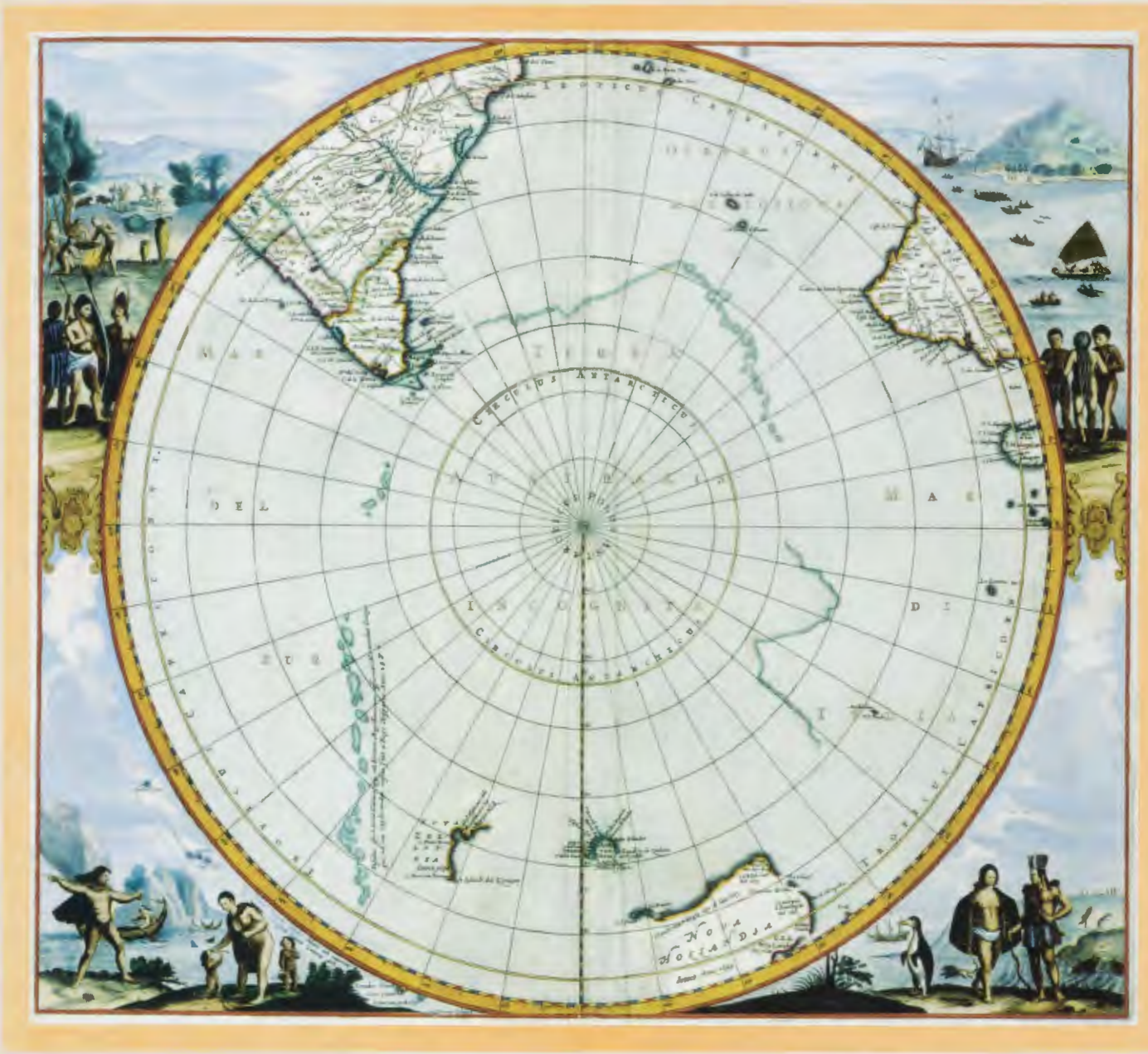
IMCoS JOURNAL

Summer 2007 *Number 109*



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

Summer 2007 *Issue N°. 109*

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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 can be found in this issue.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn 2007) should be submitted by 1st July 2007. Editorial items should be sent to:
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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

Hans Kok

Behind us now lies a most enjoyable International Symposium; for a report on Guatemala 2007, please see elsewhere in the Journal. The report projects an image of perfection and ease, but organising an International Symposium is tedious work. I am sure every committee has – somewhere during the preparations (which normally cover a period of about 2 years) - discussed the wisdom of agreeing to its organisation at all. On the other hand, members do appreciate these efforts tremendously and the Executive Committee is most grateful to those undertaking the organisation locally.

In co-operation with the London Map Fair, we have adjusted the schedule of our June weekend to provide as little interference as possible with Map Fair time. Results are the re-scheduling of the AGM to Saturday morning whilst maintaining the IMCoS Annual Dinner on Friday evening. In order to provide additional incentive for our members to undertake the trip to London, we have instituted the Malcolm Young Lectures (named after one of our founding fathers - see the previous Spring Journal under IMCoS Matters). The lectures are to be given after, but not linked to, the AGM, thus still allowing a visit to the Map Fair on Saturday, either before and/or after the lectures. The venue for both AGM and the lectures is "across the street" from Olympia so as to cut down on travelling time.

Our President, Roger Baskes, has announced his resignation after 5 years in office. It has been a pleasure to work with him. Although President is often only a decorative function, Roger has provided considered opinions and sound judgements on a number of occasions. We are lucky that he has agreed to stay on as a member of the Advisory Council.

A major cartographic event will take place in Chicago, USA in early November. This will include the Kenneth Nebenzahl lectures, the conference for the History of the Discoveries, and a number of expositions in the Newberry Library, the Adler Planetarium, and in many other locations. Some of these events will be on during most of winter time. The preliminary list of "rarissima" maps to be put on display is impressive; the opportunity to see these items should not be missed.



Hans Kok, Chairman of IMCoS.

I had asked the editor to please reduce the size of the chairman's photograph accompanying this letter, but was told she will only agree if editorial considerations permit. Please note that, regardless of the outcome, I do hold the opinion that the Society Journal is there for the members and not for either the chairman or his photograph! The front cover lay-out has been modernised under the guidance of Valerie Newby; we welcome feedback and hope you will agree that the Journal looks better than ever!

The results of the 2007 AGM will come up in the next Journal. I look forward to meeting many of our members during the June weekend in London, either at the AGM, the Malcolm Young lectures or the London Map Fair.

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

Renewals. Renewals. Renewals. Calling all members who have forgotten to renew their membership subscriptions this year. Your renewal forms were on the verso of the address label on your winter journal. All you need to do is fill it out and return it with your payment. Alternatively, you can go to the IMCoS website www.imcos.org and renew on line. I am sure you will understand that chasing recalcitrants costs the Society money so please do renew promptly. Have a look in IMCoS Matters in this journal and you will see all the exciting events we have lined up for you: the annual dinner and award ceremony, the *new* Malcolm Young Lecture series, a weekend in Bath visiting the Dallas Pratt Map Collection, followed in February 2008 by our symposium in New Zealand.



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

There was a time when an exhibition showing maps was a rare event. Not today – following hot on the heels of the wonderful "London: a life in maps" staged at the British Library recently is another exhibition, "A New World. England's first view of America," this time at the British Museum, London. A must for anyone visiting the city before 17th June (when it closes). On display are some rare maps, a famous globe, amazing portraits and John White's unique watercolours painted during his voyages to North America in the days of Elizabeth I. Mapmakers will also be familiar with the publications of Theodore de Bry and his sons whose works *Grand Voyages* and *Petits Voyages* were based on White's drawings. Many of these engravings are also on display in the exhibition. Perhaps the highlight for map enthusiasts is a sighting of the Emery Molyneux Globe, the first printed (it displays a map by Hondius) English globe. I was also thrilled to see John White's map of Virginia *c.*1585, the first map to depict the east coast of North America in detail; Pierre Desceliers' unusual encyclopaedic map of the world which you can walk around and view from both sides; and Michael Lok's 1582 map of North America from Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages*. Another "don't miss" are the portraits of Elizabeth I, John Dee (1527-1608/9), the astrologer and mathematician who studied with Mercator and Ortelius, and the portrait of Walter Ralegh (Raleigh) himself.

We are looking forward to seeing many of you during the June weekend in London.

Death of Eric Walter Wolf (1922-2007)

IMCoS member number 351, Eric Wolf, died on April 20 aged 85. Eric was born in Frankfurt, Germany and saw Hitler campaigning. His family, who were Jewish, fled for New York in 1937. In 1965 they moved to the Washington area when he became Technical Director of the Naval Command Systems Support Activity. He was an electrical engineer whose pioneering work helped to found the internet.

Eric's life long interest in antiquarian maps and books led him to be a founding member and former President (1981 and 1999) of the Washington Map Society; chair to the committee for the Eighth Annual International Symposium of IMCoS in 1990; Secretary of the Society for the History of Discoveries (1991-1997) later Vice President and President (1999-2003); a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; a founding member and first co-chair of the Philip Lee Phillips Society, the support group for the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress; a contributor of articles and reviews to cartographic journals and editor of the recent publications list in *The Portolan*. His map collection was the subject of an exhibition "From Plantagenet to Saxe-Coburg: Maps from the Fiat Lux Library" held at the Gelman Library of the George Washington University in 1995.

He is survived by his wife Elicia (Lee) and two sons, Dean and Lloyd. Our sympathy goes out to them.

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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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



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Maps of the Spanish Armada

by Robert Adams and John Pine

by Dr. Adrian Almond

When, two years ago, I purchased a coloured set of sea charts by John Pine showing the course of the Spanish Armada, I was very impressed by the quality of engraving. I was subsequently told that other engravings based on some tapestries, which accompanied the charts in the original publication, were even more impressive. Therefore, the recent opportunity to acquire the whole atlas entitled The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords: Representing the several Engagements between the English and Spanish Fleets,... by John Pine... London, 1739 *was a temptation I was unable to resist. As a collector of the maps of Devon I was even more delighted with an additional map I found in the volume of which I was previously unaware, but more of that later. I started to research my acquisition but found only one detailed study of the atlas*[1] *dating back to 1963. I felt that perhaps the time had come to revisit the work and to look at as many copies as I could find. This article is the result of that research.*

The two people mainly responsible for this magnificent production are Robert Adams and John Pine. Robert Adams (*c.*1540 – 1595) was an architect and surveyor who became Surveyor of the Queen's Buildings. He was responsible for a number of manuscript plans, some of which are extant, including Flushing, Portsmouth, Poole Harbour, Plymouth, The Thames and the Armada charts. The latter two are described in this article.

John Pine (1690 – 1756) was an engraver, publisher and mapseller with an address of 'Golden Head against Burlington House, Piccadilly' but also had premises in Old Bond Street, London. In 1719 he published a prospectus for the first edition of the very popular road book of England and Wales, *Britannia Depicta* by Emanuel Bowen and John Owen. He engraved a four-sheet plan of Bristol in 1743 followed by plans of London,

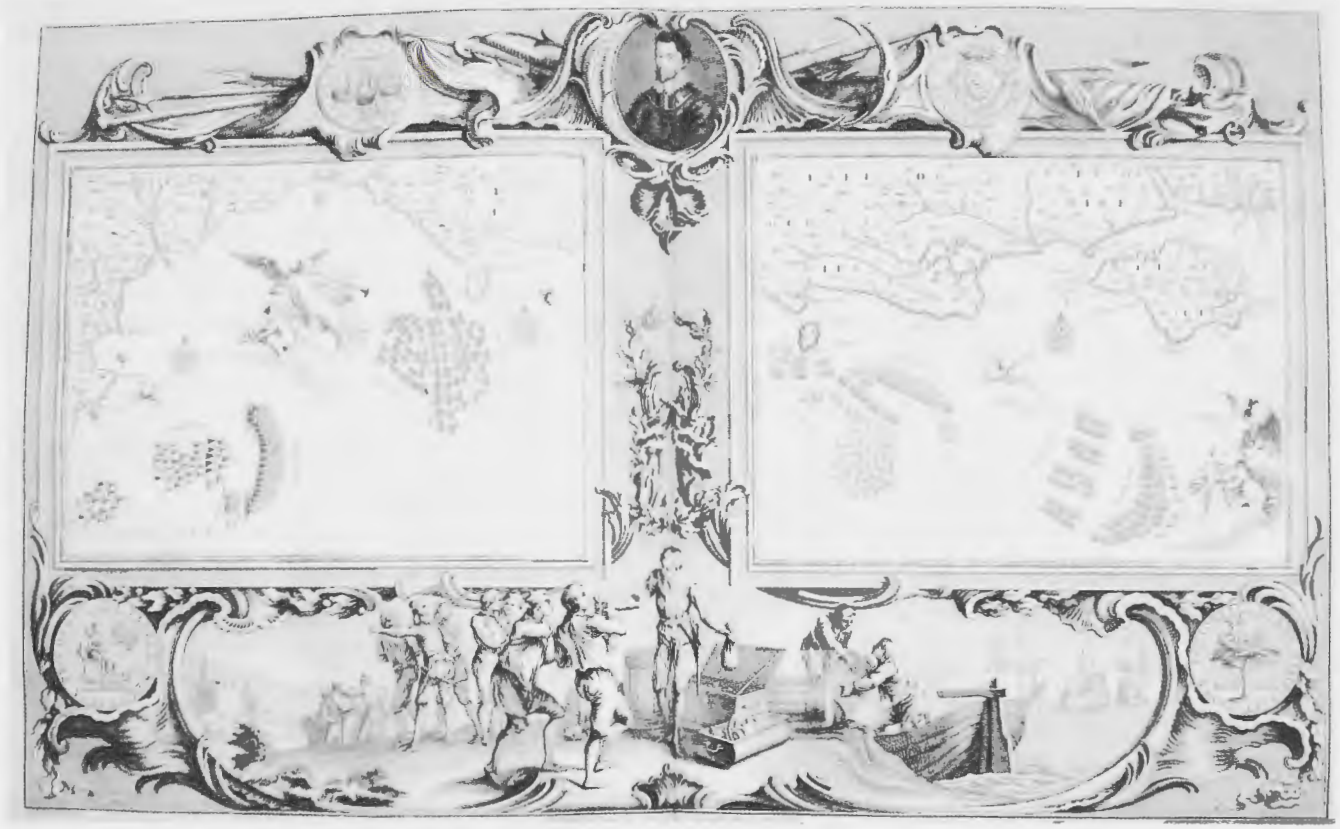


Fig.1
The fleets off Portland Bill and the Isle of Wight.

