quote from the new title by Mike Parker gives you a taste of what it contains. It also illustrates how different this work is from any other book on maps which I have either read or reviewed. Quirky yes, shocking in places, honest to a fault; all these things and more. However, what shines through the pages, is his absolute love and extensive knowledge of his subject; not in an academic way but as an enthusiast. As the publisher says "with a mix of wry observation and hard fact, the offbeat and the downright pedantic, Mike Parker takes us on an exhilarating celebration of the humble map. He reveals how the French tried to steal our meridian, unearths some secret messages in Ordnance Survey sheets, and explores the explosive politics and even hidden erotica of maps. We visit what has officially been named by the OS as the most boring square kilometre in the land; tour the weird borders of Britain and Europe; test the theory that Milton Keynes is built to a pagan alignment; ponder why women turn the map upside-down and take part in Mike's one-man war against the moronic blandishments of the Sat Nav age." He also has chapters on Carto Erotica-maps and sex, and Boys' Toys - maps and gender. In the latter he says that if you go to any map fair or other gathering of enthusiasts the first thing which strikes you is the absence of women. "While hardly hotbeds of testosterone, such occasions only seem to confirm the prejudice that maps are boys' toys, too technical, too dry and too rational for the esoteric tastes of our ladies." He goes on to say that he has waded through the membership of the Charles Close Society and out of 600 or so members, he could only find 26 females!

He confesses that his own map collection was founded on a teenage shoplifting habit and describes his career path as a "scenic B-road" rather than a speedy motorway. He was a comedian, tour guide, TV travelogue presenter, columnist and guide book author, all of which depended on his lifelong love of maps and acute sense of place.

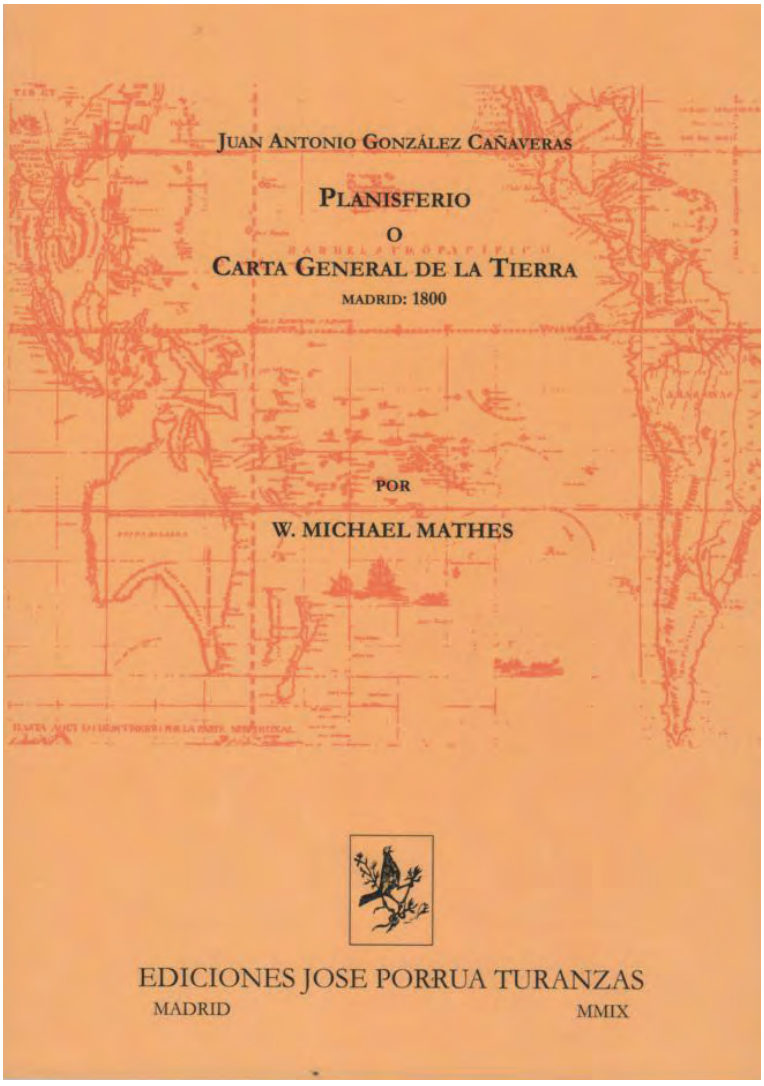
So you can see that this book is a bit different. I began reading it with enjoyment and amusement but by page 300 (out of 330) or so pages I was beginning to lose concentration and the poor quality illustrations did not help to relieve the boredom. But it is a handy size to take travelling (19.5 x 14 cms or 7 ¾ x 5 ½ ins) and fun to dip in and out of. It would also make a good present.

