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IMCoS JOURNAL



Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

Hans Kok

Two Executive Committee meetings and the yearly Annual General Meeting have taken place so far in 2006. A report on the AGM will appear in the Journal to keep you abreast of the Society's situation. The Webmaster has made good progress on the new IMCoS website, which you may again consult under the normal Internet address, keeping in mind the preliminary nature of some of its content. It is our intention to prepare the website for publication of reports, also the Executive Meetings as soon as we can arrange for a 'Members Only' corner. Suggestions for improvement of the website contents are always welcomed by our Webmaster.

In order to prevent confusion (as has happened on occasion) about which Chairman or which Secretary, is tasked with certain jobs, we have streamlined the titles so that no duplication of general titles occurs anymore. We expect this will be better understood by members not familiar with the British/American structure in organisations. The Committee has also agreed that Caroline Batchelor will be the National Representative for the United Kingdom. She will retain her seat on the Executive Committee to ensure that UK matters will be adequately represented there. I would like to encourage other National Representatives to organise activities locally for the IMCoS membership where possible, such as has been the case in the United Kingdom in the past. The map evening in early springtime and the regional visit to an institution or collection are well appreciated by those able to attend. I am convinced that our IMCoS Members in other countries would also appreciate similar activities in their neighbourhood.

Rolph Langlais and Robert Clancy are trying to get a handle on these matters, which turns out to be more complicated than meets the eye. Our Guatemala Organizing Committee goes full steam ahead on the Guatemala Symposium scheduled for February 2007; the next Journal will supply the latest information.

On another note, we are extremely lucky in having Tim Whitten as our Treasurer, both his keen mind and quick work serve the Society well. He has, however, informed me that he does think IMCoS should not be having an octogenarian Treasurer, an age Tim is fast approaching. Before he starts feeling the effects of advanced age particularly in respect of travelling from Devon up to London, he would like to find somebody among the membership to take over. Of course, he will provide whatever help is required in the transfer of documentation, information and duties. Your Chairman sincerely regrets that Tim is about to leave (planned for the start of the new financial year) but cannot do otherwise than solicit a volunteer to step forward. Any member of the Executive Committee may be approached with suggestions; a direct inquiry with Tim himself might be a good idea as well. The Journal's colophon lists the contact addresses.

I am eagerly awaiting our first Journal, prepared by Valerie Newby (formerly Scott). The only thing I will read before you do, are the lines above.

HANS KOK



Hans Kok, Chairman of IMCoS.

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From the Editor's desk

Valerie Newby

Well, this is fun. I am back in the editing and publishing world having thought I had retired to devote my time to the two 'gs'; being a granny and gardening. But with a little arm twisting from the committee I decided to face the challenge and take on editorship of the Journal, at least for a while. Jo French, who worked with me on the revised edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, has agreed to join me as designer and we hope to produce a journal which you will all enjoy and find stimulating.

I am following in the footsteps of a veritable human dynamo. How Susan achieved all she did I cannot imagine. For the past 20 years she has devoted a large part of her life to IMCoS in various roles but primarily as editor of the *Journal*. She also served as chairman and international chairman at different times. I was astounded when she listed all her activities and there is no doubt that IMCoS truly owes her a debt of gratitude. She will be a very hard act to follow and I know you will all want to join me in wishing her well in her retirement. I know her beloved garden will benefit from the extra input.

Also retiring from the committee is Roger Brown who was our map fair organiser. We thank him for all his hard work and commitment over the years.

Despite an advertisement in the summer journal no-one has yet come forward to act as Book Reviews Editor. This is a job for someone who has contacts in the map world and knows who best to approach for reviews of the latest books on maps and cartography. It is not an onerous task but does need someone who is prepared to parcel up books and mail them out.

We have got some interesting articles together for you in this issue. Dee Longenbaugh, a long-time member of the Society who has attended many of our events over the years, tells us how she became a map dealer in Alaska. I do hope other dealers will write about their experiences in a similar vein. Many of them must have fascinating stories to relate. Marcel van den Broecke explains how he proved a map of Iceland by Abraham Ortelius was a forgery and John Faupel allows us to glimpse into the world of Theodore de Bry. Apparently the French made a fleeting attempt to set up a colony on the banks of the St Johns River in Florida and this appears on a map of Florida which in itself leads us into a labyrinthine world of political and religious intrigue of the time. Collectors of maps of the Rhine area will enjoy Kit Batten's contribution about leporellos. A leporello, I have learned, is a single long page folded in a zig zag fashion (or accordion pleat). The term was first used in German music publishing possibly named after a character in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*.

I do hope all our members are remembering to look at the IMCoS website. This is being run by Yasha Beresiner and he is always pleased to be sent information to add on the site. Also, please tell dealers that they are welcome to place an advertisement on the website providing they also advertise in the journal. Prices are reasonable and can be obtained from Yasha at the address on our contact page.

Hope you are all booking up for our International Symposium in Guatemala next February and the weekend in Luxembourg

Enjoy *The Journal*.



***Valerie Newby, Vice-President of IMCoS and editor of the* Journal.**

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Ortelius Forgery

Unmasking another forgery of an Ortelius atlas map: Iceland

by Marcel van den Broecke

In 1998, I reported two forgeries of Ortelius atlas maps, namely one of the early maps of the Americas (Ort 9 in my book[1]) and the early map of Europe (Ort 4). These photographic reproductions were easily recognisable as such because the plate mark was in the wrong place and of the wrong kind; it was too far from the engraved image (about 7 mm outside the engraved area) and consisted of a shallow groove made into the paper with a blunt instrument whereas it should be very close to the engraved area, and should mark the border between the compressed print area and the uncompressed margin area. There was no text on verso of these maps and the paper did not have one of the three watermarks typical of Ortelius maps[2]. It is clear that now another forgery has surfaced.

In April 2006 I was offered via the internet an Ortelius map of Iceland (Islandia) by someone from Visby in Sweden who claimed to know nothing about cartography. He said he had found this map when clearing out the contents of a house in which the inhabitant had died. The photograph that accompanied his offer showed the front and back of the Ortelius map. By examining the text on the verso I could identify it as a copy from the 1602 Spanish edition.

The reverse side of the centrefold contained an incomplete paper rider, adding to the impression of authenticity. I paid for the map, received it and recognised it as a forgery for several reasons.

Continues...



Fig.1 The forged map of Iceland, purported to be a genuine map by Ortelius.

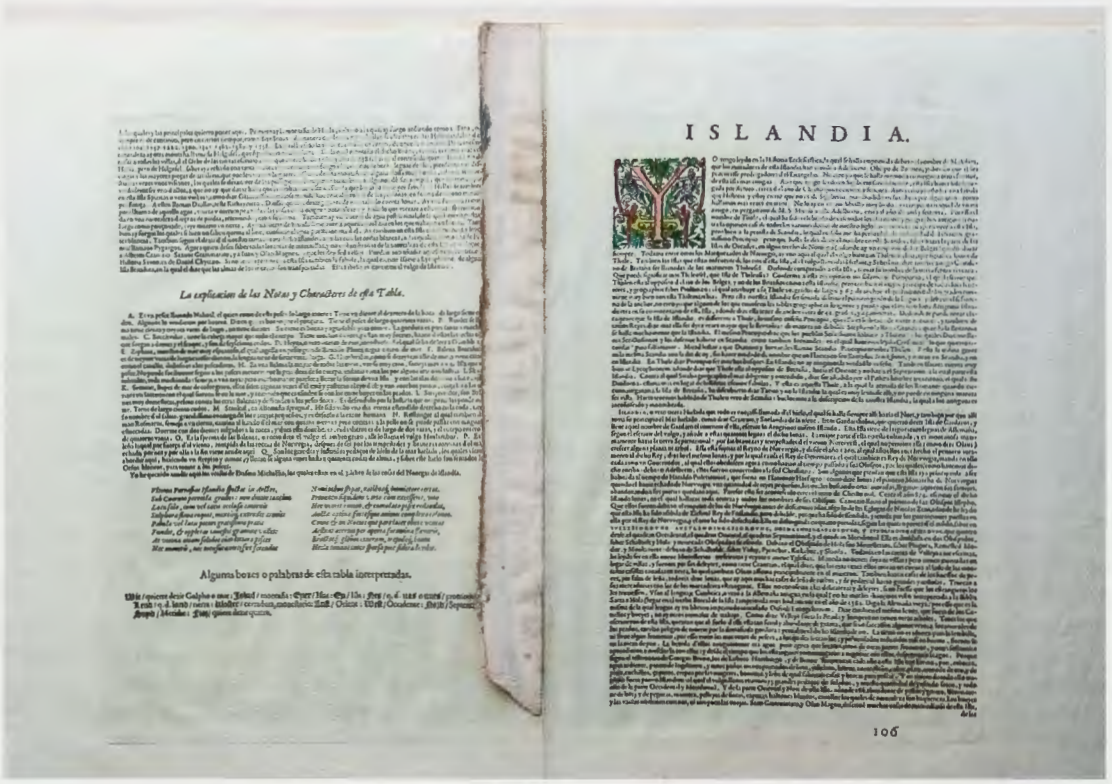


Fig 2 The text on the verso of the forgery

1. The size of the paper was wrong. Right margin 97 mm. Left margin 101 mm. Top margin 59 mm. Bottom margin 71 mm. Original Ortelius maps have margins not exceeding about 60 mm (unless the plate is unusually small like the early map of Silesia (Ort 104).

2. A watermark in the paper was lacking. Ortelius maps have one of three watermarks: crossed arrows, a shield with a cross in it or a shield with grapes in it. There are no maps without a watermark.

3. The watermark lines were wrong. The vertical watermark lines in an Ortelius map are spaced about 25 mm from each other. In this reproduction/forgery they were spaced about 38 mm from each other. The paper was hand made but modern. Most certainly not 400 years old.

4. The colours were unnatural with much light orange which does not normally appear on maps coloured in Ortelius' time.

5. The details were of lower resolution than on the originals; i.e. less sharp.

Fig 3 Plate mark on the forged map - too large a distance from the printed area

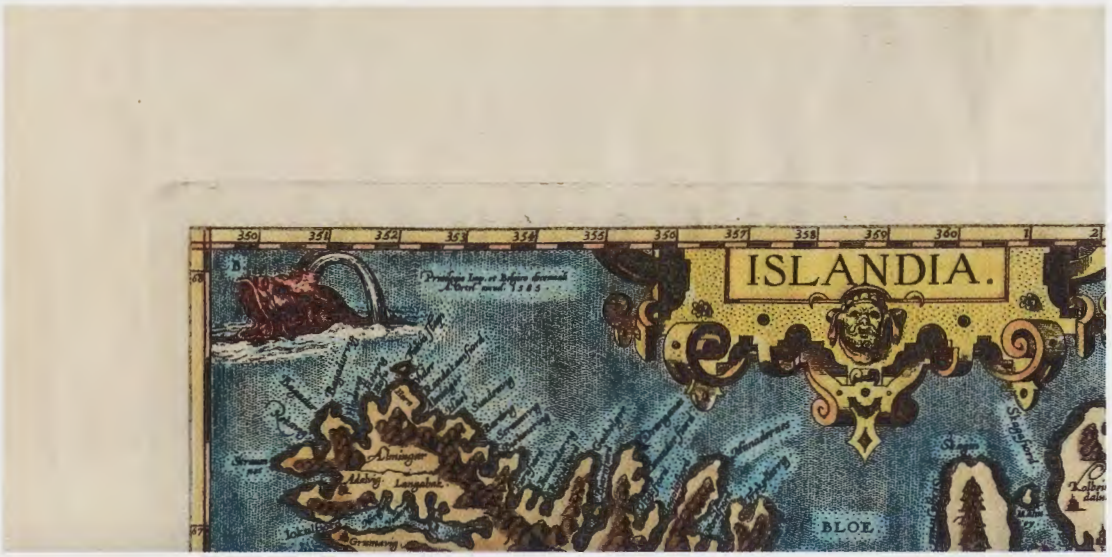




Fig 4 The plate mark on an authentic 1602 Spanish copy of Ortelius' Islandia - only1-2mm from the printed area.

6. The plate mark or the edge mark of the copperplate is about 1-2 mm from the image on original Ortelius maps of Iceland (and his other maps). In this forgery the plate mark was at a distance of about 10 mm from the image.

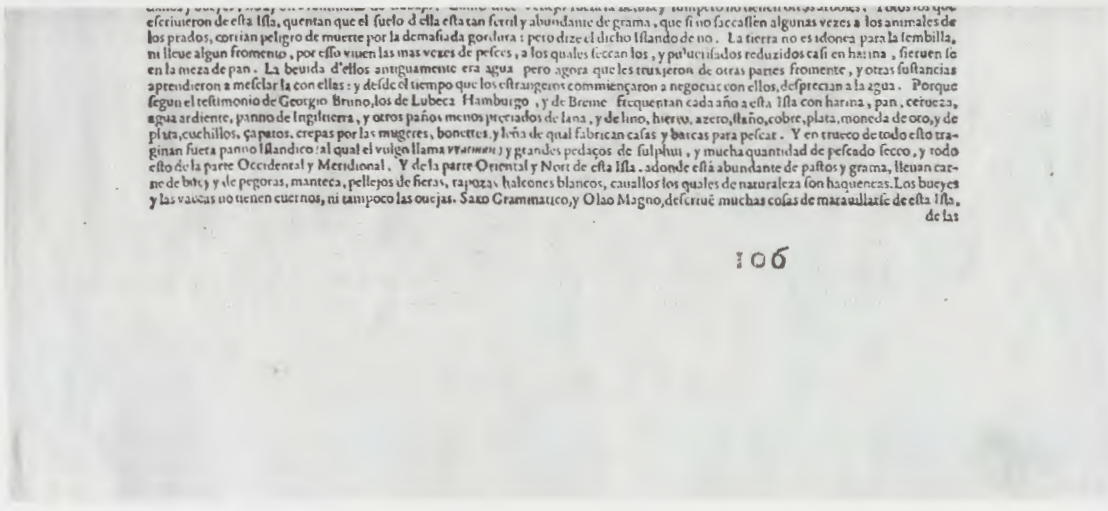
All this led me to one conclusion—the map was a fake, a reproduction made skilfully enough to pass the scrutiny of a person not very familiar with old maps. It is the first fake Ortelius map I have come across which has text on the verso, indicating "progress" in the techniques used for making such forgeries. The chance that only one copy of this forgery was made is slight considering the amount of work required to make it. Therefore, beware of any maps of Iceland by Ortelius which are offered to you with Spanish text and page signature 106 on verso. Also, be sure to check the location and nature of the plate mark.

Notes

1. Marcel van den Broecke (1996) *Ortelius Atlas Maps, an illustrated Guide*, 307 pp. HES Publishers, 't Goy-Houten

2. Marcel van den Broecke (1998) 'Unmasking a Forgery', *Mercator's World* Volume 3 (3) pp.46–49.

Marcel van den Broecke was a lecturer in Phonetics at Utrecht University, a collector of maps by Abraham Ortelius and author of the work Ortelius Atlas Maps. *This book was published in 1998 and is considered the most authoritative work to date on the great cartographer from Antwerp and his monumental work* Theatrum Orbis Terrarum *first published in 1570. He also edited, together with Peter van der Krogt and Peter Meurer, the book* Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas *(1998).*

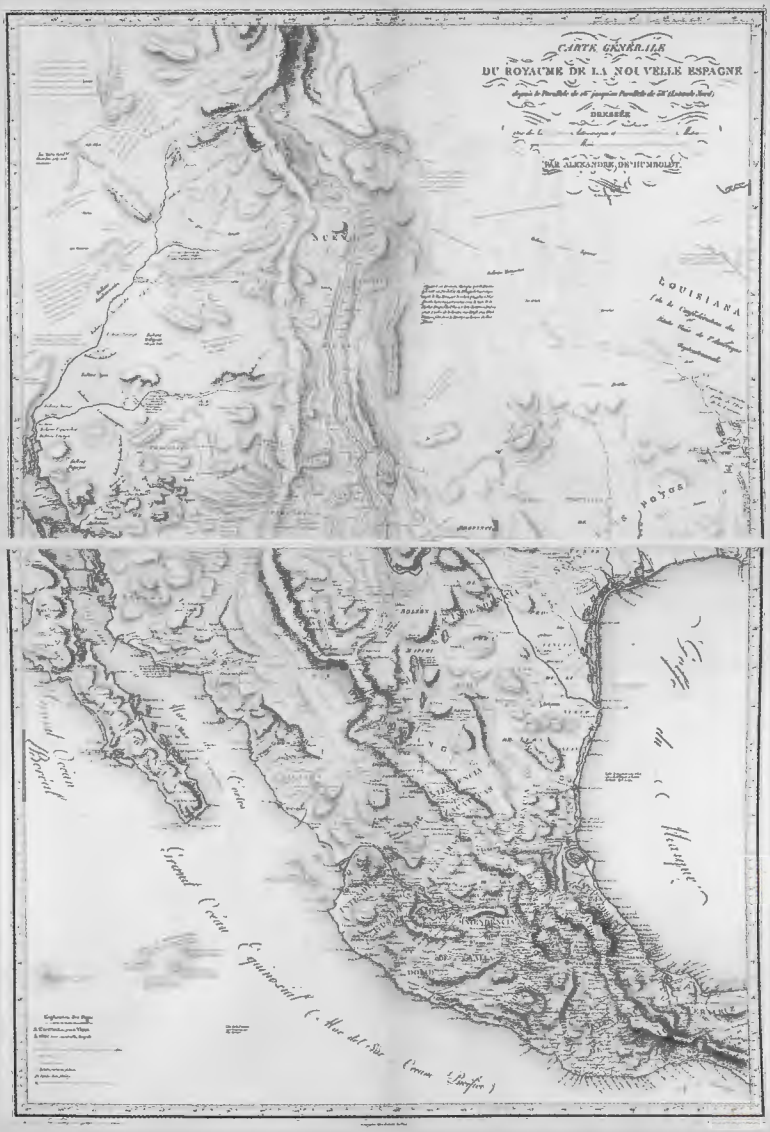


escriuieron de esta Isla, quentan que el suelo d ella esta tan fertil y abundante de grama, que si no faccasien algunas vezes a los animales de los prados, corrian peligro de muerte por la demasiada gordura: pero dize el dicho Islando de no. La tierra no es idonea para la sembilla, ni lleue algun fromento, por esso viuen las mas vezes de peces, a los quales seccan los, y pulueriſados reduzidos casi en harina, sieruen se en la meza de pan. La beuida d'ellos antiguamente era agua pero agora que les truxeron de otras partes fromente, y otras sustancias aprendieron a mesclar la con ellas: y desde el tiempo que los estrangeros commiençaron a negociar con ellos, despreçian a la agua. Porque segun el testimonio de Georgio Bruno, los de Lubeca Hamburgo, y de Breme frequentan cada año a esta Isla con harina, pan, cerueza, agua ardiente, panno de Inglaterra, y otros paños menos preciados de lana, y de lino, hierro, azero, estaño, cobre, plata, moneda de oro, y de plata, cuchillos, çapatos, crepas por las mugeres, bonetes, y leña de qual fabrican casas y barcas para pescar. Y en trueco de todo esto traginan fuera panno Islandico: al qual el vulgo llama *vvarmen*) y grandes pedaços de sulphre, y mucha quantidad de pescado secco, y todo esto de la parte Occidental y Meridional. Y de la parte Oriental y Nort de esta Isla, adonde esta abundante de pastos y grama, lleuan carne de buey y de pegoras, manteca, pellejos de fieras, raposas halcones blancos, caualos los quales de naturaleza son haqueneas. Los bueyes y las vacas no tienen cuernos, ni tampoco las ouejas. Saxo Grammatico, y Olao Magno, describe muchas cosas de marauillarse de esta Isla, de las

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Fig 5 The text on verso of the forgery. Note the uneven quality of the text and the page number.

