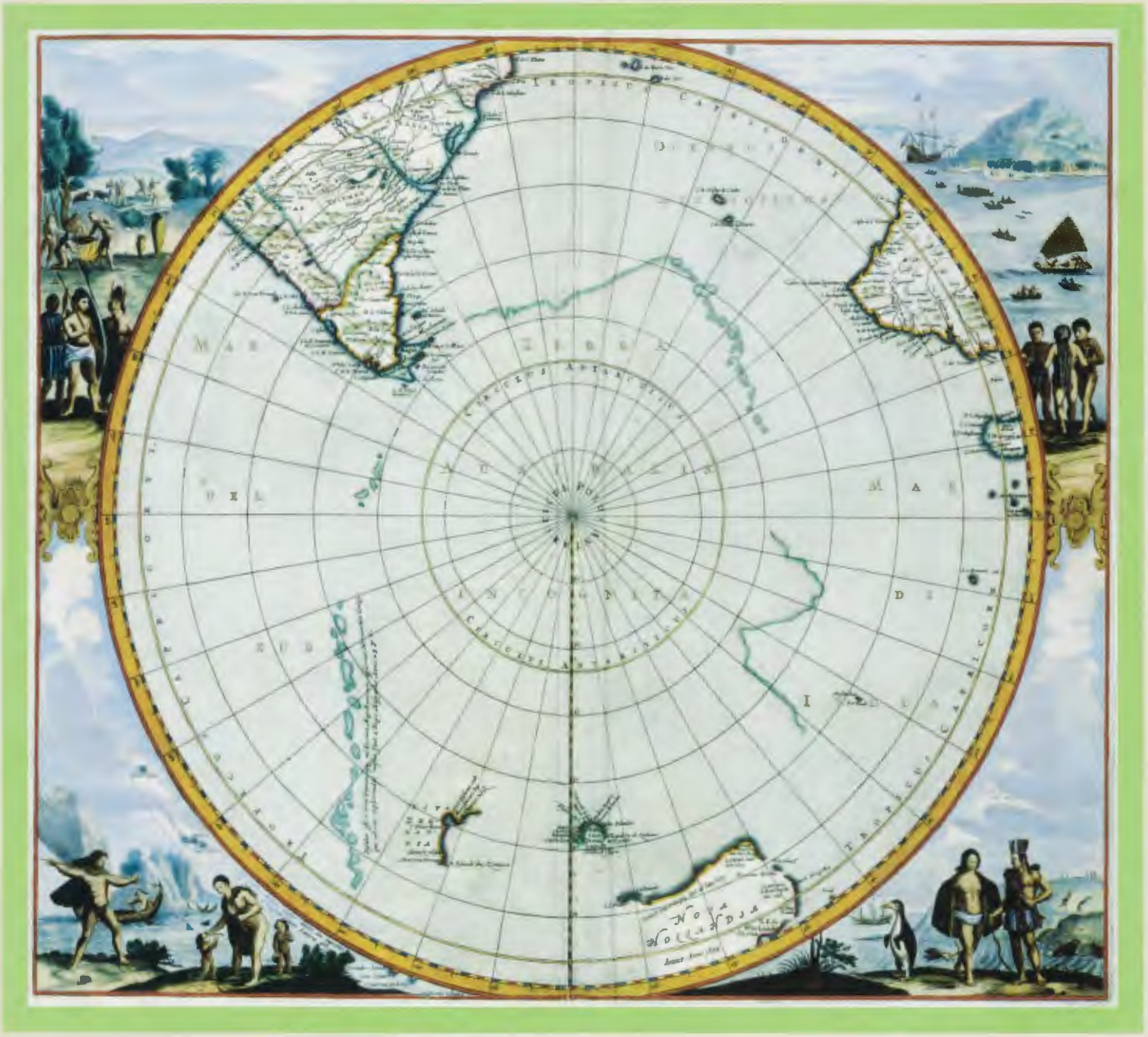
IMCoS JOURNAL

Spring 2007 *Number 108*



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

Spring 2007 *Issue N°. 108*

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Cover map: The fourth state of *Polus Antarcticus* by Henricus Hondius published in Volume V of *Atlantis Majoris*, 1652. (From the collection of Michael Ross).
NB. An article on the four states of this map will be published in the Summer issue of the *Journal*.

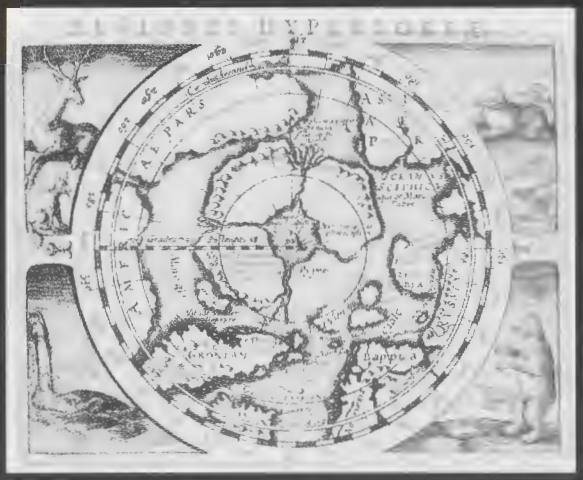
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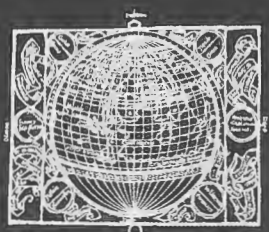
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Bertius, Amsterdam 1616



Camocio, Venice 1572





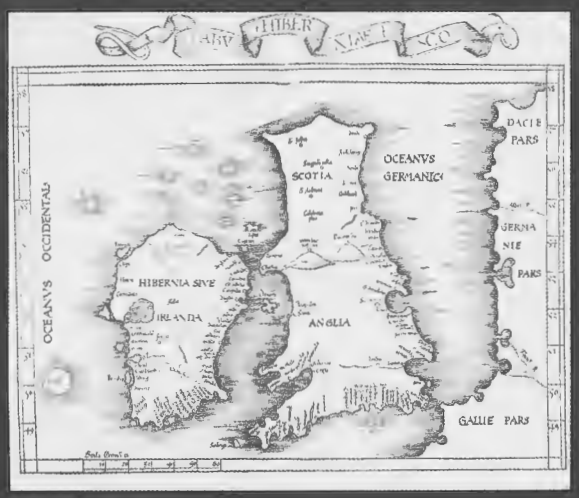
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Hondius, London 1625

A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

Hans Kok

Our Spring Journal - by virtue of its title and by being the first one in the 2007 edition – takes our minds to the start of the new life-cycle in nature, but that applies only if you reside on the northern hemisphere. Those living "down under" (not only Australians!) are looking upon wintertime now. As "down- under" and "up-there" are concepts hard to defend in both astronomical and cartographical sense, I had best leave them alone and talk about other matters, more of interest to our readers, I hope.

Our President, Roger Baskes, has announced that he wants to step down from his function by June 2007 in view of new commitments at The Newberry Library as these might conflict with his IMCoS interests. The search for a successor is on!

We have meanwhile been successful in finding a new Treasurer for the Society; as a matter of fact we were lucky in having a choice between two excellent candidates. He will be nominated during the next AGM in June; it is good to know that, when in need, there are members stepping forward to help fill the gaps.

The Executive Committee has taken the decision to cancel the planned Moscow event in view of various difficulties in organizing it; the efforts of Andrey Kusakin and Irina Kendix have come to naught without any fault on their side. As soon as the occasion arises, we might take up the idea again. In view of the timing of the Guatemala and the New Zealand Symposiums (in February 2007 and 2008 respectively), there is hardly a time-lapse between Symposiums that we could not live with. For those members who have blocked time in their agendas and now find themselves without cartographic pastime, the good news is that there will be an alternative in Chicago in early November 2007. You might say that this is a goodbye present from our current President as he is involved in the organisation of "Maps", a huge event coinciding with and complementing the Kenneth Nebenzahl Lectures and the meeting of the Society for the History of the Discoveries (SHD). An impressive number of cartographic events will take place at various famous venues in Chicago; some of them will be there for an extended period afterwards as well. Elsewhere in this Journal Valerie will give more details, at least as far as currently available.



Hans Kok, Chairman of IMCoS.

Before that, you are all most welcome to participate in the map evening, being organised in London on Tuesday 3rd April, 2007 (not Monday, as promulgated on a previous occasion!), chaired by Francis Herbert. Of course, you would need to be "within range" of London at that time.

Returning to the concept that spring is the growing season: may maps - old and not so old - continue to grow upon you!

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.

Current membership prices are:-

Annual £35 ($75)
Three Years £85 ($190)
Junior members pay 50% of the full subscription (a junior member must be under 25 and/or in full time education).

From the Editor's desk

Valerie Newby

In a recent television programme called "Fortune Seekers" where ten people were sent on a treasure hunt across the world using maps and a globe, it was blithely stated that "boys are better than girls at reading maps." Do you think this is true? If you have a view do write and tell us.

As I write this we are in the throes of some of the wettest weather I have ever experienced. The fields around my home have been transformed into lakes which are attracting seagulls and ducks. All quite bizarre as we are more than 80 miles away from the nearest coastline. In contrast to this damp prospect is an exciting year ahead for map enthusiasts starting with the IMCoS symposium in Guatemala – the Society's first visit to Central America. Other events throughout the year include the London weekend, lectures and map fair at Olympia in June and the Chicago festival of maps in November. There are also many map exhibitions in libraries and museums around the world which are all listed on John Docktor's website (www.docktor.com). I counted 36 different exhibitions last time I looked which struck me as quite amazing. I hope many of you were able to visit the exhibition at the British Library "London. A life in maps." I asked Jenny Harvey to review it and she loved it so much she made three or four visits and felt quite distressed when she learned it was closing in March. See her review on page 53.



Other treats in this issue are the introduction to the Sotheby's catalogue of his collection by Lord Wardington. One of our members suggested we reprint this for members who did not attend the sale and don't have access to the catalogue because his writing was so moving and so well described the hopes and aspirations of a book and map collector (albeit a slightly richer one than most). Dennis Reinhartz of the University of Texas at Arlington has added colour and interest with his piece on ephemera and Udo Kröplien has put pen to paper about his collection of maps on stamps.

Having carried the responsibility of IMCoS Advertising Manager for nearly four years our long-time member Rolph Langlais has decided to pass on this task to Jenny Harvey. Rolph felt that having been elected the IMCoS International Representative last June it was timely for him to relinquish the advertising job. He believes it is "unwise and improper to amass functions." I am sure you will all welcome Jenny, our past chairman, to her new post. Full contact details on page 1.

We look forward to seeing you all in June. Please send in your booking forms as soon as possible.

Members should note that some changes to the IMCoS constitution will be announced on our website from 1st May onwards.

Valerie Newby
Editor

EPHEMERAL MAPS?[1]

by Dennis Reinhartz

Ephemera. *Printed material intended for transient use. It is not made with the intention of having long or lasting value. Examples of ephemera are bus tickets, timetables, or route maps.*[2]

Throughout the history of cartography there has been cartographic ephemera. It frequently has been of some significance while at the same time going relatively unnoticed and being neglected in its own times. The source of this seeming incongruity lies in its purposely-temporary existence that is alluded to even in the simple definition cited above from the highly praised manual for collectors by the prominent American rare book and map dealer Francis J. Manasek. Contemporarily, when society demands larger and larger numbers of print and electronic reproductions the apparent contradiction of so-called ephemeral maps is sharpened by not only their calculated disposability, but their ubiquity as well. Included in this expanding category of modern cartographic ephemera are travel maps such as tourist and road maps, postcard maps, building and compound locator maps ("You are here!"), advertising maps, and news and weather maps, among others.

But what do those of us who have an understanding of maps really mean by ephemeral cartography? I purposefully phrased the title of this article as an interrogative because I mean here to explore and perhaps expand our understanding of this large, complex, and remarkable genre of maps. In the process, some distinction too must be made between ephemeral cartography and the related genre of 'cartifacts,'[3] objects embracing cartographic elements, but whose principal functions are not cartographic. As with this colourful c.1930 *Map of USA Through The Eyes Of Texas* souvenir plate, cartifacts usually are less cartographic and also less disposable. However, the two often intersect significantly, at times making independent interpretations difficult.

Several varieties of cartographic ephemera - most notably postcard maps, tourist maps, and road maps - regularly are associated with travel. According to Patricia Gilmartin, the earliest map postcards date back to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1869 and the Franco-Prussian War in 1871.[4] Thereafter, while still being associated with wars, they gradually became more associated with travel and tourism. Visitors to a new place use map postcards to find their way around or send them back home or to friends and relatives. Residents send them to relatives and friends who are somewhere else.

As illustrated by *Texas USA*,[5] in that state, for example, map postcards are associated with a strong tradition of boosterism and are therefore representative "propaganda cartography" where the maps often are subordinated to other themes of the postcards. They can then be seen as cartifacts. Also, their images are commonly not created by trained cartographers, but by design artists and cartoonists. Hence, there more often than not exists considerable tension between content and function in map postcards.[6]

The handy, beautiful, and evocative postcard map of the Metro in Barcelona, Spain, was initially created for use by the myriad visitors to the city during the 1992 Olympic Games and the Columbian discovery of the New World 500th Anniversary celebration.[7] Like others of its kind



Souvenir plate* - Map of USA Through the Eyes of Texas, *c.1930



Barcelona - Red de Metro ***c. 1990 - postcard map of Barcelona from the collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.***

from around the world, its objective is to facilitate efficient human transit via the major underground transportation network, in this case of Spain's second largest city - simply, to get users from points A to B. To accomplish this, any subway map need only minimally reflect the above ground urban reality.

With its irregular streams of bold opaque colours designating the Metro routes that form a great fan under the city, this map is intentionally suggestive of Barcelona's artistic heritage, above all the works of the *modernismo* architect Antonio Gaudi i Coronet and the surrealist painters Salvador Dali and Joan Miró. The outstanding attribute of colour particularly evokes the energetic inventiveness of Miró. Today, their art thoroughly affects the urban environment of Barcelona. This underground map works admirably, and is attractive to boot. Art and function come together without a glitch to meet the demands made of it.[8]

A Texan's Map of the United States ***(Chicago: Curt Teich & Co.Inc, c.1956). From the collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.***



A Texan's Map of the United States[9] is an exemplar of a Texas brag map postcard, and this one has a more definite attitude. California is labelled only as "Uninhabitable," Florida as "Swamp Land," and the entire northeast as "Damned Yankee' Land." The nation's capital is "Snafu D.C.," and apparently just for sport, wordplay is used to make the Carolinas "Carol's Line," Wisconsin "Wise Cousin," and Oregon "All Gone." This copy of the map postcard has "Freeport" indicated on the map in ballpoint ink and on the reverse side in the same hand says, "This gives you the general idea where Freeport is from Austin. Bette Mays." As James Akerman, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at The Newberry Library in Chicago, has pointed out, each written message and especially each annotation on the map side, such as "we were here," transforms a mass-produced card into a new manuscript map.[10]

Pre-1920's map (and picture) postcards had limited or no space for real written messages, hence the greater tendency to annotate them. Map postcards (and other forms of cartographic

ephemera as well) are difficult to place in time. Mailed versions with postmarks and/or written contents on them sometimes make them easier to date.

Texas brag cards are sources for understanding Texas popular culture and re-emphasize that Texicans are very proud of their state and its history, geography, and achievements. Perhaps the last thing that they tell us is that Texicans also have a great sense of humour. They not only like to make fun of others, but they also like to join others in laughing at themselves; the latter tendency is reflective of their security and self-confidence. When taken together with the other aspects of map postcards alluded to above, it underscores why then can be considered as more than simple ephemera.[11] As another example and to emphasize this important point, look at this simple New Zealand humorous exaggerated post card and the story it tells.[12]



New Zealand
c.2000 published by New Zealand Souvenir Co. Ltd. From the collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

Tourist and the closely related booster and advertising maps are three more common forms of ephemera in the history of cartography. As a nineteenth century example of a travel map and to return to the Texas theme for a moment, here is a third edition copy of *A Map of the United States of Mexico...*, published by Henry S. Tanner in 1846.[13] It is an updated printed version of Stephen F. Austin's landmark map of 1829 (first published by Tanner in 1830) and was issued as a traveller's pocket map at the time of the annexation of Texas to the United States to facilitate immigration to the new independent republic-turned-state, which was a purpose of Austin's original map as well. With the initial intention of promoting his future, fortune, and position in then Mexican Texas, he stated freely that the objective of his map was 'to bring this country into the public view, for it has been literally buried in obscurity up to the last



A Map of the United States of Mexico
Philadelphia, H.S. Tanner 1846 Courtesy of the Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, The University of Texas at Arlington.



year.'[14] More modern descendent genera of travel-marketing cartographic ephemera, of course, are railroad and automobile road maps, especially those now issued by government entities.

Tourist maps can be instruments of state. *The Pictorial Map of the Caucasus…* is an exceptional and absorbing tourist pocket map issued by *Intourist*, the major official Soviet travel agency, during the period of the Stalinist first five-year plan in the early 1930's.[15] *Intourist* was founded in 1929 to promote and organize travel to and within the USSR, and this map was one of its earliest cartographic productions. In that it is in English, it is somewhat distinctive. Although Great Britain and the emerging Soviet Union had no official relations until 1928-1929 and the United States and Soviet Union not until 1933-1934, with the successes of the Bolsheviks in the Russian Revolution and Civil War English, American, and other foreign visitors were encouraged to come to the new Soviet state already after 1924. They were given surprisingly free access and were viewed as a valuable source of Western currencies so necessary to Stalin's transformation of Russia and the other Soviet republics.

