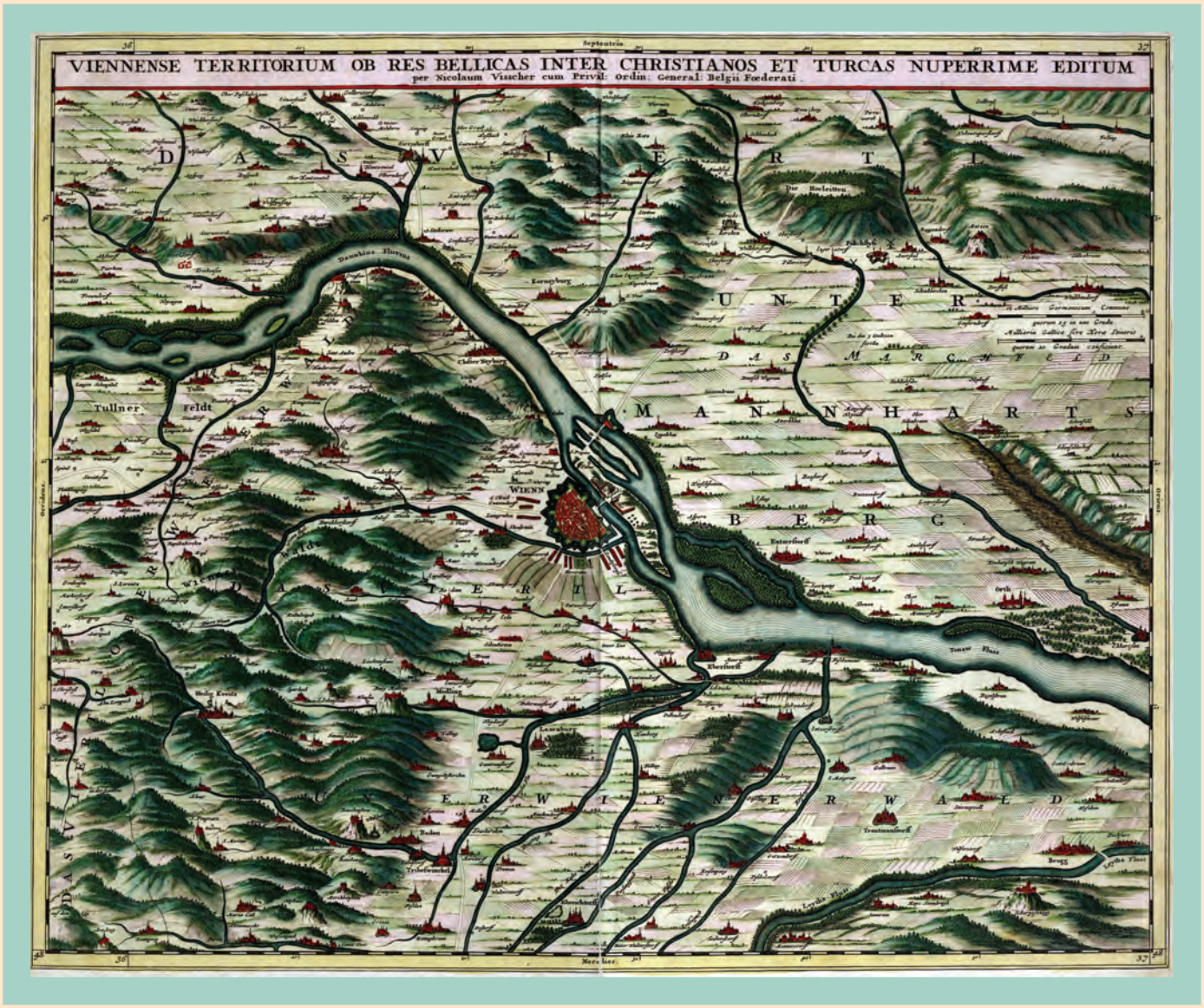
IMCoS JOURNAL

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A Letter From the Chairman



By the time you are reading this letter, the year 2012 will be drawing to its end and on behalf of your Executive Committee I would like to pass on our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, assuming, of course, that these holidays are applicable in your country. Not only do we wish you well in a cartographic sense of finding maps to your liking but also with reference to all early maps you might come across in the coming year! But primarily we send best wishes to you personally and those dear to your heart.

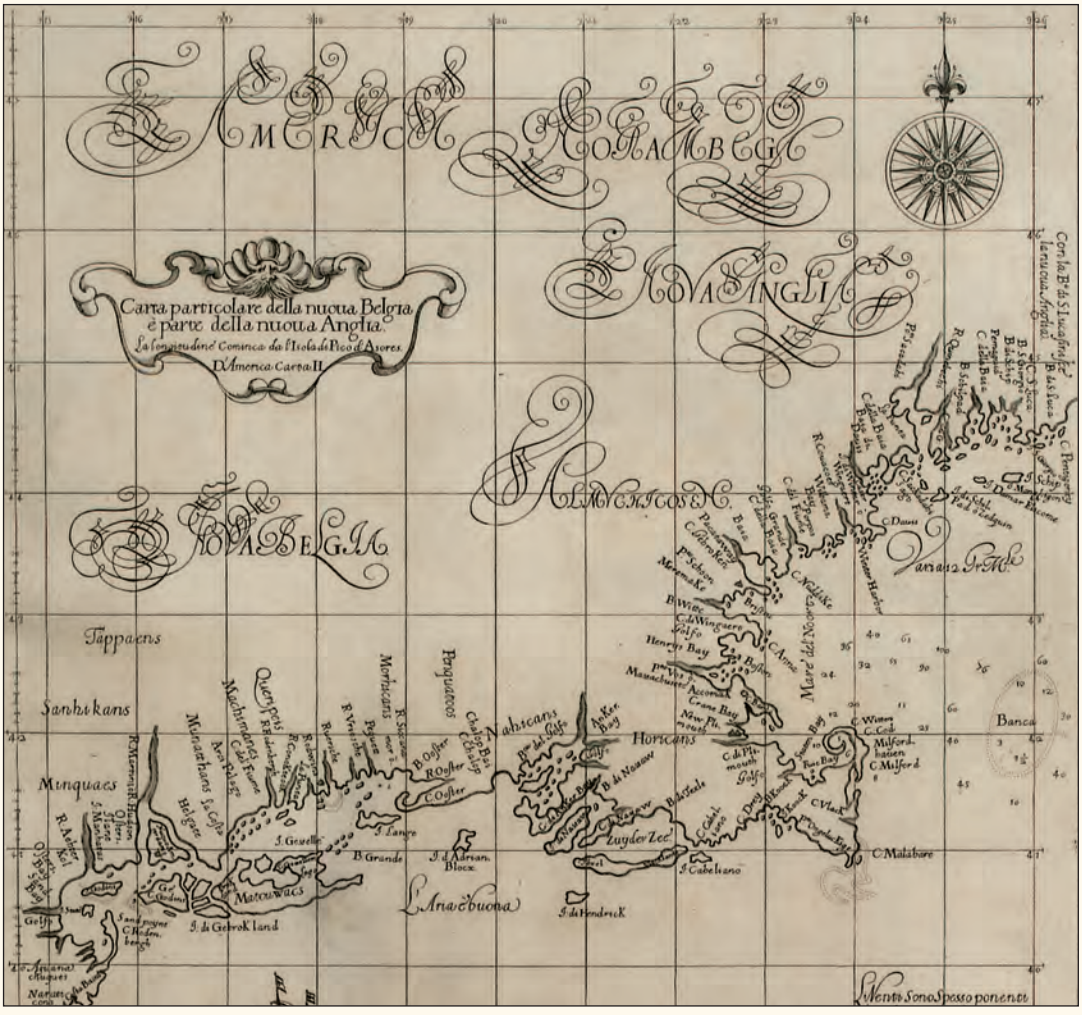
Having covered the future, I must report on some events in the past. No doubt our editor, Valerie, will report elsewhere in this *Journal* on the Vienna Symposium that is just behind us. And what a beautiful symposium it was; the credit for it goes to the Organising Committee under Stefaan Missinne. The organisation was very impressive with a variety of speakers, excellent visits, and a nice city to enjoy with weather to match. Hard work all in all, but very much worth it! The invitation to our next Symposium in Fairbanks, Alaska, was issued by Professor Terrence Cole from the University of Fairbanks during the Vienna symposium. It is just too early to report on the planned features and of course there will be less impressive real estate in Fairbanks as compared to Vienna. However, Alaska has more nature and space than in our densely populated areas which will provide adequate compensation. Those with reservations regarding the weather in that state would have been glad to hear that by mid-September the temperatures over there are still over 15°C or 60°F. From personal experience, I can report that while Alaska may not necessarily be an obvious place to hold a cartographical symposium, the interesting history of the State combined with the 'natural' environment will provide a multitude of unusual opportunities to enjoy learning about the land and its people. These reasons plus the abundant maps of the pre-1867 Russian period and the discoveries in the Northwest plus maps of the Gold Rush will make it exciting. Mark the dates September 9th to 11th 2013, in your diaries. Meanwhile we are eagerly looking forward to their website (IMCoS will be providing a link from its own www.imcos.org) and the tentative programme from Professor Cole, who is hard at work to recoup lost time for promoting the Symposium in what, in cartographical terms, is not only the largest state of the USA, but also its most northerly, westerly and easterly state at the same time. Not a riddle, not an enigma, but just surprising Alaska!

On another topic, Valerie Newby (formerly Scott) announced her plans last spring to gradually stop editing the *Journal*, which she has been producing with such remarkable results for the last seven years or so. She will be hard to replace but she has found someone who would like to take on the job. Her name is Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, who is an experienced editor and has attended a course on the history of cartography given by our President Sarah Tyacke and Dr Catherine Delano-Smith, editor of *Imago Mundi*. Valerie intends to stay on as Consulting Editor so we will still have the benefit of her advice and network of contacts, at least until the next AGM. She will also remain Vice Chairman of the Society. A 'get-to know Ljiljana' (i.e. profile) is in the making and we trust that should provide sufficient incentive for you to renew your subscription which supports both the *IMCoS Journal* and other society efforts. The website makes it easy to do just that.

Again: Season's Greetings and may we meet on many happy occasions in our interesting world of maps and globes!

Hans Kok

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From the Editor's Desk

by Valerie Newby

Firstly, Season's Greetings to all our readers. I can hardly believe that it is more than six years since I took over as editor of the *IMCoS Journal* (from Susan Gole), and that the time has come for me to pass the job on to someone else. That someone else is to be Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird who, despite her unusual name, lives in England in the county of Essex. Members who came to the International Symposium in Vienna will have met her and other members will be introduced to her with the Spring 2013 *Journal* when she will be taking over officially. She has attended a lecture course in the history of cartography at London University and is an accomplished editor. At the same time, my long term colleague and friend, Jo French, who has designed the journal and been my 'right hand woman', will also be leaving to start a new life of retirement in France. She has passed the design job on to her daughter in law, Catherine French, who has already come up with some interesting ideas and new designs which I know you will appreciate in the future. Jo and I have worked together over many years, firstly on *The Map Collector* magazine, then on the revision of Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers* and latterly, of course, on the *IMCoS Journal*. Neither of us wanted to leave IMCoS in the lurch but we are certain that the successors we have found are more than capable of continuing the work as well, if not better, than us. Hans has asked me to stay on as Consulting Editor to ensure that we have a smooth transition and I am happy to do so. I shall also remain as Vice-Chairman of the Society and will continue to support Hans in all his endeavours in connection with the membership.

This *Journal* contains some unusual and ground breaking articles. Our lead story is the first published account of a chart of Newfoundland which Daphne Joynes, a freelance researcher, found in the National Archives in Kew. It had been transferred to the National Archives in 2005 from the Admiralty Hydrographic Office where it had been for over two centuries. As she explains, the significance of this unpublished chart for the history of exploration and other aspects gradually became apparent to her over time. It is not recorded in the British Library database. The chart was drawn by William Parker who was born on the Isle of Sheppey in 1742 and joined the Navy in 1756. He later joined *HMS Grenville* as master's mate and assistant surveyor to James Cook who had been appointed to survey the island in 1763. Cook obviously had high regard for Parker as he named both a river and a fishing village after him. Turn to page 7 for the full story.



The new editor of the* Journal, *Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird (right), who takes over in 2013, is pictured chatting with Valerie Newby during the IMCoS symposium. (Photo by David Webb)

Another first is an article by Stephen Myers, a water engineer who has a fascination for maps and also what he describes as the "hidden rivers of London." Map collectors who attended this year's London Map Fair will have heard Stephen giving a riveting lecture on this subject. I was astonished to learn that running under the city of London are several rivers which have been concreted over, never to be seen again. I find the concept rather sad but it is comforting to know that someone has now mapped these lost waterways and researched their history. We also publish a report of our last symposium in Vienna which is a showcase for the photography of David Webb who is still going strong although he is over 80 which puts me and Jo to shame!

Let me take this opportunity of thanking all the authors and contributors to the *Journal* whilst I have been editor and, of course, all the loyal members of IMCoS who have supported and encouraged me over the years. Here's to the future…

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The Path to Promotion

An eighteenth-century chart of Newfoundland

by Daphne Joynes

During recent research into the life and career of Admiral Sir William Parker (1742-1802) I became aware of the existence of an unpublished manuscript chart of Newfoundland which Parker prepared as a young man after working with James Cook on the survey of Newfoundland and Labrador in the 1760s (Fig. 1). As my research continued, the significance of the chart for the history of exploration in Newfoundland and cartography in the North Atlantic, and for the study of naval patronage patterns surrounding James Cook's pre-Pacific associates, became apparent.



Fig. 1
(and figs. 3, 4, 5 & 7)
William Parker's chart of Newfoundland.
The National Archives, ADM 352/54.



Fig. 2 Miniature of Admiral Sir William Parker c.1777, by James Scouler, 38 x 30mm (© National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London) F9506.

For over two centuries the chart was held in the archives of the Admiralty Hydrographic Department. It was recorded there in 1978 in a type-written Hydrographic Department *'Catalogue of Original Documents from Commencement to 1826'*, compiled by D C Langmead, a curator at the Hydrographic Department, a copy of which is now held in the map room of The National Archive.[1]

In his preface to this catalogue, Langmead explains that the documents listed were held by the Admiralty before the formation of the Hydrographic Department in 1795, but that not all the documents had been accurately recorded. Such records as there were of these early documents, for which the Hydrographic Department became responsible on its formation, were themselves in poor physical state. Langmead's date reference for Parker's Newfoundland Chart entry says simply 'old'[2].

Along with other material held in the archives of the Hydrographic Department the chart was subsequently transferred to The National Archive in 2005 and opened to the public in May 2008.[3]

There appears to have been no reference to Parker in contemporary published chart collections of Newfoundland. The names of James Cook and Michael Lane figure on Thomas Jefferys' 1770 '*A General Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with the Rocks & Soundings. Drawn from Surveys taken By James Cook and Michael Lane'* (Lane was William Parker's successor as Cook's assistant surveyor). Nor is he referred to in Thomas Jefferys' 1775 *'The North American pilot for Newfoundland, Labradore, the Gulf and River St. Laurence drawn from original surveys taken by James Cook and Michael Lane'.* The chart of Newfoundland which this collection contains is clearly based on the 1770 Cook/ Lane chart.

There is no reference to the Parker chart in RV Tooley's 1979 edition of the *Dictionary of Mapmakers*, but it is listed in Tooley's 1982 *Supplement* and in subsequent editions of Tooley. This suggests that the research team for the Tooley *Supplement* became aware of the existence of Parker's Newfoundland chart after the Hydrographic Department's *Catalogue of Original Documents* was made public following its compilation in 1978.

Finally, the chart is not recorded in the British Library database.[4]

William Parker (Fig. 2) was born in the Isle of Sheppey in 1742. He was the son of Augustine Parker, who was Master of the Admiralty yacht *Queenborough* and a mayor of the town of Queenborough. William entered the navy in 1756 and from his earliest naval service his North Atlantic career pattern was laid down. Serving as a midshipman in HMS *Centurion* he was present in 1758 at the siege of Louisbourg and in 1759 at the capture of Quebec.

In 1764 William Parker joined HMS *Guernsey*, which was commanded by Captain Hugh Palliser, the newly appointed Governor of Newfoundland.[6] In St John's, the summer capital of Newfoundland, Parker was transferred to HMS *Grenville* as master's mate and assistant surveyor to James Cook[7], who had been appointed to survey the island in 1763. For most of the next decade Parker served in Newfoundland waters.

The marine survey of Newfoundland in the 1760s was closely linked with perceptions of the French threat in the approaches to the Gulf of St Lawrence. Although the Seven Years' War had a generally successful outcome as far as the British were concerned, under the terms of the 1763 Treaty of Paris the French regained possession of the small islands of St Pierre and Miquelon to the south of Newfoundland. Cook's first task in 1763 had been to survey these two islands in close detail before they were handed back to the French. The following year he and his newly-appointed assistant surveyor William Parker moved to a survey of the northern peninsula, the so-called 'Petit Nord' where the French fleets retained fishing rights. The following two summers, 1765 and 1766, were spent surveying the south and west coasts of Newfoundland.[8]

It is significant that the detail on Parker's chart is most intricate in precisely those areas of Newfoundland's coastline which he surveyed in company with James Cook (Fig. 3). By comparison with later published charts, notably those in the Jefferys collections, Parker's coastal detail of, for instance, the Avalon peninsula to the east of the island is relatively sparse. The Avalon peninsula and the north-eastern coast of Newfoundland were not surveyed in detail until the 1770s by Michael Lane, who continued the survey of Newfoundland and Labrador when Cook set off for the Pacific in 1768.

Cook's regard for his first assistant surveyor William Parker is perhaps demonstrated by the fact that when they surveyed Pistolet Bay on the northern peninsula in July 1764 he named the river flowing into the bay Parker's River after his deputy[9] (Fig. 4). There is also a small fishing village called Parker's Cove on the Burin Peninsula on Newfoundland's south coast.[10]

Parker left the *Grenville* at the end of the 1766 surveying season when he was promoted to lieutenant in November (he had passed his lieutenant's examination four years earlier). In April 1768 he returned to Newfoundland in HMS *Niger* and in 1770 transferred to HMS *Alborough*. In March 1771, as we shall see, he was appointed to command the schooner *Egmont* to cruise in Newfoundland waters.

On his return to Newfoundland in 1768 as a lieutenant in the *Niger* William Parker is likely to have continued with his own surveying activities (there are references on his chart to his work from a '*Shallop Tender*'). It was probably during this period that William Parker began to prepare his chart.

The manuscript chart, which has been reinforced with a linen backing, is in good condition despite some repaired fold-tears in the

Fig. 3
Newfoundland's Northern Peninsula and the Strait of Belle Isle.





Fig. 4
Parker's river.



Fig. 5
Central section
of the chart.

original paper. There is a (modern-hand) pencilled note '1770' in the bottom right-hand part of the chart, the reference number '346 Ah1' (in a copperplate hand in ink) in the lower right-hand corner and again in the upper right-hand corner, where there is also in a later hand 'AH1'.

The chart is a handsome document, measuring 79cm x 70cm (31" x 27") . It is carefully drawn in pen and ink and is tinted with watercolour (blue wash for the waterways, with wooded areas tinted green) with relief indicated by shading, and annotated. There are three detailed compass bearings aligned on true north but with considerable magnetic variation, and a central cartouche which depicts an indigenous Canadian family of Inuit appearance as tutelary emblems of the surveyed territory. Within the cartouche is written (Fig. 5):

"A CHART
of the
ISLAND of NEWFOUNDLAND
with parts of the
COAST OF LABRADORE
including the
ISLAND St. PAUL and CAPE NORTH
corrected from the latest observation & delin.
by Lieut. Wm. Parker"

Below this is the dedication:

"To the Right Hon.ble. The EARL of SANDWICH, Viscount Hinchinbroke. First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, Governor of the Charter House, elder Brother of the Trinity House, recorder of the Corporations of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, l,l,d, & f,r,s, and one of His Majesty's most Hon.ble. Privy Councel.

This CHART is presented by his most Obedient
And most Humble Servant.
Will.m. Parker.

SCALE of LEAGUES, Twenty to a Degree"

Of particular interest on this chart are Parker's detailed annotations about the navigability of lakes and rivers in the interior of Newfoundland, which are the result both of his own surveys and of information obtained first hand from people he describes as *'Canadian Indians'*, and from the accounts of fur traders and explorers.

For instance, immediately above the central cartouche and along the course of the River Exploits Parker writes: *'The River Exploits runs into a large lake which is that, I take to be the lake Grand Lake. This river has been travelled up by some gentlemen belonging to the Guernsey quite by the lake who were twelve days upon their journey'*. This annotation is of particular interest as it probably refers to the 1768 expedition led by Lieutenant John Cartwright of the *Guernsey*, which was sent by Governor Palliser to open up communication with the Beothuck Indians, a tribe in the interior of the island who were to become extinct a few decades later. [11]

Of further interest are Parker's precise recording of shoals, depths and currents around the coastline of the surveyed territory, and the detailed account of his own and others' surveying work which is written along the bottom of the chart. Parker's introduction to this account reads: *"As the ISLAND of NEWFOUNDLAND has not been accurately survey'd tis necessary to make remarks upon the principles of which the CHART is composed: to distinguish such parts as are from actual survey etc. etc."*. He then goes on to set out in some detail which parts of the chart derive from his own surveying work and which from other sources, and why.