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Reflections of a Map Dealer

by Dee Longenbaugh

I got into the map business in a rather odd way. The year was 1979 and I was on my first buying trip to London for my bookstore. All I knew about old maps was that I knew nothing about them. The reason for the journey was to return to Alaska with armloads of books by and on British explorers, Captains Cook and Vancouver leading the pack. I quickly discovered that Cook, Vancouver and the early English fur traders were even more popular in their home country than in Alaska.

So, two weeks in England and nothing to buy. I had lunch one day in an odd little semi-underground café near Fleet Street, and found a discarded printed sheet about maps and map collectors. One address, that of J.A.L. Franks on Fetter Lane, seemed to be nearby. As the standard advice when in doubt is to ask a policeman, I found one and asked about the address. He said frankly he had never heard of it. I walked along, looking closely at street signs, and suddenly found the shop in a rather short and narrow street. The Franks shop was upstairs, the sign said.

A pleasant older man was the owner and the shop seemed to be dedicated to old stamps, but a query about maps brought his son, young with pink cheeks that became even more rosy the more I asked about maps of Alaska. Yes, he did have some. I don't recall now what I bought, but Graham's enthusiasm was contagious, so I probably bought more than I should have.

Dee's shop at Juneau, Alaska



The next port of call was Rickmansworth, listed on the map sheet as the home and selling place of Clive Burden. My husband and I set off for Rickmansworth, once we found the proper train to take. Burden was a very pleasant man with a nice large room as his place of business. In all, I bought about $2,000 worth of maps, heart-in-mouth. What would happen if no one in Alaska wanted to buy old maps? I decided I would have Christmas presents for years to come in that case.

My husband, George, turned out to be the map enthusiast of the family. He devised a method of making an inventory of them, played with my purchases, and actually bought several (I made him use his own bank account). A friend from Juneau loaned me his two-volume set by Henry Wagner of *Cartography of the Northwest Coast to the Year 1800.* I started to read, sure I could memorize the material. It evaporated from my mind; the synapses in my brain shut down with almost audible clicks. The early Russian explorations, followed by the Spanish and the English explorers along the Alaska coast ; far, far too much information.

That was when I learned to go from the map to the book, not the reverse. Pick a map you want to know more about, then hunt for the reference that gives the answers you need. I learned to marvel at the amount of information the generalist map dealer acquires. Later, I discovered that sadly many dealers are content with knowing the cartographer and dates, plus rarity and value. But there are enough of us fascinated with the entire field to become obsessed collectors ourselves.

The first conference I attended was the International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) in 1983. It was held in Dublin and I was amazed at the way history came alive through the papers read and the subsequent bus tours around the countryside. Some of the faculty from Trinity College were our guides and we were treated to such sights as the village that was moved because the English property owner decided it blocked his view, and the fact that Ireland was surveyed before England because the new proprietors wanted to know the extent of their spoils. A whole new world opened up.

Did I instantly begin diligent study of this new universe? No. For some years I would ask dealers to be sure to write the date and cartographer on the map, if not there already.

But bit-by-bit, it became clear this was the area for a curious person. And I am a very curious person, interested in all facets of a subject. Why was this cartog-

rapher so important? Why was that map even made? Was it true that cartographers invented names to fill up empty places on maps? As I read more and attended more map conferences such as the IMCoS meetings, I learned, if not answers to all my questions, at least some questions to ask.

Then there was the affair of the Ortelius *Tartariae sive Magni Chami Regni*. I was at a Sotheby's auction in London and not doing well. Everything I bid on promptly went into the stratosphere. Towards the end of the sale I became stubborn and decided to bid in order to get something. So I bid and I bid and I wound up with the Ortelius. When I went down to pay, I realized I had had a full-blown case of auction fever. I paid about $1,200. At that time, the going rate was around $850. This was a dilemma. What was I going to do with the map? My choices were to take it home and overprice it, or take a financial loss. The more I looked at it, the more I liked it, so I kept it. It has become one of my favourite maps.

There were some inspiring papers such as Brian Harley's wonderful lecture on the importance of knowing that what is not on a map can be as important as what is there. Brian was one of the most intelligent and exciting people I ever met. His enthusiasm fizzed and sparkled as he described the theory behind maps. Journeys are maps, chess games are maps; he unified the field. In fact, he moved the dusty old world of debate about which state of a map was published when, and where cartographers were living when they produced maps, to the underlying theme. His early death brought sorrow to many, many people.

Robert Fuson was another inspiring speaker. His explanation of why the New World was called that instead of the New Continents made me reflect on the state of European geographic knowledge in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. I then discovered the U.S.-centered group with the wonderful name of The Society for the History of Discoveries. I joined and found they refer to it as the SHD. Not as romantic, but they're a great bunch.

As I gained a bit of confidence in selling maps, I bought a few more expensive ones (some cost as much as $900!), but mostly I stayed at the low end. Not many moneyed collectors came to Sitka on Baranof Island in the North Pacific Ocean (where I was living at the time).

There is a distinct difference between map collectors. Although it's changing somewhat, most Americans know old maps only from museum visits. So they tend to be suspicious. How do I know the map is as old as the date on it? Is this really hand-made paper? How do you tell a modern reprint? One man asked kindly, after I spent some time explaining a Blaeu map of Tartariae, "Do you ever sell any of these?"

The British and Europeans, to my joy, simply look at a map and decide if they want it. People do collect maps for different reasons. All summer I sell old maps to people who want a souvenir of their visit to Alaska. One map of around 1870 – they get it framed, hang it on the wall, and they're perfectly happy.

The real collector, no matter the home country, is very different. He/she tends to obsess; when someone draws in his breath and says, "That's the most beautiful thing I've ever seen". Now there's a potential collector. One of the great joys is tending this fragile little plant and hoping it will blossom into at least a geranium, if not an orchid. What to do when the new map lover cannot hope to be more than a buttercup? Plant the seed for the future. A young man recently fell in love with a small 16th century map of the Nile River. I gave him permission to photograph it, so he can have something to enjoy.

The experienced collector may not express such joy, but asks knowledgeable questions. They are also apt to be vague when describing their collection. I have learned to ask which of the maps they own is their favourite.

I love to collect stories about how people became interested in old maps. A lawyer told me that when he rented his first office, several framed maps hung on the walls. He bought them as decorations. At first business was very slow, so he had plenty of time to really look at the maps. By the time business had picked up, he was hooked.

It doesn't really matter how you came to love maps. I'm preaching to the choir. When IMCoS met in Tokyo a few years ago, I was told that map collecting is not a popular Japanese pastime. One collector did bring his collection for us to enjoy; all laid out on the floor of a gym in proper Japanese style. It was clear that his friends, and likely even his family, had thought for years he had a strange hobby. No one present would ever forget the joy on his face as our group walked around the maps and asked him questions. That's what map collecting is really all about.



Dee has been a member of IMCoS for many years and is well known for her map and book shop now located in Juneau, Alaska. Cruise ships to the Arctic stop at Juneau and some members of the Society have disembarked to visit her shop.
It is probably true to say that she has the only map business in that part of the world. She visits The British Library every year to carry out research for her book* The Exploration of Alaska *due to be published shortly.



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Rhine Panoramas

or a Bridge Too Far

by Kit Batten

My initial interest in maps of the Rhine was sparked by an IMCoS member on an International Symposium. As we made our way down the Rhine on a beautiful sunny morning Kitty Liebreich was holding a long, folding map of the river in her hands. It transpired that she had one of the late nineteenth century leporello [folding single-sheet] maps of the Rhine from Mainz to Cologne, complete with views illustrating the course of the river. Today the concertina-style leporello is taken for granted but at the time that the Rhine was becoming popular as a tourist attraction it was still unknown.[1]

Probably the first to write an illustrated work about the river Rhine in guide-book form was the Dutch engraver, publisher and printseller, Hendrik de Leth, whose *Deeze Gezichten langs den Rhyn* was published in Amsterdam in 1767 by F.W. Grebe. This work contained 14 views of the stretch between Arnhem and Andernach[2]. Another early work was *Mahlerische Reise am Nieder-Rhein*, published in Nürnberg between 1784-89 by C. Weigel and A.G. Schneider and originally issued in three parts with six views each. These were quickly followed by books, one by John Gardnor, *Views taken on and near the river Rhine*, published in London, 1788, by W. Ellis and J. Walter with 32 views, and Joseph Gregor Lang's *Reise auf dem Rhein*, Koblenz 1789/1790. This latter work, published by the *Himmelsche Buchhandlung*, not only contained two title vignettes but also a map in two sections: the river from Mainz to Andernach; and from Andernach to Düsseldorf, both engraved by H. Cöntgen and each 250 x 350 mm (139 pages) and also issued in French as late as 1808.

During the period 1793-1795 illustrated guide books appeared in a variety of languages such as Thomas Cogan's *The Rhine* published in London

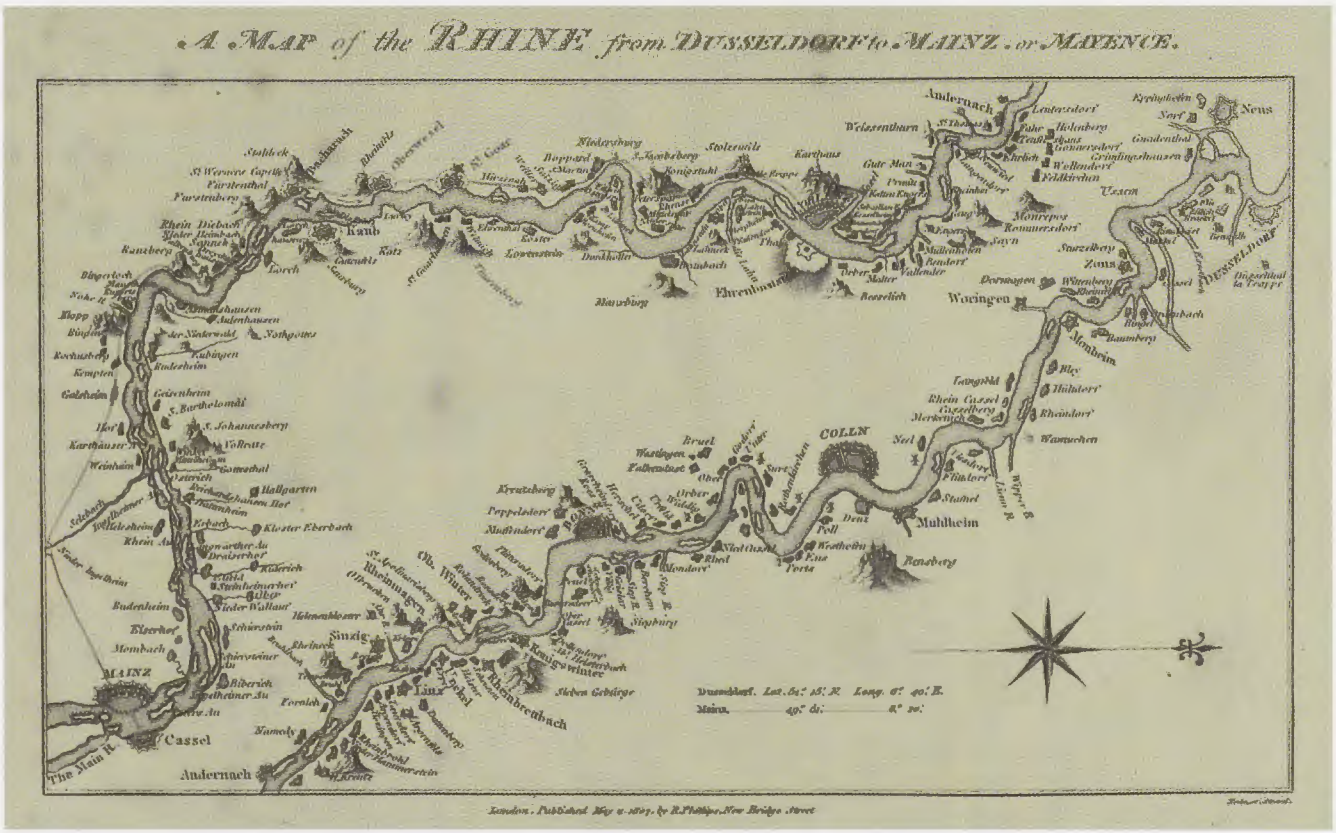


Fig 1.* A Map of the Rhine from Düsseldorf to Mainz or Mayence *from John Carr's* A Tour Through Holland. *The river from Mainz to Andernach above; and from Andernach to Düsseldorf below.

by J. Johnson, 1794. This appeared in two volumes with 18 views and a map by Condor. Also, Aurelio de'Giorgi Bertòla's, *Viaggio sul Reno* published in Rimini, 1795, by Albertini with six views and a map, and two books in Dutch, *Beknopte Beschrijving van den Rhijnstroom*, published in Amsterdam, 1794, by A.B. Saakes with 22 views and a map of Schafhausen to Aarnhem, and *Reis Langs den Rhijn*, published by F. Bohn, Haarlem 1793-98, in five parts with 12 views and three maps.

By the time Sir John Carr wrote his *A Tour through Holland along the right and left banks of the Rhine*, recording his travels in the summer and autumn of 1806, the Rhine trip was a popular route for accomplishing the famous Grand Tour.

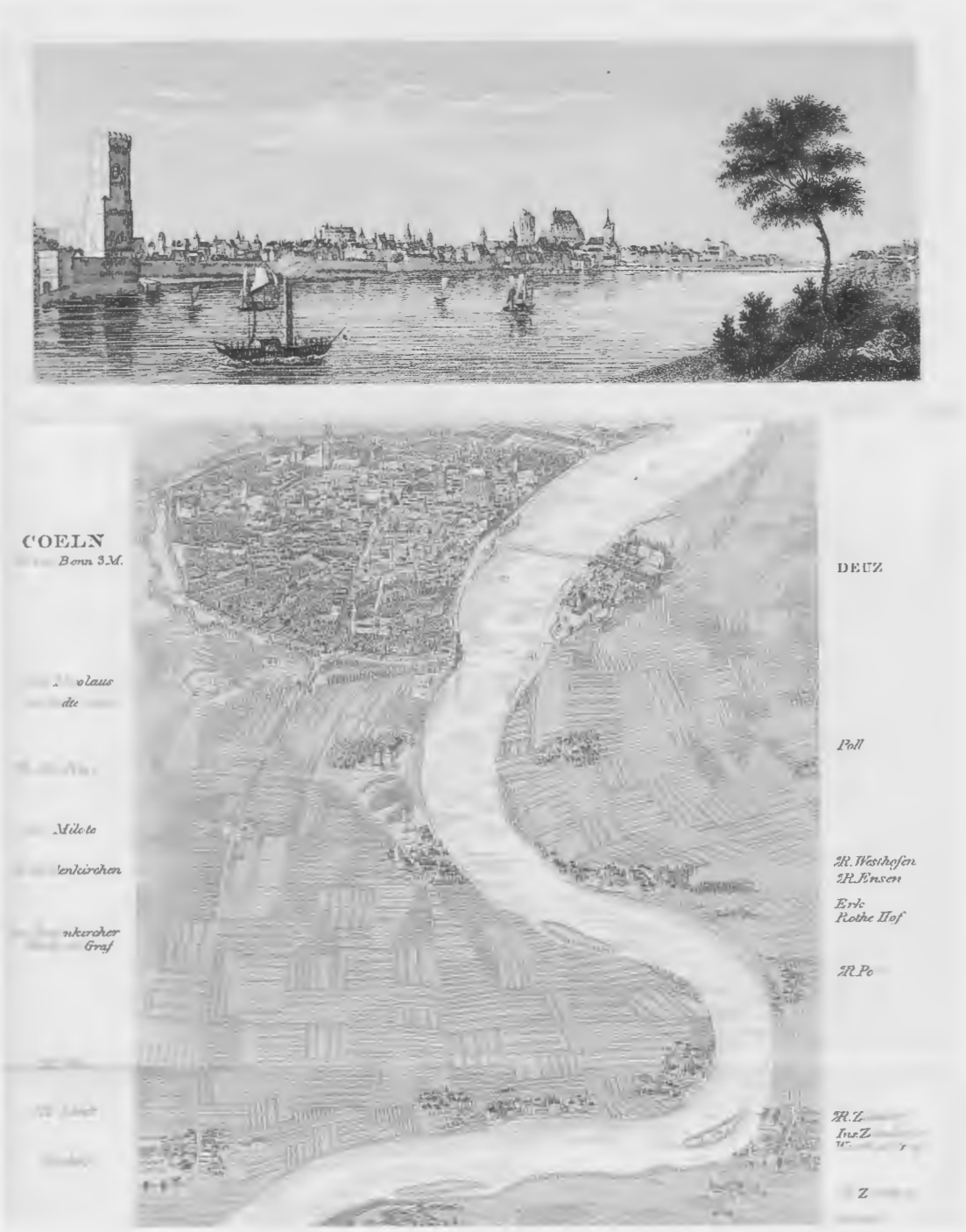


Fig 2.* Panorama des Rheins und seine nächsten Umgebungen von Mainz bis Cöln *engraved by F.W. Delkeskamp and published by Friedrich Wilmans. Place names are in the margins, a view of Cologne at the top and one pontoon-style bridge at Köln.