Westminster and Southwark (published by John Rocque), a plan of Nottingham, and John Norden's map of Cornwall. However, the work for which he is most remembered is *The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords*. He was well connected socially and became 'Bluemantle Pursuivant at Arms', a position in the College of Arms in London verifying genealogies, granting arms, and appearing at state occasions as a Herald. He was also, as were most persons of note at the time, a Freemason. An exhibition of his life was held at Freemasons Hall in London a few years ago but unfortunately a planned catalogue of this event was never produced.

To commemorate the English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588 the Commander of the English fleet, Lord Howard of Effingham, commissioned two works of art. He engaged Robert Adams to draw a series of charts representing the several phases of the action. Based on these charts, an Englishman named Augustine Ryther, engraved ten charts tracing the progress of the Spanish and English fleets from the first sighting off the Lizard, along the English Channel to Calais and Graveline. An eleventh chart is a general view of the British Isles showing the Spanish flight around Scotland and Ireland to their return route home. These charts were published in 1590 by Adams in *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio, Anno Do MDLXXXVIII*; seven of them are reproduced in colour by Garrett Mattingly in his book *The Defeat of the Spanish Armada*. Adams' publication was sometimes accompanied by an English translation of an account of the conflict written in Italian by Petruccio Ubaldini. Ubaldini, an Italian residing in London and well known at Queen Elizabeth's Court, had been asked by Sir Francis Drake to write this record shortly after the victory. Lord Howard of Effingham also commissioned a Dutchman, Hendrik Cornelius Vroom, to design ten tapestries to illustrate the various views of the engagements depicted on Adams' charts. These tapestries were woven by another Dutchman, François Spierinck, and delivered to Lord Howard in 1595. They were later sold to James I and eventually hung in the House of Lords where they were exhibited until all but one were destroyed in a major fire in 1834. The one not burnt had been stolen prior to the fire; its present whereabouts is unknown.

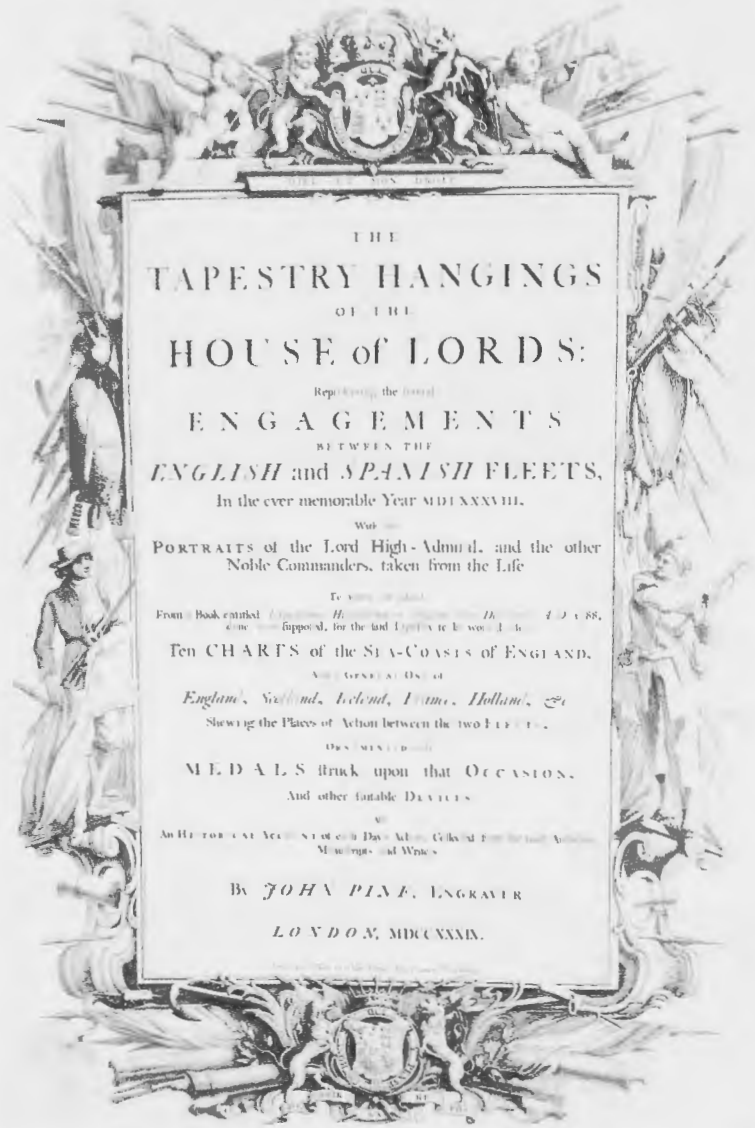

THE
TAPESTRY HANGINGS
OF THE
HOUSE of LORDS:
Representing the Several
ENGAGEMENTS
BETWEEN THE
ENGLISH and *SPANISH* FLEETS,
In the ever memorable Year MDLXXXVIII.
With
PORTRAITS of the Lord High-Admiral, and the other Noble Commanders, taken from the Life
To which is added
From a Book entitled *His Discourse* 1588,
Ten CHARTS of the SEA-COASTS of ENGLAND,
And a GENERAL CHART of
England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Holland, &c.
Shewing the Places of Action between the two FLEETS.
Also SEVEN PLATES of
MEDALS Struck upon that OCCASION,
And other fuitable DEVICES
All
Illustrated with Annotations from Camden, Davila, Grotius, Strada, Meteranus, and Writers
By *JOHN PINE*, ENGRAVER
LONDON, MDCCXXXIX.

Fig.2
***The title page to the first edition of* The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords.**

The British Library has a set of Adams' charts[2] which are bound together with the pages from a Saxton atlas which is thought to have belonged to James I. This combined volume would have been inherited by the British Museum when George II presented the Old Royal Library to the nation in 1757. Interestingly the spine is impressed 'SAXTON / MAPS OF / ENGLAND / AND / WALES. / 1579' and 'UBALDINO. / EXPEDITIONIS / HISPANORUM / IN / ANGLIAM / VERA / DESCRIPTIO. / 1590.' Despite this recognition of Ubaldini there is no copy of his text in the volume! Each chart has a 'Scale of Leagues' within which is incorporated a dedication to Robert Adams as author. He is named variously as 'Roberto (or Rober: or Ro:) Adamo Authore'.

In 1739 John Pine used the eleven charts by Adams and the ten tapestries to produce the first of two editions of his *The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords*. Based on drawings by H. Gravelot of the Adams' originals, Pine engraved his charts, reduced to approximately half size and mounted two to a sheet (*Fig.1*). The general chart of the British Isles occupies one whole sheet which is surrounded by an engraved allegorical border of battles, storms, prisoners and various armaments. This also applies to the other five sheets. On some



Fig.3
The general chart of the route of the Armada around the British Isles

there are named cameo portraits of persons worthy of mention; Queen Elizabeth twice, Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Francis Drake, Sir M. Forbisher (a misspelling of Sir Martin Frobisher) and Sir John Hawkins.

There appear to be just two editions of Pine's work dated 1739 and 1753. However, it is difficult to collate precisely what the first edition contained and precisely when two additional maps, dated 1740, and other engravings of the Houses of Parliament, were incorporated into the original edition which simply contained the six sheets of charts and the ten plates based on the tapestries. I have studied thirteen copies of the Pine atlas most of which show some differences. I am assuming that one of the British Library copies is the first edition and will describe it and point out the differences the other copies show compared to it.

The first edition of Pine's work in the British Library[3] is bound in maroon calf with the Royal coats-of-arms in gilt on both front and back covers which are bordered with intricate gilt tooling. The contents comprise a title page dated 1739 (*Fig.2*, left), a dedication to the King (George II), two back-to-back pages of a list of subscribers with a list of nine 'Names Omitted' on the second page, 23 pages of text by 'Rev. Mr. Philip Morant, MA. Rector of St. Mary's, Colchester' and one page explaining what the ten tapestry plates and the ten charts show with a page reference to the text describing the particular action, together with an explanation of the medals and ornaments engraved around the charts. The page of explanation ends with a list of four 'Errata'. Following the text are the ten plates engraved from the tapestries followed by the six sheets of charts described above. The general chart of the British Isles (*Fig.3*) has the signature '*Engraved by John Pine, June 24th, 1739. According to Act of Parliament.*'

The plates drawn by C. Lempriere from the original tapestries and engraved by Pine, show the various stages of the conflict in graphic detail with the borders in black and the scenes of the ships in green/blue ink (*Fig.4*). These are some of the earliest examples of two-colour printing. Studying the back of these sheets it would appear that the copper plate has had its centre cut out to enable the depiction of the tapestry to be engraved separately from the border. I suspect the two parts of the plate were inked independently in either black or green/blue ink, reassembled and printed at one pressing. The two sets of plate lines are clearly seen and I think it would have been very difficult to have printed with such accuracy in a two press process.

There is an identical copy of this first edition in the Cambridge University Library.[4] The National Maritime Museum has a copy[5] which only differs in that the charts precede the tapestry



Fig.4
The two colour tapestry engraving showing the fleets off Calais.

plates. This seems to be a common variation which I shall not list in the remaining copies. Glasgow University Library also has a similar copy.[6] My own copy, that of Philip Burden, the copy sold in the Wardington 2 sale (Sotheby's 10th October 2006 Lot 383), another Maritime Museum copy[7] and the copy in the John Rylands Library, Manchester University[8] are very similar to the Cambridge copy but there are in addition two new maps dated 1740 in these five atlases. One is a map of the river Thames and one of Devon and Cornwall showing the coastal defences as they would have been in 1588. I shall describe these two maps later.

Another copy in the British Library[9] seems to be a transitional edition between the first edition and the second. The front title page is of the first edition as illustrated, the list of subscribers is altered so that those names originally listed separately as 'Names Omitted' have been incorporated into the main list; the dedication and text are as above. Following the text there is a second title page looking very similar to the first edition but under '... *Manuscripts and Writers.*' there is an additional title: 'THE SECOND EDITION. By *JOHN PINE* His MAJESTY'S Chief *ENGRAVER* of SEALS &c and Bluemantle Persuivant at Arms. LONDON, MDCCLIII', and under the second Royal coats-of-arms a single line stating '*Sold by J.Pine. in King Street near St. Ann's Church, Soho, T.Bowles in St Paul's Church Yard, & J.Bowles & Son at the Black Horse in Cornhill.*'

After this second title page there is a single sheet of text apparently summarising the previous 23 pages and a re-engraved Explanation sheet with only one 'Errata' (the other three having been corrected). The ten plates from the tapestries all have a similar Bowles' imprint as above as well as the Pine imprint. The general map has the same imprints but the five pages with two maps to a page do not have the new Bowles' imprint. The maps of the Thames and Devon and Cornwall are identical to those in the previous atlases. This atlas continues with four engravings illustrating both Houses of Parliament:

- A view of the House of Peers. King George II on the Throne. Together with a list of Chancellors.
- A view of the House of Commons. With a list of Speakers of the House of Commons
- A view of the Court erected in Westminster Hall for the trial of Simon Lord Lovet.
- A Plan of the House of Commons. Imprint: Engraved & Published by John Pine Sept 29 1749.

A copy of the second edition in the National Library of Scotland[10] also has the four engravings of the Houses of Parliament detailed above plus five additional engravings not in the British Library copy:

- A Plan of the House of Peers.

• The creation of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.
• A View of the House of Peers. King Henry VIII on the Throne.
• A View of the House of Peers. Queen Elizabeth on the Throne.
• The Illumination of a Charter granted to the Provost & College of Eton by King Henry VI.

When I first saw the extra engravings in London I assumed they had been added later but their inclusion in the Edinburgh edition makes me think they were included in some of the second editions. They all bear Pine's imprint and are dated either 1749 or 1750. On some Pine uses his official title 'Bluemantle'.

The third copy in the British Library[11] has yet another collation. The title page at the front is as described for the previous atlas with the reference to 'The Second Edition... 1753' but in this case it is the only title page present. The dedication remains as before but there is no list of subscribers. The text and explanation are in the second state. The ten plates of tapestry engravings come after the text followed by the charts and the map of Devon and Cornwall. None of the plates, charts, or the map, has the Bowles imprint. The map of the Thames and the four engravings of the Houses of Parliament are absent.