Tantalisingly, there is no date reference by Parker on the chart itself (the pencilled date '1770' at the bottom of the chart in a modern hand may derive from ancillary papers originally kept at the Hydrographic Department as part of the pre-1795 cache of Admiralty documents first catalogued by Langmead in 1978). Dating of the chart must depend therefore upon circumstantial evidence, of which there is plenty to consider.

As we see from the inscription on the chart, it was presented to the Earl of Sandwich, who is identified in the inscription as *'First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty'*, by his *'most Obedient and most Humble Servant Willm. Parker'*. Sandwich was appointed for his third term of office as First Lord of the Admiralty in January 1771[12]. This gives a *post quem* date for the presentation of the chart, and suggests that the young Lieutenant Parker undertook the final careful preparation of a chart he had been working on for some time as a presentation piece in the hopes of furthering his career. Indeed, he may well have been advised to do so by Hugh Palliser, who as Governor of Newfoundland from 1764 actively supported the work of Cook and his associates and promoted publication of the results[13], and who had known the young William Parker from their earliest Newfoundland years aboard the *Guernsey* in 1764. Palliser was appointed Comptroller of the Navy in August 1770, shortly before the Earl of Sandwich took up his appointment as First Lord in January of the following year. Palliser's was an influential post: he would in effect have been the 'door-keeper' to the new First Lord's office, and therefore a very helpful conduit for any petitioning letter from an ambitious young officer.

Furthermore, we can trace the likely point of presentation of the chart by reference to the Lieutenant's Log Book of HMS *Alborough* and a



Fig. 6
Scale model of the schooner Egmont (family collection).

1771 day-book of Admiralty correspondence relating to the promotion of officers (part of the Sandwich Papers held at the National Maritime Museum).[14] On the 22nd February 1771 William Parker, back in home waters since November 1770, ended his service on the *Alborough*.[15] On 12th March 1771 the Admiralty correspondence day-book records the receipt of a letter from *'Wm. Parker'*. The letter requested promotion *'To command a brigg on Newfd. Station'*. The day-book then shows in a separate column (headed *'How provided for'*) that Parker was *'appointed to the Egmont'*.[16] This vessel was an American-built schooner which had been purchased by Hugh Palliser when he was Governor of Newfoundland in 1764 to carry out general inshore duties around the coast of the island[17] (Fig. 6). The appointment was gazetted and on 30th April 1771 the Middlesex Journal reported *'Lieut. William Parker is appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, to command of the Egmont Schooner, employed to cruize off the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon near Newfoundland'*.[18] William had achieved his promotion and was back once again where he wanted to be, in Newfoundland waters.

Parker's petitioning letter of March 12th 1771 seems to have contained an unusually specific request by a junior officer for promotion to the command of a particular kind of vessel in a particular geographical area (i.e. a brig on the Newfoundland station). It is likely that in support of this request and perhaps to demonstrate his detailed knowledge of the strategically important waters around Newfoundland, he prepared the chart for presentation to the First Lord. This may have been on Hugh Palliser's advice. Significantly, in the notes written across the bottom of the chart, which act as a commentary on his surveying activities, Parker says at one point *'… could I have been accommodated with a Boat etc. convenient for the purpose I should have made much greater Improvements than what I have done … '.*

It is probable that Parker also wished to use the presentation of this detailed chart as a reminder to the Admiralty of the valuable surveying work he had already carried out, both as Cook's assistant and subsequently aboard the *Niger* and the *Alborough*. In this way the ambitious young Lieutenant Parker was able to register his own contribution to a long-term surveying project which resulted in the publication in 1770 of definitive charts bearing the names of James Cook and Michael Lane.

Today, William Parker's unpublished chart of Newfoundland has potential value both for historians of mapmaking in the North Atlantic region, and for students of naval patronage patterns in the years between the Seven Years' War and the American Revolution. There is growing research interest in James Cook's pre-Pacific career and the patronage network surrounding him and his



Fig. 7
Central cartouche.

associates at this time. The role of Hugh Palliser, Governor of Newfoundland, patron of James Cook (and indeed of William Parker) and Comptroller of the Navy from 1770 is particularly noteworthy in this regard.[19]

The ethnographic significance of the chart, with its central cartouche (Fig. 7) depicting an indigenous family hunting and gathering food on the shoreline, should be of interest to anthropologists and 'early encounter' historians. The family appear to be Inuit, and Parker may well have encountered Inuit people during his time surveying the northern peninsula, the Strait of Belle Isle and the Labrador coast. The figures are carefully drawn and the depiction of their clothing, canoe, tent and hunting weapons is detailed, as are Parker's images of the caribou, seals and birds that they are hunting.

After commanding the *Egmont* for four years in Newfoundland waters, acting as a kind of peripatetic district commissioner and resolving disputes on behalf of the administration in St John's, William Parker went on to pursue a successful naval career. In 1777 he was promoted Captain, and from 1787 to 1790 was commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station. In 1794 he commanded the 74-gun ship HMS *Audacious* at the Battle of the Glorious First of June. Subsequently promoted Rear Admiral, he was commander-in-chief in Jamaica until 1796, and in 1797 aboard HMS *Prince George* he was one of three senior commanders at the Battle of Cape St Vincent. Following this naval victory he was given a baronetcy and presented with the Freedom of the City of London. His last posting was as commander-in-chief on the Halifax station. He was a North Atlantic man through and through.

In 1766 William Parker married Jane Collingwood at St Nicholas' church in Deptford. They had twelve children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. His only son William George became a distinguished naval officer in his own right.

Sir William Parker died in December 1802 at Beaufort House, his estate at Ham, and was buried in the family vault in the crypt of St Alfege, Greenwich, within sight of his London home at Crooms Hill, Greewich (now the Fan Museum).

Notes

1. 623/82/HYD

2. The Parker reference is on page 11 of the section of D C Langmead's catalogue entitled '(Old), Books A/Books 1' and reads as follows: Original Document No: 346. Shelf: Hist. Press. Date: Old. By Whom: Lt Parker. Title: Newfoundland

3. The National Archive catalogue entry reads: ADM 352/54: *'A Chart of the Island of Newfoundland with part of the Coast of Labradore [Labrador] including the Island of St Paul and Cape North'. Coloured MS by Lieutenant William Parker, dedicated to Earl of Sandwich, Viscount*

Notes continued

Hinchinbroke, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty. Shows coastline, limited hydrography, topography, a compass rose, remarks and an ornate cartouche. Scale: 5 inches to 20 leagues."

4. There is no reference to the Parker chart in the (old/hard-copy) British Museum Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans, or in the (new/electronic) British Library Database of Printed Maps.

5. F9506, *Admiral Sir William Parker,* c.1777, by James Scouler, © National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London

6. *The Encyclopaedia of Newfoundland and Labrador,* page 212

7. John Robson, *Captain Cook's War and Peace: The Royal Navy Years 1755-1768*, page 148

8. Stephen J Hornsby, *Surveyors of Empire*, pages 36-37

9. The naming of Parker's River is discussed in Robson, page 151. 'Parkers River' is marked on Cook's chart of *The Straight of Belle Isle with Parts of the Coast of Newfoundland and Labradore in the Jefferys Collection of Charts of Newfoundland*, 1766, and is also identified on William Parker's chart. Parker's River was subsequently renamed Milan River: a tributary which flows into Parker Pond is now called Parker's River.

10. *The Encyclopaedia of Newfoundland and Labrador* entry for Parker's Cove, page 212, says 'It may be that …. [the] surveyor William Parker gave the community its name'.

11. John Cartwright, *Sketch of the River Exploits,* 1773. Accessed through the Memorial University of Newfoundland website.

12. Sandwich's previous appointments as First Lord were between 1748-1751 and briefly in 1763.

13. In February 1766 Cook obtained permission from the Admiralty to publish the charts he had completed. Captain Palliser, who made the application, said he was of opinion that they "would be of great encouragement to new adventurers on the fisheries upon those coasts.". Kitson, *The Life Of Captain James Cook The Circumnavigator,* 1907

14. I am particularly appreciative of the help and advice given to me during my researches at the National Maritime Museum by Gillian Hutchinson and Pieter van der Merwe.

15. ADM/L/A/257: Lieutenant's Log HMS *Alborough*

16. SAN/1: Ledger (volume 1) of Officer's appointments, Lieutenants, page 59, starting Jan 1771.

17. David Lyon, *The Sailing Navy List*, page 211.

18. British Library website: *British Newspapers 1600-1800.*

19. After service as Governor of Newfoundland Hugh Palliser (1722-96) was appointed Comptroller of the Navy and elected an elder brother of Trinity house in 1770. In 1773 he was made a Baronet and became a Lord of the Admiralty and Lieutenant of Marines. In 1775 he initiated 'The Act for the Encouragement of the Ship Fishery' - known as *Palliser's Act* - which was concerned with the development of the Newfoundland fishery. In 1778 he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue.



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The Great South Sea

The imperial influence of Pacific region maps

by Robert Clancy



Fig. 1 'Tabula Moderna Alterius Hemisphaerii' by L. Fries c.1523.

The first period

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on the globe containing one-third of the World's water, and measuring north to south 15,500 km [9,631 miles] from the Behring Strait to Antarctica and 20,000 km [12,427 miles] east to west from the Straits of Malacca to Columbia. It is uncertain when Europeans first became familiar with this ocean but Marco Polo recognised a maritime border to Cathay and Ludovico di Varthema gives a reliable description of the Straits of Malacca in 1502 and probably informed the Portuguese. The latter's drive to control the trade route around the Cape of Good Hope was an extension of Iberian power through control of the seas.

By this time the Portuguese had destroyed the great Mohomedan or Indian Armada and established a chain of forts along the east coast of Africa and the west coast of India, dominating the Indian Ocean and connecting with the Spice Islands at the Western 'gateway' to the Pacific after Albuquerque's conquest of Malacca in 1511. In the same year, Spain began colonising the Gulf of Uralba on the Panama isthmus under Vasco Balboa. He crossed the isthmus two years later searching for gold in Peru and became the first European to see the western edge of the Pacific, which he named the 'Great South Sea', claiming it for Spain in the name of Ferdinand II.

The Pacific Ocean was caught in a pincer action by the Iberian empires beginning 400 years of European imperial influence within the region. For Spain, presence in the Pacific was about trade, power and God in that order, their 'rights' protected by a modified Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) where the Pope had drawn a 'line or demarcation' dividing newly-discovered lands 'without God' between Spain and Portugal. Ferdinand Magellan, sailing for Spain, crossed from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans passing through



straits between South America and Tierra del Fuego which would bear his name, before completing the first recorded crossing of the Pacific from 1519 to 1522.[1] (Fig. 1) Of the 237 men and five ships that left Spain, only one ship called *Victoria* and 18 men completed the circumnavigation. Magellan was senselessly killed during the Battle of Macatan in the Philippines. His discovery of those islands would lead to Spain claiming this territory despite an ongoing dispute with Portugal over placement of the Spice Isles and the Philippines. The latter were colonised in 1564 and became Spain's base in the east rivalling first the Portuguese, then the Dutch, who controlled the Moluccas. Further exploration within the Pacific was of limited interest to Spain whose focus was control of the rich trade with the east through their Philippine base.

Alvaro de Mendana led two trips from Peru in 1567 to 1569 and 1595 to 1596 with a view towards colonisation.[2] (Fig. 2) His major discovery was the Solomon Islands (the naming of which reflected Spanish preoccupation with ideas of wealth), while Pedro de Quiros - a religious zealot who had sailed with Mendana - convinced the King and the Pope to allow him to lead another expedition. He discovered the New Hebrides in 1606 naming a large island 'La Australia del Espiritu Santo' [Land of the Holy Spirit], intending to colonise the island he called 'Nova Jerusalem'. The influence of these geographical errors and their connection with 'Catholic discovery' would continue into the 20th century. These ideas were maintained on French maps by cartographers like Jacques Bellin, Robert de Vaugondy and the Buache family in the 18th century which included 'Espiritu Santo' as part of a mythical eastern coastline of Australia.

In practise, Spanish trade centred on the Manila to Acupulco galleon trade route established when Andres Urdoneta discovered northerly trade winds which enabled massive galleons of up to 2,000 tons carrying 1,000 passengers, to carry spices and luxury goods from Cathay to Acapulco, then on to Vera Cruz and Spain. The reverse route brought silver from Mexico. About three ships completed the trip each year taking about four months to complete the round trip. This cycle continued for 250 years bringing great wealth to Spain. This was indeed a period when the Pacific Ocean could be considered a Spanish Lake.[3] (Fig. 3)

However, by 1600 the Iberian dominance around the Pacific Rim was under attack. The Dutch were challenging the Portuguese monopoly

Fig. 2
'Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio' by Cornelis de Jode, 1593.

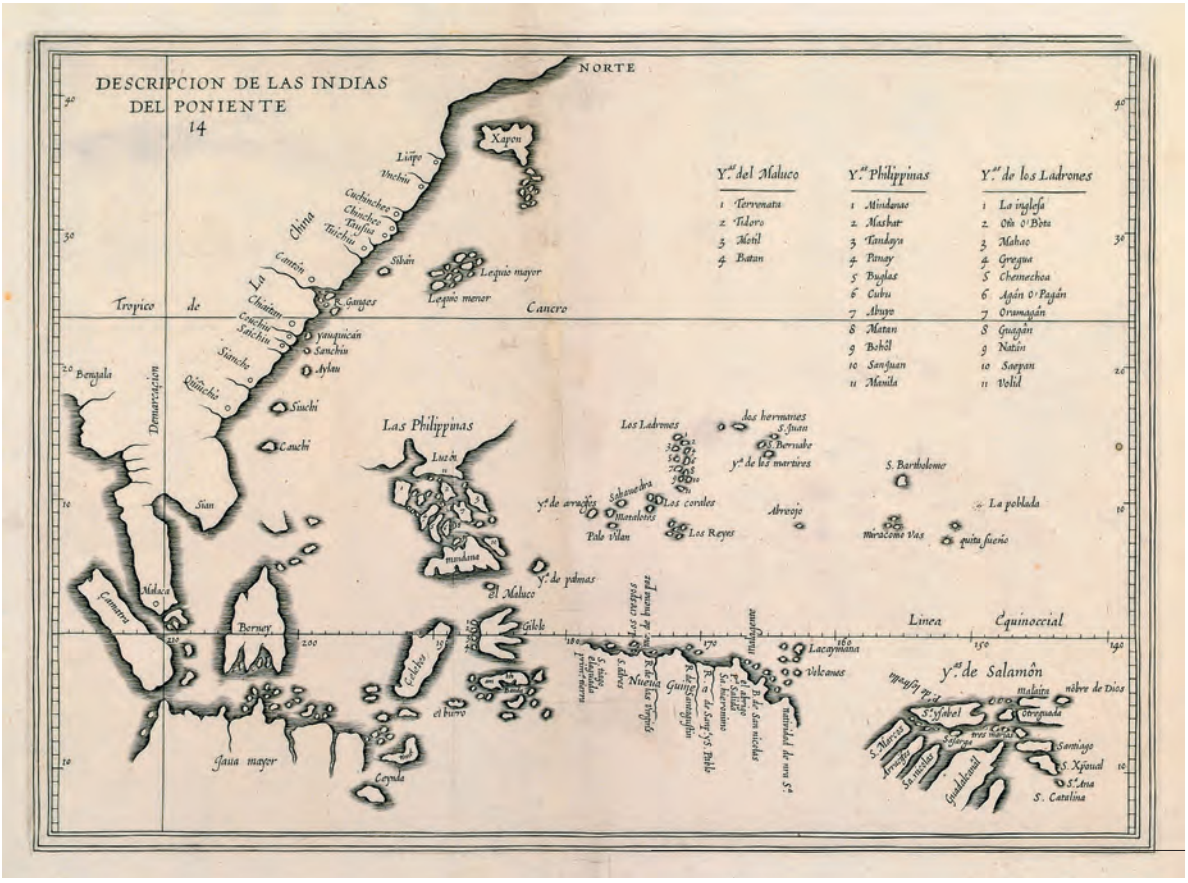


Fig. 3 'Descripcion de las Ondias del Poniente' by Antonio Herrera, 1622.

Fig. 4 (Opposite page, top) 'A Map of the Discoveries made by Captain William Dampier' by E. Bowen.

Fig. 5 (Opposite page, bottom) 'Charte Sud Meeres of 1774' by James Cook.

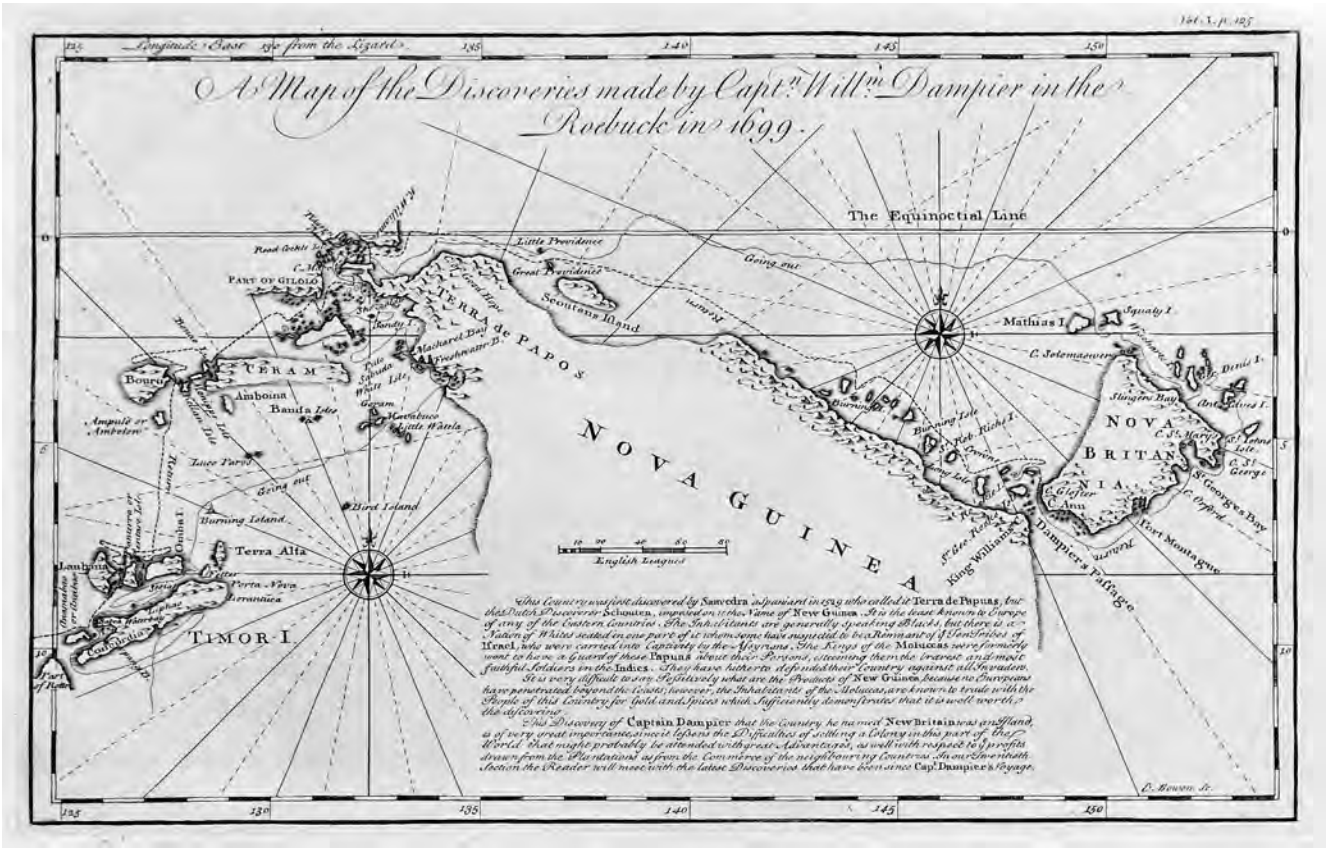
in the East Indies and by 1619 Jan Coen had taken Jayakarta in Java and established a Dutch commercial hub at Batavia. Francis Drake captured Spanish treasure in the eastern Pacific acting as an English privateer and this began an English presence that would continue with attacks on Spanish galleons until the belligerent circumnavigation by George Anson in 1740 to 1744.[4] (Fig. 4)