His work was typical of the time; a record of his journey copiously illustrated with 21 engraved views taken from drawings he had made and accompanied by a map of the course of the river.

However, the father of the folding Rhine panorama was Friedrich Wilhelm Delkeskamp (possibly working together with Heinrich Keller, see below). Delkeskamp (1794-1872) finished his studies at the Royal Academy in Berlin and worked as a copper engraver and painter of landscapes. One of his best-known cartographic works was a relief map of central Switzerland known as the Adlerflycht panorama. He moved to Frankfurt am Main where he worked with the publisher Friedrich Wilmans before setting up his own business[3]. It was Wilmans who published the *Panorama des Rheins und seine nächsten Umgebungen von Mainz bis Cöln*[4] which was 'Drawn according to nature and engraved by F. W. Delkeskamp' and which appeared in June 1825.

This became the prototype for a long series of panoramas and a development which he and his publishing house would lead until the late 1850s. Delkeskamp's panorama covered the classic route from Mainz to Köln. The map was made up of seven sheets glued together and in order to be able to handle it better the sheets were folded as a leporello. The copper engraving on seven plates has a size of 2340 x 230 mm when unfolded.

Even if Delkeskamp was the father of the leporello, he owed the idea to a woman: the original Rhine panorama is ascribed to Elisabeth von Adlerflycht. In 1822 a panorama on one sheet (50 x 70 cm) appeared, drawn by her, and showing *Das Rheinthal von der Mündung von der Nahe bis zur Mündung der Mosel.* This was a lithograph of the Rhine from Rüdesheim (below) to Coblenz (top) with Bingen centrally at the bottom. The sheet bears the signature of the artist, Elisabeth v. A. (bottom left), and that of the printer, Lithogr. V. Keller (bottom right).

Von Adlerflycht (1775-1846) was an amateur artist from Frankfurt who made a trip along the Rhine in 1811 and sometime later made a colourful drawing of the river landscape between Bingen and Coblenz[5]. Her artistic presentation, whereby the river with a 45° bend was shown in one straight line seen from the birds-eye view together with its depiction of relief, was completely new for that time. There are no views, text directions take up space between map and border and there are scenes of water nymphs in three corners and Father Rhine at bottom right.

In 1822 Johann Friedrich Cotta, a publisher of Stuttgart, was the first person to have one of the panoramas printed. It was a work by Heinrich Keller (1778-1862), a well-known Swiss artist and cartographer. However, it was Delkeskamp's panorama which caught the imagination of successive publishers and became a popular tourist accoutrement. It was published separately and occasionally included in guide books like *Tombleson's Views of the Rhine* published in London by W. Tombleson & Co., and edited by W.G. Fearnside. In addition to the panorama it contained 68 plates, and a title page vignette (262 pages.).

The next improvement was the introduction of views along the route and again Delkeskamp was at the forefront of this development. He published his *Neues Panorama des Rheins und seiner nächsten Umgebungen von Mainz bis Cöln. Aufs neue nach der Natur gezeichnet und mit den interessantesten architektonischen und geschichtlichen Denkmälern als Randbilder geziert in Frankfurt am Main.* It was printed by F. Hack, after engraving on to steel by Johann Wolfgang Igler under the guidance of Georg Heinrich Carl Deucker by Borniger and Collin. Deucker was mainly responsible for the engraving of the panorama. This is a superb engraved view of the Rhine from Köln (top) to Mainz with 58 extra views alongside the river. The whole map stretches to 2810 mm in length and was accompanied by a booklet which was often updated with the page numbers increased from 16 to 24[6]. This panorama was first published in 1837, with a second identical impression in 1839. Later examples appeared in 1850 (see Fig. 4),



Fig 3. **Das Rheinthal von der Mündung von der Nahe bis zur Mündung der Mosel *by Elisabeth von Adlerflycht. This was the inspiration for subsequent panoramas of the Rhine.***

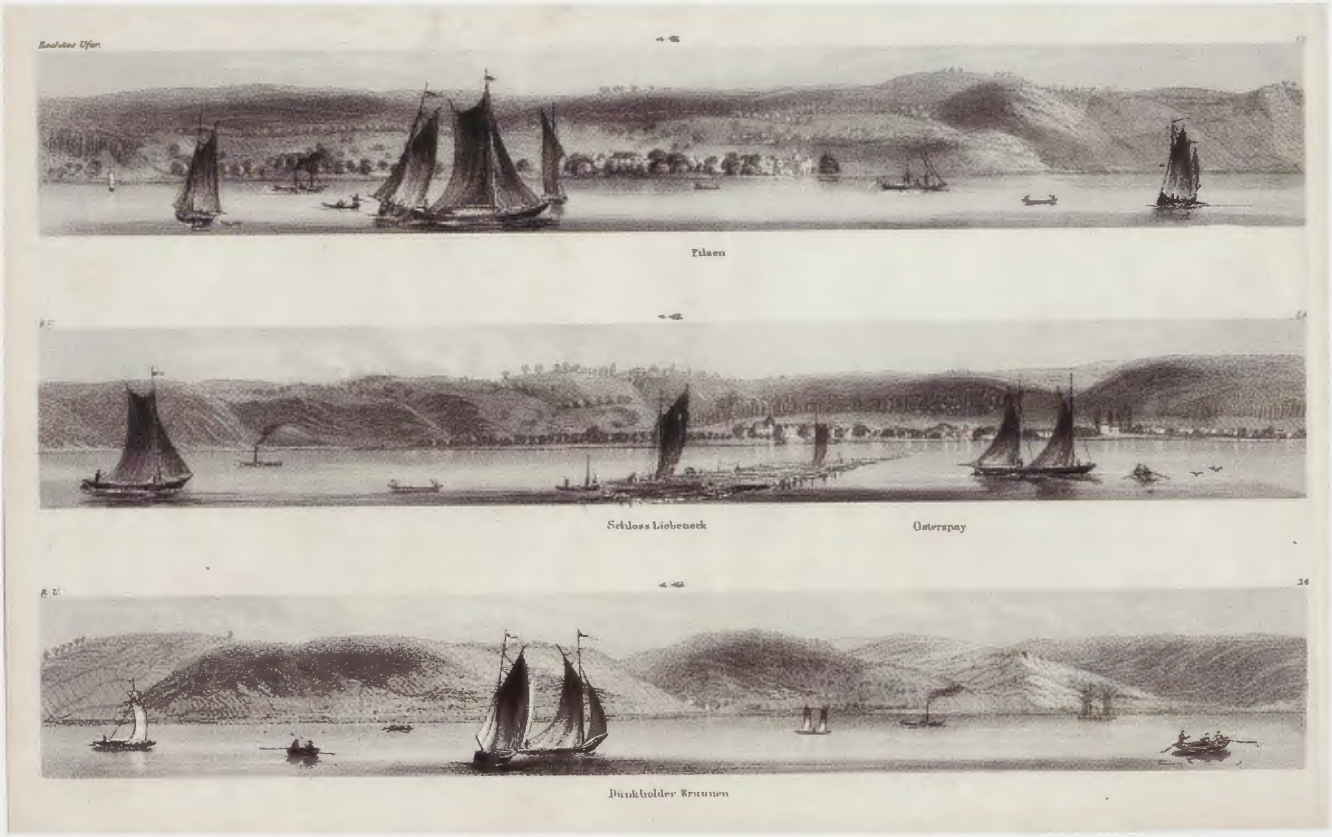
1855 with 59 views, and in 1862 with 61 views. The size of the engraved area is 2720 x 260 mm (with river 235 mm at some points) with all other available space occupied by views.

The engravers of these panoramas became increasingly specialised: J.W. Igler engraved the title; F. Hack, the printer, was responsible for names and Deucker was mainly responsible for the engraving of the panorama. Deucker was born on June 23, 1801 at Niederzündorf (now a suburb of Cologne - Köln-Porz-Zündorf) but later moved to Frankfurt. He became a copper engraver after studying at academies in Munich and Milan. In 1830 he returned to Frankfurt and concentrated on steel engraving. He died in Frankfurt on December 2, 1863[7].

Two years after the advent of the Rhine panorama, regular steamboat passage along the river was inaugurated (from 1827). Many of the early travellers on these steamers were British, including a multitude of artists who subsequently had their works engraved in steel (a technique patented in London only a year earlier and which would soon become popular). The fact that these visitors could use the Rhine route as part of their Grand Tour to Italy was a further factor in its popularity. These coinciding factors led to more sales of views and maps of the river. The leporello format was then copied by a wide variety of publishers such as Ravenstein who produced three separate maps showing the Rhine[8]. Also Renard, whose *Panorama des Rheins von Köln bis Mainz* has an



Fig 4* Neues Panorama des Rheins und seiner nächsten Umgebeungen von Mainz bis Cöln *by Delkeskamp, dated 1850. Note the bridge over the Mosel north of the town and the pontoon-style Rhine bridge.



attractive vignette scene of a fisherman with nets after a picture by C. Stanfield (Sattler). This has an engraved view of the Rhine from Köln (bottom) to Mainz with 21 engraved panels both left and right and a central engraving of Mainz at the top; an early lithograph on three plates unfolding to 1000 x 215 mm and with 43 separate illustrations[9].

The maps which accompanied the guide books did not show any fixed bridges and the railway only began its progress through the land in the 1840s. The panoramas mentioned show only three bridges - there is one bridge at Köln, one at Mainz and another at Koblenz. All are represented as Schiffsbrücke meaning a chain of pontoons formed from small boats serving as a 'swing bridge'. In von Adelflycht's map only the bridge over the Mosel on the west Rhine bank is shown as well as the primitive pontoon-style boat-bridge at Koblenz.

Not all panoramas followed the same format, however. A. H. Payne produced an unusual panorama in 1844 which was engraved from original drawings in 60 views on 20 steel plates (each 300 x 200 mm). This was titled *Payne's Panorama of the Rhine. Exhibiting in one continued view, both banks of the river, from Mayence to Coblentz, the Slebengebirge and Cologne* and presented a number of strips, three to a page, each 270 x 38 mm. It was published in London by Brain and Payne. The view is the bank of the river as seen from a boat in the middle or from the opposite bank.

Another of the more successful producers of Rhine panoramas (based on the number of surviving copies) was the publishing house of David Kapp. His *Der Rhein von Mainz bis Cöln. Neues Taschen-Panorama mit anhängenden Texte* with imprint: *Verlag von D Kapp in Mainz Zu haben in: allen Buchhandlungen* and printer's signature: *J Gottsleben's Buchdruckerei in Mainz*. Typical for panoramas of the period 1840 to 1870, the map was presented folding into paper boards with the title in German, French and English. The map itself has no title and the view of the Rhine has place names alongside the river and not specifically placed in margins. The complete length is 1730 mm. Early editions show the fixed bridge at Köln which was originally named the Dombrücke. Completed in 1859, it was the first fixed bridge over the Rhine. A second bridge at Mainz, the Eisenbahnbrücke, was designed by Gerber in 1864 and there is now a fixed bridge, the Pfaffendorferbrücke, 1862-1864, at Coblenz (Koblenz). The railway can be seen along the riverbank at Mainz (later it would be diverted around the city) and there are railways left and right of the River as far as Koblenz, then along the west bank to Bonn.

***Fig 5.* Payne's Panorama of the Rhine. Exhibiting in one continued view, both banks of the river, from Mayence to Coblentz, the Slebengebirge and Cologne.**

The map is accompanied by a 24-page booklet in German[10], *Der Rhein und seine Umgebungen nebst einer Karte des Rheinlaufes von Schaffhause bis zur Nordsee* which describes the course of the Rhine from Basel to Katwyk op Zee. Also, a poem by M. Claudius, Rheinweinlied, opposite page 1[11]. David Kapp's *New Panorama of the Rhine von Mentz to Cologne*, although decorated with side illustrations (as opposed to the edition noted above) does not seem to have been so successful but is more attractive (see Fig. 6).

The next developments were the introduction of photolithography and colour as well as real photographs. About this time a number of different publishing firms appeared on this flourishing market, such as the Dresdner Kunstanstalt Aktieng, Philip Frey & Co., of Frankfurt am Main, Wilhelm Schütz of Eisenach, A. Henry of Bonn, Michael Foppen, also of Bonn, Carl Garte of Leipzig, Hoursch and Bechstedt, Karl Rudiger Bremer of Köln or the Kunstverlag Lautz in Darmstadt (later Mertz and Lautz) as well as a number of anonymous ones. From about 1880 until the end of the century colour printing was introduced, usually one colour, as well as the glazing of paper which would protect the map and give better presentation. About 1890 the illustrations bordering the river scene are increasingly being printed in colour and by approximately 1895 the illustrations are now real photographs. The number of bridges also increased.

Initially lithographic printers made reproductions which might be in black and white but were sometimes in a sepia tone or, occasionally, as in the case of Philip Frey, in a blue colour. *Frey's Neuestes Rhein Panorama von Ph. Frey & Co in Frankfurt a. M.* appeared in several versions and in varying sizes. Initially in black and white in attractive covers it was often reprinted. One earlier printing has an attractive sepia photolithographic view of the Rhine from Coeln [Köln] at the top to Mainz, with 42 illustrations both left and right of buildings and sights including the Gutenberg Monument in Mainz. There was a sixteen-page booklet pasted in, *Der Rheinstrom*, with text in German followed by text in French and English. Although the last date in the text is 1863 (referring to Köln cathedral) the map is probably as late as 1875.

The main railway line follows the bank of the river below Bonn (i.e. south of the town) and there are two bridges at Koblenz (the Horchenheimer railway bridge was not built until 1879). Only one pontoon-style bridge is visible at Mainz. The map area is approx. 120 x 1460 mm within the border (i.e. full length but 10 mm margins left and right)[12].

The same map appeared a few years later as *Neuestes Taschen- Rhein-Panorama von Mainz bis Köln nach speziellen topographischen Aufnahmen ausgeführt von Ph. Frey & Co's Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt a. M.* This edition folds into plain publisher's printed card boards with no title on the reverse.

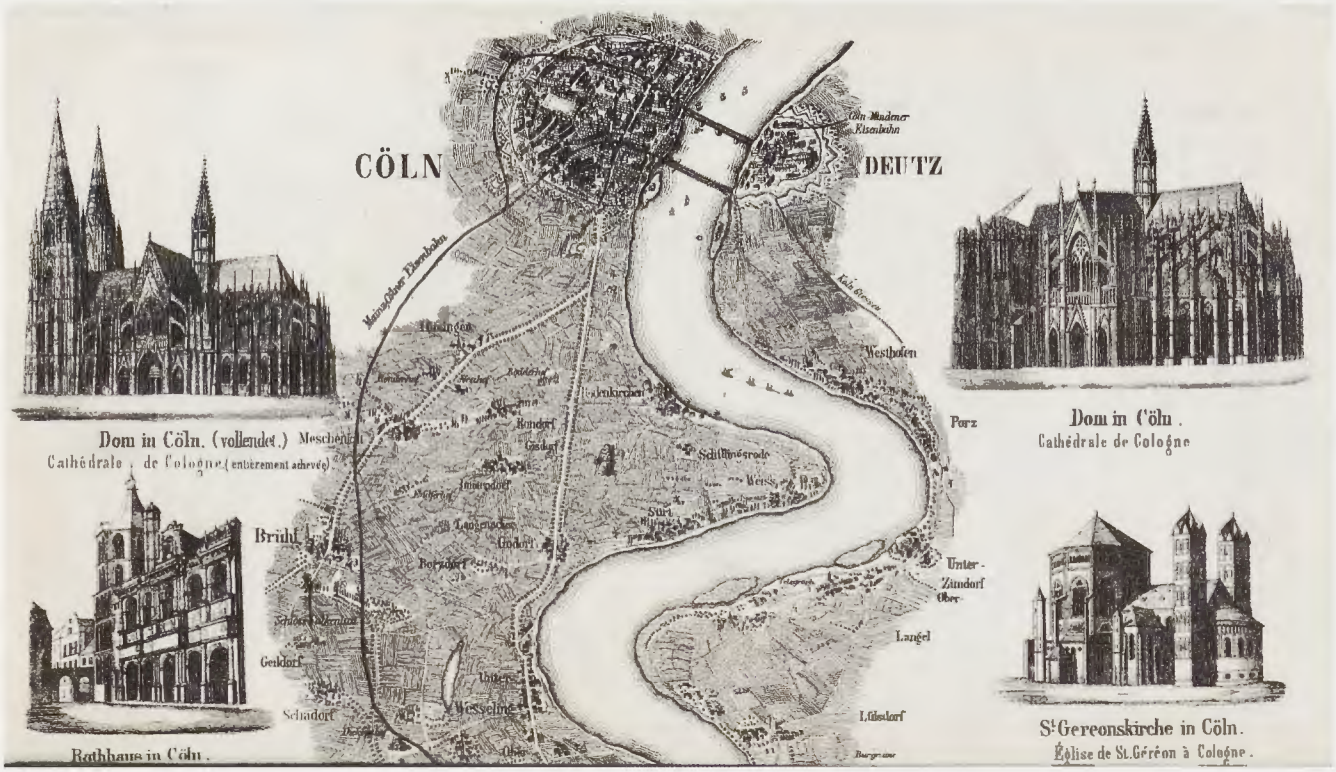


Fig. 6. David Kapp's* New Panorama of the Rhine von Mentz to Cologne.** ***Note the bridge at Köln which is the Dombrücke, the first fixed bridge across the Rhine, built in 1859.