This map specifically represents part of the early Soviet effort to promote foreign tourism to the recently stabilized Caucasus Mountains' area



Pictorial Map of the Caucasus ***Moscow, c.1930. Published by 'Intourist'. From the collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.***

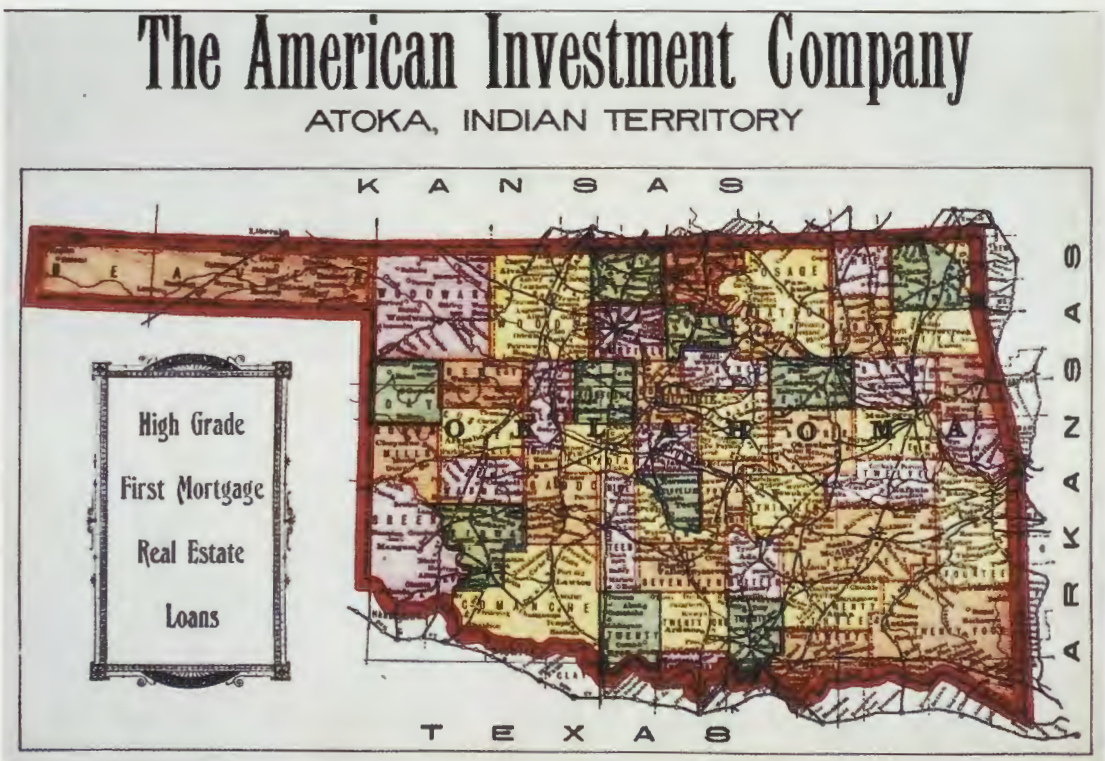


Untitled map of Cancun area, published by Cancun Tips c.1990. From the collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

encompassing Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. On a typically poor grade of pulp paper, the base map is a reproduction of a deft pleasing watercolor (gouache?) of the region, including several ships and an airplane, by a nameless but not untalented painter. The important towns, railroads, and air and sea routes and labelling were somewhat less skillfully yet tastefully mainly added later in pen-and-ink to the original artwork. Major Russian cities such as "Krasnodor" "Astrakham," and the newly renamed "Stalingrad" (Tsaritsyn) loom on the horizon to help provide perspective and set the location. This is a pleasant and artistic map that generally accomplishes what it is supposed to do—to lure the tourists to a wild and beautiful part of the borderlands of Soviet Eurasia. But it begs the question who, other than the odd business people, technical experts, humanitarians, diplomats (after 1928), and sympathizers, would want to travel to this border region of the Soviet Union during the tumultuous time of the first two five-year plans and Great Depression?

Cancun, the island of Cozumel, and the "Mayan Riviera" in the Mexican state of Quintana Roo on the eastern half of the Yucatan Peninsula have been major tourist destinations for North and South Americans and Europeans since the 1960's. This warm and humid coastal area, which is washed by the Caribbean Sea, has many wonderful beaches and encompasses or is near numerous significant pre-Columbian Mayan and Toltec Indian historical sites. Along with Acapulco on the Pacific Coast, it is one of the oldest and most developed areas planned by the Mexican government for tourism.

This attractive yet complex untitled map,



Oklahoma *(Atoka, Indian Territory: The American Investment Co., c.1905)*

oriented to the east-southeast, from a slick throw-away tourist brochure provides visitors with a marvellous presentation of the region.[16] The sun, wind face, and fauna and abundant foliage more than hint at the climate of the region. The Indian temples, Indian boats and Spanish ship, and stylized compass rose tell something of its long and diverse historical past to be regarded further. And the abundance of place names and icons on the coasts and the profusion of colourful fish offshore additionally emphasize the enjoyments of swimming and diving, fishing, boating, and other water sports to be enjoyed on a vacation here. This map in the entirety of its style and appearance is intentionally strongly reminiscent of the *pinturas*, the painted European-Indian fusion manuscript maps, accompanying numerous official reports that were returned to Spain from its growing New World empire in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries.[17]

Marketing maps form yet another important and pervasive, as well as habitually widely discounted, group ephemera by cartographic historians. This excellent anonymous lithograph map of Oklahoma given away free by and promoting The American Investment Company of Atoka, Indian Territory and its "High Grade Mortgage and Real Estate Loans" is a good illustration.[18] A part of the Louisiana Purchase, the land that was to become Oklahoma officially came into American hands in 1803. With the largely forcible removal of members of the Five Civilized Tribes (Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole) there from the Southeast after the War of 1812 to join Plains Indians (e.g. Osage) already there and other groups (e.g. Delaware) yet to come, it became the Indian Territory of the United States. In 1889, a portion of the "unassigned" land of the western part of Indian Territory was opened up to White settlement and was organized as the Oklahoma Territory. The two territories were united in 1907 to become the State of Oklahoma, the forty-sixth state of the United States.

An analysis of this map indicates that it was probably created just prior to, but anticipating statehood. The new more exact surveyed red state boundaries are overlaid clearly on the more ambiguous ones of the older territories. Appropriately, this map was almost certainly widely distributed by The American Investment Company at the time, hoping to capitalize on



'Pacific Brand' fruit box label from the Johnson Fruit Co. of Santa Barbara, California, 1917.



Illustration from **The New York Times,** ***16th May 1999. The accidental bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade.***

increased interest and activity with the coming of Oklahoma statehood.

This next example may be more cartifact than cartography, but the map nevertheless has an imperative function in marketing the product. This is a 'Pacific Brand' fruit box label (copyrighted 1917) from the Johnson Fruit Co. of Santa Barbara, California.[19] These identifying advertising graphics were especially common and diverse in the American produce industry in the 1920s-1940's and have since become valued collectors items in their own right.

The magnificent superimposed lemon over the map of the brown-rimmed blue Pacific Basin and the noting of "Lemonds" and "Oranges" in the lower left hand corner marks this label as having come from a citrus fruit box and the Johnson Fruit Co.'s extensive interest in these varieties. The map shows the Company's distribution centers in Santa Barbara and Portland, Washington as well as its major Pacific ports of export, Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and San Francisco, Santa Barbara, and Los Angeles, California, all of which transshipped through Honolulu, Hawaii Territory to across the Far East and Australia and New Zealand. The generalized commercial routes across the Pacific are clearly visible. Also apparent, especially to its customers domestic and foreign, is the Company's seeming major presence in the transpacific produce trade. Perhaps, lastly, this ephemeral cartographic image mirrors the American expansion across the Pacific in the twentieth century and in so doing portends the coming Japanese attack on the United States in Hawaii and the Philippines Islands in 1941.

Popular (public) ephemeral maps tend to be more interactive. One last category to be considered consists of news and weather maps that are produced by the millions daily worldwide in print and electronically. Computer maps, which too are akin to mental maps, can be seen as a form of ephemera of the cyber age; they are mass-produced and distributed and easily deleted. Both news and weather maps serve primarily as illustrations, albeit subjectively, and while weather maps may speak

Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic, 1482–1601

is the first cartobibliography of the northern regions. Each and every woodblock and copperplate map of the area published during the selected time period is illustrated and discussed in a separate entry.

The 232-page hardcover volume has more than 180 illustrations, many in color, including several rare and uncommon maps. Special features, such as the first translation into English of the *Opera Breve* of Olaus Magnus, a chart of map lineages, and algorithms for identifying editions of the maps of Scandinavia by Münster and Ortelius enhance its value as a reference work.

Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic, 1482–1601 is also available in a deluxe slip-cased collector's edition limited to 100 numbered copies.

Printed Maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic *is a necessary addition to any researcher's collection, providing both reliable descriptive information and readable map reproductions.*

Dr. John R. Hébert, Chief, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress

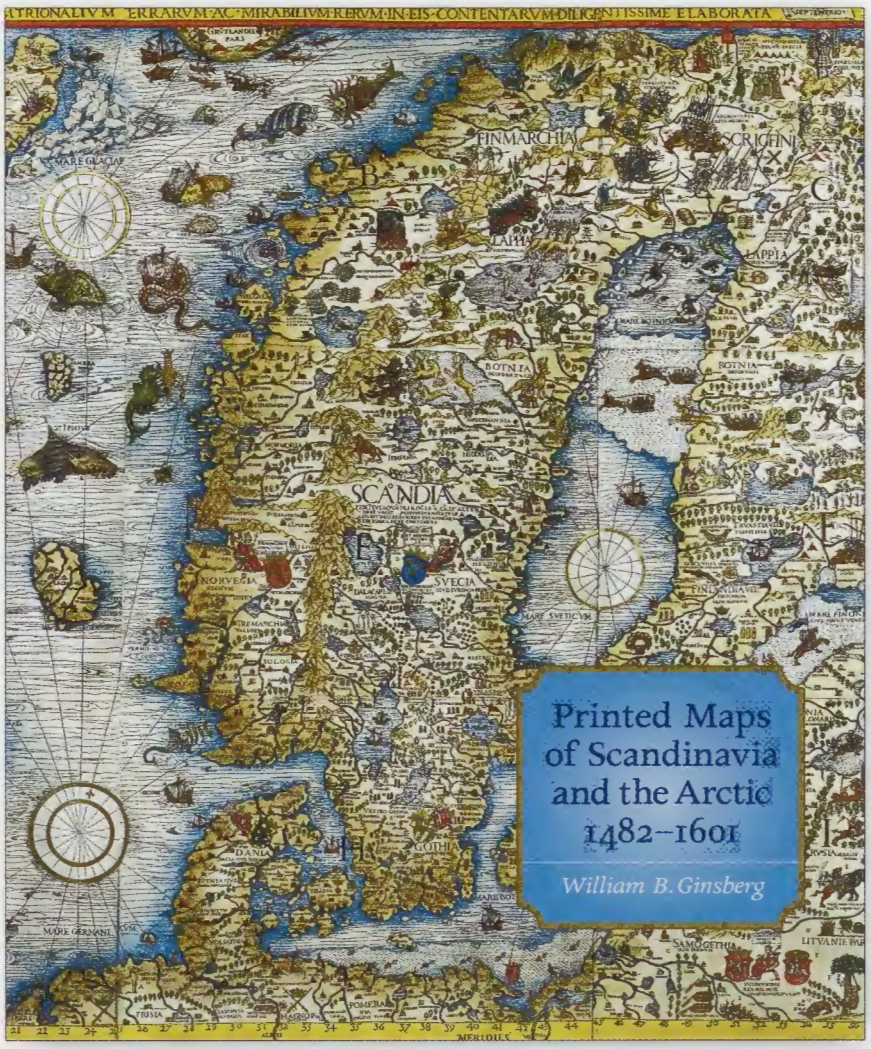
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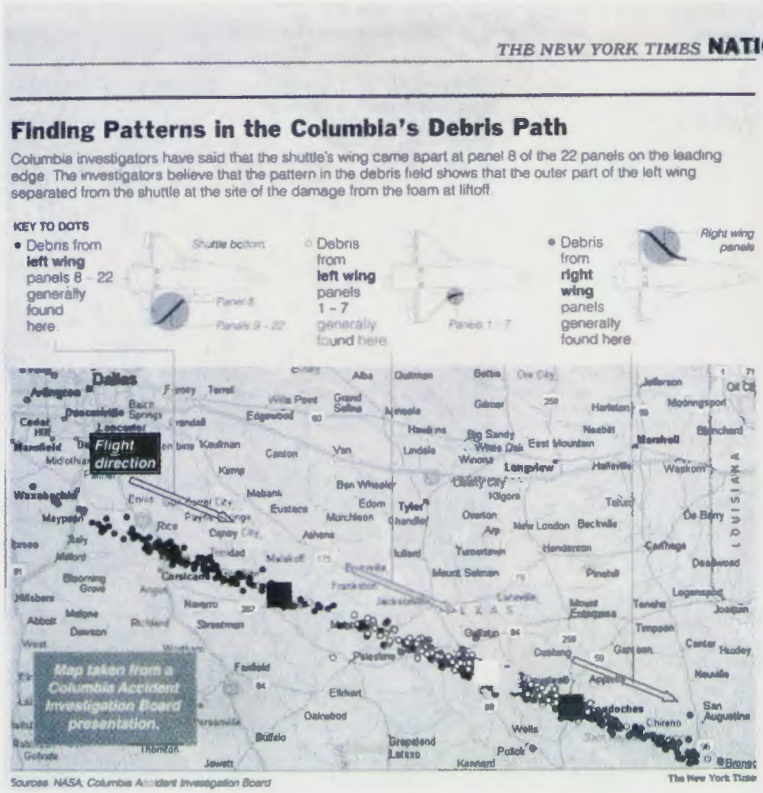


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'Finding Patterns in the Columbia's Debris Path'* The New York Times *28th June 2003.

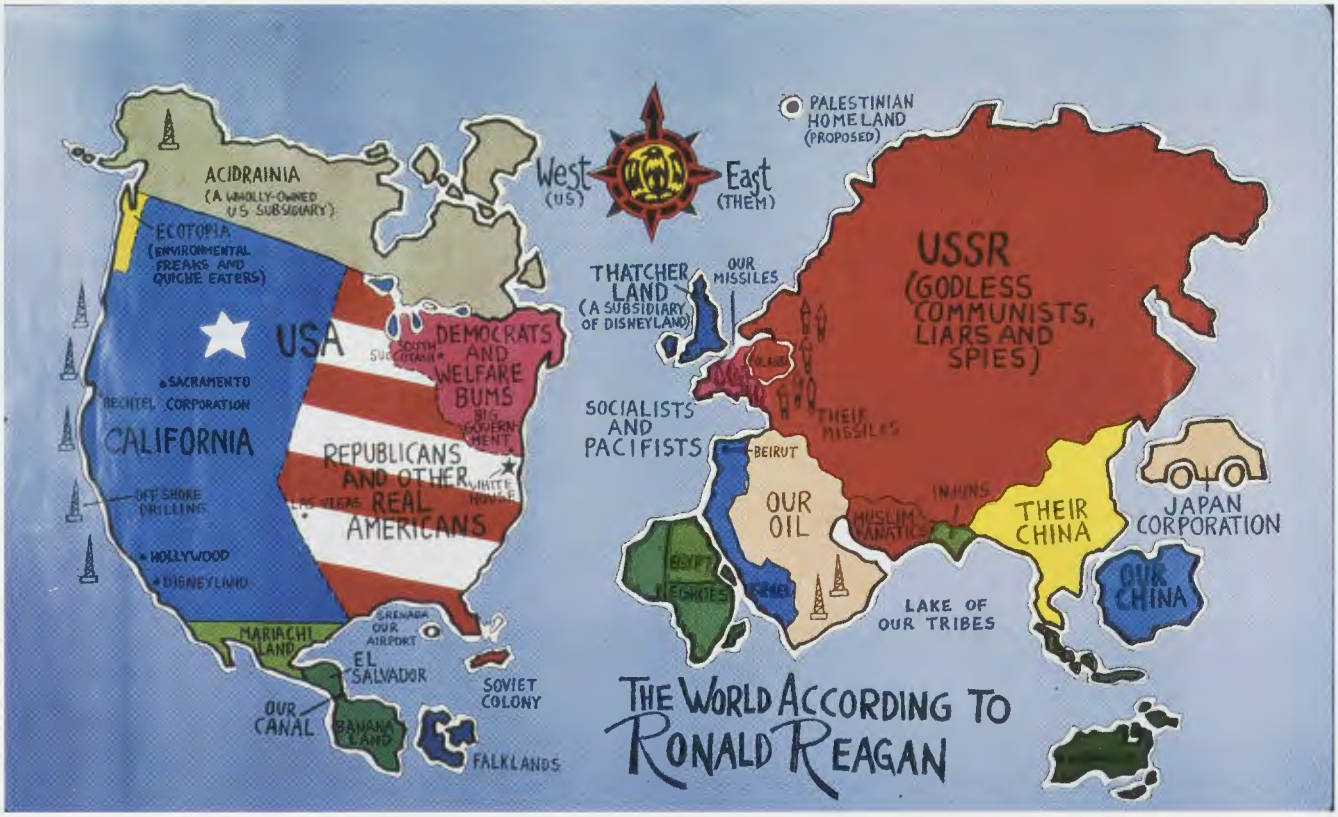
pretty much for themselves, at least some forms of news cartography deserve further attention here. Much in the way of illustration is this image of an Allied fighter-bomber in the attack mode overflying a version of the world map from the 1482 Ulm edition of Ptolemy. It appeared in *The New York Times* 16th May 1999 Sunday "Week in Review" section on the "OP-ED" page with several commentaries on the accidental bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade on 8 May 1999 during the NATO air war with Serbia-Montenegro over Kosovo.[20] The Great Power intruder in its mission over the archaic flat map (world?) has left the Balkans aflame (again) with global repercussions.

This rendering of the now famous NASA map of the main debris path across Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana from the space shuttle Columbia reentry on 1 February 2003 was published in *The New York Times* in the aftermath of the disaster.[21] With minimal written text and its tones of black, white, and grey, it tells a tragic story and its ramifications. This map has shown up and continues to show up repeatedly, not only in print, but electronically as well.