Valerie Newby



Juan Antonio González Cañaveras. Planisferio o Carta General de la Tierra. Madrid 1800 by Dr. W. Michael Mathes. Ediciones José Porrúa Turanzas, S.A. Marqués de la Ensenada, 16, 28004 Madrid, Spain. Paperback 143 pp, illustrated. ISBN 978-84-7317-198-4. Price €21.

The purpose of this little book, in Spanish, is to shed some light on a rare and unusual map titled "Planisferio o Carta General de la Tierra" published in Madrid in 1800 with an accompanying booklet and whose authorship belongs to Juan Antonio González Cañaveras (dates unknown). The map uses an unusual cylindrical projection with secants at 60° north and south and equidistant parallel meridians giving the continents an elongated shape. The purpose of this construction is to offer the user the opportunity to easily determine the time of day at any place on the globe and its corresponding hours of daylight, climatic zone and other pertinent astronomic data, i.e. a sort of cartographic almanac.



The main content of the book, besides a double-page illustration of the planisphere and four details of different sections, is taken up by a reprint of González's booklet describing the map and its uses, a reproduction of all the text of the map ordered into numbered "blocks" of longitude and latitude, and a repetition of the place names in a gazetteer including their modern versions.

Dr. Mathes own commentary is limited to seven pages, much of which he dedicates to the pedagogic work of González, with a bibliography of his 20 works on teaching geography, mathematics and language. When he addresses the map, he first describes its preparation and printing before concentrating his criticism on the delineation of the west coast of North America and Mexico, a subject on which he is an expert. He affirms that this is a copy of a map by Philippe Buache fifty years earlier and thus ignores important discoveries by Spanish, French, and British explorers already published by 1800. In this discourse he gives a brief, but very lucid, history of the search for the passage between the Pacific and the Atlantic. His conclusion is that the planisphere is a large and beautifully drawn map but of little practical use to the contemporary society.

Books on 18th and 19th century Spanish cartography are few and far between and inevitably concentrate on a handful of key cartographers, so monographs on lesser players are rare which makes this work a most welcome addition. However it does have some limitations. At a practical level the small page size makes many parts of the planisphere illustrations difficult to read and this can only be overcome by trawling through the "block" analysis which this reviewer found a very cumbersome exercise. It is a pity that Dr. Mathes has concentrated so much of his commentary on the errors in the coastline at the cost of paying little attention to the construction of the planisphere and the context of geographical interest in late 18th century Spain which could help explain González's own account. But surely there is scope here for a wider discussion.

Dr. Mathes cites only two known copies, one in the John Carter Brown Library, Rhode Island, another in Zacatecas, Mexico. However, the reviewer is aware of at least one copy in Spain, together with many of González's geographic tracts, in the library of the Palacio Real, Madrid.

Richard Smith, Segovia, Spain

Bonehill: Evolution of a Dartmoor Hamlet within Widecombe-in-the-Moor by E.H.T. Whitten. Halsgrove Publishing, Rylands Industrial Estate, Bagley Road, Wellington, Somerset TA21 9PZ, Tel. 01823 653777, 2009, Email: sales@halsgrove.com. Hardback, 128pp, 2009. Profusely illustrated with contemporary coloured photographs, original documents, maps and a number of line drawings showing estate, manor and field boundaries all based on other publications. Price £19.99. From the publisher, add postage and packing £2.95 in UK.

Dr Tim Whitten will be well known to many members of IMCoS as our treasurer for nine years. He has lived on Dartmoor for the past 30 years and has been researching his locality for most of that time which has resulted in the publication of this book. I was delighted to be asked to write this review as Bonehill Rocks has been my family's favourite spot on Dartmoor for scrambling, playing in the brook, kite flying, picnicking and generally relaxing over the 42 years we have lived in Devon. It has recently pleased me to introduce my grandchildren to the rocks. Driving on to Dartmoor the tourist traps of Haytor and Hound Tor are left behind to reach Bonehill. From the rocks a one kilometre ride or walk takes you down the hill to Widecombe-in-the-Moor and it is the small area on each side of this road which is the hamlet so thoroughly researched and described in this book.