The title of the map of the River Thames (*Fig.5*) is within an ornate cartouche framing the Royal coats-of-arms which show a lion and a dragon 'protected' by discharging cannon. It reads 'THAMESIS DESCRIPTO Anno 1588 *Roberto Adamo authore. Engraved from a Copy drawn by Mr Joseph Ames the 8th of April, 1738, from the original in Parchment.' Below the map there is a scale of English miles and a note relating to the asterisk: '* *He is the Author of the Book intitled* Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio *A.D. 1588 from which the Hangings in ye House of Lords were designed.*' There is a signature '*Engraved and Published by J. Pine, March 25. 1740 according to Act of Parliament.*' The map has an unusual orientation with east to the left and west to the right. There are sighting lines from various points on the river bank and the identification of defences especially at Cockpull Reach where the river Lee enters the Thames and at Gravesend/Tilbury. The only bridge over the river is the old London Bridge from Southwark to the City. The old St Paul's Church can be seen making this a faithful copy of a pre-Fire of London original. This map would seem to have originated as a manuscript parchment drawn by Robert Adams about 1588. There are two manuscript maps of the Thames by Robert Adams in the British Library[12]. Either or both of these could have been copied by Joseph Ames in 1738, and finally engraved by John Pine in 1740.

The second additional map is an uncoloured copy of a very large coloured vellum manuscript map (610mm x 1540mm) in the Cotton Collection in the British Library.[13] This manuscript map has



Fig.5
The map of the River Thames.

the title written vertically in the top left hand corner 'A Plott of all the Coast of Cornwall and Devonshire as they were to bee fortified In 1588 against the landing of any Enemy.'

The map consists of a simple outline of the South West peninsula with outline blue for the sea and yellow for the land. The inland space is void of any features. The only names are coastal towns and features such as 'bays' and 'points'. The fortifications are detailed as earthworks and two symbols used for troops of men, one with pikes and the other with muskets carried at the slope. The troops are coloured with red tunics. A few castles are identified and houses with red roofs are shown in major harbour towns such as Plymouth. There is no signature but one is tempted to suppose that this vellum map was also drawn by Robert Adams.

It is clear that the manuscript was accurately copied by Pine for the engraved version used in his *The Tapestry Hangings of the House of Lords* (*Fig.6*). It is an amazing reproduction at a scale reduced to 40% of the original. The inland space has a uniform indication of hills but with no attempt at contouring. The named coastal towns and features are identical on the printed map (apart from a few spelling differences) as are the symbolic troops, houses and churches except that they are obviously uncoloured. The main differences are the addition of a large geometric compass rose with radiating points in the Bristol Channel area and a title cartouche occupying most of central Devon. This is elaborate and surmounted by the Royal coats-of-arms, a lion and a dragon with the title copied word for word from the vellum. Under the title is the additional wording, '*Taken from the Original in the Cottonian Library*.' There is engraving above the top border showing Neptune and attendant cherubs surrounded by canon, pikes and muskets. Within the lower frame is an engraving of two interlocked anchors and seaweed. Pine's dated imprint is under the two anchor flukes and is identical to that under the map of the Thames.

It has been suggested that the maps of the Thames and of Cornwall and Devon were only included in copies of the atlas sent to subscribers but I have found no evidence of provenance in any of the copies I have seen. However, I am reliably informed that the Manchester copy was purchased in 1892 from the library of Earl Spencer of Althorp. The first Earl was created in 1761 but his father, The Hon. John Spencer MP., was a landowner and could be 'The Hon. John Spencer Esq.' listed as a subscriber. However, it would not explain why they are included in the second edition copies unless there were new subscribers.

As a collector of Devon county maps for the past four years my main interest in this atlas has been the last map described which will be included, with the agreement of the authors, in the second edition of *The Printed Maps of Devon* by Kit Batten and Francis Bennett. Studying the whole atlas however, has given me enormous

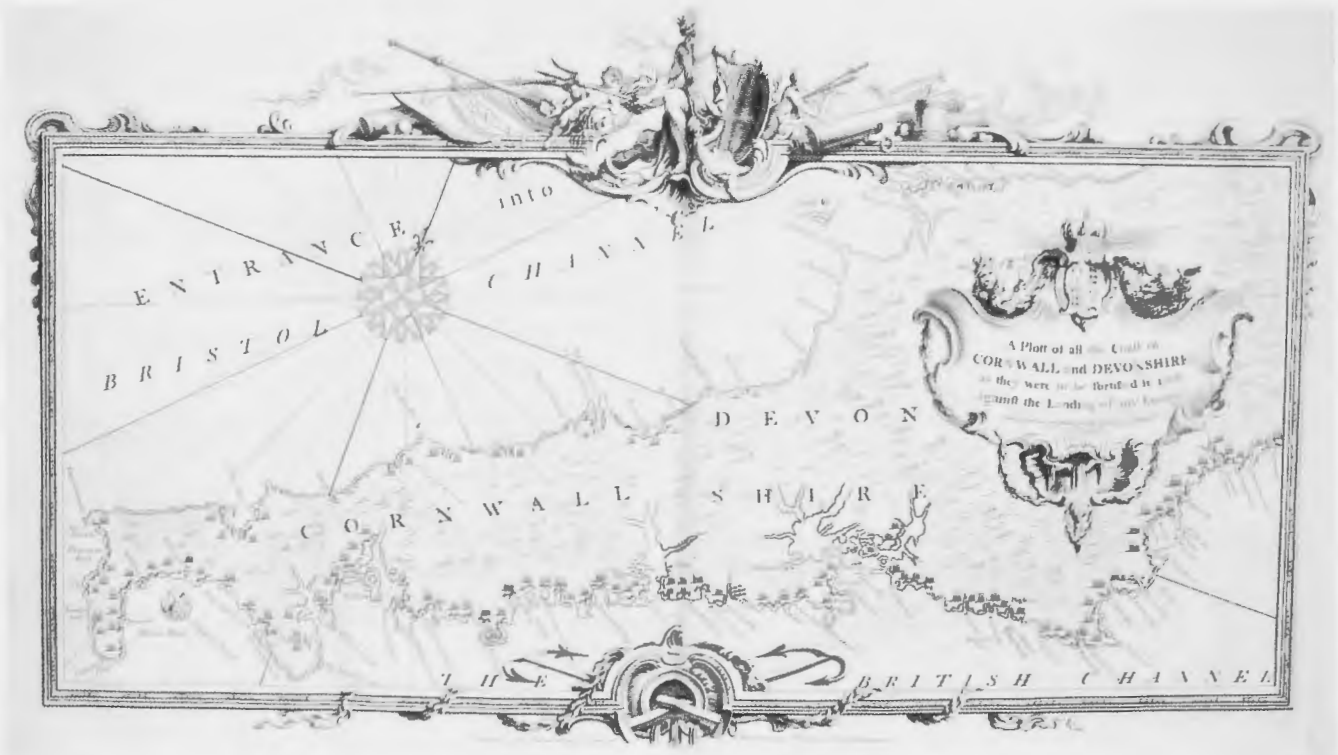


Fig.6
The map of Devon and Cornwall

pleasure; in particular looking at the wonderful engravings by Pine based on the tapestries. The two-colour printing gives a very unusual effect and I recommend readers to look at a copy of the atlas when the opportunity arises. My only regret is that the third copy of the three in the British Library has been gaudily coloured which, to my mind, has completely ruined the stunning effect and perspective of the tapestry plates. I have included one example of a chart with modern colouring. People must make up their own minds about the value of colouring beautiful engravings for the modern market.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of any other copies of this atlas I would be glad to hear of it. I have tabulated the contents and collation of all the copies I have managed to trace and will include any others in this listing. Please e-mail any information to adrian.almond@tiscali.co.uk

Notes:

1. David Schrire, "Adams' & Pine's Maps of the Spanish Armada" in Map Collectors' Circle 4, 1963.
2. BL Maps C.3.bb.5(2)
3. BL 191.g.7.
4. Hanson.bb.59.
5. PBE3595
6. Sp.Coll.S.M.2031
7. PBE3597
8. 10132
9. BL Maps C.8.d.8
10. NLS A.85.b
11. BL Maps 183.f.2.
12. BL Add.MS.44839 and BL K.Top.vi.17
13. BL Cotton Augustus 1. Vol.1. Article 6

References:

Rodney Shirley, *Maps in the Atlases in the British Library* (2004)
Garrett Mattingly, *The Defeat of the Spanish Armada* (Folio Society 2002)

Coda

Since writing the above article and its being set by the printer for publication, further information has come to light. This is regarding the printing processes of both the Tapestry plates and the Charts based on the Adams originals. I have said above that the Tapestry Plates were printed in two colours, which is true, but I am now sure three engraved plates were used in their production. Firstly, the border was engraved and printed in black, secondly, the main engraving of the ships and background was printed in black on the page which already had the border upon it. A third engraving was made of some parts of the sea area and the walls of Calais and was printed in green/blue superimposed over the black printing of the ships. I have suggested above that the printing was done in a one press process for accuracy, but I am reliably assured that from the start of printing by Caxton the ability of printers to register, align, different plates for printing on the same page was well developed.

On further study of the Charts a similar two colour printing was used. The plate lines of the two chart engravings on each page are inset into the border of each chart (see *Fig 1.*). The main ornate border, including the border to each chart, was engraved and printed in black. Each chart was then engraved separately and registered onto the page containing the border. It appears that the Chart engravings were also inked with a different colour. On the two examples I have studied in detail the second colour is either grey or blue grey. On first glance it appears that the whole page is in monochrome black on white but I am convinced it is another example of early two colour printing.

I am indebted to Roger Collicott, a book dealer from Cornwall, who was trained as a letterpress printer with WS Cowell Ltd., for his help with this additional information.

Acknowledgements:

I acknowledge with gratitude the assistance I have received during the writing of this article from Peter Barber and the staff of the Map Library of the British Library, the Rare Books Departments of Cambridge University Library and the National Library of Scotland, the Special Collections Departments of Glasgow University Library and John Rylands Library, Manchester University, the National Maritime Museum Library, Greenwich, Philip Burden, John Trevers and Liz Rollason.

All the illustrations are from the author's collection.



Dr Almond is a member of IMCoS and a retired general medical practitioner. He is also a philatelist and postal historian and a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London. His postal history speciality is Devon which led to him starting a map collection of the same county just four years ago. His particular interest in Pine's atlas was the map of Cornwall and Devon but his research meant he has become fascinated by the plates from the tapestries.

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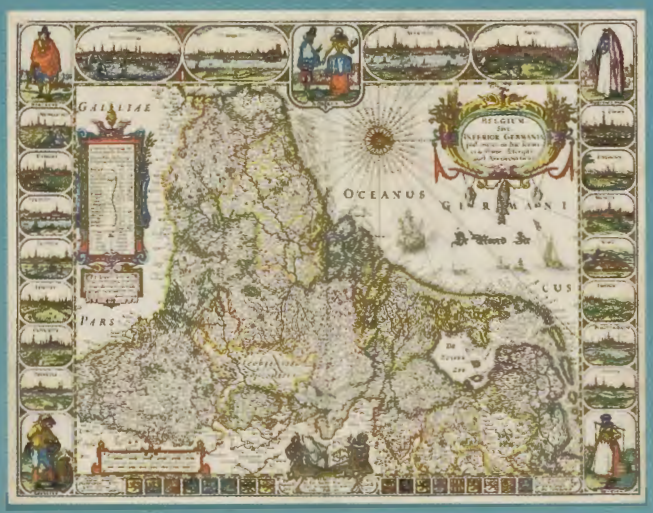
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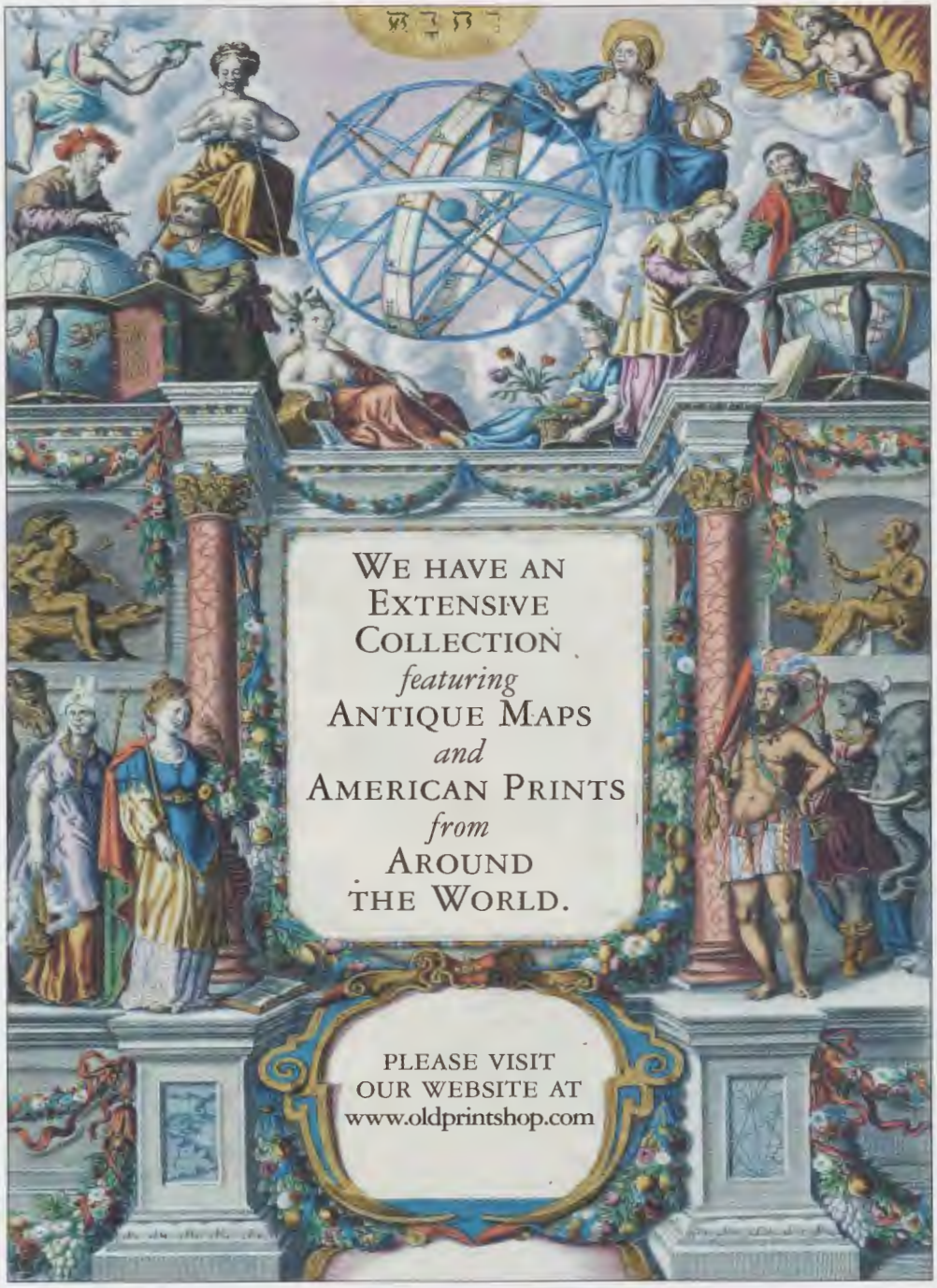
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JOHANNES MEJER