And lastly, there is this ephemeral map relic from the later Cold War that started its existence as a simple black-and-white political newspaper cartoon and has here ended up as a full colour decorative poster. *The World According to Ronald Reagan* characterizes conservative America's jingoist worldview of the 1980's.[22] The world is divided between "West (US)" and "East (Them)." Reagan's home state of California and the Midwest and South, populated by "Republicans and other Americans," dominate the United States, with the "Democrats and other Welfare Bums", relegated to a diminished Northeast.Canada is "A Wholly-owned US Subsidiary", Cuba in red is a "Soviet Colony," and the United States really dominates the Western Hemisphere. The United States' main ally Great Britain is derogatorily labelled "Thatcherland (a subsidiary of Disneyland)," Africa is generally insignificant, and the "USSR (Godless Communists, liars and spies)" and "Their China" ominously dominate Eurasia. "Israel" is grossly expanded at the expense of its neighbours and the "Palestinian Homeland (Proposed)" is to the far north in the White Sea (perhaps reminiscent of the British Ugandan offer made the Jews after World War I).

The message of this map poster is plain yet powerful and exaggerated and even ridiculous, but also, strangely as it turns out, a bit prophetic. The Cold War is over, some of the Regan legacy lingers (as does Stalin's), and much of the map's commentary and mood persist in its validity.

While many exemplars of ephemeral cartography may not be intended by their authors to have



The World According to Ronald Reagan. ***Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.***

"long or lasting value," they in fact can and do. As with more standard maps, ephemeral maps can be important sources for the study of the history of cartography and of historical development, especially of the modern age. Of particular interest might be the insights they offer into the history of popular culture and socio-cultural-political-economic activity. For example, ephemeral maps make up a significant part of the cartography of modern global democracies. But to extract their meanings and whatever else they have to tell us, the same strict scholarly methodology we apply to other maps must be brought to bear systematically on ephemeral cartography.

Ephemeral maps can be quite enjoyable and even provide aesthetic experiences, but they nevertheless deserve our greater respect and serious attention. We are agreed that no people that map are "primitive." In the same way, though in the history of modern cartography ephemeral maps may be extensive, diverse, popular, and common, they are not trivial; no maps are. Cartographic maps, like the cartifacts that are not the central focus of this presentation, deserve more of our honest consideration for they are more than a variety of utilitarian oddities. They also warrant more decided preservation.

Notes:

1. A version of this article was presented at the 21st International Conference on the History of cartography at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, Hungary on 17th-22nd July 2005.

2. Francis J. Manasek *Collecting Old Maps* (Norwich V.T.: Terra Nova Press 1998), 306; also see: Tim Nicholson 'Ordnance Survey Ephemera to 1939' *The Map Collector* (Spring 1991), 2.

3. The designation of 'cartifact' was derived from cartographic artifact' by the now retired Philadelphia Free Library librarian J.B. Post, an expert on cartographic curiosities and author of *An Atlas of Fantasy* (New York: Souvenir press, 1979 [1973]). More recently, I have also been cited for helping to give the term a concise definition. For example, see: Judith Tyner, 'Folk Maps, Cartoon Cartography, and Map Kitsch' in *Mercators World* (March/April 2002), 24-29.

4. Patricia Gilmartin, 'Terrae Animatae: Metamorphic Postcard Maps' *The Map Collector* (Autumn 1994), 2-6.

5. 'Texas USA' (Houston, TX: Astrocard Company, Inc., *c.*1975), 10.6 x 15 cms. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

6. Dennis Reinhartz, 'Texas Map Postcards Revisited: Much More Than Ephemera' *The Portolan* (Fall 2003), 45.

7. 'Barcelona, Red de Metro' (Barcelona: FISA *Industrias Graficas c.*1990), 12 x 16.5 cms. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

8. Dennis Reinhartz, 'The Eyes of the Beholder: On the Beauty of Maps' presented at the Fourth Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography, 'Mapmaker's Vision, Beholder's Eyes: The Art of Maps' at the University of Texas at Arlington, TX, 1st October 2004, typewritten manuscript, 15-16.

9. *A Texan's Map of the United States* (Chicago: Curt Teich & Co., Inc., *c.*1956), 8.89 x 13.97 cms. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz. This and other brag postcard images regularly also appear on refrigerator magnets, ashtrays, shot glasses, and assorted other Texas cartifactual souvenir items.

10. See: James R. Akerman, 'Maps as Promotional Tools for American Railroads', presented at the Second Biennial Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography, 'Maps and Popular Culture', at The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX, October 2000, typewritten manuscript.

11. Reinhartz, 'Texas Map Postcards Revisited', 47-50.

12. 'New Zealand' (Hastings, NZ: New Zealand Souvenir Co. Ltd., *c.*2000), 11.18 x 14.73 cms. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

13. 'A Map of the United States of Mexico' (Philadelphia: H.S. Tanner, 1846). Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, The University of Texas at Arlington.

14. In James C. martin and Robert Sidney Martin, *Maps of Texas and the Southwest, 1513-1900* (Austin: Texas State Historical Association, 1999 [1984]), 121.

15. 'Pictorial Map of the Caucasus Issued by Intourist USSR Travel Company' Moscow: *c.*1930), 43.5 x 60.2 cms. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz. This copy bears the stamp of the Manchester Historical Society, where it was once deposited.

16. Untitled map of Cancun area (Cancun, Mexico: Cancun Tips, *c.*1990), 20.2 x 38.4 cms. Collection of dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

17. See: Barbara E. Mundy, *Mapping of New Spain: Indigenous Cartography and the Maps of the Relaciones Geográficas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996).

18. 'Oklahoma' (Atoka, Indian Territory: The American Investment Co., c.1905), in the CD *Antique Maps of texas: 200+ Maps of Texas & Indian Territory, 1780-1930* (Fort Worth, TX: Electric Books, 2004).

19. Collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

20. Mirko Ilic, 'Week in Review' *The New York Times* (16th may 1999): 13.

21. 'Finding Patterns in the Columbia's Debris Path' *The New York Times* (28th June 2003): 3.

22. 'The World According to Ronald Reagan', collection of Dennis and Judy Reinhartz.

Dennis Reinhartz has been Professor of History and Russian at The University of Texas at Arlington for almost 34 years. He is interested in 17th and 18th century European cartography and popular cartography. His published works include The Cartographer and the Literati: Herman Moll and his Intellectual Circle *(1997).* The Mapping of the Entradas into the Greater Southwest *(1998);* Mapping and Empire: Soldier-Engineers on the Southwestern Frontier *(2995), and* Transatlantic History *(2006).*



Dennis Reinhartz (left) and Leonard Rothman, pictured in Denver in 2005 sporting cartifact attire!

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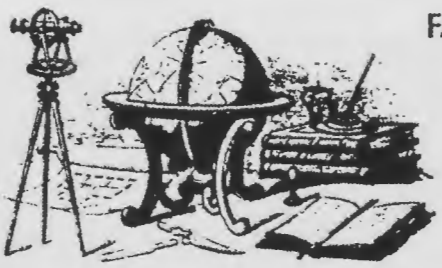
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Map Treasures Return Home

by Sjoerd de Meer
Curator of Cartography, Rotterdam Maritime Museum

Sometimes miracles do happen. A collection of 21 Dutch East India Company (VOC) charts on vellum and paper, dated between 1647 and 1670, have found their way home to The Netherlands after an absence of nearly 300 years. No-one today would have thought it possible that such treasures could come on to the market; occasionally a single VOC chart might come up for sale but never 21 all at once.

However, this is exactly what has occurred recently. The Rotterdam Maritime Museum bought the charts which show the 'octrooigebied' (the area under charter) of the Dutch East India Company between the Cape of Good Hope and Japan. Amongst them are eight charts signed by Joan Blaeu (1599-1673) who was the official cartographer of the VOC between 1638 and 1673. The remainder are unsigned but we know two can be ascribed to Jan Hendricksz Thim, a cartographer working in Batavia about 1670 who went on to become the chief cartographer of the VOC in Batavia. There are also nine maps of English provenance.

The charts belonged to the Corpus Christi College in Oxford, England, forming part of the legacy of the president of the time, Thomas Turner, who died in 1714. After this they seem to have been forgotten until the year 1933 when they were accidentally rediscovered by the librarian, stored in what may have been their original tubes (now lost). Subsequently they were given to the School of Geography in Oxford on permanent loan. The international scientific world learned of the charts in 1937 through an article in *Imago Mundi*, the journal on historical cartography. They were described by the scholar Marcel Destombes in his catalogue of VOC charts of 1941. Ever since, the collection was known as the "School of Geography Collection".



Chart of Sunda Straits by Jan Hendricksz Thim, 1661-1662. Manuscript chart on vellum made in Batavia (Maritiem Museum Rotterdam, invnr.K4075

Whilst in the School of Geography the charts were sometimes viewed by scholars but not known to the general public. In the 1970s the current expert on VOC charts, Professor dr. Günter Schilder, saw the charts and described one of them in an article in *Imago Mundi* in 1976.

In 2005 the charts were returned to Corpus Christi College. But the College was not the ideal location for them so it was decided to try and locate a more suitable "home." This is how they came to Sotheby's auction house in London with the request that a buyer be found for the entire collection.

In the summer of 2005, Sotheby's asked Professor Schilder to write some text for the sale catalogue without telling him where the charts had come from. Günter Schilder asked IMCoS chairman and collector, Hans Kok, with whom he was working on a catalogue-raisonnée of all VOC charts on vellum preserved worldwide, to travel to London. They were hoping to find a new, previously unrecorded, set of VOC charts so imagine Hans Kok's surprise when he recognized the collection as belonging to the School of Geography. Sotheby's informed him that this was indeed the case and that the real owner was not so much the School of Geography, but Corpus Christi College. Hans Kok was requested by Sotheby's to write the entries for the sale catalogue which was printed as a limited edition only, but was kept confidential.

Meanwhile, the Rotterdam Maritime Museum learned that the collection was coming up for sale and as they already own a renowned collection of Dutch maritime cartography, they felt the Museum was the rightful home for it.

The catalogue written by Hans Kok helped to raise the funds of 2.4 million Euros which was needed to finance the project. Half of the money was provided by the Ministry of Culture and three major cultural foundations in the country, another quarter share came from several regionally-operating

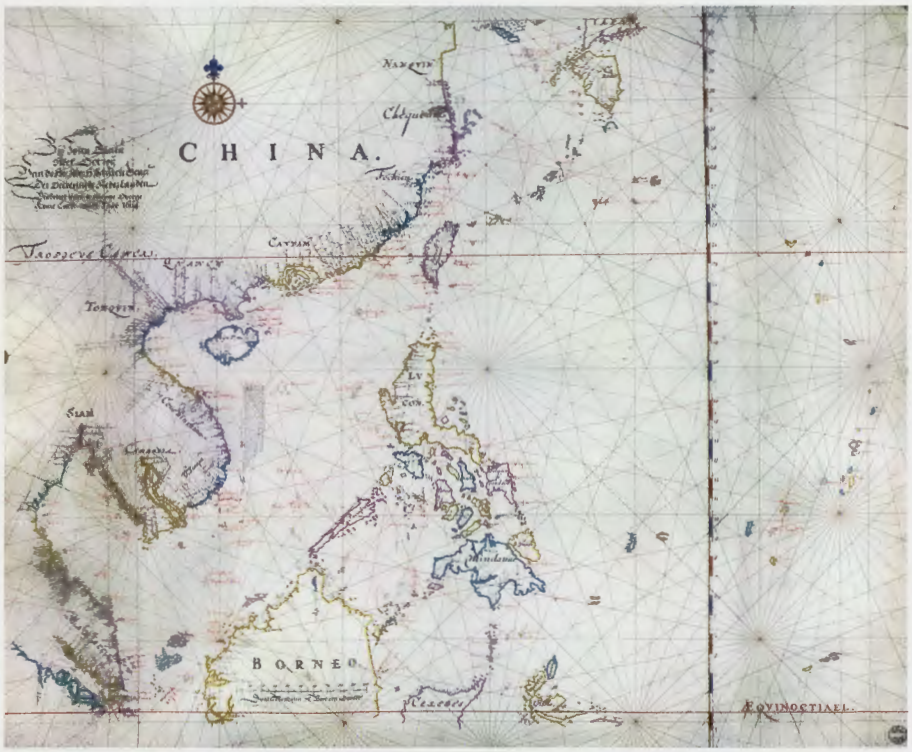


Chart of the China Sea to Japan by Joan Blaeu, 1666. (Manuscript chart on vellum, Maritiem Museum Rotterdam K4069)

maritime foundations. The final 25 percent was donated by a group of individuals supporting the museum as "Friends" and some of the leading maritime firms in Rotterdam.

The collection consists of 13 VOC charts on vellum, depicting the Indian Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and Sumatra, Sunda Straits (2 examples), the coast of Java with Bantam and Batavia, the Moluccas, Java and Borneo, Java Sea to Japan, Seram, the Gulf of Siam, Gulf of Tongkin, the coasts of Orissa and Coromandel (India) and the Gujarat coast of India. The seven charts on paper depict Kathiawar (India), Sri Lanka, India's east coast, Astrachan towards Bengal, Bengal (2), and Celebes (Sulawesi).

Eight of the charts on vellum are signed by Joan Blaeu whose family firm in Amsterdam was the official mapmaker to the VOC from 1639 onwards and produced very high quality maps and atlases. Joan Blaeu is regarded as one of the best of his trade during the 17th century. With this new acquisition, the Maritime Museum owns approximately a quarter of all the charts on vellum signed by Joan Blaeu in the World. Six of the charts were actually made in Batavia [Jakarta] which was the administrative centre of the VOC in South East Asia in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The English charts are mainly just sketches with coastlines, copied from Dutch VOC charts in the collection. However, a very early printed chart of the Ganges river - presumably a proof - is also included. At the moment research is being done on these charts. This fascinating set symbolises the transmission of Dutch cartographic knowledge to the English at the end of the 17th century.

An exhibition of them is running at the Museum until September 2007. This is possibly the only opportunity the public will have to see the whole collection at one time so we do hope you will come. Address : Leuvehaven 1, 3011 EA Rotterdam Website: www.maritiemmuseum.nl

Opening hours: Tuesday - Saturday 10.00 - 17.00, Sunday 11.00-17.00. Closed on Mondays (except in July and August when open between 10.00 - 17.00).

The Corpus Christi Collection (the name will be retained) will be available on the museum's website and the national Dutch maritime 'google': www.maritiemdigitaal.nl. A high-quality facsimile of the VOC charts and 10 other charts in the Maritime Museum collections will be published in May / June 2007.

De schat van Corpus Christi : VOC-kaarten boven water, Sjoerd de Meer / Frits Loomeijer (Zutphen 2007). - ISBN : 90.5730.476.7. Price: 450 euros (visit the website of the Walburg Pers: www.walburgpers.nl)

Note from the Editor. Sjoerd de Meer can be contacted at s.demeer@maritiemmuseum.nl

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Maps on Stamps

Collecting on a small scale

by Udo Kröplien

I have to confess straight away that I am not a map collector, nor am I a writer but I was persuaded to write about my stamps showing maps by my old friend, Rolph Langlais (International Representative for IMCoS). He expressed an interest in my collection and felt that other members of the Society would be equally interested.

My stamp dealer thinks that my collections are eclectic, if not chaotic. In fact, my collecting falls into four categories: firstly I formed a collection of stamps showing buildings, cities, churches and monuments which I had seen, took a road map, marked the route of my journey and attached the appropriate stamp to the appropriate place on the map. This part has become a collection of some fifty maps meanwhile.

The second collection is called by philatelists "stamps on stamps." On many occasions different countries will issue historical stamps printed on new ones. An example would be the celebration of a centenary. I have acquired stamp albums one hundred years old, to place the 'new' historical stamps exactly where the original should have been. My third collection is in its infancy. It is designed to become a world history as reflected by stamps but more of that in the future.

My fourth collection has been forming since my childhood. I am a geography freak and find atlases the most fascinating books imaginable. Possibly I should have become a map collector but my love of stamps was just too overwhelming. Nevertheless I have fallen in love with maps on stamps. I think it is amazing that such accuracy can be represented on such tiny pieces of paper. You often need a magnifying glass to decipher the names on a map stamp but there they are, distinct and clear.

Not all maps on stamps are historical. Some maps are recent and may serve realistic purposes like installation of a terrorist-safe oil pipeline or to show the road network of a country, or even to demonstrate territorial claims. These stamps lack the beauty of those showing early maps but to my eyes they still have charm.



Fig.1 (above) Map of Georgia showing a terrorist-safe oil pipeline between the Caspian and the Mediterranean Seas. Issued Georgia, 2003, Michel catalogue no.455.



Fig.2 (left) Map of Columbia showing the major road network. Issued by Columbia in 1961, Michel catalogue no.857.



Fig.3 (above)
A map of Venezuela showing territorial claims to Guyana. Issued in Venezuela in 1965, Michel catalogue no. 1628.



Fig.4 (above)
A satellite picture showing the Straits of Gibraltar. Issued by Gibraltar in 1978 and one of five sheets, Michel catalogue no.372.

Difficulties often arise when a country tries to honour an historical period like the Age of Discoveries. How can you illustrate the routes to Asia, Africa or the New World on a tiny stamp? This problem is overcome by issuing sheets of maps with each sheet containing several maps providing ample space to illustrate things like the voyages of Marco Polo or the vast Atlantic Ocean.



Fig.5 (below left)
A map to illustrate Marco Polo's voyages issued by the Vatican in 1996. Sheet 16 , Michel catalogue no. 1171.

Fig.6 (below)
Another example of a sheet map stamp is this one showing the North Atlantic. It was issued by Macao in 1990. Sheet 16, Michel catalogue no. 662.

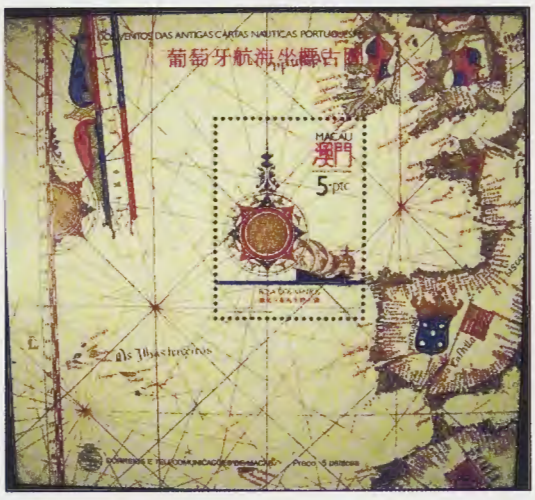




Fig.8 (above)
Turkey issued the famous Piri Reis map of the South Atlantic on a stamp in 1983. Michel catalogue no.2631.