Again the map has no title but is now printed as a blue photolithographic view. There is a 24-page booklet pasted in and titled *Der Rheinstrom* with 1876 as the last date in the text (p.14). However, this edition also has a branch from the main rail line and a bridge south of Bonn complete with a steam train crossing over the Rhine. The railway line on the right bank of the Rhine from (opposite) Bonn to Koblenz is added.

Carl Garte's panorama was also produced in the early days of colour printing. His *Panorama vom Rhein - Cöln bis Mainz* has an attractive cover: gold title on ochre boards decorated with a floral border. The map has a title on ribbons almost framing the city plan of Cologne. This is a sepia photo-gravure map panorama within a border with 71 framed scenes left (36) and right (35) of the river folding out to 1740 mm. No scene panels appear at the top and bottom. The imprint centrally below the map is Lith Kunstanstalt von Carl Garte, Leipzig.

Later editions included a 33-page descriptive text written in three languages by Dr F Lahnek – *Der Rhein von Cöln bis Mainz*[13]. The lower bridge at Mainz now looks like a normal arched bridge and the last panel has an illustration of the Theater in Mainz replacing a view of the bridge in the earlier state. There is an extra view - that of Hotel Petersberg near Königswinter. The area of the map is 1730 x 150 mm, but the complete length is 2635 mm, the extra length being taken up with nine views of the Niederwald Nationaldenkmal which was built in 1878 and two scenes of Köln and Mainz.

A rather unusual *Rhein-Panorama von Köln bis Mainz* was possibly made especially for the

Fig 7.* Frey's Neuestes Rhein Panorama.** ***Note the new railway bridge (with train) on the later map (right).

Fig 8. A particularly attractive cover, typical of the period 1880-1900.





Fig 9. Carl Garte's* Panorama vom Rhein - Cöln bis Mainz. *This is a detail showing the illustrations, now in colour, and the railway at Mainz along the river.

company Spielwarenhaus Puppenkönig in Köln and bound in attractive red boards with a decorative bouquet of vine leaves surrounding the central title illustration of Niederwald Denkmal. On the reverse it has *Spielwaren Ausstellung - von P.H. Virnich - Hoflieferant - Köln Hohestrasse 132. gegenüber der Passage - Spielwarenhaus Puppenkönig.* The toy shop (Spielwarenhaus) King of Dolls (Puppenkönig) possibly commissioned the Dresdner Kunstanstalt, Aktieng., to print the map for them.

Again the map has no title. The panorama landscape is in plain brown sepia tones, the river is blue but now there are real photographic views alongside the river (27 right plus a table of widths and depths just above bottom panel and 35 views to the left). A panel at the top shows Köln from the Deutz bank. The length of river panorama is 2165 mm and it is printed in sepia[14]. There are now three bridges at Koblenz (the Horchenheimer railway bridge built 1879), two at Köln and a second bridge at Mainz and the railway winds around the back of the town. This panorama has the line and projected bridge at Bonn (passing south of town) with train and Trajekt, indicating that the line was projected but not yet built.

The publishing company (Verlag) of Karl Rud. Bremer was very active at the end of the century. Their publications often have a code identifying the age of the map, e.g. 109 8 or 1/109. Map 109 8 is the *Rheinlauf von Mainz bis Köln - Gebirgszüge in Relief Manier* (mountainous view with relief presentation). The imprint is: *Verlag v. Karl Rud. Bremer, Köln.* This is a printed coloured view of the river Rhine, expanded to fill the page with no extra illustrations to the right and left. The area of the map is 1770 x 205 mm. This has the bridge at Bonn but also 'Trajekt' south of the city. The inclusion of this 'Trajekt' bridge is surprising – it was never built! A bridge at Bonn was finally built in 1898, but crossed over the river from the town and not south of the city. This map must have been produced around this time, either just after the construction or only shortly before but in the firm knowledge that it would be built. The 'ghost' bridge did not disappear immediately so plans must still have been in someone's drawer!

A later edition (1/109) *Der Rhein Album mit Panorama* contains a 32-page booklet with title page and 30 photographic views. The map has a slightly different imprint (below Mainz): Verlag v. Karl Rud. Bremer & Co., Köln a. Rh. Above this a panel referring to Kilometerzahlen which have been added to the map at 5km intervals along the river. There are also extra names: Peters Aue (Mainz); Reitburg's Aue (Wiesbaden); Eltville Aue redrawn and named; extra ferry included at Bingen, Caub St Goar etc.

Another copy of *Rheinlauf von Köln bis Mainz* was produced in cheap brown paper covers and a simple art nouveau design around the title. The imprint is now *Verlag von H Siebenhar Cöln a. R.* The map is printed in black and white and has



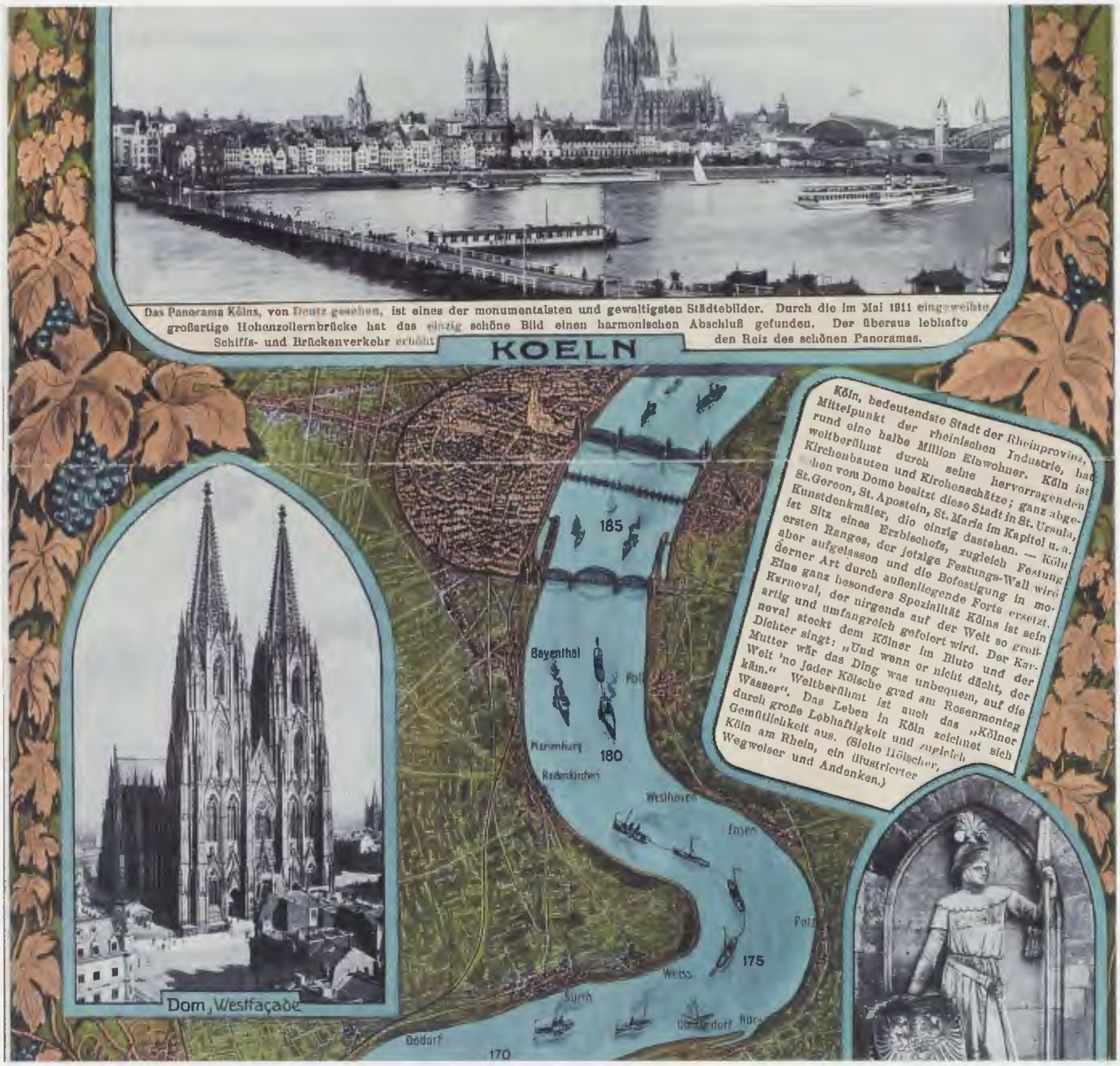


Fig 11.* Panorama vom Rhein - Cöln bis Mainz *by Hoursch and Bechstedt with photo illustrations surrounded by vines. The Hohenzollernbrücke has been renovated and the new Südbrücke opened (1911).

been cut into two sections with the north half of the Rhine on one side, the south section of the Rhine is on the reverse (approximate area of map 915 x 160 mm on each side). The extra names are still present but all railway lines and bridges have been removed! Imprints below the map: D.R.G.M. and Gesetzlich geschützt (copyright protection). Genehmigt vom Generalkommando (approved by army command) and Verlag H Siebenhar, Köln. It would appear that this edition, printed on cheap paper was issued during the First World War and all important military objectives, e.g Feste Franz (a fortress) north of Coblenz, and all bridges, have been removed.

Notes

1. The author would like to hear from any other Rhine panorama collectors with a view to sharing information. All illustrations are from the author's collection with the exception of Fig.3, which is taken from *Flüsse im Herzen Europas*. This catalogue accompanied the exhibition of the same name held at Bonn-Bad Godesberg from 9.9.93-31.10.93, which IMCoS was privileged to attend

2. The leading work on Rhine illustrations is Michael Schmitt's *Die Illustrierten Rhein-Beschreibungen* 1996 Böhlau Verlag, Köln Weimar and Wien.

3. See *Flüsse im Herzen Europas*. Catalogue number R49.

4. Cologne is variously written as Cöln, Coeln or Köln in

German works during this period and was on the west bank of the river. The town of Deutz was independent on the east bank.

5. See *Flüsse im Herzen Europas* from which this information is taken. Von Adlerflycht's view is catalogue number R46 and is Kart. 28064 of the Kartenabteilung der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin.

6. See *Flüsse im Herzen Europas*, catalogue number R50.

7. Alfred Sattler; *Rheinpanoramen – Reisehilfen und Souvenirs*. A catalogue to accompany the exhibition of the same name – held as part of the 10th Antiquariat's Fair in Cologne in September 1995. Pages 30-33.

8. See Sattler E15 and *Flüsse im Herzen Europas* R60 and R61.

9. Sattler, *Rheinpanoramen* E11 and 8A.

10. It is sometimes possible to date the map from the booklet. Later booklets have more pages, they may be dated on title page or there may be a date in the text (although texts were used for a long period before updating).

11. The copy in the author's possession has a booklet with imprint: Mainz. 1867. Verlag von D Kapp. Printer's signature on final page: Druck von J Gottsleben in Mainz. See Sattler, *Rheinpanoramen* N54.

12. Sattler, *Rheinpanoramen* H20, H21 / 9A-9D.

13. Last date in text of author's copy is 1880. See Sattler, *Rheinpanoramen* H25 and 16A.

14. Sattler, *Rheinpanoramen* 14D.

The author, Kit Batten, is a keen collector and has written a number of articles for the Journal. He is co-author of a two-volume work on the early maps of Devon, the English county where he was born. However, he now lives in Germany, where he works as a teacher.

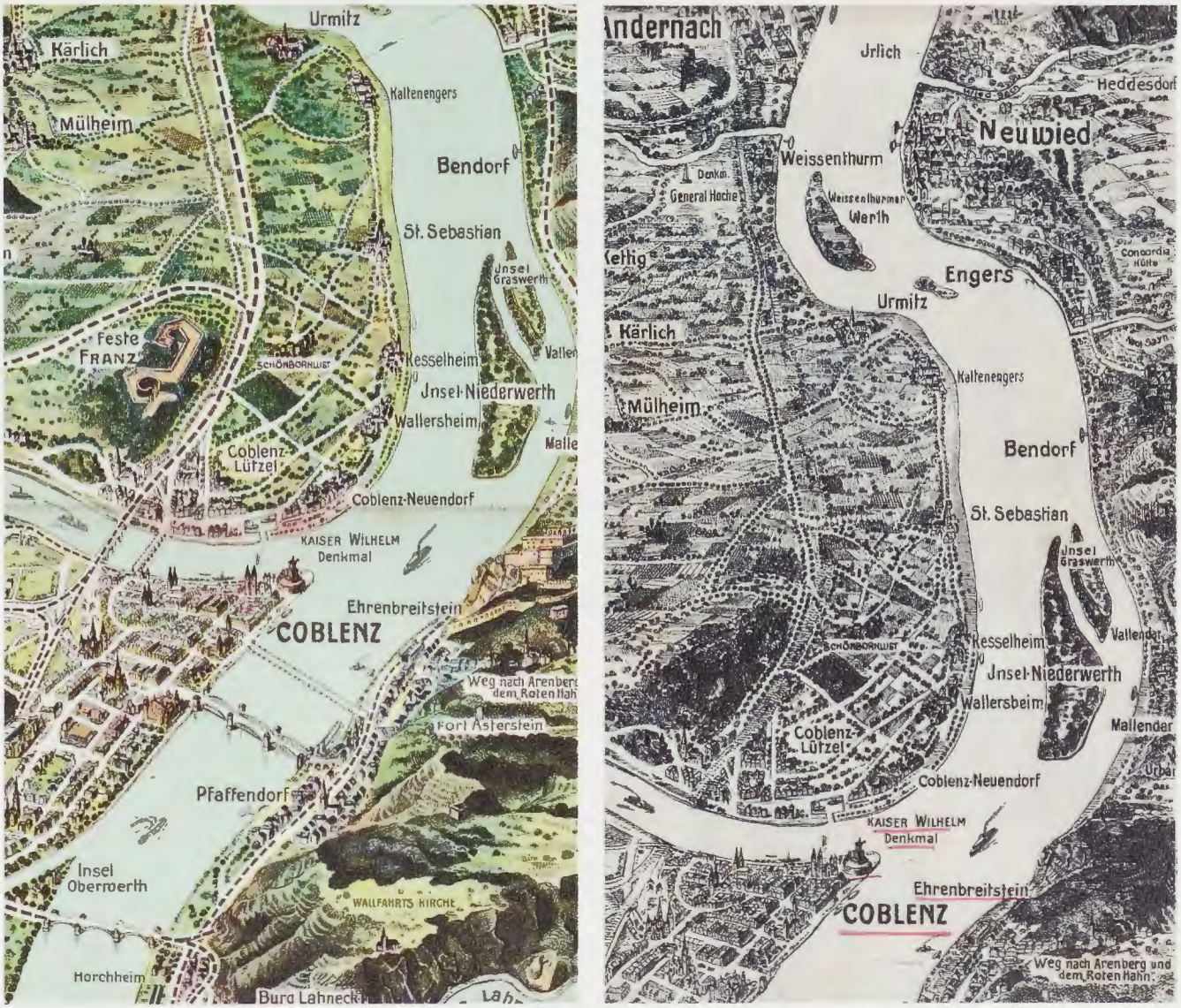


Fig 12.* Rheinlauf von Mainz bis Köln *by Karl Bremer. Earlier edition in printed colour, c.1900 (left) and WWI edition (right). Notice absence of the fortress just north of Mosel and lack of bridges.

Coming up roses

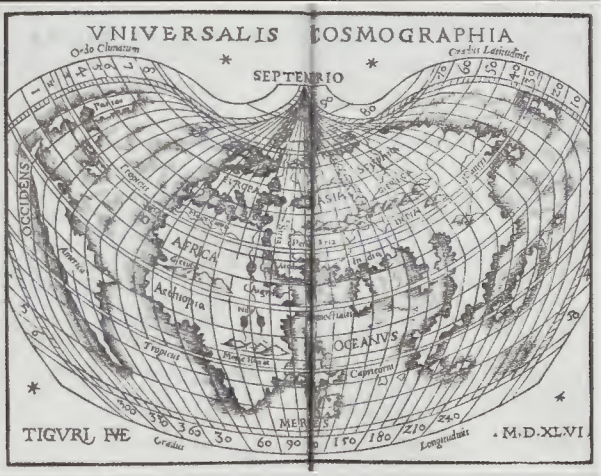
by Valerie Newby

This beautiful rose is a stunningly decorative and imaginative cartographic rarity. It shows the country of Bohemia in floral form. Drawn by Christoph Vetter, the map appeared in a work of natural history by B. Balbino entitled *Epitome Historica Rerum Bohemicarum…*, Prague, 1677. It was engraved by Wolfgang Killan of Augsburg and is one of the most artistic and sophisticated of cartographic curiosities. Prague appears at the centre of the rose, whilst Vienna is its root and the petals are divided into different regions. The arms of the Austrian emperor Leopold I appear above the map itself. The rose was a popular symbol in Bohemia and the Latin inscription on the map reads, in translation, 'The Rose of Bohemia, bloody for all centuries, where more than 80 great battles have been fought, now for the first time depicted in this form.'

Note from the Editor: This map is for sale at Jonathan Potter Ltd and is reproduced with their permission.