Husum's great cartographer

by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

An exhibition, "Der Grosse Kartograph aus Husum" was running in the Schiffahrtsmuseum Nordfriesland in Husum, Germany, recently. To mark the occasion our past-president, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, who supplied many of the maps for the exhibition, has researched Mejer's life and written this article. It is based on the biography he has written of Mejer which was published recently and is reviewed in this Journal.

It is usual to begin a biography with the subject's date of birth but in the case of Johannes Mejer this, like so many other things about him, is shrouded in mystery. The earliest record we have of him is the entry in the parish register of St. Mary's Church, Husum in Germany announcing his christening on 12th October, 1606. Since in those days only a short time elapsed between birth and christening we can assume that Johannes was born around that time.

Mejer surveyed the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein for Christian IV of Denmark between 1638 and 1648 and also produced manuscript maps of Denmark in 1650. Since the two duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were under the rule of the Kings of Denmark from 1460 to 1864, Mejer can probably be classified as the most important cartographer in the history of Denmark. However, despite his achievements, he remained virtually unrecognised by his contemporaries both in Denmark and Germany. One of the reasons may be that his maps of Denmark were never printed. Despite this they were copied by later cartographers. His work was state of the art and no other region was as well mapped as Denmark and the duchies north of the Elbe at that time.

Following the early death of his father, who was a dean, Mejer moved to Schleswig to live with an uncle. However, it was the support of another uncle, Bernhard Mejer, vicar of St. Peter's Church, Copenhagen, which contributed most to his development. It was also whilst at Copenhagen University under the astronomer Longomontanus and mathematician Thomas Fincke, that Mejer acquired an excellent grounding in cartography. He may have attended lectures by Johannes Wilhelm Lauremberg (1590-1658) as well. He was later to succeed Lauremberg as mapmaker for King Christian IV. After university Mejer returned to his home town and worked as a teacher, poet, almanac designer and cartographer.

In those times reason was still bound up with medieval ideas and during his life Mejer concerned



Fig 1.
The only existing portrait of Johannes Mejer, Husum 1651.

himself with astrology, publishing almanacs with forecasts. In these he recommended days which were suitable for blood-letting, for weaning children, and for successful business deals, all on the basis of readings of the constellations.

Mejer's younger brother, Samuel, who had become prosperous as an apothecary in Copenhagen, and the brothers Joachim and Caspar Danckwerth, funded a large part of the publishing project for the mapping of Schleswig-Holstein. Caspar Danckwerth, who was mayor of Husum, was drawn to the project by historical and genealogical interests. He took on not only the text of the regional descriptions but also management of the entire project. Two other sets of brothers, Mathias (1614-1676) and Nicolas (1622-1705) Petersen, goldsmiths and engravers, and Andreas and Christian Lorenzen (alias Rotgiesser, active in Husum 1648-1688 and 1649-1659 respectively) were entrusted with the engraving and design of the maps. In 1652 the work appeared as *Newe Landesbeschreibung der zwey Hertzogthümer Schleswich und Holstein* [*New Regional Descriptions of the Two duchies of Schleswich and Holstein*] with 39 maps and 52 town plans. It was printed at the court printing works in Schleswig and may have been supervised by Adam Olearius, the scholar and court librarian at Gottorf. This impressive tome contains a comprehensive historical and topographical description which no other region could claim at that time.

Mejer's name appeared in the atlas as "Husumensis Cimber" while Caspar Dankwerth is simply "D". The work was dedicated to the two ruling dukes from the house of Oldenburg, one of whom was at the same time Frederick II, King of Denmark and Norway, and lived in Copenhagen. The other, Frederick IV, was Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn and Dithmarschen, and also Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He lived at Gottorf Castle.

In this hard country, where the constant battle with the elements created a need for dykes and drainage systems, there was obviously a special interest in surveying. As early as 1636 Johannes Mejer made his first map of the duchy for the



Fig 2. The two duchies published in the* New Regional Descriptions, *Husum 1652 with 18 bird's-eye views of its towns.

Duke at Gottorf. In 1641 he was commissioned by King Christian IV to draw a map of the west coast of Jutland. He carried this task out so well he gained the King's favour and was appointed Court Mathematician.

In 1641, before his appointment as Royal Mathematician, Mejer drew 63 accurate maps of the district of Abenraa for an atlas by Joachim Danckwerth. These maps showed all the towns, villages, farms and houses at a scale of 1:12,500.

In 1647 Christian IV gave Mejer another appointment, this time as Royal Mathematician. This attracted an annual salary of 300 talers and he was provided with a horse and carriage from the noble estates he was visiting and, if necessary, a boat and up to two men.

To map the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein in only ten years was a remarkable achievement. Mejer established the mathematically-exact grid for the maps by determining the latitude. His calculations approximate to the actual figures although he failed to take into account the refraction of the Earth's atmosphere. This resulted in the maps being about 1½ minutes of arc too far north. He established the longitude with the means of a compass while the distances were either paced out or estimated. The sheets covering the marsh areas where there was nothing to get in the way of sightings from one tower to another, were particularly accurate. Although he achieved remarkable results in this project he caused confusion by mistaking the plan of Oldenburg in Holstein with that of Stade (which is on the River Elbe and has a harbour). This resulted in Oldenburg being depicted with a harbour and Stade without one.

Mejer completed the surveying of the duchies in 1648 and the engravers worked on the copperplates up to 1652. According to Mejer the cost of the production of the *New Regional Description* was around 7000 talers. It was sold at between 3 and 6 talers per copy which seems astoundingly low for such an important work. Unfortunately it did not sell well, partly due to the Sonderburg branch of the House of Oldenburg publishing a protest document stating that their sovereignty was not recognised in the atlas. King Frederic III was also annoyed by the incorrect presentation of his relationship with the dukes and poor Mejer's salary was reduced to 100 talers with the King threatening to ban the atlas.

This modest bachelor, Johannes Mejer, felt very hard done by and blamed Danckwerth for making these embarrassing errors. Worse still, he was left with debts in his old age. Despite this he continued working on the mapping of Denmark and Norway. As late as 1668, six years before his death, Mejer wrote a despairing letter to Duke Christian Albrecht, founder of the University of Kiel, asking him for protection against his creditors.



Fig 3.
The Island of Helgoland in the* New Regional Descriptions, *Husum 1652

The great fire that destroyed the offices of the Blaeu family in Amsterdam in 1672 resulted in the loss of a large proportion of Mejer's work although some original plates and some reproductions did survive. These were used by nearly all cartographers around the world up to the end of the eighteenth century. Blaeu used some of the plates for his *Atlas Major*, 1662.

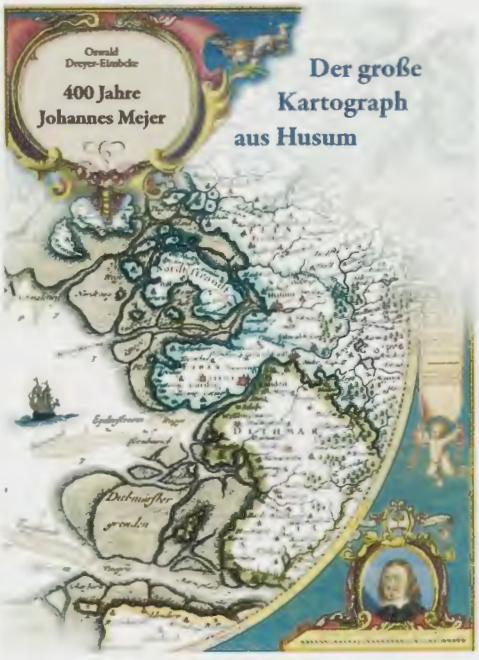
Immediately after the publication of his work, Mejer worked hard on the mapping of Denmark and in 1650 was able to supply King Frederic III with a general map of that country. This was



Fig 4. **Orbis Vetus** ***(Old World) Husum 1652. See Rodney Shirley*** **The Mapping of the World** ***p.400.***

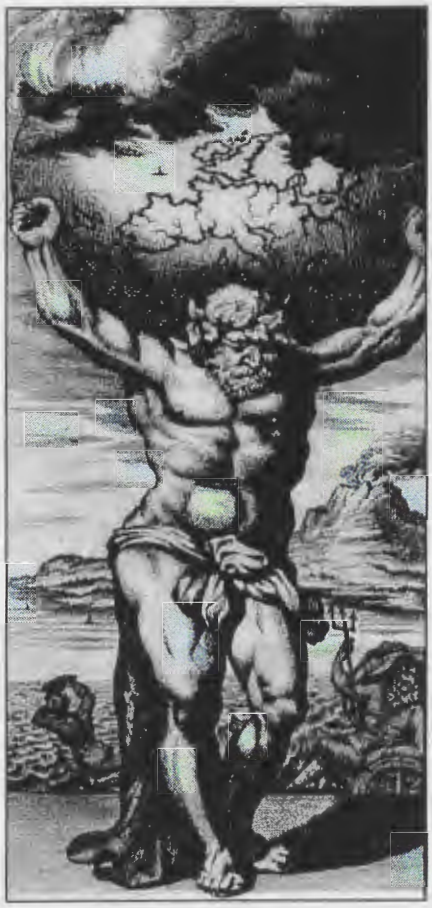
followed by some regional maps and three complete manuscript maps of Iceland. None of Mejer's hand-drawn wall maps or his detailed maps of Denmark were ever printed. When the war began with Sweden in 1657 the King lost interest in the maps and no engravings were ever prepared. Some of the manuscript maps went into the royal collection and some were lost. More than 500 are now in the Royal Library in Copenhagen

Mejer did his best for his home town of Husum. *The Regional Description* contained not only two town plans of Husum but also an added profile view, the only one in the work, but he died on 10th June, 1674, a disappointed and impoverished man.



Further reading

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, *400 Jahre Johannes Mejer (1606-1674). Der grosse Kartograph aus Husum*, KomRegis-Verlag 2006 (in German).



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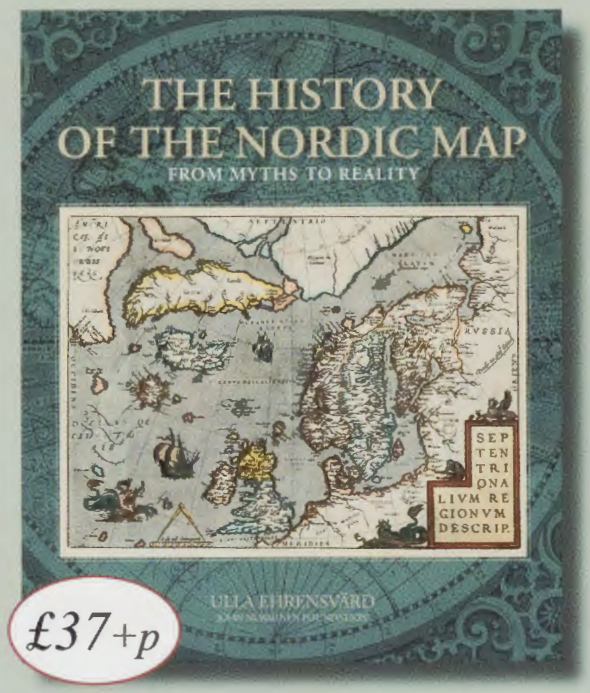
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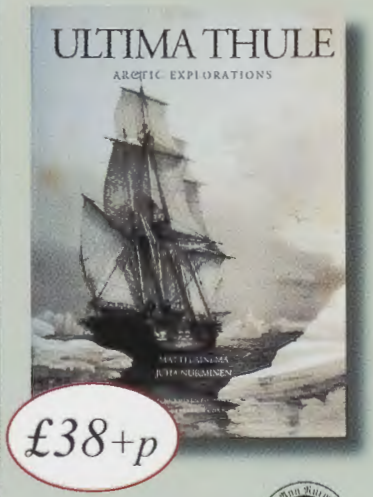
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Samuel de Champlain - Pierre Duval c.1616 - [53].
First available state of Champlain's significant map of Canada'

Polus Antarcticus

A catalogue of four states

by Michael Ross

*This article deals with the correct identification of the four states of the Hondius map "*Polus Antarcticus*" and corrects a number of mis-identifications of these states by various authors.*

The "Polus Antarcticus" series of maps is one of the most important cartographic, historic, and geographic records of the exploration of the southern Pacific Ocean, tracking Dutch exploration of Australia and New Zealand from 1616 to 1644.