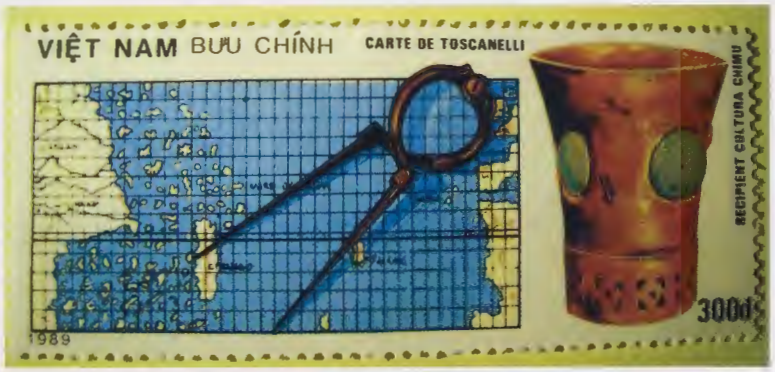


Fig.7 (above)
This Toscanelli map was reproduced on a stamp issued by Vietnam in 1990. Michel catalogue no. 2189.

There are many examples of old maps on stamps. For example, a set of stamps commemorating the discovery of America was issued by Vietnam. It shows a Toscanelli map which does not show the New World and on which just the ocean separates Western Europe from East Asia.

Fig.10 (below)
The tiny South African homeland of Bophuthatswana, now reintegrated into the Republic of South Africa, will be remembered for its amazingly clear and accurate maps of Africa on stamps. This is one stamp from three sets issued in 1991. Michel catalogue no.269.

Fig.9 (below)
The beautiful map of northern Europe by Abraham Ortelius appeared on a stamp issued by Iceland in 1984. Sheet 6, Michel catalogue no. 616.







16th century plan of Berlin (right) was issued by the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in 1986. Michel catalogue no.3030.

Details of stamps illustrated:

Fig.	Issued	Michel no.	Sheet no.	Year	Description
1	Georgia	455		2003	Pipeline - Caspian-Mediterranean seas
2.	Colombia	857		1961	Main roads of the country
3.	Venezuela	1628		1965	Territorial claims to Guayana
4.	Gibraltar	372	5	1978	Satellite picture of the Strait of Gibraltar
5.	Vatican	1171	16	1996	The voyages of Marco Polo
6.	Macao	662	16	1990	North Atlantic
7.	Vietnam	2189		1990	Ocean between W. Europe and E. Asia
8.	Turkey	2631		1983	South Atlantic (Piri Reis)
9.	Iceland	616	6	1984	Northern Europe
10.	Bophuthatswana	269		1991	Southern Africa (Caneiro)
11.	GDR	3030		1986	Berlin city map of 1648
12.	Vatican	600-603	3	1972	View of Venice (Ignazio Danti)

Note from the editor: We would be interested to hear from other collectors of maps on stamps.

This view of Venice (below) by Ignazio Danti appeared on a stamp issued by the Vatican in 1972. Sheet 2, Michel catalogue no.600-603.





Udo Kröplien lives in Essen, Germany, and has been collecting maps on stamps since around 1990.

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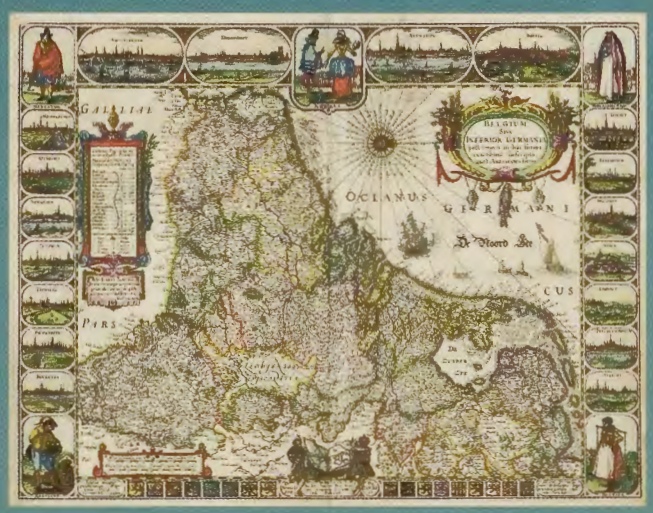
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Royal Geographical Society

Inventory of maps on display, 9th June 2006

by Francis Herbert

The following items were displayed in the Foyle Reading Room of the Royal Geographical Society when IMCoS visited on 9th June 2006. Members may find this a useful checklist compiled by Francis Herbert, Curator of Maps at that time. He has listed the maps in chronological order as they were set out.
Note: * indicates maps available as transparencies from the Society's Picture Library http://images.rgs.org/.

1.* The Hereford Cathedral *mappamundi* of Richard de Haldingham (*ca*1285–1310): manuscript facsimile (currently on 4 sheets), commissioned by the RGS in November 1830 from Thomas Ballard of Ledbury, Gloucestershire. [Ref.: Map Room, World 448].
Notes: See ' "The map is a very pretty one" ' by Francis Herbert in *The Map Collector* (ISSN 0140-427X), June 1986, 35, 22–47. [Ref.: Library, 443.D]. An offer from the RGS Curator of Maps to loan this facsimile for the weekend Conference, and the 3-month exhibition, in Hereford Cathedral in autumn 1998 was accepted: two sheets (one of which includes the British Isles) were displayed alongside Hereford's original *mappamundi*.

2.* The *Cosmographia* of Claudius Ptolemy edited, from a manuscript version, by Donus Nicolaus Germanus in the 1460s (Ulm: printed by Johannes Reger, 1486). [Ref.: Map Room, 263.G.19]. The woodcut maps are those from the 1482 edition (printed by Leonard Hol) and display that edition's vivid hand-colouring; after his bankruptcy some of these distinctive coloured maps passed to Reger; thus, this exemplar is a 'hybrid' issue.
Notes: See (for excellent background and 'in parallel' bibliographic information) the finely illustrated and bi-lingual *Ptolemy's Greece: a comparative study of the maps from the 'Geographia', 1477-1730* by E.J. Finopoulos and Leonora G. Navari (Athens: Society for Hellenic Cartography, 1990), ISBN 960-85084-0-1; in the Society's Foyle Reading Room, Map Room open reference shelves. Once in the Library of William Morris (social reformer and member of the 'Arts and Crafts' movement, who died 1896) this was donated by Henry Yates Thompson FRGS, who was the son-in-law of George M. Smith of Smith, Elder, & Co., publishers of the first edition 63-volume [British] *Dictionary of national biography* (London, 1885–1900).

3. [*Isolario for the Aegean Sea*] by Bartolommeo Zamberti (*alias*: Bartolommeo da li Sonetti) of woodcut charts with letter-press sailing directions in verse or 'sonnets'; with MS (pen & ink) annotations (Venice, printed by Guilelmus Anima Mea Tridensis, [1485]). [Ref.: Map Room, 265.F.1]

4. *Libro di Benedetto Bordone : Nel qual si ragiona de tutte l'Isole del mondo con li lor nomi antichi & moderni,…* (Venice: Nicolo d'Aristotile 'detto Zoppino', 1528). [Ref.: Map Room, 265.D.14]. With MS (pen & ink) annotations.

5.* *Geografia: Tavole moderne di geografia de la maggior parte del mondo di diversi autor raccolte et messe secondo l'ordine di Tolomeo…* (Rome : Antonio Lafreri [et al.], 1542-mid-1570s). [Ref.: Map Room, 264.G.2]. 101 prints (chiefly maps): includes the double-cordiform projection world map of A. Salamanca (Rome : A. Lafreri, c. 1564) and the copper-plate reduction (Lafreri, 1572) of Olaus Magnus' original 9-sheet woodcut map of the Northern Regions of 1539.
Notes: See Rodney W. Shirley, *The mapping of the world: early printed world maps 1477-1700*, 4th ed. (Riverside CT : Early World Press, 2001), entry no. 91; in the Society's Foyle Reading Room, Map Room open reference shelves, is the 1st ed. (1984) with photo-copies of 2nd ed. (1987) 'Preface' & 'Corrigenda and Addenda' folded in (loose).

6. *Atlantes Colonienses: die Kölner Schule der Atlaskartographie 1570–1610* by Peter Meurer (Bad Neustadt a.d. Saale: Pfaehler, 1988), ISBN 3-922923-33-X, open at entry for QUA 4 – *Europae totius orbis terrarium parties praestantissimae,… descriptio* (Köln: Lambert Andreae, 1594) [Private copy].
Note: See review by Francis Herbert in *The Map Collector*, Spring 1990, 50, 46–47. [Ref.: Library, 443.D]

7. *Europae totius orbis terrarium parties praestantissimae,… descriptio* (Köln: Lambert Andreae, 1594 [or later?]). [Ref.: Map Room, 9.C.34]. Similar to Meurer, *Atlantes Colonienses* (1988) QUA 4 (above). This is an unrecorded variant of the work (with additional maps; others have varying engravers' names, number of toponyms, coats-of-arms, and different portrait).

8.★ *Maps of Great Britain* [sic]. *Speed* [sic]. *With MS. additions chiefly heraldic* [spine title]. A manuscript (pen & ink) atlas of the British Isles, *c.*1605, with engraved maps by Peter van den Keere [*et al.*] but with 'Yorkshere.' in MS. [Ref.: Map Room, 264.A.35].

Notes: See *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica, VII : Cornelis Claesz (c.1551-1609) : stimulator and driving force of Dutch cartography*, by Günter Schilder (Alphen aan den Rijn : Canaletto/Repro-Holland, 2003), [chapter] 16 'Cornelis Claesz's role as publisher of atlas editions', section 16.7 'A miniature atlas of the British Isles', pp.482-484 (ill.), [ISBN 90-6469-765-5]. Part of bequest of Mrs Henry Yates Thompson in 1941; see 'An important gift to the Society's Library' in *The Geographical Journal* (London : RGS), May 1941, 97(5), 334. For the Yorkshire MS map only see 'Map of the month: "the greatest Sheire in Englande" ' in *Geographical* (ISSN 0016-741X), June 2006, 78(6), 16. [Ref.: Library, 448.D]

9.★ *Cartes des environs de plusieurs places entre la Meuse et la Moselle* [= *Cartes des environs de plusieurs places, 3*] ([Paris?], [*c.*1674-92]). [Ref.: Map Room, 5.H.12]. Anonymous MS atlas, from Louis XIV's personal library and bearing one of his coats-of-arms, of 29 hand-coloured maps of France's northeastern frontiers with today's Belgium, Germany, and Luxembourg. No. 20 'Carte des environs de Luxembourg Assiegé par l'Armée du Roy... rendu à l'obeissance [!] du Roy le 4 Juin 1684' and no. 21 'Plan de Luxembourg' were described (and No. 21 illustrated) in *Luxembourg : ville obsidionale : cartographie et ingénierie européennes d'une place forte du XI'Ie au XIXe siècle* by Marcel Watelet (Musée d'Histoire de la Ville de Luxembourg, 1998), ISBN 2-919878-12-3 [Ref.: Foyle Reading Room, Map Room open reference shelves].

Notes: See 'L'histoire d'une collection de cartes réunies pour Louis XIV' by Myriem Foncin in *Mélanges d'histoire du livre et des bibliothèques offerts à Monsieur Frantz Callot,...* (Paris: Librairie d'Agences, 1960; Bib. Elzévirienne : NS : études et documents), ch.12, pp.[119]-126.

10. *Atlas curieux* [&] *Suitte de l'atlas curieux* "Mis au jour en 1714. Par le Sr. de Fer" (Paris: J.F. Benard, 1717+). Four grangerized volumes of an original Nicholas de Fer work of 1705. [Ref.: Map Room, 7.C.13–16].

Notes: Not in *Les atlas français* by Mireille Pastoureau (Paris : Bibliothèque national [de France], 1984). The MS (pen & ink) 'Tabla' (or 'contents') preceding each volume is in Spanish. Vol.4 – displayed – contains maps, views, and engraved de Fer text plates of Italy, Malta, Greece, Asia, Africa, and of the Americas with extra maps up to at least 1731, including a bound-in 'Audience de Guatimala Par N. Sanson d'Abbeville [*sic*] Geographe ordin. du Roi.' – Tom.II. pag.52. – from a hitherto unidentified (by both myself and Jason Hubbard) work.

11.★ *Atlas Portatif, Universel et Militaire, Composé d'après les meilleures Cartes, tant gravées que manuscrites, des plus célèbres Geographes et Ingenieurs*. Par M. Robert, [i.e. Gilles (and Didier) Robert de Vaugondy] Geographe ordinaire du Roi (Paris : Chez l'Auteur; Durand; Pissot fils, 1748 [i.e. 1749]). [Ref.: Map Room, 264.A.34]. Bears, on front and back outside covers, the gilded coat-of-arms of the marquise de Pompadour (a mistress of Louis XV); 57 plates are dated 1749 (see the Society's online catalogue for details). Part of bequest of Mrs Henry Yates Thompson, 1941 (see 'Notes' to No.8, above).

Notes: See *Bel et utile : the work of the Robert de Vaugondy family of mapmakers* by Mary Pedley (Tring : Map Collector Publications, 1992), ISBN 0-906430-12-7 [Ref.: Library, 166.B], where the binding is illustrated in colour but the RGS copy is not listed in the relevant 'Atlas catalogue' (pp.221-225).

12. 'Map of the Seat of War, on the Frontiers of France, Germany, and the Netherlands, 1794' (Exeter : "Printed and Sold by T[homas]. Brice – Price Three Pence"). [Ref.: Map Room, 7.C.9]. A typographic (or typometric) map composed entirely of pieces of raised metal (including letter-press for place-names) with hand-colouring for frontiers. Pasted down on extra fly-leaf at beginning of *Atlas minor: or a new and curious Set of Sixtytwo Maps,...* By Herman Moll Geographer (London : Thos. Bowles & John Bowles, [ca 1744-45?]). Believed to be unique surviving example from this well-known Exeter printer and publisher.

Notes: See review essay, by Francis Herbert, of *Victorian maps of the British Isles* by David Smith (London: Batsford, 1985) in *IMCoS Journal*, Autumn 1986, 6(1) [=22], 31-34 (specifically p.33). [Ref.: Library, 443.G]. For *Victorian maps...* (1985) see Library, 202.H.

13. 'Mappa selenographica totam Lunae hemisphaeram visibilem complectens Observationibus propriis... quatuor Sectionibus constructa et delineata Auctoribus Guilelmo Beer et Joanne Henrico Mädler... in lapidem incidit Carolus Vogel', Editio Genuina, (Berolini [Berlin]: Apud Simon Schropp & Soc., 1834[-36]). [Ref.: Map Room, Extraterrestrial

16]. 4-sheet map (mounted and joined as 1) by Wilhelm Beer and Johann Heinrich Mädler, lithographically engraved by Karl Vogel, of the visible part of the Moon.

Notes: See 'Beer und Mädler als Mondkartographen : ein Blick in die Bestände der Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin' by Jürgen Blunck in *Mitteilungen, Freundeskreis für Cartographica in der Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz e. V.* (Berlin), 1997, 11, 25-33 (ill.). See also *Mapping and naming the Moon : a history of lunar cartography and nomenclature* by Ewen A. Whitaker (Cambridge [etc.] : Cambridge University Press, 1999, reprinted 2000), ISBN 0-521-62248-4.

14. 'The Royal Geographical Society's membership, the map trade, and geographical publishing in Britain 1830 to ca 1930 : an introductory essay with listing of some 250 Fellows in related professions', by Francis Herbert, in *Imago Mundi* (ISSN 0308-5694), 1983, 35, 67-95. [Ref.: Library, 443.A]. This article, based largely upon documents in the Society's Archives, is self-explanatory; but the illustrations include 12 photographic portraits from the Picture Library.

The three further works listed below are on permanent display in the ground floor corridor:

15.* 'Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio geographica et hydrographica'. Copper-plate wall map of the world on 16 main sheets. An *unicum* of the Amsterdam 1608 (second?) state of the map of Jodocus Hondius sr (1563-1612), complete with surrounding engraved vignettes and letter-press text. The RGS published a black-



A detail of Jodocus Hondius's map of the world 1608 (see item 15), which hangs on the wall at the Royal Geographical Society in London, and was on display when IMCoS visited the Society's headquarters in Kensington Gore last June. (By courtesy of the RGS with IBG).

&-white facsimile (with notes by E. Heawood, Librarian) in 1927. A state of 1603 (also an *unicum*) was sold at auction in Milan in March 1998 and is now in private possession in the USA. Alterations were then made notably to the top centre (removal of dedication to Prince Maurice of Nassau) and to top left (replacement of map showing dispersal of the sons of Noah by female mythical figures of the four continents); the surrounding text and vignettes (small rectangular maps depicting historical, classical, and religious themes) were changed completely.