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From our upcoming book auction on November 13/14, 2006:

J. Honter, Rudimenta cosmographica.
Zurich, Froschauer 1546.
Estimate: € 4.000



I. Titsingh, Illustrations of Japan.
London 1822.
Estimate: € 5.000

Rare Books
Manuscripts · Autographs
Decorative Prints

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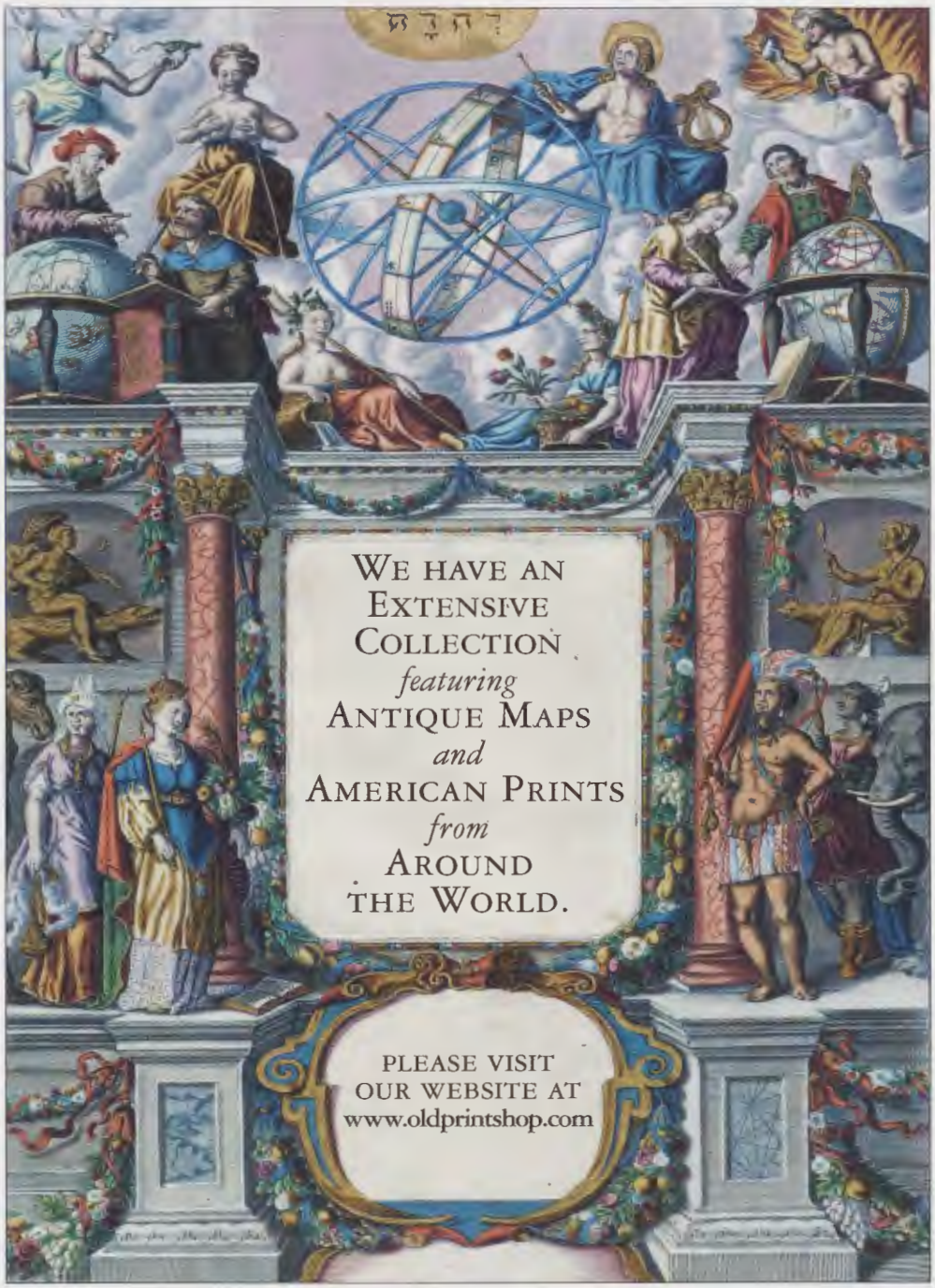
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A Curious Cat

from General Maps of Persia[1]

by Cyrus Ala'i

Reverend Charles Harvey Stileman, an English missionary in Persia, included this curiosity map of Persia in his book *The Subjects of the Shah*[2], showing the country as a Persian cat, lying on a cushion. He started the first chapter of his book, stating: 'Of course Persian kittens come from Persia. But have you ever noticed that Persia itself on the map is like a cat on a cushion? It has its back towards Afghanistan and India, and its head towards Russia. The cushion keeps it from getting its feet wet in the Persian Gulf.'

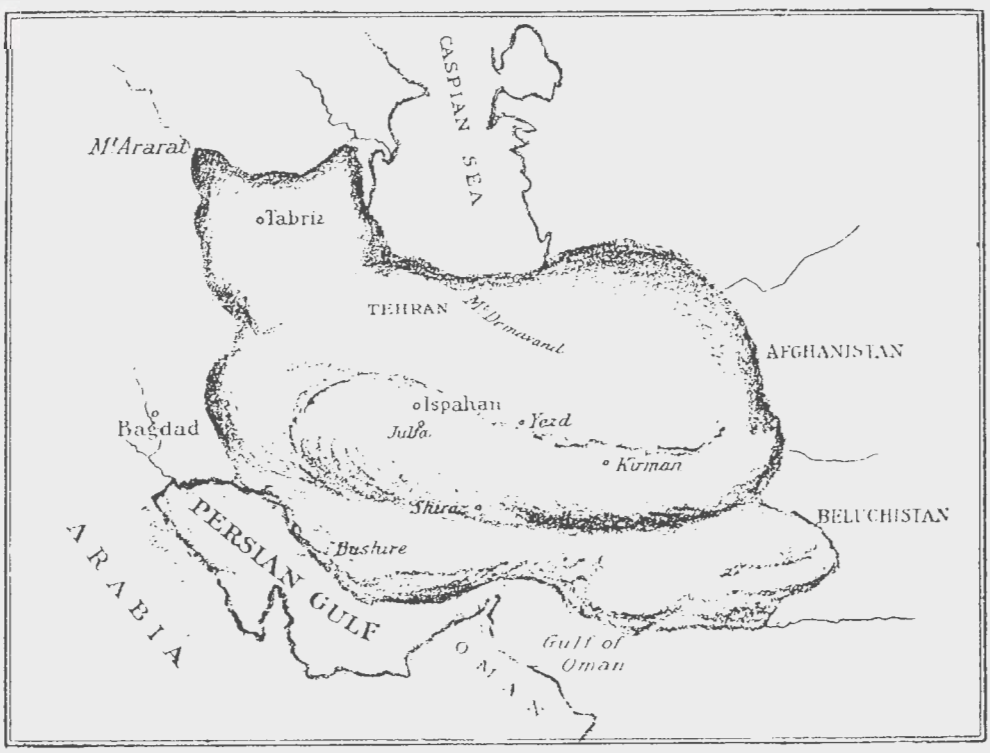
On the next page of his entertaining and amusing book (year 1902), the author writes: 'How can we get to Persia? We can either climb up what I have called the cat's cushion from the Persian Gulf, or we can jump upon the cat's back from the Caspian Sea.' Describing the climate of Persia, he notes that Cyrus [the Great] is reported to have said to Xonophon: "People perish with cold at one point, while they are suffocated with heat at another."

Stileman, a member of the Church Missionary Society of London travelled Persia for religious purposes, visiting the Society's headquarters at Julfa. Hence, this small Christian (Armenian) town, a suburb of Isfahan, appears on his small map.

At present, many Persians (Iranians) believe that the outline of their country looks like a cat, and this idea is even reflected in some of the contemporary Persian literature and poetry. As the present shape of Persia emerged during the later decades of the nineteenth century, the above map of 1902 must have been the source of that idea.

Notes:

1. See E. 415 and Pl. 199, *General Maps of Persia* by Cyrus Ala'i, published by Brill Academic Publishers, Leiden, 2005.
2. The *Subjects of the Shah*, by Rev. Charles Harvey Stileman (preface by H.C.G. Moule D.D., Bishop of Durham), published by the Church Missionary Society, London, 1902, map on page 3 in black & white. Copy of the BL, original 1902 edition: 4767.DF.14; copy of the RGS, 1912 ed.: Library 341.



***Stileman's outline map of Persia as a Persian cat, 7.5 x 10 cm, London, 1902, from his book* The Subjects of the Shah**



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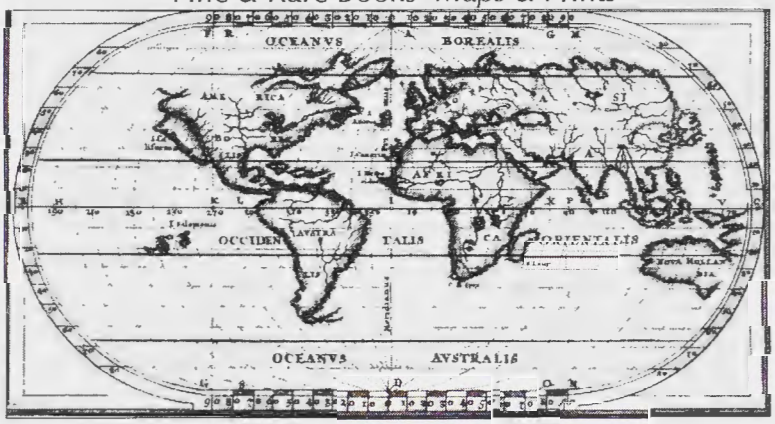
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Samuel de Champlain - Pierre Duval c.1616 - [53].
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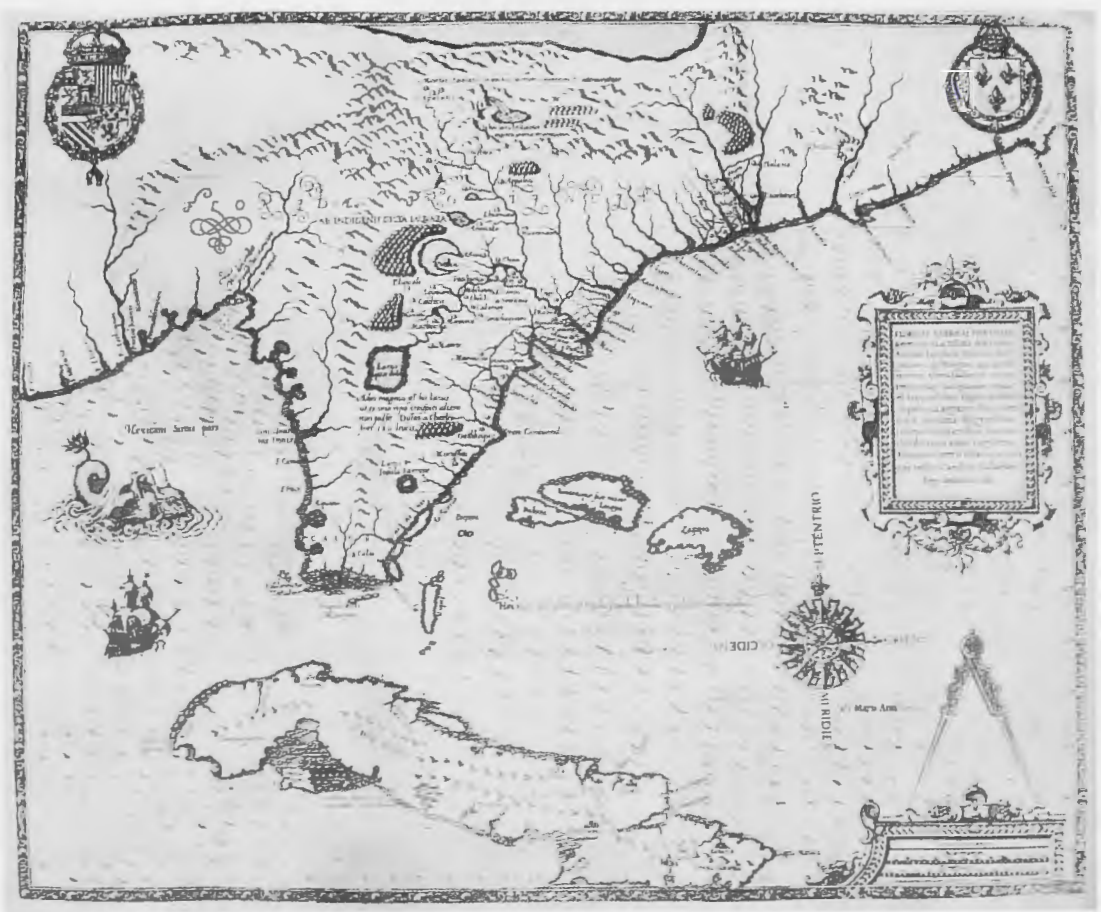
Early claims to the ownership of Florida

by John Faupel

Nearly 100 years after Columbus reached the New World, a very strange map of Florida appeared in print. It was published in the second volume of an illustrated account of voyages to America called *Brevis Narratio eorum quæ in Florida*.... The text and 42 illustrations accompanying this map describe a fleeting attempt by the French in 1564 to set up a colony on the banks of the St. Johns River, near present-day Jacksonville. The map itself is entitled *Floridae Americae Provinciae* and a translation of the text in the title panel reads as follows:

A recent and very exactly executed draft of Florida, a province of America, by the author Jacques le Moyne, named de Morgues, who accompanied Laudonnière to that land on the second French voyage and who most diligently surveyed the interior and sea coasts of that region with some soldiers whom he took with him because of the dangers and very accurately measured the distances between each of the rivers as he himself showed on his return to Charles IX, King of the French dominions.

Although the publisher and engraver, Theodore de Bry, clearly credits Jacques le Moyne with the authorship of the map and the illustrations, these claims turn out to be worthy of investigation. It is certainly true that le Moyne, a painter of some repute, was one of the 300 or so French Huguenots who went with the colonists to that part of northern Florida; it is also true that he had



Floridae Americae Provinciae ***published and engraved by Theodore de Bry from*** **Brevis Narratio eorum quae in Florida...** ***by Jacques le Moyne***

been asked: *"to chart the sea-coast and to observe the situation of the towns and the depth and course of the rivers..."* [1] but he did not explore anything like as widely as this map suggests. In fact, his explorations were mainly confined to the St. Johns River and some of the surrounding waterways and villages. In addition to his own surveys, he would have been familiar with the pioneering work of Jean Ribaut who, two years earlier, had charted the coastal regions from Cape Canaveral to Port Royal, now South Carolina, in an attempt to find a suitable place to build a French fort. So where did the rest of the data shown on this map come from and why was the geography so distorted? Although these questions do not have conclusive answers, the search leads one into a labyrinthine world of political and religious intrigue that throws light on the cryptic history of that whole region.

The Huguenot colonists, under Laudonnière's command, reached Florida in June 1564, ostensibly to escape Catholic persecution in France. But their attempt to gain a foothold in the New World was probably just as much inspired by gold plundered from the Empires of Mexico and Peru, that were being shipped back to Spain. Such vast fortunes had rapidly turned Philip II's failing kingdom into the most powerful monarchy in all Europe. Naturally the Spanish were fiercely protective of their claims to territory discovered in the New World, so the location of the French settlement at Fort Caroline, a few miles up-stream from the St. Johns estuary, was carefully chosen to avoid Spanish eyes. While on location there, le Moyne visited many of the surrounding villages and became the first European artist to produce important ethnographic studies of the Timucuan Indians and their ways of living. Alas, though, by September of the following year, the Spanish had discovered the location of the French fort and massacred most of the colonists. Without any of his drawings and notes, le Moyne was one of the few people who escaped the bloodshed by wading all night through swamp and boarding a French ship, moored offshore. By a circuitous route he returned to France and committed to paper whatever he could remember of his observations.

Thereafter, for more than twenty years, nothing is known of his whereabouts, until a reference to him appeared in the Epistle to one of Richard Hakluyt's works.[2] It reads: *'... things of chiefest importance are lively drawen in coulours at your no smale charge by the skilfull painter, James Morgues [Jacques le Moyne], yet living in the Blacke-fryers in London... which was an eye-witnesse of the goodnes & fertilitie of those regions, & hath put downe in writing many singularities which are not mentioned in this treatise: which he meaneth to publish together with the purtraitures before it be long...'*.

It was probably the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre of 1572 that forced le Moyne to escape religious persecution again and cross the Channel to England, where he eventually settled in the Parish of St. Anne's in Blackfriars, London. The reference clearly indicated le Moyne's intention to publish an account of his own observations in Florida. The date was 1587.

To help in transcribing his illustrations on to copper for the purpose of printing, he struck up a goodly friendship with another religious refugee, Theodore de Bry. Working on the copperplates for Sir Philip Sidney's funeral procession, he was one of few people in London skilled in the new art of the gravure. As fate would have it, le Moyne died the following year and all his drawings and notes were bought from his widow by de Bry.[3]

Without any previous knowledge of publishing, de Bry sought help from Richard Hakluyt[4], who was compiling his own *magnum opus* on voyages and travels, and knew everyone connected with the subject. Hakluyt had long been an advocate for promoting Protestantism in America[5] and was immediately struck by the propaganda potential of the Florida project. In the hope of making a good idea even better, he told de Bry he would endeavour to secure for him the material for a similar work about Virginia, if he agreed to publish that first. There was an obvious parallel between the two regions. John White, an artist, had been to Virginia and had recently brought back with him watercolours of the Indians, comparable to those of le Moyne.[6] Moreover, the brilliant young mathematician Thomas Hariot, who had surveyed those parts with White, was about to publish his own account of Virginia.[7]

Such opportunities are rare in a lifetime; how could de Bry refuse the offer? So, sure enough, the Virginia volume was the first to appear in print two years later.[8] It contained Hariot's text and his map, along with a number of White's illustrations.

As evidence of its enormous popularity throughout Europe, it appeared in German, Latin, French and English and was reissued six times in the first year alone. The Florida volume was to follow but turned out to be more problematic. Along with the text and drawings, le Moyne had left only a small sketch map of northern Florida for de Bry to puzzle over. Without any knowledge of the geography of that region and no known survivors of the colony left to help him, what could de Bry do to produce something comparable to the Virginia map? Writing later in 1598, he referred to *'...a secret mappe of those parts... made in Mexico for the King of Spaine...'* which had been in the possession of Sir Walter Ralegh.[9] The guardian of Ralegh's collection was none other than Thomas



***Detail from* Floridae Americae Provinciae**

Hariot, so one can only suppose this might have been the map given to de Bry to help him with his Florida publication.

Be that as it may, an examination of the map that finally appeared in print shows it had been compiled from two completely different cartographic sources: the le Moyne manuscript, centred on the French colonists' fort in northern Florida and a Spanish map, covering most of the Southeast. Several facts about the published map confirm this duality.

