SUMMER 2006 ISSUE No. 105

IMCoS

JOURNAL



Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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Cover map: Nova Hispania Nova Galicia Guatemala, by Arnoldus Montanus/John Ogilby. 1671. *Courtesy:* Jens Bornholt

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by 1st July 2006. All items for editorial use should be sent to:
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Letter from IMCoS Chairman

Dear IMCoS Members

This column normally serves to inform you of developments and of occasional 'small change' that would not otherwise be communicated in any official article. You may recall that in our Spring 2006 Journal I advised you of the fact that our Journal Editor Susan Gole is stepping down after 18 years of service in various positions in our Society. It seems therefore appropriate that the Chairman relinquish further claim on his space in the Journal to enable Susan to say goodbye to her faithful readers. Her retirement, I expect, will be marred by Executive Committee members asking her questions such as: 'Susan, how again did you.....?' and I know she will be providing the answers. Susan, on behalf of all of us: Thank you for the great job you have done! May you live happily ever after

HANS KOK

* * * * *

From the Editor's Desk

With some sadness I write under this heading for the last time. IMCoS, however, is lucky to have an experienced editor waiting in the wings. Valerie Newby, then Valerie Scott, produced *The Map Collector* for very many years, until its demise. She came on the IMCoS committee in 1997, becoming vice-chairman the same year. She has been invaluable to IMCoS, organising many of the local meetings over the years, contributing to committee meetings, and attending many IMCoS functions. Most members will know her already, and she can be sure of a very warm welcome as editor of the journal.

It was in 1991 that I became the fourth editor of the journal, still knowing very little about maps of anywhere except India where I had been living for thirty years. I had returned permanently to UK three years earlier, and although I had been a member of IMCoS for some years, I had attended very few events, but was invited to join the committee. After establishing IMCoS and being its first chairman for seven years, Malcolm Young had decided it was time for a change, and when his replacement, Tony Burgess, found domestic problems prevented him giving adequate time to IMCoS, I was asked to take over, in September 1989. Throughout those early years I was very grateful to have Malcolm Young always on hand to guide me, and to give advice whenever I needed help. IMCoS was a simpler affair in those days, with less than half the number of members, and more informal in its organization. However it was a challenge I enjoyed, and when we needed a new editor, Yasha Beresiner, co-founder with Malcolm, pressed me into taking on that role too. I had a background in publishing in India, so there was some sense in this.

In those days the journal was just over half its present size, with between 36 and 48 pages, and no colour, except the border around the edge on the front cover. If I could include one main article in each issue, I felt the content was sufficient. Many of the advertisers are still with us, and their loyalty to IMCoS over so many years has been a great asset. All members should be grateful to them for keeping us going for so long.

The job of editor is a voluntary one, as are all tasks undertaken by the executive committee. But I had to earn a living too, and as the previous editor had been paid to look after the actual production of the journal, it was decided that I should also receive remuneration for the typesetting, lay-out and other work that goes into a finished magazine. It is only recently that I have realised that as an editor/producer I was filling two distinct roles. In one, I was responsible to see that the affairs of the society were correctly promulgated to members through the journal, and that articles were obtained in time, with suitable illustrations. At that time I used to look after the advertisements too, but an advertising manager was later appointed to help me in this. As paid production manager, on the other hand, in those days I had to type much of the text and make it into pages, and insert the illustrations and advertisements. The journal then was reproduced by photocopying the required number of copies, and I would put it into envelopes and get them to the post office. Nowadays much of the typing has gone, replaced by e-mail or CD-Rom, but there is still the lay-out on the

page, getting the colour illustrations in the right place, making sure that articles end at the bottom of a page, and the reader does not have to 'turn to page 48' for the final paragraph, and seeing to finer points of typography such as hyphenation, line breaks, font size, etc. Valerie is well qualified to see to all this now, and she will be helped on the technical side by Jo French, her colleague on *The Map Collector*.

Still, however, I empty the file with each issue, and I have no pending articles to hand over to Valerie. So, members, don't let her down! Keep sending her your thoughts and knowledge on your collections, so that she might avoid the panic I sometimes experienced as the deadline approached, and I had nothing to fill the pages.

Looking through some early issues, I came across a note stating that it was to be the policy of IMCoS not to use titles for members when their names occur in the journal. This seems to me to reflect the essence of IMCoS—a group of people who like maps, who would like to learn more about them and their history, and how to look after the ones they already have. When a member sends in an article, it does not matter if they are a learned professor, or a beginner. They may, in real life, be a doctor, an architect, a housewife, or a plumber. They find pleasure in their collection, large or small, and are willing to share their knowledge with other members. When another member reads their article, the background of the author should not matter. The article should be judged on its merit alone, and if there are errors of fact, due to inexperience or lack of knowledge, this could be pointed out, perhaps in a letter to the editor, or by private correspondence (providing the author has agreed to have his address included in the Directory sent regularly to all members). There are other magazines of a more academic nature where articles are checked before publication, and sometimes rejected, but the IMCoS journal is for its members, not for sale to the public. It has always been a society newsletter, though as its members learn more about their areas of interest it is becoming ever more academic in its content, and useful as a reference work. But I hope it will always remain an informal publication keeping members in touch with each other, and the activities of IMCoS.

When I stepped down as IMCoS chairman, I again followed in Malcolm's footsteps and took on the role of International Chairman, to organise the annual symposia in various countries. Now I am handing that over too, and Rolph Langlais has been appointed to replace me. Rolph is known to many members as a regular participant at these symposia, and I am sure he will not only provide a good programme for the future, but also be a very useful person for local organisers to consult. Apart from the symposium in Italy which was organised by IMCoS itself, the local organiser (or local committee) has full responsibility (including financial) for the meeting. But as IMCoS has held these events for so many years, a large amount of experience has been built up, and the relevant committee member is available for consultation on all aspects. I wish Rolph well, and hope he has as much enjoyment in his new role as I have found in the last few years.

I would like to close by thanking all my many friends in IMCoS for the pleasure I have found in their company, for the interesting places I have travelled to, for the wonderful maps I have seen, for the huge amount of knowledge they have shared with me. If I have been able to repay this through my work for the Society, that is reward enough. I will still be around, for many years I hope, but now it will be without responsibility, solely for the fun of being with you all.

SUSAN GOLE

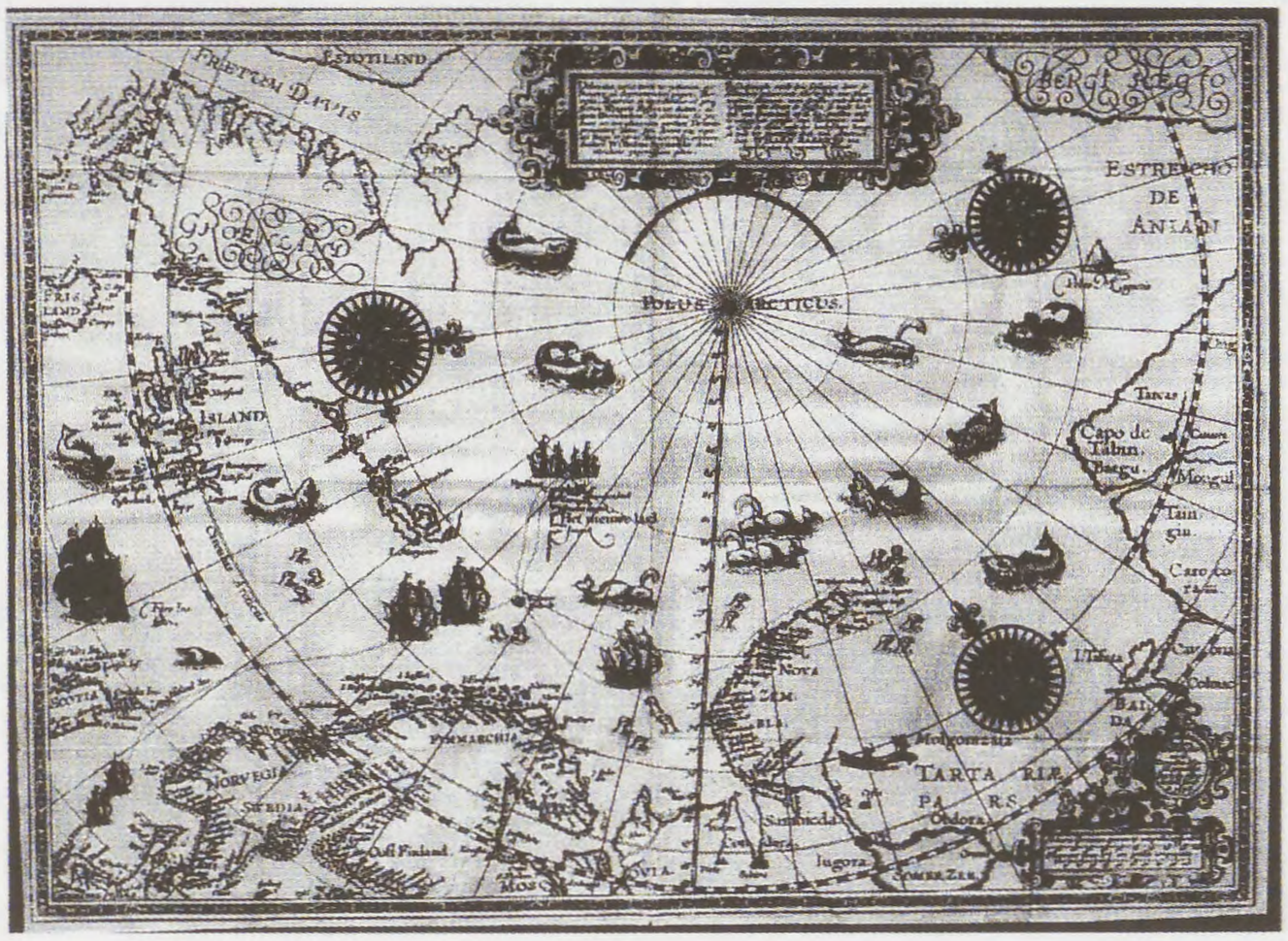
Geoffrey Tapper has been our Reviews Editor for several years now, and has expressed a wish to be replaced. We are very grateful to him for the very many reviews he has either written or persuaded others to write, showing a wide knowledge of the subject, and bringing many books to our notice we might otherwise have missed.

So we now require a new Reviews Editor. As usual this is a voluntary job, and the reviewers neither receive payment, nor do they retain a book when the review is published—it goes into the IMCoS library so other members may read it. Books are not purchased for our library, but many are donated, or they are sent by publishers.

This is a chance for a member (preferably in UK for postage cost reasons) to see new books on cartography as they are published, and to keep in touch with other members by requesting them to write reviews.

If you would like to do this, please contact Valerie Newby as soon as possible.

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How the Gold Rush Put Colorado on the Map

by Wesley A. Brown

'We were very much disappointed to find so large and flourishing towns, we saw lots of men, women and children, all busy apparently as contented as people are in Decatur. What a great and sudden change, eight months ago not a single tent: now a moving, living and energetic people are building a great metropolis.'[1] This observation from the diary of Charles Post on 27 June 27 1859 dramatically indicates that in contrast to most large cities that grow over a long period of time, Denver arose rapidly. The Denver area had no permanent inhabitants in the spring of 1858, but by the close of 1859, up to 100,000 persons had come to the location, and although many returned to their eastern homes, thousands remained to build the city. This article describes the Pikes Peak Gold Rush, a stampede to an area centred on the confluence of the South Platte River and Cherry Creek, now Denver, Colorado. The stampede would prove to be only the first of many for mineral wealth over the next fifty years, but it was the one to focus interest on Colorado and put it and the city of Denver on the map.

Because most travellers across the western part of the United States aimed to get to the West Coast, the extensive mountain chains in the western half of Colorado made this area the last place most of them wanted to be. Almost all who headed west went north along the North

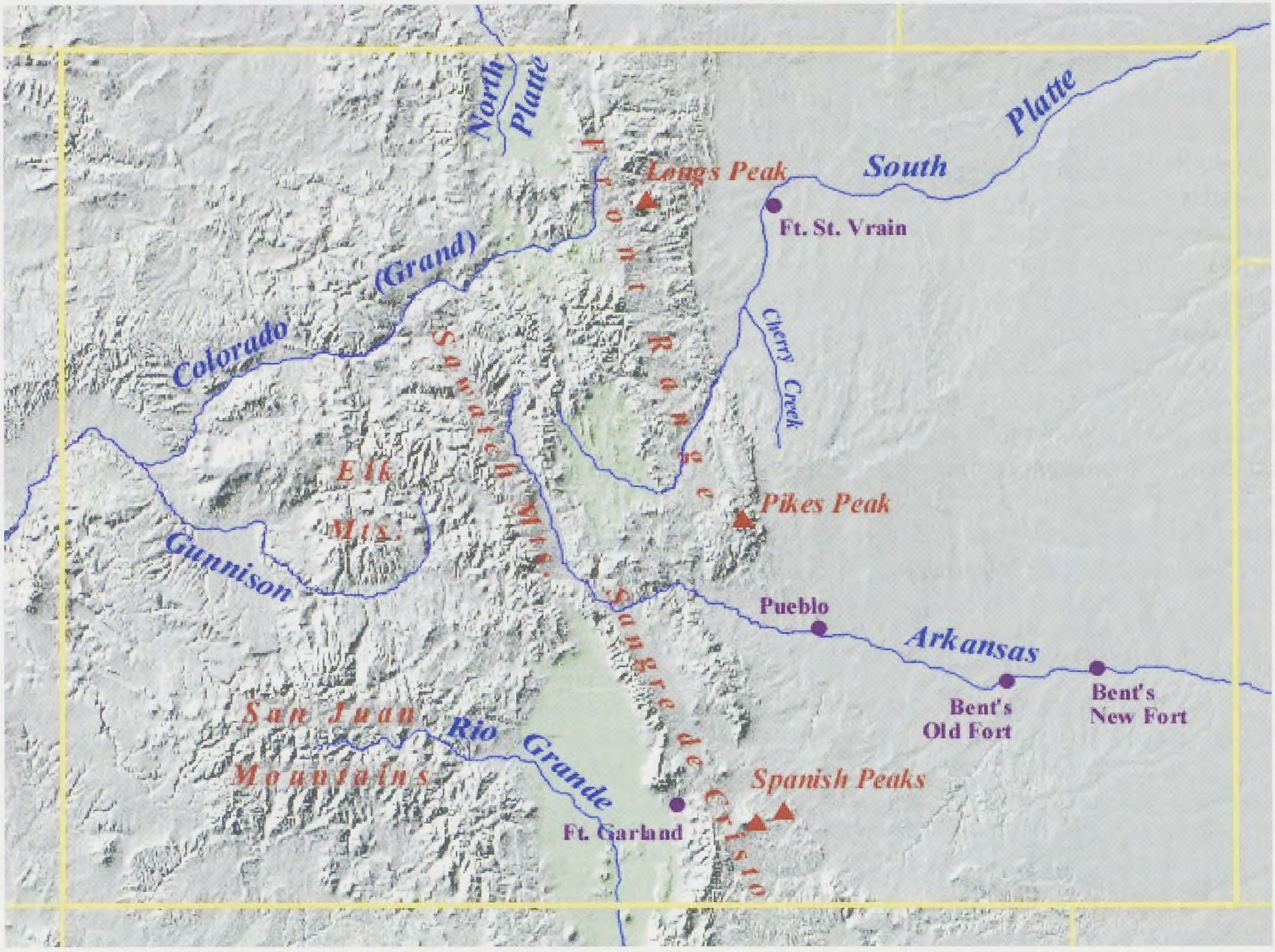


Fig. 1. Principal geographic features of Colorado (using modern names) depicted on maps before the discovery of gold in 1858.

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Samuel de Champlain - Pierre Duval c.1616 - [53].
First available state of Champlain's significant map of Canada'

Platte River through what is now Wyoming or south through Santa Fe or Albuquerque in what would become New Mexico. Therefore, before the gold rush, the land now identified as Colorado was known only to the native population, a few trappers and traders on the eastern plains, and inhabitants of several small Hispanic villages in the extreme southern part of the state. Fig. 1 is an overlay of the principal geographic features of Colorado depicted on maps before the discovery of gold on a modern image of the topography.

The initial gold rush, referred to as the Pikes Peak or Cherry Creek gold rush, took place around the area that became Denver, then the western part of Kansas Territory. This area was barely revealed on published maps as late as 1858, just before the gold rush. Remarkably, no part of Colorado had been illustrated on a printed map until Baron Alexander von Humboldt produced his great map of the Kingdom of New Spain which made use of manuscript material from the Dominguez-Escalente expedition of 1776. Humboldt's map was prepared in 1804 and was shared at that time with President Thomas Jefferson, but it was not published until 1811. About the same time—1810, the findings of Captain Zebulon Pike's expedition up the Arkansas and into the south-central mountains of Colorado were published. In 1823 the South Platte was first noted on a map as a result of the expedition by Major Stephen Long. Captain John Charles Frémont's great map of the West, printed in 1845, was the first to show the three northern parks (providing some knowledge of the north-central mountains of Colorado) and the first to name Cherry Creek, a small body of water that joins the South Platte from the southeast. Expeditions conducted independently in 1853 by Superintendent E. F. Beale and Captain J. W. Gunnison up the Arkansas River and through the southern mountains provided rudimentary information about the western mountains. The geographic information garnered over the first half of the 19th century was skilfully put together by J. H. Colton for a series of maps first published in the *Atlas of the World* in 1855. Fig. 2, a close-up of one of Colton's maps, represents the best that was commercially available before 1858, the year the gold rush began. Note how little information was actually known about the area of what is now eastern Colorado (a region approximately the size of the state of Pennsylvania).

Rumours Inspire Action

For decades, the presence of gold had been rumoured in Colorado. William Bent, the famous Indian trader, was quoted as saying: 'The existence of gold had been known to the Indians ever since [my] residence among them [the 1830s]. The Indians, however, have always remonstrated against the knowledge being made to the whites. The country is their richest hunting grounds; their best wintering country, and as one old chief told Bent, if the white man ever found the gold they would take from them their 'best and last' home.'[2] In 1850 on the way to California, a Cherokee party found some gold in the Cherry Creek area, but the group continued on to the West Coast bonanza. It wasn't until 1857 that one of them, John Beck, mentioned the incident to fellow gold miners in Georgia. Beck'ell, a professional gold miner, to form a party that included many experienced Cherokee miners to head to western Kansas Territory. Along the way, other parties from Missouri joined them. By June 1858, 104 men were gathered in the Cherry Creek area to prospect. Although gold was found, it was not in paying quantities and within a short while all except for Russell and twelve companions had abandoned their hopes and returned to the east. Those who remained finally discovered a modest quantity of drift gold on 4 July and began obtaining low yields that seemed worth the effort. As one of the miners wrote, 'Our joy knew no bounds, we huzzaed, whooped and yelled at the prospect of being loaded with gold in a few months, and gave vent to any amount of hisses and groans for our apostate companions that were making all speed for home.'[3]

During all of July, the small company prospected in fear of InCantrell, a trader from Fort Laramie, happened on the miners. After a few days' stay, he left with a bag of gold dust to return to the civilized Missouri region. Soon after his bag was assayed, an article appeared in the *Kansas City Journal of Commerce* on 26 August 1858, announcing the discovery to the world.

A month behind the Russell company, a second group (this one from Lawrence, Kansas), came to the Cherry Creek area quite independently. They had acted on the rumours of Indian scout Fall Leaf, who had accompanied Major John Sedgwick on his campaign to subdue the Utes in 1857 and had picked up small amounts of gold in the Front Range. The

Lawrence group became discouraged after panning around Pikes Peak (seventy miles to the south) and other southern areas and was probably on the verge of quitting when the men heard rumours of Russell's discovery and raced north to the Denver area. There they began building cabins for the winter at a spot they named Montana (six miles upstream from Cherry Creek on the Platte River at the confluence with Dry Creek at a location that is in Englewood today).



Fig. 2. Detail of J. H. Colton's 'Territories of New Mexico and Utah', 1855, showing eastern Colorado today.

Beginnings of Denver

The Russell party began building winter quarters in a town they founded southeast of the intersection of the South Platte with Cherry Creek. They named it Auraria, after Russell's hometown in Georgia and based on the Latin word for gold. Shortly thereafter, the Lawrence party abandoned Montana and moved its town just north on the other side of Cherry Creek from Auraria, naming it St. Charles. This claim was soon jumped by a group of professional town developers led by General William Larimer who named the new town Denver City. (It takes confidence to found a town of one log cabin and name it a city!)

After the initial reports of discovery, many would-be prospectors were excited by exaggerated accounts, but most would not dare risk a winter along the Front Range of Colorado and waited until the spring of 1859 to venture out. However, dozens of the more adventurous did make the journey in the fall of 1858. By October, the towns of Auraria and Denver (formerly St. Charles) were beginning to grow; at first they consisted of tents, and then of log cabins cut from the rich nearby cottonwood stands. About 125 houses were erected during the winter. Virtually all had dirt floors and roofs and no windows. 'The rain usually continued three days inside after the weather cleared up out-doors!'[4]

A Trickle Becomes a Stampede

Most miners were receiving meagre returns, so none of the hearty souls who camped around Cherry Creek could have imagined the storm that was brewing back east where 'the news swept over the land like a prairie fire before the wind.' According to William Hartley, a miner, 'There is a good deal of excitement at Lawrence [Kansas] on the subject; gold dust is exhibited in many public places, and nine-tenths of the young men in town seem to contemplate going out

next spring.'[5] E. H. N. Patterson's amazement was reflected in his diary entry: 'The number of people in this section of Iowa who are going to Pike's Peak is astonishing—a company of over sixty will leave Fairfield next week, and nearly every man you meet is bound for the Peak in a few weeks.'[6] The *Chicago Tribune*reported: 'The Pike's Peak fever has become an epidemic in Wisconsin, Northern Illinois and Iowa, not unlike the California rage of 1849; and it may …result in a remarkable emigration next spring and summer, to the east slope of the Rocky Mountains.'[7]

By the spring of 1859, the number of immigrants was astonishing. According to Patterson: 'We see on the road men on foot with packs on their backs—men with handcarts—men without anything but a blanket and a brazen face—all bound to Pike's Peak.'[8] One of these men, A. M. Gass, exclaimed: 'Today we traveled north eight miles, then came in sight of [the] Arkansas river, and Jerusalem, what a sight! Wagons—wagons—Pike's Peak wagons. Well! There were a few of them—I presume three hundred ox wagons, in sight.'[9]

In a glaring example of human recklessness, thousands came who had absolutely no idea how to mine gold. More than 100,000 are estimated to have travelled to the mines in 1859. What prompted the enormous migration to Colorado in the spring of 1859? First, there were exaggerations in the media. F. R. Grider clearly overstated the reality: 'You can find gold anywhere you choose to look for it. Old California miners say that this is the richest country in the world.'[10]Prospector E. R. C. was particularly encouraging in his letter printed in the *Leavenworth Times*in November 1858.

> After working and prospecting in the gold region for three months past, I feel able to give a reliable account of the mines as they exist. Gold exists throughout all this region. It can be found everywhere—on the plains, in the mountains, and by the streams…. the whole region is one immense gold field. It would seem as though the gold had first passed through a sieve on high, and then become mingled with the earth by elemental action…. In fact, there is no end to the precious metal. Nature would seem to have turned into a most successful alchemist, by converting the very sands of the streams into gold.[11]

The second cause of the migration was the competition of the outfitting towns that fanned the flames as all hoped to cash in on the stream of immigrants. The towns employed agents to promote the routes departing from their particular locales. This competition spawned significant cartographic development as many of the handbills and broadsheets the agents distributed contained maps that were designed to promote routes through the towns that sponsored their printing. A rare broadsheet (Fig. 3) that was posted in rail stations promoted the Toledo, Wabash & Great Western link to St. Joseph on the Missouri. An example of the puffery in such texts can be found in the

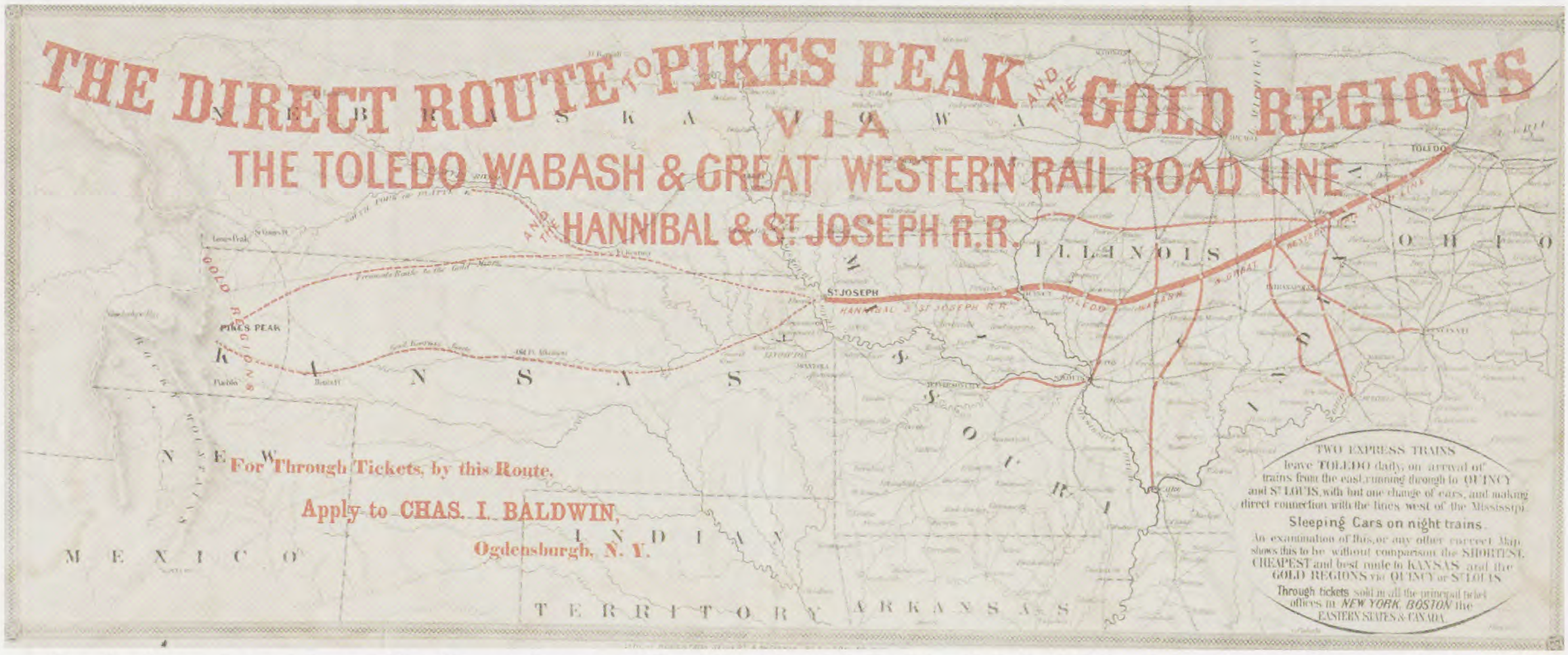


Fig. 3. A rare broadsheet,' The Direct Route to Pikes Peak', published by Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad, 1859. Courtesy: Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

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Eastin guide promoting Leavenworth.