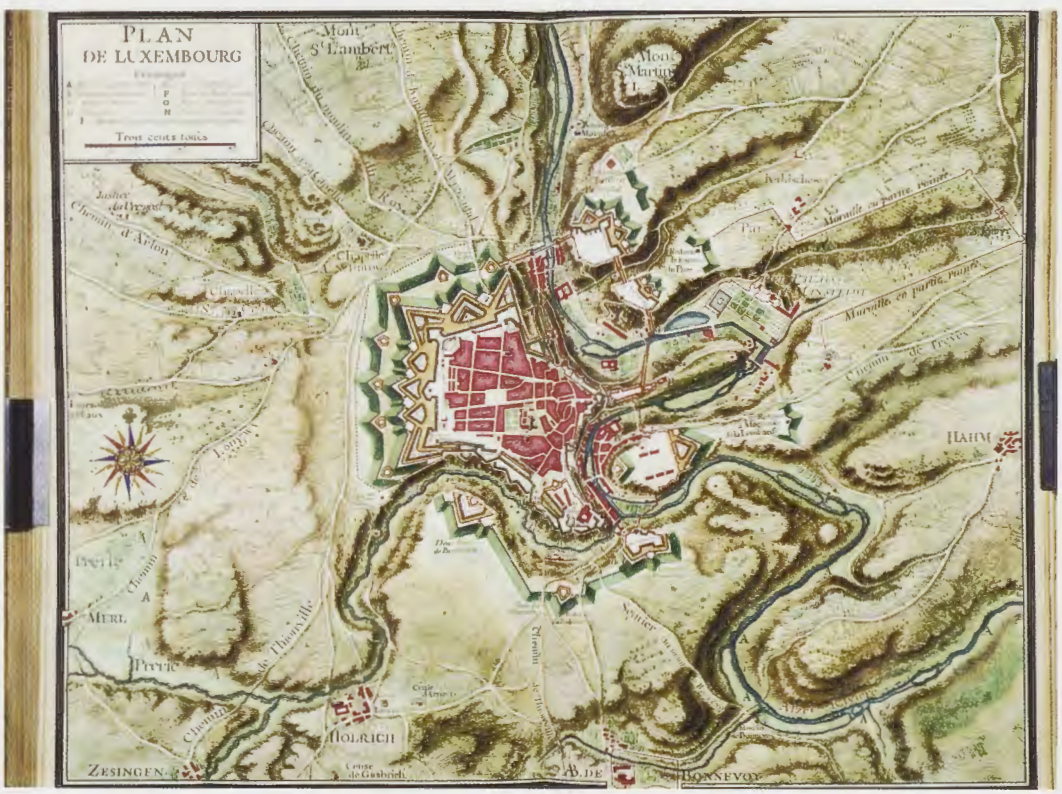
Notes: See 'New light on Jodocus Hondius' great world Mercator map of 1598' by Brian Hooker, in *The Geographical Journal* (London), March 1993, vol.159 (1), 45-50 ; and 'A newly discovered Hondius map' by Paul E. Cohen and Robert T. Augustyn, in *The Magazine Antiques* (New York), January 1999, vol.153 (7), 214-217. See also: *The mapping of the world : early printed world maps 1472 – 1700* by Rodney W. Shirley, 4th ed. (Riverside CT : Early World Press, 2001), entry no.263.

16.* 'Nova totius terrarum orbis tabula'. A copper-plate map of the world on 21 sheets. The first edition of 1648 was published in Amsterdam by Joan [Joannes] Blaeu. California is still shown (cf the Hondius wall map of 1608, previous page) as an island. This is one of only two recorded copies of the second state of c.1655-1658, but lacking the 20 sheets of Dutch (with illustrations), Latin, or French (without illustrations) letter-press text at bottom. China and Korea are now modified, following publication of the *Imperii Sinarum nova descriptio* of Martino Martini SJ (Amsterdam : J. Blaeu, 1655).

Notes: See 'A comparative study of two Dutch maps, preserved in the Tokyo National Museum : Joan Blaeu's wall map of the world in two hemispheres, 1648 [...]' by Minako Debergh, in *Imago Mundi : the journal of the International Society for the History of Cartography* (Lympne Castle), 1983, vol.35, 20-36. See also: *The mapping of the world: early printed world maps 1472 – 1700* by Rodney W. Shirley, 4th ed. (Riverside CT : Early World Press, 2001), entry no.371.

17.* KUNYU WANGUO QUANTU. - A woodcut map of the world on 6 sheets. The original edition of 1602 was compiled by Matteo Ricci SJ; this is one of only two recorded complete copies of the 1644 (or later) issue.

***Notes:** See: 'The search for the origins of the Chinese manuscript of Matteo Ricci's maps' by John Day, in *Imago Mundi : the International Journal for the History of Cartography* (London), 1995, vol. 47, 94-117; and 'LI Madou *Kunyu Wanguo Quantu* no shohan = Different editions of Matteo Ricci's *K'un-yü wan-kuo ch'üan-t'u'* by UNNO Kazutaka, in Toyo Bunko Wabun Kiyo = The Toyo Gakuho : the journal of the Research Department [sic] of the Toyo Bunko (Tokyo), June 2005, vol. 87(1), 101-143 (with 1-page English summary).



This manuscript map of the fortified city of Luxembourg exemplifies the general typical colour conventions of late 17th to early 19th-century military mapping; from Louis XIV's private library. (By courtesy of the RGS with IBG).

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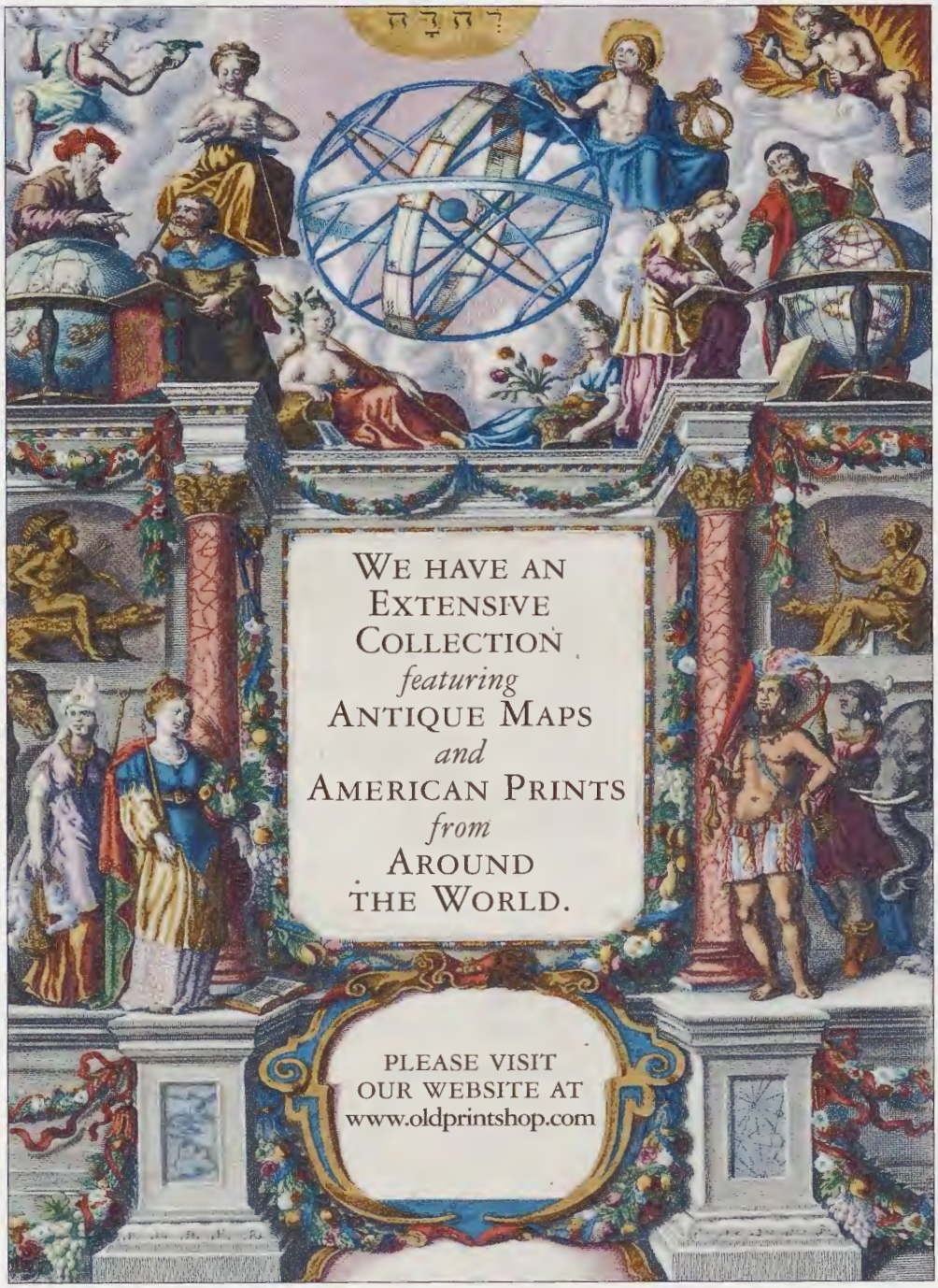
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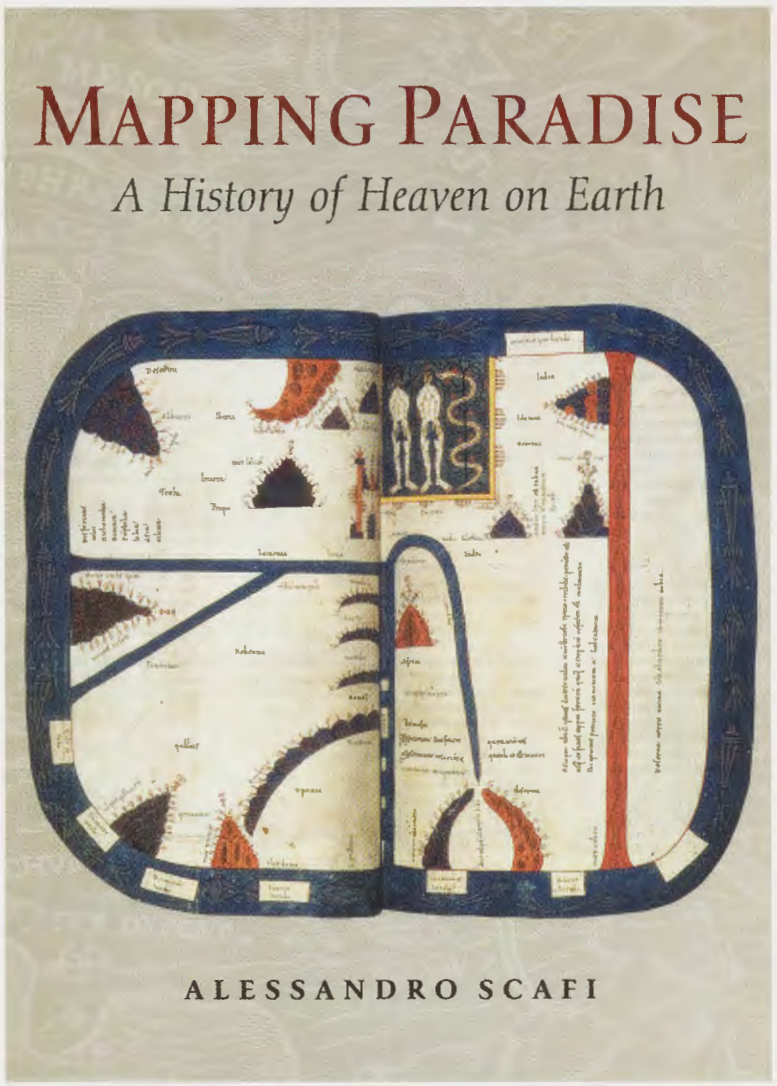
Book Reviews

A look at recent publications

Mapping Paradise : A History of Heaven on Earth by Alessandro Scafi. British Library, 96 Euston Road, London 2006. 398 pp, 16 coloured plates and very many B&W illustrations. ISBN 0-7123-4877-8. Price £35.

Every culture requires its own myths, and every religion needs its past as well as its future. The idea of Paradise, that Garden of Eden where the human race was expelled from bliss to reality, has well served the Christian religion and the many cultures it has permeated for nearly two millennia. It even survived the discoveries of the surface of the earth and its mapping long after it was proved that there was no place on the globe it could actually be located. Very many hours, even years, have been spent on searching for this blessed spot, countless books written, and otherwise intelligent minds devoted to the task. As Scafi points out in his final summing up, almost all previous researchers have decried earlier attempts when putting forward their own resolutions, but I feel it is unlikely that there will ever be another thesis to equal this one. Whether you are looking for theories of the existence of Paradise or for its place depicted on our earth, no one can fail to be impressed by the wide-ranging research that Scafi has undertaken, and even more by the excellent reproductions of almost all medieval world maps that are known to have survived. There will, I am sure, be many that are new even to specialist students of medieval cartography. These illustrations are well placed beside the relevant text, the captions provide full explanations on what to look for in each one, the current location where the map can be seen is given in full (missing from some recent BL books), and where apposite a sketch with English lettering makes everything very clear. The reproductions themselves are almost all of the highest quality.

Scafi begins his discussion by a brief overview of earlier theories, and some suggestions of what the term Paradise has meant in the past. If he had joined the IMCoS meeting in Liverpool three years ago, he would have heard another story, as our meeting took place partly in Paradise Street, so named for the joys sailors found there on their return from a long and celibate voyage. He points out that he is considering only Christian views of Paradise, although one of the quotations he uses to head each chapter is from a Hindu source. He is careful throughout to cast no aspersions on earlier views (unlike previous scholars) and not to comment on their rationality. At one point he writes: 'The aim in this book is neither to attack nor to defend the relevant religious world view, but to make a conceptual journey into medieval Christianity in order to answer a specific historical question: what were the conditions that made it possible to represent paradise on maps?' This follows three chapters of erudite discussion on the



meaning of paradise, in time and in space, and on the actual words used to depict it in the Bible, with all the problems of their translation over the centuries. One of the more fanciful ideas I particularly enjoyed was that the trees in Asia are more highly scented due to their proximity to paradise.

Giovanni Leardo in 1442 was one of the last medieval map makers to include paradise on his world map, but it is amazing how many times it has appeared since then, even, as Scafi illustrates, in the 21st century. Reading this book, many extraneous ideas crossed my mind, some sparked directly by Scafi's text, others sent off at a tangent. Did Ranulf Higden write with tongue in cheek when he stated that the fact that the Garden of Eden had maintained its celebrity for more than six thousand years was itself testimony to its existence? How could Beatus of Liébana state so confidently that there were three gates to the heavenly city at each cardinal point? As Christianity has largely moved on from the belief that every word in the Bible is direct from God and must be true, can we expect Islam in time to achieve similar maturity about its own scriptures? If modern western politicians were to read this book would they be better able to handle current fundamentalism? Has the rise of Christian fundamentalism in USA been fuelled by a loss of national confidence after the Vietnam war? If all pagans were assumed to hold mistaken beliefs, why were English academics so quick to accept the works of Arab scholars once they became available in translation and religious institutions had lost their academic hegemony? Why are all the sources quoted male? Perhaps women were too preoccupied with feeding and caring for others in the here and now around them. Did anyone ever express sorrow when an earthly paradise was no longer found to be a rational likelihood? Perhaps other religions did not have this overwhelming need to posit an earthly paradise, but why was this? It did not feature so prominently among the problems facing Christians in the Eastern Church. Even the Church of Rome in an encyclical of 1893 finally came to admit that the Bible was not about scientific truth but about faith and morals. As early as 1782 Paul Wright had written that the existence of an earthly paradise was 'a not particularly important puzzle'.

Map lovers will treasure this book in their library because of the excellent and comprehensive illustrations, but for those pondering more esoteric thoughts, there is plenty of fodder here. Scafi has used the placing of paradise on early maps as a starting point for his research, and has thus covered a huge area of the past that has relevance for many other disciplines. His very thorough notes are valuable to those pursuing other lines of thought about mankind's views of the world in medieval times. He writes in an early chapter: 'The premise that maps are always a reflection of the culture in which they are produced and that they always transform reality, highlighting some phenomena at the expense of others, is becoming widely recognized as fundamental to the understanding of maps, their image and their role.' This is particularly relevant for the book under review.

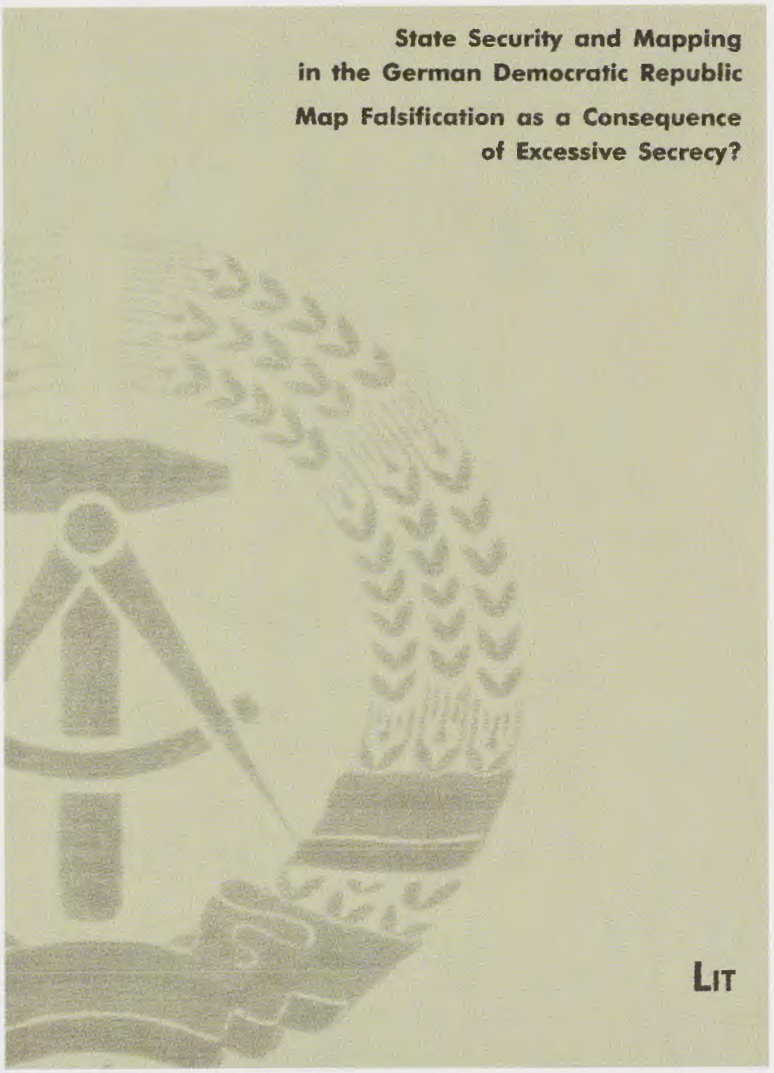
Susan Gole

State Security and Mapping in the German Democratic Republic. Map Falsification as a Consequence of Excessive Secrecy? Edited by Dagmar Unverhau. Published by Lit Verlag, Berlin 2006. Distributed in the UK by Global Book Marketing ISBN 3-8258-9039-2 [www.centralbooks.co.uk/acatalog/search.html] and in North America by Transaction Publishers [e-mail:orders@transactionspub.com].