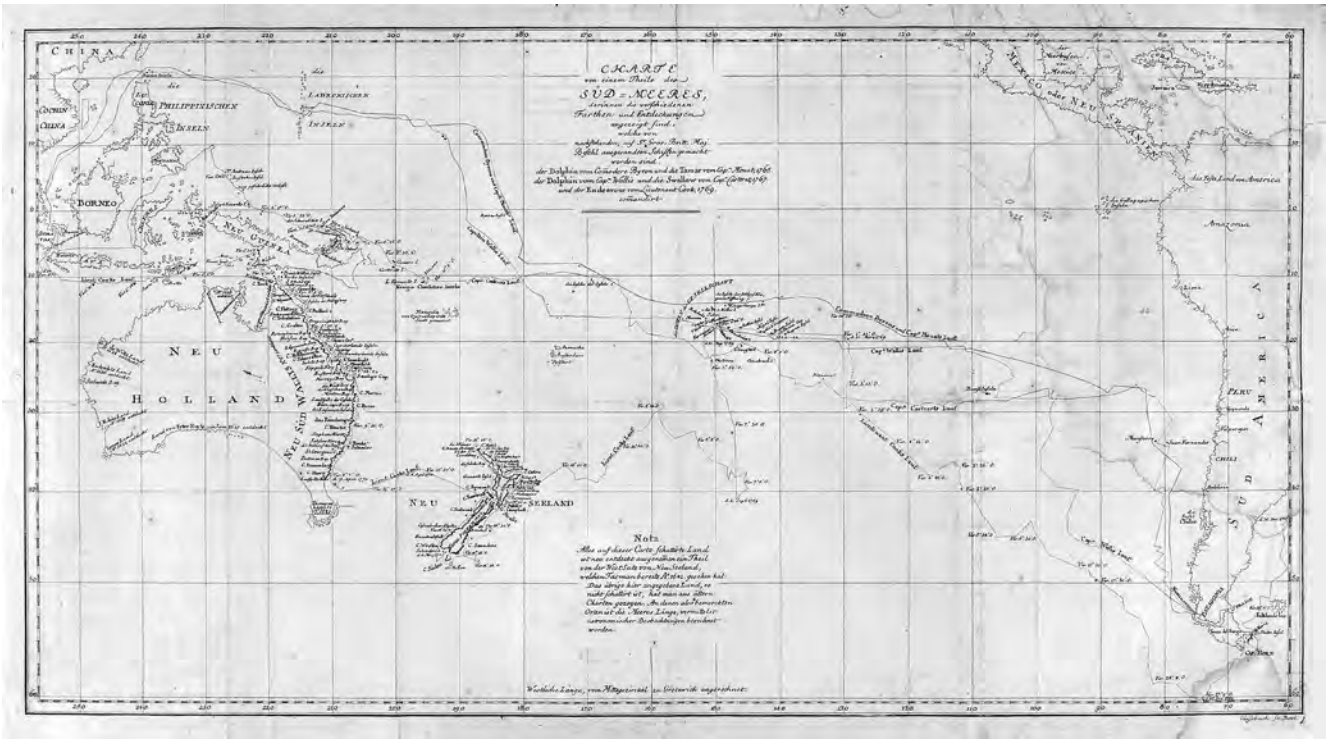
The second period. The Enlightenment

The 18th century was the period of the Enlightenment or the 'Age of Reason'. It manifested itself as philosophical, scientific and cultural attitudes that had a profound impact on the trappings of European imperial influence in the Pacific, thinly disguising the continued realities of trade and power. The Anglo-Dutch maritime wars (1650-1670) witnessed a shift in power with England emerging as a significant maritime influence. But it was the 'Seven Years War' (1756-1763) that had the most profound effect on the balance of power amongst European nations, an outcome that would soon impact on the Pacific region.

England could now dominate the world stage although it would soon lose its American colonies in the War of Independence (1775-1782). France lost its colonies but would re-emerge in the early 19th century with the rise of Napoleon following the French Revolution. Meanwhile Spain was a spent force made worse by the loss of its South American colonies which took the opportunity to become independent. Russia also benefited from the 'Seven Years War' with a new interest in the Pacific region around its eastern territory. The common factor was that emerging European powers which, for different reasons, were searching for new markets and an expansion of empire, were now framed by the Enlightenment with its influence on culture and knowledge.

Even Spain with its history of exploitation and imposition of religious rigidity, and its diminished power in the region, deployed a scientific expedition (1789-1794) led by Malaspina to protect its position along the north-east segment of the Pacific Rim and to protect against incursion from Russia. Such a presence, however, was not long in coming with leadership from the great Russian admiral Adam Krusenstern whose circumnavigation from 1803 to 1806 encouraged direct contact with China, Japan and South America. He even considered a colony in California. But it was to be England and France who would exert the most influence in the Pacific through the second half of the 18th century.


A Map of the Discoveries made by Capt.n Will.m Dampier in the Roebuck in 1699.
The Equinoctial Line
NOVA GUINEA
NOVA BRITANNIA
TERRA de PAPOS
TIMOR I.
CERAM
Terra Alfa
Mathias I.
Port Montague
Dampier's Passage
King William I.
English Leagues
This Country was first discovered by Saavedra a Spaniard in 1529 who called it Terra de Papuas, but the Dutch Discoverer Schouten, imposed on it the Name of New Guinea. It is the least known to Europe of any of the Eastern Countries. The Inhabitants are generally speaking Blacks, but there is a Nation of White seated in one part of it whom some have suspected to be a Remnant of the Troops of Alexander, who were carried into Captivity by the Persians. The Kings of the Moluccas were formerly wont to have a Guard of these Papuas whose chief Persons, esteeming them the bravest and most faithful Soldiers in the Indies. They have hitherto defended their Country against all Invaders.
It is very difficult to say Positively what are the Products of New Guinea because no Europeans have penetrated beyond the Coasts; however, the Inhabitants of the Moluccas, are known to trade with the People of that Country for Gold and Spices which Sufficiently demonstrates that it is well worth the discovering.
This Discovery of Captain Dampiers that the Country he named New Britain was an Island, is of very great importance since it lessens the Difficulties of settling a Colony in that part of the World that might probably be attended with great Advantages, as well with respect to Spices as Drugs from the Plantations as from the Commerce of the neighbouring Countries. In our Journal with Section the Reader will meet with the latest Discoveries that have been since Capt. Dampier's Voyage.
P. Bowen Sc.


CHARTE
von einem Theile des
SUD-MEERES,
SUD-MEERES,
CHINA
NEU HOLLAND
NEU SERLAND
AMERICA
Noten

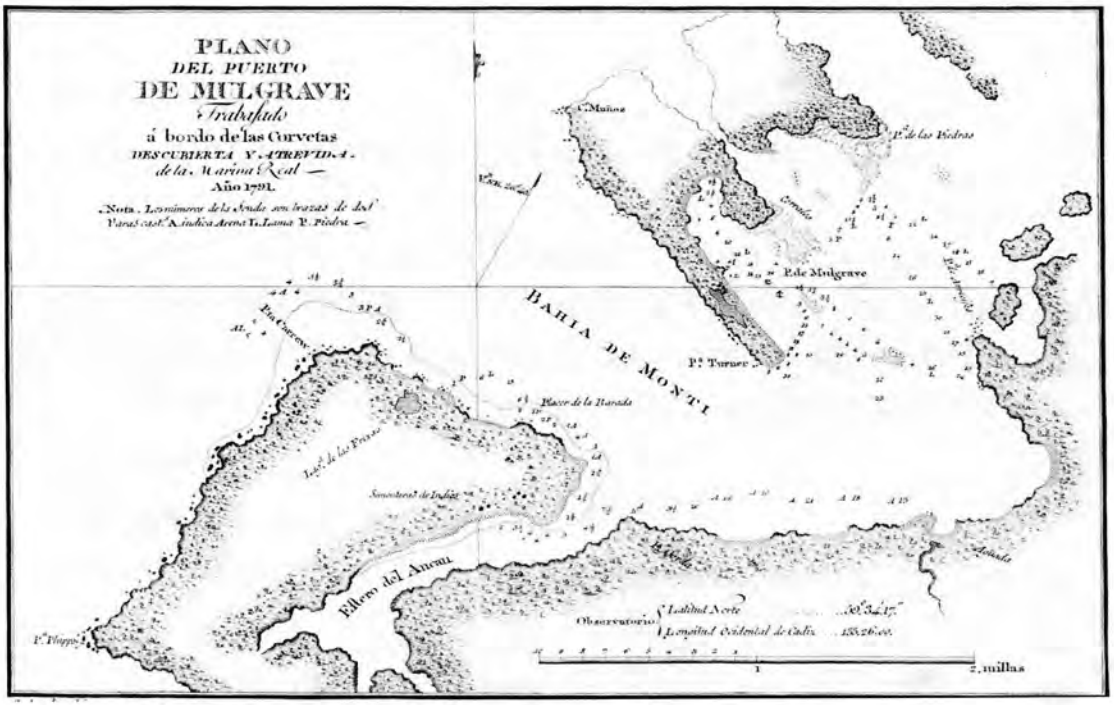


Fig. 6
'Plano del Puerto de Mulgrave' dated 1791 by Alessandra Malaspina.

It was George Anson, the last of the buccaneers, who initiated an English presence with his circumnavigation of 1740-1744. Then followed important crossings of the Pacific Ocean by Vice Admiral John Byron in 1764-1766, who discovered several island groups, Phillip Carteret in 1766 to 1769, who discovered the Pitcairn and Carteret Islands and Samuel Wallis in 1766 to 1768 who discovered Tahiti. And finally James Cook.[5] (Fig. 5) There was a remarkable connection between voyages beginning with that of Anson's through to that of Cook's which continued through Bligh, Flinders and King, all of whom made important contributions to discovery in the Pacific. The dramatic impact of British influence was the colonisation of New South Wales under Arthur Phillip in 1788, and in New Zealand with whalers, traders and missionaries establishing settlements along the northern coast from about 1790.

Cook's three great voyages were to define geography and limits of the Pacific like none before. Cook's three voyages imposed British imperial influence on the Pacific in a manner unprecedented although there was still the French threat which began with Louis Antoine de Bougainville who undertook the first French circumnavigation from 1765 to 1769. This was the first expedition to include professional naturalists and geographers. De Bougainville's journal would establish the myth of the idyllic society and the noble savage, powerfully influencing the Utopian philosophers. French traditions and influence became established amongst Pacific islands by the subsequent voyage of Jean François de la Perouse from 1785 to 1788 and the subsequent voyages sent to search for Perouse when he failed to return.[6] (Fig. 6) French influence was rekindled by the voyages of Louis Duperez from 1822 to 1825 and Jules Dumont d'Urville's from 1826 to 1829. These voyages imposed a French influence particularly in relation to science and ethnological research.

Contemporary maps illustrate the dynamics of change with respect to European imperial influence in the Pacific region between 1500 and 1800. European strategy focussed on trade prior to the colonisation in the 19th century. The balance of power reflected the impact of the respective nations on control of maritime trade routes and in defining zones of influence as part of a new national move towards globalisation. There were always efforts to control the gateways into and out of the Pacific which included an ongoing search for the North-East and North-West passages from Europe to the east to capture advantage.

Notes

1. 'Tabula Moderna Alterius Hemisphaerii' by L. Fries *c.*1523 is a previously unrecorded manuscript map purporting to be the first regional map of the Pacific Ocean recording the crossing of Ferdinand Magellan from 1519 to 1522. This map was discovered by Dr Frits Mueller and is published here for the first time. It appears to have been prepared as an additional map (map 51) for another edition of the atlas published by Lorenz Fries in Strasburg in 1522.

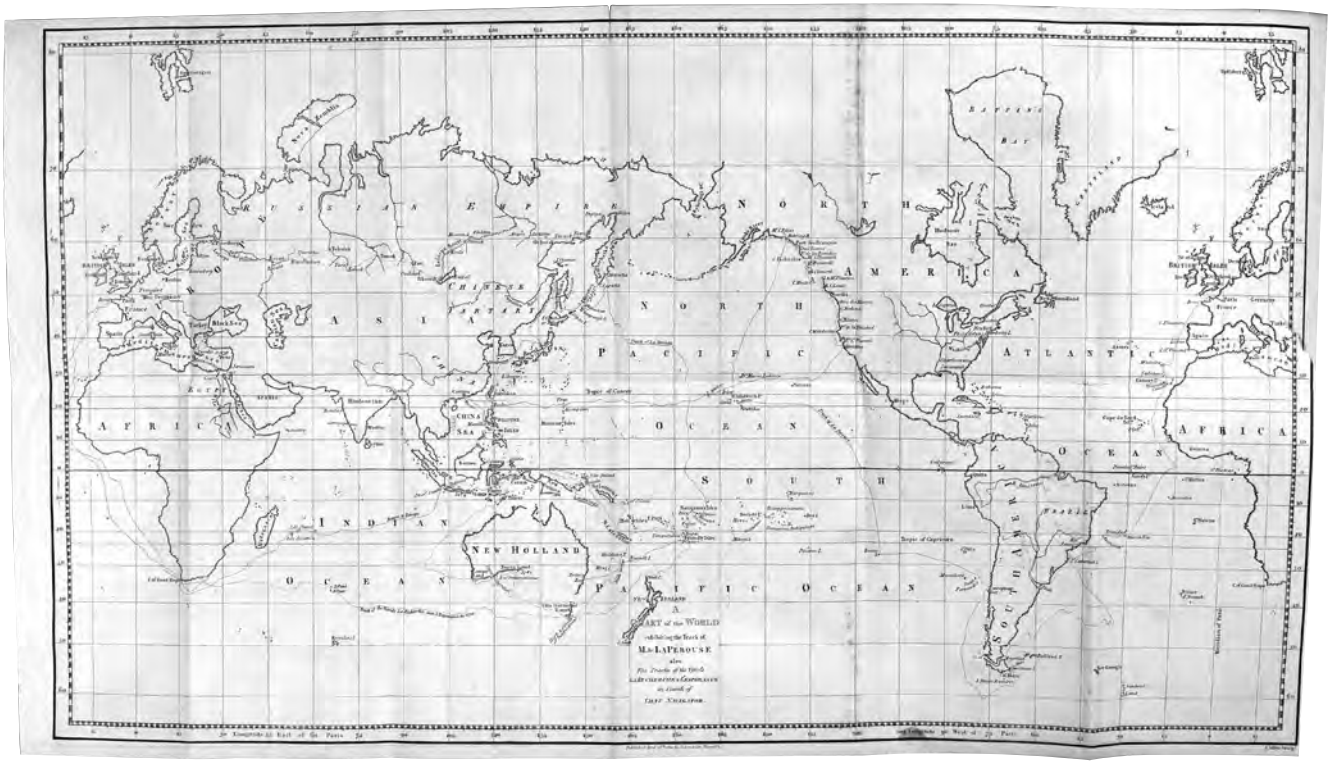


Fig. 7
'Carte des Cotes de l'Amerique et de l'Asie' of 1787 by Jean-François de la Perouse.

2. 'Totius Orbis Cogniti Universalis Descriptio' by Cornelis de Jode, 1593. This world map illustrates Iberian influence around the Pacific rim and included information from the Mercator wall chart of 1569.

3. 'Descripcion de las Ondias del Poniente' by Antonio Herrera, 1622. It is a paradox that so few Spanish maps of the Pacific region appeared when Spain controlled the Pacific at this time. This map is perhaps the best known exception. Herrera's atlas 'Novus Orbis sive description Indiae Occidentale' was reprinted in Amsterdam together with an account of the voyage of Jacob le Maire (with his chart showing entry into the Pacific to the south of Tierra del Fuego). Herrera's map focuses on the zone of Spanish interest with the Philippines centrally placed in relation to the areas of trade it serviced - the Spice Islands and Cathay. It also identifies islands of Spanish interest including the north coast of New Guinea (discovered by Yñigo Ortiz de Retez, the maritime explorer, in 1545 whilst searching for a return course across the Pacific), the Lanrones (used by Spain as a staging post) and the Solomons (discovered by Alvaro de Mendana, the Spanish navigator). Perhaps the most important feature in the map is the placement of the Demarcation Line to ensure the Philippines and the Spice Islands be seen in the Spanish zone of influence.

4. 'A Map of the Discoveries made by Captain William Dampier' by E. Bowen in John Harris, *A Complete Collection of Voyages and Travel 1744.*

5. 'Charte Sud Meeres' of 1774 by James Cook. A chart of the Pacific Ocean from the German edition published in Berlin of the expeditions of Commodore Byron, Captain Carteret, Captain Wallis and Captain Cook,

6. 'Plano del Puerto del Mulgrave' dated 1791 by Alessandra Malaspina. Under a Spanish royal commission, the Italian Malaspina conducted a scientific expedition within the Pacific from 1789 to 1794. They explored and mapped much of the west coast of the Americas from Cape Horn to the Gulf of Alaska, crossing to the Spanish colonies at Guam and the Philippines, stopping in New Zealand, Australia and Tonga. Malaspina settled a number of political issues with both Spanish settlements and the Nootka people on Vancouver Island. This map is one of very few published on his return as both he and his maps were incarcerated following political intrigue.

7. 'Carte des Cotes de l'Amerique et de l'Asie' of 1787 by Jean-François de la Perouse. Following the Treaty of Paris ending the 'Seven Years War', La Perouse was commissioned to re-establish French pride with an expedition around the world with economic and political objectives. This map depicts his route in the northern Pacific where he charted coastlines in Alaska, and northeast Asia including around Japan and Tartary. In Botany Bay he gave copies of his journals, charts and letters to Arthur Phillip before leaving and was never to be seen again.

Robert Clancy, *Emeritus Professor of the University of Newcastle in Sydney, has been the IMCoS representative for Australia for many years and is a regular attendee at international symposia. This article is based on a talk he gave at the London International Symposium in 2010. His book (co-authored with Paul Harcombe),* Maps that Shaped Australia*, was published recently.*

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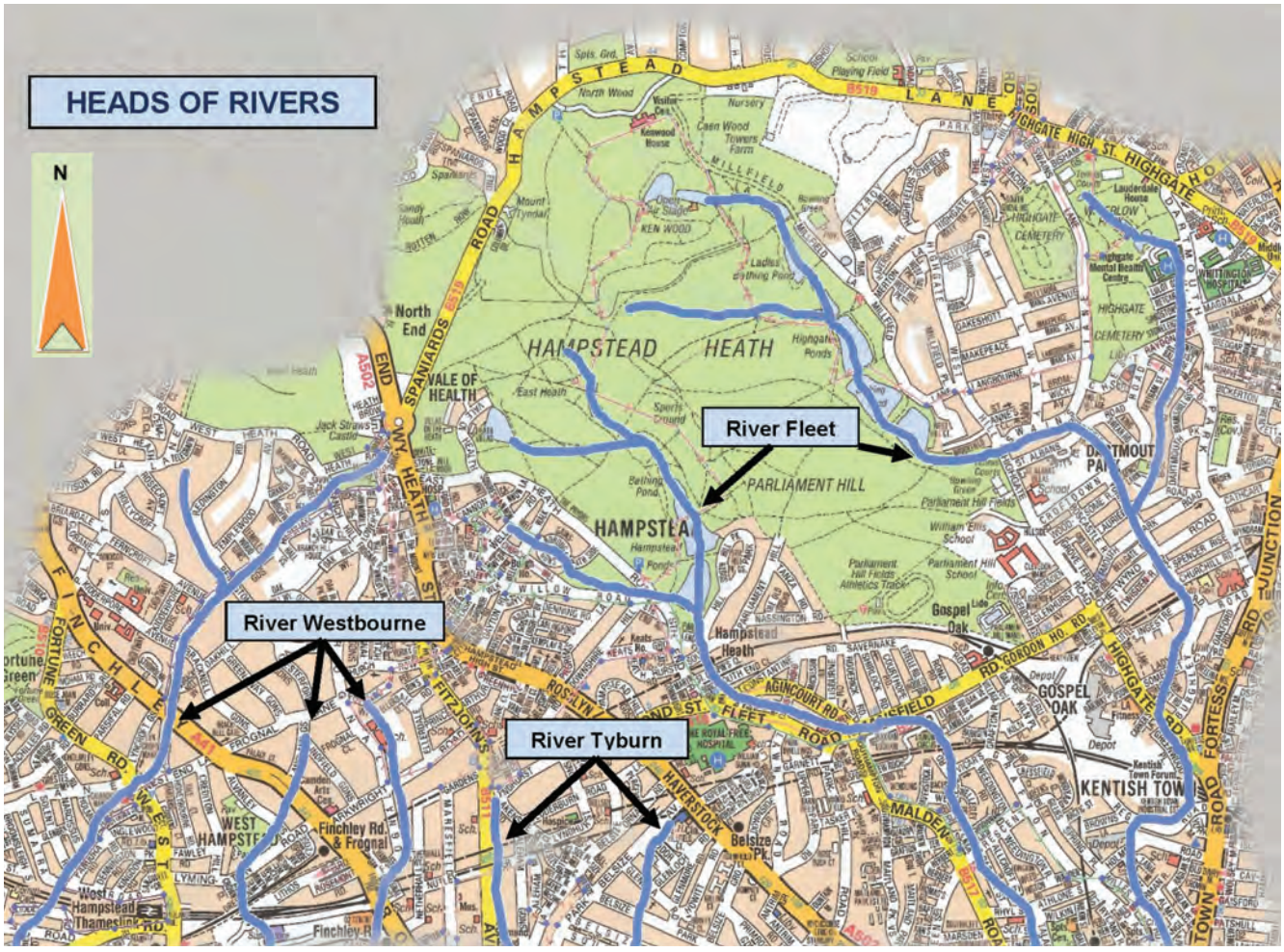
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The Walbrook Hijack

Mapping London's hidden rivers

by Stephen Myers



While researching for my recent book, *Walking on Water - London's Hidden Rivers Revealed*, I soon realised that no accurate maps of the hidden, or 'lost', rivers of London had ever been published. The standard modern reference was a hand-drawn map of London's streets in Nicholas Barton's book *The Lost Rivers of London* (1962), which showed the courses of the rivers. The first two years of my research were devoted to producing maps of the seven, north London rivers - the Fleet, Walbrook, Tyburn, Westbourne, Stamford Brook, Counter's Creek and the Black Ditch.