> To those proposing to start for the gold mines in the spring, we have only to say, consult your maps, not the bogus affairs concocted by the little aspiring towns upon the Missouri, but maps of authority and accuracy, and you will discover that in order to give us the 'go-by,'you will be compelled to lose more than one hundred miles of travel, either to Pike's Peak or the Cherry creek section. From Leavenworth you have a well beaten, beautiful road, a great portion of the route over rolling prairies, well watered and sufficiently timbered, abounding in game and clear of Indians, who do not molest the traveler upon Uncle Sam's roads. Independent of the interest we feel in the advancement and increase of Leavenworth, and as an act of pure benevolence we would advise all proposing to visit the gold mines to come straight to Leavenworth, where they can secure their out-fit on more reasonable terms, and from an infinitely greater variety of goods, and can arrive at their destination several days earlier than from any other point, over a better, safer, and more frequented road.[12]

A third important impetus for the stampede was the Panic of 1857 which had left the country in one of its greatest recessions with unemployment comparable to those reached in the 1930s. Tens of thousands of men had nothing to do and leapt at the chance to gain riches in the gold fields. A fourth factor had to be proximity. Unlike those who left for the California gold rush ten years earlier, a Midwesterner could arrive at the Colorado gold fields in only six weeks. A trip from the Missouri outfitting towns to the Cherry Creek district was only 450 miles versus 1,600, as the crow flies, and immigrants did not have to cross the Rockies, a vast desert, and the Sierra Nevadas.

Publications for Prospectors

During the winter of 1858/59, many publications for the prospectors were produced. Most were pamphlets and books called immigrant guides, many given away by promoters and agents. One such was the *Miners Handbook*, which contained a 4 ¾ x 21-inch map with text on the back; when folded up it became a 3 x 5-inch pamphlet. Others, such as Redpath & Hinton's *Hand-Book to Kansas Territory and the Rocky Mountains' Gold Region*, contained 177 pages of text, a generous number of advertisements, and three fold-out maps all in a cloth-covered binding. This top-of-the-line guide cost $1.00.

The guides typically began with a general discussion of the existence of gold in paying quantities; the early guides in particular tried to authenticate the claims. This section was often followed by discus-

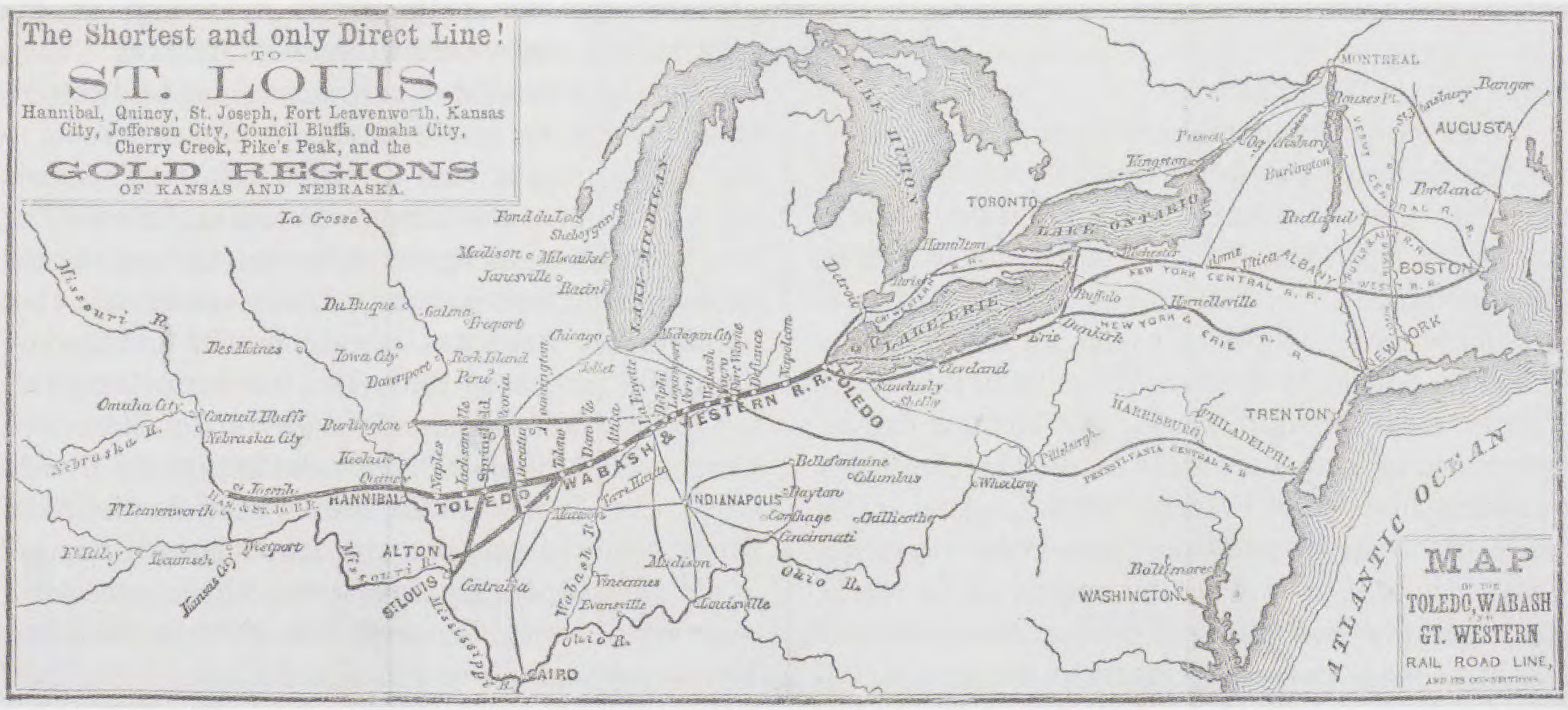


Fig. 4. S. R. Olmstead's map promoting the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, 1859. Courtesy: Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

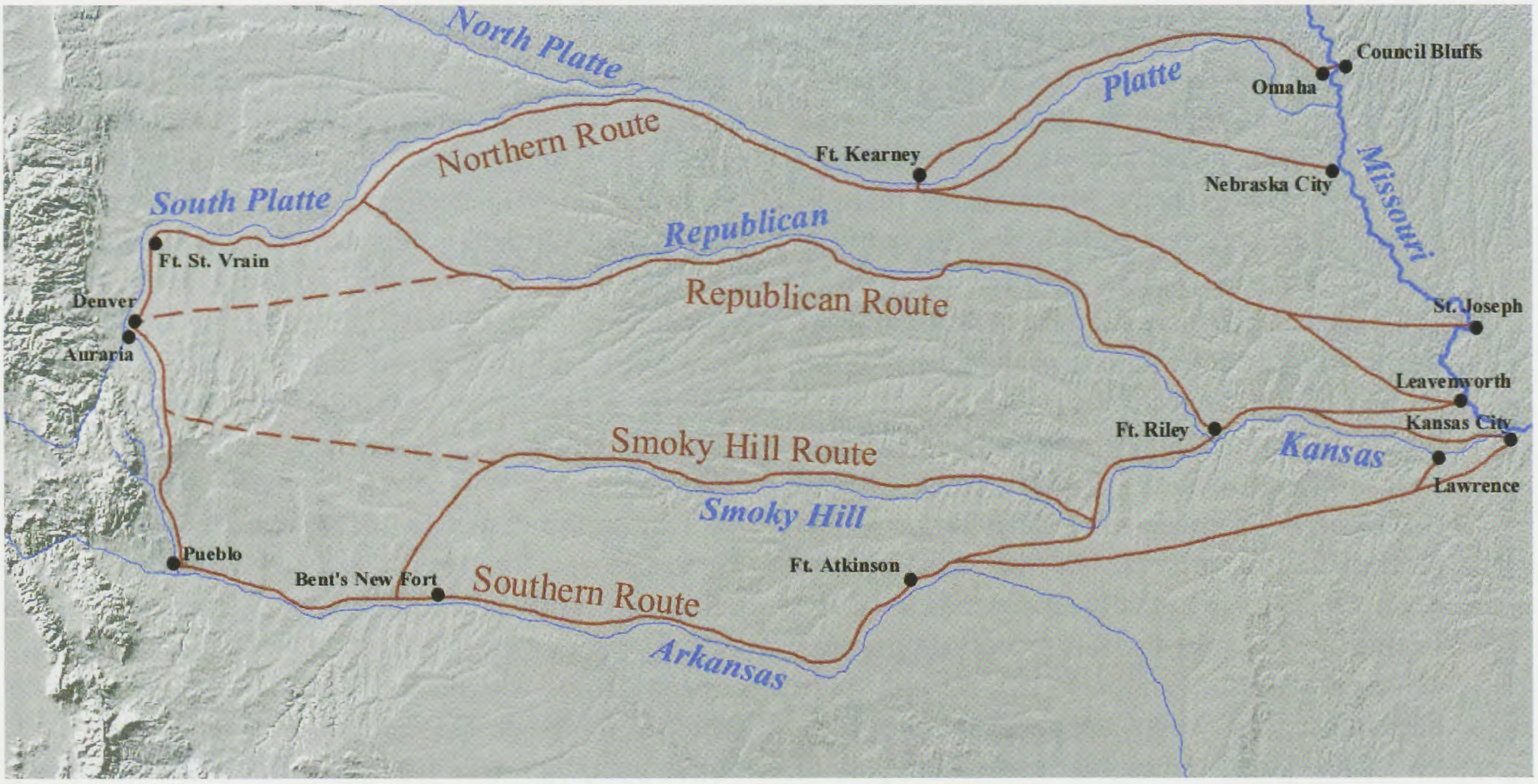


Fig. 5. Routes to the Pikes Peak Gold Region.

sions of climate and the native population with some references to Indians being highly respectful and others quite derogatory. Usually there was a recommended supply list, the so-called Miner's Outfit, which mandated six months of provisions, given the scarce game and the enormous expense of food at the mining towns. The guides invariably included a description of the routes to be taken to get to the mines and usually contained a map.

Getting to the New Eldorado

Once the hapless immigrant succumbed to gold fever, the first goal was to arrive at the western supply towns along the Missouri River on the eastern edge of Kansas or Nebraska. To get started, the would-be miner obtained a map that provided various routes to the supply towns. Olmstead's map, for example, promoted the Toledo, Wabash & Western Rail Road to St. Joseph on the Missouri (see Fig. 4). The text that accompanied the map was clearly focused on motivating travellers from New England:'New England, especially, has always been awake to any and every movement calculated to advance the interest of the world, and especially their own and consequently it is seen that in all the popular movements of the present day, New England is always first and foremost.'[13] The text that went with the map of the Ohio & Mississippi Rail Road has a glowing description of Cincinnati: '[H]ere the traveler is fairly on his way to his new home and a certain future, whether he goes to delve in the mines of Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek or to seek the hidden treasures of the rich Western Prairie. Here he finds the Great Through Route from East to West, the Broad Gauge Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, to take him on his way rejoicing to the Mound City [St. Louis].'[14]It is probable that the only parties 'rejoicing' on the crowded rail cars were the owners of the line!

Having arrived at one of the various Midwestern supply towns, the immigrant had to choose a route to the gold regions around Cherry Creek. Fig. 5 shows the four routes the immigrant could follow. The Southern Route, along the Arkansas, utilized the old Santa Fe Trail for its eastern half and was the safest but longest route to the area. It was the route first used by the initial parties of 1858. The Northern Route followed the Platte River and then left the well trodden Oregon Trail to follow the South Platte to the Cherry Creek area. It was a little shorter than the Southern Route, sandy in spots, but also safe. It became popular in the fall of 1858. By early spring 1859, two central routes were created that were intended to be shortcuts. The Republican River Route and Smoky Hill Route followed smaller rivers that ended hundreds of miles before reaching the Cherry Creek area which left the

travellers having to negotiate a complex and more dangerous trek to the final destination.

Each route had its advantages and a principal one stemmed from latitude and proximity to a supply town which served as a natural beginning point for a particular route. For example, an immigrant travelling west from Kansas City logically followed the Southern Route along the Arkansas, while one from Omaha would use the Northern Route along the Platte. By extolling the virtues of a particular route (the one most closely departing from its locale), each town would increase the likelihood of immigrants choosing its community to purchase supplies. Thus the supply towns became true actors in the drama of cartography. The Parker & Huyett guide, favouring the Northern Route, included this endorsement: 'Mr. Majors (of the firm of Majors, Russells & Waddell, Government outfitting contractors) says the Fort Kearney road [Northern Route] is the best natural road on the continent, and he believes it the best in the world. His opinion and judgment may be relied upon as correct. Wynkoop and Steinberger have passed over two routes, and say this is 200 miles shorter, and immeasurably better.'[15] The Pratt & Hunt guide, seeking to disparage the Southern Route, noted: 'The route via Bent's Fort, is extremely circuitous, and a scarcity of wood and water will always prevent it being a favorite route.'[16]In fact, this route had the most reliable wood and water of any of them!

Maps to the Gold Fields

Most of the immigrant guides contained maps. Some of the maps were truly excellent; an example was that produced by William Hartley, a trained surveyor, who was a member of the Lawrence party that founded St. Charles. With winter approaching in 1858, he returned to Lawrence in October and shortly thereafter produced a handsome map of the gold regions, which was published in December in a hardback pamphlet containing eight pages of text. This map (Fig. 6) was the first to show the Pikes Peak gold region and the only one produced in 1858. Note that Hartley showed only one town in the Cherry Creek area: St. Charles, the town he helped to found. Little did Hartley know as he prepared his map that St. Charles had already been superseded by Denver City.

Some guide maps were meant to be sold and others were meant to be given away. Those who were selling the maps competed with each other through advertisements. An ad for *Gunn's New Map of Kansas Territory and the Gold Mines* warned buyers: 'Beware of Eastern Maps gotten up by parties who have never been in the Territory. Their Maps are wholly inadequate to the wants of the public, and, in most cases, are in detail purely imaginary. Buy only Gunn's Map of Kansas. Price One Dollar.'[17] The author was correct! Indeed, many of the maps, mostly those given away, gave excellent detail of the various railroad lines and shipping routes used to transport immigrants to the supply towns along the Missouri, but they gave little

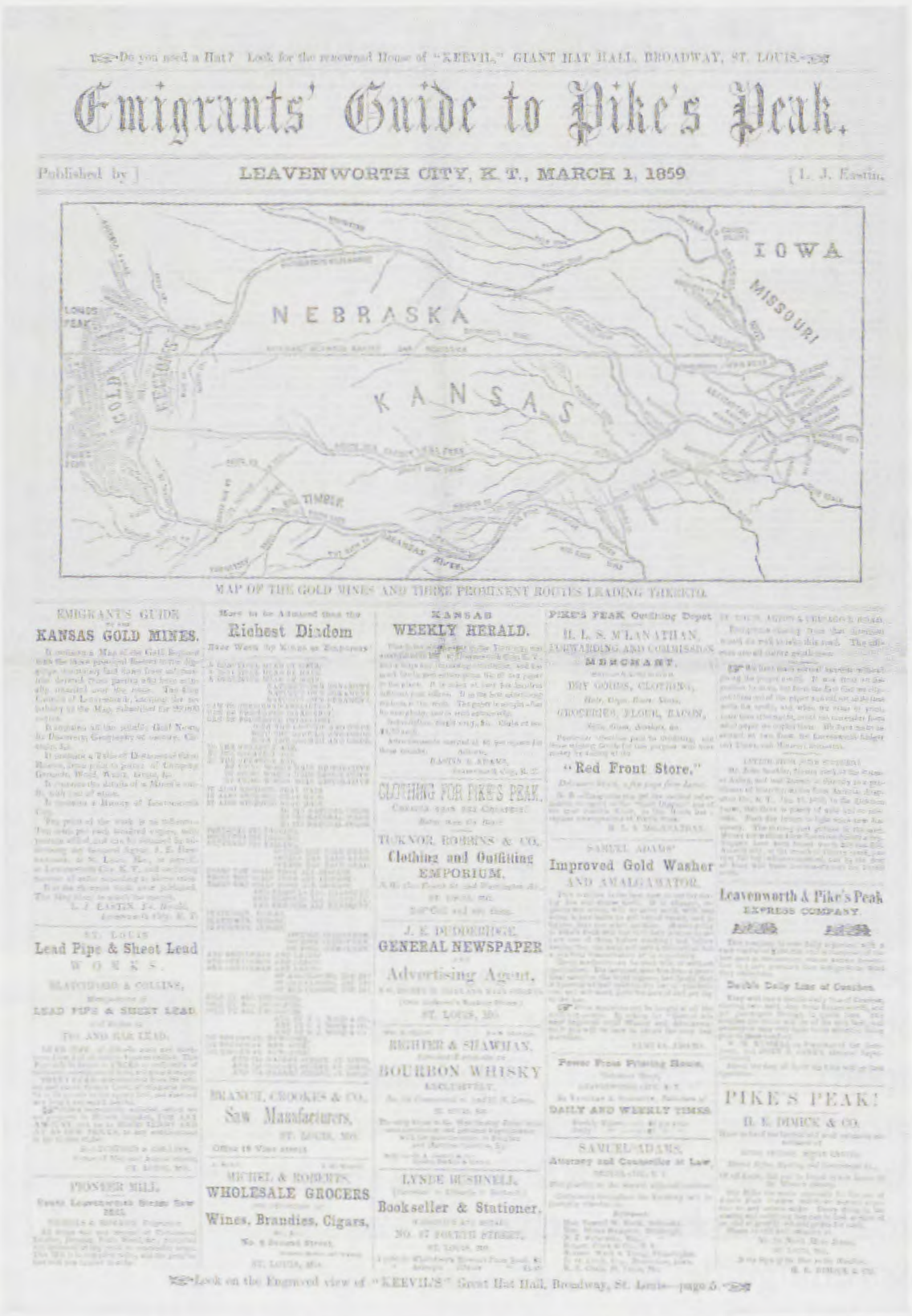


Fig. 6. William Hartley, Map of the Recently Discovered Gold Regions in Western Kansas and Nebraska, 1858.
Courtesy: Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

information about the area of greatest concern to the would-be miner the land across the prairie to the gold region. A 4 3/8 x 22-inch map entitled North Platte Route by J. E. H. allocates only one square inch to the final 200 miles of the journey.

I have located twenty-one different guidebooks and pamphlets containing maps and four additional loose maps to the gold fields created between 1858 and 1859. As these items are less than 150 years old, one might expect the maps to be common. On the contrary, all but a few are extremely rare and exist in only one or a handful of specimens. It must be remembered that these objects were meant to be used, and those purchased were carried west by their owners and subjected to exposure to the elements and other hazards. Much like the disposable maps of ski areas today, they almost never made it back to eastern libraries where they might have been preserved. Take the Eastin guide, for example (Fig. 7). This eight-page guide, printed in newspaper format, displayed a map on the first page. Twenty thousand copies were printed. Meant to be given away by shop owners, they were priced at 10¢ per hundred copies. In an auction at Christies in June 2005, one copy sold for $84,000. It appears the greatest holdings of the maps to the Colorado gold fields are in Yale's Beinecke Library, the Denver Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Library of Congress and the Colorado Historical Society.

As an integral part of the guidebooks, many maps were underwritten by supply towns and specifically created to enhance the appeal of a particular route. A study of these cartographic tricks can be quite amus-


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Emigrants' Guide to Pike's Peak.

Published by] LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., MARCH 1, 1859 [L. J. Eastin.

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IOWA
MISSOURI
GOLD REGION
TIMBER
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Look on the Engraved view of "KEEVIL'S" Great Hat Hall, Broadway, St. Louis—page 5.

Fig. 7. Major R. Hawn & O. B. Gunn, 'Map of the Gold Mines and Three Prominent Routes Thereto', in Eastin's Guide,1859. Courtesy: Denver Public Library Western History Collection.

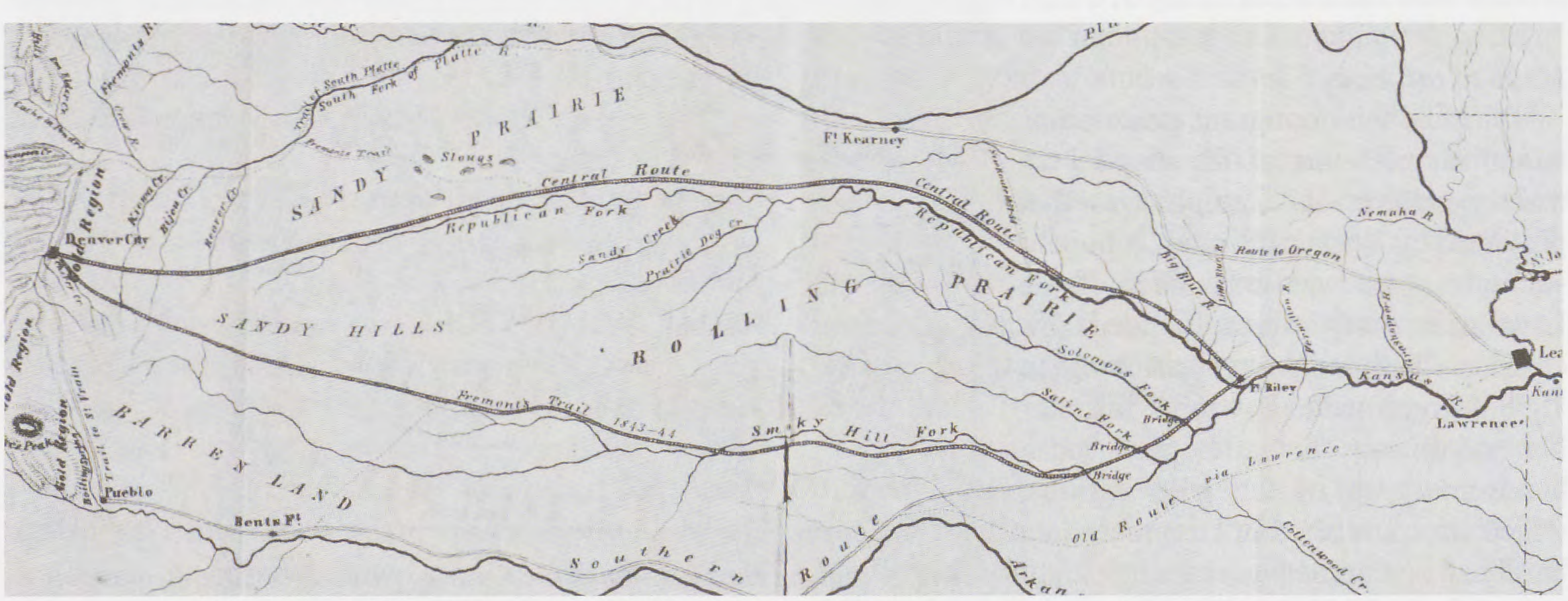


Fig. 8. W. O. Oliver, Map of Routes to the Gold Region of Western Kansas, 1859. Courtesy: Yale Collection of Western Americana, Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library.

ing. The Oliver guide is a good example; the accompanying map (Fig. 8) was drafted unabashedly to promote travel to the mines only from Leavenworth City (shown to the extreme right of the close-up).The two central routes (Republican and Smoky Hill) Oliver sought to promote are indicated in heavy double lines while the Southern Route is shown in a lighter double line. The Northern Route is not even identified and only shown in the slightest of dashes. Leavenworth is the only supply town even shown. The alluring legend *Rolling Prairie*appears between the Republican Route (labelled *Central Route*) and the Smoky Hill Route (labelled Fremont's Trail), while the foreboding legend *Barren Land* appears near the Southern Route. Other maps were similarly distorted. On the Pacific Rail map, favouring the Smoky Hill Route, the designation of *Gold Region*is seventy miles south of its correct location so it appears to be closer to the Smoky Hill Route than it was. The Pratt & Hunt map, biased toward the Northern Route, intentionally shows Denver and Auraria north of their true location and just below Fort St. Vrain, which makes the distance to the gold fields via the Northern Route appear shorter. Mendenhall's map, created for an opposite purpose, seeks to frighten travellers from the Northern Route by positioning legends about the Indians nearby. The map in Parson's guide, which favours the Northern Route, shortens this trail by drawing the route (boldly labelled 'Emigrant Road') straight across the open prairie where it did not exist.

The Trek to the Cherry Creek Gold Fields

Distortions of routes were no laughing matter. The Republican and Smoky Hill trails were largely unexplored and extremely difficult to traverse. Imagine a 20-foot-wide stream being the largest landmark in fifty miles of open prairie. A comparison of different descriptions of the Smoky Hill Route indicates how misleading they could be. W. D. Baker provided an idyllic picture.

> Added to all these advantages, the Smoky Hill Fork route is well supplied with wood, grass and water, and is at least three weeks earlier in the spring than the more northern routes. But this is not all; the streams are all bridged, and the present settlements extend to within two hundred and fifty miles of Pike's Peak, affording the greatest safeguard against Indian depredations. Added to all this, the emigrant will save one hundred and fifty miles of travel, and will be able to arrive at the Mines at least one week earlier.... In gold mining, a week is sometimes a fortune.[18]

However, validation of this route's nickname Starvation Trail is found in the diary of Albert Richardson. 'Emigrants who have come by the Smoky Hill tell us they have suffered intensely, one traveling seventy-five miles without water. Some burned their wagons, killed their famished cattle and continued on foot.'[19] Mr. Hamilton also had a terrible journey. 'For nine days the party had nothing to eat but prickly pear and wild onions, and were three days and nights without a drop of water. The only flesh they had during two weeks was a rattlesnake killed and ate the day before they reached the Arkansas.'[20] A more horrendous account appeared in the *New York Semi-weekly Tribune*:

> [A] Stage Agent reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He had started with his two brothers. One of them had died, and the remaining two ate his body. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor. A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, and much property had been abandoned and destroyed on the road.[21]

Of the thousands who made the trip by the various routes, few were pleased. The *Cherry CreekPioneer* reported: 'Men are coming in here daily who have not any provisions or money, and they will stay two or three days at the farthest, and then return to the States venting their spleen against the country and the people.'[22] From February through April 1859, the number of departures from the mines about equalled the arrivals. No more than one in ten stayed in Colorado and few advanced their financial well-being. The vast number returned disgusted, worn-out, and worse off than when they began.

As a result, by the spring of 1859, there was heavy traffic on the Northern and Southern routes in both directions. Those headed west would become discouraged by the grumblings of the so-called *returners*.One diary recorded reactions, 'Here we saw a mound of dirt purporting, from an inscription on a buffalo skull, to be the grave of Samuel Curtis, of

Council Bluffs. Mr. C. gave favorable accounts from the mines last winter.... Many of those who first turned back, whom we met near Fort Kearney, threatened to kill Mr. Curtis if they met him. '[23] At the professed grave of Mr. Oakes, the epitaph read: 'Here lie the remains of D. C. Oakes, who was the starter of this damned hoax!'[24] The diary also recalls, 'Met a physician from Fulton county, whose name has escaped me, who assured us that some men had claims that paid as high as ten and fifteen dollars a day; but, having tried mining, he found that it was hard work—he never had done a hard day's work in his life—and he'd be damned if he wasn't going back to where he could practice medicine for a living.'[25]

But the natives who lost their land suffered the most. For the Arapahoe and Cheyenne, the Platte and Arkansas valleys were their historical wintering grounds. The winter was the lean time for their population. Without running water, willows for winter feed, and cottonwoods for fuel, the tribes could not survive. Imagine showing up in October at a stretch of stream your family had wintered at for generations only to be told by some of the thousands of immigrant miners, waving guns, that the property was theirs because they had been there for three whole weeks! Wise Indians knew that fall that their way of life was ruined. Although the occupation of Indian territory was a strict violation of law, the laws were ignored, and the Indians were killed or moved on.