In the past not much attention was paid to the topic of map falsification. Nevertheless it is an interesting field of study and not only for the specialist. Something that is bound to arouse interest is the fact that the GDR not only falsified maps for tourists and its own population but also 'doctored' the official topographic maps. How and why this took place is one of the questions that became a central theme during a workshop held in Berlin during 2001.

The roots of the falsification story go back to 1952 when the GDR, the Ministry for State Security, was responsible for classified material including topographic maps. These were produced and published by the Administration for Surveying and Mapping in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and by the Military Topographic Service in the Ministry of National Defence. In order to make sure that topographic documents were handled, stored, safeguarded and administered according to the GDR's security doctrine, the Ministry for State Security maintained its own 'Surveying' Line within Main Department VII (Counter-Intelligence in the Ministry of Internal Affairs/German People's Police).

Following the Conference of the Geodetic Services of the Socialist States held in Moscow in 1965, the National Defence Council of the GDR adopted a resolution stating, among other things, that topographic maps in the uniform Co-ordinate System 42 were allowed to be kept only in the offices of the so-called 'armed-organs' (the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry for



State Security, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs). Maps used by anyone else were to be recalled and replaced by an Edition for the National Economy (AV) from which the uniform sheet line, geodetic grids, trigonometric points, and quality and quantity details as well as other "confidential information" had to be removed. Moreover, maps for the general public were to feature distortions of direction and scale, and inaccuracies of up to 3 kilometres.

Volume 7 in the series *Archiv zur DDR-Staatssicherheit* (Archive for Material on the GDR State Security) documents the contributions to the conference on "Map Falsification as a Consequence of Excessive Secrecy" held in March 2001. This was run by the Federal Commissioner for the records of the State Security Service of the former GDR in co-operation with the museum foundation Post und Telekommunikation. The idea and the initiative for this event came from Dr Dagmar Unverhau who has written various books on cartography. Since 1991 she has worked as special Commissioner of the Federal Government for the Records of the State Security, later the BStU.

One of the dozen contributors, Wolfram Pobanz, writes that West Berlin was shown on maps just as a coloured area labelled "West-Berlin". A similar method was used for the uniform GDR school district maps at 1:100 000. In border districts, this remarkable map series, which included hypsometric tints and some hill shading, also showed the territory of the FRG even if only the relief and bodies of water with no titles. In the first 1974 edition of the map of the town and district of Potsdam, the south-western part of West Berlin is still clearly shown. The second edition of 1980 shows only an uninhabited natural landscape. Cartographic teaching aids were under the auspices of the Ministerium für Volksbildung (Ministry of Public Education).

"Centralised power structures favour cartographic secrecy but other reasons contribute as well, such as existing, concrete foreign policy and military conditions. In this regard, the Cold War led to the Eastern Bloc regressing in history by about 150 years. For decades in the East of Germany a significant part of cartography ended up between the 'teeth of the tyrannical routine'" (Gyula Papay).

The influence of the state and the secret service on cartography, primarily on official cartography which was under the political supremacy of the Soviet Union, is by no means of interest only to German speaking countries. A comparative study of the effects of the Cold War on cartography could give us insights into the political systems in both the East and West. With the publication of the English edition of this volume it is hoped to encourage such international discussion.

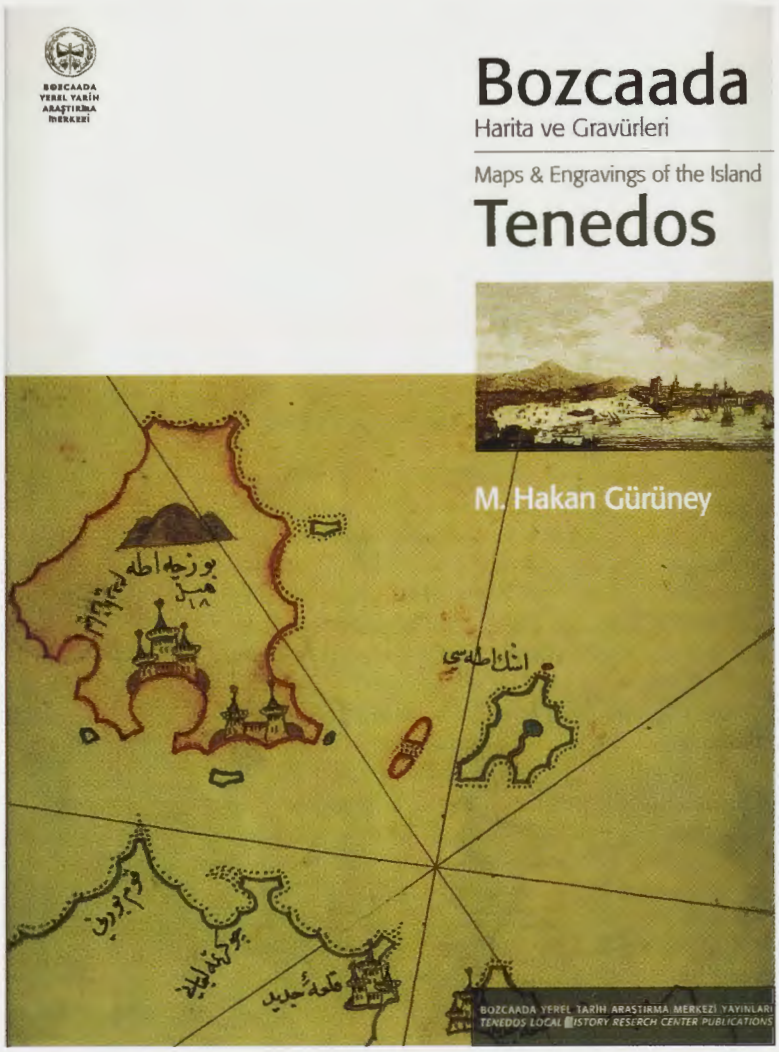
Professor Mark Monmonier of Syracuse University, New York, writing in the preface in the English edition says that when war threatens government cartographic establishments withdraw their most detailed topographic maps and nautical charts. He adds that there are a number of recent examples in the USA: following the 11th September attack on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, rooftop details on some public buildings in Washington DC were blanked out on some aerial photography, and in New York State, the provincial GIS clearinghouse has made it more difficult for researchers to obtain orthorectified digital imagery for areas considered plausible terrorist targets.

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

Bozcaada, Harita ve Gravürleri / Maps and Engravings of the Island Tenedos by M. Hakan Gürüney. Text in Turkish with a preface and parallel translations into English by F. Muhtar Katircioglu (an IMCoS member). Tenedos Local History Research Centre, 2006. ISBN 9944-5546-0-X. No price given.

This is a most unusual and praiseworthy publication about the Turkish island of Tenedos which is located a few miles off the mainland, adjacent to Troy and the Dardanelles. It is also apparently one of only two islands off their coastline which were returned to Turkey after the First World War by the victorious Greeks and Italians.

The enterprise is corporate since it is supported by the local history research centre and it is sponsored by several firms and individuals. However, the initiative and work is mainly by M. Haken Gürüney who has been a diligent and tenacious collector of all things historical relating to Tenedos. He has assembled every known map and chart of the island on 167 pages. All feature Tenedos (Bozcaada in Turkish) and part of the mainland as well. Sometimes the island is incidental, sometimes it is given the prominence which is its due.



Illustrations are arranged in five groups. The first and largest comprises 37 illustrations from the *Kitabi-i-Bahriye*, or Book of the Sea of 1521 by the famous Turkish sea captain, Muhyidden Pirie. The maps, charts and plans are charming, probably enchanting in their naiveté. The second group is of 19 maps which appear in European atlases. Chronologically they progress from a beautiful map of 1485 by Bartolommeo dalli Sonetti to two British Admiralty maps of 1844 and 1877 and two lovely examples from Vincenzo Coronelli and many lesser known cartographers. The third group is of ten Ottoman maps dating from 1807 to 1929 with Ottoman text. These are disparate ranging from primitive pictures to steel engravings. There are then three maps of Bozcaada during the Turkish Republic period and lastly, in the fifth group, views and perspectives of the island and various prominent buildings and views from the 17th to late 19th centuries.

Overall the book succeeds at every level for me. I can but admire the industry and initiative shown in all the preliminary collecting and collating. The product is compendious and opens our eyes to the Northern Aegean and the coastline of Anatolia with its rich classical and religious history. Tenedos is a delightful island, hitherto unknown to me but it has historically outstanding neighbours in Troy and Troas (see Acts, 16:8-11). The author says he regrets that there are so few Ottoman maps which include Tenedos and it seems he is a pioneer in assembling so much treasure for this small part of Turkey. Let us hope it will prove an encouragement for others to work similarly on other areas of that country.

Geoffrey Tapper

Quote for The Day

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"Maps are the most delightful of all sources of historical evidence. Before 1800, whether revealing the broad picture of the whole world or viewing a single plot of ground under a magnifying glass, maps bring together the accuracy of an archive and the artistic skill of the draughtsman."

Taken from Brian Smith's *Herefordshire Maps 1577 to 1800*. Published by Logaston Press, 2004. (See *Journal* 107 (Winter 2006) for the review.)

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

Collecting Atlases

with illustrations from Sotheby's catalogue of the Wardington sale

Memoir by Lord Wardington

A reprint of Lord Wardington's introduction to the auction catalogue of his collection. It is so apposite for all collectors that one of our members suggested we should reprint it in the Journal particularly for those members who did not attend the sale or see the Sotheby catalogue. For a report of the sale see IMCoS Journal 107.

My grandfather collected books in the second half of the nineteenth century – a great time to collect books. His interests became centred upon the works of Thomas Bewick and these now form the nucleus of the Bewick Collection at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. My father added a few to his third of the Library which he inherited and then subsequently added to his sister's third. And I have brought back perhaps half of the remaining third. I have also started another collection which, as with my grandfather, had to be curtailed in its scope and has in my case become centred upon maps and atlases. My interests are not scholarly at all – they are purely visual – but I derive the utmost pleasure from turning the leaves of an atlas or other illustrated book and I love to handle them, particularly



Spread from a composite atlas of the Low Countries by Nicolaes Visscher and Willem & Jan Blaeu, c.1695-1697.

those in their rich red moroccos, in vellum with the shy gleam of permanence, and in the beautiful but reverse trait of impermanence of russia. It has been a passion with me for over 30 years now and through it I have made a number of very great friends.

I grew up surrounded by books; nice to look at, nice to handle. All the names were there; the Bible to Shakespeare to Milton to Brooke, Aristotle to Josephus to Pliny; Hearne, Padeloup, Derome, Payne, Staggemier, right through Bedford, Riviere, Storr and Ridge of Grantham and Waters of Newcastle, to the art-nouveau establishment founded by Molly Noble. I was interested and attracted to them all and I found it a pleasure to help my father check them to see they were in the right place and examine them for any signs of wear.

There weren't any colour plate books at Wardington Manor except for the Goulds, and suddenly I saw them. They captivated me, and I wanted more. I left numerous bids but hardly bought one. This method of bidding for books is all very well if one is ignorant and doesn't really care, and it *is* instructive. But if one does care then one should unhesitatingly go to an expert. I went to Charles Traylen and with his help I did obtain some. I also bought a lovely Cicero *De Officiis* manuscript in the Hely-Hutchinson sale and an equally attractive Ovid from the Henry Yates-Thompson collection a few months later, adding these two lovely manuscripts to a couple of very nice manuscript Bibles belonging to my grandfather, one Dutch and the other French.

Then in 1956 a copy of Mercator's *Atlas* came up for sale. I nearly jumped out of my skin with excitement.

I don't know when I first became interested in maps, but very early on. I remember – I can't have been more than five or six – a pair of globes at High Elms near Farnborough in Kent. They fascinated me; they towered above me; they were round and they were colourful and they shone. I also remember a volume of manuscript maps, presumably drawn by a member of the Lubbock family, which sat on a table outside the Nursery. They were mostly, I think, of European countries. The blackness of the ink and the script against the white paper was what attracted me. There was very little colour and, if any, only in outline. Here at home we had a map fixed to the ceiling, a large hunting map to be pulled down and examined to see where the Meet was, or where anyone lived if my parents were going out to dinner.

And I collected stamps: one of my very favourites was the 1898 two-cent Canadian stamp showing a map of the world, the vast majority of which was printed in red, depicting the British Empire, giving a totally false view of its importance today. By 1933, I had become a really keen boy stamp collector and many of the British colonies then started issuing sets of stamps in which at least one stamp incorporated in its design a map of the colony. All were beautifully engraved and printed by Waterlow, de la Rue or Bradbury-Wilkinson. Whether the stamps came first, or whether it was my departure to St Peters Court where I was taught geography by Mr Thorn, I can't recall. But I do know that the enthusiasm of Mr Thorn and his expertise at drawing a map on a blackboard was one of the really lasting encouragements that I have had. I wanted to draw maps as well as him, and I found I was not too bad. This proficiency, if I may call it that, led me to take an infinity of trouble whenever I had a map to illustrate an essay, a holiday task or whatever. I was often praised for my work and this, of course, led me to taking yet more than usual interest and trouble. I still have quite a lot of them, drawn from the age of ten to eighteen.

So, the appearance of the Mercator *Atlas*, the first book in the history of the world to be called an atlas, arguably by the greatest geographer who has ever lived, set my senses tingling. Mercator's famous projection enabled sailors, using a straight line, to determine their position by "dead-reckoning", a method still in use today, particularly when



Geological map of the Severn Estuary, Dorset, Wiltshire and neighbouring counties from* Lord Wardington's *signed first edition of William Smith's* A Delineation of the Strata of England and Wales..., *London, J. Cary 1815. Wardington's catalogue notes " Its importance was twofold, first the collieries and mines had just, with the industrial revolution and the Napoleonic wars, become of prime importance; and second, this country was on the threshold of building the railway system. Much of the information was gleaned from examining the cuts and sides of canals etc. as they were made..."

a navigator, either in the air or on the sea, has modern sophisticated equipment that breaks down or is not available. And it enabled the explorers of the seventeenth century to open up a world to the European powers of the day. In the fortnight or so leading up to the sale at Sotheby's my excitement was so intense that I could hardly sleep. And from this "prize" which, unlike the colour plate books, I did manage to buy, has grown the collection of atlases here today. But what a book to start off with!

Although I've invested money for many other people and institutions I have hardly ever done so for myself. I've always bought an atlas or a book. Max Elte taught me to remember that an atlas was always a book and should be treated and enjoyed as such. I get waylaid of course; by the appearance of Bibles that have been on my "shortlist" for years; by beautiful printing; by peripheral but important books on geography (the Strabo I obtained by swapping some of my early purchases), and by accounts of voyages which have led to new knowledge. But, by and large, it has been maps and atlases. Their appeal is enormous. They are works of art. The skill used on the woodcut map, or that of the engraver on copper, is in very many instances very little less than that shown in the engraving of pictures, portraits and landscapes that are acknowledged works of art. The first atlas of all (the 1477 Bologna Ptolemy) was virtually the first book ever with engravings on copper, and the maps in it done by an accepted miniaturist of the first rank, Taddeo Crivelli. The head - and tailpieces, the cartouches and the maps themselves under Louis XIV and XV, were the equal of the finest illustrated books of that period. The invention of lithography by Senefelder revolutionised the production of maps more than in any other field. Maps were often printed on the highest quality paper. Many of the engravers that were employed were important artists in their own right, accepted as such whether they worked on a map or on La Fontaine's *Fables*. And the calligraphy! In many maps it is truly a wonder to behold.

So I have collected atlases. It's been a passion. Atlases have over the years been treated as tools of trade and reference and not the works of art they are. They were only occasionally beautifully bound and practically never treated with respect. With my upbringing I've minded about bindings. In this collection many have been repaired, their bindings strengthened or the volumes put into new ones altogether, both new and old. I have spent a great deal of time and thought on their restoration (in fact I've been to evening classes to learn more about it). In some eyes I'm afraid people will say that they are over-repaired. But I hate having to be too careful how I handle a book. I hate turning over a dog-eared leaf, and I hate dirt. I love beautiful morocco, tree calf at its best and the gleam of vellum. I have always been attracted by fine bindings and certainly in my early days I made some ludicrous mistakes and produced some incongruous results. But the atlases have, I feel, deserved a right royal treatment, particularly the beautifully coloured examples.



'AD.814. Exhibiting the Empire of Charlemagne' from Edward Quin's* An Historical Atlas, in a Series of Maps of the World as Known at Different periods *1830

In many instances in this collection the colouring is of the highest quality. Indeed, the last quarter of the seventeenth and the first quarter of the eighteenth centuries saw the most accomplished examples of this craft develop into an almost art-form and here are fine examples in Dutch, French, English, Irish and Italian atlases. This is, of course, why so many atlases nowadays are broken up and the maps framed for people to hang on their walls. Surely the interest is almost universal. It is the greatest pleasure to see a picture that is perhaps part of one's own history, a map of one's own locality, a map of that locality one hundred, two hundred years ago. And further afield too, for as the Earth shrinks with modern day travel, so one's eagerness for more knowledge about faraway places increases and becomes more compelling to

more and more people; and as education improves so the demand for this kind of knowledge includes many new people.

Looking over the collection, perhaps what I am most pleased with are the copies of the Blaeu, Jansson and Hondius Appendices, Jansson's *Galliae*, Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* and the volume of Verbiest maps. All are known by only seven copies at the most, and no library in the world has more than one of these, all of primary importance in the development of the mapping of the world. They expanded and modernised the maps of Ptolemy, Mercator and Ortelius as the frontiers of the known world were pushed outwards and required new maps to portray the new discoveries then being made. As knowledge of maps and charts today increases, so new copies come to light – it is one of the excitements of collecting maps – but I doubt whether many more of any of these atlases will turn up. And so in that respect, at the moment, this collection is unique.