Tracing the history of Bonehill from the Norman Conquest to the present day creates a framework which touches on the ownership of land, the development of trackways and field boundaries, the living and working conditions of a small farming community, taxation, the legal system with the severe penalties for, what we would consider to be, minor offences and the interrelationship and status of the gentry, yeomen and farm workers. Wars, together with national and local politics, are put into context showing the effect they had on the small community. The number of properties within the area described is so small that a whole chapter (4) is devoted to these dwellings giving many fascinating historical details about their ownership and development together with anecdotes concerning some of the owners.

Of particular interest to members of IMCoS will be the section dealing with the mapping of the land and the roads over Dartmoor. The illustrations in this section start with Christopher Saxton's map of Devon showing Webbicombe (Widecombe-in-the-Moor), through Benjamin Donn's one inch to the mile map of Devon to a satellite image of the Bonehill area in 2006.

That so much information and detail is contained within the covers of this book is amazing and gives some indication of the intensive research that has been done to achieve it. Tim Whitten is to be congratulated on writing a history of his 'home patch' and showing us all what can be achieved albeit with a great deal of effort. Perhaps others will follow his example and publish a history of their own home area before the people who can add so much personal knowledge are no longer with us and their contribution is lost forever. My only personal regret is that Tim was unable to include the story I told him of the traffic jam on Widecombe Hill caused by two elephants and a one legged man. However, one cannot have everything!