Clancy[1] has noted, "The Hondius map is of particular importance, representing the first serial map of the Antarctic area..." and Tooley[2] believed "The best map prior to Tasman was Henricus Hondius' Polus Antarcticus of 1641. He added Houtman Abrolhos and Nuytsland to his map thus making the whole of the west and part of the south coast [of Australia] common knowledge."

Published in four different states, the series includes a number of unusual features for the period. As a hemispherical map centred on the South Pole, it enabled the mapmaker to focus on Terra Australis Incognita and its gradual unveiling with the growth of Dutch knowledge. However, the physical constraints of this approach meant important discoveries above 20 degrees south could not be recorded.

While first published by Henricus Hondius[3], "Polus Antarcticus" had several publishers over its lifetime. Clancy[4] notes subsequent publishers as Jansson, de Wit, and Gerald Valk and Pieter Schenk, "over a period of 60 years."

"Polus Antarcticus" was originally published as a map in various Dutch, Latin, French, and German editions of Mercator's *Atlantis Majoris* atlas. In some editions there was text on the verso in the particular language of that edition. Most copies have been separated from their source atlases, and are hand coloured. Dewez[5] believes "many copies of the map were originally hand coloured." Later editions of the map may have been printed and published separately.

A hemispherical map, "Polus Antarcticus" displays the area from the South Pole at the centre out to 23 degrees south of the equator. The prime meridian is the Azores. While the neat-line dimensions vary[6], most examples fall within the range of 49-50 cm wide and 43-44 cm high. The map border, which contains decorative vignettes representing people in the southern hemisphere and their environments, remains unchanged in all four states.

There are significant variations between reference works regarding the first publication dates of each of these four states. This variation reflects three related issues. Firstly the purpose of the reference works themselves is often not taken into consideration. Tooley, for instance, is cited frequently as an authority despite the fact that his work is in fact a catalogue of maps rather than a definitive reference work. Secondly, these authorities used different editions, published at different times, of what was essentially the same atlas with the same state of "Polus Antarcticus." Peter van de Krogt[7] has personally sighted five copies of the German edition of Volume 5 of *Atlas Novus* containing the third state of the map. Three were published in 1650, one in 1652, and one in 1657.

Complicating this confusion is the cataloguing of the Mercator-Hondius atlases, which included "Polus Antarcticus." Naturally, this cataloguing tracks the publication of the atlases rather than individual maps, the nature of which, in the 1630s, could be rather ad-hoc[8]. The collation of individual atlases depended on available stock rather than the more modern publishing practice of clearly defined editions, usually with updated information. The identification of maps is relative to the atlases, rather than to their specific contents.

This paper attempts to distil the collective wisdom to identify the characteristics of each state and to clarify their first publication dates. It also includes tables of the publication dates cited by standard reference works for each state, and other identifying information.

First State

There is universal agreement that the First State of "Polus Antarcticus" can be identified as a hemispherical chart with, "Title within cartouche, blank cartouche possibly intended to include a dedication."[9] Henricus Hondius is recorded as publisher in the title cartouche, and the Australian coastline shows all but two of the known Dutch discoveries up to 1627: "those of Hartog in 1616,

the Van Leeuwin in 1622, Nuyts in 1627 and 'Houtmans Abrollios' are named, referring to Houtman's 1619 exploits."[10] The eastern-most point of discovery on the south coast is defined by 'I. S. Pieter' and 'I.S Francois,' discovered and named by Nuyts.

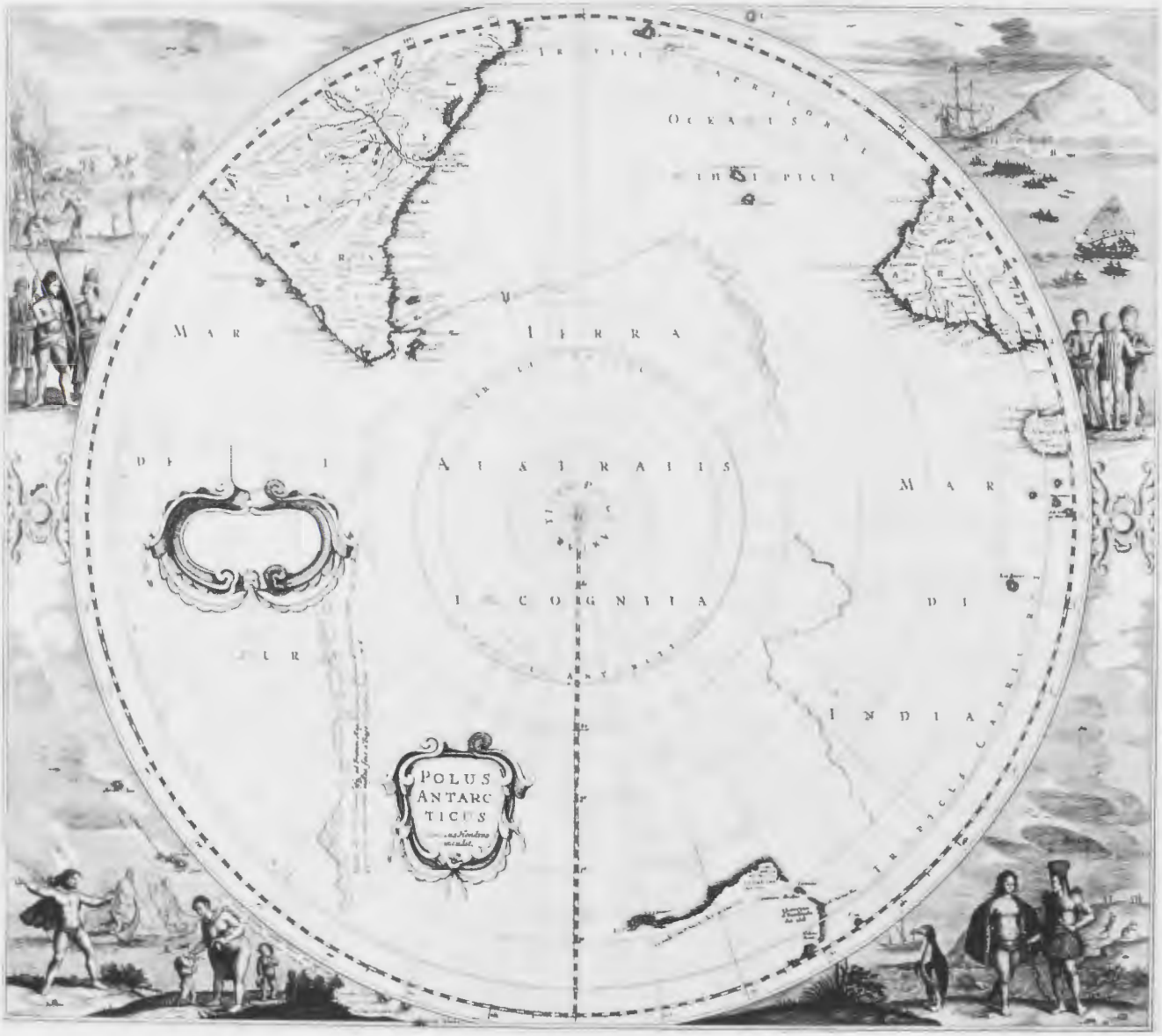
The two expeditions not recorded are the 1605-6 expedition of Willem Jansz and Jan Roossengin in the *Duyfken*, and Carstensz and van Colster's 1623 voyage. These discoveries, on the south coast of New Guinea, the west side of the Cape York Peninsula, and part of Arnhem Land, could not be incorporated due to the latitudinal constraints of the Polus Antarcticus hemisphere.

Frederick de Witt's 1628 discoveries on the north west coast of Australia are also omitted. *Willems Rivier* (Map 2b - Early Dutch Australian Discoveries (2nd State)) refers to the 1618 chance discovery by the *Mauritius*[11].

Map 1 - Polus Antarcticus, First State

Krogt[12] records that the first state (Map 1 - Polus Antarcticus, First State) was published in 1637 in *Gerardi Mercatoris et I. Hondii, Appendix, Atlantis* - the Latin appendix to *Atlantis Majoris* [1:301][13]. Koeman[14] concurs [Me47]. A Dutch edition of the Appendix also appeared in the same year. Both versions of the map have text on the verso.[15]

However there is a reasonable possibility that the first publication of "Polus Antarcticus" was as early as 1636. According to Koeman[16], a copy of a Latin version of Volume III (a new volume) of *Atlas Novus* contains a title page stating the year of publication as 1636. Peter van de Krogt[17] records



Map 1
Polus Antarcticus,
First State

that he "supposes" the publication date was 1638, the same year volumes I and II were published. Krogt has confirmed[18] that he believes this particular copy used old stock for the title page.

However, as the title page[19] states:"Gerardi Mercatoris | Atlantis Novi | Par Tertia | Ita-liam, Graeciam |....| Sumptibus et typis aeneis Henrici Hondij, Amster—dami, 1636" it could be reasonably argued that the title page was printed specifically for a Volume III, in 1636. Further evidence tends to support the 1636 date. In his collation for the 1637 Latin Appendix [1:301] van de Krogt states: "This Appendix of 1637 was published to serve as a supplement to the Mercator-Hondius Atlas published in 1630 [1:107]. It contains partly the same maps as the third volume, dated 1636, of the Novus Atlas [1:302]. But that third volume anticipated a final new arrangement of the maps in the volumes 1 and 2 of the 1638 Latin edition [1:401]."

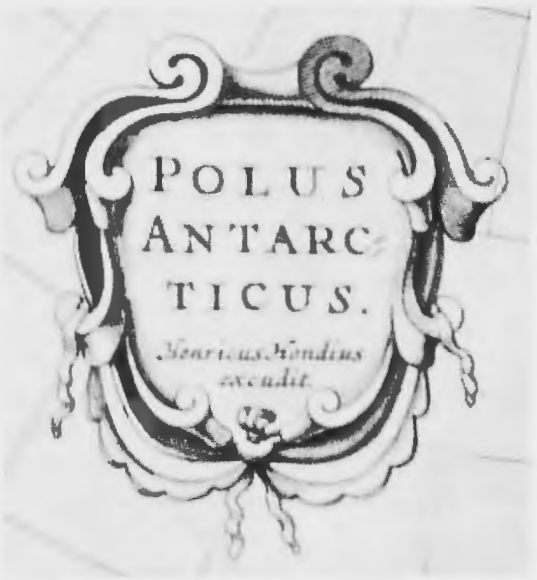
This statement, which supports Koeman's hypothesis, would seem to acknowledge the publication of Volume III of the Latin version of the *Atlas Novus* prior to Volumes I and II in 1638, giving greater credence to the 1636 date.

In 1638 a Dutch language Volume II of *Atlantis Majoris*, including "Polus Antarcticus," was published and was republished on several occasions up to 1644. A revised Dutch edition of *Atlas Novus*, Volume III first appeared in 1645 and was published up until 1658.

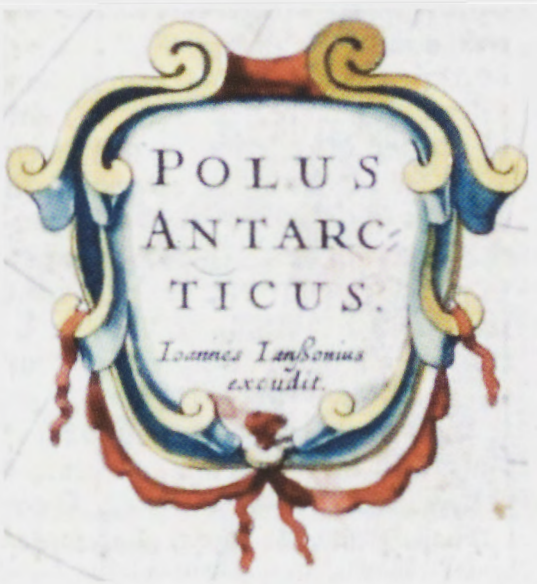
A French edition of Volume III was published in 1639, and republished up until 1644. In 1646 a new edition was issued, with further reprints published up to 1649.

Second State

The first change to "Polus Antarcticus" was the alteration of the title cartouche to record the name of the new publisher. "Henricus Hondius excudit" became "Ioannes Iansonnius excudit".