First, of the total 128 place-names shown, just over half can be traced to the French explorations and are mostly located round the region of their fort and the St. Johns River [F. Maj], while the remainder are of Spanish origin. In an attempt to disguise this distinction, both the French and Spanish names have been translated into Latin, although of course the indigenous names were beyond translation. Further, the scales for the two component parts of the map vary dramatically, from about: 1 : 2.6 million for the French component - between the St. Johns River and Port Royal say, to about half that found elsewhere for the Spanish component. Without reducing the scale of the French component to match that of the Spanish, and perhaps not knowing its orientation anyway, de Bry would have had to rotate it clockwise through about 45° in order to superimpose it on the more extensive Spanish map. In consequence, the upper waters of the St. Johns are shown flowing from the southwest instead of from the south. Moreover, de Bry would have had to rotate the Eastern Seaboard in an easterly direction, as is clearly seen in the latitudinally-stretched publication. Even though a Mercator-type grid is faintly visible over the whole map, this distortion must have compelled de Bry to remove the longitude scales, which otherwise would have been nearly four times those of the latitude scales. Finally, de Bry would have added his own embellishment to compare in style with those he had already added to the Virginia map, such as coats of arms, a title cartouche, dividers and scale bar, along with decorative vignettes, compass rose and borders.

It might be thought that all this meddling would render the composite map worthless, yet nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, each component part contains useful information not found elsewhere in the early cryptic history of that region. Here are just a few observations,[10] first concerning the French component, which of course should be studied in conjunction with the contemporary texts of Ribaut and Laudonnière[11], along with the illustrations of le Moyne.[12]

1. 'Apalachee' (Lat. 34-35° N) is shown as a

village, located some distance to the northwest of Fort Caroline. It probably derives from the Apalatchee Indians who lived near present-day Tallahassee, of whom the French knew only from hearsay. If the rotation of the French component were reversed anti-clockwise, it would be more or less correctly located. Next to this village is the mythical inscription 'Montes Apalatci…' and a vignette marked '*In hoc lacu Indigence argenti grana inveniunt*' but this was probably added by de Bry, so that the legend described in one of le Moyne's illustrations could be located on the map. In fact, the Appalachian Mountains, possibly named after this legend, are over three hundred miles to the northwest of Fort Caroline and beyond French reach.

2. 'Delfinum, F' (Lat.29-30°): much has been written about the location of this 'little river'. Two possibilities are usually suggested: Matanzas Inlet (29° 42' N) or Ponce de Leon (29° 4' N). The latter would at first seem to fit the description in Laudonnière's text, but subsequent references indicate St. Augustine to be the most likely.

3. 'Lacus aque dulces' (Lat.29-30° N) and 'Sarrope' (Lat.27-28°) are probably one and the same lake. This lake, '*on the other side of which no land was visible*' was probably Lake Okeechobee. Contrary to popular belief, it may have been found by the French who reached '*thirty leagues beyond a place called Mathiaca*', which was in the vicinity of Cape Canaveral. Indeed, Lake Okeechobee is about this distance south of Cape Canaveral.

4. The location of several Indian settlements, not found in the contemporary texts, are marked on this map, for example: 'Anoulala' (Lat.32°), 'Aquouena' (Lat. 30-31°), 'Ehiamana' (Lat.32-33°), 'Eloqualé' (Lat.30-31°), 'Hicaranaou' (Lat.32°) and 'Patchica' (Lat.31°).

Some further observations concerning the Spanish component follow:

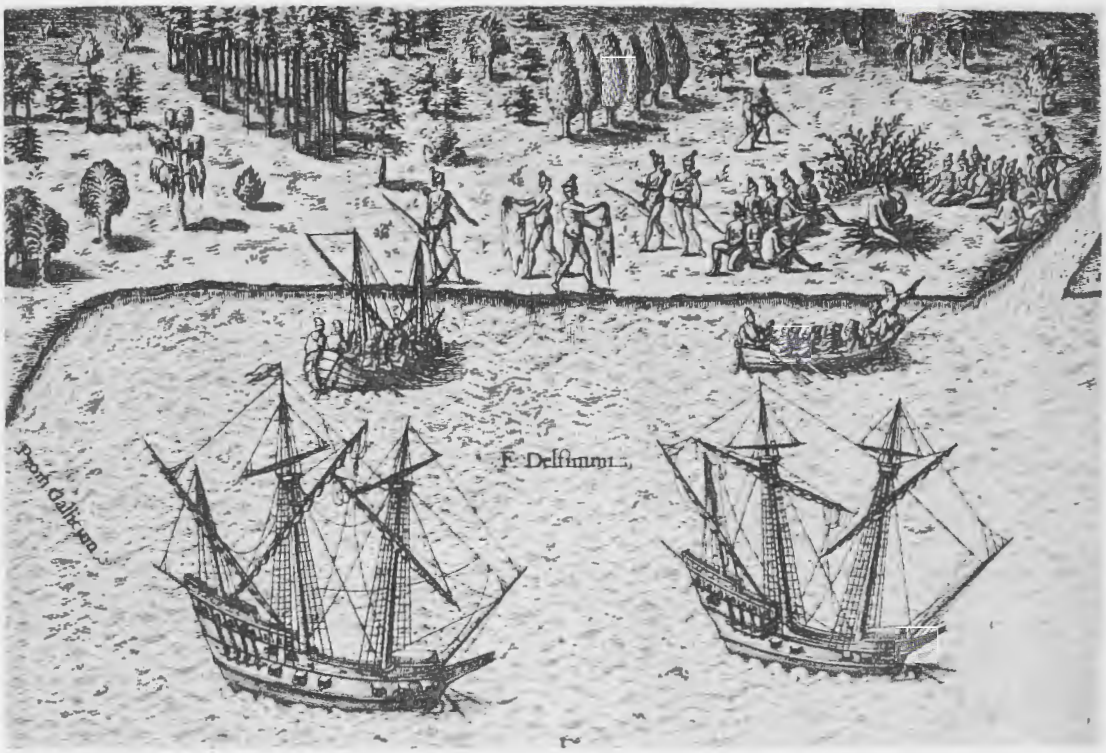
5. '*Ab Indigenis dicta Iaquaza*' (Lat.32°) possibly originates from Cabeça de Vaca's narrative, which describes in some detail a tribe of Indians called the 'Yguases' or 'Iguaces'. If so, the inscription is entirely misplaced because they were believed to have lived far to the west, either in present-day Texas or New Mexico.

6. '*Pamphilius Neruaez (Hic descendit)*' (Lat.31-32°): This indicates that the ill-fated conquistador, Pánfilio de Navarez, reached Apalachee Bay by way of the river marked contiguously: '*Sinus Morguel*'. It provides independent evidence for the belief that his descent into the Gulf of Mexico was at the present-day St. Marks River, originally named by the Spanish '*San Miguel*' in the 'Bahía de Caballos' because it was discovered in 1528 on September 29th, St. Michael the Archangel's feast day[13]. Indeed, one or two other 16th century charts show comparable names for this river: the 1562 Guitérrez Americae map, for example, shows '*Ba. De mirguelo*' at the same location.

7. '*Sinus Joannis Ponce*' (Lat. 28°). Although the river or bay of Juan Ponce, marked on several early 16th-century charts, indicated Ponce de León's 1513 navigations may have taken him only



The arrival of the English in Virginia



The French arrive in Florida

as far north as present-day Charlotte Harbor, this map suggests he may have reached even further north, at about Tampa Bay, in Latitude. 28°.

8. An obscure reference at the top right to '*S. Michael*' (Lat. 34°) is one of the most intriguing features of the whole map. Could this be an oblique reference to '*San Miguel de Gualdape*', the name of Ayllón's ill-fated municipality of 1526? Such a reference on the Eastern Seaboard of any 16th century map is rare, if not unique. Even the esteemed Spanish cosmographer, Alonso de Chaves, who in 1536 was ordered by Charles V to study all the available cartographic data, was unable to find any such reference. The starting point from which to attempt to locate San Miguel de Gualdape is Ayllón's first landfall at '*San Romain*' on the Eastern Seaboard in August 1526. This is now thought to be at Santee River on Winyah Bay. From there he sent various vessels to make surveys of the coast and soon after a party returned with the news that they had found, at a distance of about fifty leagues, a much better country to which they gave the name '*San Miguel de Gualdape*'. The women and sick were sent there by sea, while the rest marched along the coast over flat marshy terrain. Unfortunately, it is unclear from Oviedo whether this was to the south [14] or to the north[15]. The latitude on this map suggests San Miguel de Gualdape was in fact to the north and the '*flat marshy terrain*' of Long Bay, perhaps inscribed here as '*Terra Plana*', would have been preferable to a southern trek, during which several major rivers would have seriously impeded progress. Perhaps the mysterious whereabouts of the first Spanish municipality in all North America[16] can at last be found on this map, contiguous to '*Prom. Terra falq.*', whose promontory between Lat.33° and 34°, is consistent with present-day Cape Fear.

We may now consider the real motive behind these publications. De Bry was born of Protestant parents, living under Catholic rule in the Netherlands, where Philip II of Spain had employed the infamous Council of Blood to suppress any hint of insurrection. This involved the Duke of Alva's soldiers vandalising, often at the dead of night, the properties of those who voiced heretical murmurings. There is a personal reference in one of de Bry's writings, suggesting their hatred of Protestantism was matched only by his, of Catholicism: '*I was born of parents... of the more honoured inhabitants of Liège... but stripped of all these belongings by the attacks of robbers... I had to contend only by my art... on that neither robbers not the rapacious bands of thieves could lay their hands*'.[17] Subsequently, he was obliged to escape with his young family, first to the sanctuary of Calvinism in Strasbourg, then to Frankfurt, where late in life his publishing career began. His short stay in London must have been fortuitous beyond belief: first his meeting with le Moyne, then with the well-connected Protestant sympathiser, Hakluyt, leading

to the acquisition of enough propaganda material to express in print his life-long resentment of Spanish Catholicism. At a time when Spain was still secretive about publishing its discoveries in the New World, de Bry was able to announce to an ever-increasing public readership throughout Europe that America rightfully belonged to the Protestants. His two publications could hardly have been more timely. Spain had just been given a bloody nose with the defeat of its Armada in 1588, thus opening the door for Protestants to colonise America.

The combined message of de Bry's two volumes showed that no part of the Eastern seaboard belonged to Spain. In the preface to the first volume, de Bry states: '*...the part of the Worlde, which is between the Florida and the Cape Breton, nowe named Virginia, to the honneur of your most sovveraine Ladye and Queene Elizabeth, hath ben discovverd by your meanes and great chardges. And that your collonye hath been theer established to your great honnor...*'. The message was clear: the territory from Cape Breton to Florida belonged to the Protestant English. The second volume was equally blunt: the French Huguenots had rightful claim to Florida and if the reader were in any doubt, the first illustrations in each of these volumes reinforced this message.

Contrary to popular belief, neither of these images was by the artists to whom they are usually attributed, namely John White and Jacques le Moyne. They are entirely the compositions of one man - Theodore de Bry.

Is it not ironic that all such political and religious intrigue, over which territorial claims are fought and won, has nothing to do with genuine rights of ownership? Those rights unquestionably belonged to the indigenous peoples who had been living there for generations. At least, we still have the transcription of le Moyne's many drawings, which offer a fleeting glimpse into the lives of the Timucuan Indians, whose pastoral civilization included tens of thousands of peoples spread out across the woodlands and forests of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina. Alas, within 150 years after the French had departed those shores, they had all been wiped from the face of the earth.

Notes

1. P Hulton *The Work of Jacques le Moyne de Morgues...*, London 1977, Vol. 1, III.

2. R de Laudonnière *A Notable History containing four Voyages made by certain French Captains unto Florida*, London 1587. Facsimile Edition by T R Adams, JCB Providence, RI, 1964.

3. '*Theodore de Bry formed a deep friendship with Morgues* [le Moyne] *and at the same time gathered information on a great many questions to do with the story so that the publication of these matters was agreed between them. Then, on Morgue's death, the aforesaid bought the narrative for himself from his widow...*'. P. Hulton *The Work of Jacques le Moyne...*, London 1977, Vol.1, I.

4. 'This I have been able to do by the help of a Master Richard Hakluyt of Oxford... who first encouraged me...'. S Lorant *The New World – the first Pictures of America*, New York, 1946, p227.

5. Hakluyt's publications were indicative of his hopes: *Divers Voyages Touching the Discoveries of America... Made first of all by our Englishmen and Afterwards by the Frenchmen...* 1582 and subsequently his famous *Principale Navigations... of the English Nation*, 1589.

6. *The American Drawings of John White...*, British Library, London 1964

7. T Hariot *A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia...*, London 1588.

8. T de Bry *A Briefe and True report of the new found land of Virginia...*, Frankfurt 1590.

9. Not 'Raleigh', see: T N Brushfield *Sir W Ralegh: A Plea for a Surname...*, London 1886.

10. For a more thorough analysis, see *Foothold in Florida*, S. Lawson, 1992, W J Faupel, Appendix IV.

11. J. Ribaut *The whole and true discoverie of Terra Florida*, London 1563 & R de Laudonnière *L'Histoire de la Floride ...*, Dieppe 1566.

12. P Hulton *The Work of Jacques le Moyne de Morgues*, London 1977.

13. F W Hodge & T H Lewis *Spanish Explorers in the Southern Unites States 1528 – 1543*, New York 1907, p 37.

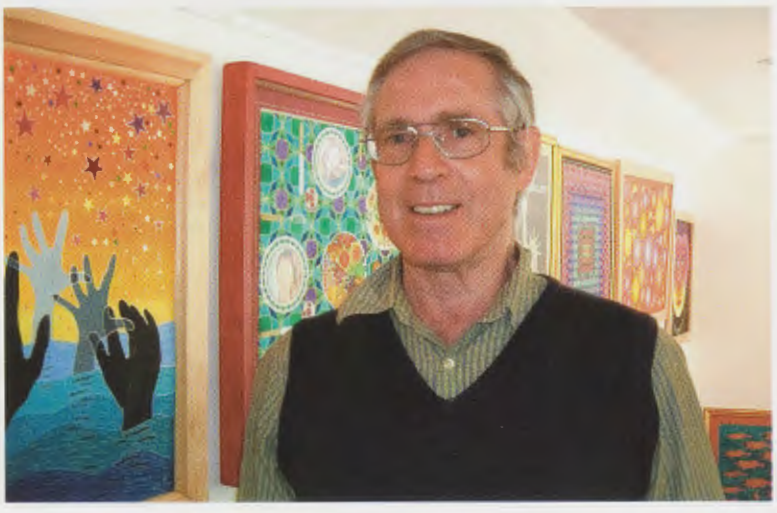
14. P E Hoffmann *A New Andalucia and a Way to the Orient*, Baton Rouge & London, 1990.

15. J G Kohl *A History of the Discovery of the East Coast of North America...*, Maine Historical Society, Vol 1, 1869, & M Fernández de Navarrete *Coleección de los Viages ...*, Madrid 1825.

16. D B Quinn *The attempted colonization of Florida ...*, London 1977, pp37-44.

17. T de Bry *Icones quinquaginta virorum illustrium*, Pars I, Frankfurt 1597, Preface.

The author, pictured below, trained as a mathematician and from 1969 to 1974 was chief manpower planning adviser to the Labour government for the UK printing and publishing industry. He has been collecting engravings by de Bry since 1980. To him they are like pieces of a vast jigsaw and by adding to his collection over the years he has built up a picture of that complicated publishing project collectively known as the* Grandes et Petits Voyages. *This comprises over 600 illustrations and maps describing many parts of the unknown world as seen through the eyes of the sixteenth century European traveller. To date he has identified and recorded 134 different editions, issues, states and variations and there may be a few more unrecorded volumes still to be discovered. Further information can be found on John's website: www.historical-prints.co.uk



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IMCoS London Weekend

9th-10th June 2006

Our annual London weekend began with a visit to the newly-extended Royal Geographical Society in Kensington Gore, London, on one of the hottest days of the year. About 50 members attended and many of them stayed on for our AGM afterwards.

The afternoon began with a welcome from David Rivière, Head of Finance at the RGS, who pointed out the changes which had occurred over the last few years. The new building had given them an opportunity for better storage and preservation of their collections and a new side entrance had opened up access for the general public who are invited to use their holdings for the first time.

Francis Herbert, the Curator of Maps, then gave a talk about some of the maps of Guatemala in the Society's collections. This was a perfect choice to tie in with the IMCoS International Symposium being held in that country next February. Members were able to visit the older part of the building and view some items on display in the reading room. Our President, Roger Baskes, then welcomed us to the AGM.

In the evening the annual dinner was held at the East India Club, St. James's, which was a great success. Following the dinner was the presentation of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2006. Tony Campbell, chairman of the Selection Committee read the citation and the silver salver was presented by the President.

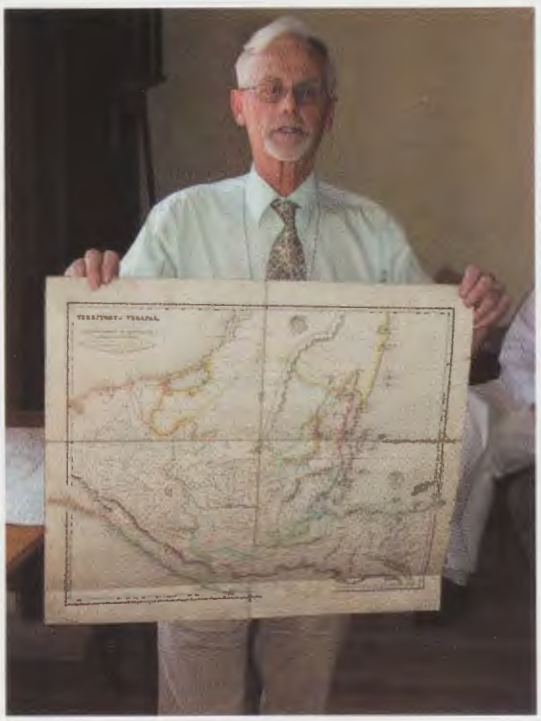
During the weekend members were able to visit the London Map Fair. This was held at Olympia and attracted more than 40 dealers from all parts of the world.

N.B. A full list of items exhibited at the RGS, and the text of the talk by Francis Herbert, will appear in the Winter issue of the *Journal*





Members Barbara Thomas (right) and Sylvia Sobernheim examining one of the atlases on display in the library of the Royal Geographical Society.



Francis Herbert (left), Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society, London

Far left, Jenny Harvey manning the IMCoS stand at the London map fair.

The Helen Wallis Award

Citation by Tony Campbell

Following the Annual Dinner at the East India Club, London on 9th June, Tony Campbell, chairman of the Helen Wallis Award Committee, read the citation (printed below). The silver salver was presented by the President, Roger Baskes to this year's winner.