Maps of London produced between 1600 and 1840 were examined to produce a first draft of the watercourses; these were marked onto modern large-scale street maps of the city. Apart from the so-called 'Copperplate Map' of the late 1550s, which showed the Walbrook approaching the City of London, maps prior to 1600 were mainly pictorial and proved to be of little use. Post 1840, most of the rivers had been culverted and covered over, unappreciated victims of a rapid and extensive urbanisation process. The maps of many mapmakers contributed to my research, significantly those of Ogilby & Morgan (1676), John Strype (1720) and John Rocque (1745 and 1769), as well as work by the little known Peter Chassereau whose 1745 survey of Shoreditch provided an insight into the Walbrook in Shoreditch.

Fig. 1
The headwaters and upper reaches of the three hidden rivers, which rise in Hampstead - the Fleet, the Tyburn and the Westbourne. Reproduced courtesy of Geographer's A–Z.

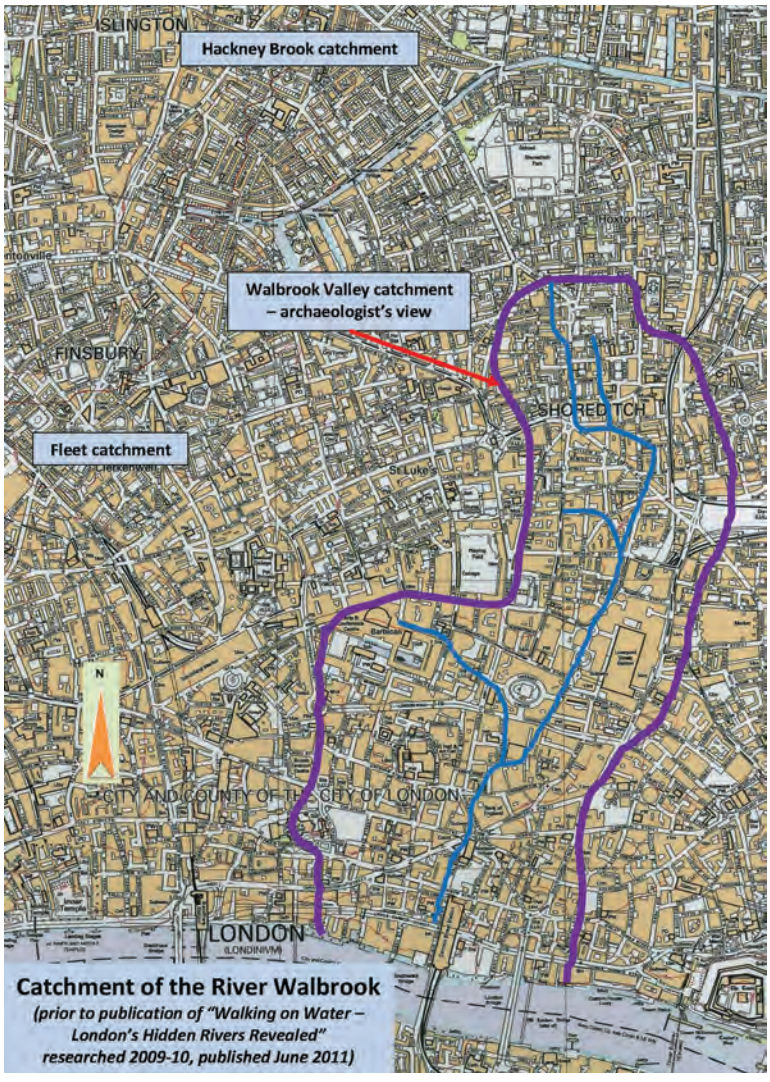


Fig. 2
The course of the Walbrook (blue) and the river's catchment (purple) as understood by London's archaeologists prior to the research. Reproduced courtesy of Ordnance Survey.

Descriptions of the routes taken by the rivers were also obtained from modern and historic literature, local libraries and the archives of Thames Water. However, it was only by walking the rivers many times and observing the topography with an engineer's eye that the routes of the rivers were finally determined to an acceptable accuracy. The detail to which the routes have now been plotted are evidenced in Fig. 1 which shows the headwaters and upper reaches of the three hidden rivers that rise in Hampstead - the Fleet, the Tyburn and the Westbourne.

All seven of the hidden rivers of north London played their part in the history and development of London but the River Walbrook proved to be the most influential and fascinating not least because, in the course of the research, it became clear that a considerable part of its upper reaches had never been shown on any map.

Unravelling the mystery of the Walbrook hijacking

If the Thames is the City of London's first river, then the Walbrook can certainly claim to be the second. This little-known river played no small part in the development of Roman London. The Walbrook, running from north to south through *Londinium*, between Ludgate Hill and Cornhill, neatly divided the urban area within the Roman town wall into two equal halves. Medieval London continued the divide with 12 wards of governance to each side of the river, and the people acknowledged themselves as ruled west or east of the Walbrook.

The Walbrook remained an open river until the late 14th century but, over the ensuing 100 years, it gradually disappeared as it was progressively built over. The accumulation of building debris has resulted in considerable infilling and re-sculpting of the City's topography such that the bed of the ancient Walbrook now lies 9 metres below ground at the Mansion House and 6 metres below ground further upstream at London Wall.

Throughout the Roman period, the Walbrook valley within the town wall attracted housing and industry as well as temples and a large bathhouse and has long been known to London's archaeologists. Fig. 2 shows the course of the Walbrook as depicted on maps published by archaeologists.[1] The notional catchment boundary associated with the river was never shown in these publications, but has been added to Fig. 2.

However, in the course of my research, I uncovered some major inconsistencies between what was considered by London's historians to be the extent of the Walbrook and the actual length of the river and extent of its catchment. In order to better understand this inconsistency, the catchment boundary of the Walbrook was first drawn using a contoured map.[2] The boundary obtained was then walked many times to refine it and ensure that it reflected the true line of the watershed, with the catchment of the Fleet to the west of the Walbrook catchment and that of the Hackney Brook to its north and east. The catchment of the Walbrook derived in this way extended to a high point above the Angel, Islington and occupied more than twice the area when compared with that of the archaeologist's notion of the river.

However, this extended catchment then begged an obvious question. If the Walbrook catchment truly extended much further than previously thought, why had the upstream reaches of the river never been shown on any London map between Old Street and the Angel?

In a search for this uncharted length of the river, the upper catchment of the Walbrook was traversed

on foot to determine the course that it may have taken. Fortunately the topography of Finsbury and Islington has altered little as its urbanisation only took place in the early decades of the 19th century and there has been no major re-development since. A continuous and significant depression in the ground was found indicating the former existence of a riverbed between the Angel and Old Street. The true catchment and course of the Walbrook thus obtained is shown on Fig. 3.

A low ridge of land at Old Street, aligned north-south, prevented the branch of the river coming from the Angel joining with the branch that rose in Shoreditch. The Walbrook had two main sources, respectively at Shoreditch and the Angel, and the resulting westerly and easterly branches remained separate until their confluence with the Roman town wall at Draper's Gardens.[3] A larger scale map of the upper reaches of the Walbrook is shown in Fig. 4.

However, if this westerly branch had existed, two major questions remained to be resolved:

i Why was this upper stretch of the Walbrook never shown on any maps of London?

ii What happened to the river that had carved out the depression in the land?

The research so far had indicated that the headwaters of the Walbrook were located at a point above the Angel, Islington, site of the White Conduit House, a tea garden famed for its afternoon teas and in particular, for the purity of its bread, a quality that was attributed to the waters drawn from the area. So popular was it that loaves were carted daily into the City where "White Conduit loaves!" became one of London's familiar street seller cries.

Interestingly, on Roque's 1769 map *London, Westminster and Southwark*, the White Conduit House was located at the northwestern extremity of the Walbrook catchment and straddled the catchment boundary between the Walbrook and the Fleet.[4] The gardens were located within the catchment of the Walbrook, whilst the house was in that of the Fleet.

It seemed strange that an area almost at the highest point in the locality could have a source of water sufficient to feed a spa, its gardens and a cottage industry. However, geological maps of the area show the catchment of the Walbrook to be predominantly gravel, lying on a bed of London Clay.[5] Prior to urbanisation of the area, rainwater would have entered and been stored in the gravel and would have issued as springs where the gravel-clay interface met the surface. Fig. 5 shows the topographic catchment boundary, the larger groundwater catchment and direction of flow of the groundwater on a base map of the geology of the area. Additionally, a 19th-century map of the Parish of Islington shows a pond and local journal articles describe 'deep ponds' to the northeast of White Conduit House, all within the Walbrook catchment.[6]

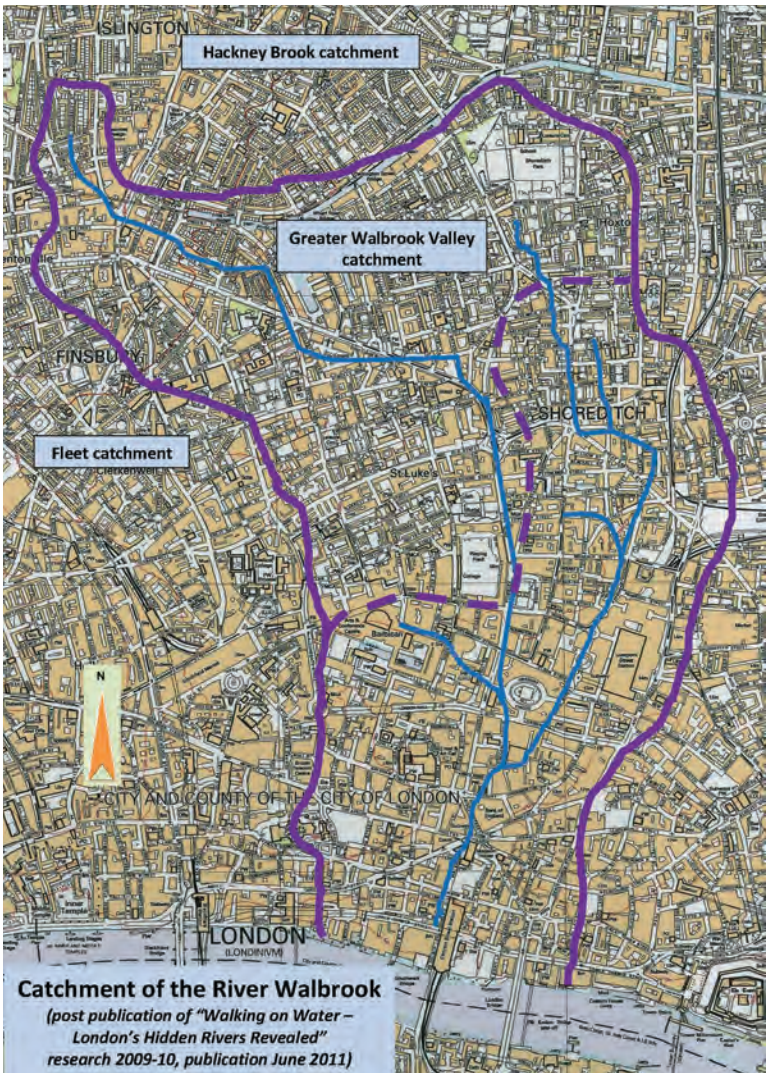


Fig. 3
The extended course and catchment of the Walbrook resulting from this research. Earlier understanding of the catchment is shown by a dashed line. Reproduced courtesy of Ordnance Survey.

The house and the inn that preceded the tea gardens were both named for a small but distinctive structure clad in white marble, which is shown on many 18th- and 19th-century engravings. This was the White Conduit, constructed in 1641 by the estate of William Sutton, the founder of Charterhouse Hospital and School. Sutton had endowed a foundation to convert the London Charterhouse, a former Carthusian priory until the Dissolution, into an almshouse and school in 1614. Dying soon after he made his bequest, his Executors and Governors took his plans to fruition. This raised a further question: Why would Sutton's Executors construct the White Conduit at Islington - more than a mile from the Charterhouse?

The answer is to be found in *A Perambulation*

of Islington by T.E. Edlyne (1858), *The London Charterhouse and its Old Water Supply* by W.H. St John Hope (1902) and from a private communication with Charterhouse honorary archivist Stephen Porter conducted in 2012. In the 1420s, St Bartholomew's Priory in West Smithfield was considering supplementing its water supply. It owned another priory in Canonbury, Islington which benefitted from copious springs and a pipeline was successfully constructed to convey water from there by gravity to their Smithfield establishment.

The success of St Bartholomew's project influenced a neighbouring Carthusian priory, whose water supply was problematic, to investigate a new source. The land occupied by the priory had been used during the Black Death of 1349 as the site for the mass burial of victims of the plague, variously estimated as totalling between 15,000 and 50,000 bodies. Understandably, by the early decades of the 15th century, the priory felt in need of a more sanitary supply of water and taking their lead from their neighbours, searched for new sources of water in the Islington area. Finding a plentiful and wholesome supply in Barnsbury, a pipeline was constructed in 1430 and commenced operation a year later. It continued in use until the late 18th century.

Tomlins in his book quotes in great detail the original grants by which both St Bartholomew's and the Carthusians obtained their respective supplies, the routes taken by the pipelines and the wayleaves for their construction. The two sets of sources and pipelines are shown on Fig. 6, the base being the John Rocque map of 1769.

Contact with the London Charterhouse brought to light a set of original plans, dating from 1430, produced for the construction of the pipeline. Interestingly, these showed details of a number of sources of water that were tapped for the supply, all situated in the Walbrook catchment. An extract from these plans, Fig. 7, shows these various sources being directed into the original White Conduit structure, just below the centre of the plan, although this name was only given to the main conduit structure when it was replaced in the 17th century by Sutton's executors who clad the new conduit building in white marble. The initial set of water sources proved insufficient and, in 1457, additional springs at Barnsbury, also in the Walbrook catchment, were intercepted. The conduit structure was located on the edge of a

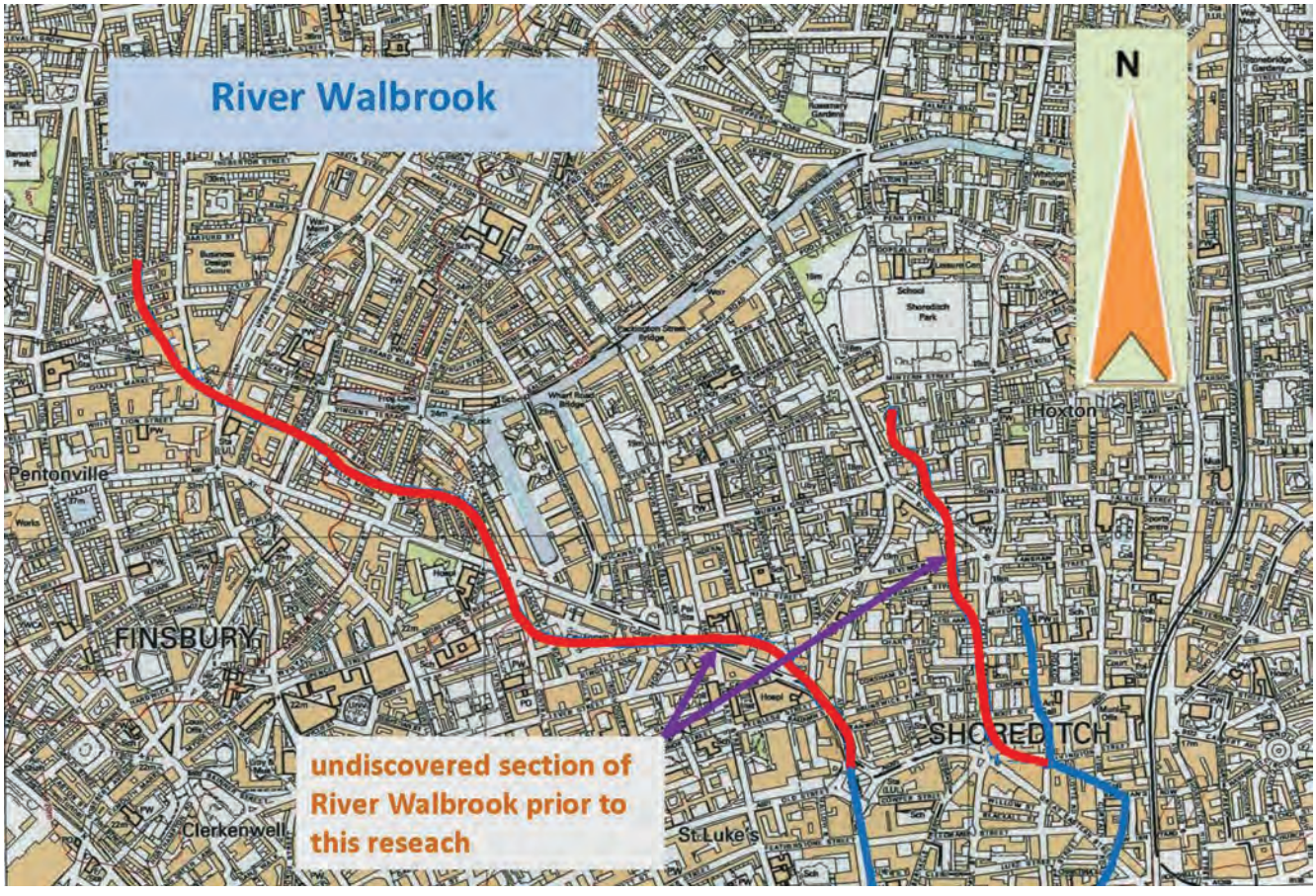
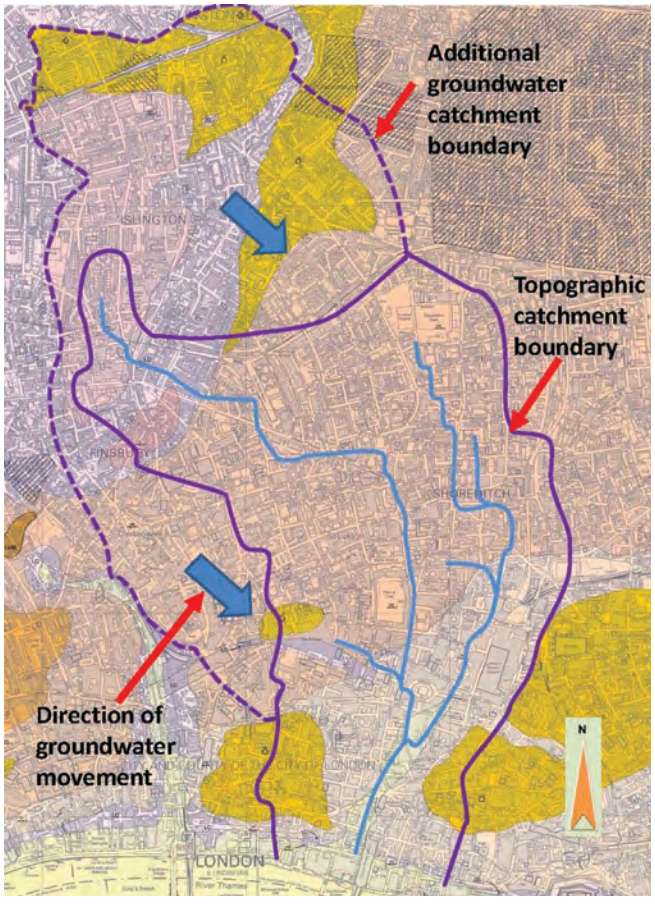
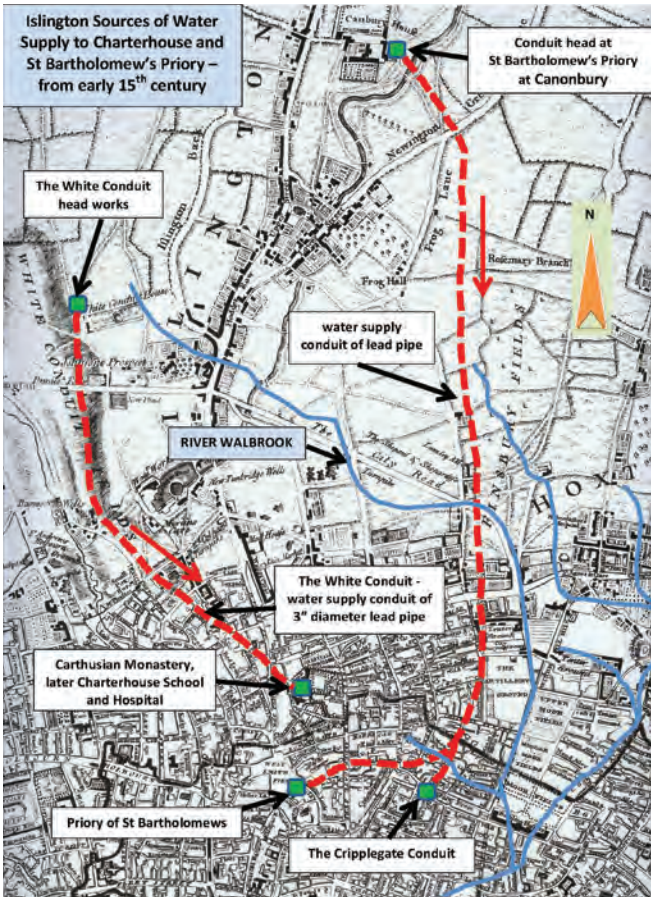


Fig. 4
The upper reaches of the Walbrook as discovered during the research (red). Reproduced courtesy of Ordnance Survey.





steep scarp slope leading to the Fleet, along and down which the pipeline was laid to the Carthusian priory.