***The title cartouche from the first state of* Polus Antarcticus**



***The title cartouche from the second state of* Polus Antarcticus**

Table 1
First publication dates of the 1st State of Polus Antarcticus cited by main references

Reference	*Year*	*ID*	*Source*	*Text*	*Illus.*
Koeman	1636[20]	ME 50A	Atlantis Majoris, Vol. III	Latin	
Koeman/Krogt[21]	1637	1:301(3) b	Appendix, Atlantis	Latin	
Koeman	1637	ME 47	Appendix Atlantis	Latin	
Clancy[22]	1639				Map 6.8
Schilder[23]	1639		Le Nouveau Theatre du Monde		Map 44
Tooley[24]	1641	726		Dutch	246
Tooley	1641	727		French	
Remarkable Maps II	1642	Map 5	Le Nouveau Theatre du Monde v.3/2		Map 16



Map 2
Polus Antarcticus,
Second State

The first German language *Appendix* to *Atlas Novus* was also the first atlas to include the second state of "Polus Antarcticus" when it was published in 1641. Krogt identifies this atlas as [1:423] and Koeman as [Me122].

Publication of this atlas was followed by a German language edition of Volume III [1:424.3G] in 1645, and further editions were published up until 1658.

A Dutch version of the second state did not appear until a revision of Volume III in 1645 [1:433.3], and reprints were issued up until 1658.

In 1650 the first German edition of Volume V, the *Sea Atlas*, [1:426.5M], was published. It included the second state of "Polus Antarcticus."

No Latin or French atlas versions containing the second state of the map are known.

Table 2
First publication dates of the 2nd State of Polus Antarcticus cited by main references

Reference	*Year*	*ID*	*Source*	*Text*	*Illus.*
Koeman/Krogt	1641	1:423		German	
Koeman	1641	ME 122	Novi Atlantis	German	
Schilder[25]	1645				
Tooley[26]	1645	728			

Third State

In 1650 the third state of "Polus Antarcticus" was published in the Dutch [1:435.5M], Latin [1:404.5M], and French [1:416] language editions of the new Volume 5 of Atlantis Majoris. A German language version [1:426.5O] was published in 1652.

This third state heralded significant changes to "Polus Antarcticus" as several discoveries were added to the map. *Staten Landt*, plotted in the first and second states of "Polus Antarcticus" as the coastline trending eastwards from Tierra del Fuego towards the Cape of Good Hope, became *Staten Eylant*, following Brouwer's discoveries of 1644.

Other changes included the mapping of a short coastline from *Barnevelts Eylanden* to *C. de Hoorn* itself (Map 3a – Tierra del Fuego, Excerpt from 3rd state of *Polus Antarcticus*). The island previously named *I .de Diege Romires* is shifted westward to its true location, and its name is corrected to *I. de Diego Ramires*. This island was discovered by brothers Bartolome and Gonzalo Nodal on February 12 1619, and named in honour of their expedition's patron, Diego Ramirez de Arellano.

These changes also highlighted the official Dutch East India Company's political problems with le Maire and Schouten's 1616 voyage and discoveries. On their arrival in Batavia the two explorers were immediately detained and it was not until two years later that they were released in the Netherlands and their story accepted. While this official acceptance was acknowledged by Jan Jansson in his untitled globe gores of 1621[27], and Jodocus Hondius in his 1624 re-issue of Blaeu's wall map of 1605[28], it was not reflected in "Polus Antarcticus."

Map 3
Polus Antarcticus,
Third State





Map 1b (right) Tierra del Fuego, excerpt from 1st state of **Polus Antarcticus**

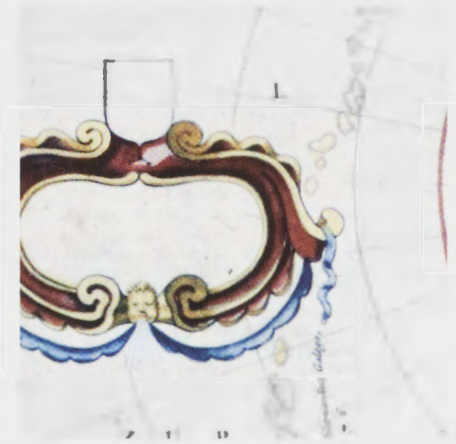


Map 3a (far right) Tierra del Fuego, excerpt from 3rd state of **Polus Antarcticus**

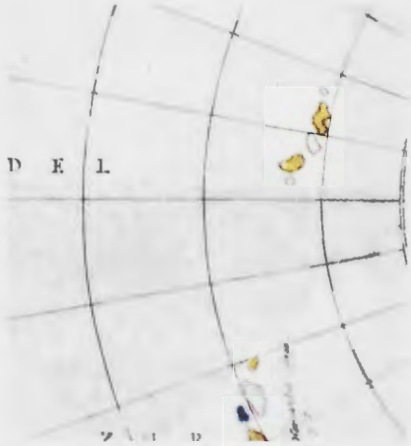
The recording of *Staten Landt*, *Fretum le Maire*, and the coastline through to *Barnevelts Eylanden* (Map 1b - Tierra del Fuego, Excerpt from 1st state of *Polus Antarcticus*), in the first state of "Polus Antarcticus" proves Hondius' detailed knowledge of the discoveries prior to 1637. Omitted from the map was the key landmark, *C. de Hoorn*, a decision which was strangely perpetuated by Jansson in the second state, despite his inclusion of this vital element in his 1621 globe gores. Final acknowledgement of the discoveries in "Polus Antarcticus" did not occur until publication of the third state, some 13 years after the first state appeared.

One other change not linked to these discoveries was the removal of the blank cartouche (Map 2c - Cartouche), and the resulting blank space (Map 3b – Cartouche Gap). The reason for the removal of the cartouche is somewhat of a mystery, as no new information was recorded in its place.

However, the acid washing of the plate to remove the blank cartouche had a direct effect on the portrayal of the extensive island chain, stretching between the Solomon Islands and South America. In the first and second states the island chain stretched from 211 degrees east of the Azores to 251 degrees, before the blank cartouche, then from 269 to 300 degrees after. With the removal of the cartouche the island chain was broken into two parts. The Solomon Islands end, from 211 degrees to 250 degrees, and the South American end, from 272 degrees to 287 degrees.



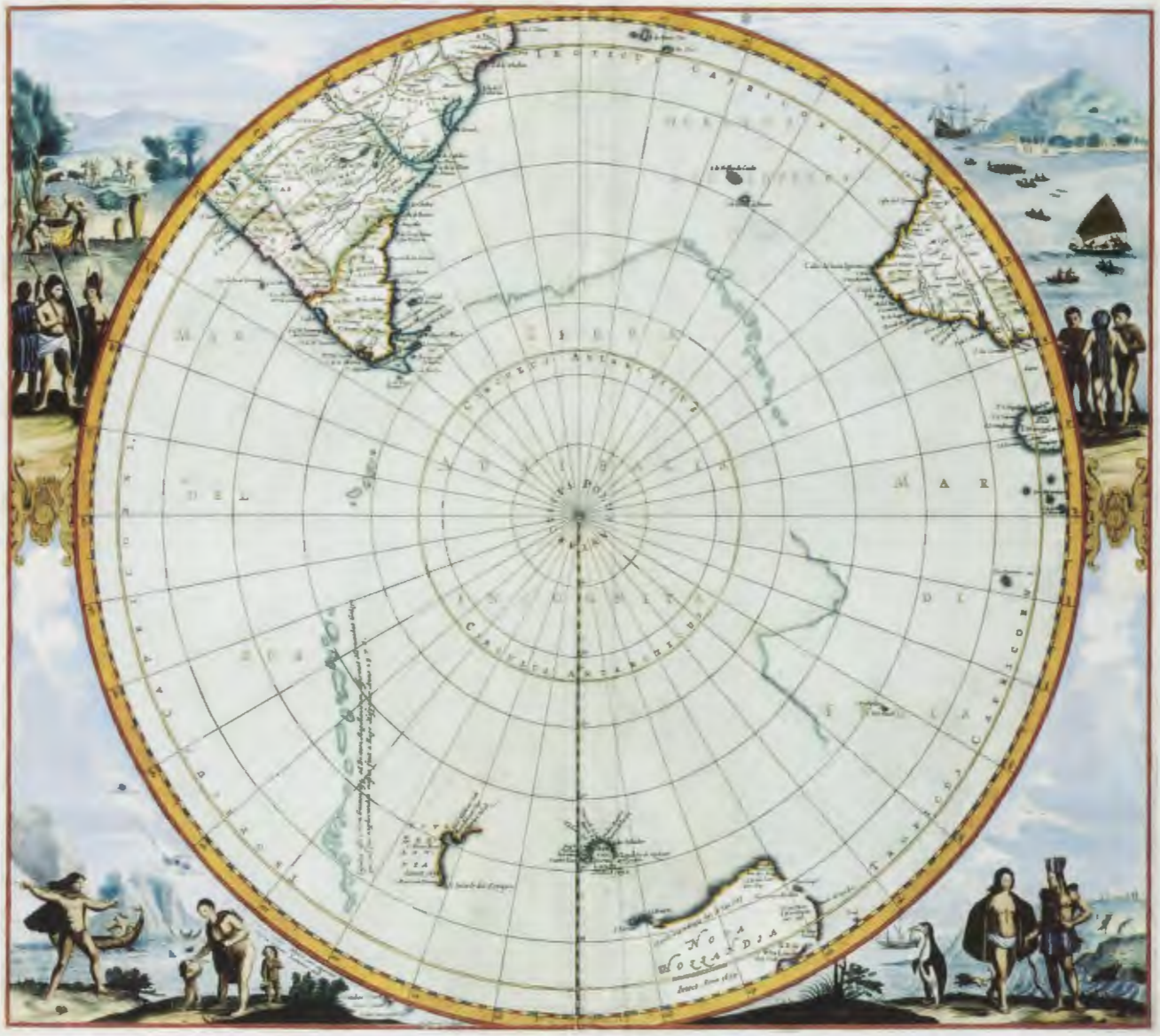
Map 2c (right) cartouche gap from 2nd state of **Polus Antarcticus**



Map 3b (far right) a gap replaces the cartouche in the 3rd state of **Polus Antarcticus**

Table 3
First publication dates of the 3rd State of Polus Antarcticus cited by main references

Reference	*Year*	*ID*	*Source*	*Publisher*	*Text*	*Illus.*
Koeman/Krogt	1650	1:404.5M	Atlantis Majoris Quinta Pars		Latin	
		1:435.5M			Dutch	
		1:416			French	
Koeman	1650	Me164	Atlantis Majoris Quinta Pars		Latin	
		Me168			Dutch	
		Me171			French	
Clancy	1650			Jansson		
Schilder	1650					Map 44
Tooley	1650	Plate 124		Jansson		



Map 4
Polus Antarcticus
Fourth State

Fourth State

The historically important discoveries of Abel Janszoon Tasman and Franchoijs Jacobszoon Visscher on their 1642-3 and 1644 expeditions formed the basis of the final changes to "Polus Antarcticus," creating a fourth state (Map 4 - Polus Antarcticus - Fourth State).

Ant. Van Diem Landt (Tasmania) and *Nova Zeelandia* (New Zealand) were recorded, including all of their geographic features Tasman named (Map 2b - Early Dutch Australian Discoveries (2nd State), and Map 4a - Tasman's Discoveries).

While the physical limitations of the map itself prevented the mapping of Tasman's actual discoveries on the northern coastline of Australia, the knowledge of his voyage is recorded in the text "detect Anno 1644" placed adjacent to the discovery area. Similarly, knowledge of De Witt's discoveries of 1628, were finally attributed in this fourth state. These same physical limitations also prevented the recording of Tasman's discovery of Tonga and Fiji on his 1642-3 voyage.

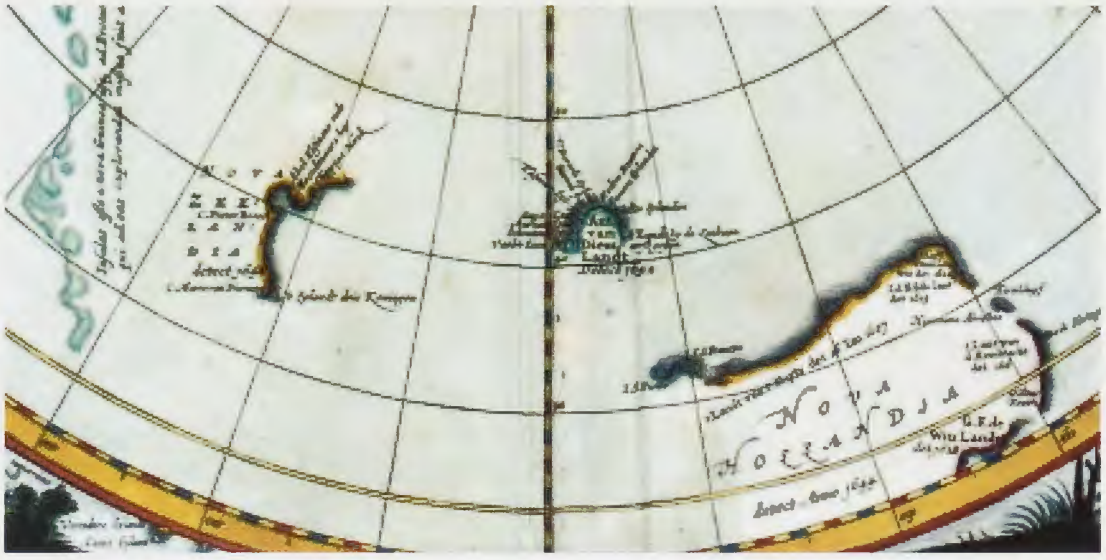
The islands of Amsterdam and P.S. Paulo in the Indian Ocean between Mauritius and the west coast of Australia were also included in the fourth state.