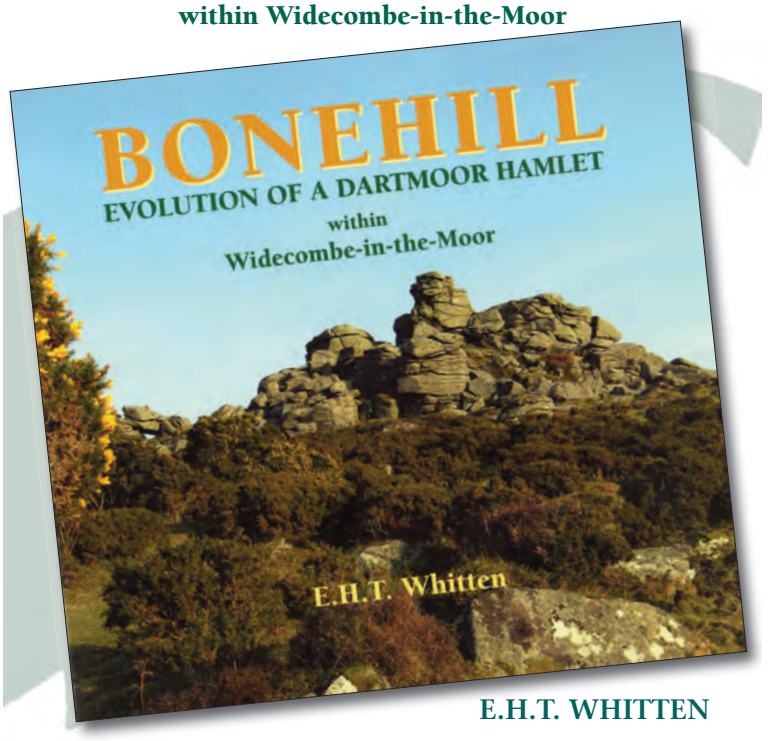
Dr Adrian Almond, Devon, UK

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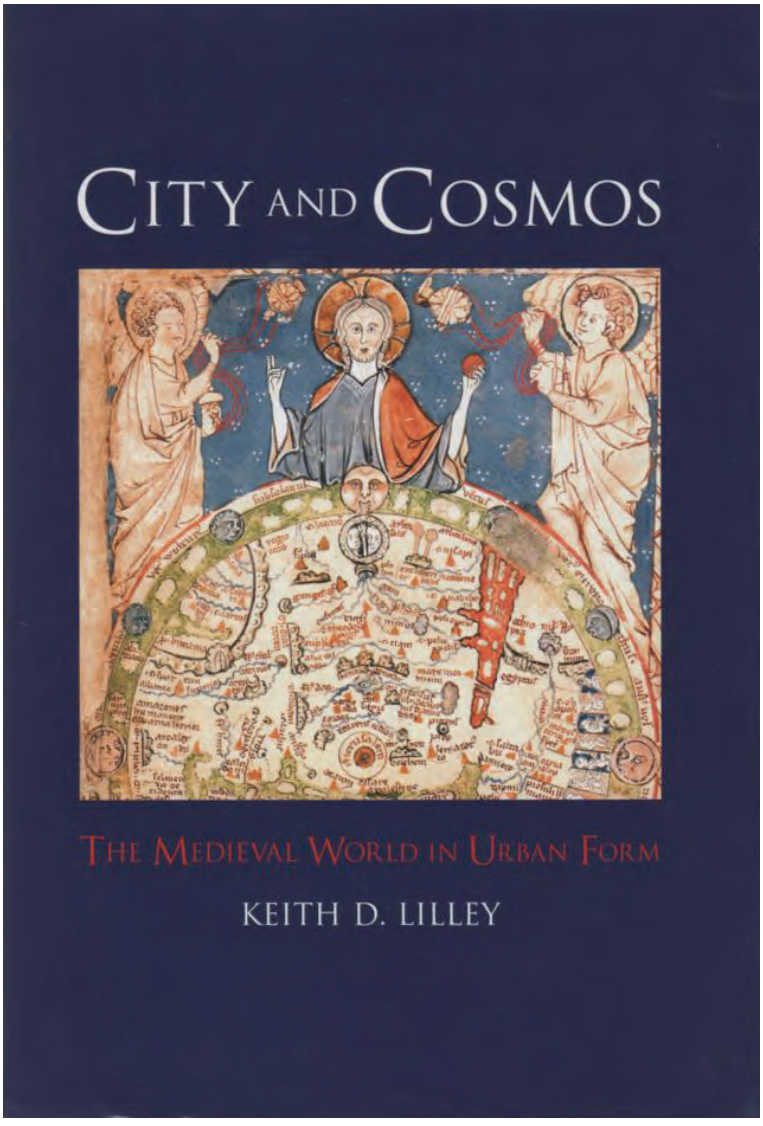


E.H.T. WHITTEN

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City and Cosmos: The Medieval World in Urban Form by Keith D. Lilley. Reaktion Books, 33 Sutton Street, London EC1V 0DX, www.reaktionbooks.co.uk or tel: (0)20 7253 1071. 256 pp. 100 illustrations, 16 in color. ISBN 978-1-86189-441-0. £25 ($49).

Thinking by analogy is deeply satisfying to the human mind and was particularly favoured in the Middle Ages. The thesis of Keith Lilley's book, *City and Cosmos*, is that the medieval city was conceived of as a microcosm of the greater universe, falling between the "mundus" or universe as a whole, and the human being, or "minor mundus." The human/cosmos analogy was thoroughly worked out in the medieval period with parallels between the four elements and the humours or fluids of the body, and the influence of the constellations of the zodiac and the planets upon human character and health.



The heart of Lilley's thesis rests on the design of medieval "new towns" in imitation of the cosmos. Most of these are built on a rectangular grid-pattern similar to that of the classic Roman city, which makes it difficult for the reader to see them as mirrors of the spherical universe, even if they were occasionally surrounded by curved walls. The parallel he attempts to draw with the mappaemundi is another puzzle, for these depictions of the world are also nearly all circular, and, though they show the cardinal directions, do not employ a grid.

If the universe will not serve for a model, perhaps we can turn to Jerusalem. Here Lilley is caught between the heavenly Jerusalem, described by Ezekiel and St. John as uncompromisingly square, and the earthly city, which appears in numerous representations, as circular. With some heroic efforts to square the circle Lilley tries to reconcile these two geometric forms. He asserts that medieval architects and city planners were well-versed in geometry, following the example of God, the supreme architect, who was sometimes represented using a compass or pair of dividers in measuring out the spherical universe. Of course, one does not require a sophisticated grasp of geometry to construct a simple urban grid, and the single example of Terranuova in Italy, laid out in 1337 according to Fibonacci's principle of chords of the circle, is clearly an anomaly. While Lilley gives some interesting plans of new towns, he does not produce an image equivalent to "zodiac man," nor has he discovered documentary evidence of what the planners were thinking.

From city planning Lilley goes on to discuss the city as analogous to the human body. Certainly the terms "body politic," still used today, and "head", are powerfully suggestive, but trying to incorporate this analogy into town planning runs into some anatomical difficulties, such as having the "head" in the centre of town. The last part of the book describes the Corpus Christi processions and plays which became popular in the later Middle Ages. Here Lilley's body analogy works out in the form of the body of Christ being carried through the streets of the (embodied) city. In some cities the procession was greeted by theatrical presentations at various points along the route. Lilley makes much of these routes as recreating the history of the universe on the body of the city. This seems plausible for the examples of Beverly and York, but in other cities, such as Chester, the plays were presented in a field outside the walls.