The Carthusian's water supply scheme was therefore founded on the 'hijacking' of the headwaters of the River Walbrook and, from 1431 and even more so after 1457, the stretch of the river from the Angel, Islington to Old Street would have dried to a trickle or less, other than at times of storm. It is for this reason that no map shows the upper stretch of the westerly branch of the Walbrook as maps of the area were not produced until the 17th century - and the river would have been long gone from public consciousness.

However, this 'heinous' act, stealing a river's headwaters, did have a beneficial consequence. The westerly branch of the Walbrook had fed an extensive marsh at Moorfields on the north side of the Roman town wall. The marsh was a well-documented feature outside the wall and had existed prior to the arrival of the Romans who appear to have enlarged it when the construction of their wall acted as a dam. The moor began to dry out in the 15th century. For the first time, the town wall was broken through and a simple gate was built; the Moorgate, which led to a new track providing a short cut across fields to Islington. The moor continued to dry out and the gate was enlarged and enhanced. The process of drying out the moor was completed by the construction of three windmills near Bunhill Fields on the northern edge of the moor. The process was so successful that on the 'Copperplate Map', laundresses are depicted drying washing laid out on the ground of the moor. The hijacking of the Walbrook's headwaters and the commencement of the drying-out process of the marsh at Moorfields were contemporaneous and the two events are surely linked.

From the research, it has been possible to establish with reasonable certainty that the ancient Walbrook was far more extensive in its course and catchment than has been previously thought. The disappearance of the upper stretch of the Walbrook was almost certainly due to the 'hijacking' of its headwaters by the Carthusian priory at Smithfield (the London Charterhouse) for their water supply. However, many would consider that this action had a beneficial effect upon the marsh at Moorfields in that it dried out and could be put to use for the public good.

Fig. 5 (Above left) The River Walbrook's topographic catchment boundary, its extended groundwater catchment and direction of flow of groundwater, which formed the base flow of the river. Based on BGS map, Sheet 256 North London.

Fig. 6 (Above right) The water supply pipelines laid down by St Bartholomew's Priory, West Smithfield (1420).

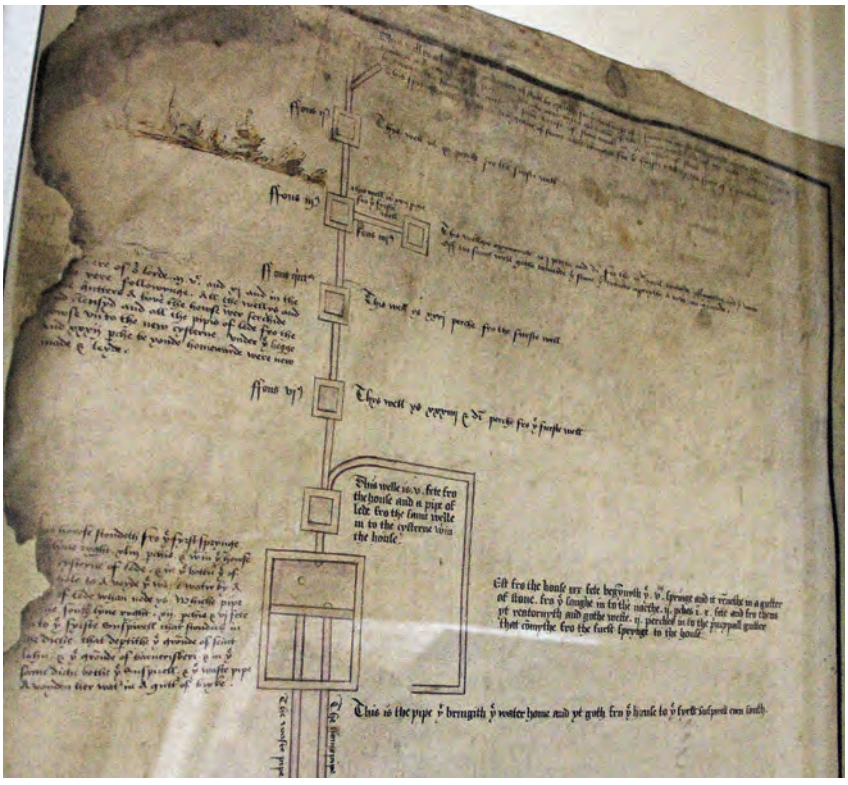


Fig. 7
Extract from the original construction drawings, dating from 1430, showing the various sources of water in the Walbrook catchment feeding the White Conduit structure and the main pipeline, both located in the Fleet catchment.

Notes

1. *Londinium, A Map and Guide to Roman London, MoLAS and Ordnance Survey*, 1982. *Londinium, A New Map and Guide to Roman London, MoLA*, 2011.

2. Bespoke map produced of Greater Walbrook Valley and environs. 1:10,000, Ordnance Survey, 2010.

3. Drapers Gardens is at the junction of Throgmorton Avenue and Copthall Avenue in the City of London.

4. *London, Westminster and Southwark*, 26 inches to the mile, 1769, John Rocque, London.

5. *British Geological Survey*, 1:10,000 Series, Sheet TQ38SW (The City) *Solid and Drift Edition*, National Environmental Research Council, 2002.

6. Thomas Starling, Plan of Islington Parish, 1806 rev.1828, R.H. Burdekin, Islington, London.

Further Reading

S.D. Myers, *Walking on Water, London's Hidden Rivers Revealed*, Amberley, Stroud, Glos., 2011

W.H. St John Hope, *The London Charterhouse and its Old Water Supply*, Society of Antiquaries, J B Nichols and Sons, Westminster, London, 1902

Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, *A Perambulation of Islington*, James S. Hodson, Lincoln's Inn, London, 1858

Stephen Myers *has worked in the field of water engineering for 48 years. His fascination for maps and the hidden rivers of London goes back to his early childhood.*

For the first 25 years of his professional career, he specialised in major water projects in the UK and abroad, spending 16 years in Italy, Greece, Portugal, Hong Kong and Istanbul. Since 1990, he has been practising as an independent consultant, advising the World Bank and other international agencies and governments on their water sector strategy. This article is based on his book, Walking on Water – London's Hidden Rivers Revealed *(2012) and his current doctoral research on the River Walbrook. It was also the subject of this year's lecture at the London Map Fair.*



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Illustrated:
John Speed, *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.... A Prospect of the most Famous Parts of the World.....*, pub. Thomas Bassett & Richard Chiswell, c.1676. Sold for £108,100.00

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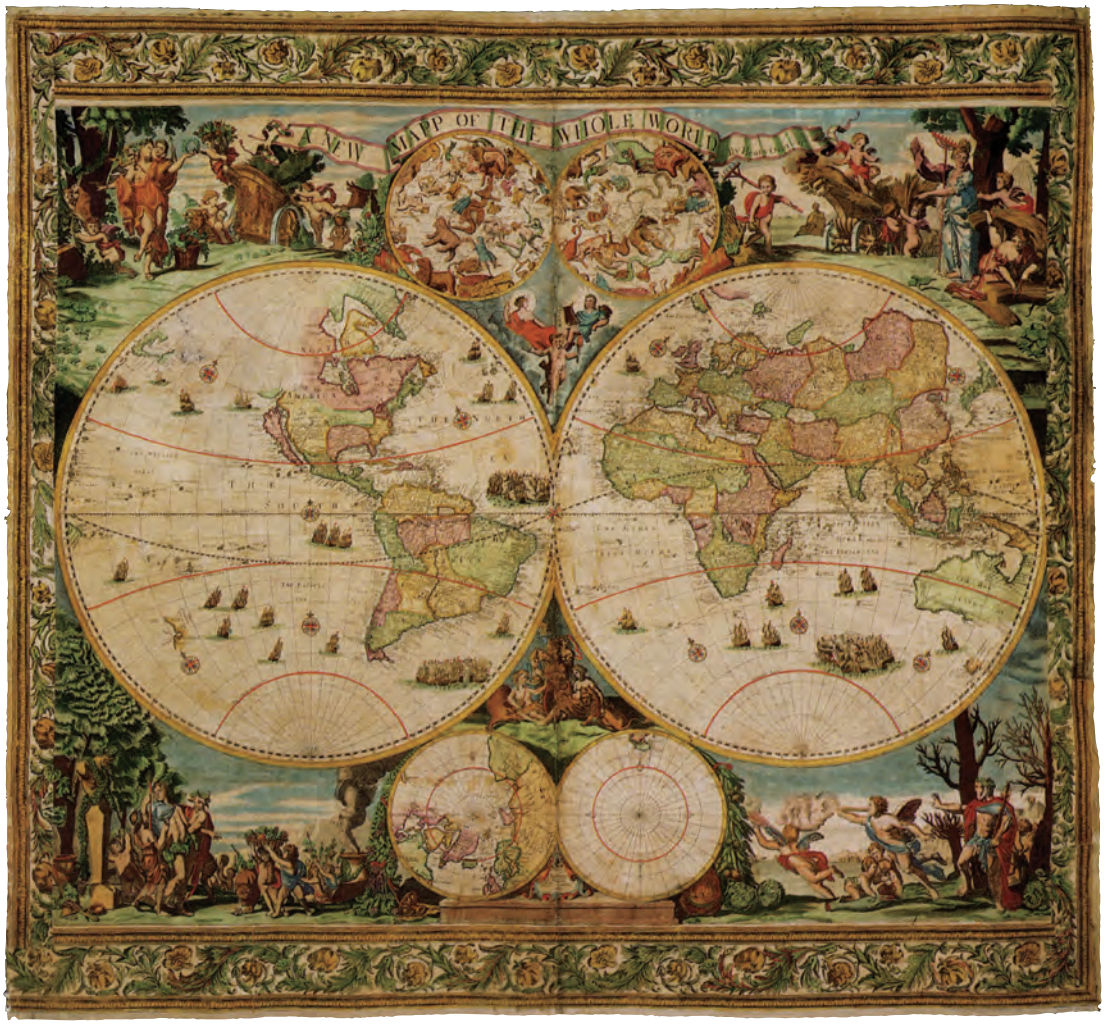
Frederik de Wit, 1660

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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications



A new map of the whole world ***by the Overton family dated 1738. (By courtesy of Sotheby's, London)***

The World at their Fingertips: Eighteenth Century British Two-Sheet Double-Hemisphere World Maps by Geoff Armitage with Ashley Baynton-Williams. Published by the Sylvia Ioannou Foundation, Aulestrasse 5, FL-9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein & The British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2DB. Distributors NBN International, 10 Thornbury Road, Plymouth, PL6 7PP, +44 (0) 1752 202301. Hardback (240 x 310mm), 262 pages, 100 colour plus 50 black and white illustrations. ISBN 978-0-7123-5877-4. Price £45.

This is a handsomely produced work which, as the title relates, covers a limited period of British world map production, restricted further by focussing on a single projectional format - the two-sheet double-hemispherical world map. The principal author, Geoff Armitage, seeks to justify this in his Preface and Introduction; nevertheless your reviewer hopes that this present work is only the forerunner of a broader study of British cartographic output, especially that of world maps generally, throughout the 18th century.

There follows several chapters discussing, broadly, geography and map-making in the Enlightenment (chapters 1-5). The illustrations to this section include several world maps other than those on two-sheet twin hemispheres, including Mercator's well known projection and the less common double cordiform world map; also several regional maps as well as two four-sheet double hemispherical world maps. Illustration 2.4 (page 32) is a useful 'apprentice family tree' showing the links stemming from John Seller to Charles Price,

Emanuel Bowen, Thomas Jefferys, Thomas Kitchen, and other British map-makers. The reliance of British world map production on earlier French map-makers such as Nicolas Sanson and Alexis-Hubert Jaillot is acknowledged and (to a lesser extent) also the output of the Amsterdam bookseller Pierre Mortier and his successors Covens & Mortier.

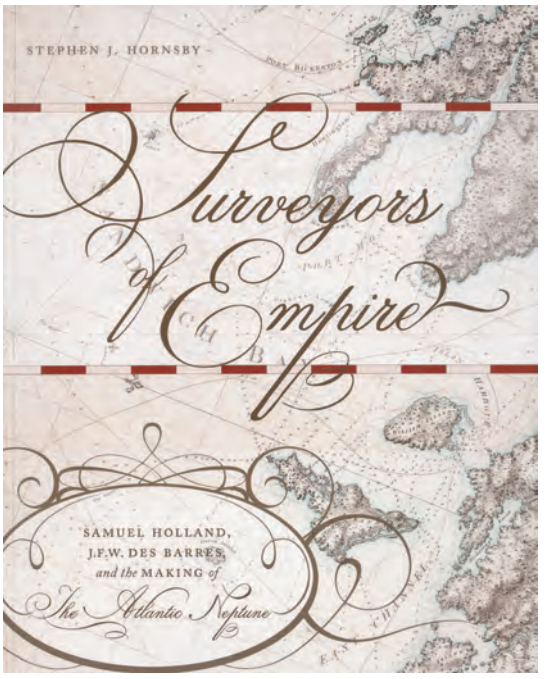
Chapters from six onwards specifically deal with British double-hemispherical maps, illustrated by 23 such maps dating from 1680 to 1807. Map number 2.11 on page 41, a Jaillot-type map published by William Berry in 1680, is a little oddly repeated as map number 6.1 on page 99 and again as map number 1.1 on page 125. Nearly all the maps illustrated have been sourced from the comprehensive holdings within the British Library together with a few other sources such as The MacLean Collection, California. There are only a few references to maps located in Dutch, German, French, or other foreign sources and the authors acknowledge that further examples and/or new states and/or unrecorded examples may be uncovered in the future.

Although map measurements are alluded to on page 123 (taken height by width) it is not always easy to ascertain the overall measurements attached to the great majority of map illustrations. For instance, none of the 37 map illustrations in chapters two, three, four and five carry overall measurements as part of their captions which would normally be the customary helpful practice. A further inconvenience is the replication of the same numbers assigned to different maps, in addition to the example cited in the paragraph above there is no index.

Two interesting characteristics which are increasingly found on British double-hemispherical maps, are inserts of astronomical significance and more highly developed decorative allegorical scenes. These two features are both to be found on the very fine four-sheet world map by the Overton family which is shown on plat 5.1, page 87. The map is dated 1738 but is probably a reissue of an earlier state.[1] (See illustration on previous page)

Rodney Shirley Buckingham, England

1. This map was reproduced in full colour in Rodney Shirley's article *Six New World Maps* appearing in *The Map Collector*, Autumn 1993, No.64, p.5, with a descriptive mention at the foot of page 6.



Surveyors of Empire - Samuel Holland, J.W.F. Des Barres and the making of 'The Atlantic Neptune' by Stephen J. Hornsby. Published by McGill Queen's University Press of Montreal, Canada. Distributed by Marston Book Services Ltd., 160 Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4SD. 2011. ISBN 978-0-7735-3848-1. 270 pages copiously illustrated. Paper (a cloth edition is available) 10 x 8ins (26.3 x 20.2cm). Price £26.99.

When James Cook was busy basking with dusky maidens in Tahiti in 1769, and later discovering New Zealand, Samuel Holland and J.W.F. Des Barres were either being bitten to death by midges and mosquitos or freezing to death at -40°, depending on the season, in the northeast corner of North America, then under British rule but soon to be split after the American Revolution. Cook got the headlines and the glory. Who after all enjoys dull accounts of slogging through swamps or across frozen lakes (even when told as an aside that a deputy had fallen through the ice and drowned, which had obviously been a minor inconvenience to the General Survey! p.55), mapping in meticulous and amazing detail thousands of miles of highly-indented and difficult coastline, and taking 'exciting' soundings. They also mapped large tracts of the interiors of St John's Island (now called Prince Edward Island) and Nova Scotia. The most interesting trees Holland and Des Barres saw were thousands of square miles of spruce. Cook was a naval man but the other two were army surveyors and all three worked initially in the Gulf of St Lawrence area, under Holland's direction, before Cook was despatched to the Pacific, essentially to

witness the 1769 transit of Venus. We hope he had better luck at seeing it than we did earlier this year! He had learned from Holland, who was the Surveyor General for the General Survey, and who set the standards the British were to use for surveying all of the lands of Empire for over 150 years, yet little is known of him.

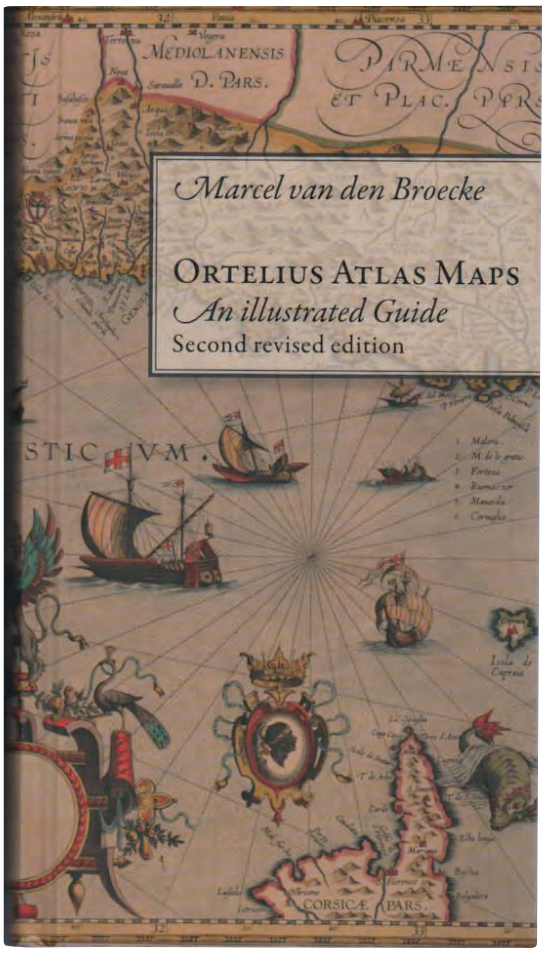
So Holland and Des Barres have been largely ignored. Their herculean efforts remained mostly tucked away in dusty archives in the Board of Trade and, though critical to the military, and the government's desire to encourage settlers into these areas, their achievements lacked publicity. This book sets out to remedy the omission. And it does. Unfortunately the personal journals of the men are missing, but their reports to the Board of Trade obviously are not. We can follow Holland in particular through month after month, and year after year (1764-1775), learning what he did and when, and sometimes why, but we learn almost nothing important of the man. There are some brief glimpses, however I had to look him up in Wikipedia to discover he was very much more interesting a person than this book reveals! Then it is not a biography but a book of scholarship, and scholarship of the highest standards; it is not intended as bedside reading. It is a heavy tome, beautifully produced on glossy paper, copiously illustrated with maps, charts and drawings. The text covers 212 pages, with 24 pages of notes and a 15-page bibliography.

For scholars in New England and northeast Canada this will be fascinating - they will possibly know the places being discussed and no doubt still experience the weather the surveyors did. Over here it will please a very esoteric and scholarly readership, though it is a pleasure to hold and good value for the £26.99 purchase price.

Graham A. Fisher North Marston, UK

Ortelius Atlas Maps: An Illustrated Guide by Marcel van den Broecke. Second revised edition. HES & De Graaf Publishers, P.O. Box 540, 3990 GH Houten, The Netherlands, 2011. To order from publishers go to orders@hesdegraaf.com Hardback, 712pp., 240 illustrations. ISBN 978-90-6194-380-8 Price €79,50.