As the person delivering the citation for this prize - the 'citationist'? - I am expected to keep you guessing for as long as possible. I have to do a verbal dance of the Seven Veils, even if I may seem more like John the Baptist than Salome.

I am expected to give you well-disguised clues, rather like those in the *Da Vinci Code*. In this case, it is going to be difficult to maintain the pretence for long.

First a clue. If you know what the following means please do not whisper the name to your neighbour (we will certainly all hear you). Just sit there with a self-satisfied Mona Lisa smile [oh, dear: we have strayed into Dan Brown territory]. Here it is: 'Bitte, ein Bit'.

What can be said about our winner?:

- 'Probably Europe's largest private map collector' (this from our former President, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke), and not, I think, a reference to his physical size
- He was born 1933 [that is given in print, so I'm not being indelicate] in Wilno, now Vilnius in Lithuania
- He studied nuclear physics at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow and then did his PhD at another celebrated institution, the ETH in Zurich. He worked in that field until he realised there were two things more precious than uranium: early maps, and good beer.
- His collection started with a Braun & Hogenberg view of Damascus

At this point my artifice gives out I must now announce, to those who have not guessed, that tonight's winner is Dr Tomasz Niewodniczanski. From now on, with your permission, I will refer to you, as I know so many do, as Dr Niewo.

Some collectors like to hoard their cartographic treasures, showing them to a few chosen friends or scholars. Dr Niewo is the opposite and is probably best known for the magnificent displays of his material that he has put on in various German and Polish cities. The first, I believe was *Imago Germaniae* in 1996, at the Berlin State Library. In 2002, the same library hosted the start of a series of exhibitions entitled *Imago Poloniae*. These were held, under the patronage of the respective Presidents, in several locations in Poland and Germany. In the *IMCoS Journal* a few years ago [N°·90, Autumn 2002] Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke described the imaginative fan-shaped lay-out that Dr Niewo designed himself for that Berlin display.

He has also generously lent his material for exhibitions in numerous European cities. It is perhaps worth mentioning their names: Amsterdam, Barcelona, Berlin, Bonn, Coblenz, Cracow, Darmstadt, Emden, Groningen, Karlsruhe, Königswinter, London, Louvain, Madrid, Milan, Papenburg, Prüm, Stettin, Trier, Vilnius and Warsaw. This is an inspiring example of how a collection can be shared, both with specialists and the public at large.

Some, as individuals or members of a group, have been privileged to visit his marvellous underground library. Last year it was the turn of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle. Alex Smit, in writing up the BIMCC visit referred to Mrs Niewodniczanski (whom we are very glad to see this evening). He described what she called her 'big mistake', which was to buy Dr Niewo, just 40 years ago, a Braun & Hogenburg view of Damascus. Little did she know what she had started.

This might be the appropriate moment to issue a general warning to all the partners of map collectors. Of course it may already be too late. What you need to do is impose rules. Some of you will have met Wes Brown when IMCoS visited Denver, Colorado last year. In a recent issue of the *Rocky Mountain News* his wife Linda explained (and I quote) "We've had issues about maps. Wanting something on the walls besides maps, I've managed to hang a few pieces of art. We agreed to ban maps from the living room, but Wes started putting his



IMCoS President, Roger Baskes, presents the 2006 Helen Wallis Award to Dr Tomasz Niewodniczanski.

globes in there. I drew the line at six globes in that room. Now if he wants to put out another globe, the rule is that he has to give one of the old globes to a library." As a former librarian I would like to endorse that rule enthusiastically.

Dr Niewo's collection includes many rare, even unique, maps, particularly 17th century wall maps, sometimes in marvellous condition. One of his treasures is a typically brilliant example of van Santen's colouring. In total, it numbers about 3000 maps of Poland and Central Europe. He also has a fine collection of atlases and globes. However this is certainly not just a 'shop window' collection of the rare, the beautiful, and the historically important - though it is, of course, all of those. Instead, his approach is a comprehensive one, gathering numerous examples and states of a single map. As a personal aside, when I started as R.V. Tooley's assistant in the 1960s I found we had up to eight examples of a single map. Working out the different plates and states of those was what got me inspired by old maps, and taught me the rudiments of cartobibliography, something that can only be done by side-by-side comparison. So what is preserved in Bitburg should be seen as a major tool for current and future research.

But Dr Niewo's interests are certainly not limited. His general concern with the history of his native land has led him to collect books, manuscripts, etc., so as to create context. Besides that, he has acquired signed letters on a variety of subjects, and even ship models. He also knows a lot about his maps and can talk in a fascinating way about them. You should really be listening to him not to me.

He has provided opportunities for scholars to work on his maps, especially his right-hand man Dr Kazimierz Kozica, who has been responsible for the catalogues. These include the first exhibition ever on the cartography of the Ukraine. Vol. II of *Imago Poloniae* (the volume concerned with cartography) describes almost 750 maps and reproduces over 250.

Dr Niewo has sponsored scholarly publications about his most significant maps, such as the Cartographica Rarissima series, with Günter Schilder's study of Van den Keere's wall-map of the Low Countries (1607) and Peter Meurer's account of Blaeu's map of Germany (1612). Besides *Imago Poloniae* there have been equivalent volumes for Germany and Silesia.

Few collectors stray into the rarefied reaches of international diplomacy. But, at the opening of the first *Imago Poloniae* exhibition at the Berlin State Library on Unter den Linden in April 2002, he stunned his audience by declaring that he would donate his entire Polish cartographic collection to the Republic of Poland, providing that the Jagiellonian University (his *Alma Mater*) returned the book collection removed from Unten den Linden during the last war. I believe I am right in thinking that, although there has not yet been any official response, that offer remains.

Poland has had an intensely geographical history, with avaricious neighbours partitioning her territory. His collection of maps, many from the period before those depredations, reflects the undaunted spirit and gallantry for which the Poles were famous, long before WW2. He has shown it himself in facing serious health problems - even if he has always made light of them. We are delighted he could manage to be here this evening.

'Bitte, ein Bit'? For many years Dr Niewo was Director of the Bitburg brewery in Germany. Whenever I walk back after an IMCoS-sponsored 'Maps and Society' talk we pass the Tavistock Hotel. Through the bar window I can see an advertisement: 'Bitte, ein Bit. Germany's No.1 Draught Beer' - a regular and pleasant reminder of our winner.

I already quoted Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke's verdict, and all who have been privileged to see his collection struggle for the superlatives to describe it. Like Howard Carter, peering into Tutankhamun's tomb, they could merely whisper, "I can see many wonderful things!" In his note on the BIMCC visit, Alex Smit wrote that 'without any doubt Dr Niewo possesses one of the most astonishing and outstanding private cartographic and manuscript collections in the world, which has been put together with real passion over a period of close to forty years'. He ends up by describing him as a 'brilliant and very eclectic collector'. Rodney Shirley told me he was staggered by the collection's depth and variety when he spent a short time at Bitburg a few years ago.

Finally, I would like to add my own penny's worth. This prize is awarded for 'cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors world-wide'. Having a superb collection alone would not have been enough to persuade this year's selectors. What we appreciated was the way that this collection had been put at the service of fellow collectors, academics, and the general public, through exhibitions, loans, publications and visits to Bitburg. In a very real sense, this collection, which has been offered permanently (if conditionally) to the government of Poland, has, in the meantime, been made available to us all.

He has already received several notable awards in Poland and Germany. I hope that in giving and receiving the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, 2006, both the International Map Collectors' Society and Dr Tomasz Niewodniczanski will feel equally honoured.

Tony Campbell

IMCoS AGM 2006

Chairman's Report

The 2006 Annual General Meeting was held at the Royal Geographical Society, London, on Friday June 9 . Roger Baskes, President, welcomed those present and said that the Society was becoming increasingly international with two new non-English officers: Hans Kok, our new chairman who lives in The Netherlands, and Rolph Langlais, our new International Representative and Advertising Manager for the *IMCoS Journal*, who lives in Germany.

"However, we are happy to be London based" Roger Baskes explained. "We like it here and our programmes will reflect the 26 years of history which the society has in Britain while at the same time expanding our international scope."

The Chairman, Hans Kok, then read his report for the past year 2005-2006.

"The year 2005 has been an eventful one for our Society. During the first six months of the year, our official Chairman was Jenny Harvey, who I feel has never been properly thanked for her seven years of office. Our acting chairman was Susan Gole until the AGM in June when I was elected to take over.

It was not always easy on the Executive Committee to establish the course to follow, but it can be said now in hindsight that IMCoS is back on track and pursuing its objectives as stated in our Constitution. We have been able to fill the vacant seats on the Executive Committee with competent volunteers and as such the Society is operating normally again.

Also, we have had the last of our collectors' evenings with Rodney Shirley in the chair. We were lucky to have him. The more so as he had actually wanted to stop last year. We have meanwhile found Francis Herbert of the Royal Geographical Society who is willing to take over from Rodney. This means continuation of this popular event held in February each year.

A sub-committee has been formed to look at the Constitution, which was perceived to be in need of change, and its results will be forthcoming in the near future. We have a General Secretary again and we have ensured continued production of the IMCoS Journal and continuation of the International Symposia, both cornerstones of the Society's benefits to its members at large.

The financial situation of IMCoS is sound, albeit that in the coming year our expenses may be higher than our steady-state income and we will need to look at ways to increase the income or reduce our expenditure. Luckily, the preceding Executive Committees have ensured that a healthy nest egg is available to weather any storms we might get into and this provides us with time to think up strategies to balance income and expense.

The membership has declined in number somewhat, mainly due to non-renewals and we will be looking into ways to redress this.

In 2005-2006 our local UK activities have continued as usual with the map evening and regional visits; in both cases without being a drain on the Society's funds. IMCoS has again been a sponsor of the Warburg Lectures; our International activities centred on the Symposium in Denver, USA, it being a great success for which we have to thank the local organisers and our IMCoS representative out there. The International Symposium for 2006 looks to become a 2007 operation. This is due to generally inclement weather in Guatemala during the standard period when we usually hold our Symposia.

Ladies and gentlemen, it has been a pleasure for us to be on the Executive Committee and work on ways to further the interests of the history of cartography in general and those of our map-loving members in particular.

Herewith I would like to conclude the Chairman's report. Thank you".

Hans Kok

A 'thank you' to Susan Gole

Susan Gole, who has worked tirelessly for the Society over many years, has just resigned as Journal Editor and International Chairman. At the AGM she was thanked by Hans Kok for the 62 journals she had produced which amounted to 15 kilogrammes worth of paper! He then presented her with a book in appreciation of her work. Rodney Shirley and Caroline Batchelor also presented her with gifts.

Thanking them, Susan said that the presentations typified all the fun she had enjoyed over the past 20 years with her "huge family of IMCoS friends." Her contribution to the Society had been paid back in friendship.



Retiring International Chairman and **Journal** *Editor, Susan Gole receives a 'thank you' gift from IMCoS President, Roger Baskes*

International Events

2006 6-7 October IMCoS in Luxembourg.
Visit to the Archives Nationales for display of historic documents of interest to the Benelux Countries; visit to the Bibliothèque Nationale de Luxembourg and viewing of printed maps, town plans and views of Luxembourg and the Low Countries. Plus guided walk through the historic centre of Luxembourg. Organiser Rolph Langlais e-mail: Rolph.Langlais@t-online.de

2007 25th International Symposium
5-7 February 2007. Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala city
Lectures, museum visits, special interest tours and gala banquet.
8-11 February 2007. Optional tour to Guatemalan Highlands
11-13 February 2007. Optional tour to Ancient Maya Ruins.
Organisers: Jens and Erika Bornholt . Website: www.imcos.ufm.edu
(See leaflet sent out with the Summer journal for full details and also "Jens and Erika invite us to Guatemala" on p. 42 of this journal).

2007 Visit to Moscow with possible optional tour to St. Petersburg.
Possibly September 2007 but dates to be confirmed.

2008 27th International Symposium, New Zealand.
To be held jointly with the Australian Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society.

2009 28th International Symposium, Norway, Oslo and Tromsø.

Jens and Erika invite us to Central America

by Valerie Newby

In February 2007 IMCoS will be celebrating its 25th international symposium in an exotic location: Guatemala City. Our international events have been held traditionally in the autumn but the weather is more favourable in Central America in February, hence the change. It will also mean that members attending the now famous Miami Map Fair can continue on to Guatemala.

Our hosts in Central America will be the Universidad Francisco Marroquin, and the organisers are two long-standing and enthusiastic members of IMCoS, Jens and Erika Bornholt, who live in Guatemala City.

Jens is also the society's international representative for that area, a post he has held for the past six years. He reports that there are very few known map collectors in his country (certainly we have no other members in the area) but he hopes that by holding an event there it will encourage other local collectors to come out of the woodwork and take up the idea of joining IMCoS.



Jens and Erika pictured in Denver last year by David Webb. Erika is wearing a poncho made in their home city of Guatemala.

His interest in map collecting started about 15 years ago and came initially from his parents. Their interest in turn had been triggered by a friend with a collection who ultimately bequeathed it to the University in which Jens is active. Jens decided to try and collect all the maps of Central America listed in Kapp, Capt. Kit S., "The Printed Maps of Central America up to 1860, Part I 1548-1760; Part II 1762-1860", Map Collectors' Circle, vol. XI, #103, #106, 1974/75.

Among the first maps he acquired were those by Blaeu and Ogilby which he found both beautiful and fascinating. He was particularly interested in seeing how the geography of the Yucatan had changed over the years. Jens now has an interesting collection of maps of Central America and is hoping to share some of them with like-minded enthusiasts when IMCoS members visit Guatemala.

Jens started working in the textile business (a great speciality of Guatemala) which was founded by his grandfather in 1898, moved on to coffee and spices and is now a retired coffee plantation owner. He is on the Board of Trustees as well as the Board of Directors of the university where the symposium is to be held.

Jens is planning the symposium jointly with his German wife Erika whom he was fortunate to meet while visiting Europe on one of his business trips. They both travel often, especially now that their two daughters live in Madrid and Paris respectively and have 5 children between them.

Jens and Erika are promising that the symposium will be something very special and well worth the long journey. They urge all members to sign up as soon as possible if they have not already done so.

You can see more of the symposium plans and tours on the web at www.imcos.ufm.edu.gt and additional brochures about the symposium can be had from IMCoS.

You Write To Us

Incorrect spelling

My two friends, Georgina Brady and Anne Edes, attended the collectors' meeting at the Farmers Club in London last February. Both appear with photographs of their maps - Hungary and Africa respectively - in the article about the meeting [in the Summer *Journal*]. Their names also appear in the text of the article. Sadly, both names are incorrectly spelt.

Celia Holmes

Note from the Editor. Please accept our sincere apology for these errors.

General maps of Persia 1477-1925

As one of the founders of the International Map Collectors' Society, it was my responsibility to set out the aims and objectives of the Society. One of the main objectives I proposed was that there should be an international meeting in a different country every year known as the IMCoS International Symposium. This was so that we could learn the history of a country through cartography. Unfortunately, for many reasons we have not been able to visit Iran. Cyrus Alai's book on maps of Persia [now Iran] has filled a gap for all map collectors especially as it is the first book to be published on the subject. The author has successfully combined the history of that country with the geography and cartography.

Malcolm Young

Comments on items in the Summer 2006 Journal

Martine Chomel writes in her "An embarrassing and alarming reality" report (p.47) that the first Mexican map was produced in 1861. In fact, Antonio Garcia Cubas, referred to as the Father of Mexican Geography (and I would add Cartography) published a book, *Noticias geográficas y estadisticas de la República Mexicana*, with a small map of Mexico in 1857. In the following year he published his large folio *Atlas geográfico e histórico de la República Mexicana...* with 30 maps of Mexican states and territories, and a double-page general map of Mexico.

My letter on the subject of Montanus/Ogilby/Dapper, which appears on p.51 [of the Summer Journal], was also sent to MapHist and there were three interesting responses.
Roberto Mayer

N.B. See mailman.geo.uu.nl/pipermail/maphist/2006-March/Thread.html title Montanus/Ogilby/Dapper

Accounts

IMCoS Accounts – 2005

Summarised Balance Sheet

As at 31st December 2005	2005 £	2004 £
Fixed Assets		
IMCoS Library	1,500.00	1,500.00
Current Assets		
Cash at Banks	72,600.57	66,290.79
Prepayments	259.60	-
Accounts receivable	1,960.00	1,260.00
Contracted	6,000.00	8,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	82,320.17	77,050.79
Represented by:		
Membership funds	20,254.97	22,085.43
Contract with London Map Fair	6,000.00	8,000.00
Prepayments received (future events)	6,305.00	7,300.00
Accruals	2,462.50	1,912.50
Surplus income over expenditure		
Brought forward	37,752.86	32,167.16
This year	9,544.84	5,585.70
	82,320.17	77,050.79

Honorary Treasurer: E. H. T. Whitten
Examined by: A. J. Almond & M. Woodward

Full accounts are available for inspection with the Treasurer

Income & Expenditure Account

	2005 £	2004 £
INCOME		
Subscriptions	18,861.50	18,689.68
London International Map Fair (net)	3,473.22	2,550.00
Donations	17.50	17.65
Exchange Rate	636.37	(741.02)
Interest (net)	1,955.81	1,089.66
Total Income	24,944.40	21,605.97
EXPENDITURE		
International events	24.73	190.49
Regional/London UK events (net)	165.05	(88.20)
Advertising, Publicity	735.57	761.00
Map & Society lectures	300.00	300.00
IMCoS Journal (net)	5,401.65	6,021.95
Printing (Directory, History & a Bulletin)	2,410.40	-
Bank & credit-card charges	1,226.78	889.19
General administration	3,904.06	6,919.34
Gifts & awards	540.60	410.13
Membership administration	245.72	616.37
General insurance	445.00	-
Total expenditure	15,399.56	16,020.27
Surplus Income over Expenditure	9,544.84	5,585.70

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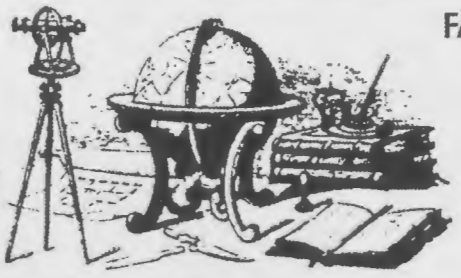
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t.campbell@ockendon.clara.co.uk

19th October 2006. Dr Robin Woolven (London Topographical Society)
'The London County Council Bomb Damage Maps 1939-1945'.