Evelyn Edson, Virginia, USA

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A speedy error

Has anyone spotted the apparent spelling mistake on Speed's map of Surrey and wondered who made the error? Godalming Hundred appears as expected but the town is shown as 'Godalnimg' with the *m* and *n* transposed. This does not seem to be a phonetic spelling variant. The map was "Described by the travills of John Norden Augénted and performed by John Speede" and "Jodocus Hondius caelavit 1610."

The name Godalming is generally accepted to originate from Godhelm's Ingas, a Saxon settlement – the land of Godhelm's people – and was mentioned in King Alfred's will of 899. The residents of the town are still known as Godhelmians. William Camden in his *Britannia* of 1586 refers to Godelming in his text. He added maps to the later edition of 1607, the Surrey map being engraved by William Kip taken from Norden's previously unpublished map. The town is shown as Godalming. The mistake therefore did not originate with Norden.

Speed admitted that he had "put my sickle into other men's corne" and for his *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, first published in 1611/12, he used an abridged version of Camden's text on the reverse of most of his maps. Was his Surrey map prepared from Norden's manuscript map or from Camden's Kip version? Did his augmentation include the spelling mistake?

The map was engraved by Jodocus Hondius in Amsterdam where Hondius died on 10th February, 1611, aged 48 (Chubb p.434). Was he ill at the time and did someone else engrave the map under his supervision, possibly his son Henry who was shortly to inherit the business?

A proof copy of the Surrey map exists and according to Skelton (p.37) needed extensive re-engraving. It lacked the attribution to Norden, the engraver's name and date, hills and most trees. Some place names were mis-spelt and hundred boundaries wrongly drawn. East and West were reversed on the compass rose. It therefore seems likely that Godalming was another mis-spelt place name unnoticed by the engraver or by Speed. The maps were printed in London but we have no way of knowing whether the re-engraving was carried out in Amsterdam or London (Skelton, p.35). I suspect that Jodocus Hondius made the mistake, or whoever engraved the plate on his behalf, and that Speed missed it or did not check the final proof. However, we will probably never know the truth.

Barbara Thomas
Godhelmian

References

Thomas Chubb *The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland. A bibliography 1579-1870.*

R.A. Skelton *County Atlases of the British Isles. A Bibliography 1579-1703.*



Godalming in Surrey spelled Godalnimg on Speed's map (top right of picture).



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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

Exhibition 'par excellence'

Report by Valerie Newby

Peter Barber, Head of Map Collections at the British Library, is fast gaining a reputation for staging some of the most amazing and original exhibitions of early maps ever seen. Plans for his latest project were unveiled at a briefing of the Press on January 26th and were ambitious and impressive. BBC 4 has been impressed too and has been filming two new documentary series on map making for which Peter Barber has been acting as consultant. They will be screened in May and June. Richard Klein, Controller of BBC 4 was at the press briefing and said that he was keen to foster relations with institutes like the British Library. His new TV series will tell the story of cartography from its beginnings to Google Earth.

Peter, aided by Curator of Antiquarian Mapping, Tom Harper (also Marketing Consultant on the IMCoS Committee), explained that three-quarters of the items which he will show have never been on display before. He and Tom have selected them from the BL's 4½ million maps - no mean task in itself.

"Not all these maps were accurate, but some are very accurate for their time. They don't cover one area, but they are encyclopaedic and beautiful and someone paid for them to impress others and act as propaganda," Peter said. He explained that in earlier eras maps hung in stately homes and palaces in the same way as art does today and in those times they were revered.

The exhibition, "Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda and Art", will open on 30th April at the British Library and run until 19th September this year. It will bring together an unrivalled collection of about 100 maps; some huge wall maps and other maps dating from 200 AD until the present day. The exhibition contains many beautiful and interesting maps that have not previously been exhibitied because they did not meet conventional criteria for maps - such as scientific accuracy or innovation. Among the highlights will be a hand drawn copy by William Frazer in *c.*1804 of the Fra Mauro decorated manuscript *mappamundi* of *c.*1459, a chart of the Mediterranean Sea by Diogo Homen, 1570 featuring gold leaf decoration, 'Americae, sive quartae orbis parties, nova et exactissima' by Diego Gutierrez and engraved by Hieronymus Cock, 1562, and a World map by Pierre Desceliers of 1550.