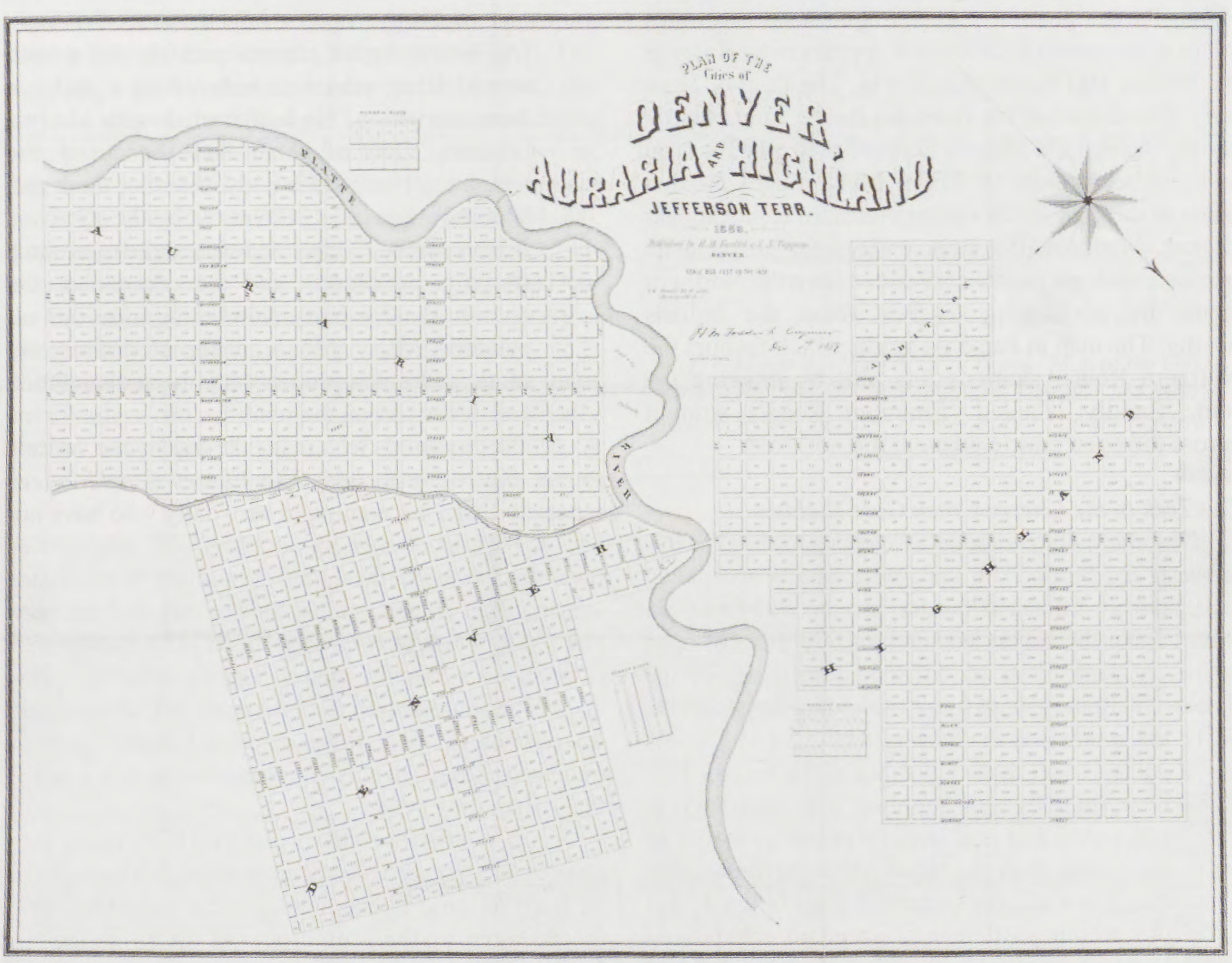


Fig. 9. First map of Denver. H. M. Fosdick and L. N. Tappan, 'Plan of the Cities of Denver, Auraria and Highland / Jefferson Territory', 1859.

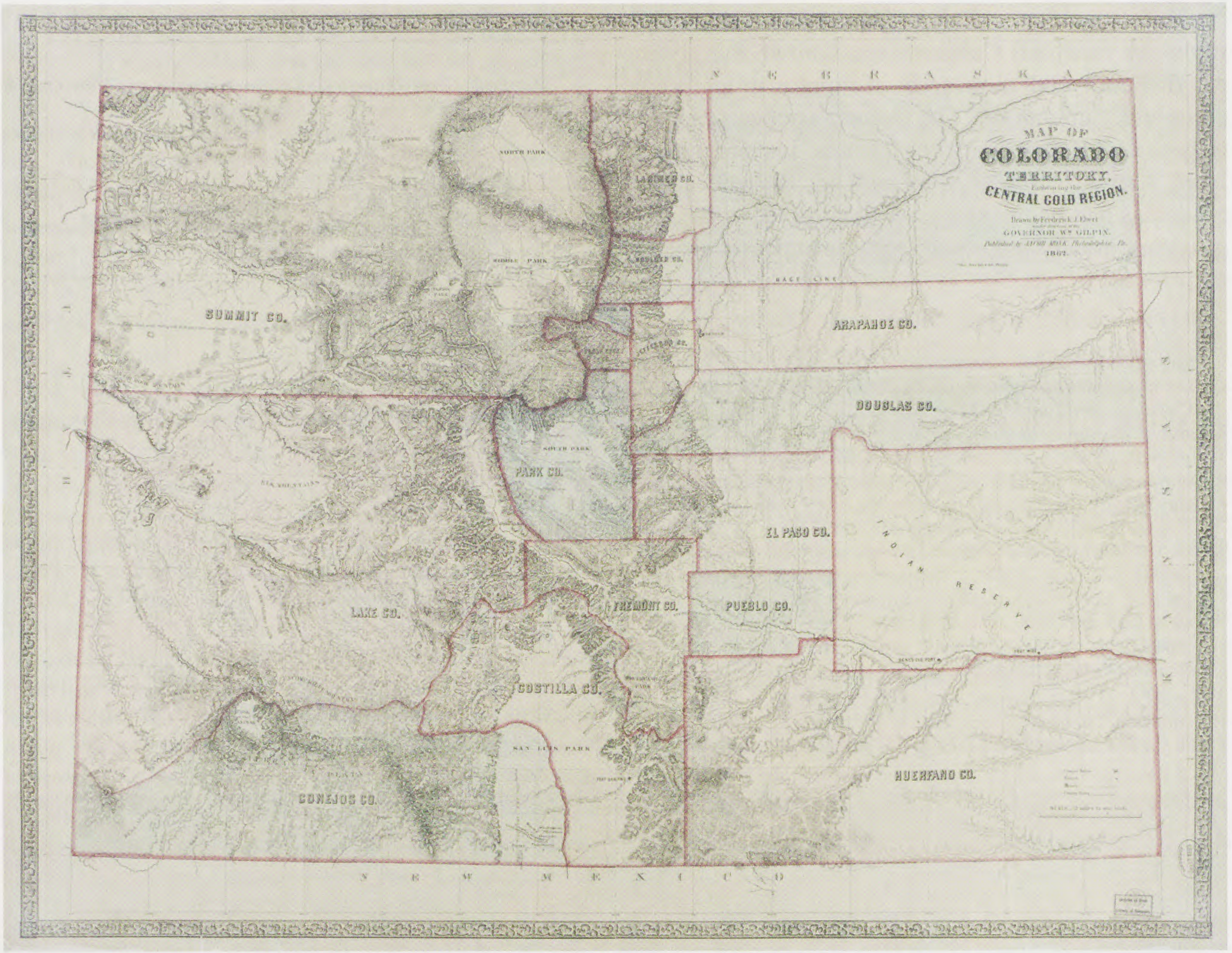


Fig. 10. Frederick J. Ebert, 'Map of Colorado Territory Embracing the Central Gold Region', 1862.

Putting Denver and Colorado on the Map

In April, Denver was on the verge of collapse; the actual gold yields around the Cherry Creek area were so low that the whole gold rush was a national scandal seemingly fabricated by commercial interests. On 6 May 1859, John Gregory discovered a vast rich load of gold twenty-five miles west of Denver in Gregory Gulch. The Pikes Peak gold rush finally had its economically viable base, and major strikes were found again and again in the mountains nearby. By the close of 1859, Denver had turned into an important municipality.

With the viability of the three upstart towns assured, the first map of them was published on 1 December 1859, with the title *Plan of the Cities of Denver, Auraria and Highland / Jefferson Territory* (see Fig. 9). The map by H. M. Fosdick and L. N. Tappan reveals the competing towns of Denver and Auraria, across Cherry Creek from one another, and the town of Highland, consisting of only a few log cabins, on the other side of the Platte. Feeling the competitive pressure of Golden, located ten miles west on Clear Creek, the three towns decided to merge, which they did two days after the map was published.

With the explosion of commerce, political pressure mounted and on 28 February 1861, Colorado became a territory. Over the next few years, the mountains were extensively explored by miners, and knowledge of the region's geography was rapidly amassed. By 1862, this information was assembled to produce a truly magnificent map of Colorado Territory drawn by Frederick Ebert under the personal direction of Governor William Gilpin, who was himself an accomplished mapmaker. Published by Jacob Monk in Philadelphia, the large map (27 x 35 inches) explodes with tremendous detail (see Fig. 10).

Before gold was discovered in 1858, the topography we now call Colorado was known merely in rough detail and thousands of square miles were completely uncharted. The Denver area was known only as a wintering place for Indians. Just four years later, scores of towns were named, the enormous landmass had been extensively explored, and many of its previously unknown features appeared on the map for all to see.

NOTES

1. Diary of Charles C. Post, *Overland Routes to the Gold Fields*, edited by Leroy Hafen. Southwest Historical Series XI. Glendale: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1942, pp. 53–54.
2. *Kansas City Journal of Commerce*, 6 March 1858.
3. Wm. N. Byers and Jno. H. Kellom, *Hand Book to the Gold Fields of Nebraska and Kansas*. Chicago: D. B. Cooke & Co., 1859, p. 9.
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7. John J. Pratt and Hunt, *Guide to the Gold Mines of Kansas*. Chicago: Pratt & Hunt, 1859, p. 21.
8. Patterson, *Overland Routes to the Gold Fields*, p. 100.
9. Diary of A. M. Gass, *Overland Routes to the Gold Field*s, p. 223.
10. Olmstead, *The Gold Mines of Kansas and Nebraska,* p. 13.
11. Edwin R. Pease and William Cole, *Complete Guide to the Gold Districts of Kansas and Nebraska*. Chicago: Pease & Cole, 1859, p. 18.
12. L. J. Eastin, *Emigrants' Guide to Pike's Peak.* Leavenworth City: 1859, p. 2.
13. Olmstead, *The Gold Mines of Kansas and Nebraska*, p. 1.
14. *Pikes Peak. Great Through Line Between the East and West*, Ohio & Mississippi Broad-Gage Rail Road, pp. 11, 12.
15. N. H. Parker and D. H. Huyett, *The Illustrated Guide and Hand-Book to Pikes Peak*. St. Louis: Parker & Huyett, 1859, p. 54.
16. John J. Pratt and Hunt, *Guide to the Gold Mines of Kansas*, p. 32.
17. Ibid., p. 74.
18. W. D. Baker, *The Miner's Hand Book to the Gold Fields of Kansas and Nebraska*. Chicago: 1859, p. 13.
19. Diary of Albert Richardson, *Overland Routes to the Gold Fields,* p. 260.
20. Report of William Green Russell, *Overland Routes to the Gold Fields,* p. 268.
21. *New York Semi-Weekly Tribune*, May 27, 1859, p. 5.
22. Ibid.
23. Diary of E. H. N. Patterson, *Overland Routes to the Gold Fields,* p. 146.
24. Ibid., p. 150.
25. Ibid., p. 152.

Wesley Brown organised the 24th IMCoS International Symposium in Denver in 2005. He has served as the President of the Rocky Mountain Map Society and Co-Chair of the Philip Lee Phillips Society of the Library of Congress. He has been a collector of old maps for thirty years, and confines his collecting to two areas: the earliest world maps up to the year 1540; and the exploration and settlement of Colorado.

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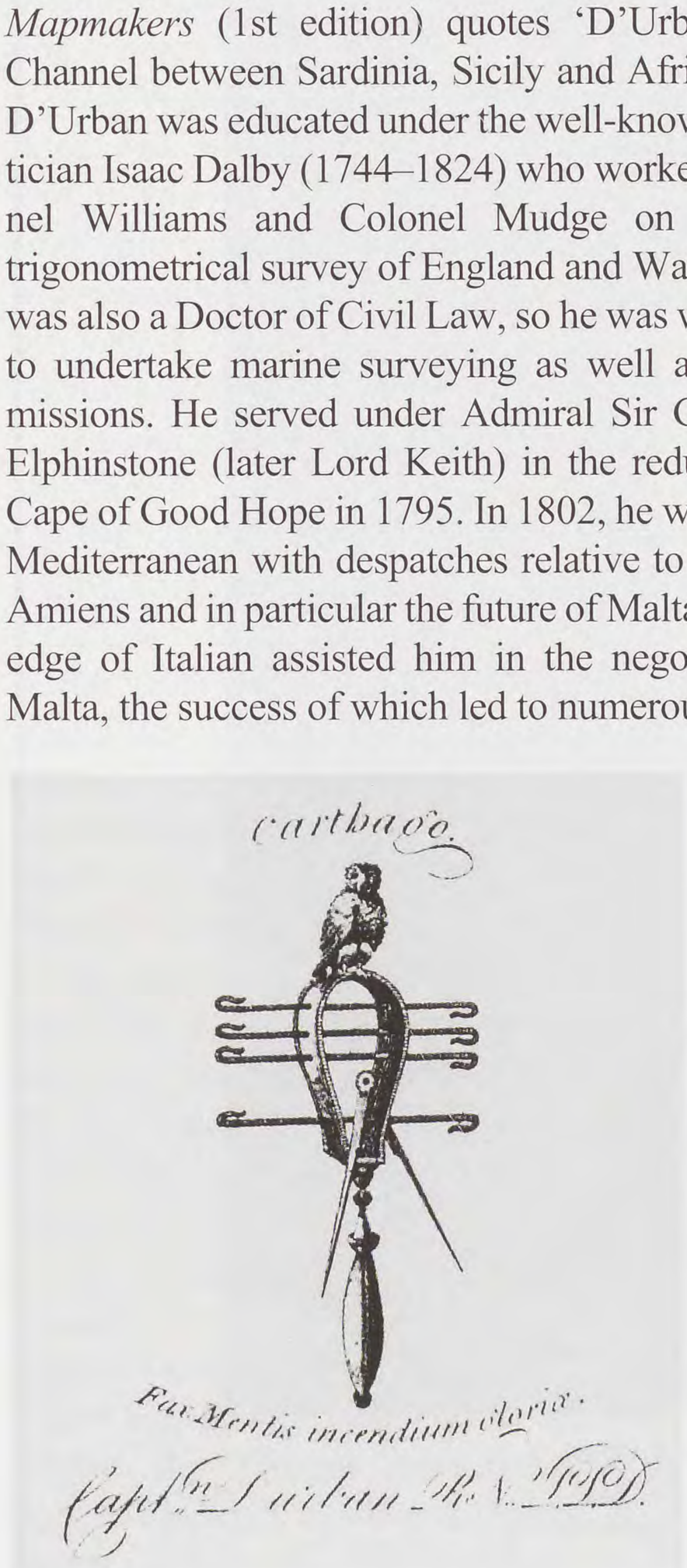
Rear Admiral William D'Urban LLD, FRAS

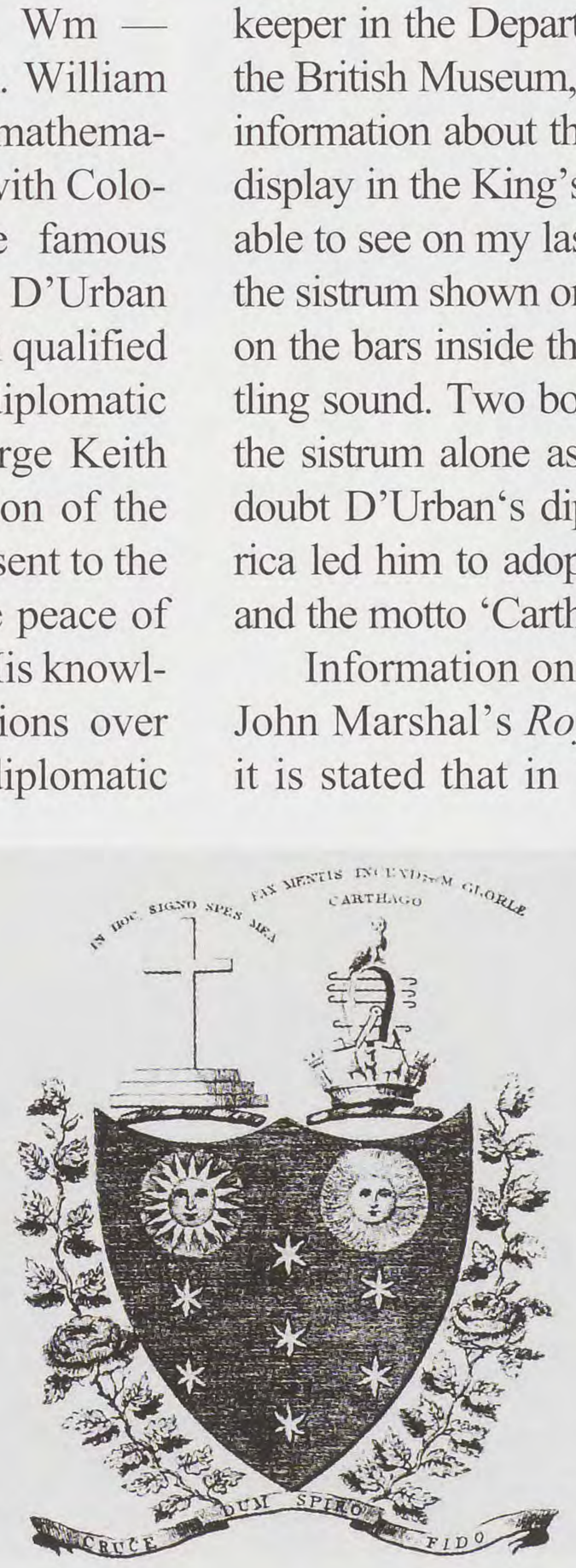
by Peter Allpress

Andrew David's very interesting article on Admiral Nelson, Alexander Dalrymple and the early years of the Hydrographical Office (*IMCoS Journal* No. 102) mentioned William Durban as having surveyed the area around Sardinia where Nelson's fleet operated a great deal during his service in the Mediterranean. It is worth giving a few details of the William Durban who became Rear Admiral William D'Urban LLD, FRAS (1768–1837), as he was a naval officer rather out of the ordinary. His name is correctly spelt D'Urban, it having been wrongly spelt in the official documents at the time of his joining the navy. Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers* (1st edition) quotes 'D'Urban, Wm — Channel between Sardinia, Sicily and Africa'. William D'Urban was educated under the well-known mathematician Isaac Dalby (1744–1824) who worked with Colonel Williams and Colonel Mudge on the famous trigonometrical survey of England and Wales. D'Urban was also a Doctor of Civil Law, so he was well qualified to undertake marine surveying as well as diplomatic missions. He served under Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone (later Lord Keith) in the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795. In 1802, he was sent to the Mediterranean with despatches relative to the peace of Amiens and in particular the future of Malta. His knowledge of Italian assisted him in the negotiations over Malta, the success of which led to numerous diplomatic missions to Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers. Nelson was impressed by D'Urban's capabilities and when war with Spain was expected, sent him on an important mission to Barcelona to obtain information on the state of Europe and to receive any despatches from the British Ambassador in Madrid.

My special interest in D#Urban, as a bookplate collector, arises from the very peculiar instrument he adopted as the crest of his coat of arms. It took me many years to discover that it is a sistrum, which the Oxford Dictionary describes as 'a jingling instrument or rattle used by the ancient Egyptians especially in the rites of Isis'. The assistant keeper in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan at the British Museum, Marcel Marée, kindly gave me much information about the sistrum, an example of which is on display in the King's Library in the museum, which I was able to see on my last visit to London. He pointed out that the sistrum shown on the bookplates lacks the metal discs on the bars inside the hoop which would produce the rattling sound. Two bookplates of D'Urban illustrated show the sistrum alone as a crest and in the full armorial. No doubt D'Urban's diplomatic connections with North Africa led him to adopt this unusual instrument as his crest and the motto 'Carthago,' now the modern Tunis.

Information on D'Urban's naval career is given in John Marshal's *Royal Naval Biography* (1825) where it is stated that in 1810 Mr Arrowsmith published 'a Chart of the Dangers in the Channel between Sardinia, Sicily and Africa' formed from the original surveys of Captain D'Urban. He was a good friend of Nelson and is favourably mentioned in several of Nelson's letters recently published in *Nelson —The New Letters* edited by Colin White (2005). D'Urban was a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society as were other marine surveyors such as Admiral W.H. Smyth and Sir Francis Beaufort who have been mentioned by me in previous articles in the *IMCoS Journal*.



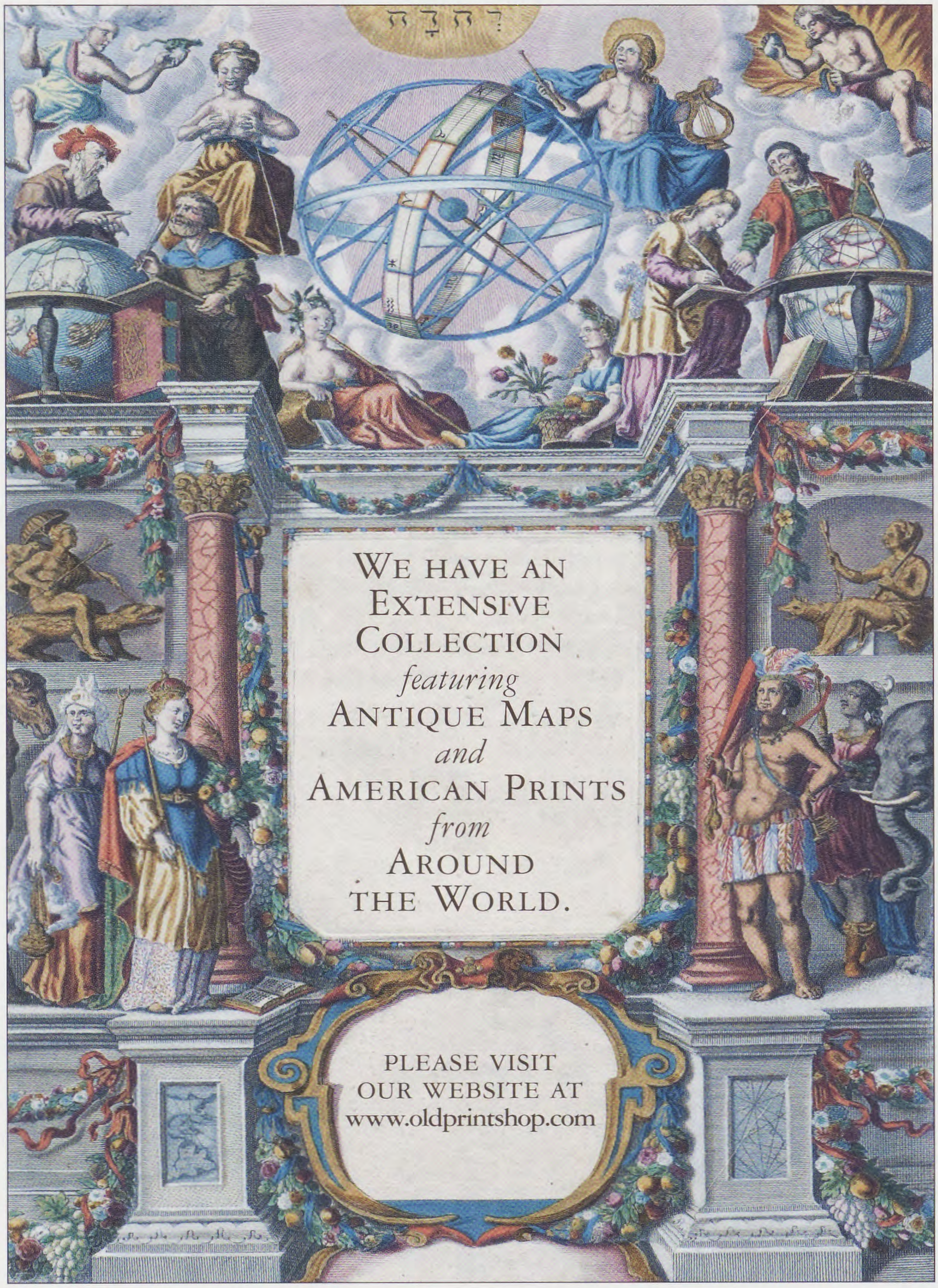


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Mapping the Oregon Territory

by Robert L. Hamm

Tucked between two populous states on the West Coast of the United States is Oregon, the tenth largest state in land mass,[5] but the twenty-seventh largest state in population out of fifty states.[1] Washington, a centre for computer software, sits to the north and California, with its huge population and gigantic economic base, stretches to the south. The three states make up the western coast.

The area now called Oregon had a number of names given it by European and American cartographers before the final name—and spelling—of the word 'Oregon' became standard. The names in my own map collection are: Nouveau Mexique (Sanson 1682, Fig. 1), Parts Undiscovered (Bowen 1754, Bell 1797), West Sea (de l'Isle 1754)—an area directly north of California, Louisiana (Janvier 1762), Parts Unknown (Jefferys 1765 and Drake 1768), Quivera (multiple years), Quivera Teguayo (multiple years), Moozemlek (Wilkinson 1808), New Albion (multiple years), New England (Darton 1814), Colombia (Brué 1820), Rupertsland (Longman 1823), New Caledonia (Butler 1825), Oregon Territory (Robinson 1828), United States Territory (1832), Oregon District (Steiler 1836), Missouri Territory (Souter 1838), Western Territory (Orr and Smith 1838), and finally, Oregon (multiple years). In addition, Georgia and New Georgia appear north of the Columbia River in today's Washington state on some British maps.

In the nineteenth century the land that we refer to as Oregon stretched northward into present-day Yukon Territory of Canada bordering Russian America (Alaska), to the west as far as the Rocky Mountains, and south to the present Oregon-California border at forty-two degrees. On some maps the Rocky Mountains are named the Oregon Mountains, both in today's Canada and United States.

Several mapmakers conjectured about the lands that lay north of California, once California was re-attached to the continent. (Much has been written elsewhere on the geographic oddity of California as an island.) Using labels such as 'Undiscovered' or 'Unexplored' to indicate the present Pacific Northwest and beyond, mapmakers often put decorative cartouches in the upper left corner to cover up that which they did not know. Some early maps simply leave the area north of California blank. Interestingly and not surprisingly, South America is quite accurately drawn because explorers were able to sail around Cape Horn at its southern boundary and venture up the western coast. The perpetually frozen land north of Hudson's Bay didn't allow any ships to go through. Alaska, once it made its way onto maps, sometimes had big chunky islands and sometimes had misshapen coastlines to indicate the land mass. Some maps simply called an inlet or island 'Alayska' (Captaine 1835).

Of particular interest is a great inland sea, sometimes called La Mer de l'Ouest (Janvier 1762) or the



Fig. 1. Sanson's map of 1682 was typical for the time, with California shown as an island. Much of the rest of western North America is called 'Nouveau Mexique'.

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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

(10042)

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



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Fig. 2. The 1772 de Vaugondy map shows the west coast much enlarged from reality. Imaginary rivers flow into the Pacific Ocean, and Alaska is shown as a series of large islands.