23rd November 2006. Malcolm G.H. Bishop (Independent Scholar)
'The 1518 Map in Sir Thomas More's Utopia: Dentistry Solves the Mystery'.

25th January 2007. Dr David Marsh (Birkbeck, University of London)
'Maps, Myths, and Gardens: Faithorne and Newcourt's Map of London (1658)'.

8th February 2007. Lt Cdr Andrew David (Independent Scholar)
'The Cartography of Bligh's Open Boat Voyage and his Two Breadfruit Voyages'.
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1st March 2007. Dr Renaud Morieux (Department of History, University of Lille 3)
'Naming the English Channel: What Maps Tell Us About Geopolitics Through the Ages'.

29th March 2007. Drs Michael Winstanley and Bill Shannon (Department of History, University of Lancaster)
'Lord Burghley and Elizabethan Maps of Lancashire'.

26th April 2007. Hugh Prince (formerly, Department of Geography, University College, London)
'Surveyor or Plagiarist? The Parks on John Warburton's Map of Hertfordshire (c.1724)'.

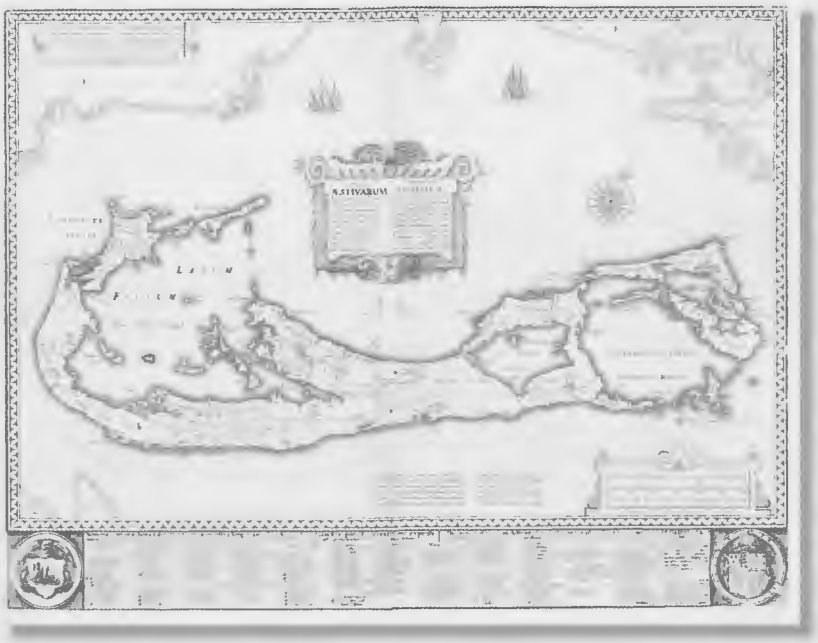
Quote of the Day

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Norman B. Leventhal, Sept. 2004.

(Taken from *Journeys of the Imagination. An Exhibition of World Maps and Atlases from the collections of the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center at the Boston Public Library*, April 2006 through August 2006).

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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

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



An Exhibition of Maps

The Herzog August Library, Wolfenbüttel

by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

From February 19th to June 4th this year the Herzog August Library in Wolfenbüttel, northern Germany, hosted an exhibition of maps entitled "Europe's World view — globalisation during the Age of Discovery". You may be sure that when this library puts maps on show there will be some real delicacies. Even Casanova, when asked what were some of his most wonderful experiences, named a visit here!

The library is named after Duke August Brunswick-Luneberg (1579-1666) who became heir to the Duchy in 1635. He was a book collector himself and managed to acquire many important works of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He also worked as librarian and compiled a six-volume catalogue of the collections which included a vast number of maps and globes.

The major stages in the early history of discoveries and the way Europe's world view changed from the Middle Ages to the Enlightenment can be traced by looking at the maps in the Herzog August Library. The collection contains about 2,500 single sheets dating before 1850 and a major collection of atlases and geographic prints from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Duke August arranged his books by subject and one of his catalogue divisions was Geographica containing 1,000 titles. Although the bulk of the collection is concerned with maps of the Duchy of Brunswick (Braunschweig), Germany and Europe, there is nevertheless a large number relating to the whole world and non-European areas. Unfortunately little is known about the previous owners of the individual maps which date to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and were either loose leaves from the time they were made or were at some point taken out of bound editions. The Library also owns five terrestrial and celestial globes, the oldest being by Gerhard Mercator dated 1541.



Cartouche of a map showing the French territories from the Great Lakes to Louisiana (named after the French King, Louis XIV), by Johann Baptist Homann, Nürnberg, after 1718. One of the exhibits in Wolfenbüttel. (By courtesy of the Herzog August Library)

In 1655 when the Ming loyalists were trying to prevent the Qing gaining control of China, the Dutch cartographer Joan Blaeu made an atlas of China. In his dedication he wrote that the 'atlas of farthest asia' should, if at all possible, be kept in the library at Wolfenbüttel. This would be appropriate because the Duke acted just like the rulers of China of whom it was said that not only did they entrust the government of their land to wise men during times of peace, but also made the military accountable to the civilian authorities in times of war.

The exhibition is divided into three sections showing how the view of Europe changed between the late Middle Ages and the early 18th-century. The rediscovery of classical texts in the fifteenth century led to a scientific approach to the cosmos. Without this it would not have been possible to circumnavigate the earth and discover previously unknown continents. Ensuing encounters between Europeans and indigenous peoples overseas took a large number of forms. The heart of this section is the magnificent world map from the Liber Floridus of c.1180. Changes in the appearance of maps from the Middle Ages (T-O) to the eighteenth century serve to indicate the changing view of the world from the European perspective whilst revealing a stubborn determination to cling to pre-conceived ideas. The maps



A cartouche of a map of South India by Homann Heirs, Nürnberg, 1733, another of the exhibits. This map is based on an earlier map by Guillaume Delisle dated 1723. (By courtesy of the Herzog August Library)

chart the advance of the scientific approach over mythical ideas.

The globe's revelations in the Age of Discovery are a chapter of their own. The spread of Ptolemaic geography, of which printed versions became available north of the Alps from 1482, and the existence of more accurate sea charts or portolans, enabled Portuguese and Spanish sailors to make far more extensive voyages of discovery. The incorrect estimate of the circumference of the earth based on Ptolemy's calculations induced Columbus to set out on his voyage. Manuscript portolans in the Herzog August Library are unique examples of the cartography of this time.

European expansion brought discoverers and conquerors into conflict with indigenous people creating a "clash of civilizations". The prejudiced views of the Europeans are evident from the names they gave their discoveries; New World, West Indies, San Salvador etc. At the same time voyages of discovery and circumnavigations helped to fill in the blank spots on the globe. Amongst the topics shown here are the travels of Magellan, polar explorations, and the discovery of Australia. The focus in this section is on baroque maps with their rich illustrations offering a wealth of information about ethnicity and natural history.

The exhibition includes 14 manuscript texts, 36 prints and 30 maps. The latest map is of Australia, dated 1818 and by Johannes Walch.

Dr Christian Heitzmann, deputy head of the collection of manuscripts at the Herzog August Library, wrote the catalogue. It consists of 224 pages with 201 illustrations and 10 maps in a box (63x49cms) and costs 60 euros. Obtainable from bookshops or the publishers, Harrassowitz Verlag, Wiesbaden. ISBN 3-447-05352-6.

Oswald is well known as a past-President of IMCoS and has written a number of articles for the Journal.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The National Library of Wales Journal
(Cylchgrawn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru) Volume XXX111, Number 3, 2004.

This journal includes an article by two IMCoS members, Iolo and Menai Roberts entitled 'Pre-Victorian Printed Maps in the Welsh Language.' Available from The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 3BU.

Maps & views of Derry 1600-1914, a catalogue by W.S. Ferguson with a foreword by J.H. Andrews.

This catalogue is one of a number of ancillary publications to the Irish Historic Towns Atlas. These are intended to make available material relevant to published atlas fascicles. This volume accompanies Irish Historic Towns Atlas, no.15 Derry-Londonderry by Avril Thomas. This is a joint publication between the Royal Irish Academy and Derry City Council. It is the culmination of work started by William Ferguson, an historical researcher who died in 1972.

JOINING IMCOS

Would all members encourage their friends and colleagues to join our Society. Tell them we are a happy bunch of people who both love to collect and study early maps and that they would be most welcome to share in our events around the World.

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Junior members pay 50% of the full subscription (a junior member must be under 25 and/or in full time education).

Rolph Langlais

An occasional feature introducing officers of IMCoS to the members.

by Valerie Newby

Rolph Langlais took over as Advertising Manager two years ago some time after the sudden death of Derek Allen. A national of Luxembourg, Rolph and his family spent several years in London and Brussels. He now lives in Dusseldorf, Germany, and is the first person outside the UK to fill the post.

Already he has found the job very interesting and is enjoying getting to know the map dealers and identifying the faces behind the adverts. He tells me that he has noticed that many of the adverts actually reflect the personality of the dealer involved.

Rolph is a research chemist who now works as a freelance consultant in food legislation which includes the labelling of foodstuffs and the use of food additives; he was deeply involved in the project of harmonising the legislation on food additives and was representing the European food industry in their deliberations with the European Commission and European Parliament. He is married to Ursula, a pharmacist, and they have two daughters and two grandchildren.

Rolph collects maps of Luxembourg; he blames his wife for introducing him to map collecting because in 1979, while they were living in England, she took him to visit friends of hers who had a "house full of maps". He was fascinated and was soon heading for The Map House in Knightsbridge to see what was on offer. The then manager, Simon Pointer, was happy to advise and Rolph left with a Braun and Hogenberg of Luxembourg under his arm. This started him collecting maps of his home country, an interest which has become "a passion".

As there is no university in Luxembourg Rolph left as a student to study chemistry at Bonn University. After obtaining his PhD and meeting Ursula he decided, as a start, to stay in Germany. Although maps form the corps of his collection he also owns plans and views and reference books.

He joined IMCoS in 1980 as member 160 and has attended many of the society's international and national events ever since. He also acts as our International representative for Germany. In addition, he is a member of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC), of the German Freundeskreis für Cartographica (Friends of Cartography) and the German Cartographic Society.

"We think IMCoS is a super organisation of people from varied backgrounds and nationalities." he told me. "The different cultures are joined by their mutual love of geography, history and map collecting."



Rolph Langlais, IMCoS Advertising Manager snapped in Denver, wearing a different hat - that of keen amateur photographer.

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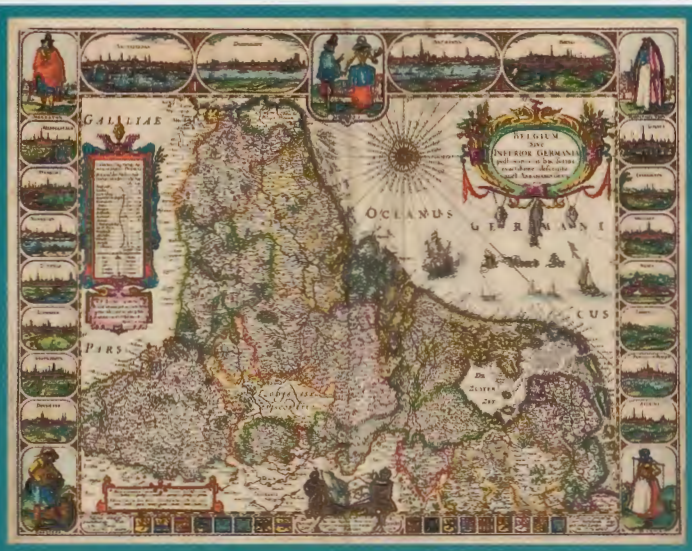
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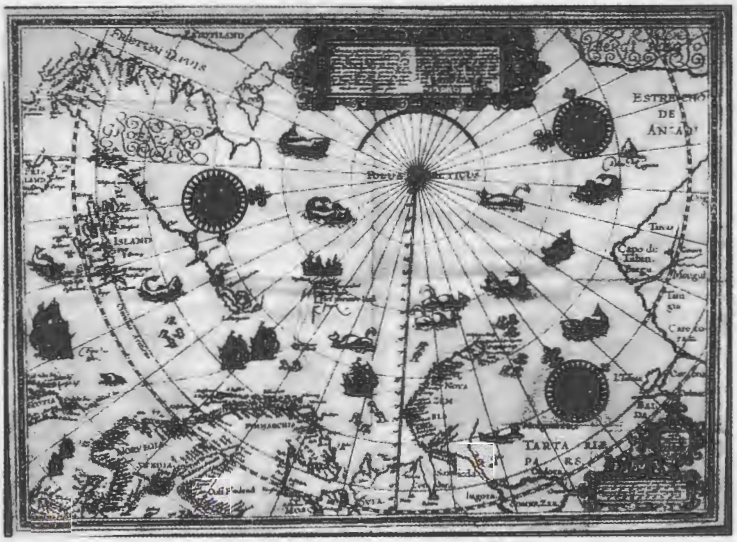


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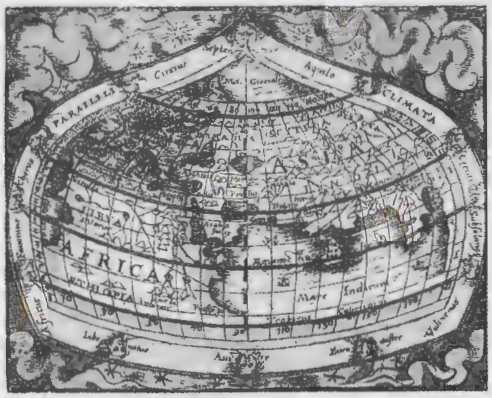
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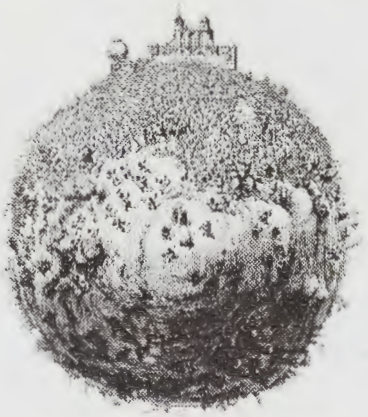
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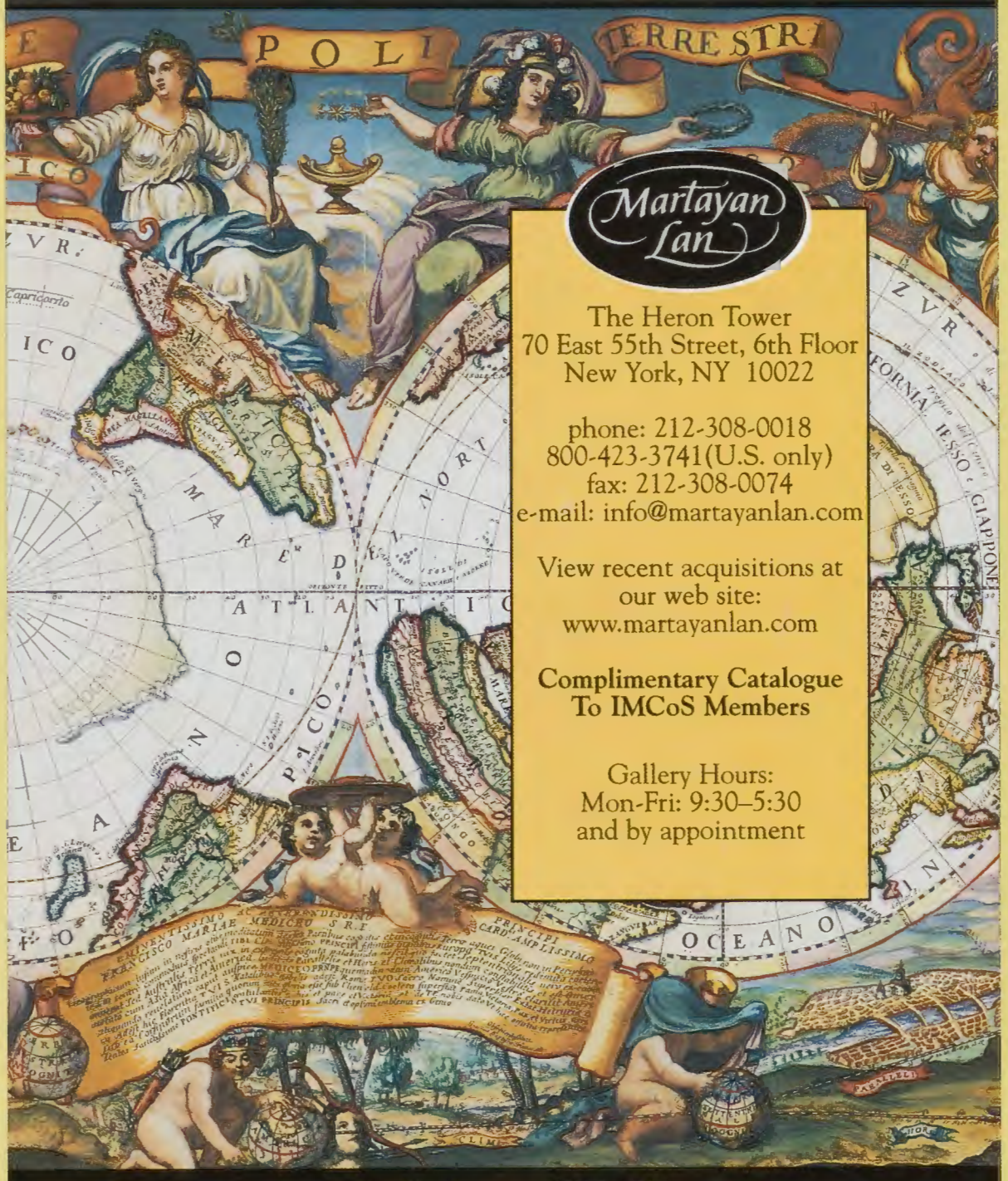


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