Marcel van den Broecke's *Ortelius Atlas Maps*, a *vade mecum* of Ortelius studies since its first appearance in 1996, has been revised and expanded for its second edition. The format and purpose of the volume remain the same: a detailed, usable, description of all the maps contained in the many editions of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. The revisions supplied in the 2011 edition are, however, far from cosmetic. Whereas



in 1996 Van den Broecke identified 234 plates of Ortelius maps, with 372 different states, he now describes 229 plates and 524 states. The expansions are significant too. Not only is more information provided to the reader to enable identification of each plate, Van den Broecke now supplies translations for all cartouches and text blocks on the maps. Indeed the author's industry cannot be contained within the printed book: the website www.orteliusmaps.com supplies translations of the texts on the verso side of the maps into English from Latin, Dutch, French, German, Spanish and Italian. The happy effect of such labour is to reveal in striking detail the riches and complexities of Ortelius' great work.

The meat of *Ortelius Atlas Maps* consists in the meticulous description of the 229 plates identified by Van den Broecke, and helpfully correlated with other major reference works in the field by Koeman, Meurer, Karrow and Van der Krogt. Each entry begins with a small reproduction of the map in question, followed by its title, cartouches and text blocks, size, scale, and an often lengthy list of occurrences in *Theatrum* editions, including – a second-edition innovation – the final line of text on

the verso of each map. Van den Broecke provides valuable comments on the different states of each plate, sometimes correcting statements made in the first edition. Although such commentary is necessarily concise, it manages to capture something of the serendipitous nature of map collection. On page 101, for example, we are told that a plate of Ortelius' map of the Americas not contained in the first edition, and now numbered Ort 1 [I], was found 'in a chimney' near Gibraltar by the father of the present owner, and drawn to the author's attention 'via internet by a man living in Paris'.

Along with the list of plates, Van den Broecke contributes a short biographical sketch of Ortelius and a useful short history of the *Theatrum*. One comes away from the volume as a whole with a renewed appreciation of the range and complexity of Ortelius' production, as well as that of his successors. Scholars sometimes lazily think of the *Theatrum* as a single work, but it was, of course, many and – as Van den Broecke's pioneering work on the verso texts of the maps makes clear – its variety stemmed from Ortelius' desire to reach different audiences, learned and commercial, Latinate and vernacular.

There can be little doubt then that the second edition of *Ortelius Atlas Maps* builds and improves on the achievements of the first. One minor caveat, however: the translations of Latin texts, mostly trustworthy, are occasionally at fault. The description of the *Belgii Veteris Typus* (Ort197) incorrectly renders Ovid's *nescio qua solum dulcedine cunctos/ducit, et immemores non sini esse sui* (Ex *Ponto* 1.3.35-36) as 'I do not know what has a swet hold on all the native soil; it does not tolerate oblivion' (*recte* 'I do not know by what sweetness the native soil draws all [men], and does not permit them to be forgetful of it'). In the text on the *Romani Imperii Imago* (Ort187), Lucius Brutus was not 'by the kings banned from the city', but rather he was made first consul 'after the kings were ejected and the city restored to liberty'. *Secundum antiquum et recentiorum situm* on the map of Vindelicia/Bavaria (Ort 109) means 'in accordance with the ancient and the more recent site', not 'the second ancient and modern site'. Small mistakes of this kind are inevitable in a publication of the scope and ambition of Van den Broecke's and, for the most part, the author must be warmly thanked for providing so many translations. In its first edition *Ortelius Atlas Maps* – like the *Theatrum* itself – served many audiences, including collectors, scholars, and lovers of old maps; its successor provides its readers with riches upon riches.

Alfred Hiatt Queen Mary, University of London

Quote for the day

'Maps are everywhere. On walls; hand held; as colourful city plans designed for tourists; on our TV screens as weather forecasts and locations guides; in our vehicles; bound together as atlases and used in classrooms; stored and looked at in computer and satellite devices; and, even, of course, stored in our heads as mental maps, uninscribed and almost innate ways of living in and dealing with space as we walk in our local neighbourhood or journey to work.'

Taken from *Scotland: Mapping the Nation*
Edited by Christopher Fleet, Margaret Wilkes and Charles W.J. Withers.

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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

A discovery

The discovery, in June, of a previously unknown exemplar of globe gores designed by Martin Waldseemüller has created a good deal of excitement. Elke Humml, a librarian at Ludwig-Maximilians University in Munich discovered the gores bound between two 16th-century copies of John Peckham's *Perspectiva communis*. This is an exceptional find as there are only four other known exemplars of the gores - at the University of Minnesota; the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich; the Stadtbucherei Offenburg and at Charles Frodsham and Co Ltd. In addition to the fact that this set has been printed from a different wood block, there are a number of variations between the newly-found set and the others to indicate that this set is a previously unknown edition. For a more detailed account read Chet Van Duzer's informative article, *Details, Date, and Significance of the Fifth Set of Waldseemüller's Globe Gores Recently Discovered Globe in the Munich University Library* at http://razoncartografica.files.wordpress.com/2012/07/van-duzer-waldseemuller-globe-gores-munich-english.pdf

New globes at the Royal Geographical Society

On show at the Royal Geographical Society exhibition *Geographical Blueprint: The Art of the Handcrafted Globe*, amongst an outstanding collection of globes crafted by London-based globemakers Bellerby and Co., was an impressive 50-inch globe - *The Churchill*. Imposing and ample in girth like its namesake, this limited edition was inspired by the two identical 750-pound globes presented to Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt by US Army Chief George Marshall in December 1942.[1] Using the map compiled by the map department of the United States Office of Strategic Services for a 50-inch globe, Chicago globemaker Weber Costello Co. produced the two globes for the Allied leaders. Created at a scale of 1:10,000,000, about 157.8 miles to the inch, the *President's Globe* contains more than 17,000 place names. While Roosevelt's globe, which had been heavily annotated, was restored for the Library of Congress exhibition *Churchill and the Great Republic* in 2004, Valerie Newby tells me that on a recent visit to Churchill's home Chartwell she discovered the globe languishing in some disrepair in his studio. Like the original, Bellerby's *Churchill* sits in a circular base supported by a series of multi-directional bearings that allow it to be turned easily. Closely modelled on the original globe in appearance geographic and demographic detail, the new *Churchill* includes the 936 World Heritage Sites, as well as country populations and listings of the highest mountains and the largest deserts.

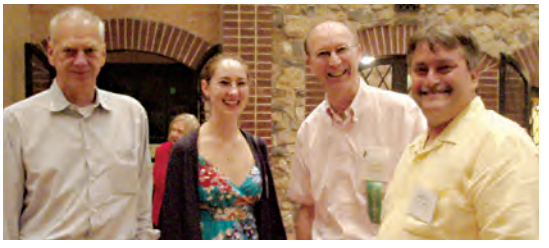
To dwell on just one globe is to do this young company of globemakers a disservice for the *Churchill* was flanked by a stunning and distinctive collection of beautifully crafted terrestrial and celestial globes. If you missed the show, a selection of their work can be seen at Stanford's map and travel store in Covent Garden. Alternatively visit them virtually at www.bellerbyandco.com

1. Arthur H. Robinson, *The President's Globe*, *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 49 (1997), pp.143–152.

Sell out!

The conference, *The Mapping of North America: the Westward Expansion* held at the University of Denver campus on the 26th and 27th July was a rare event in that two regional map societies, the Rocky Mountain Map Society and the Texas Map Society teamed up to organise and host the event. It was a sell out. Twelve lectures were presented over the two-day programme, each given by a specialist in their field. The event began with Philip Burden focusing on early images of North America and ended with Jim Akerman of the Newberry Library talking on automobile mapping in the 20th century. Wesley Brown reports that the lectures were of high calibre and a video of the lectures is available at www.rmmaps.org

The conference was followed with a two-day antique map fair at the Denver Public Library. Seventeen dealers from the United States and Europe held displays of impressive material. The conference attendees made a strong showing at the fair but hundreds of visitors from the Denver community also attended. Most of the dealers expressed strong satisfaction with their sales; a possible early signal that maps are back.

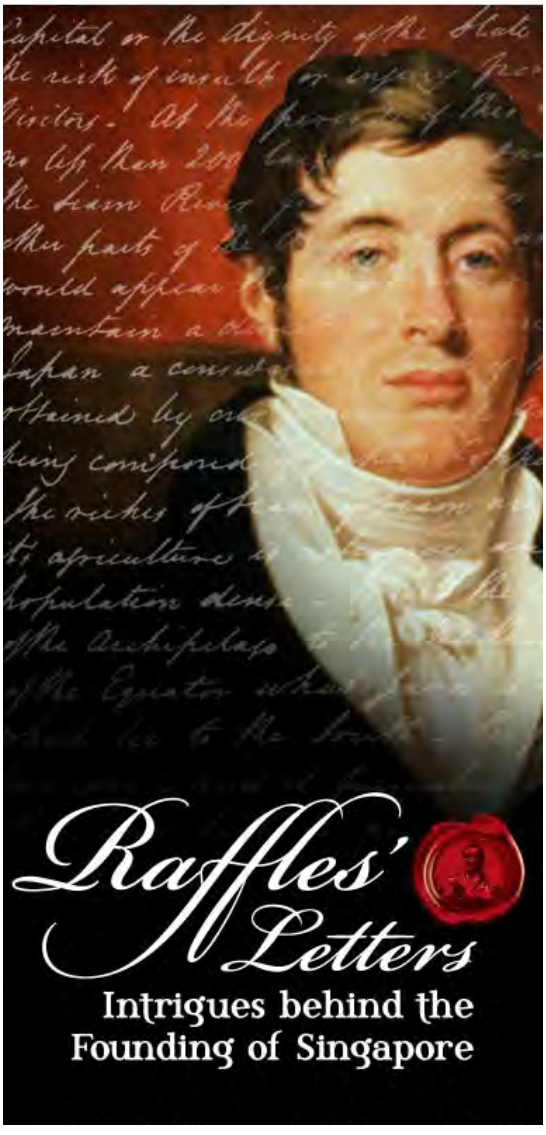


(Left to right) Henry Taliaferro, Samantha Burden, keynote speaker Philip Burden and Harry Newman at* The Mapping of North America: the Westward Expansion *Conference.

Exhibitions

Raffles' Letters: Intrigues Behind the Founding of Singapore

In its new exhibition of never-before-seen letters of Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826), The National Library of Singapore presents a rare map of Singapore believed to be the first landward map of Singapore. Dated 1820, the map contains details that are not seen in subsequent maps and shows the Singapore Town in its infancy. Most of the letters have come from the Bute Collection and are the private papers of Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings, who supported Raffles' efforts to establish a new British settlement in the East Indies. The exhibition opened on 29th August 2012 and continues until 28th February 2013.



Cartographical Work of the Brocktorff Family

Showing at the Museum of Fine Arts in Valetta from 28th November 2012 until January 2013 is an exhibition dedicated to the Brocktorffs, a family of artists and lithographers who became distinguished as Malta's foremost mapmakers and printsellers in the 19th century. They opened a shop in Valetta in the 1820s.

Many readers will be familiar with the prodigious output of watercolours of views of Malta painted by Charles Frederick de Brocktorff (1775-1850). The National Library of Malta, in 2008, published a two-volume publication *Charles Frederick de Brocktorff: Watercolours of Malta at the National Library of Malta*. An album of 21 watercolours of trades and costumes appeared at Christie's, South Kensington in October this year, valued between £18,000-£25,000.

The public appeal made by exhibition sponsor, the Malta Map Society for information, images and loans of maps made by the Brocktorffs netted 140 additional items. A lavish catalogue is being prepared by Society members Dr Albert Ganado, Joseph Schiro and Claude Micallef Attard. Copies can be obtained from the publisher BDL, www.bdlbooks.com.

Putting Scotland On the Map: The World of John Bartholomew & Son

opens at the National Library of Scotland on 7th December 2012 and will run until 7th May 2013. By focusing on map production techniques used by the Scottish printing and publishing firm, John Bartholomew and Son Limited over the past two centuries, the exhibition will explore ways in which technology affects the work of mapmakers and alters the viewer's relationship with maps. It will be a hands-on exhibition allowing visitors to experience all stages of mapmaking. The Bartholomew Archive is one of the most complete archives of its kind and affords a rare opportunity to study the business of map making in all its dimensions. The exhibition is also an opportunity for the NLS to display some of the key treasures of the John Bartholomew collection of rare and antiquarian atlases and manuscript maps. Included in the exhibition will be *Geografia de M. Livio Sanuto distinta in XII libri* (1588), the first printed atlas of Africa by Sanuto and Forlani's *Il disegno del discoperto della nous Franza* (see opposite).



(Above)
An example of one of Charles Frederick de Brocktorff's very attractive lithographs of a bird's eye view of Valletta.



(Left)
The second state of Forlani's* Il disegno del discoperto della noua Franza... (1566) *Reproduced by permission from the Trustees of the National Library of Scotland.

Torn in Two: 150th Anniversary of the Civil War

This multimedia exhibition commemorating the American Civil War is the joint work of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center and the Boston Public Library. It adopts a geographic and cartographic approach to exploring the causes of the conflict, the conduct of the war and how the war was remembered in later years. It showcases 50 historic maps interwoven with photographs, paintings, prints, diaries, political cartoons, music and press of the period. A travelling exhibition, it opens on 10th December at the Ford Theater in Washington DC remaining there until late February 2013, after which it moves to the Osher Map Library in April and remaining there until the end of the summer 2013. A virtual tour is available online http://maps.bpl.org/torn_in_two.

Published late in the war during the 1864 Presidential campaign, this political cartoon depicts Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis pulling on opposite ends of a map, tearing the United States in two pieces. This image, incorporating caricature and map, graphically demonstrates the significance of the Civil War to the course of American history.

(Below)* The True Issue or 'Thats Whats the Matter', *New York: Currier & Ives, 1864. Lithograph.



Map Fairs

2nd- 3rd February 2013 Miami International Map Fair

As well as commemorating the 500th anniversary of Juan Ponce de León's arrival on Florida's east coast, the Miami International Map Fair will be celebrating its 20th anniversary. This annual event showcases antique maps, rare books, panoramas and atlases from dealers all around the world. While many of the attendees are serious map collectors, this event is designed to promote awareness of antique maps and encourage new collectors. Visitors are invited to bring in maps of their own for expert opinions and attend educational programmes. For information contact Amanda Israel, map fair coordinator, at HistoryMiami.

Lectures and conferences

3rd- 4th December 2012 Paris

To accompany the exhibition *The Golden Age of Nautical Charts* at the Bibliotheque nationale de France, the BnF in collaboration with Median, the Comité Francais de Cartographie and the International Society for the History of Maps will hold a two-day colloquium: A Workshop of Nautical Charts.

The first day will focus on the design, manufacture and use of navigational charts from the 13th to the 18th century. The second day will be devoted to exploring shipping traffic and trade in the Indian Ocean in light of the geographical knowledge of the time. For additional information contact cartes.plans@bnf.fr

7th- 9th December 2012 Oslo

Negotiating Space, Arranging the Land: A Workshop on Mapping in the Nordic Countries, 1720 until Today

The National Library is the site of a workshop of a multidisciplinary, international network of researchers interested in the cultural and historical importance of mapping in the Nordic Countries. The main goal of the workshop is to present and discuss ways in which maps are used to order space. The geographic The National Library Oslo focus is the Northern Countries, a European border region, which has been seen for a long time as possessing particular cultural qualities due to the position, topography, and natural resources. The period of investigation is from around 1720 until today. The starting point is the end of the Great Northern War, which marked the beginning of a new phase in the consolidation of the Nordic countries. Cartography was a vital aspect of the scientific and epistemological construction of these nations. The workshop is organised by the Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History at the University of Oslo (IAKH) and the Department for Northern European Studies at Humboldt University, Berlin (DNES), in cooperation with the Map Collection of the National Library of Oslo.

8th December 2012 Brussels The annual conference of the BIMCC

The conference will be marking two anniversaries - the 500th anniversary of Mercator's birth and the

400th anniversary of Jodocus Hondius' death. The speakers will include Dr. Kozica (curator of the Royal Castle, Warsaw), S. de Meer (Map curator at the Maritime Museum, Rotterdam), Dr. P. van der Krogt (Utrecht University) and Dr. J. Mokre (director of the Vienna Globe Museum). For more details see www.bimcc.otg

11th December 2012 Rocky Mountain Map Society, Denver
Christopher Lane (Philadelphia Print Shop West), Maps at *The Antiques Road Show.*

10th January 2013 Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, Washington DC, 7pm
William Wooldridge and Marianne McKee will discuss Mr. Wooldridge's new book: *Mapping Virginia, from the Age of Exploration to the Civil War.* (University of Virginia Press, October 2012). Sponsored by the Mariners' Museum in Newport, the book illustrates and discusses about 300 printed maps of Virginia, dating from the earliest days of exploration to the period of the Civil War.

17th January 2013 Maps and Society 22nd series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm
Dr Zoltan Beidermann (Birkbeck College, University of London) *Terrestrial Mapping in a Time of Maritime Expansion: Portuguese Cartographies of Persia and Armenia in the 16th-17th centuries.*

17th January 2013 The Joel Lane Museum House, Raleigh NC, 7pm
Tom Beaman (previously staff archaeologist for the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation at Monticello, for the James River Institute for Archaeology in Williamsburg, Virginia, and for the North Carolina State Historic Sites Section) will speak on *Colonial Era Aerial Photography: The Archaeology of Claude Joseph Sauthier's North Carolina Town Maps* www.joellane.org/joellane/visitor_info/events/colonial_era_aerial_photography_the_archaeology_of_claude_joseph_sauthiers_/

17th- 18th January 2013 Leiden
Claes Jansz. Visscher and his Progeny. Draftsmen, Printmakers & Print Publishers in 17th-century Amsterdam is the subject of a conference to be held at the University of Leiden. Visscher (1587-1652), one of the most important printmakers and publishers active in the Dutch Republic during the first half of the seventeenth century, played a dynamic role in the rise of printmaking in the Netherlands. Nevertheless many aspects of the Visschers' output and publishing business have not received a great deal of scholarship. Papers at the conference will address all aspects of the Visscher family's print business, including workshop practices, personal and professional networks, distribution to local and foreign markets, and the production, marketing, diffusion, and reception of the artworks drafted, printed, and published by the Visscher dynasty. The conference will adopt an interdisciplinary approach to the study, drawing on contributions from across the fields of art history, cartography, literature, history, and religious studies. For additional information contact the organisers Amanda K. Herrin (Institute of Fine Arts, NYU, Kress Institutional Fellow, Universiteit Leiden), or Maureen E. Warren (Northwestern University, Kress Institutional Fellow, Universiteit Leiden).

29th January 2013 Rocky Mountain Map Society, Denver Public Library, 5.30pm
Warren Andrews will speak on *Making a Mine Map, Old Style.*

31st January 2013 The Oxford Seminars in Cartography University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Rd, 5pm
Rachel Hewitt will speak on *The Military Survey of Scotland (1747-1755).*

7th February 2013 Maps and Society 22nd series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm
Jonathan King (Museum of Archeology and Anthropology, University of Cambridge) will speak on *Maps and Native North America.*

26th February 2013 Cambridge Seminars on the History of Cartography, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 5.30pm
Chris Burgoyne (Department of Engineering, Cambridge University) will speak *On the History of Surveying Techniques.*

29th February 2013 Maps and Society 22nd series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm
Amy Prior (Institute of Geography, University of Edinburgh) will speak on *Harry H. Johnston and the Mapping of Africa 1880-1915.*

14th March 2013 Maps and Society 22nd series, Warburg Institute, London, 5pm
A. Crispin Jewitt (Cartographic and Topographic Materials, British Library) will speak on *One Damned Thing after Another: Mapping Britain's 19th- century Wars.*

28th March 2013 Washington Map Society, Library of Congress, Washington DC, 7pm
Dr. S. Max Edelson (Associate Professor of History at the University of Virginia, author of *Plantation Enterprise in Colonial South Carolina.*) will speak on *The Course and Mapping of the Line Established by the Proclamation of 1763.*

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Profile

Massimo De Martini, London Map Dealer

Interview by Valerie Newby

The Altea Gallery is one of the few remaining antiquarian map shops in the centre of London. Established 20 years ago by Massimo De Martini, it has been in its current location (Saint George Street, south of Hanover Square) for almost ten years.

Massimo came to England from Genoa in Italy as a student. After finishing his studies he first worked in London in a trading company but in 1992 he "caught the map bug", having been introduced to the "wonders of cartography" by a friend. He started buying maps, visiting the monthly Bonington Hotel Map Fair in London, and then began exhibiting there and at other map fairs. It was through these that he met Yasha Beresiner (one of the founders of IMCoS) and they started sharing premises in Camden Passage, Islington. After a successful three years Massimo decided he needed more room and moved to larger offices in Regent Street, before moving around the corner to his current shop. His cataloguer is Miles Baynton-Williams who has worked with him for nearly 20 years.

Walking into Massimo's attractive gallery, Altea Antique Maps, I was struck by the many classic maps which decorate the walls. Massimo knows that quality framing is essential to show his stock to its best advantage and the variety of frame styles on display is impressive. My eye was immediately drawn to a lovely bird's-eye view of Paris which I might go back for!

This summer Massimo decided that a "fitting way" to celebrate his 20 years in the trade was to issue his first ever printed catalogue. As he explains in the introduction it is not a "conventional catalogue" organised geographically but a personal selection of items he has in stock that he finds exciting and that remind him why he chose to make antiquarian cartography such an important part of his life.