Western Sea (Kitchin 1769). That imaginary sea covers roughly what we now call Washington (state), British Columbia, Alberta, Montana, and Idaho—an area larger than the real Hudson's Bay in eastern Canada. Capt. Juan de Fuca, after whom the area between British Columbia and Washington's Puget Sound area is named, entered into his journal that he sailed inland into a great sea—probably Puget Sound. An account published in 1625 said,

> 'hee entered thereunto, sayling therein more than twenty dayes, and found that Land trending sometime North-west and North-east, and North, and also East and South-eastward, and very much broader Sea then was at the said entrance, and that he passed by divers llands in that sayling.'[7]

No doubt he sailed into many inlets and bays of Puget Sound. Cartographers of his day and later assumed he meant that he sailed twenty days going across the sea rather than in and out of the many inlets and bays that make Puget Sound so scenic. Conjecturing that there would be some islands in this sea, cartographers freely drew in several imaginary islands.

It is on Janvier's map that the area south of La Mer de l'Ouest and north of California is called Louisiana. That appellation covered the land from the Gulf of Mexico northward and westward to the Pacific Ocean. European mapmakers were famous for appropriating great tracts of land for their countries. Some maps included names of Indian tribes; others did not. Regardless, the Europeans, and later the Americans, fought their geographic battles through the use of imaginary



Fig. 3 (left) Jefferys' map of 1765 has a decorative cartouche in the upper left corner to cover the area that was unexplored or unknown.

Fig. 4 (bottom left). Detail from the 1796 Wilkes' map shows the imaginary River Oregan (with an 'a') in the Midwest and the imaginary River of the West flowing to the Pacific Ocean.

Fig. 5 (bottom right). Guthrie's map (French edn) shows large tracts of land belonging to the Spanish (pink), English (yellow), and green (French).

name kept moving westward.[9]

The name 'New Albion' moves up and down the west coast, sometimes in today's Oregon and Washington, sometimes in California. The name is generally thought to have been given by Sir Francis Drake—a military hero to the British and a despicable pirate to the Spanish. New Albion is simply another name for New England. (San Francisco, not named after St Francis as many people might assume, actually

borders and coloured areas, claiming vast lands as belonging to their countries, paying little attention to the people already living there.

The names Quivera (Fig. 4) and Quivera Teguayo appear on many early maps. The land of Quivera was supposed to be rich in gold, and it eluded explorers for decades. Coronado's explorers searched for it in present-day Kansas (in the American Midwest); when it wasn't found, the





Fig. 6 (above). The 1814 Darton map shows New England labelled on the west coast of North America. The name was given to it by Sir Francis Drake.
Fig. 7 (right). An 1825 Butler map (English) shows the name 'New Caledonia' for the northwest corner.

derives its name from Francis Drake.) When he sailed up and down the west coast, he thought of it as New England or New Albion. On one map (Darton 1814, Fig. 6)) the northeastern states are labelled New England and the west coast is also labelled New England—two places with the same name.

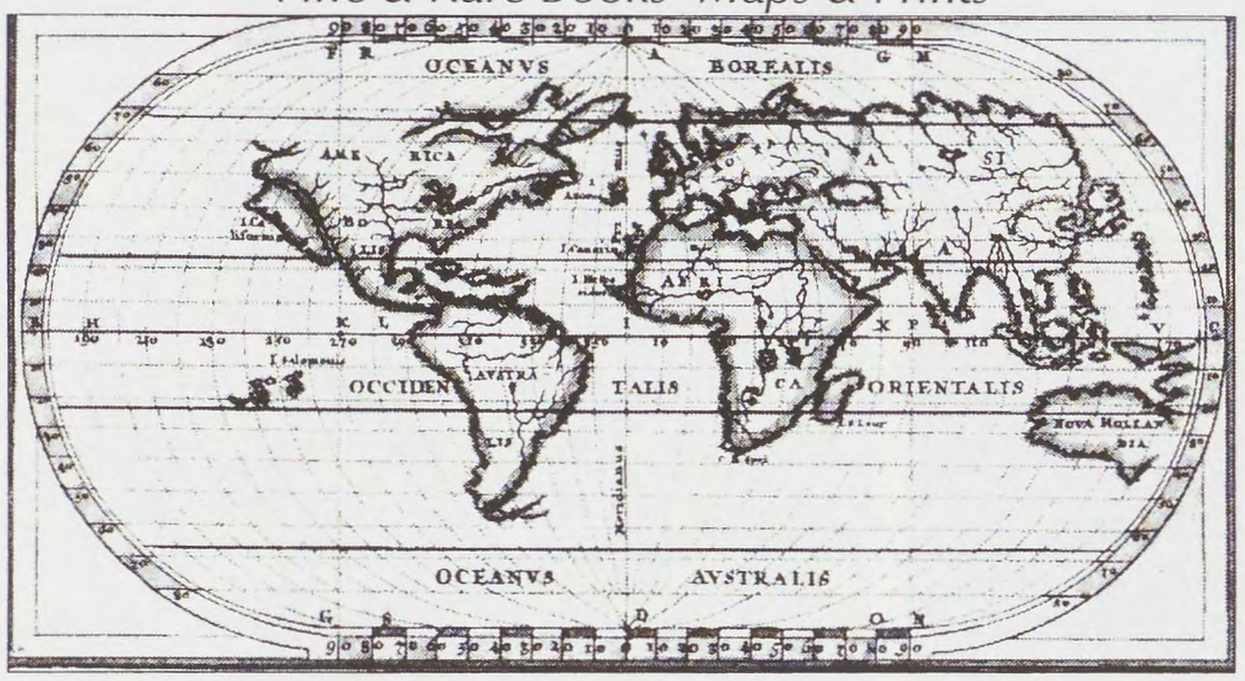
An 1808 map (Wilkinson) shows the area called 'Moozemlek'. This almost-forgotten name has its origin in present-day Saskatchewan in Canada, but other references to the name are hard to come by. The area around Saskatoon, Sask., makes some reference to this name as a mythical lake.

An interesting map (Longman *et al.* 1823) shows the entire area we now call Canada, in addition to today's Oregon, Idaho, and Washington, as 'Rupertsland'. Rupert was a close friend of Queen Victoria. Did she bequeath millions of square miles to her friendquestion At least one mapmaker apparently took his word for it. Today the word refers mainly to an area in the province of Manitoba in the Canadian Midwest. The land (excluding Oregon, Idaho, and Washington) was admitted into the Dominion of Canada in 1869 (along with the NorthWest Territory—presumably the northernmost lands) two years after Canada itself formed as a political country[3] as part of the British Empire. The legislation passed that year caused the Hudson's Bay Company to forfeit to Canada all of its claimed territory for £30,000.

A number of early maps (Thomas and Andrews 1796, Wilkes 1796, Walker 1798) show a river in the current American Midwest labelled as 'Oregan'—with an 'a' (Figs 4 and 6). The river, coupled with the fabled (and imaginary) River of the West, simply showed an easy way for Americans to claim the western shore of North America. The explorers would have to locate the river—an impossible task, since it didn't exist—and sail it down to the Pacific Ocean. Never mind that there is a major mountain range in the way—the river apparently was thought to crash right through it if the mapmakers knew about the Rocky Mountains in the first place. Sometimes the mountains were just eliminated altogether or had huge

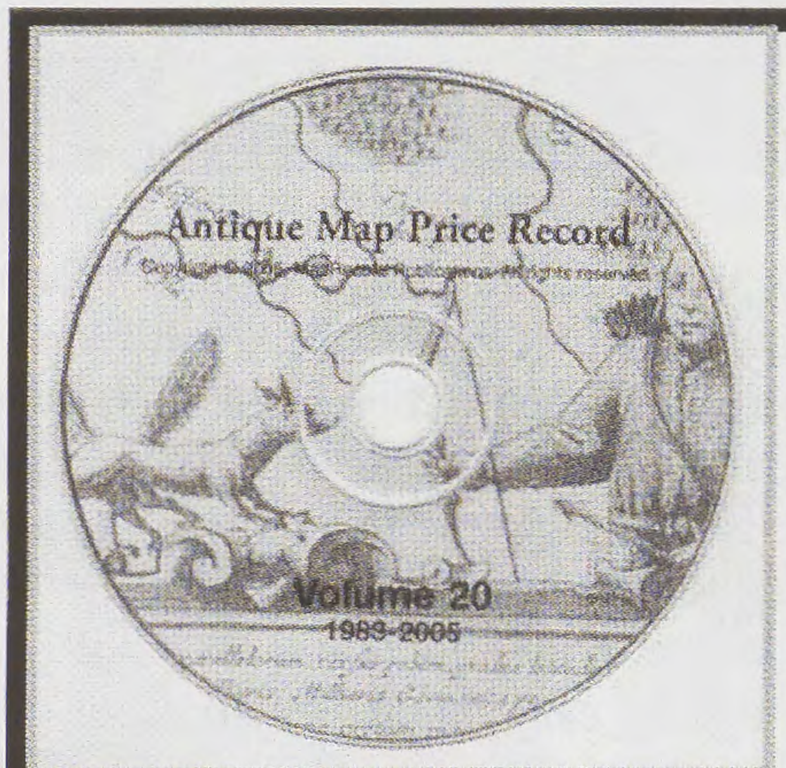
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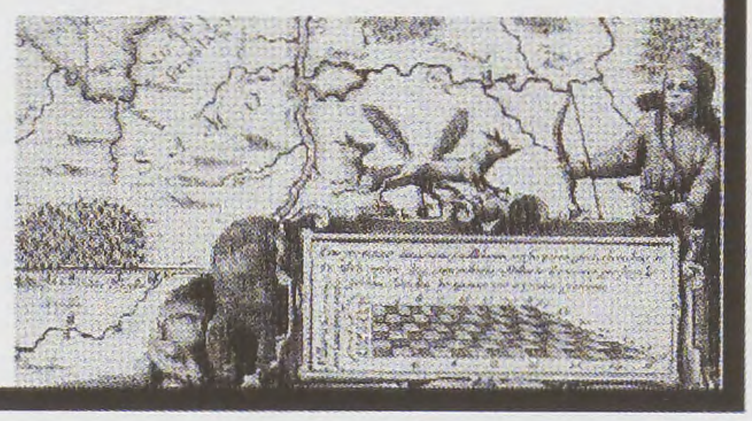
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gaps in them. Surely God intended Americans to claim the territory, or so the prevailing thought was, so a river would make it conveniently easy. The term 'Manifest Destiny' was bandied about in newspapers when Americans realized that the English, Russians, and Spanish were claiming that which is now the Pacific Northwest. Other imaginary Northwest Passages appeared on maps in today's Canada, with rivers and lakes linking together to make an easy route from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific (de l'Isle 1754).

It is doubtful that Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark believed in the River of the West going all the way to the Pacific, but they did know that the meandering Missouri River flowed toward the east and south to the Mississippi River rather than towards the west. The thought that another river could flow in the opposite direction was probably never taken seriously by Lewis and Clark, but the imaginary Oregan river existed for many years on maps of North America. It is most often placed in about the area now called South Dakota. The spelling 'Oregan' persisted for quite a few years.

While we can smile at the thought that a river would penetrate a mountain range as huge as the Rockies, it should be noted that the Columbia River does exactly that—it flows right through the Cascade Mountain Range between Oregon and Washington. At the time of the last ice age, geologists have evidence that a huge frozen dam of ice and water broke through in the upper Midwest and Canada and rushed towards the Pacific, carving out a riverbed between Oregon's Mt Hood and Washington's Mt Adams. This is often called the Missoula flood, and it probably happened about 15,000 years ago.[4]

For several decades in the 1800s Oregon was constantly in newspapers, and from 1843 to 1883 pioneers trekked two thousand miles over what became known as the Oregon Trail, a mass migration that is thought to have carried more than 100,000 people westward from the then-frontier lands called Missouri and Illinois. Oregon Fever caught the imaginations of many who sought free land from the government. Never mind that there were indigenous tribes living there. Oregon was portrayed as a new Eden with furs, timber, and fertile soil.

The flood of migration known as the Oregon Trail (1843–80) came about because of descriptions like this: 'When improved and imbellished [sic] by white man, Oregon will become the loveliest and most envied country on earth. Oregon cannot be outdone whether in wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, onions, parsnips, carrots, beets, currents, gooseberries, strawberries, apples, peaches, pears, or fat and healthy babies'.[7] It is estimated that fully ten percent of the pioneers who travelled the Oregon Trail died along the way.

A Missouri senator, Lewis Linn, proposed giving Americans 640 acres of free land for settling there. The Oregon Trail snaked 2000 miles across the open prairie, through a wide-open pass in the fabled Rocky Mountains, next to roaring rivers, across desert lands, down treacherous mountainsides, and finally into the wet and fertile Willamette Valley, a mere eighty miles from the Pacific Ocean. Oregon City and its land-grant office were the destination. Today there is an Oregon Trail interpretive centre on the very site where wagon trains disbanded.

The famous 'Go West, young man', often attributed to newspaper mogul Horace Greeley, captured the imaginations of many. (The quotation is actually, 'Go West, young man, and grow up with the country.' It is now asserted to have been made by John B.L. Soule in a Terre Haute, Indiana, *Express* editorial.)[2]

Interestingly, around the same time as people were streaming west Henry David Thoreau lamented in *The Maine Woods* that 'We have advanced by leaps to the Pacific, and left many a lesser Oregon and California unexplored behind us.' He stayed in New England.

An odd map of 1838, late for the mistake, is a map showing the entire area north and west of the state of Missouri as 'Missouri Territory.' It clearly extends to the Pacific Ocean (Fig. 10). By this time newspapers were referring to the Pacific Northwest as Oregon, so a map calling it Missouri Territory is interesting if not factual.

Some literature scholars believe that William Cullen Bryant (1794–1878) in his poem 'Thanatopsis' ('a view of death') helped to established the spelling of Oregon when he wrote:

> …All that tread
> The globe are but a handful to the tribes
> That slumber in its bosom.—Take the wings
> Of morning, pierce the Barcan wilderness,
> Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
> Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound,
> Save his own dashings,—yet the dead are there….



Fig. 8 (left). Robinson's map of 1829 shows what the United States was going to look like, from 54^{0}40$^{'}$ in the north to the southern tip of Florida and the upper reaches of Maine. Gold had not yet been discovered in California, which was part of Mexico.



Fig. 9 (below). The British were trying to retain the Puget Sound area even though there was an agreement to draw the boundary at 49 degrees north across North America. In this map Texas has an odd, elongated shape that almost reaches Oregon.

Bryant's idea is that death should not be feared because the earth is a fantastic resting place that holds the remains of generations of people. Even far-flung areas such as 'the Barcan wilderness'[Africa] and 'where rolls the Oregon' [the Columbia River] are wonderful final resting places. Whether this description actually appealed to early pioneers we will never know; they may not have been the type of person to read poetry anyway.

The history of Oregon's name has been debated for years. While other states' names are easily detailed—Alaska from the Aleut word meaning 'great land,' Arizona from the Papago word *arizonac* meaning 'little spring', California from the Spanish *caliente fornalla* meaning 'hot furnace', Montana from the Spanish word for 'mountainous'[6]—Oregon's name has eluded historians. Several theories exist—a mapmaking error, Spanish for marjoram ('*oregano*'), the French *ouragan* ('storm'), or the French *ooligan* (for 'fish'). A new theory came about within the past few years. This is that the word 'Oregon' comes from the Algonquin, a family of fifty languages in the American East and upper Midwest. An old French map is said

Fig. 10 (right). An 1838 map by Souter shows the entire west north of California and the Southwest as being called Missouri Territory.

Fig. 11 (below). An 1860 Welsh map by Archer shows Oregon as a state. N ote that the Rocky Mountains are labelled as 'Oregon Mountains' in two different places.

Fig. 12 (below right). This McNally 1861 maps shows Washington extending around Oregon to the north and east. Oregon became a state in 1859, but Washington did not enter until 1889 and Idaho in 1890.







to call the Ohio River 'Olighin' or 'Origan' meaning 'beautiful river 'in Algonquin.[8] The name somehow transferred farther and farther west.

The famous 'Fifty-Four Forty or Fight' sentiment of the 1840s was fortified by maps showing the northern boundary of the Oregon Territory—and therefore, the United States—extending to 54 degrees and 40 minutes, near the top of present-day British Columbia in Canada (Fig. 8). There was some



Fig. 13 (left). This strange map by Mitchell shows Oregon as a state, but Washington Territory extends to the Rocky mountains and Idaho's top portion is cut off. To the east is Dacotah Territory, now called Montana.

hesitation to re-engage the British in a war over this land, and the eventual boundary was settled at 49 degrees, the same as the separation from British North America east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1818, the United States and Great Britain agreed that 'neither country should exercise governmental jurisdiction'[10] in the vast Oregon country. The agreements were renewed in 1828, and in 1846 the forty-ninth parallel was established as the boundary. The line simply extended across the continent except for the southern tip of Vancouver Island. However, some British still wanted the Columbia River to be the dividing line west of the Rockies (Fig. 8). If they had prevailed, Seattle today would be part of Canada, and Portland would be the northernmost major American city on the West Coast. A number of English maps show the dividing line following the route of the Columbia River (SDUK 1834, Lizars 1845).

An 1848 Scottish map has the notation next to the Columbia River: 'The Navigation of the Columbia River is Free to All British Subjects.'An 1855 British map (Fullarton) has the same notation along with the 49th parallel division.

In some maps, the Oregon territory touched Mexico (that which is now called California), Missouri, Nebraska, and various parts of what is now Canada. In fact, this map collector's first venture into map collecting was a map found in Greenwich Village in New York showing Oregon and Nebraska touching borders. Well-known and common maps (Robinson 1829, Woodbridge 1831, Kelly 1842) showed the shape of the United States—extending from what is now the top of British Columbia down to present-day Oregon and eastward to the East and South, but excluding California, all of the Southwest, and Texas. That appeared to be what the U.S.A. was going to look like.

Many European and American maps in the early and mid-1800s show California as part of Mexico. As immigrants began to go westward across the Oregon Trail, some diverted to a southern route and ended up in California. Strategically, California was important to the United States, and certainly once gold was discovered there in 1849, Americans wanted the area even more. California became the first western state admitted into the Union (1850) just one year after gold was discovered. Nine years later, in 1859, Oregon was annexed into the Union just before the beginning of the American Civil War and was considered to be a Northern (therefore, non-slave) state.

Even though the British had earlier called present-day Washington state New Georgia (after George III), American settlers decided that Washington state was going to be called Columbia or American Columbia to differentiate itself from British Columbia. When a party left the capital of Olympia for Washington, D.C., to press for statehood, they called their territory Columbia after the river (Captain Robert Gray named the river after his ship, *Columbia Rediviva* in 1792). In Washington, D.C., the charter was accepted, but the name was changed to honour the country's first president. This single act has brought about decades of confusion about the two Washingtons—one a city and the other a state.

The area called Oregon has undergone tremendous changes in shape and character since the name appeared in William Cullen Bryant's poem. It has shrunk in size to about one-fifth its original size. It makes a person wonder if ever there was another such name-changing in such a short period of time. In the time between the mid-1700s and 1860, Oregon was given almost two dozen different names by American and European cartographers and explorers.

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Robert Hamm retired as Director of Personnel for a school district near Portland, Oregon, after having taught American literature at the high school level for many years. He now heads the education department of the Oregon campus of the University of Phoenix.

The New Globe Museum in Vienna

by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

The Palais Mollard on Herrengasse is one of the most attractive baroque buildings in Vienna. It has been much converted and rebuilt in the course of repeated changes of ownership, and also as a result of bomb damage during the Second World War. The latest cosmetic and structural corrections were undertaken by the Austrian National Library. The building, reopened on December 1, 2005 after an external face-lift and internal technical and stylistic improvements, now houses the Globe Museum, the Esperanto Museum, the Music Collection and the Department of Planned Languages.

The history of the Palace goes back several centuries. The list of owners includes the von Stubenberg, Spannberg and Zelkinger families, and from 1563 onwards Peter von Mollard, Master of the Horses and Treasurer. At the beginning of the 17th century the Jesuits ran a seminary here. In 1689 Count Franz Maximilian Mollard had the building converted.

From 1831 onwards part of the Palace housed the British Embassy, and from 1903 the Bavarian legation. In 1922 it was acquired by the Lower Austrian regional government. In 1924 the Lower Austrian Regional Museum moved in. In the Second World War the palace was partly damaged by a bomb, and the rear court tract was subsequently made higher. In 1982 the facade was restored. From 2001 to 2006 the Palais Mollard underwent conversion work to prepare it for its new functions.

With its move to the Palais Mollard, the old, homely museum has grown into a modern, up-to-date museum comprising a display area for exhibits, plus storage facilities and a study area.

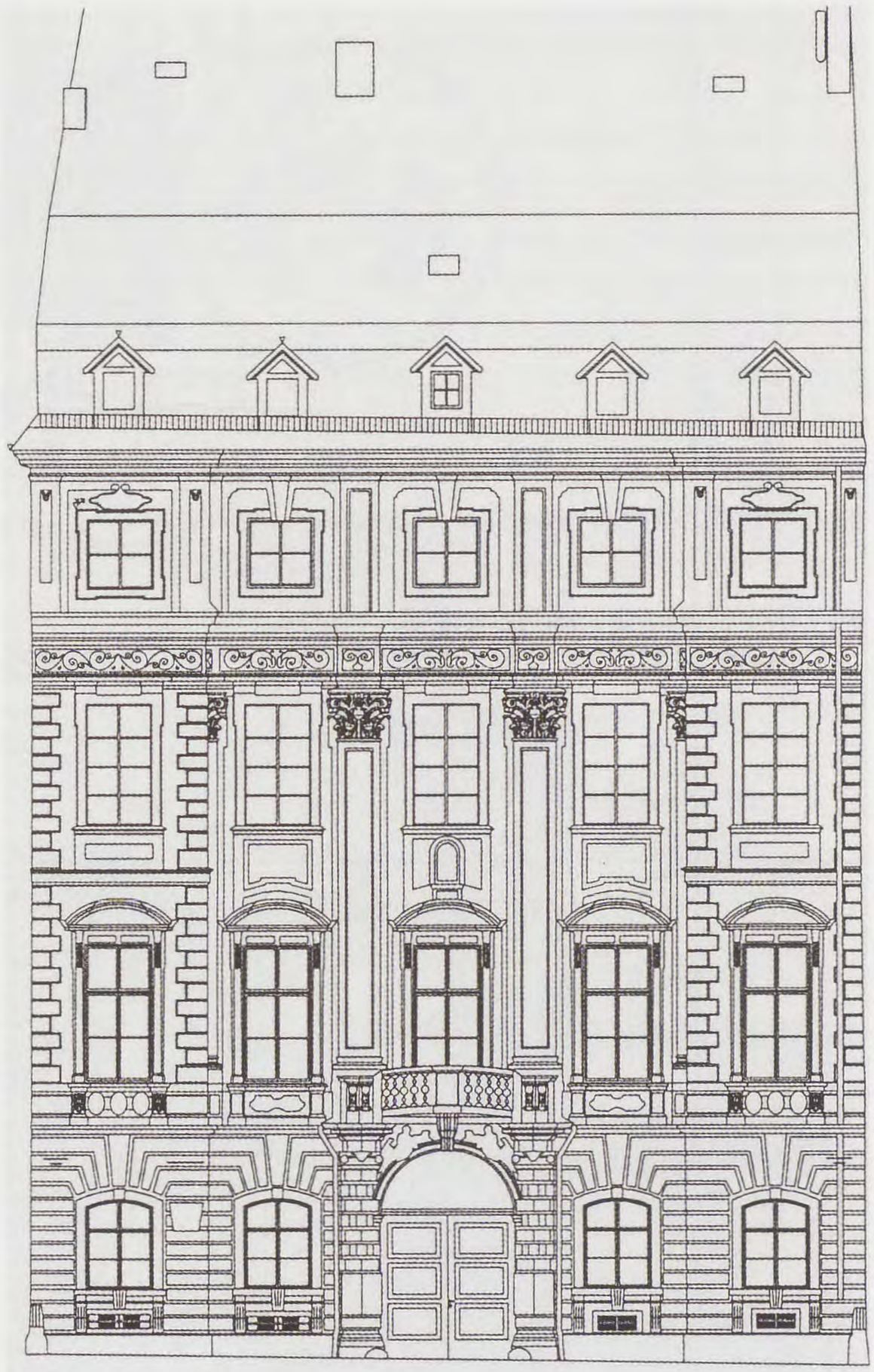


Fig. 1. The Globe Museum, Herrengasse 9, Vienna. All illustrations are from the museum catalogue.

The globe exhibits are primarily arranged by topics. In practice this means that one showcase deals with the history of globes, another with how they were made, while another room looks into the spectrum of themes depicted on globes or into issues relevant to cultural history, such as how globes were used and how they were received.

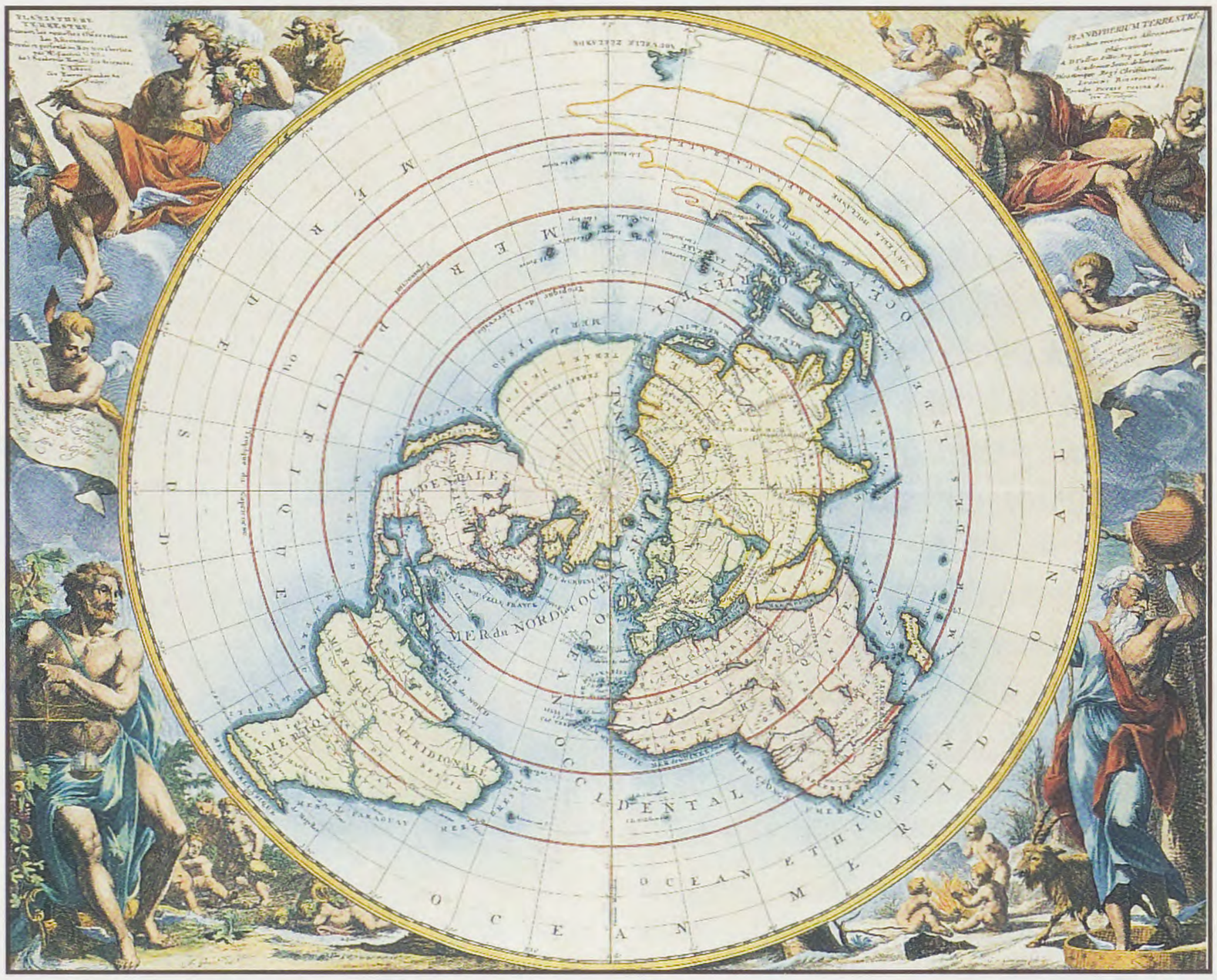
One of the most precious items, Gerard Mercator's terrestrial globe of 1541, has been digitized. The globe shown on the screen is a virtual facsimile of this exhibit. Located next to the original, the virtual globe with its rotation and zoom facilities makes it possible to penetrate deep into the world map depicted on the original globe. It is controlled by a touch screen. There can hardly be a more exciting way of presenting globes.