Also included will be some items from other collections: the prvately owned so-called Sheldon Tapestry (a 17th-century re-weaving of an original from 1590) and the fragment of a map of Rome dating from *c.*200AD. Also (this from a private collection) a map produced under the Nazi regime in 1937, and a fragment of a *mappa mundi*. But the majority of the items on show will be from the BL and the Press were shown a small cross section of some of them.

The accompanying book to the exhibition has been written by Peter Barber and Tom Harper and will be published in advance of the exhibition. It will be on sale at the BL shop www.bl-bookshop@bl.uk

Hidden treasures of Poland

Report by Dee Longenbaugh

There are two joys for map collectors visiting another country. One is finally achieving a visit to a great map library such as the British Library Map Library and the other the discovery of a library seemingly little known to the outside world.

The latter was the case recently when a request for map shops in Krakow, Poland, led to directions to the Muzeum Narodowe W Krakowie [National Museum of Krakow], and its pleasant administrator, Anna Stelmach. Once I entered the library room, lined with books and inhabited by people working at student tables, I became more and more curious. What exactly was this place? (Not being able to read Polish I could not read signs or leaflets!)

Ms. Stelmach politely informed me it was a map museum and research centre that has existed since the end of the 19th century when, in her words, "the old nobility of Poland donated maps". This was not the inspiration of one person but a committee made up of Germans, Russians and Austrians who donated the 4,000 maps dating from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The government gave the fine old building that houses

the maps to this day. The official opening date was 1st October 1918 but later apparently, during the Second World War, the building was closed and the maps hidden but everything appears to have survived.

When asked about their great treasures, Ms. Stelmach brought out an amazing hand-drawn and coloured map measuring 224 cm wide by 97.5 cm high, dissected and mounted on linen. The title was 'Delineatio specialis et accuratio Ukrainae com suis palatinibus et ditrictibus erecta per Guill. Le Lasseeur de Beauplan aeri vero incise opera Wilhel. Hondii – Gedani [Gdansk] A.D. 1650.' It was made for King Jan Kazimierz. Apparently it is the only copy in the World. The museum is used by researchers, students, officers, historians, geographers etc. and a glance around the tables revealed an amazing range of ages. The address is ul. sw. Marka 17, Kraków 31-018 and their e-mail address astelmach@muzeum.krakow.pl. Or try their website (accessible in Polish, English and German) at www.muzeum.krakow.pl

Belle Vue of the World

Report by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

The German map collectors' society, Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, was invited to the opening of a map exhibition in the reconstructed castle of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV in November last year. The castle, known as Schloss Bellevue, is part of the State Library of Berlin and is the official residence of the German Federal President Horst Köhler. When the Berlin State Library was invited to hold the exhibition in the castle it was seen as a sign of acknowledgement of their activities and achievements in collecting, cataloguing and preserving documents of history.



Schloss Bellevue, built for Prince August Ferdinand of Prussia now the official residence of the German Federal President.

150 years ago the Königlich Kartographische Institut, which was at that time located in the Schloss Bellevue, was integrated into the State Library as a separate map department. The basis of the collection was the maps of General Wilhelm von Scharnhorst who died in 1854. It now has more than one million sheet maps, 30,000 atlases and nearly 500 globes.

Schloss Bellevue was built for a Prussian prince, August Ferdinand of Prussia, the younger brother of King Frederick II of Prussia. After the reunification of Germany, the castle, situated on the edge of the Tiergarten in Berlin, became the primary residence of the president.

The 'Black Tulip' unveiled

On 12th January at the Library of Congress the James Ford Bell Trust unveiled for the first time in North America, Matteo Ricci's 1602 "impossible Black Tulip" – a massive map showing the World with China at its centre. It is the first map in Chinese to show the Americas and the first printed map to incorporate the five continents in their relative positions.

"Matteo Ricci's map is one of the most significant cartographical documents ever produced," said Dr Ford W. Bell, Trustee of the James Ford Bell Trust and President of the American Association of Museums. "The map brings together the best of western science, mathematics and geography to respectfully show China, the western hemisphere and the five continents in their relative positions."

The Ricci map is one of only seven known printed examples and there is no other known example in either the United States or China. It will be on display at the Library of Congress in Washington DC alongside the Waldseemüller map until 10th April this year. The LOC rarely exhibits artefacts it does not own but it has made an exception in this case due to the rarity, history and cultural significance of the Ricci map. The map was recently sold to the James Ford Bell Trust by the London book sellers, Bernard J. Shapero, for the benefit of the James Ford Bell Library at the University of Minnesota. It measures 5 ft x 12 ft and is printed on rice paper from six enormous woodblocks. It is designed to be mounted on a folding screen. After the exhibition at the LOC the map will be displayed at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts before moving to its intended home in the James Ford Bell Library.