"It is always a thrill to find a map of particular importance or interest and I have been lucky enough to have come across several on my journey," he writes in the catalogue which includes works by Braun and Hogenberg, Abraham Ortelius, Theodore de Bry, Giacomo Gastaldi, and many other famous names. It ends with what is described as the "World's largest atlas", *Earth Platinum*, which is on sale for US$100,000. This is a modern atlas which has been produced as a special limited edition of 31 copies and Massimo's company has been allocated example No.2. The atlas, which weighs 150 kilograms [330lbs] and includes a 2x3m [6x9ft] view of Machu Pichu, measures 1.8x1.4m [6x4ft] and has a leather binding. It is the result of work by contributors around the world including photographers, oceanographers, cartographers, computer programmers and, surprisingly, a shipwreck expert who has located the position of wrecks around the globe. Peter Barber of the British Library recently announced that the BL has acquired a copy of this atlas which will now be company for another one of the world's largest atlases: *The Klencke Atlas* (1660).

Massimo had to think hard when I asked him which were his favourite maps but he decided that the vote would have to go to early woodcuts for which he had a "soft spot." He is also fond of the Italian Lafreri-school of maps like those by Bertelli and Camocio. Massimo is a collector at heart and is occasionally tempted to keep one of the maps he buys. Recently he found an Italian edition of a serio-comic map of Europe which had proved to be elusive for many years, and that went into his private collection. It now hangs proudly on the wall in his home.

Besides his work as a gallery owner, Massimo is also one of the organisers of the London Map Fair (www.londonmapfairs.com) together with fellow map dealers Tim Bryars, and Rainer Vogt. The fair, held annually in June and for the past few years located at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) building in Kensington Gore, London, appears to be going from strength to strength with map dealers from all over the world drawn to it. Massimo, Tim and Rainer took over the running of the fair from IMCoS who had run it successfully since its inception. Massimo told me that he loves the fair because it brings in new and younger collectors who will hopefully go on to get 'hooked' after buying their first map there. This will then lead to them building up serious collections and buying from dealers around the world.

"The fair is important to the dealers and we know they appreciate all the hard work we put into it" Massimo said. "Our goal is to have happy faces amongst the dealers and the public and we think we are achieving that." Next year's fair will be over the weekend of 8th and 9th June and it will be

held again in the RGS building. The popular innovations introduced by the organisers such as the annual lecture, the advice to new collectors, and the tour of the RGS, will be continued.

Although there are now fewer London dealers than there used to be back in the 1970s - the heyday of map collecting, Massimo still feels it is very important to have a gallery where people can browse and actually handle the maps. I am sure that many collectors would agree with him. Too many dealers operate solely on the internet but Massimo believes that the ideal combination is to have both; a good website and an accessible shop.

Massimo lives in London and is married to Sonja, an occupational psychologist who is from New Zealand. They have three children, Luca, aged 10, Erica, aged 8 and Alessandro, aged 5.

"Antique maps are truly unique objects, not only do they represent our chequered history through the vagaries of time: wars, momentous discoveries and cartographical developments but they are also highly decorative with their own individual characters and style," he writes in his new catalogue. In my opinion we are extremely lucky to have a young, enthusiastic dealer with a prestigious gallery in central London. Massimo loves early maps and is carrying on the traditions of the past started by people like Ronald Vere Tooley and Robert Douwma, at the same time embracing modern methods and ideas. He is both an inspiration and encouragement to other dealers and even more importantly he is opening the way for new and much needed collectors by running the London Map Fair.

Massimo is a member of IAMA (International Antiquarian Mapsellers' Association); ILAB (the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers); the ABA (Antiquarian Booksellers' Association) and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and, of course, a member of IMCoS.

All IMCoS members are welcome to visit his gallery which is open from 10am to 6pm on Monday to Friday and 10am to 4pm on Saturdays at Altea Gallery, 35 Saint George Street, London, W1S 2FN.

If you would like to receive a copy of the printed catalogue, please email info@alteagallery.com *with your details. Alternatively a pdf version can be downloaded from the website at* www.alteagallery.com



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IMCoS Matters



A group picture taken outside the Jesuit church next to the symposium building.

30th IMCoS Symposium
500 Years Mercator –
Early cartography in the Habsburg Empire

Report by Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

A short distance from St Stephen's lofty spire, Vienna's venerated cathedral, and nestled beside the Jesuit church is the Austrian Academy of Science. Here more than 120 IMCoS members from across the globe gathered to celebrate the 500th birthday of humanist and cartographer, Gerard Mercator. The 30th IMCoS Symposium, held from September 9th–12th, while commemorating Mercator's life and work, also addressed early cartography in the Habsburg Empire. These two interconnecting themes linked all aspects of the three-day event, taking place in what had been the Imperial capital of the Empire for such a long time. The Symposium was spearheaded by the indefatigable Dr Stefaan Missinne (IMCoS Austria) and his team, and supported by the Austrian Belgian Society and the Austrian Academy of Science.

Promptly at 8.20 on Monday morning, in the 17th-century *Theatersaal*, beautifully decorated with potted plants, Dr Missinne gave his welcome speech to a full auditorium. To evoke the spirit of Austria, the opening ceremony was interspersed with music of Austria's superstars; the Viennese string quartet 'Alliance' played snatches of Johann Strauss, Schubert and Mozart. This promised to be an event enriched with contextual details that would help bring Mercator and his world to life.

The quality and diversity of the papers presented amply demonstrated that Mercator, even after 500 years, continues to inspire the minds of scholars. The 20 papers delivered reveal the scope of study which Mercator provokes. Presenters examined his library; his globes; his relationship with astrology; his role as a humanist, scientist and theologian; the sources for his map of Hungary; the similarities and differences between three of his signed maps of the projection. Other papers considered Mercator in the wider world of Renaissance cartography.

Mercator lived in a world dominated by the Habsburg presence. He was born in March 1512 in Rumpelmonde, a Flemish county of the Empire – so the opening paper of the Symposium, setting the scene of the powers that affected Mercator's life given by Archduke Dr. Michael S. Habsburg-Lothringen, was wonderfully apposite. The regional cartography in the Empire was further explored by Ferdinand Opll who gave a fascinating picture of the development of the visual representation of Vienna. This paper was brought further to life when we had an opportunity to see, 'in the flesh', several of the images Opll had presented in our afternoon visit to the Wien Museum, just a stone's throw from the Imperial Hotel where we were indulged with Imperial Torte, a layered confection of chocolate and marzipan.

The mornings' talks were supported by a



(Above) Two of the organisers, Stefaan Missinne (right) and Petra Svatek (second from left) with Peter Barber of The British Library, London (third from left), who was one of the speakers, and our chairman Hans Kok.

stimulating programme of activities that offered us a glimpse of the cartographical riches held in Vienna. Following two papers, which both addressed Mercator's globes, we headed off to the world's only Globe Museum. The collection boasts an impressive variety of globes from giant to pocket-size, relief and thematic globes, 16th- and 17th-century clockwork globes and 18th-century folding globes, to mention just a few. And close to the hearts of Mercator aficionados is the oldest globe in the museum made by Gemma Frisius in *c.*1536, Mercator's mathematical mentor. At the University of Vienna we were introduced to the huge 'Hyperglobe', the digital successor to the analogous globe. Here Dr Andreas Riedl defined the hyperglobe as "the visualisation of a digital image on a material globe in real space" and demonsrated how this spherical screen, with just a simple operation on his computer, could display information far in excess of our terrestrial and celestial expectations. The globe showed real-time clouds, climate change, the continental drift, volcanic ash dispersion as well as historical information.

The application of digital expertise on historical cartography was evident in Georg Zotti's paper. Zotti explained how by scanning the gores of Mercator's 1541 celestial globe he was able to create a virtual version which he was using to investigate the sources of Mercator's star positions. Peter Barber, Head of Map Collections at the British Library, brought us back to earth with a detective-like paper on the BL's edition of Mercator's *Atlas of Europe*. Unique in that it contains the only known manuscript maps in Mercator's hand, Barber then proceeded to convince us of Mercator's personal and political motives behind the maps he chose to include in this atlas. James Sykes related in his intriguingly titled paper, 'A most fortuitous discovery or so I didn't find a coffee table' the story of how he uncovered the provenance of a pair of antique globes he had bought at auction in New York City. He recognised that they had been misdated to the 18th century and set out on a long and detailed quest to prove that his purchase dated to the 16th century. It transpires that James Sykes is now the owner of the oldest surviving pair of globes of Italian origin; they can be dated to *c.*1555-1565. A collector's dream!

Helga Hühnel, deputy of the Austrian National Library's Map Department and Globe Museum spoke about the development of geography in the years 1500-1550 and revealed some of the outstanding and rare editions of works of this period held by the library. We had an opportunity to view some of these treasures in an exhibition organised exclusively for the IMCoS participants, 'Cartographic rarities of the ANL from the first half of the 16th century'. It was an outstanding display of cartographical gems including maps by Burgkmair, Etzlaub and Lorenz Fries as well as a hand-drawn map of 1515 by Johannes Schöner, mathematician and geographer whose work Mercator was very familiar with. The works were on display in the magnificent State Hall, a jewel of baroque architecture commissioned by Emperor Charles VI for his court library.

We were to be fêted with another historic library of breathtaking decorative extravagance perched on a rocky outcrop in Melk, overlooking the Danube. This 11th-century Benedictine abbey, imposing in size, became a famed centre of learning and scriptorium, which may account for its impressive array of manuscripts, incunabula, and maps. In contrast, the architecture of the Austrian State Archives is dreary but what it houses makes up for its plainness. IMCoS participants were greeted with a large pile of white gloves and a very generous collection of 16th-century maps to pore over which included works by Cristoforo Sorte, Ortelius, Sylvanus, Mercator and a Ptolemaic atlas of 1478. It was a wonderful hands-on experience which everyone thoroughly enjoyed.

The Symposium was not a case of all work and no play - our non-scholarly needs were well catered for too. Dr Missinne's attention to detail was commendable; steaming coffee and pastries greeted the delegates at all coffee breaks; Austrian fare was provided at lunch and the pleasures of Viennese cakes assuaged our tired feet every afternoon and fortified us for the evening's activities. We were entertained by the Ambassador of Belgium at his residence; a representative of the mayor of Vienna welcomed us at the oldest wine tavern in the city and we celebrated our gala dinner in a typical *Wachauian* restaurant on the banks of the Danube. At the gala dinner, a feast of food and gifts for everyone, Hans Kok thanked and applauded the efforts of Dr Missinne and his team.

The evening gave Professor Terrence Cole, (University of Alaska at Fairbanks) a chance to tell us about next year's symposium. Terrence admitted

that Vienna would be a hard act to follow. There would be no renaissance castles or spectacular baroque architecture and gilded opulence to dazzle us but, as he pointed out, there is another side to the human experience - the natural world. Bears, seals, whales and of course, maps in abundance - Alaska here we come!

Organiser Dr Petra Svatek wrote in the programme introduction that she wished the participants 'an unforgettable 30th Symposium'. It was just that - an impeccably organised event that balanced the serious business of scholarship with glimpses of the cartographical treasures of Vienna. I believe Mercator would have been thrilled with his birthday celebrations.

Professor of the Stars

Report by Rod Lyon

IMCoS member, Nick Kanas, author of the book *Star Maps: History, Artistry and Cartography*, and his wife Carolynn visited Malta following the IMCoS symposium in September. Dr Kanas, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California, San Francisco, gave a well attended talk on celestial cartography from ancient to modern times to members of the Malta Map Society. He skilfully guided the audience through the development of stellar mapping with the aid of pictures and also showed them illustrations of frontispieces from celestial atlases. The evening was a great success and the MMS hope that Dr Kanas and his wife will return to Malta sometime in the future.

During their visit to the island they were given a personally guided tour of the famous 1571 home of the President of MMS, Dr Albert Ganado.

Forthcoming IMCoS events

The Collectors' Evening, 5th March 2013 6pm (Venue to be announced)

Do come along and bring your maps for discussion and identification. The main theme will be large-scale plans of battles and/or small-scale maps noting sites (usually with dates) of such. There will be a wide option range of Revolutionary/Napoleonic Wars (chiefly in Europe and the West Indies) and the War of 1812-1813 in Canada and the USA. Possible locations of battles and sieges are Lützen (Gross-Görchen), Bautzen, San Sebastián, Vitoria, Pamplona, Gross Beeren, Dresden, Katzbach, Culm, San Marcial, Dennewitz, Leipzig, Hanau, Nivelle, and Bayonne, Buffalo, York (Toronto), Fort St George, Detroit, Thames River (near Chatham, Ontario), Chrysler's Farm (Montreal), Newark, New Jersey, and Fort Niagara. Francis Herbert will be in the chair. Of course, members are welcome to bring any other maps they would like to discuss in addition, or in place of, the above.







(Top)
Sarah Tyacke, President of IMCoS, pictured with the Belgian Ambassador to Austria and his wife, Frank and Anna Recker, who gave a wonderful reception for us at their home.

(Middle)
There was a plethora of men named David at the symposium and we managed to catch four of them together for a picture. (From left to right) David Dare (UK), David Wright (Australia), David Kalifon (USA) and our photographer, David Webb (UK) (for once we turned the camera on him!).

(Bottom, left to right)
Christine Clancy, Susan Docktor and Jeanne Sander enjoying one of the coffee breaks. (All photos by David Webb)

IMCoS weekend 7th - 9th June 2013

Our annual dinner and AGM will be held to coincide with the London Map Fair to be held in the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) building at 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Full details in the Spring issue of the IMCoS Journal or on our website.

New members

We would like to extend a welcome to the following members who have joined IMCoS recently: Rod Lyon of Mosta, Malta, John Nicholson of Petaling Jaya, Malaysia, Duncan McLaren of St Catherines, Ontario, Canada and Vince Ungvary of Shanghai, China

Chairman's visit to the 33rd Amsterdam Antiquarian Book, Map and Print Fair

Report by Hans Kok

The fair was held at the Amsterdam Passenger Terminal on 5th, 6th and 7th October. This is where cruise ships visiting the city berth for loading and offloading passengers. The organisers boast of about 60 antiquarian dealers but it seemed that this number was somewhat exaggerated. The addition of a second hall with newer books etc. may have been a commercial necessity but does not necessarily increase the fun for visitors who are after maps and prints. This was apparent from the central area where many of the former antiquarian map stands had been replaced by stands promoting bookbinding, magazines and other related subjects. In general it seemed that both the number of dedicated stands and the number of visitors was less than last year. Although a number of interesting maps was indeed available it seemed that more emphasis was placed on antique books in general than maps and prints. I hope the organisers will be able to reverse this trend in future years. However, your reporter did acquire a four-sheet map by Covens and Mortier which was a fine image of the southern part of the Dutch Zeeland province and the Belgian part of Flanders from Ostend in the west to Antwerp in the east.

Our President down under

Sarah Tyacke, President of IMCoS, and Secretary of the International Society for the History of Maps, gave a talk about Sir Robert Dudley and the first printed sea atlas, *Arcano del Mare*, drawn and published by Dudley in 1648, at the State Library of New South Wales, Mitchell Library, last August.

Art and maps

Report by IMCoS member Diana Webster

Map curators of a sensitive disposition should look away now!

Recently, I was fortunate to visit the workplace of artist Margaret Proudfoot (Clockwork Studios) in London. Her output has focused on using maps in a variety of ways. As a map curator who spent most of her working life protecting maps from the ravages of users, initially I had my reservations about someone who cut up maps, even in the interests of art. But once I had recovered from the visceral pain of seeing a partially dissected map laid out on a cutting board, under attack from a craft knife, I was fascinated by Margaret's use of maps as both inspiration and material. Unfortunately I didn't take notes, so the art works mentioned here are those which have particularly lingered in my mind. As well as the serious issues mentioned below, there were also some witty humorous pieces.

Taking a (mercifully redundant) out-of-date town plan she transforms it into a lacy web by cutting along the lines of streets, extracting the gaps in between. She then mounts the skeletal map in reverse, where the shadowy partial names on the street index hint at the places shown on the map, and reveal a strangely distorted geography. Careful lighting gives the dissected plan and its shadows a sculptural quality - a two-dimensional artefact, representing three dimensions, becomes an alternative three-dimensional object.

Another sculptural map was a hanging plan of Manhattan, suspended like a mobile, with a central portion cut and folded in such a way to become three-dimensional ball or globe, like a concertina-ed Christmas decoration paper ball.

Margaret's profound understanding of the role of maps in war is an inspiration she revisits in several works. Dating from the First World War, a small town plan of Ypres - famous for lacemaking - has been devised from pins, threads and lace bobbins. A similar plan of Nottingham, another lace-making town, is under construction.

But perhaps my favourite piece was a tall vase of paper poppies, which again portrayed layers of meaning. Reminiscent of the poppies of Flanders field and the fallen, another poppy dimension was revealed - these were constructed from a recent map of Afghanistan.

www.clockworkstudios.co.uk

Clockwork Studios holds open days twice a year in June & December at 38 Southwell Road, London SE5 9PG

Frozen Dreams and Delusions: Four Hundred Years of Arctic Cartography

The 31st IMCoS Symposium will be held at the Rasmuson Library, University of Alaska Fairbanks From 9th to 11th September, 2013.

By Terrence Cole, Ph.D., Professor of History and Northern Studies, University of Alaska Fairbanks

It was a thrill to share the IMCoS experience in Vienna in September 2012 and we look forward to having you as our honoured guests at the Alaska version of the next IMCoS adventure in September 2013. On behalf of Dean Bella Gerlich of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Rasmuson Library, and all of my colleagues at UAF, we cordially invite all IMCoS members to attend the next symposium in Fairbanks, Alaska, entitled *Frozen Dreams and Delusions: Four Hundred Years of Arctic Cartography.*

The University is the original campus of the system founded almost 100 years ago, with an enrolment of about 10,000 students and offering degrees from Art and Anthropology to Wildlife Biology and Zoology. UAF's slogan is *Naturally Inspiring* and when you experience the charm of America's Arctic University, we think you will agree that the wild and scenic beauty surrounding our campus is unlike that of any university in the world.

We have a full programme of activities planned for next September, including presentations on topics such as *Ancient Arctic Cartography*; *Classic Northern Maps from the Age of Exploration*; *Captain Cook and the Worst Map Ever Made*; *Maps from Beyond the Edge of the World*; *Gold Rush Routes to Nowhere*; *How the Air Age Changed the Globe*, and others. In addition to more than a dozen intriguing papers on cartographic history, the conference will offer a full spectrum of activities at America's farthest north university such as an open house showcasing the Rasmuson Library's unparalleled collection of rare maps and books about the Arctic, and an evening at the University of Alaska's Museum of the North, showcasing Native fine arts, carvings, and natural history.

Furthermore we will have a look inside the operation of the university's Geophysical Institute - which includes an operational rocket range - and is the world's leading centre for research into the Aurora Borealis; the Large Animal Research Station, an experimental farm that allows visitors to see herds of musk ox, reindeer, and caribou at close range; and the unique Permafrost Tunnel, a research shaft dug into frozen ground in the 1960s that will enable you to walk back into a lost world of 40,000 years ago.

Another highlight included will be a visit to the Fountainhead Antique Auto Museum, which features what is probably the world's greatest collection of antique American automobiles.

Depending on the weather you might be lucky to witness one of the great spectacles of natural history on the fields of the university farmlands and on the nearby acres of Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, where in August and early September massive swarms of migratory birds, particularly Sandhill Cranes, briefly rest on their long journey to the south.

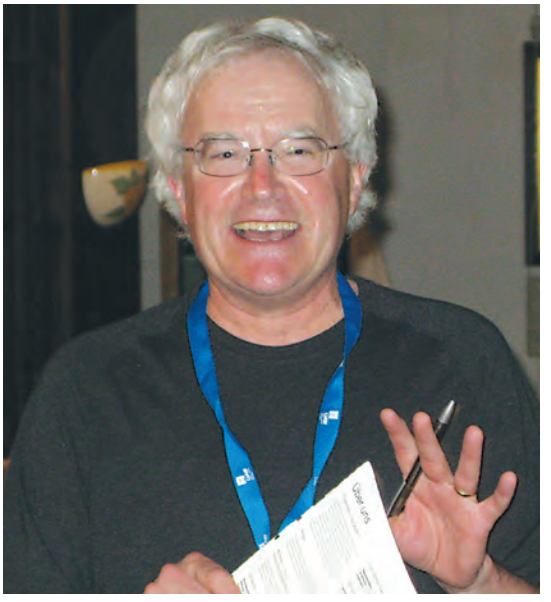
Optional excursions with a unique Alaskan flavour will include a visit to Chena Hot Springs, a resort 50 miles from Fairbanks that attracts visitors from around the world. Also at Chena Hot Springs is the Aurora Ice Museum, featuring a hotel made entirely out of ice - refrigerated in the summer - where even the beds and chairs are all carved from ice.