Although globes have been out of fashion for quite a few years now, having been superseded by satellite-assisted navigation systems for worldwide position determination, they still have all the attraction of a cult object. And that is indeed how many people today see globes and all the interesting and beautiful instruments related to globes. In addition, it is only natural that academics also take an interest in globes. As 'globe capital', Vienna leads the world.

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Fig. 2. Robert Haardt in his globe museum, about 1950.

The reason for this is the Globe Museum in the Austrian National Library. It is the only institution worldwide that acquires, researches into and exhibits terrestrial, celestial and lunar globes, globes of various planets, instruments related to globes, such as armillary spheres, and instruments of which globes form a part, such as planetaria, telluria and lunaria. The museum's portfolio currently comprises some 430 items.

It all started with the Viennese private scholar Robert Haardt (1884–1962), who kept a 'globe museum' in his apartment. On 14 April 1956 the Globe Museum was opened in the rooms of the map collection on Josefsplatz. The collection was popular with the public right from the start.

Haardt made an academic study of old globes —evidently a passion that was catching. In 1952 he founded, together with others of the same persuasion, the 'World League of Friends of the Globe', a forum for experts. Professor Rudolf Schmidt joined as an enthusiastic member, took part in symposia and organized exhibitions. In 1978 he followed in Haardt's footsteps and was appointed president, an office he filled with great dedication for 22 years.

The society's rather old-fashioned sounding name was changed to 'International Coronelli Society', named after the Venetian cartographer Vincenzo Coronelli, who in the seventeenth century made giant globes four metres high for Louis XIV. At the time it was *en vogue* in royal palaces to display Heaven and Earth as a pair of globes and to pose, smiling, beside them. Thus they were not only decorative, but also a symbol of claims to world supremacy. *En passant*, one might say.

Coronelli made the most attractive baroque display globes at the end of the 17th century. He created globes of various diameters. Four of his large series globes measuring 110 cm in diameter can be seen in the state room of the Austrian National Library. Since the first half of the 18th century they have belonged to the iconographic equipment programme in the baroque room of the library.

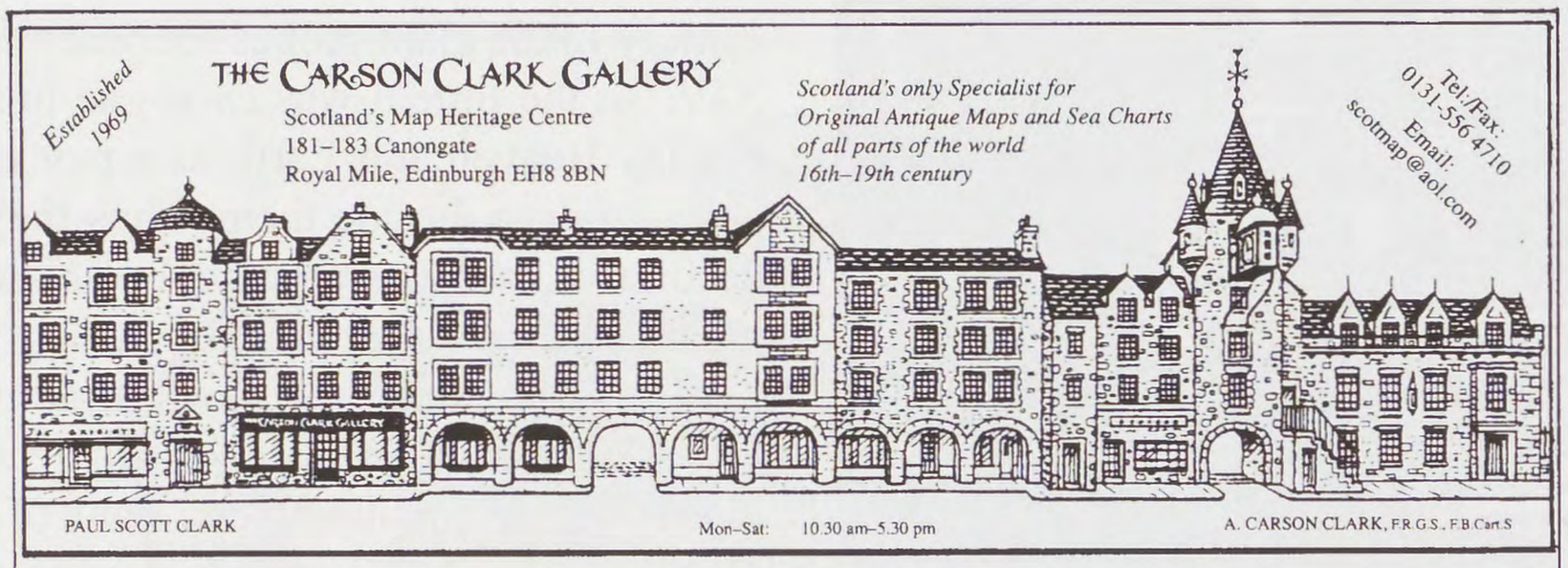
The oldest globe preserved in Austria dates from 1536 and is displayed in the private collectors' room, which is particularly successful from an architectural point of view, as a permanent loan from the private Viennese globe collection of *grand seigneur* Prof. Rudolf Schmidt.

Rudolf Schmidt, whose title of professor was awarded to him by the president of Austria, is now honorary president of the Coronelli Society.

In the past things were cramped in Schmidt's apartment. Old, fragile globes wherever you looked, many of them standing suspended in finely turned wooden stands. Every one a masterpiece. On the floor, on the shelves nestling between books, on tables and antique furniture. One hundred and thirty-twoworlds standing still and



Fig. 3. Astronomical instrument by Daniel Schreyer, with clockwork and a revolving globe. 21 cm. (Steyr?, 1624).



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waiting for a finger to touch them. Princes may have held them in their hands and dreamed dreams. And this despite the disadvantages associated with globes: their bulky shape, the difficulty of transporting and the complications of storing them.

The attractive stair house, which of course also includes a lift, leads the visitor into the museums and collections. The atmosphere here is one of restrained comfort. This feeling is also the result of a harmonious interaction between the redecorated, but not over-restored historical fabric of the building, restrained lighting and the functional presence of newly designed showcases and furniture units that assist the visitor to make optimum use of the audio-visual information facilities.

A 72-page catalogue by the head of the map and globe collection, Jan Mokre, published under the title 'Das Globenmuseum der sterreichischen Nationalbibliothek'is available in English as *The Globe Museum of the Austrian National Library*.



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Plan of Tokyo, 1878

by Kazumasa Yamashita

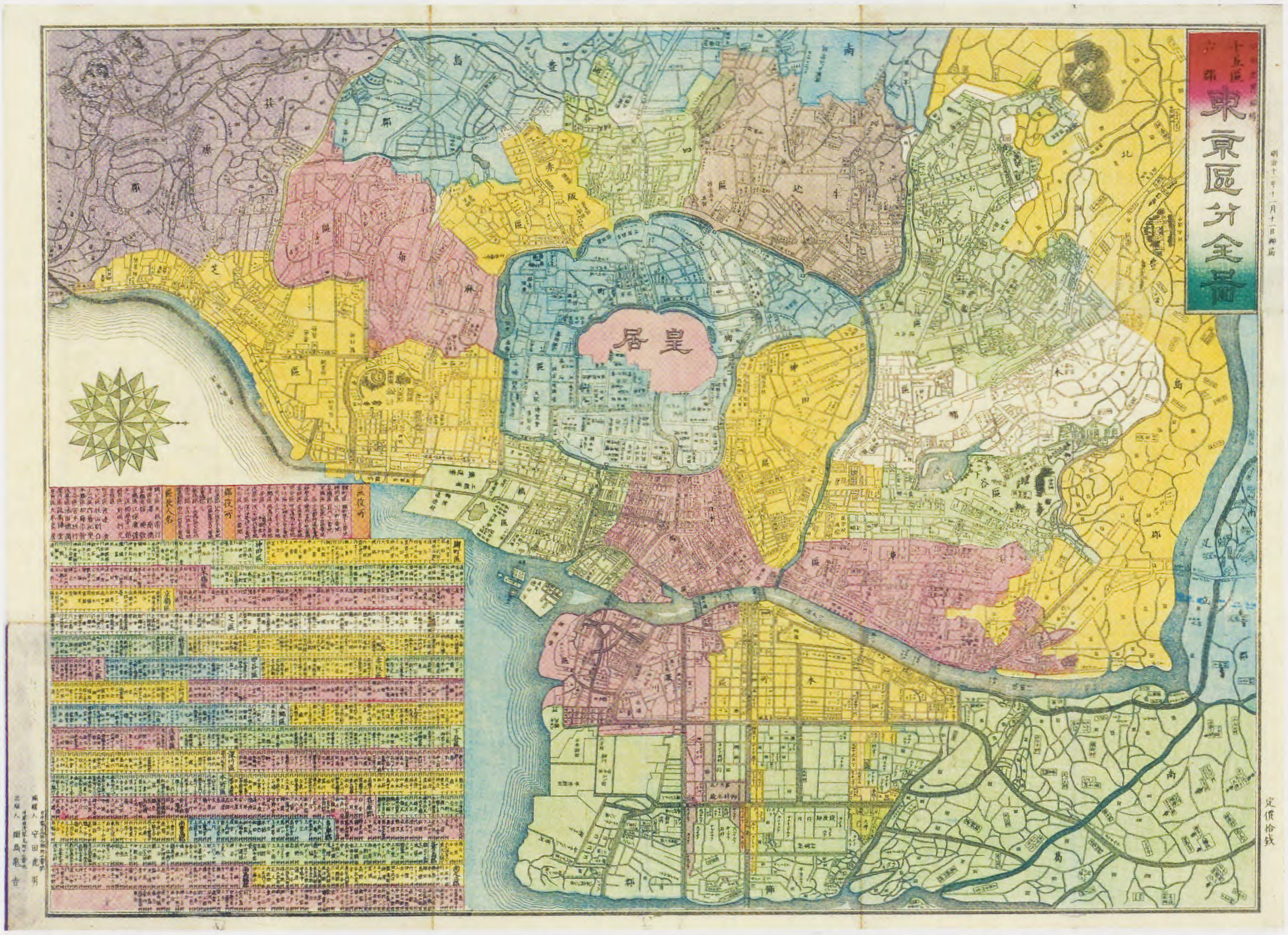


Fig. 1. 'The Total Map of Tokyo, with 15 Kus and 6 Ghuns', by Torao Yasuda. Published 11 Nov. 1878, by Kamekichi Tsunasima. Size of paper 368×508m, size of printed area 350×479mm. Copperplate (black) and wood-block (colour).

The year 1868 was the first year of the Meiji era, the start of the Meiji Restoration, which brought about reformation of the Japanese feudal political system.

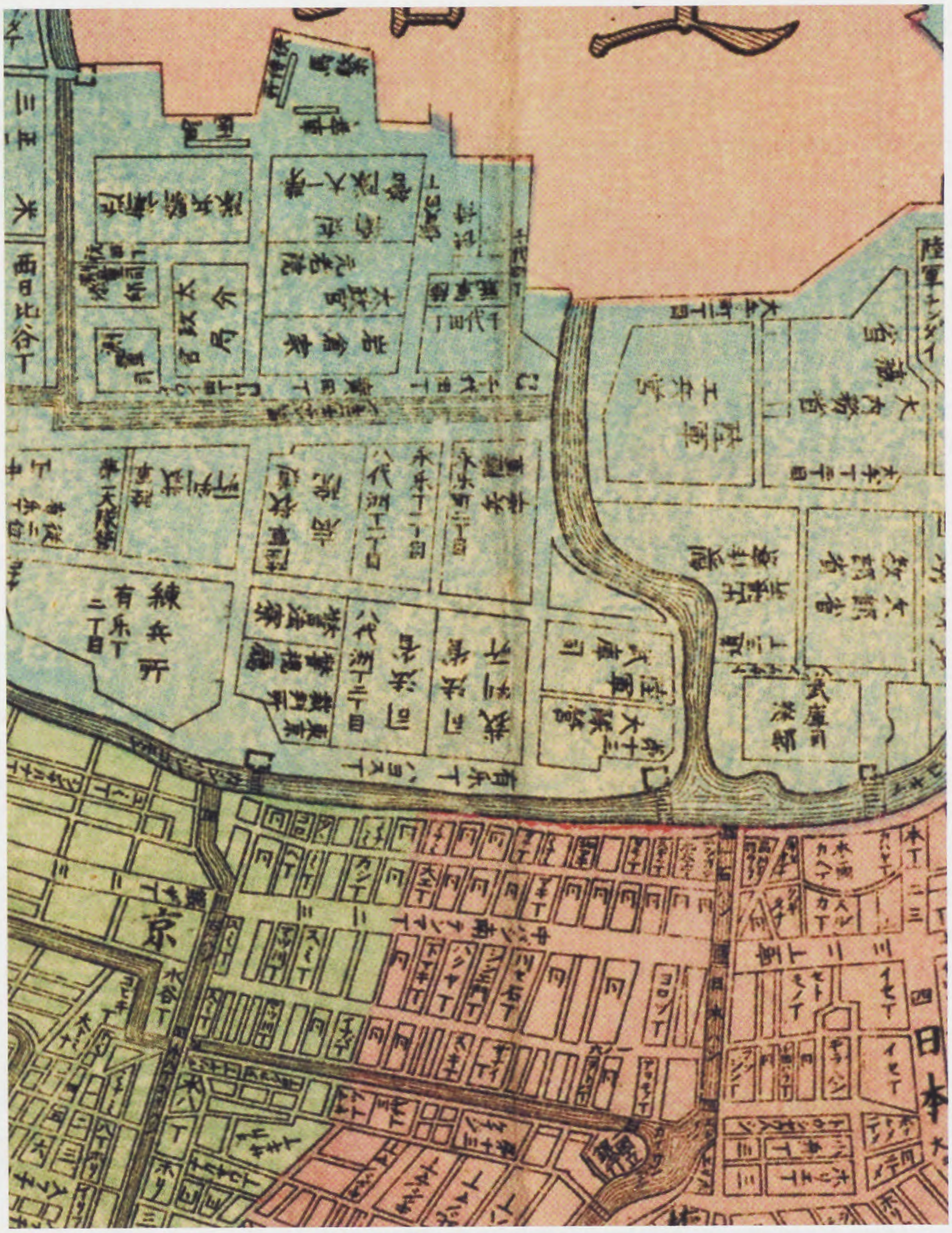
At the same time the capital of Japan was moved from Kyoto to Edo, which was renamed Tokyo, meaning eastern capital. Kyoto was also renamed Saikyo which means western capital, though it was not widely used.

This plan shows the city of Tokyo ten years after the Meiji Restoration. The central pink zone is Edo Castle where the Meiji Emperor lived, but it had been the residence of Shoguns for 250 years.

Around Edo Castle can be seen 15 blocks of the city indicated by different colours. These new administrative divisions of the city (similar to the boroughs in London) were called 'ku' and each one was given a proper name. Formerly ku were named by numbers only, but these changed several times in the ten years of the Meiji era with the result that nobody could understand the relationship between the ku-number and proper name of the specific area. After this new naming, the system was not changed for 54 years until Tokyo's administrative expansion in 1932. This plan was published because of the new change in the administration.

Outside the 15 central ku divisions can be seen other areas with different colours. They are county divisions (called 'ghun') in Tokyo prefecture, non-ur-

Fig 2. Detail of the central portion of 'The Total Map of Tokyo'.



banized areas at that time. There were 6 ghuns but nowadays the area seen in this plan is all incorporated within Tokyo municipal ku area. The original title of this map is 'The Total Map of Tokyo, with 15 Kus and 6 Ghuns'.

The lists on the bottom left of the plan give information about the kus and ghuns. The top portion of the box shows addresses of the ku and ghun offices and names of their respective governors. The lower part shows the names of the subdividions (not the names of the streets) in each ku and ghun.

The population of Tokyo within the ku area at that time was a little less than 600,000, but in the Edo period the maximum population was almost one million. In 1932 Tokyo expanded its ku area from 15 kus to 35 kus, and in 1947 they were integrated into 23 kus and renamed. The population in the 23 kus today is 8,140,000.

The townscape of Tokyo at that time was not much different from that of the Edo period. The buildings in the city were all made of timber, roofed by black ceramic tiles, and some walls were plastered. Most government buildings were formerly the residences of big daimyos (feudal lords) which surrounded the central castle. Very few buildings apart from The First National Bank, Shinbashi Railway Station and some government offices were built in brick and stone in Western style.

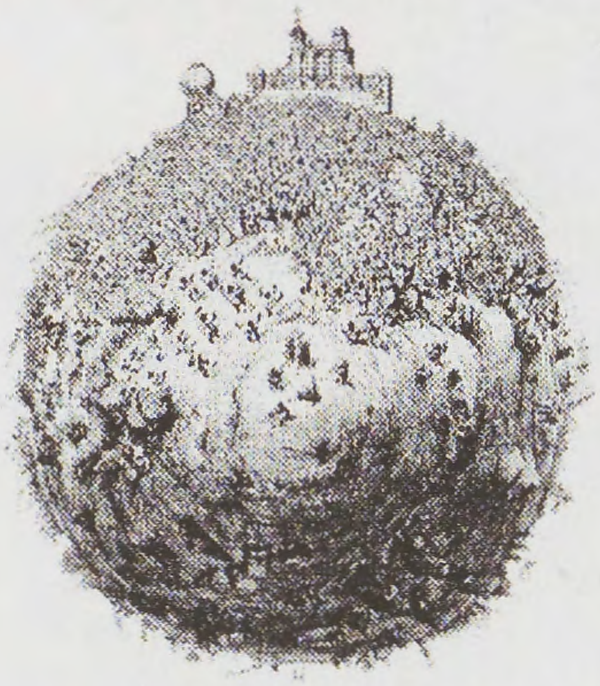
The railway service between Yokohama and Tokyo was started in 1872. The line is visible on the left (south) of the plan along the coast. It was partly laid on a newly built bank in the sea adjacent to the coast.

In 1877, one year before the publication of this plan, Japan had a final civil war after the Meiji Restoration in Kyushu, and the first inland industrial exposition was held in Tokyo. In the following year, 1878, the first riots by soldiers after the Meiji Restoration broke out in the central Tokyo, but were suppressed the next day. Fifty-six soldiers were executed. Thus Tokyo was still noisy but was stepping forwards towards modernity.

Most Japanese city plans of this period, especially those of Tokyo, were printed in black by copperplate engraving and in colour by traditional wood-block. This beautiful printing technique became popular from ca 1875 until ca 1895. I think it is a successful example of the combination of two different cultures.

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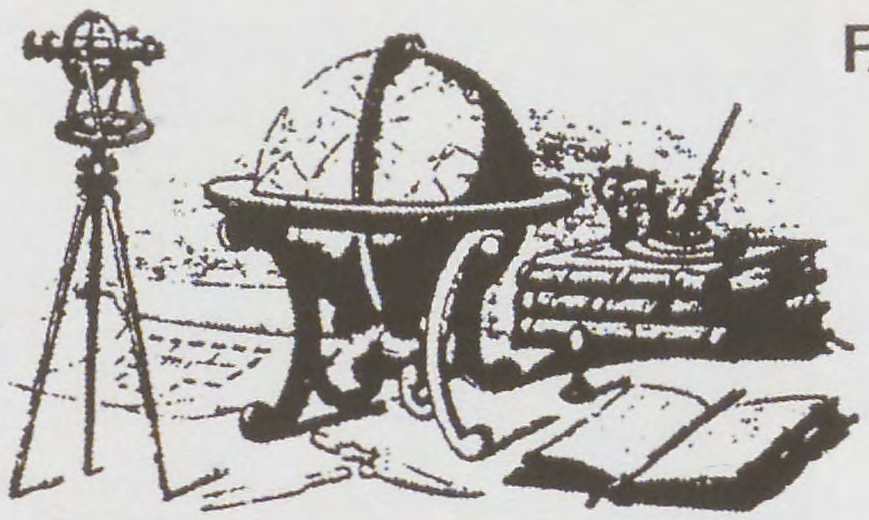
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IMCoS 20th Map Collectos' Evening , Farmers Club, 3,Whitehall Court, London Monday 27 February, 2006

This is always my favourite IMCoS event and this year fulfilled all expectations in variety, interest and humour, peppered with the combined knowledge of many experts. It is this combination that is so exciting and such fun!

Rodney Shirley opened the meeting with the sad announcement that this was to be his last chairmanship. The meetings would of course continue, and be as informal as at present. He went on to welcome the IMCos President Hans Kok from Amsterdam to his first Collectors' meeting.

A wonderful selection of maps were then presented and handed round for inspection:

Walter Valk had brought two maps —Europe on the Eve of Waterloo, and The USA during the Civil War. The first was a British map, published in Liverpool the day before Waterloo in June 1815, showing political change in Continental Europe. The fascination was an area from Hamburg to The Hague labelled 'British'! Was this a British possession in Germany, Heligoland perhaps? The American map of around 1863, based upon a map by Tallis published by the London Publishing Company in the 1860s, had coloured areas marking the territory of the Confederates (yellow), the Unionists (pink) and between them Indian territories and slave states in green.

Caroline Batchelor: The Geological Survey maps of Denver sparked Caroline's interest in geological maps so, with her interest in Africa, she brought along a Geological Survey of Egypt, by Joseph Rufsegger (1802–67), published in Germany. She also drew our attention to A.P. Stanley's book of the Geology of Sinai and Palestine.

Susan Gole presented a book of map names that she had been given to review —Mark Monmonier's *From Squaw tit to whorehouse meadow*. Published by the University of Chicago Press it is about how map names can claim and inflame. Some names can be regarded as cartographic insults and have to be changed to be politically correct. Village and town names often have a second meaning, pronunciation changes and the colouring can also change. This book explains why the names were changed. The illustrative excerpts given certainly suggested that this was a very appealing and fun book.

Eugene Burden presented French maps of English counties by Perrot. These were for a French edition of Sir Walter Scott's works published from 1826–30 in Edinburgh as an atlas volume with 30 maps illustrating Scott's books and poems.

David Webb as usual contributed a delightful selection of strip maps and itineraries: the *Australian Herald Road Guide* has a strip map for each day's tour, Austin Motors produced an itinerary for North Wales, and the British Motor Corporation produced an itinerary for Devon. I find it fascinating that, although separated from cartographers such as Senex by more than 200 years, the strip map holds its own as a guide to touring in the age of the motor car as much as the horse.

Hans Kok collects maps from Amsterdam to Batavia in the Dutch East Indies, with detours to South America if the ships went that way. In this case the 'detour'was via the North East Passage as depicted on a map of the North Pole by Mercator from his world map of 1569. Because of difficulties in projection Mercator usually gave the North and South poles separately. At that time it was believed that hot sea water was sucked down at the Equator and reappeared at the North Pole as the source of four rivers. The North Pole itself was thought to be a high black rock. Longitude was determined in 1780 and thought to be influenced by magnetic variation, the problem being that ship's captains observed more magnetic variation than could be accounted for by one magnetic pole, so two are plotted on the map on different islands.

Rodney Shirley presented a wonderfully varied group of maps:

1. Title page to *Stirpium Adversaria Nova,* a book on herbal plants by Pena and L'Obell. Engraving attributed to Remigius Hogenberg. Unusual to show a rare map of Europe in the lower half, and be dated 'Londini 1570'. This date is very early for copper-engraving in England.
2. Map of West Africa by James Kirkwood & Sons, 1820. Of interest because it shows the routes of the

two expeditions of the Scottish explorer Mungo Park in 1795–96 and 1805–06. Park was killed (or drowned) on the latter expedition.
3. Map of the Race Courses of England by John Frost, 1827. [Frost's name is not found in Valerie Scott's 4-volume revision of Tooley's Dictionary].
4. Map titled 'Wreck Chart of the British Isles', 1882–83. As well as marking all the wrecks in that year it shows the life boat stations around the coast. Published by the RNLI.

Barbara Thomas collects maps of the Western Isles, which sometimes include Wales and England, and catalogues her maps using Rodney Shirley's book. She presented a map of the Western Isles reissued in 1695 featuring the map based on that of Claudius Ptolemy by Mercator. It is an unusual map, difficult to classify, because the name at the top is from the first state and the cartouche is from the second state. It is not in Rodney Shirley's book. Barbara then entertained us with the Fairy Tale of John Norden. He was an Oxford graduate, a lawyer involved in land leases which in turn led to surveying. Although he is known for his maps his main writing was a book of prayers, *The pensive man's practice,* which ran to 40 editions, being more successful than Shakespeare at the time! He was not however favoured at court and his introduction to the presentation copy of *Speculum Britannica* given to Queen Elizabeth I has a somewhat sad reference to Saxton's *Britannia* which does not include detailed maps. Norden published a map of Middlesex in 1594, Essex 1597 and then Hertfordshire, after which he prudently went to Cornwall. This was published in 1601, around the time that James I had an heir. The then Duke of Cornwall presented Norden to James I in 1604. He went on to produce a manuscript copy of a geography which was published by Roger Gale in 1784. In discussion it emerged that no one has found the manuscript of the Kent map.

Georgina Baily, a most welcome guest, brought a map of Hungary, dated 1602 and based on Ortelius.

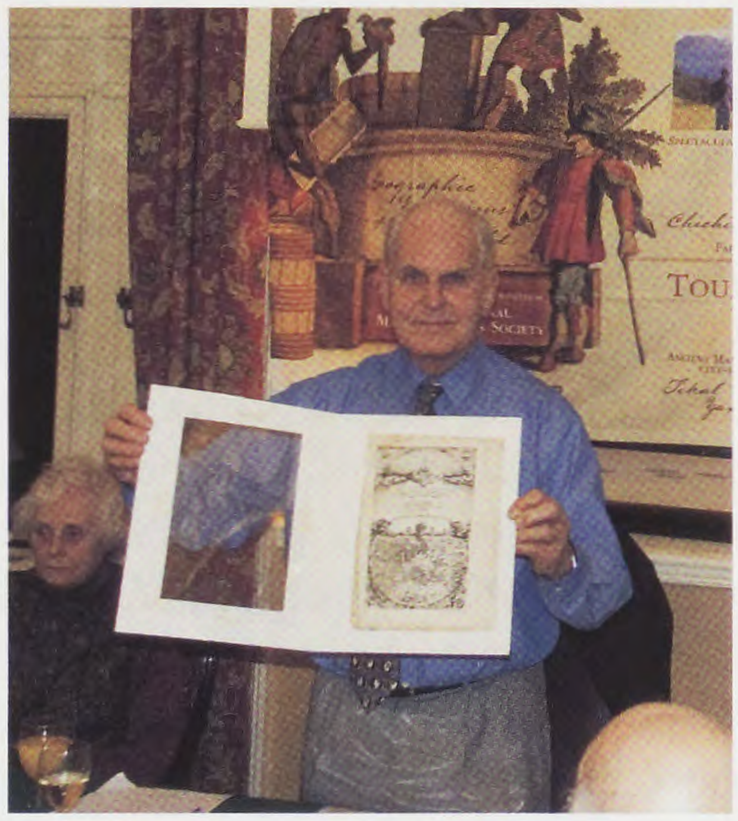












Georgina came with a number of questions about her map that were answered by the assembled company.