IMCoS representative, Rudolf J.H. Lietz (fifth from right) and PHIMCOS President, Mariano Cacho Jr. (sixth from right) are pictured with other members, ambassadors and guests of honour at the opening night of their exhibition.

Exhibition of maps and prints of the Philippines

To mark the Philippine-Spanish Friendship Day celebrating the strong links between the two countries, the Spanish Embassy and the Philippine Map Collectors' Society (PHIMCOS) presented an exhibition of original antique maps and prints of the Philippines. More than 50 maps were on display at the opening night at the Yuchengco Museum in Makati City, Metro Manila. Lectures were held during the exhibition which was on display for a month last year.

***Earth* receives award**

The atlas aptly named *Earth*, produced by a map publisher called Global Mapping Ltd. based in Brackley, Northants, was chosen as 'Best Atlas' at the 24th International Cartographic Conference held last November in Santiago, Chile. The 20 kilogram limited edition tome was judged by an independent jury of seven professors and doctors of cartography from the International Cartographic Association (ICA). More than 70 atlases and 450 maps from all parts of the World were entered with *Earth* taking the most coveted award. You can purchase the atlas at www.MapStop.co.uk

Maps missing in India

Irreplaceable manuscript maps and colourful original prints have been disappearing from the vaults of the Asiatic Society of Mumbai (formerly known as Bombay) which was founded in 1804 to preserve India's rich antiquity. Almost nothing remains of the entire set of maps dating to 1803-4 which depict the city of Mumbai from the time when the first revenue survey was carried out. Anyone with information should contact Professor B. Arunachalam at the University of Mumbai.

***Cartographica Helvetica* has its 20th birthday**

The staff of the German language journal *Cartographica Helvetica* have been celebrating their 20th birthday. 40 issues with 188 feature articles have been published on the history of the cartography of Switzerland, Europe and the World. The journal has now been digitised and can be accessed at www.kartengeschichte.ch

The Benevento Collection at Sotheby's

The Benevento Collection of maps and atlases contains a wealth of material from the earliest depictions of the known world to masterpieces of the Renaissance showing the earliest mapping of the New World and Asia. The collection is to be sold at Sotheby's auction house in London on 8th May and highlights will be on display at Sotheby's, New York, from 8th to 13th April.



(Below) An item from the Benevento Collection: C.J. Visscher's 'Orbis terrarum typus', Amsterdam 1638, with an estimate of £10,000-£15,000

Stolen maps

The German map company Vladi Private Islands GmbH, have had two maps stolen from their shop in Halifax, Nova Scotia. If any other dealer or collector is offered these two maps would they please contact F. Vladi on info@vladi.de or telephone +49 (0) 40 33 89 89. The missing maps which are pictured here are Eastern Canada by Hermann Moll, 1727 edition measuring 13 x 9.5 ins and North America by Joseph de Laporte, 1786 edition measuring 10 x 8 ins.





Ortelius map donated

Dr Albert Ganado, collector of maps of Malta, and his wife Muriel donated a map of St. Paul's Voyage to Rome via Malta by Janssonius (after Ortelius) to the Wignacourt Museum, Rabat, Malta, on January 2nd this year. The map which was in pristine condition, depicts St. Paul's shipwreck on Malta. St Paul subsequently spent some months living in a cave near the Wignacourt Museum and this cave is a place of pilgrimage even today. It is reached by crossing the road from the museum or from the parish church of Rabat. The double page map was engraved by Pieter van den Keere and published in 1652 in the *Atlantis Majoris*.

NB. Sadly, we have to report that Dr Ganado's wife has just died which has led to the postponement of the inaugural meeting of the Malta Map Society. **Ed.**

Warburg Lectures 2010

18th March Dr Alexander Kent (School of Geography, University of Southampton) 'Landscape or Blandscape? Exploring Cartographic Style in European Topographic Maps of the 20th Century'.

15th April Dr Adrian Mosley (Department of History and Classics, University of Swansea) 'Cosmography and Cartography in the Renaissance: Their Relationship Revisited.'

29th April Dr Chet van Duzer (independent scholar) 'Settling Disputes through Cartography in 14th Century Palma de Mallorca: The Map of the Siquia Aqueduct.'