Another place visitors could go to south of Fairbanks is Denali National Park and Preserve, 6,000,000 acres around the base of Mt. McKinley, the highest peak (20,320ft/6,194m) in North America, located only four hours drive south of Fairbanks, where visitors routinely see caribou, wolves, eagles and grizzly bears from the windows of the tour bus. Another consideration would be to consult your travel agent about booking an Alaskan cruise from Seattle or Vancouver on your way to Fairbanks. The trip up the fjords of the Inside Passage is spectacularly beautiful rain or shine. Such a journey would be a most memorable introduction to the massive and tidewater glaciers still carving the Alaskan landscape.

Early September is a wonderful time to visit Fairbanks, the second largest city in the 49th state. Although surrounded by a vast wilderness of natural grandeur, the community of Fairbanks offers all the modern amenities found in a much larger urban area. It is readily accessible by road and rail, and has a world-class international airport, capable of handling cargo and passenger traffic from both Europe and Asia. The quickest way from Europe is Condor airlines - affiliated with Lufthansa - which offers non-stop service three times a week from Frankfurt, Germany to Anchorage, Alaska. Several major airlines offer direct flights to Fairbanks from various regional hubs in the United States, including Seattle, Minneapolis, and Salt Lake City.

Fairbanks provides a wide spectrum of hotel accommodation that will suit almost any budget and personal taste. The conference hotel itself is located on charming riverfront parkland not far from the university campus, and offers all services.

Weather conditions are always unpredictable, so if you prepare for both sunny and warm, or rainy and chilly weather, you will be ready for whatever happens. Coming to Fairbanks in early September is nothing like an Arctic expedition, but it would be good to bring a warm jacket and a windbreaker. There will be about 13.5 hours of daylight, and generally you can expect the temperature range in the first ten days of September to be anywhere from 40° to 60°F (5° to 16°C). In 2011 the thermometer twice topped 72°F (22°C) in that period. We look forward to seeing you and we promise you a cartographic adventure that you will not forget!



(Left) Terrence Cole, organiser of the 31st IMCoS Symposium in Alaska next year.

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Worth a Look

The Barking Dogs of War

by Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark! was published in London in 1914 by G.W. Bacon & Co. and designed and printed by Johnson, Riddle and Co., printers better known for the superb lithographic posters they produced for the Underground Electric Railway Company. It is one of the many comic maps with a 'bite' that were produced across Europe in the early years of World War I. Designed to drum up patriotic fervour, maps provided a popular medium for artists to express political commentary and nationalistic propaganda. The phenomenon however was, as antiquarian Tim Bryars explains, short-lived: 'I have not spotted anything dated later than 1915'.[1] As the war continued, films and posters replaced maps for propaganda and political satire.

Common to this genre of mapmaking was the use of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic stereotypes. In this case, Europe and the arena of war have been given a canine twist. Germany is depicted as the *Pickelhaube*-wearing Dachshund, tethered to its ally the Austrian mongrel who is being bitten by the Balkan countries represented by unidentifiable stinging insects. The Dachshund grimaces, his nose is held in the vice-like jaws of the tenacious British Bulldog, while the French poodle and Belgian Griffon gather round in support. Meanwhile, the rest of Europe takes on human forms: a matador and bull complete the shape of Spain; the Tsar of Russia advances into central Europe on his steamroller; the Greek soldier looks menacingly at Turkey with knife in hand. Walter Emanuel (1869-1915), a long-time contributor to *Punch* magazine, provides the extensive commentary below the map. He identifies the war as being caused by the madness of the Dachshund, concluding 'Peace has gone to the Dogs for the present – until a satisfactory muzzle has been found for that Dachshund'.

The Germans responded and produced a directly copied edition of this map with Emanuel's commentary translated and critiqued. 'Horch! Horch! Die Hunde bellen' was copied in early 1915 by E. Zimmerman and printed by W. Nölting in Hamburg. On the reverse of the print, held by the Imperial War Museum in London, is attached a handbill advertising the sale of the poster for 50 pfennigs.[2]

Emanuel took the title for this map from the sinister nursery rhyme 'Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark! / The beggars are coming to town / Some in rags and some in jags / And one in a velvet gown'. His choice of title is probably more attributable to his literary reputation as the author of an immensely successful series of dog stories than to any possible interpretation of the rhyme. His most popular title, *A Dog Day: Or the Angel in the House*, the story of a day in the life of an enterprising terrier in an Edwardian household was first published in 1902 and has remained in print since.



According to Bryars, this genre is highly collectible: 'These maps are no longer easy to come by and in the last few years they have become increasingly sought after.'[3] A print of *Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark!* was recently seen on sale at £2850 at Jonathan Potter's showroom; its very brief stopover is testament to the active interest these maps generate.[4]

Notes

1. Tim Bryars *Satirical Maps of the First World War* http://timbryars.tumblr.com/post/14825096221/visions-of-britain-1914-1915.

2. Imperial War Museum, catalogue number Art.IWM PST 6964.

3. Tim Bryars *Satirical Maps of the First World War* http://timbryars.tumblr.com/post/14825096221/visions-of-britain-1914-1915.

4. Jonathan Potter, *E-Compass*, Summer 2012.

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Map of London, from an Actual Survey Made in the Years 1824, 1825 and 1826, by Greenwood. Sold February 15, 2012 for $14,950.

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You Write to Us

Can anyone help to identify this map?

I have come across an interesting map that I can't find anything about in my reference books or on the internet. It is a sea chart of the West Indies by J.S Hobbs, dated 1849. It is 112cm high [44ins] by 89cm [35ins] wide. The area covered is the Caribbean Sea; 59°W to 79°W, 8°N to 32°N. Panama and north coast of Venezuela in the south, Windward Islands in the east; Jamaica, east tip of Cuba and Bahamas in the west, open ocean in the north. Four inset views of islands from the sea and an inset map of Havana and its harbour. (Even though Havana is not in the part of Cuba shown on the map). Various sailing routes shown, and specifically the track of *HMS Imaum* from England to Jamaica in 1842.

The full ornate Victorian title is *A General Chart of the West Indies, including the Gulf of Mexico, with an enlarged plan of the Island of Jamaica, also particular plans of the principal harbours & roadsteads, compiled from the various original foreign surveys, adjusted and improved from the latest English Observations & Surveys, by J.S. Hobbs, F.R.G.S. Hydrographer. London. Published by Charles Wilson (late J.W. Norie and Wilson). January 1st 1849 at the Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy No 157 Leadenhall Street.* At the foot of the map is the text: *London. Published 1st January 1849 by Charles Wilson (late J.W. Norie and Wilson) at the Navigation Warehouse and Naval Academy No 157 Leadenhall Street.*

Degrees of Longitude and Latitude in the border are subdivided into 20 minute intervals and it shows six compass roses with magnetic variation in 1842. The chart is a lithograph, not a copperplate engraving. This copy has been hand coloured in the lower $\frac{3}{5}$ths only. It has been dissected and mounted on cloth. The map is in 35 sections (7cms wide x 5cms (2.7 x 2 inches) high). Each section 22cm x 13cm (8.7 x 5.1 inches). Glue marks on the back of two sections suggest the map once had covers when folded but they are now missing. General condition is worn, with fraying to corners and some edges, but largely in the borders only. Pin holes in top corners, and above lower $\frac{3}{5}$ths (the part coloured with colouring) suggest that the map has been mounted on a wall, at times showing the lower $\frac{3}{5}$ths only.

Despite the title, there is no enlarged plan of Jamaica, and the only harbour shown separately is Havana, which is not even on the main map. I acquired the chart from a charity stall at our local steam railway in Wirksworth, Derbyshire in April of this year. It was tucked amongst a group of OS one-inch and Bartholomew half-inch maps. I can't imagine why it should arrive in land-locked Derbyshire which is not a great county for maritime matters!

If any reader can provide information I would be most grateful.

Peter Brien, Belper, Derbyshire, UK

An interesting sea chart of the West Indies.



Did Claes Visscher beget just Nicolaes or also yet more of his maps?

or *De Verenigde Staten van Visscheriana*

In examining one of my maps recently (as our spouses complain that we are wont to do), my eye fell on the 'surface dirt', in which a degree of organisation gradually became apparent 'out of the blue' (i.e. in the ocean areas), whose extent and provenance evolved over time, and which has led to this account.

The map in question is Nicolaas Visscher's double-hemisphere map of the world (*Mapping of the World* by R. Shirley, Entry 431), in its second state with the *met Privilegie...* granted in 1677 (C. Koeman, *Atlantes Neerlandici* p.164): I have arbitrarily preferred Koeman's spellings to Shirley's and Tooley's throughout. My initial interest centred on a clear partial erasure of *us* (or conversion of *us* into the *i*) following *Tropicus Caprico/I dos Picos/rni* in the Eastern hemisphere (and possibly likewise in the Western [Figs. 1 & 2]), and proceeded to the making out of *DEL \\ FO* straddling the marking of the Antarctic Circle, and above *N...A* within it, in the right-hand half of the Western hemisphere [Fig. 3], a lone *U* just below the right-hand end of the Tropic of Capricorn in the Eastern [Fig. 4], and *LA* within the lines bounding 160-170°E/10-20°S [Fig. 5]. (The figures have been contrast-enhanced for clarity.)

It seemed likely that this might imply a prior state of the map, and led to an examination of the literature (based initially on Shirley) pertaining to earlier double-hemisphere world maps whose vertical hemispherical diameters (measured or calculated from image sizes relative to their given printed sizes) were around 24.6cm to their outermost circles (paying no attention to the surrounding imagery or its dimensions). It was a fairly easy step to get as far back as Claes Visscher's similar map (Shirley's entry 288) of 1614, where the original *TERRA/DEL\\FOGO* and *(MAGAL/LA/) NICA*, and *LANT(/CHIDOL)* were all too plainly seen *(text in brackets given solely as an aid to location)*, albeit with *Capricorni* already seemingly in both hemispheres (whether in a similarly doctored state to 1677 or not will require examination of the

Table I (based on Shirley)

Entry	Author	Year	Page	Plate	Comments *(bracketed text given only as an aid to location)*
288(i)[1]	Visscher, Claes Janszoon	1614	313	225	Apparently the parent plate - vertical height of hemispheres to the outermost circle c.24.6cm
288(ii)[2]		<1618			South of Western hemisphere: and (MAGAL/LA)NICA, *TERRA DEL FOGO.* East of Eastern hemisphere: LANT(/CHIDOL) (A)U(STRA/LIS) North-East of Eastern hemisphere and peripheral image of ship at 45° above *Bacasa* } *all 3 clearly intended map text*
401[3]	Visscher, Nicolaas J	1657	423	300	This image shows faint remnants of the diagonal of N, of TERRA DEL FOGO. and of U quoted above[4]
?414	Visscher, Nicolaas J - Anon	c1660	435	307	[Inspection of the originals of both states required]
?414A[5] ?414B[5] ?414C[5]	Visscher, Nicolaas J - Anon	c1660	435	307	[Inspection of these entries in the Corrigenda required[6]]
431(i)	Visscher, Nicolaas J	1663	451	318	State 1: faint remnants of the diagonal of N and of *TERRA DEL FOGO.* and of LANT and U visible[7]
431(ii)	Visscher, Nicolaas J	1677+	451	318	State 2: my own copy shows faint remnants of N and A, DEL FOGO., U, LANT and of the ship[8]
?493	Anon (4)	c1680	502		[It is unclear yet whether or not this item should also be included]

original 1614 map). (Shirley notes in his Corrigenda in this latest edition the second state of <1618, and that his entry 401 is a third state thereof.) Schilder notes that the maps in Shirley's entries 401 and 414A are reworkings of his parent plate 288 (and by inference from both together 414B and 414C also), but neither Schilder nor Koeman's brief entry (p. 178, maps [85] and [85★]) for Shirley's entry 431 (or later versions) mention any such possibility.

Further scrutiny (aided by my youngest daughter-in-law) has revealed also probable indistinct remnants of the ship drawn within the lines bounding 170-180°E/40-50°N, and there are other minor areas such as *?I. Madro Digo*, North-East of New Guinea, and elsewhere, where the eye of faith can identify such partial erasures in hindsight.

Further assistance from Rainer Götzfried, from examination of maps and images in his possession, has enabled me to tabulate the maps which appear so far to be derived from the initial plate (the parent plate, in both senses), all of which would seem therefore to qualify as sequential states thereof (Table I), which I have hesitated yet to ascribe numbers to, pending further work by others with more knowledge than I and with the original maps available to work from.

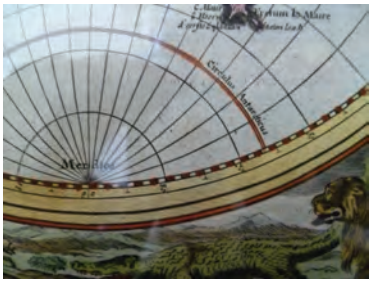
Not surprisingly, this reworking of plates within the family seems simply to follow the trend already noted by Koeman (pp.152 *et seq.*) and Tooley (pp.331-2).











Figs. 1-5

1	*4*
2	*5*
3	

Acknowledgements

I am extremely grateful to Angus, who gave me my own copy of the map, and to Ruth, whose sharp eyes led me further afield (the Visschers are not alone in keeping work within the family!), to Rainer Götzfried, of Götzfried Antique Maps, for his help in identifying some of the further maps quoted in Table I, and to Ronald Shirley for his encouragement to me to put my burin to copper, as it were!

References

Ir. C. Koeman *Atlantes Neerlandici, Vol. III* (1969)

Günter Schilder, *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, Vol. VI* (2000) pp.93-96

Shirley, Rodney W. (fourth edition, 2001 and its included Corrigenda), *The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps 1472-1700*, as well as minor later added variants (for which see www.antiquemaps-fair.com/Blog/?p=414#more-414)

Valerie Scott ed., *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, Vol. IV (Q-Z) (2004)

Notes

1. State 1

2. State 2 (see *Corrigenda*)

3. State 3 (dating from 1654, according to Schilder, not 1657)

4. See also zoomable images at www.swaen.com/antique-map-of.php?id=13299 and www.swaen.com/antique-map-image-of.php?id=17415&referer=antique-map-of.php

5. Indicated by Shirley to be thought to be new plates

6. Perhaps tone is the same as the zoomable image to be found at www.swaen.com/antique-map-of.php?id=6560 with German text on the verso?

7. See also zoomable image at www.vintage-maps.com/en/antique-maps/world-maps/visscher-world-maps-1663::656.html

8. See also zoomable image of an 1867 re-issue - not noted in Shirley's entry - at www.swaen.com/antique-map-of.php?id=14643 and www.swaen.com/antique-map-of.php?id=10828

Neil Davidson, Grange, Edinburgh
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Can they both be right?

In *IMCoS Journal* No.130 (Autumn 2012) we published a letter from Jeffery John Speed asking for information about two western hemisphere maps which he had purchased in the early 1970s. He had two replies: one from Neil Davidson who suggested Jeffery should look at the entry for Johann Stridbeck the younger dated 1715 at www.oldworldauctions.com/archives/detail/132-070.htm

The other reply was from Markus Oehrli from the Zentralbibliothek Zurich who suggested Jeffery consult a German IKAR catalogue http://gso.gbv.de/db=1.68/set=2/ttl=1/lng=en/advanced_searchfilter which shows that the two maps are by Gabriel Bodenehr, published after 1716. He said that the maps were published in at least two different books, namely the *Curioses Staats-und Kriegs-Theatrum Dermahliger Begebenheiten* and the *Atlas Curieux oder Neuer und Compendieuser Atlas* respectively. The catalogue entries are by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich and the Staatsbibliothek of Berlin.

The Editor

NB Neil Davidson has confirmed that he believes Jeffery Speed's maps are from the earlier Stridbeck issue and that the plate was altered by Bodenehr by removal of the medallions. This is a result of information from The British Library

The maps in question.





New member in Shanghai

I am an Australian living in Shanghai with my wife and kids for the past ten years. I am happy that I have just become a member of IMCoS as I started collecting maps about 12 years ago and have got thoroughly hooked. My major at university was Asian Studies with a particular focus on China and this led me to focus on collecting Asian maps. My main interest lies in 17th and 18th - century maps of Asia, Southeast Asia and China. I also have an extensive and growing collection of antique China city maps including a few of Shanghai dating back to the 1860s.

I would be more than happy to share any information or questions other IMCoS members have on collecting maps in China. With a large expatriate population living in Shanghai, there is a growing interest in collecting antique maps of China and Asia which I serve locally. I am very happy to be a new member of IMCoS and look forward to interacting with other members on a regular basis. I can be contacted at vinceungvary@yahoo.com

Vince Ungvary

Of mouse and map

After six years of fun and frustration with the design of this *Journal*, I have finally decided to dispense with my mouse. To have had the opportunity to spend so much time with old and unusual maps has been a joy, but I will now be applying myself to the more modern path-finding variety to plan a bit of adventure on my bike.

The mouse will be moving in with my daughter-in-law, Catherine French, and I offer her to you as my replacement - her graphic design background will ensure that the *Journal* will be very professionally produced in the future.

Valerie Newby has been great to work with, both on *The Map Collector*, and on this *Journal*. She is a knowledgeable and resourceful Editor, and I doubt if any of you realise just how much time and effort Valerie expends on getting this magazine and its contents together each quarter.

To Valerie, and to those of you who have in the past offered kind words about our joint efforts, I give my thanks.

Jo French



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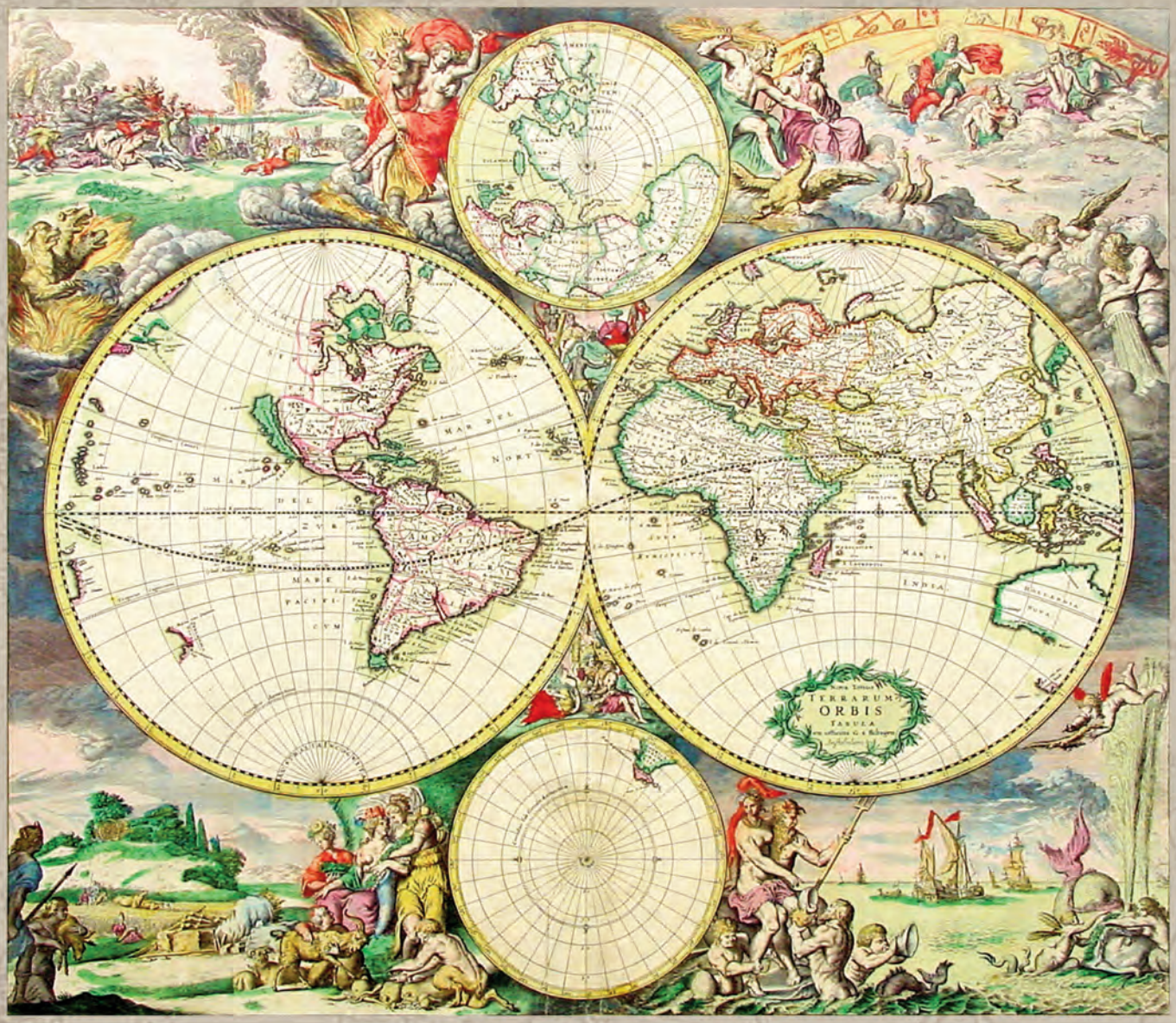
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