Arme Edel, another guest with questions, brought a French map of 1772 of the Island of Gore, a slave island off the coast of Senegal (goree bellin) together with the Admiralty chart 'Carte de la Barbary', by Jean Covens of Amsterdam This was of great interest to Hans Kok, as it is part of the Amsterdam to Batavia route. Once again advice and information was forthcoming to everyone's satisfaction.

Ian Harvey likes little maps in little pockets, especially circular folding maps. Ian presented just













Facing page (top row): Walter Valk, Caroline Batchelor, Eugene Burden, (bottom row) David Webb, Hans Kok, Rodney Shirley. This page (top row): Barbara Thomas, Georgina Baily, Arme Edel, (middle row) Ian Harvey, Sylvia Sobernheim, Joe Walker, (bottom row) Celia Holmes, Cyrus Ala'i.





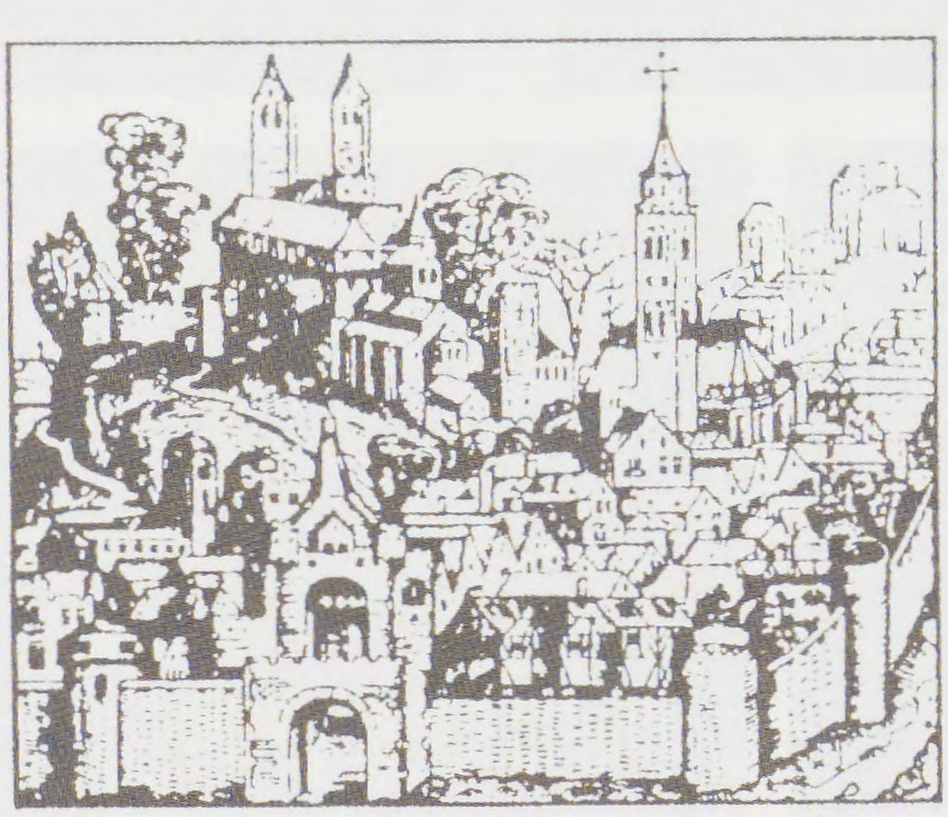


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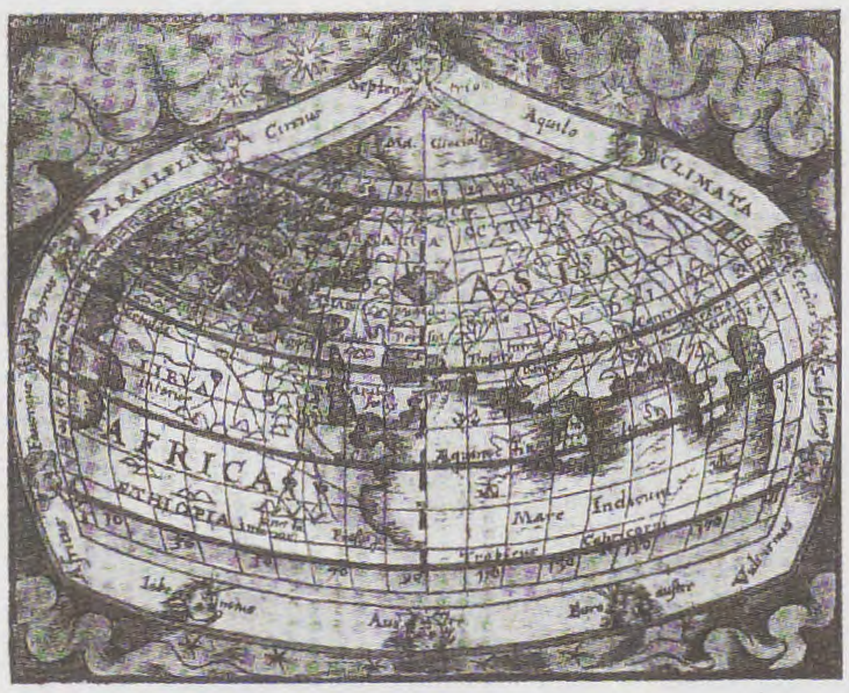
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such a map of the 5 miles around Bath in 1780–90 in a marbled cardboard case, published by Taylor and Maylor, who published maps of Bath regularly for 50 years.

Sylvia Sobernheim loves puzzles. She showed a map of South East England by Riley, dated by watermark to 1730. The puzzle is in the cartouche, the rebus being more suggestive of a watermark, or mason's sign carved on a building than a conventional cartouche. This rebus consists of a number '4' surmounted on the letter 'H' which sits within a heart shape. Rodney Shirley had seen watermarks like this. Sylvia also tabled two jigsaws of facsimile maps of the British Isles that would be great fun to do.

Joseph Walker collects early French maps and brought an unusual map of France, first issued in 1753 and dedicated to Louis XVth. Each side edge of the map was decorated with portraits of the kings of France from 418–1753. During the Revolutionary period all portraits of Royalty were banned so that these editions had to have the portraits cut off, but the copper plate remained intact so that with the restoration of the monarchy the map could be reprinted in its original form. Those present thought this to be such an interesting map that Joseph was encouraged to write it up for the *IMCoS Journal*, so watch this space.

Celia Holmes presented a map of Australia engraved for the *Popular Educator* in 1850–55 showing the furthest point of exploration at that time and it included information about a colony of Methodists (were they related to the Tolpuddle Martyrs—1834—I wonder!).

Cyrus Ala'i brought his new book of Persian maps from 1477–1993, one of which explains why Persia is called a cat. On a map the outline of Persia looks like a cat curled up on a cushion. It also illustrates the hierarchy in Persia: Noblemen, Citizens (merchants), Countrymen (farmers) and Turkmen who were nomadic tribes, some of whom spoke Turkish. The book is a beauty, on acid free paper, designed as a reference book to last 200 years, with a Speed map, not necessarily by Speed, but in his style, on the cover.

So ended another delightful evening at the Farmer's Club.

SUSAN SNASHALL

World Cup 2006 – Postcards

by Kit Batten

In Germany today it is difficult to forget that the country will be hosting the football (or soccer) World Cup—or Weltmeisterschaft—in June and July this year. Everywhere one looks there are either adverts for the tournament itself or everyone is leaping onto the bandwagon and using a ball symbol to advertise their wares. As a collector of postcards I was not surprised when my wife spotted the first cards on sale recently. My second home town is Stuttgart and it will be one of the twelve official venues and, if nothing goes to plan (!) will host Germany against England in the second round (round of the last 16, this game would be played on Sunday 25 June).

There are five postcards which include maps as a motif presently on sale in the city on offer from two different companies. Fotoverlag Huber[1] is a well-known company within the German-speaking world as part of the very large Huber publishing house which produces school books and calendars among other paper products. They have paid to use the official WM logo and this is shown on each card. This is clearly marked on the back of each card (see below). Their first card is possibly my favourite as it shows a representation of the world surrounded by the flags of the 32 nations who will be competing in the summer (i.e. the ones which have reached the final playoffs).

The second of Huber's cards is a complicated cutout: the left half is a map of Germany in the three national colours (black, red, gold) and the outline on the left is cut to the national border. The right half displays the twelve stadiums which are to be used, identifying each by the name of the city. Both of these first two cards are larger than the usual postcard and would require additional postage if sent but this is not explained on the card. The third card from Huber Verlag is a simple map of Germany with main autobahns (i.e. motorways or highways) linking the venues. Three characteristic WM symbols are shown including the mascot—a lion (?) named Goleo the VIth. I must admit to loathing all these mascots; I have not come across one in recent years that looked attractive. However, the reverse of this card is probably the most attractive: there is a photograph of the venue for the final game in Berlin. It is in pale colours so that a message could still be written and read.

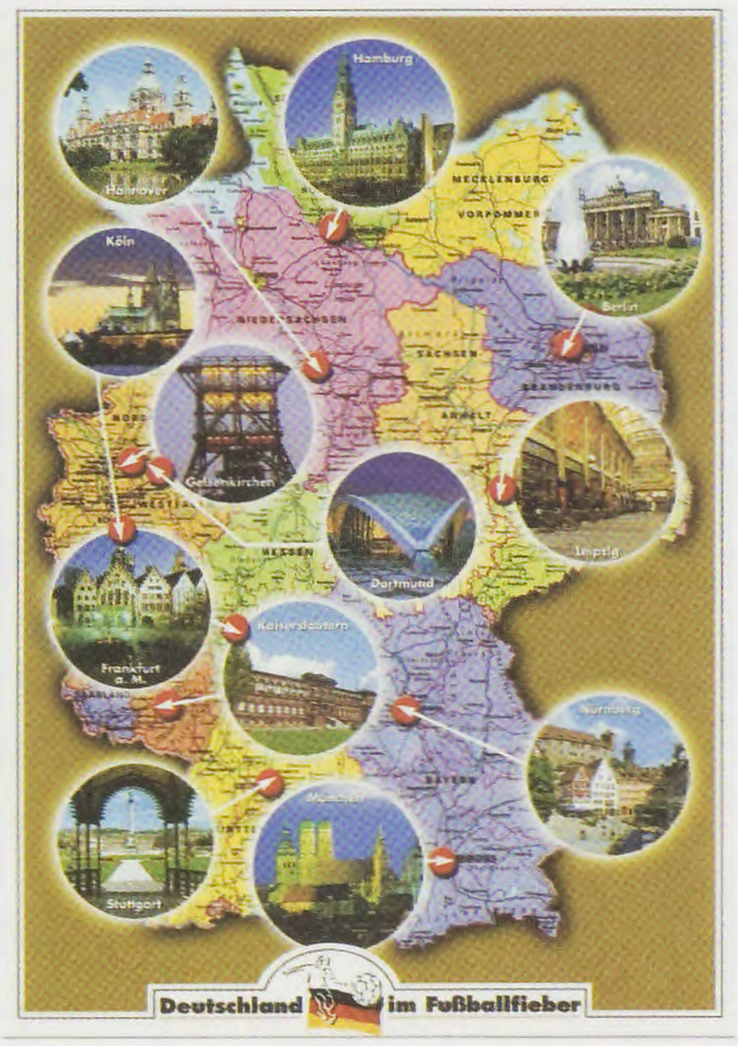
The second company who have invested in postcards of the tournament is Schöning GmbH & Co. KG.[2] This is a company based in Lübeck and specialises in tourist products, e.g. postcards of German areas and tourist guides, as well as producing cards for every occasion. They currently have a series of scantily clad girls in football poses (ask no further) and with a funny quotation. Another series is also concerned with football and shows Learning German the Hard Way as a referee shows a player a 'Rote Karte' (i.e. the











red card). Their two map postcards have a clever football pitch design on the reverse. The first card is Germany surrounded by the stadium. Here the names of the stadiums are given: in Gelsenkirchen we have the Veltins Arena (the sponsor is a brewery); in Munich there is the new Allianz arena (an insurance company; or in Hamburg the AOL Arena. The second card is filled with a representative view of the city in question. Stuttgart has a pretty view of the bandstand in the Schloßgarten in front of the Neues Schloß.

The German motto for the event is actually zu *Gast bei Freunden*—basically Guests of Friends—but this does not appear on any cards so far seen. Germany will take great pains to put on a friendly face during the event. Over the past ten years there has been an awakening of what service means and a realisation that the service sector, including tourism, is important. I, too, hope that many visitors come and experience the warmth of German *Gastfreundschaft* (hospitality).

NOTES

1. Fotoverlag Huber (Tel: +49 8821 93330) has cards Manufactured under licence and the note The Official Emblem, the Official Mascot of the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany and the FIFA Cup Trophy are copyrights and trademarks of FIFA. All rights reserved.
2. Schöning GmbH & Co. KG can be contacted under Tel. +49 451 3103 0 or at www.schering-verlag.de



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An embarrassing and alarming reality

by Martine Chomel

Traditional European scientific societies were founded by enlightened personalities in the fields of history, mathematics, physics, cartography and astronomy in the 19th century. Such are the *Société Royale de Géographie* in Paris (1821), La SociétéGéographique de Berlin (1828) and the *Royal Geographical Society* in London (1830).

In America, the earliest is the *Sociedad Mexicana de Geografa y Estadstica* (known as SMGE) founded in Mexico a few years after its independence from Spain in 1833. It was born from the awareness of the Liberals of the need to evaluate the resources of their country and the basic necessity of publishing the first Mexican map, a real exploit achieved in 1861 in the midst of harassing political turmoil. Mexican intellectuals from both the Conservative and the Liberal parties took part in turn in the building up of this prestigious society. People like Lucás Alamán, Ignacio Manuel Altamirano, Antonio García Cubas, Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, José Fernando Ramírez, Manuel Orozco y Berra, Joaquín García Icazbalceta and Francisco Pimentel, to name a few, concentrated their efforts on studying and writing about all the facets of this complex country and different aspects of its culture.

The SMGE became Masonic under the Presidency of Benito Juarez and most of its members still belong today to this powerful organization. After the Mexican Revolution, the society was dominated by members of the new official party called *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* which ruled Mexico for seventy years. Little by little, the society lost its focus on learning and publishing, and was mostly used as a means of rapprochement to political power.

It possesses a large library which contains some bibliographical jewels: first editions published in New Spain since the 16th century, colonial manuscript sermons, a few codices, universal literature and 19th century European works such as Alexander von Humboldt's grand folio volumes on his American journey and Lord Kingsborough's *Antiquities of Mexico.* The map room concentrates on 19th and 20th century material. The library was elegantly restored a decade ago and most of its collections were finally catalogued and published. Both library and map room have been closed to the public for quite some time, through lack of interest and funds.

On 29 October 2005, Galeras Louis C. Morton, a well-established auction house in Mexico, organized a rare book and map auction where about one fourth of the material came from the SMGE. This was evident as all material — books and maps with the exception of manuscripts — bore the SMGE stamp. It was not easy to decipher as the stamps had been painted over in blackish purple. Another stamp from a non-existent antiquarian store had been added, surely to mislead the buyers.

Among the lots offered in the catalogue, was some first-class material:

- *A new Map of the World* from Captain Cook's Voyages (1799)
- *Carte de la Vallée de Mexico* by Alexander von Humboldt, grand folio atlas (1811)
- *Carte du Mexique et des pays limithrophes* by Alexander von Humboldt, grand folio atlas (1811)
- *Introductorium Astronomicum* by Jacobus Stapulensis (1517)
- *Tragœdiae Duae, Hecuba & Iphigenia in Aulide* by Erasmus (1524)
- *Brevíssima totius habitabilis Terrae descriptio* by Henrico Glareani (1542)
- *Historia de las cosas mas notables, ritos y costumbres del Gran Reyno de China* by I. González de Mendoza (1596)
- *Dudas acerca de las ceremonias sanctas de la missa resueltas por los clérigos de la congregación de Nuestra Señora by Henrico Martínez (1602)*

The auction house was warned ahead of time of the imprudence of selling such material. It obtained a letter which entitled it to go ahead with the sale, from the consigner, who happened to be the SMGE President himself. Meanwhile some SMGE academics started to get organized and tell members about the facts.

The sale went off as planned and most collectors were all too pleased to get rare books at unrealistically low prices, as the catalogue is there to prove it.



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This auction started a chain reaction in the newspapers, where it was insinuated that the legal value of SMGE President's letter was dubious, as he offered material to sell without the approval of his members; and a point was made about the urgency of respecting the nation's cultural patrimony, even if the SMGE is a civil association and not a governmental institution. At the same time, researchers from different social sciences institutes wrote letters of concern and had them signed and circulated among intellectuals pleading for the return of the books.

A week later, the SMGE organized an urgent meeting where the President resigned and a new board was constituted. A decision was made that all the books without exception should be returned: a delicate question, as nobody can be legally obliged to give back what has been duly paid for. The collectors were slowly convinced to return the material under the condition that they would be refunded. The pressure went up and things took such a turn that a month and a half later, most books were recovered by the auction house. Those plus another quantity of books, already stocked inside the auction house reserves for a supposedly future SMGE auction, were officially given back to the SMGE.

It is to be hoped that the embarrassing lesson learnt by everybody will be remembered and this kind of petty scandal will not happen again under any circumstances.

The main concern remains: what to do with those old societies which are unable to cope with their responsibilities for economic reasons or lack of interest? Cultural treasures, the nation's patrimony, are at stake. Rare book collections gathered with countless efforts in the past should not be lost, but at least made available to social sciences specialists for research, if not to the general public. The solution may lie in the creation of councils capable of invigilating and controlling the current state of the collections.

* * * * *

Letters to the Editor

On the road Down Under (*IMCoS Journal* No. 104, p5–25)

There is an error on page 19, col 1, line 6 from bottom. Caltex had no connection with the Anglo-American Oil Company, which was the former name of Esso in Britain, so the words should read 'Caltex was a partnership', etc.

Under Sources, the article says that 'Primary sources in the form of early cycling maps and guides are not to be found in the UK'. In fact, as Francis Herbert kindly points out, there are two guides in the Library of the RGS/IBG, as well as examples of oil company maps of the period. None of this material alters any conclusions arrived at, or introduces new publishers or series, but they do usefully fill out the picture with states that the writer had not seen.

TIM NICHOLSON

Norumbega, fact or fiction?

In the Abrahan Ortelius world map of about 1570, there is an area on the north-east coast of what is today USA (New England?), with the name of 'Norumbega'. More specifically it covers the area between the St Lawrence seaway and the east coast peninsula. This name was repeated over and over again on most world maps (Mappi Mundis) for more than 300 years, then the name disappeared. As the name is spelt in much the same way as Norway in Latin, there has been a lot of guesswork as to whether this name has some connection with the Norsemen who entered the northern part of America in the early10th to 11th centuries. This thesis is very popular among Norwegian writers. The name is also very close to the German Nurnberg (famous site of map-making in the old days), in Latin 'Nurembega'. This version is indeed very popular among German writers. A very kind mapseller in Hawaii, Lahaina Printsellers, told me that in the studies of John Goss, *The Mapping of North America*, this place was mapped by Cartier in the 1520s, and Goss thinks that the name is based upon the local Indian tribal language meaning 'The place between two waters'. I have also seen Norumbega stated on a French map of about 1700, in the map title. I have also been told that there is a place in Boston with this name. As I am writing books and articles about the visits of Leif Ericson and Columbus to the American mainland, I now ask the readers of the *Journal* for any possible help to clarify this — for us map-lovers— very important matter.

ARNE SAGEN Lilleaasen 18 C, 1396 NORWAY

I have read with interest the article by Jens Bornholt in the Spring issue of the *IMCoS Journal*. I have given some thought to the authorship of the Montanus/Ogilby/Dapper 'America' books for a long time now, I am glad he brought up the subject.

Joseph Sabin deserves the highest respect and gratitude for having given us *A Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, I feel that way after having consulted his vast body of information many times.

About the books we are discussing, mind you, I believe we should consider the books as a whole and not just the engravings of maps and views in them. I feel that Sabin has described the facts and reached the wrong conclusion; one cannot hold this against him, we all have a bad day sometimes. In his entry number 50086, preceded by the name MONTANUS, he registers the Dutch edition dated 1671; his next entry, number 50087, describes the Dapper edition of 1673, and the 50088 entry describes the Ogiby edition published in 1671. Sabin not only disregards the chronological order of the three editions, which he usually keeps, but seems to have decided that the original author of all three editions was Montanus by listing all three editions under this name and showing that name in the second and third ones between square brackets [—-]. He may have been right or wrong, but I tend to agree with him on this point as, if I am not mistaken, Holland was ahead of England in geographic information at the time. In the entries on the Ogilby and Dapper editions he comments that they are 'a most impudent plagiarism'.

An important clue is that the Montanus and Ogiby editions were published in the same year. It seems unlikely that such a long text and such numerous engravings could have been plagiarized within a year. If Montanus was the author of the book he must have sent the text ahead for translation and lent Ogilby the plates for printing; a close comparison of the Montanus and Ogilby engravings shows that they were printed from the same plates, suggesting that there must have been an agreement between them for a joint publication, just like those that are frequent in our days. There might have even been a joint authorship of Montanus and Ogilby, both of them writing different chapters of the book.

Regarding Dapper's edition, the entries in Sabin's dictionary not only show that it had the same publisher as the Montanus one, but Sabin writes in his first entry, 'The plates are the same ones as those used in the following translation [Dapper's], but are earlier and therefore better impressions'. This shows that Montanus granted Dapper the right to publish his translation into German and of using his plates.

I suggest that Sabin's accusation of plagiarism by Ogilby and Dapper is completely unwarranted.

Why did Dapper and Ogilby, and maybe Montanus, not give credit to the original author(s)? That we will never know!

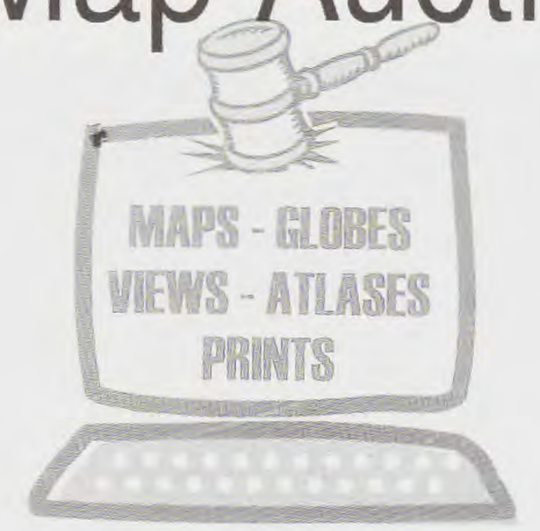
ROBERTO L. MAYER

I was interested in Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke's article on Ptolemy (*IMCoS Journal* No. 104, pp. 50–55) and, especially, the papyrus map, but disappointed that, at the end, where articles already written on the map are cited, Oswald appears to be ignorant of Barbel Kramer's article in *Imago Mundi*: Barbel Kramer, 'The earliest known map of Spain (?) and the Geography of Artemidorus of Ephesus on papyrus', *Imago Mundi*, *The International Journal for the History of Cartography*, 53 (2001), pp. 115-120.

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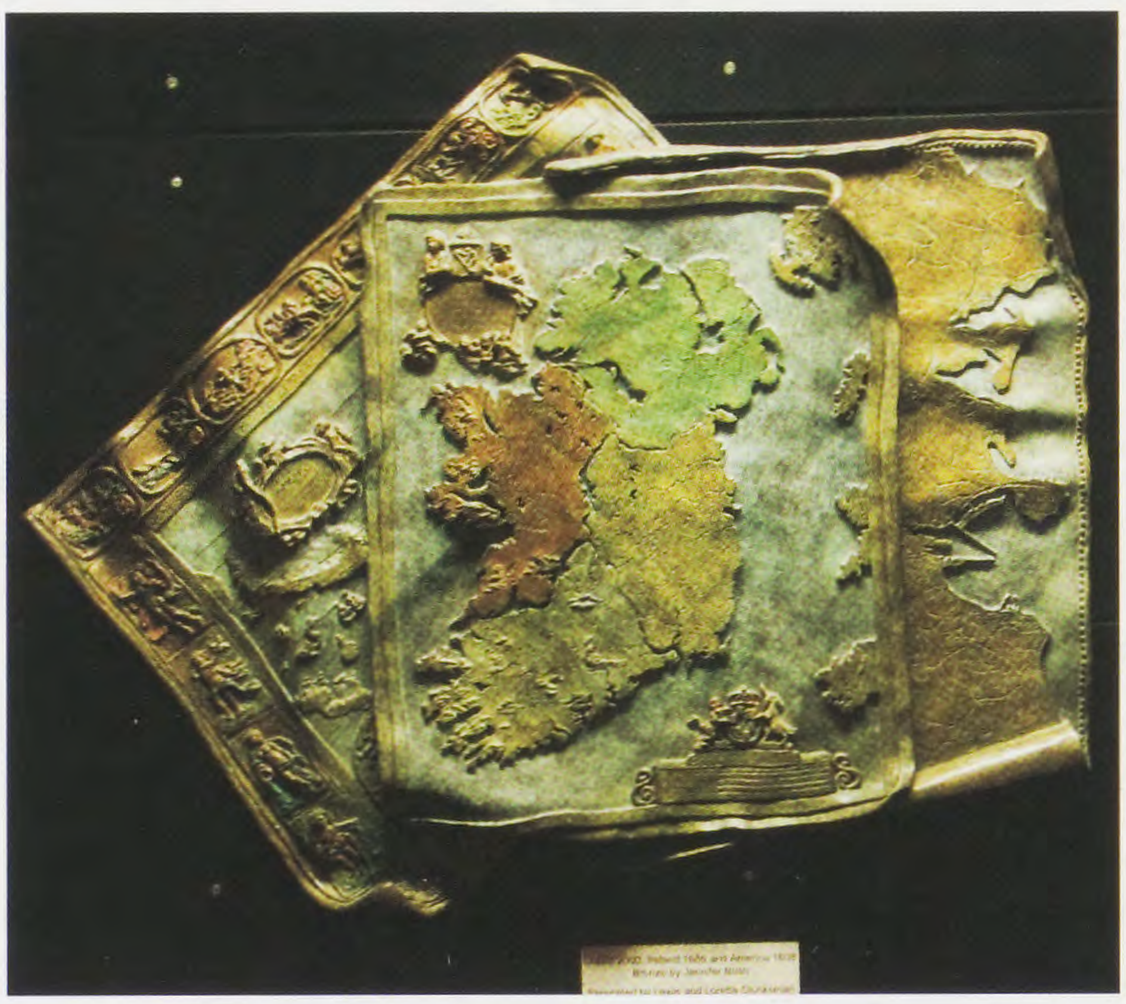
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IMCoS Visit to Dublin

In 'Dublin's fair city' over 40 members gathered in March tempted by the opportunity to explore Irish cartographic history, view well known sights and experience the legendary hospitality of the Irish people.