The first publication of the fourth and final state of "Polus Antarcticus" was fittingly in the Dutch revision of Volume 5 [1:435.5O] published in 1652. A revised Latin version of Volume 5 appeared in 1657 [1:405.5T]. There are no known German or French atlas versions of the fourth state.

Tooley (731) also records a de Wit edition 1680, without text verso and (732) the same map without text verso but the imprint "Apud G. Valk et P.Schenk Amstel." added at the bottom of the sphere on the map. This is illustrated as Plate 56.



Map 2b
Early Dutch
Australian
Discoveries from
Polus Antarcticus
2nd State



Map 4a
Tasman's
Discoveries from
Polus Antarcticus
4th State

Table 4
First publication dates of the 4th State of Polus Antarcticus cited by main references

Reference	*Year*	*ID*	*Source*	*Publisher*	*Text*	*Illus.*
Krogt	1652	1:435.50	Atlantis Majoris			
Koeman	1652	Me169a	Atlantis Majoris			
Clancy[30]	1650		Jansson			Map 8.5
Schilder[31]	1657		Het Vyfde Deel Grooten Atlas...	Jansson		Map 78
Tooley[32]	1657	730	Jansson			
Tooley	1680	731	de Wit		nil	
Tooley		732	Apud G. Valk & P. Schenk[33]		nil	Plate 56

Author's Note
This catalogue evolved during the author's research for his paper "The Mysterious Eastland Revealed". He wishes to record his acknowledgement of the invaluable assistance he received from:
• Peter van de Krogt, his magnificent *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici: New Edition*, and his personal assistance to the author;
• Simon Dewez of the Gowrie Galleries, Sydney, who provided the images of three of the map states and the benefit of his deep knowledge of the subject;
• Dave Small, Map Curator of the National Library (Alexander Turnbull Library) in New Zealand, for his assistance in the library and his help to clarify the confusion; and
• Edi, for her ever-present encouragement and support.

References:

Clancy, Robert, *The Mapping of Terra Australis*, Macquarie Park, N.S.W, Universal Press, 1995

Dewez, Simon, *The Printed World III*, Sydney, Gowrie Galleries Pty Ltd. 2002

Koeman, Cornelis, *Atlantes Neerlandici. Bibliography of terrestrial, maritime and celestial atlases and pilot books, published in the Netherlands up to 1880.* Compiled and edited by C. Koeman, Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1967-1985

Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici: New Edition, Vol. I: The Folio Atlases Published by Gerard Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Henricus Hondius, Johannes Janssonius and Their Successors / compiled by Peter van der Krogt. - 't Goy-Houten: HES Publishers, 1997

Schilder, Gunter G., *Australia unveiled: the share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia*; translated from the German by Olaf Richter. Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1976

Shirley, Rodney W., *The mapping of the world: early printed world maps 1472-1700*, London, Holland Press, 1987

Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of Australia and Antarctica*, London, The Holland Press Ltd., 1985

Maps

Polus Antarcticus, First State, 1636
Polus Antarcticus, Second State, 1641
Polus Antarcticus, Third State, 1650
Polus Antarcticus, Fourth State, 1652
Chart 1 - Polus Antarcticus, Publication Chart of the 4 States

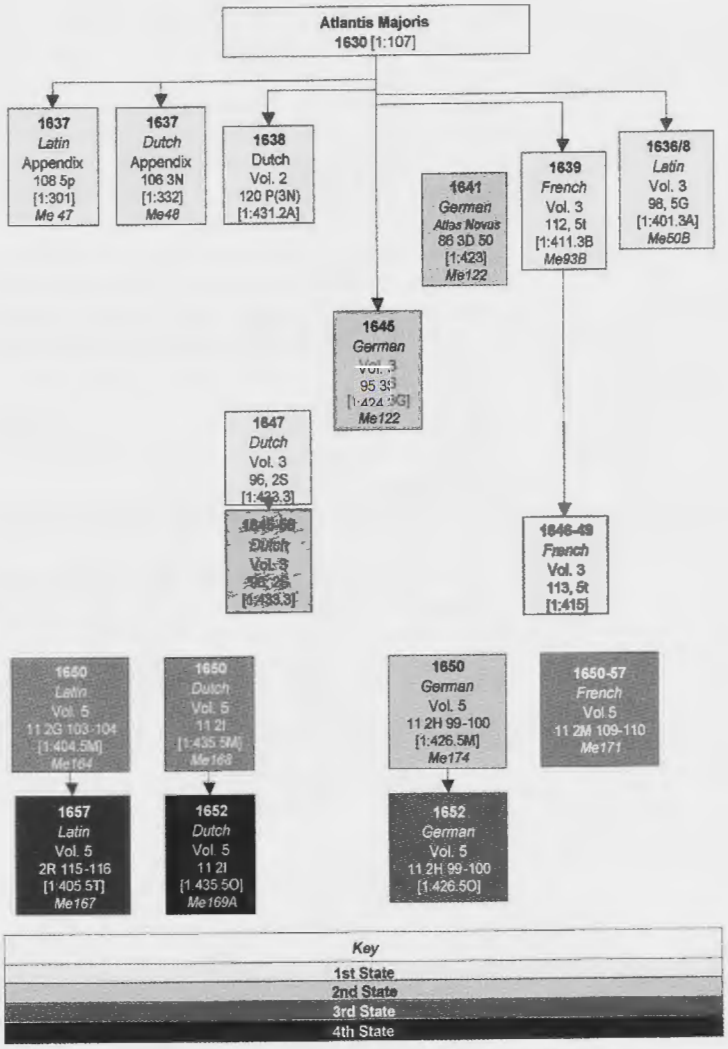


Chart 1 - Polus Antarcticus, Publication Chart of the 4 States

Notes:

1. Clancy, Robert, *The Mapping of Terra Australis*, Macquarie Park, N.S.W., Universal Press, 1995, p.124

2. Tooley, R.V. *The Mapping of Australia and Antarctica*, London, The Holland Press Ltd., 1985

3. Henricus Hondius was the son of Jodicus Hondius the elder, brother of Jodicus Hondius, and brother-in-law of Jan Jansson

4. Clancy, op. cit., p.124

5. Pers. Com., Simon Dewez, Gowrie Galleries, Sydney, 31 October 2002

6. The three states held by the Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, are, in centimetres, 50 x 44 (1st state), 48.8 x 43.1 (4th state), and 49.3 x 43.4 (4th state). Examples recorded by Gowrie Galleries, Sydney, are 49 x 43 (1st state), 49.6 x 43.6 (2nd state), 49 x 43 (2nd state) 48 x 42.6 (4th state), 48.5 x 43 (4th state).

7. Pers. Com., 12 October, 2002

8. Krogt, Peter van de, 'Amsterdam Atlas Production in the 1630s: a bibliographer's nightmare', *Imago Mundi* 48 (1996): 149-160

9. Tooley, op. cit., p.98

10. Dewez, Simon, *The Printed World III*, Sydney, Gowrie Galleries Pty Ltd. 2002, #72, p. 31

11. Schilder, Gunter G., *Australia Unveiled: the share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia*; translated from the German by Olaf Richter. Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1976, p.72

12. *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici: New Edition, Vol. I: The Folio Atlases Published by Gerard Mercator, Jodocus Hondius, Henricus Hondius, Johannes Janssonius and Their Successors* / compiled by Peter van der Krogt. - 't Goy-Houten: HES Publishers, 1997

13. References in this paper to different atlases follow van de Krogt in the form [1:301], and Koeman in the form [Me47]
14. Koeman, Cornelis, *Atlantes Neerlandici*. Bibliography of terrestrial, maritime and celestial atlases and pilot books, published in the Netherlands up to 1880. Compiled and edited by C. Koeman, Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1967-1985
15. Pers. Com., 14 and 25 June 2002, Dr Jacob van Sluis, Provinsjale Biblioteek fan Fryslân. This Library holds a copies of both the Latin and Dutch versions of the atlas.
16. Koeman, Cornelis, *Atlantes Neerlandici*. Bibliography of terrestrial, maritime and celestial atlases and pilot books, published in the Netherlands up to 1880.Compiled and edited by C. Koeman, Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1967-1985, Me50B
17. Koeman/van de Krogt, op. cit.
18. Pers. Com., 12 October, 2002
19. Koeman Me50A
20. Peter van de Krogt records this atlas as having a 1638 publication date
21. Koeman/van de Krogt, op. cit., p.146
22. Clancy, op. cit., p.80 Map 6.8 + ? p.48
23. Schilder, op. cit., p.330
24. Tooley, op. cit., p.98
25. Schilder, Gunter, *Australia Unveiled*, p.330
26. Tooley, op. cit., p.98
27. Shirley, op. cit., #308, pl.234
28. ibid., #310, pl.236
29. On the left hand side of the map
30. Clancy, op, cit., p.73, p126
31. Schilder, op. cit., p.398, map 78, sourced from



Remarkable Maps
32. Tooley, op. cit., p.98
33. Printed on map at bottom centre.

Michael Ross is Chairman of the Joint International Conference Organising Committee of the 26th IMCoS Symposium due to be held 10th-13th February, 2008 in Wellington, New Zealand. He is also President of the Australian Map Circle and a member of both IMCoS and the New Zealand Map Society. This article was first published in The Globe, *the journal of the Australian Map Circle.*



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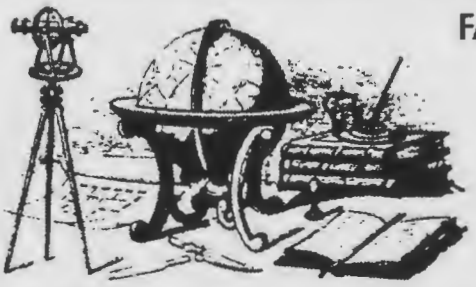


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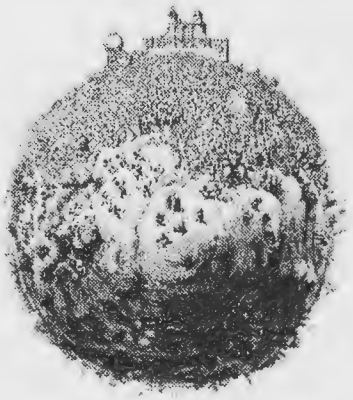
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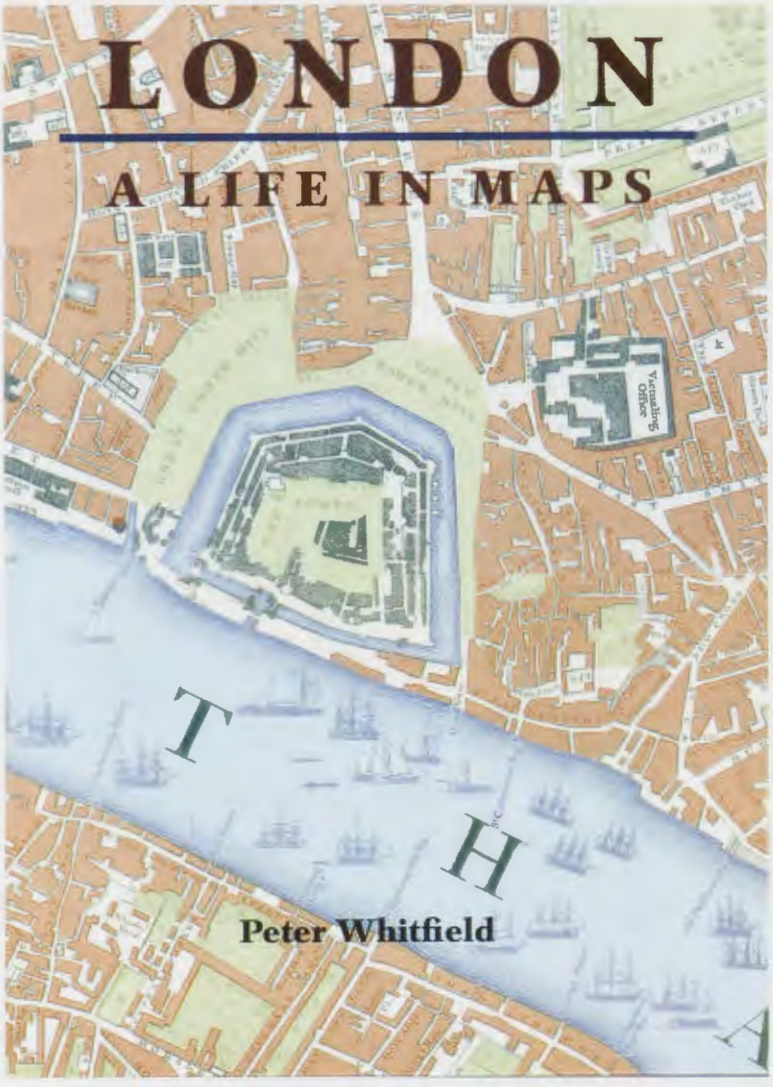
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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications

London: A Life In Maps by Peter Whitfield. British Library, 96 Euston Road, London 2006. 208 pp., illustrated in colour and black and white throughout. Available in hardback and paperback in the British Library bookshop. ISBN 978-0-7123-4918-5 (hardback). Price £25. ISBN 978-0-7123-4919-2 (paperback). Price £14.95.