In saying that and what follows I am not trying to swank but it might just prove of use, and even be profitable, in the event of this collection being sold. All collectors believe that their collection is the best and so I must be excused if it sounds too enthusiastically in favour.

Compared to the many national geographical libraries throughout the world, this does not have the extent or specialisation that they possess. Indeed, there are under 700 atlases here compared with over 20,000 in the Library of Congress, and God knows how many in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris. And the British Library has perhaps the most enviable collection of all. But if any were called upon to present an exhibition of 100 printed items, there are not many who could do better than make their choice from this library. Nearly every important geographical name is included. There are several "editiones principes" of the more important incunabula related to geography. What is more, copies of the first editions of such important map makers as Ptolemy, Ortelius, Mercator, de Jode, Saxton, Speed, Blaeu, Jansson, Hondius, Sanson, Coronelli, Kitchin, Vaugondy, the Ordnance Survey, Johnston, Philip, Colton, Times, Bartholomew and NASA are all present; and in many cases the last issues of their atlases as well for comparison.

Sea atlases, perhaps the most attractive genre

Paul Short, D. Lowman and others:* NASA Mission to Earth *(1976). A note in the Wardington Catalogue reads: "It is a totally new form of atlas in incredible detail, the world not drawn or surveyed, but photographed from space, and I have therefore taken the opportunity of having it bound to a design of my own, but improved upon by Frank Brake of Sangorski & Sutcliffe".





The late Lord Wardington.

of atlas, include those of Waghenaer, Blaeu, Jansson, the Coloms, Dudley, Lootsman, van Keulen, Goos, Doncker, de Wit, Seller. *Le Neptune François*, the Greenvile Collins, Bremond, Bellin, Des Barres, and the publishers of Bluebacks and Admiralty charts. They are all well represented.

Among the number of important previous owners are Hieronymus Münzer; the Dukes of Hamilton, Beaufort and Devonshire; McCarthy-Reagh, Hamilton Palace, Syston Park; Medici, Donato, the Doge Foscarinio; the Kings of Hanover, of Belgium, of Sweden and of Spain; the Bagneri family, Marotus, Duodo, Streeter; St George's Chapel, Windsor, Signet Library and York Minster; and a remarkable run of separate French atlases in red morocco including those owned by three Ministers of Marine.

Well, I expect I have now just about reached the end. As I've said, there are getting on for 700 items and they contain some 50,000 to 55,000 maps. Atlases have become very expensive, and anyway there is no more room. The last stronghold of space, in the shape of my clothes cupboard, has fallen to their onslaught and I like all the books I have. It is time to call a halt except for one or two items if the opportunity presents itself. But my interest still grows and will continue to grow, and with it, I hope, my sum of knowledge.

Sadly, Lord Wardington died on July 7, 2005, shortly after consigning his collection to Sotheby's. He served in the Scots Guards during the war and after recovering from shrapnel wounds he entered the City as a stockbroker. He and his family lived at Wardington Manor, Wardington, Oxfordshire.

IMCoS Matters

Collectors' Meeting - Apologies

In the Winter issue we published the date of the Collectors' Meeting as Monday, 3rd. April This should have read **Tuesday**, 3rd April. Please note this in your diary and do please come along and bring a map from your collection to share with others. This year we are introducing a themed evening and to mark the 400th anniversary of the Dutch discovery of Australia we are asking for any Dutch or Australian maps you may have in your collection. Of course, this does not exclude you bringing any other kind of map of your choice. Items need not be worth a lot of money or be extremely rare, just of interest. The venue will be the Farmers' Club, 3 Whitehall Court, Westminster, London SW1A 2EL and the start time 6pm. Wine and sandwiches will be available for a small charge payable on the evening. Friends and relatives welcome. In the chair for the first time will be Francis Herbert who retired recently as Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society, London.

International Events

27th IMCoS International Symposium, Wellington, New Zealand, 10th–13th February, 2008. To be held jointly with the Australian Map Circle, the New Zealand Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society. The organising committee comprises: Michael Ross, Chairman of the Joint International Conference Organising Committee, President of the Australian Map Circle, and a member of both IMCoS and the New Zealand Map Society; Professor Robert Clancy, National Representatives Co-ordinator of IMCoS and a member of the AMC; Neil McKinnon, New Zealand representative of IMCoS and member of the International Antique Mapsellers Association; Dave Small, member of the Executive of, and representing, the New Zealand Map Society. Also Map Curator of the Alexander Turnbull Library and National Library of New Zealand; Nigel Wyse, Secretary Joint International Conference Committee and Conference Company Director, Past-President of the New Zealand Organisation for Quality. A draft conference programme can be consulted on the website, www.underthesoutherncross.org together with details of the host city. Interested people can register to be advised when new information is available.

Malcolm and his wife Diana pictured outside their home in Wiltshire last year. Photo by David Webb.



IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2007

Nominations are invited for this award which will be presented at the IMCoS Dinner during the June weekend. Presented annually, this award is for an individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide. In special circumstances the award can go to a group of people or an organisation. Nominations should be sent in writing to Chairman of the Committee: Tony Campbell, 76 Ockenden Road, London N1 3NW or e-mail t.campbell@ockenden.clara.co.uk by 15th April.

Malcolm on the mend

Our very first chairman and now Director, Malcolm Young, has had to undergo three operations recently but we are happy to report that he is on the mend and as keen as ever to know how things are going in the Society. Malcolm's interest in maps began as long ago as 1926 when he was eight years old. He was given a Bartholomew map and gazetteer by his parents and told to plot a route from his home in Essex to John O'Groats as the family were proudly setting off in their first car, a Humber tourer. Later, when he was in the Royal Engineers Officer Training Corps he studied map reading and the understanding of maps was a top priority. I am sure all our readers will wish me to pass on their best wishes. Quite frankly, without Malcolm there would have been no society.

Note from the Editor: It was decided in committee that the annual lectures held during the June Weekend (see right) will be named after Malcolm as a tribute, to which he has graciously agreed.

Welcome to our new Treasurer

Taking over as IMCoS Treasurer from Tim Whitten is Malcolm Woodward who, like Tim, lives in Devon. His nomination will be proposed and become effective after approval by the June AGM. Meanwhile, Tim is busy transferring information (and papers) already, making sure that Malcolm will know what he is getting into by next June. Malcolm has been a map collector for about 20 years. He progressed from collecting prints of his home town, Torquay, to collecting maps after visiting auctions and antique fairs. "My first proud purchase was a John Speed of Devon costing £30 which I later discovered was a facsimile worth about £3.50!" After this Malcolm was inspired to find out more about maps so that he didn't get caught out again and since then his collection of maps of Devon has grown considerably. He was actually at school with Kit Batten who is the co-author of *The Printed Maps of Devon* and after a chance meeting at one of the London Map fairs their friendship was rekindled after a gap of 20-odd years. Malcolm also has an interest in marine charts particularly those of the Devon and Cornish coastlines. This interest is due to a love of sailing and his job as a Chemical Oceanographer based in Plymouth.



Malcolm Woodward

The June weekend

Plans are well ahead for this annual weekend of events to complement the London Map Fair at Olympia. Please fill out the leaflet included with this issue of the Journal so that we have a comprehensive list of members who are attending the different events. We start with our annual dinner on Friday, 8th June during which the winner of the Helen Wallis Award for 2007 will be announced. On Saturday morning there will be the annual general meeting at 10.30 am (coffee will be served from 10 am onwards) to which all members are invited. This will be followed by a talk by Sarah Tyacke on Renaissance maps and another entitled "Back to Basics" given by Yasha Beresiner, map dealer and webmaster of IMCoS. The venue is the Hand and Flower Pub Function Room, 1 Hammersmith Road, Kensington-Olympia, London W14 8XJ (across Hammersmith Road when walking up from the Kensington Olympia train station; when coming from the London Map Fair Olympia Hall, cross the street and proceed to your left. Please use the hotel entrance to the right of the Pub and go up one flight of stairs).

And welcome to our new Advertising Manager

Taking over from Rolph Langlais as our Advertising Manager is past chairman, Jenny Harvey. We are pleased to have her back on board and she needs no introduction. All advertisers please note. Rolph is currently rather busy as International Representative and is National Representative for Germany as well; asking him to continue the advertising manager's task is indeed asking a bit too much.

Notice of IMCoS Annual General Meeting 2007.

1. Welcome and opening
2. Approval of minutes AGM 9th June 2006
3. Chairman's report for 2006
4. Treasurers report 2006; presentation of 2006 yearly accounts
5. Election of new President
6. Election of new Treasurer
7. Election of new Advertising Manager
8. Approval of Honorary Member
9. Approval of subscription fees for 2008
10. Approval of revision of IMCoS Constitution
11. AOB
12. Closure.

Venue: Hand and Flower Pub Function Room, I Hammersmith Road, Hotel entrance, First floor
Date: 9th June, 2007.
Time: 10.30 hrs; doors open from 09.45 hrs

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Mati Harrington & Nicky Ransom

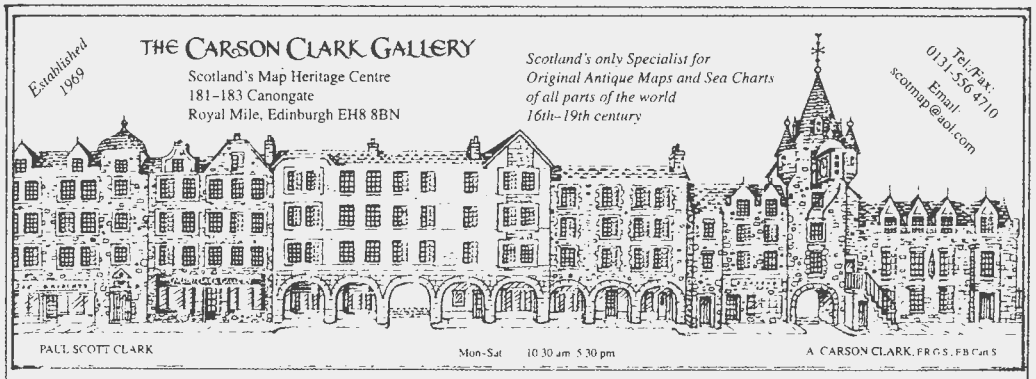
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You Write to Us

Last comments on the alleged Ortelius forgery

I read with interest the reaction from László Gróf to my article on the Ortelius Iceland map forgery (Unmasking another Ortelius forgery, Autumn 2006, Issue No.106).

1.Gróf states "why forge a map of Iceland? It is not the most expensive map on the market nor is there a great demand for it." This is simply untrue. Together with the map of the World, the map of the Pacific, and the map of the Americas, Iceland is one of the four most expensive Ortelius maps on the market, precisely because there is a great demand for it.

2. I am sure it is easier to forge a woodcut map than a copperplate engraving but this does not mean that only woodcut maps and not engravings are forged. In so far as it is possible to understand the mind of a forger, he will forge whatever is likely to bring him money.

3. The size of the paper used for printing maps did not grow with Ortelius' growing economic success as Gróf seems to think. From 1570 onwards, *Theatrum* atlases were produced in three sizes.[1] Gróf asserts that margins of 97mm (right), 101mm (left), 59mm (top) and 71mm (bottom) as I found on the forged Iceland map (total area 328mm) are not exceptional when compared with the map of: Hungary by Lazius (total area 250mm), Ungaria by Sambucus (total area 210mm), Transylvania (total area 316mm), Illyria (total area 250mm), Pannonia (total area 270mm) and Dacia (total area 214mm), all from an unidentified 1606 English edition. He also says that these measures are comparable to the forged map of Iceland. They are not. The only map of the six he mentions which exceeds the total length of margins is the map of Transylvania. I maintain that the margins of the map of Iceland are surprisingly large and support the impression that we are dealing with a forgery.

4. I concede that there are exceptions to the rule that most Ortelius maps have one of three watermarks, particularly after the cartographer's death. But 95% of the approximately 7000 maps by Ortelius which I own or have owned and examined plus the thousands I have examined in libraries and museums have one of these watermarks.

Therefore, exceptions must be viewed with extreme caution particularly when the paper is obviously modern. The same holds for the watermark or tramlines.

5. Variations in colour on Ortelius maps vary widely in quality, precision, use of colour, age etc. but the reddish orange shown on the Iceland forgery is a kind of colour I have never seen before on an Ortelius map. Even with the limitations of magazine reproduction, I trust that most readers will agree with me.

6. The lower resolution of the text, particularly changing in the course of a text line, is again a feature of the Iceland forgery which I have never seen before. I agree that if seen out of context with the other incorrect features, this is not a convincing argument in itself.

7. Gróf and I are at least in full agreement that a platemark 10mm outside the image of the map, is out of the question for a genuine Ortelius map. This was the feature which immediately convinced me that this map was a forgery. Incidentally, this was also a salient feature of a forged map of America and one of Europe which I have described previously.[2]

I am clear that Gróf's arguments that most of my reasons for considering this map of Iceland as forged are flawed cannot be maintained. Therefore, his suggestions that this may be an "unrecorded example of an undiscovered issue" (whatever this may mean) amounts to respect for the forger for all the wrong reasons.



Part of the plate mark of the forged map in question.

Notes

1. Jan Denucé, (1912) *Oud-Nederlandse kaartmakers in betrekking met Plantijn*, Meridian Publishing Co. Reprint (1964) volume 11, p.54.

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

Marcel van den Broecke
Cartographica Neerlandica

Mapping Matters

ICHC Symposium

Plans are well ahead for the 22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) due to be held in Berne, Switzerland from 8th–13th July, 2007. The hosts are the University of Berne and the organisers are the History of Cartography Working Group of the Swiss Society of Cartography. The programme for the conference is an interesting mix of papers on the history of cartography plus receptions and exhibitions. Full details at www.ichc2007.ch

Festival of maps in Chicago

Members of IMCoS are invited to Chicago in early November this year for an extraordinary Festival of Maps. A highlight will be a remarkable exhibition named simply 'Maps'. Items are being assembled from libraries and museums all over the world by the joint curators, The Newberry Library and the Field Museum. Amongst the exhibits will be the Vatican manuscript Ptolemy, the world map by Al-Idrisi (Bodleian Library), the route to the Holy Land by Matthew Paris (British Library), the Waghenaer atlas in original colour (Harvard), New France by Champlain (Library of Congress), a pair of Coronelli globes, manuscript plats by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, three manuscript maps by Leonardo da Vinci (Windsor Castle) and the Silver map by Sir Francis Drake (Yale University Library). The exhibition will open on 2nd November, 2007.

Other exhibitions of maps will be held including 'Ptolemy's *Geography* in the Renaissance' curated by Bob Karrow to be held in the Newberry Library and 'Charting a People's Empire: Chicago and the Cartographic Conquest of the American West' to be held at the University of Chicago, curator Michael Conzen.

The 16th Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, 'Cartography of the Ancient Mediterranean World', featuring seven lectures by distinguished scholars, will be held as usual in the Newberry Library. Starting on the evening of 8th November they will last three days. Attendance is free but requires registration.

IMCoS members attending are advised to arrive no later than 8th November and to stay for five to six days. Details at www.festivalofmaps.com

Wall map of Staffordshire

Tim Cockin, a teacher who has been researching and writing about Staffordshire history for nearly 20 years, has produced the first in a new series of county wall maps. It is the first wall map of Staffordshire produced in 158 years and is copied from the 1875–1886 Ordnance Survey New Series (6-inch to 1 mile). Tim has redrawn it on a computer and hopes eventually to cover all the English counties. The map is also special because it is the only large-scale one of the county to show each of the 157 original parishes with portraits and details of its 'most famous person' (pre-1900). These worthies include Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, for Stoke-upon-Trent; Walsall shows Sister Dora, the nurse who gave her life to helping the sick and injured of the town; and Jonathan Wild, the 'Prince of Robbers' for Wolverhampton. A limited number of 500 maps have been printed and retail at £15 each (£18 to include postage and packing in UK). Available from Malthouse Press, Grange Cottage, Malthouse Lane, Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent ST12 9AQ.

NB. Tim is also the author of *The Staffordshire Encyclopaedia*.



The organisers of the London Map Fair. From left, Tim Bryars. Massimo de Martini and Rainer Voigt.

London Map Fair

8th and 9th June are the dates for the London Map Fair which remains the most important European fair and, with the exception of the Miami fair, the largest specialist map fair in the World. The venue is Olympia 2, Olympia Exhibition Centre, Hammersmith Road, London W14. Opening hours 8th June from 12.00–19.00, 9th June 10.00–17.00. Entry is free. As in previous years the ABA International Antiquarian Bookfair and the Olympia Fine Art and Antique Fair will be held at the same time. Organisers of the Map Fair already have stands booked by dealers from France, Germany, The Netherlands and the UK. Further details from Tim Bryars (Tel. +44 20 7836 1901).

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London: A Life in Maps

Exhibition review by Jenny Harvey

As previewed in the winter Journal, this exhibition at the British Library until 4th March represents a visual history of how London has developed over nearly 2,000 years. Whether you are a Londoner or not, there is something in the exhibition for everyone because it is about people and events. If you live in the UK, you will see that the current topical issue of immigration is not new. The massive contribution which immigrants have made - in the 17th century after the Great Fire and in the 19th century - is shown through maps. If you live outside the UK you can still appreciate the skills of engravers such as Hollar, track the creation of London's landmarks, observe the shifts in power between continental Europe and England and between the Crown and the people, reflect on the impact of poverty and disease, and see the desire for a better life by the aspiring middle classes and their flight to the suburbs.

In the introductory video the mayor of London, Ken Livingstone, describes himself as a 'map freak'. If you were not a map freak before you visit this exhibition, then I hope that it inspires you to become one. There is a unique opportunity to see, in particular, the largest maps and extensive panoramas, where photos never do justice to their beauty and scale. The exhibition is in eight sections and I have highlighted some maps from each section. I have chosen some for their importance and others to illustrate the breadth and richness of the material which has been assembled.

The Walled City AD 296 – 1666

The earliest image of London appears on a gold medal of AD 297, which shows the city walled in the characteristic Roman way on the north bank of the Thames. In the latter part of this period arriving by river was common, and St Pauls and old London Bridge were dominant features. Views of London were typically taken from Southwark looking north, as in Wenceslaus Hollar's accurate panorama of London etched in Antwerp in 1614.