We started at the National Library where Gerard Lyne, Keeper of Manuscripts, explained how the Library had been set up in 1877 by a UK Act of Parliament and opened to the public in 1890 as part of a plan to foster Irish cultural institutions and thus 'kill Home Rule by kindness'! The manuscript section, added during the Second World War to preserve Irish literary manuscripts, contains a large collection of estate manuscripts where boundary considerations are paramount. The Ormonde Deeds (records from the Dukes of Ormonde whose family came to Ireland in Norman times) compensate to some extent for the loss of many manuscripts during the Civil War. But a large part of ancient historical documentation was dispersed earlier throughout Europe by Irish missionaries or Irish gentry who went to serve in continental armies taking their records with them, and thus many have found their way into libraries such as the Bibliothèque nationale in Paris.

Our first cartographic speaker was Elizabeth Kirwan who outlined the range of National Library holdings, covering the period from 1200 to the beginning of the ordinance survey in the 19th century. Elizabeth chose to speak about some of the more important items in the collection, beginning with the manuscript map of Europe in 'Topographia Hibernica' by Giraldus Cambrensis



The bronze map donated to Trinity College Library by Lewis and Loretta Glucksman.









Speakers at the National Library: (top) Gerard Lyne, Elizabeth Kirwan, and (bottom)Joanna Finnigan. Bottom right:Paul Ferguson of Trinity College Library.

(c.1200). A small version of this map is viewable via the Library's web site at http://www.nli.ie/new_coll.htm This was followed by the earliest known map produced in Ireland, donated to the Library by the Duke of Devonshire in 1962, namely a map of Mogeely, County Cork 'A topographical lineament of all such enclosed lands as are holden by Henrye Pyne, Esquire, from the Right Honorable Sir Walter Raley, Knight, 1598.'

The influence of the military was represented by Richard Barthelet (Bartlett)'s drawing of Dungannon Castle and the Stone Chair at Tullaghoge, County Tyrone, ca 1602. Bartlett was a military surveyor and yet his map shows no survey tools or scale as other maps do. Elizabeth explained that the map represents the conquest of the O'Neill lands and includes an enlargement of a stone chair—the inaugural chair of the O'Neills which was destroyed. The map contains heavy scrolls which are unique to Bartlett and link three military episodes.

The 'Down Survey' executed under the direction of Sir William Petty in 1657 is a group of manuscript maps with terriers showing lands forfeited by Irish papists. It was



Henry Pratt's map of the 'Kingdom of Ireland . . . divided into Provinces, Counties and Baronies'.

a method of accounting for land which was being redistributed. We saw a parish map example from County Wexford. Details recorded on the parish maps in the survey included the owner of the land and his religion; the acreage to be forfeited; and the condition of the land and the amount which was not profitable

Continuing with a surveying theme, John Rocque spent some time in Ireland in a new role for him—that of estate surveyor. He produced a large number of maps and his output was represented by 'A Survey of the House, Gardens, Park and Plantations of Carton (County Kildare), One of the Seats of the Rt. Hon. Hames, Earl of Kildare, 1760.' This was commissioned by the Earl soon after his arrival in Ireland. By this time delicate use of colour had started to be used, and we saw grey representing wood or thatch and carmine representing slate or stone roofs.

Turning to transport, the Library has a unique set of maps 'Mail Coach Routes 1805–1816'. A survey for the Irish Post Office created this set of 202 maps which record new highways and byways. Part-time surveyors were used to create the maps together with a few professional surveyors such as Alexander Taylor, who introduced the



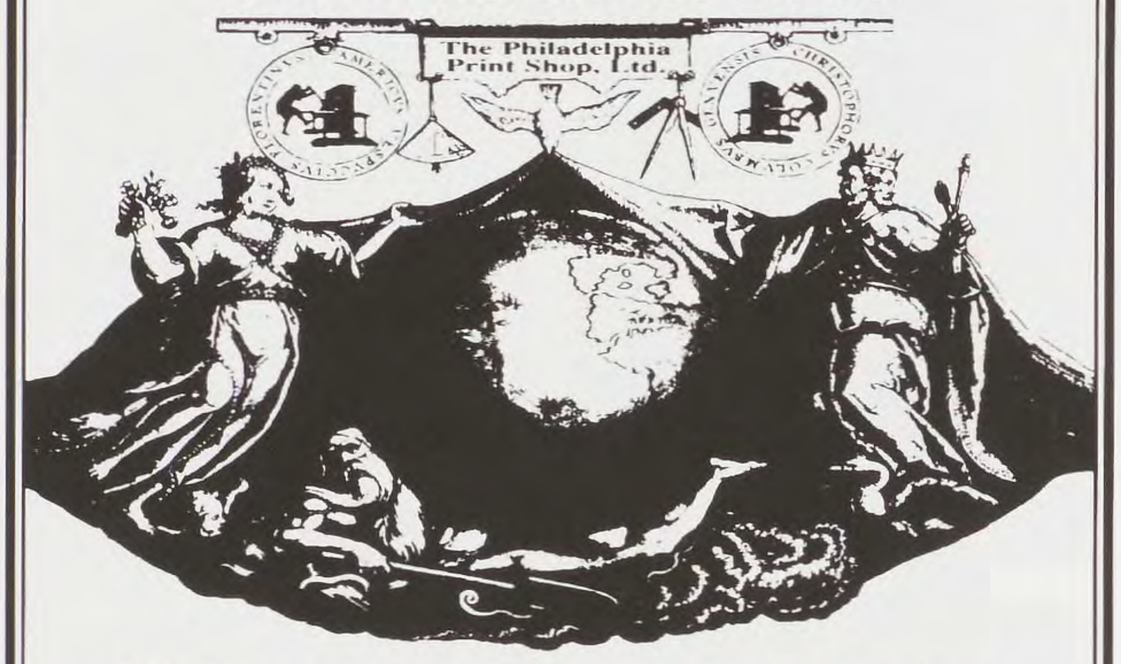
The embroidery map by Laurie & Whittle, `1797.

theodolyte into Irish road surveying. The route from Waterford to Kilmacthomas surveyed by Sir Charles Coote in 1815 was shown.

The mapping of Irish bogs was important in relation to the utilisation and reclamation of land. The Bog Commissioners, chaired by General Sir Charles Valancy between 1810 and 1813 initiated a set of maps to assist their aim of draining the bogs and reclaiming the land. This was illustrated by a 'Map of Part of the Bog of Allen Situated in the Kings & Queens Counties …..on Which are Laid Down the Lines of the Proposed Drains for the Improvement of the Bogs', produced by Richard Griffith Jr in 1811. Surveyors, including some from Scotland, cut their teeth on bog maps and this series comprises 47 maps which measure 2–3 metres horizontally and 800–1000 cm vertically. We were to see one of these—part of the Bog of Allen in County Kildare (1810)—the following morning in Trinity College.

Following this exposition, Joanna Finnigan spoke about the Ordinance Survey maps of Ireland. The OS section has just under 50,000 OS maps, most of which were originally acquired as part of two donations. The OS commenced its activities in 1824 and the first 6-inch to a mile edition was published in 1833, with the Dublin 5-foot maps following in 1841. The OS also did other survey work, for example map-

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ping railways and bogs. The department has embarked on a digitisation programme in which the 6-inch colour editions from 1824–42 are complete, together with the 6-inch and the 25-inch black and white read-only versions. Discussion regarding further digitisation is ongoing bearing in mind that preservation of digitised material has an unproven lifespan when compared with microfiche and paper!

Following this talk we adjourned to the café for a well earned cup of tea and then, after a break, made our way to the Long Room of Trinity College for a Reception and to view the Special Exhibition of maps currently on display. The Long Room, based on the pattern of the Wren Library in Cambridge, contains one quarter of a million volumes of 17th and 18th century books, with the second storey being added and a new ceiling giving the room its cathedral-like effect. Whilst we sipped our wine we were able to admire our surroundings and view the Exhibition of printed Maps of Ireland from 1700, carefully protected in exhibition cases. This public exhibition followed chronologically from Ptolemy's Ireland and Great Britain, compiled under the direction of Martin Waldeseemüller in 1513, and contained some interesting early Italian examples from the 16th century, including the first separately printed map of Ireland in 1528. Mercator was represented by his 1595 map of Ireland together with a German edition of the miniature set of the five provinces 'Irlandia' from the *Atlas Minor* of 1648 as issued by Jansson. Examples from other familiar cartographers were on display designed to give a feel for the evolution of the cartography of Ireland.

Not forgetting that The Long Room is a repository of books, we were also able to enjoy a small exhibition of the Books of James Ussher of Armagh, a former Primate of All Ireland. By the end of the day we had absorbed plenty of Irish history and cartography, filling many gaps in our knowledge, and we were ready for a continuation of Irish hospitality with a well earned dinner.

On Saturday morning we assembled outside the Berkley Library in Trinity College to visit the Glucksman Library and see the Book of Kells. At the Library entrance we were welcomed by the Map Librarian, Paul Ferguson, who pointed out the striking large bronze wall plaque in the shape of a map which was commissioned and presented in 2003 by Lewis and Loretta Glucksman, major benefactors of the Library. The plaque in relief is the Petty map of Ireland in the centre overlaying a map of America on the left and of Ireland on the right, symbolising the connection between Ireland and the Americas. Once inside the library itself Paul took us on a tour of the maps he had chosen to put out on display for us, giving us some information on each one, to give us meaning and context. We then had the opportunity to look at them further at our leisure.

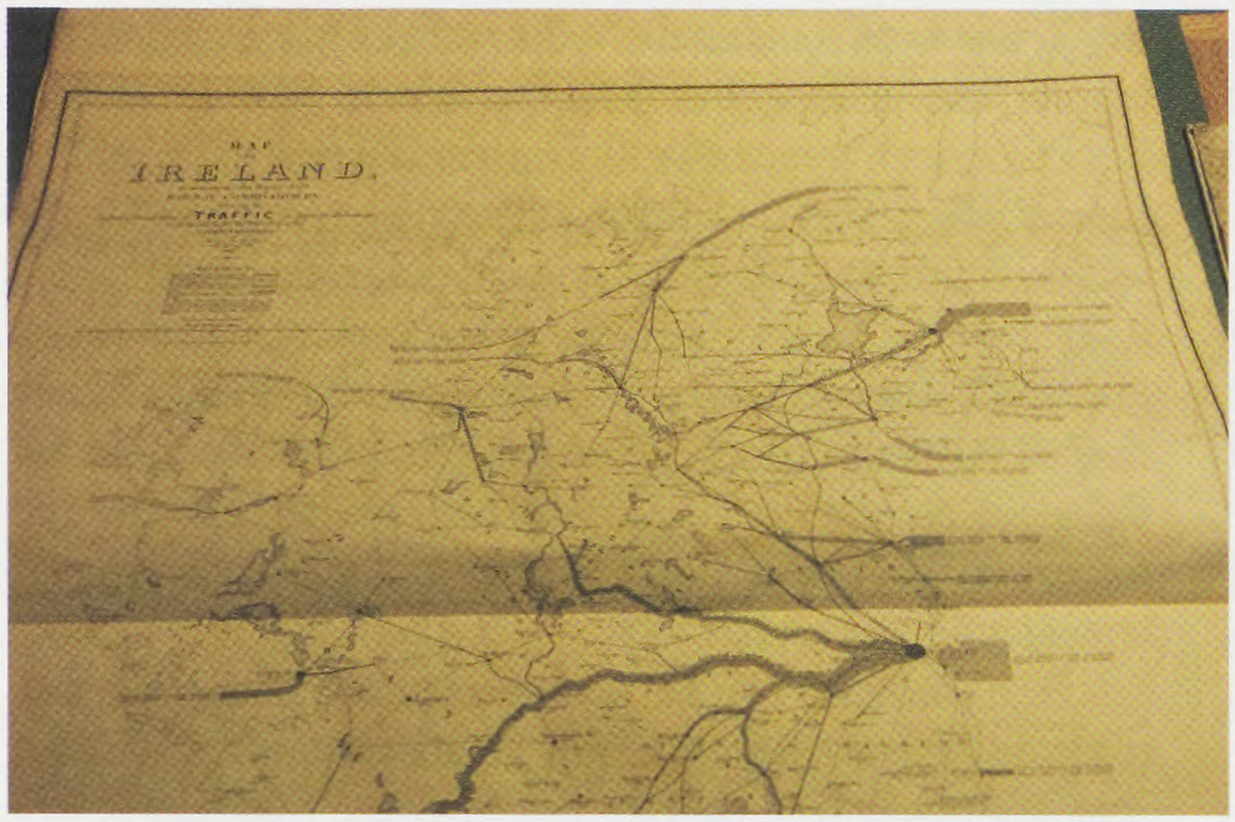
There were some useful recurrent themes, relating to the transfer and utilisation of land. Having learned of William Petty's Down Survey of 1850 we were able to look at his first atlas of Ireland (1686), based on the survey, and learned that it was produced not only at the parish level, but also at the barony level and county level. Regarded as the most accurate mapping to date, it remained the basis of all subsequent maps until the arrival of the ordinance survey, with the exception of the areas of Galway, Roscommon and Sligo. These were not covered since they were not areas of land subject to confiscation and plantation with English settlers.

Because the Down Survey did not focus on topography, roads and other features, Henry Pratt's map which we saw next is particularly important. 'A Map of the Kingdom of Ireland newly corrected and improved by Actual Observation divided into Provinces Counties and Baronies' was based on the maps of Thomas Phillips. The central map is surrounded by small plans of towns, ports and harbours (e.g. Cork). Other maps of interest relating to land travel were Alexander Taylor's map of 1793 'A New Map of Ireland marked in miles and furlongs for the use of travellers' and a statistical map of Ireland dated 1837 showing 'the relative quantities of Traffic in different Directions'. Sea travel was represented by an attractive sea chart 'A New Chart of the Harbours of Rhinestack and Waterford'.

On a lighter note, and mindful of the occupation of ladies of the period, we saw an embroidery map by Laurie and Whittle 'A New Map of Ireland for Ladies Needlework' 1797. This was almost circular—suitable for a needlework frame—and with an attractive harp cartouche.

Turning to OS maps, the Library is privileged to have a coloured set of first edition OS maps and we looked at the Dublin sheet (18) and a colour example of County Kilkenny, 1871. These maps were used for the valuation of property—every building and every piece of land—and the surveys were published with a list of every occupier and lessee. As maps were updated the OS issued 'paste on's' in small red covers. Like other small paper items these have become collectable in their own right and one was on display. The first town plan of Dublin, on a scale of 5 feet to 1 mile, shows Trinity College at one end of town and Dublin Castle at the other and is annotated 'Printed and Ruled by a machine invented and constructed by W. Dalgleish.'

Although focusing mainly on Ireland, Paul had included a few maps to represent the variety of other material in the Library's collection. Particularly striking was 'A Balloon View of London', 1859, by Stanford which has been placed on deposit with the Library. This large map, orientated to the south, places street names on the roofs of



A statistical map of Ireland (1837) showing the relative quantities of Traffic in different directions.



'A New Chart of the Harbours of Rhinestack and Waterford.

buildings and provided a talking point round the table for those who visit London regularly and who wanted to get their bearings from a different perspective! We also saw an 1830 map of the US where the country is referred to as 'Freedonia or the United States of America'.

The second activity of the morning was a visit to the Book of Kells, one of Ireland's most famous attractions. This magnificently illuminated manuscript was produced about AD 800 in a monastery scriptorium. It was presented to Trinity College by Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and it contains the Latin text of the four Gospels on 340 leaves of calf skin. It has a number of exquisite and intricate illuminations covering whole pages, and almost every page of text is accompanied by smaller painted decorations. The ground floor of Trinity Library also contains also the Books of Durrow, Armagh and Dimma and the visitor is directed upstairs through the Long Room after seeing all these ancient texts. This gave us a second opportunity to view the exhibition of maps we saw the previous evening and admire again the architecture of this famous room.

Our thanks go to all who made this visit such a success, the staff in the libraries and map rooms, and especially to our speakers, Gerard Tyne, Elizabeth Kirwan, Joanna Finnegan, and Paul Ferguson.

JENNY HARVEY



Most of the group, assembled in the courtyard of Trinity College.

International News & Events

2006/7 25th International Symposium
5–7 February 2007, Guatemala
with optional tours 8–11 Feb
Symposium Organisers: Jens & Erica Bornholt
Contact: borncafe@terra.com.gt
P.O. Box 1376, Guatemala City

2007 26th International Symposium
Russia: Moscow, with optional tour to
St Petersburg. Likely date: late September

2008 27th International Symposium
New Zealand
This symposium is now scheduled to take place in February 2008 (not our usual season of Autumn) as it will be held jointly with the Australian Map Circle (AMC) and the New Zealand Map Society (NZMS).

2009 28th International Symposium
Norway: Oslo and Tromsø

* * * * *

Guatemala 2007

The theme for the symposium is 'Geographic Expressions of the New World, an insider's look at exotic cultures'. Guatemala being one of the world's most attractive tourist destinations, this promises to be a natural and cultural feast, hosted by Francisco Marroquín University.

Geographic tradition goes back to pre-Hispanic times in Mesoamerica: the southern part of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, comprising Chiapas, Yucatán, Guatemala and parts of Honduras and El Salvador. Geographic concepts on stone stelae can be seen on a panel at the archaeological site of Dos Pilas, dated 629 AD.

Later in the pre-Columbian era, geographic/historical descriptions were painted by local scribes on tree bark, like the Féjervary-Mayer Codex, now in Liverpool. The events of the conquest by Cortés in Mexico and the Alvarado brothers in Guatemala in the early 1500's, were recorded on linen, such as the unique Lienzo de Quauhquechollan.

Europe began taking notice of the Spanish discoveries with the publication of well-known maps like Münster´s of the whole American continent of 1540, or Wytfliet's, in the first atlas solely dedicated to the Americas of 1597.

Cartographic tradition continued into the 16th century, Phillip II decreeing that all jurisdictions should remit to Spain a map of their community: the famous *Relaciones Geográficas* maps. In 1770, Archbishop Pedro Cortez y Larraz described all the parishes, or *curatos,* of Guatemala on extraordinary water-colour maps.

We will also learn about the history, topography and culture of Guatemala; about geological events that formed this spectacularly beautiful country of over 30 volcanoes, and gain insight into the native Maya Indian culture, its 23 living languages, exotic textiles and handicrafts.

Post-symposium tours will take us to the famous Indian market at Chichicastenango and Lake Atitlán, which sent Aldous Huxley into a swoon in *Beyond the*



At the IMCoS desk, Miami Map Fair, welcoming members to the Guatemala symposium, are Peter Batchelor, Erica Bornholt, Caroline Batchelor and Jens Bornholt

Mexique Bay. And we will spend time in Antigua, the colonial capital of the Americas.

A two day add-on tour will take us to the rain-forest ruins of the Classic Maya city-states of Tikal and Yaxhá. One of the world's foremost epigraphers of Maya hieroglyphics will be our guide. The experience of the post-symposium tours will be enhanced by visits to the University's own archaeological and textile museums.

Do come. Get to know the country like an insider, enjoy the company of old friends, make new ones and learn about the Isthmus of Central America which proved so challenging and mysterious to past explorers.

JENS P. BORNHOLT

June Weekend in London

The form for the visit to the Royal Geogaphical Society on Friday 9 June, followed by the AGM, and the Annual Dinner that evening at the East India Club, went to members with the Spring Journal. There is no charge for the RGS, but it is essential that the form is completed and returned to IMCoS Administrative Office if you wish to join us. The Dinner at the EIC last year was very popular, with excellent food and an amazing ambience, so it is strongly recommended this year too. Where else do you walk into London's club land with all its past glory, a wide gentle staircase with to admore as you climb, and even a couple of maps on the walls? Only members can arrange a dinner there, and we are lucky that our General Secretary Stephen Williams has this facility.

The AGM will be held in the RGS at the end of our visit there, and unless you are a member of the RGS, you will need to send in the form to gain entrance.

IMCoS in Luxembourg, 6–7 October 2006

A visit to Luxembourg has been organised for this Autumn. We will visit the Archives Nationales for an exhibition of historic documents of interest to the BENELUX Countries, and the Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg for an exhibition of printed maps, town plans and views of Luxembourg and the Low Countries. There will also be a guided walk through the historic centre of Luxembourg.

The registration form is enclosed with this issue of the journal, and should be sent to IMCoS Secretariat. As entry to the Bibliothèque Nationale is limited to 25, only member and spouse may apply. Other accompanying persons are welcome at the other venues.

Contact for further information: Rolph Langlais
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Germany
E-mail: Rolph.Langlais@t-online.de
Tel.: +49 211 40 7 54

AGENDA for the Annual General Meeting
at the Royal Geographical Society, London, on 9 June 2006, 3.30 pm

1. Opening of the Annual General Meeting
2. Welcome by IMCoS President Roger Baskes
3. Approval of minutes AGM 2005
4. Chairman's report for 2005
5. Treasurer's report for 2005 and Approval of the 2005 Accounts
6. Re-election of the President. According to Art. 7 ii of the current Constitution; our President is elected for two years and may be re-elected for additional terms of office. It is proposed to re-elect our President Roger Baskes for a further two-year term of office. The letter of nomination with the required signatures has been received by the IMCoS General Secretary
7. Election of Executive Officers.
   The Executive Committee proposes for election:
   Rolph Langlais as International Executive
   Valerie Newby as Journal Editor
   Yasha Beresiner as Webmaster
   Any further nominations for these positions shall be proposed and seconded, signed by the nominee, proposer and seconder, and forwarded to the General Secretary, to reach him at least two weeks before the Annual General Meeting.
8. It is proposed that the Junior annual registration fee, for those under 25 years or full-time students, be 50% of the standard fee.
9. AOB
10. Closure of the AGM

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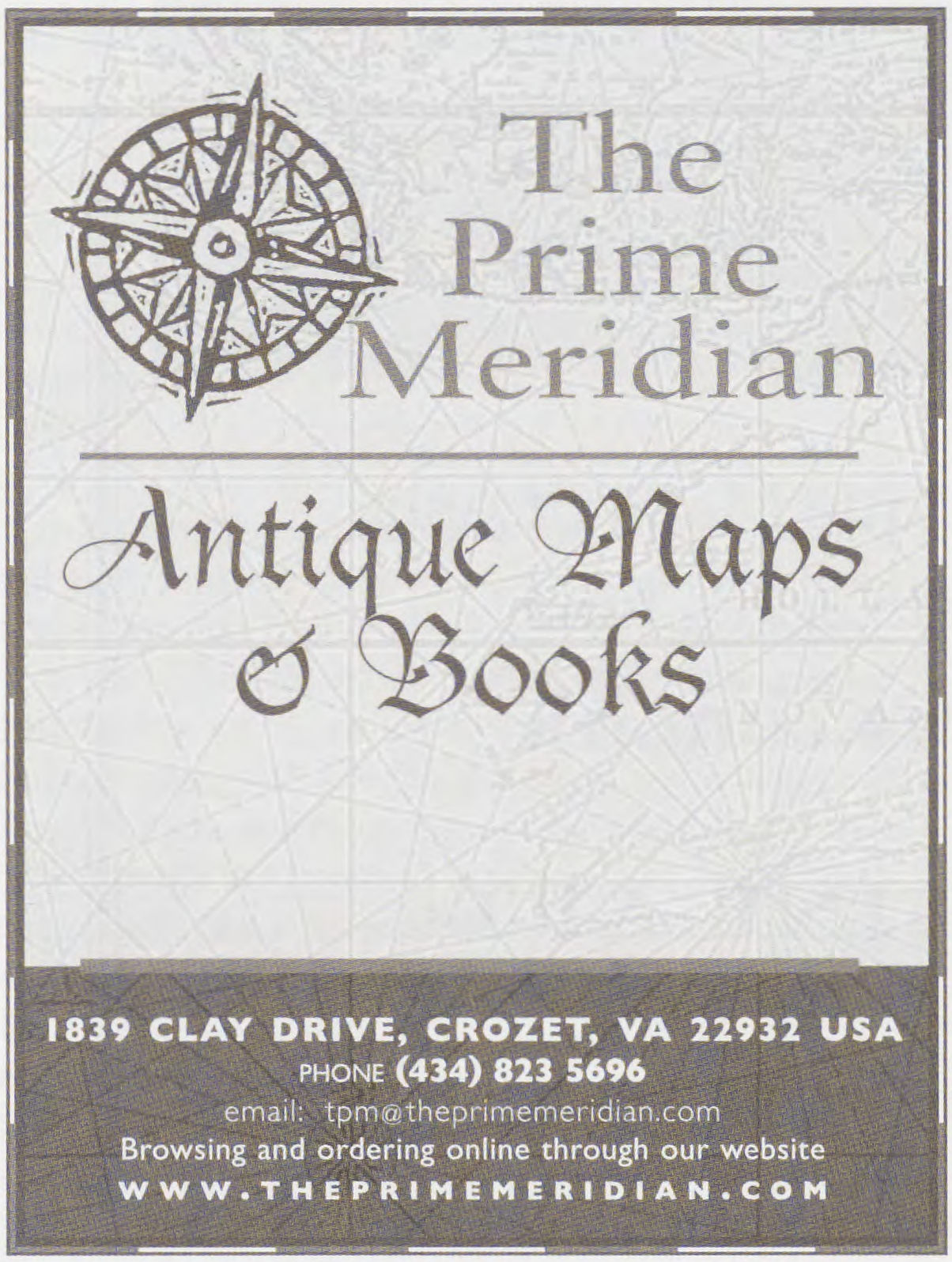
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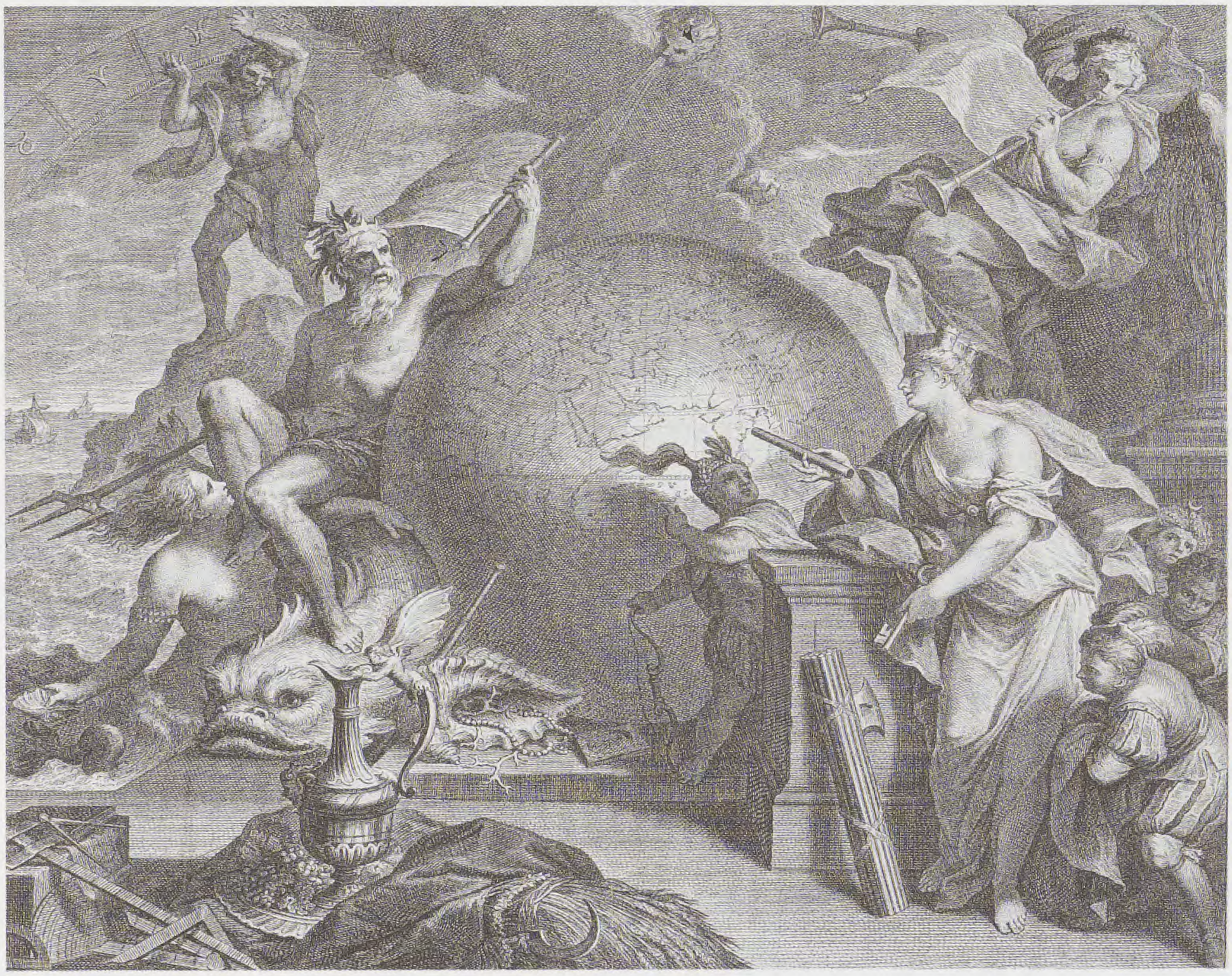
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Book Reviews

The Marvel of Maps: Art, Cartography and Politics in Renaissance Italy, by Fiorani Francesca. Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 2005. ix + 347 pp. ISBN 0-300-10727-7; page size 25.5 x 19.0 cm; weight 1.44 kg; price from Amazon, £40.