27th May Dr Sandra Sáenz-Lopez Pérez (Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovacion, Madrid) 'European Encounters with 'the Other' in 16th - century cartography.'

All lectures start at 5 pm and are held at the Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB

Oxford Seminars

13th May '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' by Sjoerd de Meer (Maritime Museum, Rotterdam).

Seminars start at 5pm at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Cambridge Seminar

4th May 'Map of a nation: the early London Ordnance Survey and the politics of British Landscape' by Rachel Hewitt (Queen Mary, University of London). Seminar starts at 5.30pm in the Gardner room, Emmanuel College, St. Andrew Street, Cambridge.

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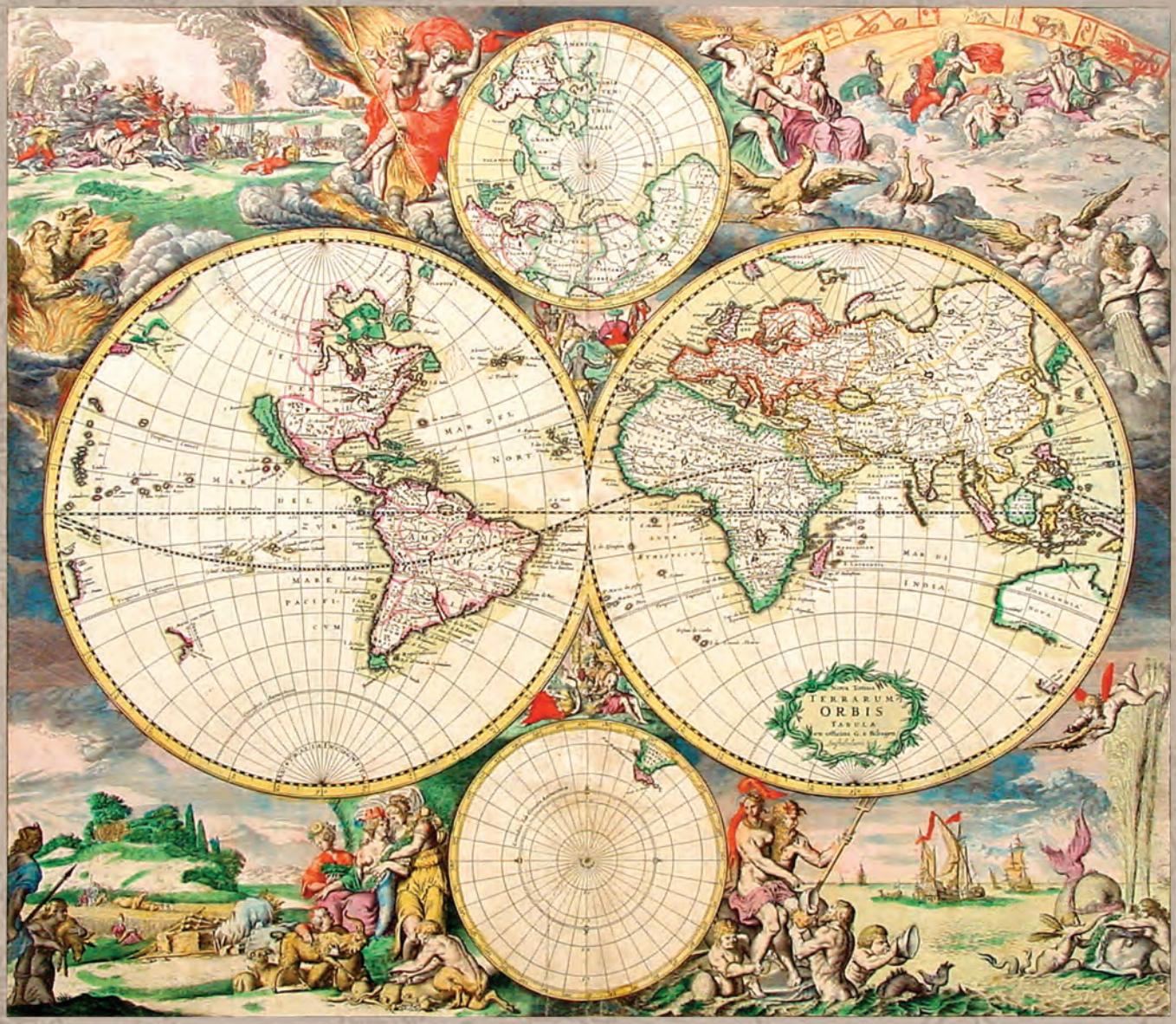
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