Naturally this exhibition contains the most important cartographic works which represent London's evolution. The only surviving copperplate (cutting edge technology in the mid 16th century), used to produce part of the first copperplate map, is on display, visible from both sides so that one can see that recycling is nothing new! A painting of the Tower of Babel appears on the reverse, the importance of its original use having become redundant. Originally 15 plates were used to produce the now lost Copperplate Map, a prototype from which, with revisions, the 'Agas Map' of 1633 emerged as the definitive map of its time. In this map the urban part of the city is drawn as a plan but the hills of north London in the background become more of a perspective. The map extends further north than the earlier Braun and Hogenberg map of 1572, also based on the Copperplate Map, where the first signs of ribbon development indicate a city breaking out of the confines of its walls.



Part of a surviving sheet of the 16th-century copperplate map of London. (Museum of London)

Mortality rates in the 16th century were terrifying because of the unsanitary and overcrowded state of the city, yet a constant flow of immigrants seeking a better life ensured the city continued to grow. Without this influx London would have withered and died. Population growth meant more cramped living quarters and Livery Companies needed, as landlords, to know what conditions were really like. An example of hand-drawn plans for a restricted number of private users is one produced in 1612 for the Clothworkers of the warren of passages and courts separating two and three storey half timbered buildings bordering the River Fleet.

London Reborn 1666 – 1800

News of the Great Fire was disseminated by broadsheets sold throughout Europe. A Dutch news sheet of September 1666 shows those streets destroyed by fire by etching dots onto a copperplate of a reduced version of Hollar's panorama. After the fire, John Leake was commissioned by the Lord Mayor to produce a survey of the devastated area, which was presented to Charles II. A photo of this *Exact Surveigh of the Streets, Lanes, and Churches contained within the Rvines of the City of London* was featured in the last Journal. Among the material representing visions for a rebuilt London are Christopher Wren's grand plan, influenced by rationalist ideas of baroque Europe, which did not come to fruition, and Robert Hooke's design for The Monument which did. At sixty metres, this is still the world's tallest isolated stone column.

The great maps of Ogilby, Morgan and Rocque encapsulate the period of London's triumphant recovery from the Great Fire and its emergence as a centre of European civilisation. Gregory King mapped much of London and Westminster for Ogilby and Morgan and, searching the archives for this exhibition, Peter Barber uncovered a hitherto unknown sketch showing King's daily progress in mapping lanes, alleys and buildings east of the Tower, which would have contributed to the production of one of the largest maps on display, *A Large and Accurate Map of the City of London* by John Ogilby supervised by William Morgan. At 100 feet-to-the-inch it enabled every house and numerous boundaries to be depicted.

From the 1630s the fields west of the city were rapidly built over. We owe the earliest map of Mayfair and Belgravia to Mary Davies, a young heiress who was to marry Sir Thomas Grosvenor. A manuscript map for her laywer's use shows a disputed 100 acre estate stretching from the Thames to Oxford Street (covering what is now Oxford Street, Park Lane, Piccadilly, Knightsbridge and Pimlico) inherited when her first husband died.

Arguably the first A-Z of London was produced by John Rocque in 1740 - *A New, Accurate and Comprehensive Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark.* This twelve-sheet map was supported by The Royal Society and the City Corporation. Dispensing with views, it shows an expanding West End and industry along the Thames; 18th century institutions such as almshouses, workshops, lunatic asylums, hospitals and pleasure gardens were included, as were schools, churches, chapels and the gallows at Tyburn (now Marble Arch).



John Ogilby and William Morgan's* A Large and Accurate Map of the City of London..., 1676. *(B.L. Maps Crace 11.61)



John Rocque's* An Exact Survey of the Citys of London, Westminster and Borough of Southwark with the Country near 10 miles round, *1746 (B.L. Maps Crace XIX.18)

Popular with the fashionable elite in the new West End was the Chelsea Physic Garden founded by the Apothecaries Company in 1673. In 1713 Sir Hans Sloane, Lord of the Manor of Chelsea, presented the Company with the freehold of the garden. In 1741 John Haynes produced *An Accurate Survey of the Botanic Gardens at Chelsea.*

Social history was not recorded unless of significant impact. In 1780 there were no police and the government was proposing to repeal some of the anti-catholic laws. This triggered the most violent outbreak of civic disorder in London's history - the Gordon riots - and the deposition of troops and militia in Hyde Park, St James' Park and the British Museum gardens to keep the West End quiet is shown on an annotation of Carington Bowles Reduced New Pocket Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster 1780 with the title *Disposition of the Troops and Patroles in and about London during the riots in 1780.*

London's Villages AD 986 – 1850

Before 1680 the ancient towns and villages now absorbed into Greater London were rarely considered important enough to be mapped in their own right, but from the 1680s this changes as the villages became socially and economically integrated into the London region. Villages were mapped in the context of feeding and defence of the capital. John Rocque produced the first map showing the villages around London. In this map dated 1746 in 16 sheets he combines the conventions of the estate surveyor to distinguish various sorts of land use (gardens, orchards, pastures etc.) with those of the French-trained military surveyor to depict physical reliefs (hills, rivers).Unusual examples of early village maps are those appearing on two trade cards in 1805-6. Smith and Bye's card contained a miniaturised version of a map of Clerkenwell and Thomas Starcy's a map of Islington.

The East End to 1820

Before 1650 the East End was ignored on maps of London, which stopped at the Tower. The mapping of the East End reflected the social mix of the area. The poor hamlets east of the Tower were only mapped in detail as a necessity following rapid population growth, coming to the fore from the 1790s as an essential first step in the development of the massive new docks. *A Plan of the proposed London Docks* was sent to George III in 1799 to give him details of the docks at Wapping. The outlines are superimposed on the existing layout, where 5000 people lost their homes to the development. An attractive view by William Danniell in 1808 looks south over the Isle of Dogs towards Greenwich and shows the recently completed and walled East India



Plan of the Proposed London Docks, *1799 (B.L. K.Top 21,22-1*

Docks which, unlike the West India and London Docks, had no warehouses built next to them.

The Age of Improvement 1750 -1850

London was transformed in this period. Horwood's map of 1799 shows how much London had grown since Rocque's 1746 map. The demands of commerce meant a by-pass to the West End was needed. *A Plan of the New Intended Road from Paddington to Islington* in 1755 shows the proposals of a consortium to construct London's first 40 feet wide road, now known as the Marylebone, Euston, Pentonville and City Roads. Links across the Thames from the East End become important and you can see a plan of the proposed Thames Tunnel to take carriages and pedestrians under the river. Designed by Brunel to link Wapping to Rotherhithe, it took so long to build it was never used for road transport but became part of what is now the East London Tube Line. Conscious attempts were being made to create a magnificent city to rival other European capitals. Public and private initiatives involved the creation of detailed maps and preparatory plans, such as those for the Adelphi development by Robert Adam. A 360° Panoramic View Round Regents Park was finally completed in 1830. Different from Nash's plan of 1811, it shows fewer terraces but extra features such as William IV and Queen Adelaide riding with military escort in an open carriage!



Charles Booth's* Descriptive Map of London Poverty *1889.* *(B.L. Maps C.21.a.18



Map Showing the Distribution of Cholera in London and Its Environs From June 27th to July 21st 1866. *(B.L. Maps 3485 (41)).*

The Mean Streets 1851 – 1903

In Victorian London, with a population of 2.5 million, maps were used to identify and analyse the causes of many of the metropolis' social problems, to suggest solutions and monitor progress on the ground. Charles Booth's Master Map of London Poverty uses seven colours to categorise extremes of poverty, for example *lowest class, vicious/semi criminal* [in black]*; poor – 18 to 21shillings per week for a moderate family* [in pale blue]*; well to do – middle class* [in red].

Cholera arrived in London in 1832. *The Distribution of Cholera in London and Its Environs 27 June – 21 July 1866* is one of the earliest geological maps used to investigate various hypotheses for the 1866 outbreak in the East End. The only common feature was the water from the Old Ford Reservoir at Bow. This helped to confirm John Snow's theory linking cholera to contaminated sewage. John Martin's *Thames & Metropolis Improvement Plan 1846* anticipates the achievements of Joseph Bazalgette, in building The Embankment to contain London's first sewerage system. A map records the opening of the final section, Chelsea Embankment from Battersea Bridge to Chelsea Hospital, by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh in 1874.

People continued to arrive from abroad – immigration for 1881 was up to 7,000 persons per annum, escaping persecution in Russia and Poland and finding refuge in the East End. People lived in close proximity to commercial activity with hazardous materials on their doorstep. This can be seen on the *Plan of Kings Mill, Wharf, Warehouses, Granary and Sea Biscuit Bakery*, one of the earliest printed fire insurance plans produced by John Loveday, the Phoenix Assurance Company's surveyor for the use of all insurance companies and published in 1857.

Metroland 1851 – 1945

London changed beyond recognition during this period as a result of the interplay between population pressures, novel means of transport, a revolution in building techniques, raised social expectations and a new leisure ethos. By 1846 there were eight railway stations around London. Six of them are depicted on *The Railway Bell and Illustrated London Advertiser Map of London*, produced free to attract new customers. Macaulay's Metropolitan Railway Map of 1867 shows the extent of the network, linking villages like Tottenham to the city. Distinct types of

suburb developed. The Central Railway produced *London's most Healthy Residential Area served by the Great Central Railway* after the opening of the line to Aylesbury and beyond, to encourage Londoners to move to the country districts near its stations.

Population growth increased demands for a map of London resulting in Edward Stanford's 24 sheet *Library Map of London and its Suburbs 1862*. It also required Rowland Hill to create local postal sorting offices to improve delivery times, and a *Map of London Postal Districts with its subdivisions 1856* is displayed. Buildings reflected the functions of the institutions which they housed, from department stores to museums. 87 acres in South Kensington was given over as land for the Arts and Sciences. Mapping practices often had to be radically adapted to be of use, and some, like Harry's Beck's diagrammatic tube map became a symbol of the new London, replacing maps which had followed the geography and were superimposed over a simplified town plan. Phyllis Pearsall's first A-Z of London appeared in 1936. At the end of this period enemy bombs put everything at risk. A bomb damage map shows Rotherhithe with damage annotated by six colour coded categories ranging from black for total destruction to yellow for minor blast damage.

London Today 1945 to now

Maps continue to be used in the daily life of London with commercial maps needed for tourism and business. Since 2000 current and future city problems have been tabled with the help of digital maps with unsurpassed analytical sophistication and diversity.

I asked Peter Barber, Map Librarian, how he went about selecting the maps for this exhibition. He replied " I started with a list of *must have* maps and that came to around a thousand. Then I had to reduce and reduce until what remained was a skeleton." At first this might imply that all the meat had been taken off the bones. On the contrary it is a positive comment - the skeleton which remains is the backbone of the history of London. Peter has done us proud.

If you cannot make a personal visit then you can experience the exhibition via the British Library web site http://www.bl.uk where there is a virtual exhibition for you to explore, containing 40 maps and drawings with some accompanying narrative. Accompanying the exhibition is the newly published book, *London: A Life in Maps*. I commend it both to you and your non cartographic friends.



Worth A Look

Walking in the air at Sacramento Airport

Any reader passing through Sacramento Airport should look down at this wonderful woven Axminster carpet which will greet them on their arrival. It is intended to reinforce a sense of belonging and/or connection for the traveller and is the creation of a talented artist named Sayed Alavi in collaboration with Ulster Carpets.

Sayed intended this as a 'welcome mat', transformed from an everyday object into an extraordinary aesthetic experience. Although it is not exactly a map it does give accurate local geographical information to the traveller and vividly recalls the experience of flight and of flying.

The carpet was designed by Sayed using aerial photographs of Sacramento. He processed the images into a format appropriate for Ulster's design team who, in turn, used their PSYLO system to translate the image technically and specify the colour palette ready for weaving by the Ulster Carpets plant in Craigavon, County Armagh, Northern Ireland.

If any of our readers have walked across it, do please write in and tell us about your experience.

Image by courtesy of Ulster Carpets www.ulstercarpets.com



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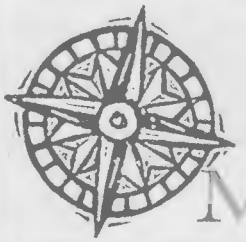


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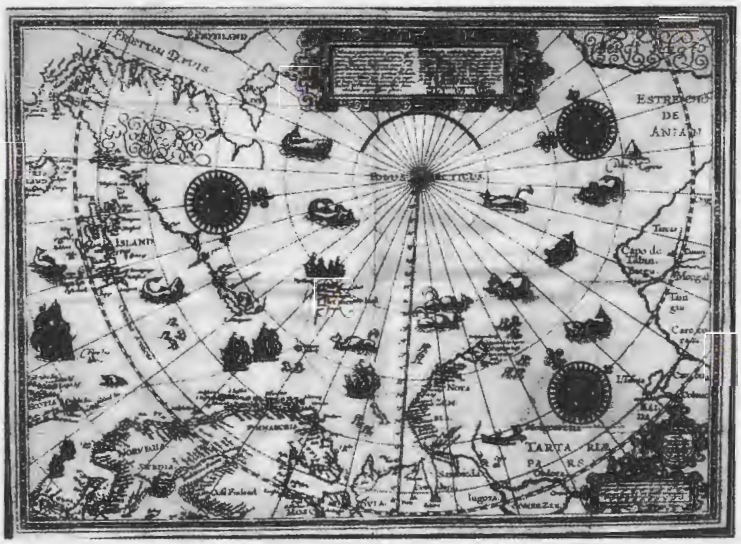
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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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Subject:	Western Hemisphere
Year:	1587
Size:	19.0" x 14.0" (48.3 x 35.6 cm)
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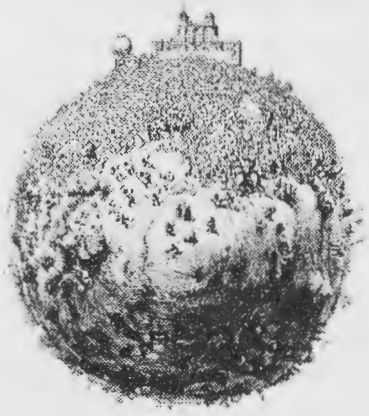
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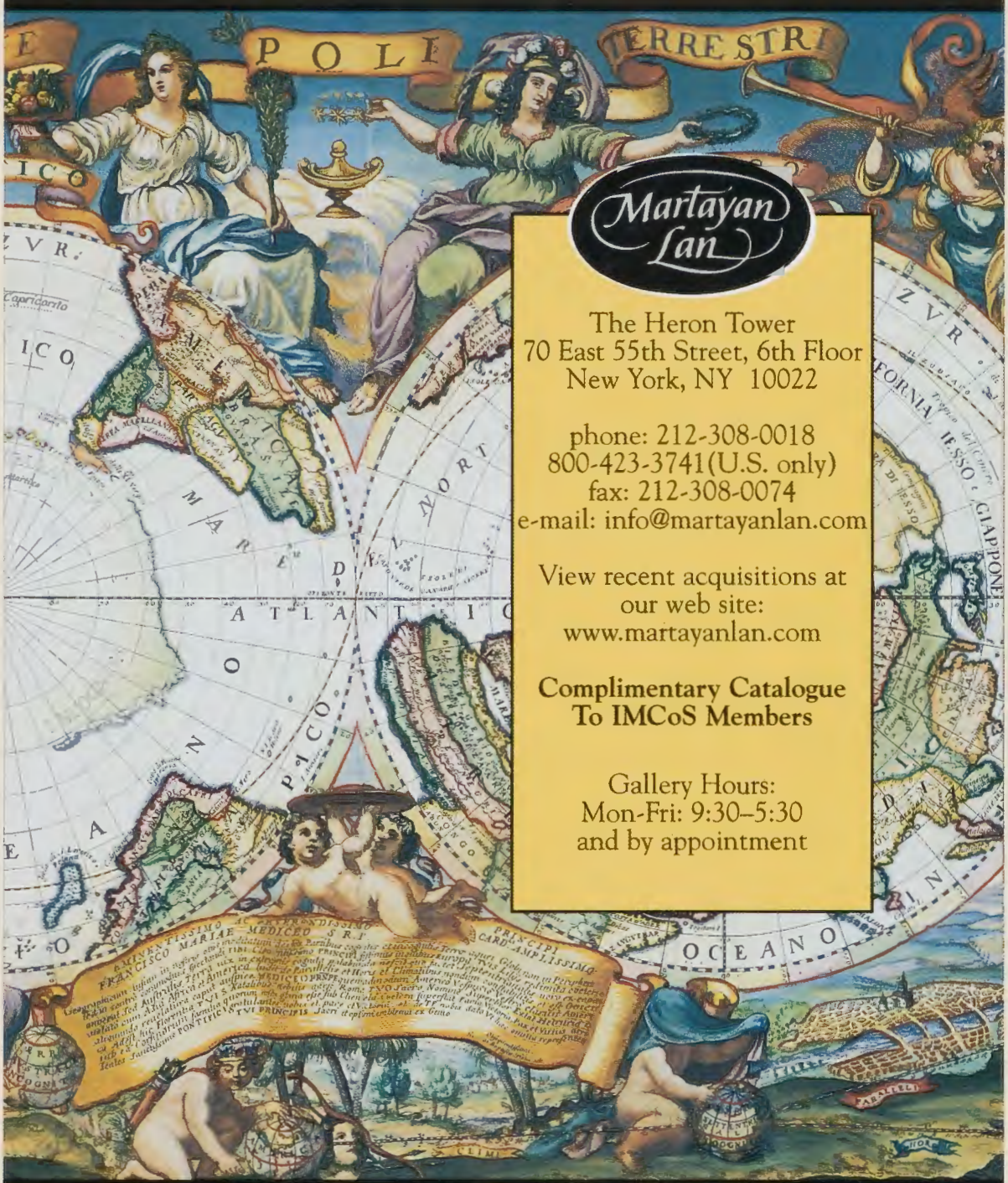


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