When I found a copy in the local second-hand book shop in November 2005 for £15, I thought initially *The Marvel of Maps* was yet another semi-coffee-table book because the sub-title is not on the outside of the dust cover. After reading the book, it was clear the main title describes the content accurately but initially, for me at least, it didn't lead to expecting the very substantial specialised and fascinating content.

Many attending the 2004 IMCoS Italian Symposium were disappointed that the few copies of the Danti-Bonsignori (1995) book illustrating the beautiful maps painted in tempura on the Guardaroba Nuova cupboard doors, Palazzo Vecchio, Florence, had been snapped up; they will enjoy delving into *The Marvel of Maps* with its detailed evaluation of Danti's Florentine maps and the later Gallery of Maps of the Vatican Palace.

The author's stated aim was '. . . to recapture the context of these map cycles through a narrative reconstruction of the cultural nexus from which they emerged.' Along the way, the two extraordinary cycles of Renaissance maps are described and illustrated beautifully, but her primary objective was to unravel the temporal context of the cycle's creation, why they were painted, and their significance to those who commissioned them. Indeed, Fiorani had explicitly set out to investigate '. . . the interactions between mapping and other forms of knowledge, other systems of representation, and other symbolic realms.' She asserted: 'The metaphorical meanings of these cartographic decorations were created by the interaction of the painted maps with images of history, mythology, zoology, botany, and religion, and could be fully grasped only through the firsthand experience of the architectural spaces that contained them. But those meanings were also defined by the broader cultural context of court life, by the interactions of the patron with his court cosmographer, the network of courtiers, the study of cosmography, and obviously by the celebration of the ruler's hopes of political and religious influence. To consider map cycles exclusively from the perspective of cartography or simply as an artistic genre is to miss not only the richness of the meanings but also the deep significance of mapping in Renaissance culture.' (p. 253).

Being a complete novice when it comes to history of the court of Duke Cosimo I de' Medici (1537–74) and the papal court of Gregory XIII Boncompagni (1572–85), I can't presume to evaluate in detail the scholarship reflected in Fiorani's book. However, she appears to give exhaustive (and largely novel) syntheses of the interactions of mapping with all forms of knowledge and representation in the Renaissance and Counter-Reformation in Italy.

For the IMCoS group, Part One (*Maps as Worldly Art*) will be of particular interest as it concludes with a description of the Florence maps and the first Appendix (10 pages) lists specifications of each map and their principal sources. Thirty-one (of the planned fifty-seven) maps were executed by the Dominican Egnazio Danti from 1563 to 1575, while the Olivetan Stefano Bonsignori made twenty-three maps from 1577 to 1586. Fiorani asserted, 'The cosmic imagery of the Guardaroba Nuova epitomized Cosimo I's personal iconography, but it was also appropriate to the main function of the room as a cabinet of art and curiosities for the most beautiful objects that he possessed … [and it represented a] cartographic theater of the world, it adopted the geographical order that Renaissance cosmography books used to organize universal knowledge, adjusting it to the display of an encyclopedic collection of artifacts.' (p. 61) and emphasised the boldness of this exercise since '. . . the very idea of the atlas was still in formation, and that the only cycles of maps of the world available were the small-scale maps illustrating the Renaissance editions of Ptolemy's Geography.' (p. 93).

Part Two (*Maps as Sacred Art,* p.139 *et seq.*) concerns primarily the forty colossal maps in the Gallery of Maps at the Vatican and the influence of Pope Gregory XIII's trait of using scientific images, particularly maps, as a vehicle to articulate the ideals of the post-Tridentine church. Fiorani opined that (i) the ordering principle of the entire iconography of this Gregorian corridor is the geography of Italy, an undisputed fact acknowledged in the corridor's inscription but persistently ignored in modern

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interpretations, and (ii) while numerous theologians helped Danti in the realisation of the Gallery of Maps, the idea of a long three-dimensional gallery (mimicking the Italian peninsula divided by the Apennine spine) with thirty-six regional chorographical maps of Italy on the side walls, could only have come from an imaginative map-maker trained in the visual arts. Apparently, the Pope's son's written notes confirm that Danti designed and planned these maps and the general maps of Italy (at the beginning of the corridors).

Francesca Fiorani is an Assistant Professor of Art History at the University of Virginia, USA. The volume reflects research begun in the early 1990's (parts of which were published in specialist literature from 1996 onwards) and provides a synthesis of widely scattered source materials (much non-English language). Being a scholarly work in art history, it is certainly not a quick easy read, at least to this reviewer — a mere scientist. Indeed, I had to make frequent reference to a dictionary, particularly for earlier chapters. However, the depth of the perspective about the motivation for constructing and embellishing the two map rooms and the sources and skills represented by the individual maps is fascinating. The analyses point up the extraordinary skill of Danti's work. One learns that 'Cosimo I and Gregory XIII must have decided which maps to represent in their respective map rooms, but it was their cosmographer, the Domican Egnazio Danti (1536–86), who conceived these maps cycles as pioneering cartographic enterprises, having no parallel either in print or in paint.' Following long-standing tradition that cosmography was regarded as a princely pursuit, in 1571 Cosimo I appointed Egnazio Danti 'Cosmographer of the Grand Duke of Tuscany'. Danti was appointed papal cartographer in 1580.

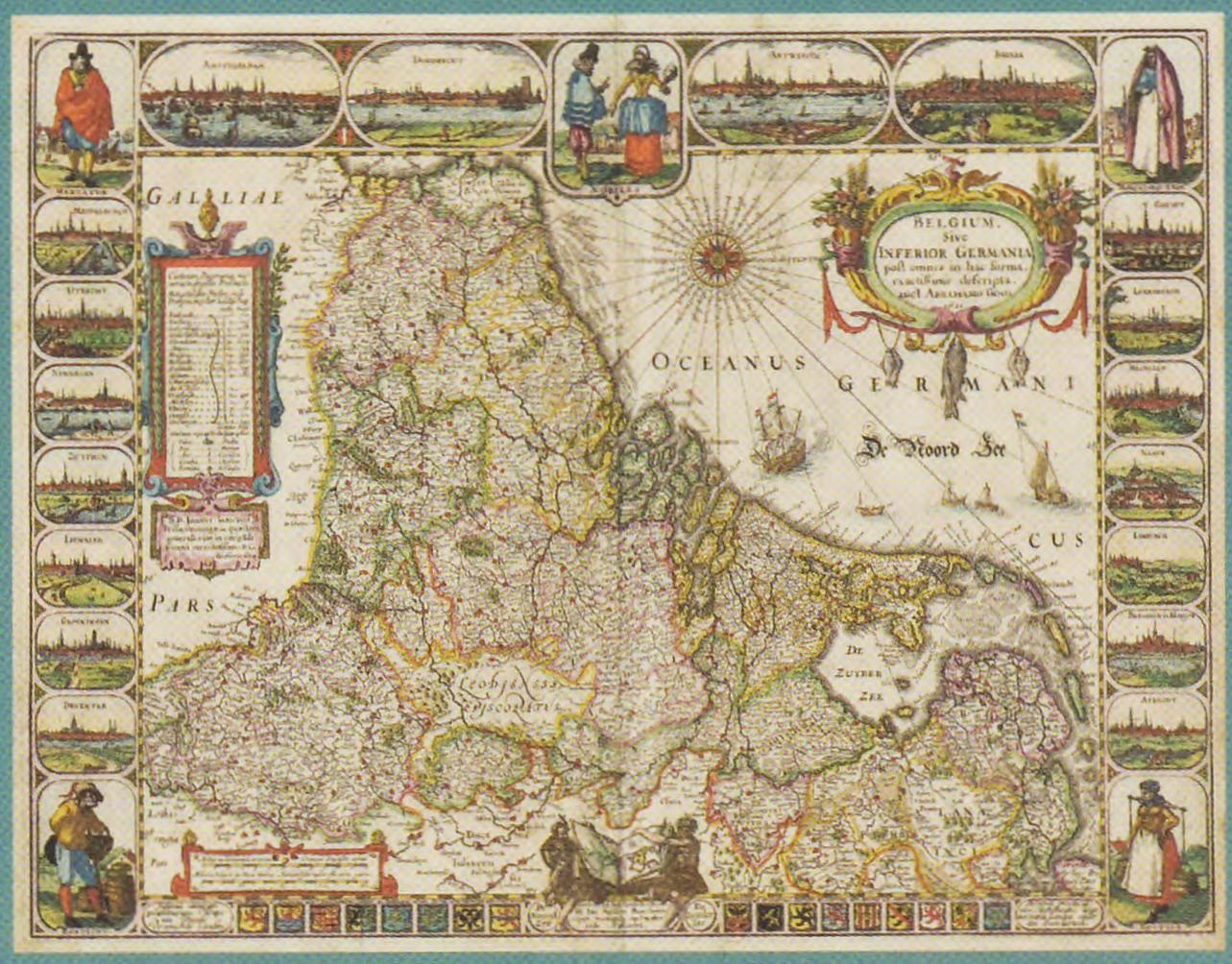
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with high-quality facsimiles and photographs of relevant materials and buildings; many maps are in colour as whole-page illustrations (others are black and white). There are few typographical errors, although on page 55 an eleven-line paragraph is repeated *verbatim*, with consequent errors in Figure numbers for the remainder of the Chapter 3. The three appendices, extensive notes, index, extensive bibliography, and photo-credits occupy 92 pages. It is not easy to find specific points in the text from the index.

Besides providing an elegant record of what the IMCoS group was privileged to see in the Guardaroba Nuova, Florence, this volume gave me a wholly new perspective on sixteenth century maps and mapping.

REFERENCE

Danti-Bonsignori, 1995, *Le tavole geografiche della Guardaroba Medicea di Palazzo Vecchio in Firenze*, ed. G. Levi-Donati, Perugia.

E. H. T. WHITTEN

MAPPING THE WORLD, an Illustrated History of Cartography, by Ralph Ehrenberg. ISBN 0-7922-6525-4. Published by The National Geographic Society, 11455 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C., 20036-4688. The Society's web site is at www.nationalgeographic. com. Price $40 ($55 in Canada). Further information can be obtained by calling 1-800-NGS LINE (647-5463).

Ralph H. Ehrenberg was formerly chief of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. This book is a fine production. It has a foreword by Allen Carroll, chief cartographer of the National Geographical Society, which sums up the intention and achievement of the author. As he says, 'Every page presents colourful and intricate webs of line and pattern that are endlessly pleasing to the eye. Yet a distinctly different (and perhaps deeper) pleasure can be had by thoroughly considering the historical context, the cartographic principles, the geography, the politics, and the complex human aspirations behind each map'. I think he is right.

This is a tall, slim volume, with good quality paper, so the copious illustrations (over a hundred) are handsome and large, frequently double paged and well coloured. The text is divided into six sections. The first traces the emergence of mapping traditions, with an illustration, for instance, of the earliest map known and preserved, a Babylonian world map inscribed on a clay tablet, now in the British Museum. The second charts the age of discovery and exploration, including the earliest maps of America, but also containing a number of amazing maps, wood cuts largely, from the 15th and early 16th centuries, which many of us will not have seen before, taking in all parts of the then known world.

Section three explores maps for royalty, nobility, clergy and merchant princes. These privileged persons ranged round the world, including the Orient — Japan, Korea and China, for instance. There are the great map makers well represented, of course, Ortelius, Joan Blaeu, Braun and Hogenberg for instance in this section, but the understandable American bias gives us an A4 sized pair of Hogenberg's beautíful 1572 engravings of Mexico City and Cusco, not accessible to most of us.

Section four addresses national surveys and thematic cartography, including the important charting of James Cook and many other exciting investigations, using the enormous advances in technology from the end of the 18th century, though the first national map of France, the Carte de Cassini, described well in this chapter, sprang from triangulation studies which long preceded the work of Colonel Mudge and his team in preparing the ordnance survey maps of the first years in the 19th century in Britain.

Section five is entitled 'Maps for Everyone'. The story is taken into the 20th century, with the huge need for car, cycling and walking maps. Air travel and two world wars obviously required maps on a global scale, which also demanded pinpoint accuracy. This section shows D Day Normandy beaches, an astonishing damage assessment map of Pearl Harbour showing which USA ships had been hit in the 'Tora, Tora Tora' air attack on 7 December, 1941, and much, much more.

The sixth chapter is an update of where satellite, imaging, digital mapping and virtual reality have brought us. Mapping from satellite, three dimensional images, light detection and ranging (LIDAR) and other new techniques each have a short description and a glittering illustration to match. There is also an excellent bibliography, index, explanation of abbreviations and a well deserved acknowledgement of associates and sources for this astonishing volume. This work combines an account of mapping from the very beginning to (so far) the ultimate in cartography, with an economical rendition of highly readable prose and a profusion of wonderful illustrations. The latter combine little known or new maps (for most of us this side of the lake) from renowned cartographic heroes, with

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little known or new pictures from what must be an unrivalled library of map material, allowed only to the elite in geographic circles! This is not only a review of an academic work, but a call to all who can to purchase or steal this book. I wrote of economy in the previous paragraph, in describing the prose style. The whole book has managed to squeeze a laudable history of map making through the ages into 250 pages or so, half of which pages, more or less, are adorned with coloured illustrations, which 1 can't take my eyes off!

GEOFFREY TAPPER

A Survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948, by Dov Gavish. Routledge Curzon–Taylor & Francis Group, 2005. xviii + 337 pages. Large number of b&w text photographs, plus diagrams and map reproductions. ISBN 0-714-65651-8. Price not stated.

Early maps and views of the Holy Land (also called Palestine or the Land of The Bible), have always been central to Christian believers. The few ancient maps exist primarily in Europe. The earliest extant one is a large but incomplete mosaic, forming the floor of a 6th century church in the Jordanian small town of Madaba. It contains a large scale map of Jerusalem and the surrounding area.

Only one or two stylised manuscript maps exist from prior to Crusader times. A number of Crusader maps are extant, held within a small number of major libraries. These too tend to be stylised, generally with a central map/view of Jerusalem, with, in some cases, a map incorporating the surrounding countryside. A few contemporary pilgrims' itinerary maps also exist, invariably showing the route from the ports of either Acre or Haifa to the Holy City of Jerusalem.

Before general education and literacy became widespread, the great majority of believers were illiterate. They were best able to relate to the Bible stories they knew with the visual aids of maps and views of Palestine, as well as paintings of biblical locations and episodes. In Christian Europe, reading tended to be restricted to the ruling, priests and professional classes, hence maps in manuscripts and books were strongly biased towards Palestine.

With the advent of printing in Europe just after the mid 1400s, an explosion of availability of relatively low cost printed books (as compared to manuscripts) took place, thus ensuring wide distribution at a time of the general spread of literacy. A high proportion of both manuscript and early printed books contained maps of Palestine. Manuscript books included hand drawn maps; blocks for printed maps were initially woodcut, rapidly overtaken by engraved copper plates in the early 1500s. The strong bias towards Holy Land maps continued until the early 19th century.

All of these maps were produced without being based on any form of survey, and in most cases were wildly inaccurate. True, the spatial relationship between coastal towns was reasonably accurate (as sailors needed accurate coastal maps) but the representation of the interior of Palestine was largely based upon close readings of the Bible and/or Josephus Flavius, other ancient commentators, many with slavish copying of other cartographers' maps and use of travellers descriptions.

In the Preface to his fascinating book by *A survey of Palestine under the British Mandate, 1920–1948,* Dr Dov Gavish makes the very important point that must apply to all surveyed maps: ' The recognition of the map's status makes it a historical, geographical, and legal document intimately connected with the country's history.' He relates that the French map of Egypt and Palestine, prepared by Jacotin in 1799 (during Napoleon's Egyptian's campaign) was the first large-scale map to be based on original surveys. Captain Charles Wilson of the (British) Royal Engineers was in charge of the Survey of Jerusalem large scale maps (to plan water and drainage systems for the City). Also, on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, an accurate, detailed survey was undertaken under the leadership of Claude Regnier Conder resulting in The Survey of Palestine – 1 inch to 1 mile scale, 26 sheet map of the entire country (excluding the Negev desert south of Beersheba). This survey was commissioned on behalf of, and published by the PEF in 1877. The intention of the PEF was, inter alia, that to the extent possible, the maps identify places referred to in the Old and New Testaments. During the First World War, this PEF map was of immense value to and was repeatedly updated for the British Army. These later editions were re-issued by the Survey of Egypt.

Gavish relates that a number of other land surveys were also carried out for a variety of purposes in the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, including those in connection with the Hejaz railway lines, and others including those by the Ottoman Empire and the Germans. In 1918 after the conquest of north Palestine and Syria and the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire, General Allenby established a military government in Palestine, complying with the ' The Laws and Usages of War' (laid down in the Hague). Ensuring a smooth takeover from the Turkish administration included taking over their land reg-

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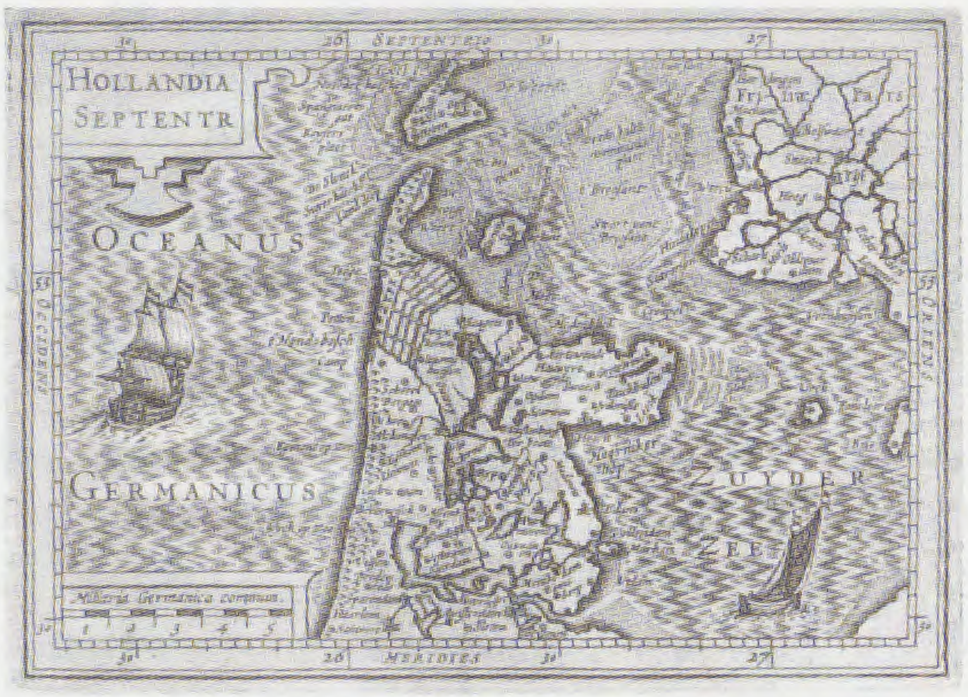
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istry and tax collection. Both urgently required the immediate availability of up to date maps, as did all types of governmental and civilian organisations.

This military administration was succeeded by the British Mandate, awarded by the League of Nations in 1920 to administer the territory of Palestine. But in some areas, it was only in 1923 that some Mandate boundaries were finalised. To fulfil their administration, (initially for the Military Government and later the Mandate authority) they required a large number of detailed maps for a variety of purposes. Inter alia, these included in particular cadastral maps for assessment of taxes, as well as detailed plans to accurately record the land ownership Turkish Tabu which was totally inadequate as regards to boundaries actual and claimed, relationship of boundaries of adjacent holdings to each other and, in particular, dealing with ' traditional' village boundaries.

During the transitional period and before new maps could be surveyed and prepared, great use was made of the 19th century PEF ' one inch' maps. British military intelligence made much use of the Palestine Office of the Zionist Organisation maps and plans of towns, settlements and proposed railways. From 1925, the lineal unit used for measurement was the metre. The basis of the survey was the initial division of the country into 23 major triangles, eventually extended to 100 sites. Gavish points out that surveyors from the well established Survey of Egypt were brought in to comment on and check the Palestine surveyors' work. Their Director, F.S. Richards, reported that they ' are of such a high order of exactitude to suffice for all the purpose of the cadastral survey and the registration of property rights'. In 1938, reporting to the Royal 'Peel' Commission, Colonel F.J. Salmon (the then Director of the Survey Dept), praised the quality of the geodetic work.

All of the survey work, cadastral, geodetic and geographical, that was undertaken over the period 1918 to 1928, provided for a variety of Mandate government needs, most of which operated separately from each other, sometimes with contradictory requirements, frequently not appreciating the problems of surveying. The need of the Land Registry Department for highly accurate large scale maps on which to record the legal ownership of all land (including government owned land) presented a major problem. Surveyors themselves had to meet and agree with conflicting claimants the precise borders of their land prior to recording it on maps. Under the Turks this had been chaotic, with adjacent claimed boundaries frequently overlapping, as well as being incorrect.

The decision was made in 1928 to make the basic scale of geodetic Palestine maps 1:10,000, this scale being reduced or enlarged by multiplying or dividing by successive figures of 2 to provide the maximum scale of 1:625, minimum 1:100,000. Apart from the military and subsequently Mandate differing forms of governance, the system had to be organised, without compromising the geodetic and cartographical considerations. Over the periods of the survey, the land settlement systems of the country were primarily surveyed between 1920 and 1927. The surveying for the cadastral maps was almost a separate —though linked —exercise, with topocadastral maps including the landscape features essential for the linkage and orientation of property block boundaries.

The survey of the land and settlements between 1928 and 1948 (the latter being the year in which the Mandate ended) was necessary for administrative reasons, but took place during a period of local, quite apart from world, political changes. Initiating in the turmoil arising from the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and the First World War, mapping continued as the clouds of major conflict were gathering. Non-co-operation from Arab villagers also rose during this period — that of the rise of Arab nationalism. Understandably villagers could not see how the survey could be of value to them, except for the imposition of higher taxes. The Second World War ensued, followed by the end of the British Mandate, the establishment of the State of Israel and the cessation of the Survey of Palestine, all in 1948.

Dr Dov Gavish of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem is to be congratulated for his masterly control of the fascinating subject of his book. The research undertaken has been based on extensive, and quoted, source material. Virtually all of his statements are supported by over 30 pages of indexed Notes and Appendices which relate to Survey Ordinances of Palestine to High Commissioners and Personalities. It is a tribute to Dr Gavish that he has so successfully incorporated and intertwined the many threads relating to the survey, personalities involved and the effect of changing national and international politics. The result is an extremely fascinating, readable and learned account of the Survey of Palestine.

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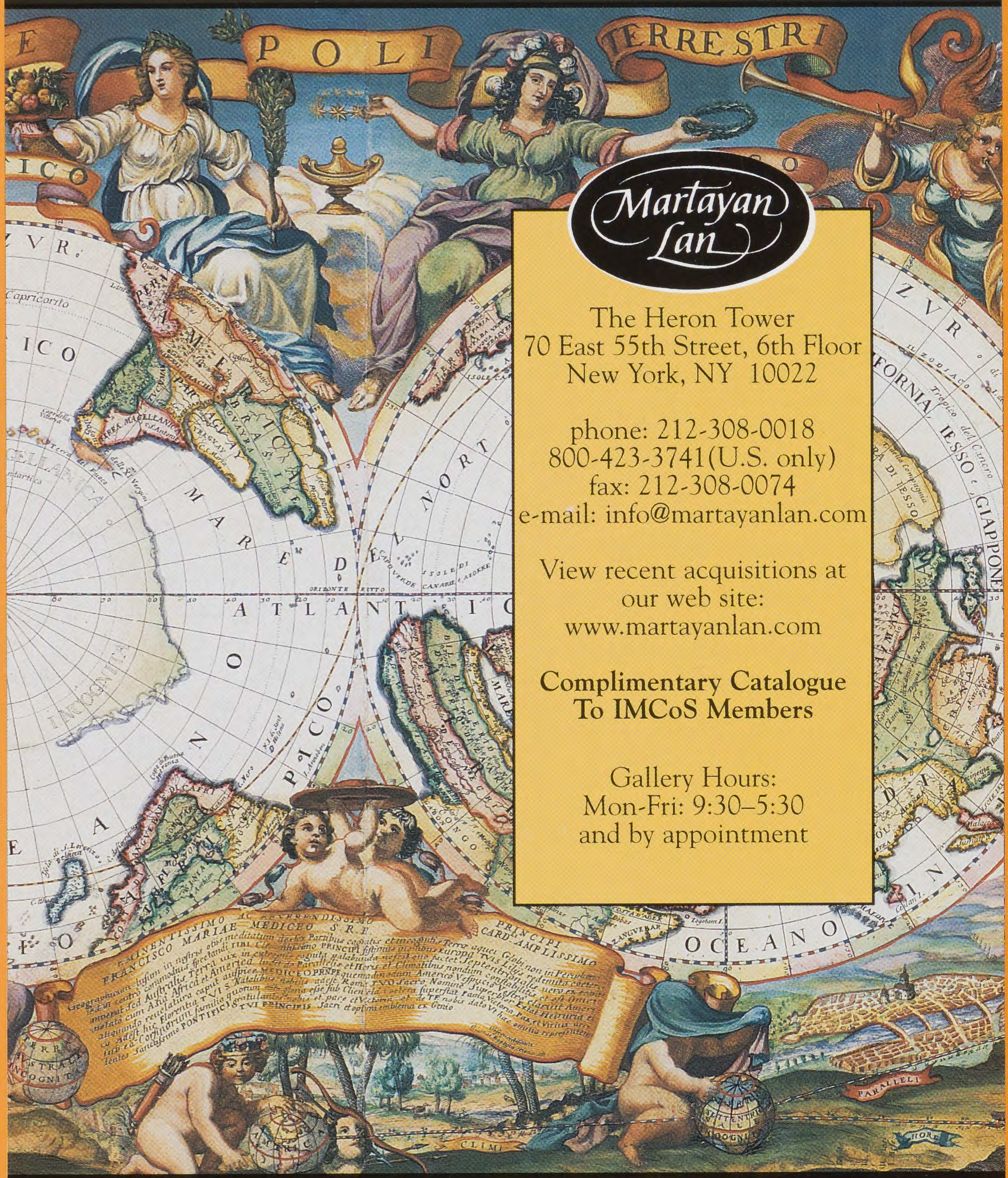
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