In the Spring Journal I mentioned this book in my review of the recent exhibition of the same name. The book is a suitable memento for those lucky enough to have seen the exhibition, but it is not a catalogue. It complements the exhibition, and through this book one can discover more of the social and political history of London. It follows the same evolutionary timeline and cartographic themes as the exhibition. Its chapter (titles in italics) give us additional information on activities and places which we may have heard of but know little about - *Frost Fairs on the Thames*, for example, or the double dome of *St. Paul's* Cathedral or *Bedlam and Newgate*. It shows us the extent of the principal aristocratic estates developed in the West End in the 18th and early-19th centuries, the legacy of which is ever present in the names of our squares - Bedford, Portman, Berkeley, Cadogan and so on. There is a chapter on *Hogarth's London*, particularly relevant for visitors to London in the next few months as there has been an excellent exhibition of Hogarth's work on at Tate Britain recently. The Tate Gallery even features in this book as its Millbank location is converted from a prison to a gallery.



London's explosive growth put pressure on urban planners. Two chapters feature examples of this - *Chelsea Waterworks* addresses the issue of providing sufficient fresh water for 18th-century inhabitants and *Victorian Cemeteries* the issue of enough burial space for 19th-century inhabitants. *Fashionable Suburbs* and *Unfashionable Suburbs* are given equal focus, the latter 100 years after the former. The breadth of coverage means that as the 20th century approaches, issues of housing, public building, public utilities and health have been joined by pressing issues of transportation - bridges, roads, railways. London's first industrial estate, at Park Royal, arrives early in the 20th century and its latest industrial venture, *The Transformation of Docklands*, takes place at the end of the century.

This book stands on its own as an interesting read. Its format of short chapters makes it easy to dip into and it is illustrated with an abundance of maps. As I mentioned before it makes an ideal present for anybody who has visited London.

Jenny Harvey

Cyprus 1542. The great map of the island by Leonida Attar, by Francesca Cavazzana Romanelli and Gilles Grivaud. Nicosia: Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation. 2006. 60 pp. text in English, 45 colour ills, 17 pp. original documents in Italian, 12 pp. toponyms on the map, fold-out of the map, paperback. ISBN 9963-42-848-7. Price not stated.

IMCoS members who attended the symposium in Cyprus in 2003 will already know much about this map of the island by Leonida Attar, and have enjoyed seeing it on display at the Leventis Museum. This volume now ties in all the research into its background, the available knowledge of the cartographer, and the importance of this very detailed map for a picture of Cyprus in the middle of the 16th century. It is a handsomely produced work and the illustrations are magnificent.

The text is divided into three sections. The first deals with the background to the construction of maps in this period and what little is known of Attar's capability in this field. Following the need for nautical charts, with their emphasis on coastal shapes and dangers, came the need for accurate aids for taxation, especially in newly acquired lands, as Cyprus was for the Venetians. The presence of the arms of the Da Mosto family link it to the year-long stay on the island by Cosmo Da Mosta, and possibly the map was prepared to assist him in land assessment and judicial administration in his role as 'a sort of itinerant inspector of Venice's eastern possessions'. However this led to Da Mosto's claiming that the powerful Cornaro family illegally held large properties on the island, and on his return to Venice state requirements overwhelmed truth, the Cornaro's remained in power, and Da Mosto died shortly after.

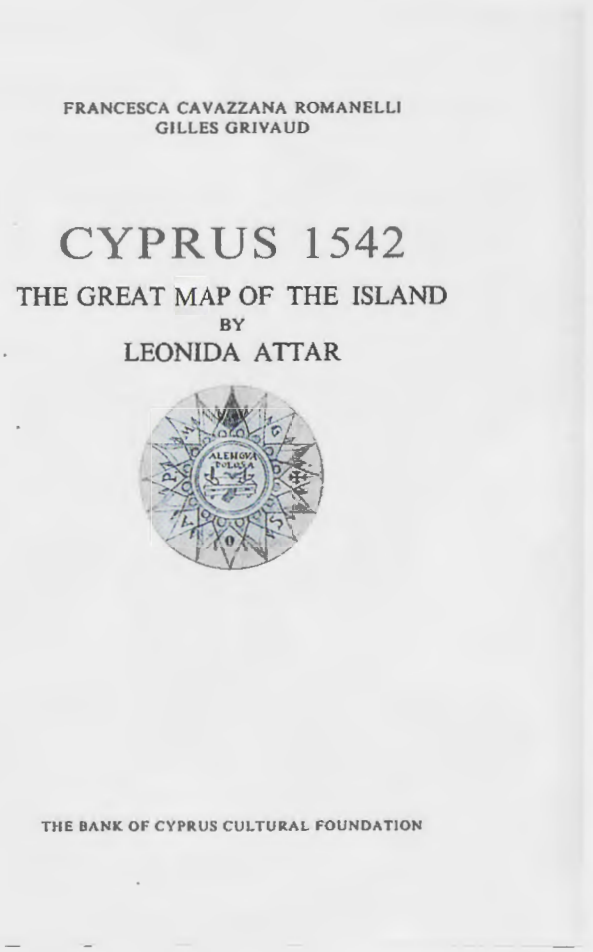
The second section discusses the map itself, and the large amount of detail that Attar was able to include. In 1533 a list of 400 villages had been prepared in Venice, and Pagano's map of 1538 supplied 273 place names. But Attar, using a much larger scale (his map measures 640 x 1390 mm), named 656 villages and towns and a further 36 without toponyms. His attention to detail for the natural drainage systems and defensive fortifications led to later appointments by Venice for these tasks. Further proof of his capability is shown in the detailed symbols used for villages and towns. However, villages are spread all over the map, even in the bleak Troodos mountains, so clearly all the map was not drawn from personal knowledge, although all the villages named did exist at the time, even if not where they are shown.

A short third section explains why Attar's map had no influence on later maps of the island, or why his cartographic skills were not followed by his successors. Either the map was too important for Venetian officials to permit it to be widely circulated, or it remained the property of its patron, Cosmo Da Mosto, buried in the family archives, until it found its way to the library of Teodoro Correr some three hundred years later, and again lay hidden till very recently.

The illustrations are clear and well referenced in the text. Included are all the maps referred to, and many details of Attar's map. A minor irritation to those not able to read Italian are the original documents, quoted at length in Appendices, but with no translation. More useful, perhaps, is the list of toponyms, transcribed from the original, divided by district (*contrada*), with one of the ten relevant iconographic symbols used on the map.

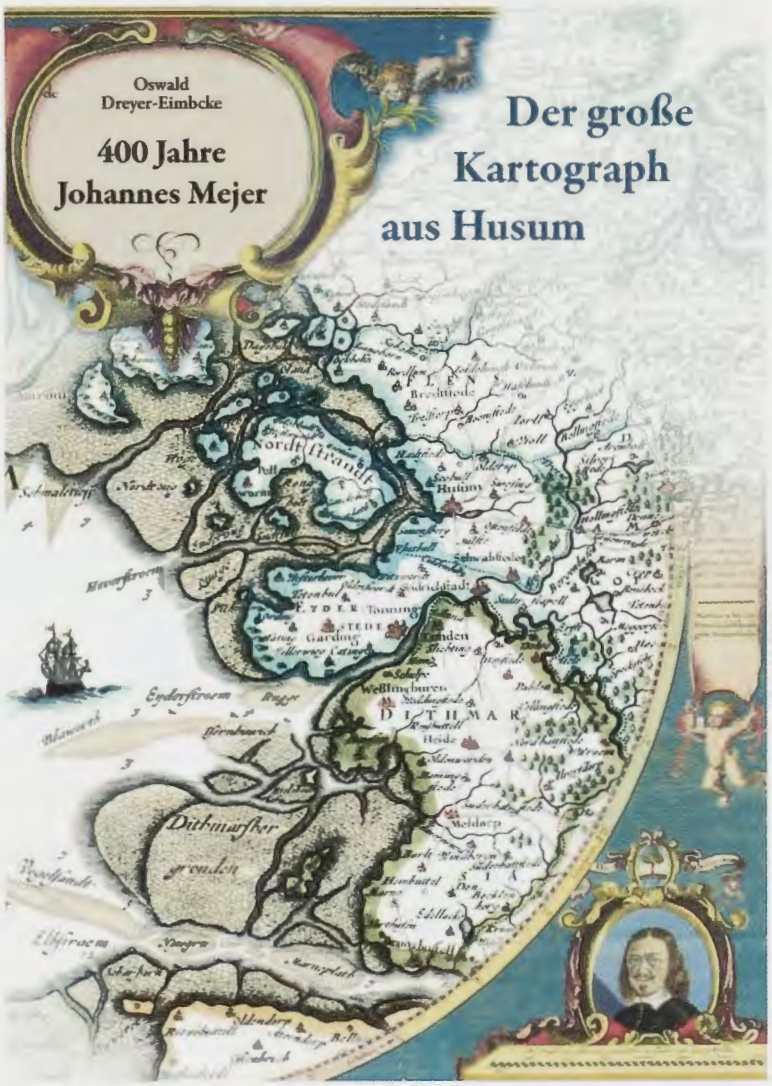
This is a fine work of scholarship, an example of the rich rewards to be won by detailed research into hard-to-locate and diverse sources.

Susan Gole



400 Jahre Johannes Mejer (1606-1674): der grosse Kartograph aus Husum by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke. KomRegis Verlag, Oldenburg, 2005, 96pp. with c.79 illustrations (some in colour); paperback, ISBN 3-938501-12-X. Price Euros 19.

Last year (2006) was the quartercentenary of the authenticated discovery of Australia by the Dutch and of the birth of a leading surveyor and cartographer, Johannes Mejer of Husum, Germany. A previous President of IMCoS, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, became fascinated with Mejer whilst writing his book *Geschichte der Kartographie am Beispiel von Hamburg und Schleswig-Holstein* (Oldenburg: KomRegis Verlag, 2005) and proceeded to expand on his latest 'hero'. The result is *400 Jahre Johannes Mejer (1606-1674)...*, an ideal accompanying guide to, and momento of, the exhibition mounted by the Schiffahrtsmuseum Nordfriesland in Husum, the subject's town of birth.



Mejer's life and work was overwhelmingly devoted to the twin dukedoms of Schleswig and of Holstein, split between what is today Denmark and Germany. His education was in Copenhagen where he excelled in mathematics (essential for a good surveyor) and in astrology (necessary then still for advancement with some nobility and royalty). Following return to his native Husum it was as a surveyor and cartographer of both current and historical subjects that he made his greatest regional contribution: so much so that many of his nearly 500 maps – when neither lost nor destroyed – remain in manuscript (one of Paradise is in the Royal Library, Copenhagen). His surveys were often commissioned by the dukes and resulted in detailed topographic maps recording the landscape; along the North Friesian Islands coast especially, with its problems of internal drainage and external erosion, he met with similar problems of land management faced by the Dutch further south. He went on a study tour of Holland in 1637.

Another similar activity of the Dutch - herring fishing (*cf* cartographer W.J. Blaeu's early years) – caused Mejer, due to arguments over herring fences, to produce a 43-map manuscript atlas of the estuary of the river Schlei (whence, incidentally, Schle[i]swig). A related overview map 'Accuratissima Sliae Fluminis Descriptio' (with 21 detailed insets) dated 1649 was then engraved for publication, with other maps and town plans he produced with Dutch-influenced cartouche design, in Caspar Danckwerth's book *Newe Landesbeschreibung Der Zwey Herzogthümer Schleswich und Holstein* (Schleswig, 1652).

Other than Mejer's thematic maps – including one of Helgoland ('Holy Land') depicted as believed to look in 800, 1300 and in 1649 – for most book collections and map collectors it is the folio *Newe Landesbeschreibung...* that encapsulates his most public and long-lasting cartographic achievements. Of its 40 copper-engraved map plates, sold (via Adam Olearius) for 'a song' by Danckwerth's widowed sister-in-law in 1657 to Joan Blaeu, 32 were used in the latter's *Atlas Maior* volumes 1 and 3 (1659 Spanish edition, or 1662 Latin edition, onwards). Details of these are given in *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici, new edition, vol. II* by Peter van der Krogt (HES & De Graaf, 2000) – a work surprisingly omitted from the author's 92 non-web sources from 1652 to 2006 listed on pp.91-94 and 96. Another omission of fact by both distinguished 21st century authors is that three of Mejer's maps normally have a pasted-over re-engraved title/dedication cartouche intended to cover partially-erased earlier versions. These plates are, using the numbers as listed in the 'Inhalt dieses Werckes' of the *Newe Landesbeschreibung . . .*:-

Tab.VI: 'Nordertheil des Hertzogthumbs Schleswieg. Serenissimo, Celsissimoq. Principi ac Domino D[omi]no Christiano vi . . .' is the undated title & dedication cartouche pasted over the original dated 1650; Blaeu's re-engraved cartouche begins 'Ducatus Sleswici pars borealis. Sereniss[i]mo. Celsiss[i]mo. Principi ac Domino D. Christiano VI . . .'

Tab.VII: (a) 'Landtcarte Vom Sudertheil des Hertzogthumbes Schleswieg. Anno 1650.' ; (b) Illustrissimo, Celsissimoq. Principi ac Domino D[omi]no, Friderico . . .' Here Blaeu re-engraved the title cartouche (a) as 'Ducatus Sleswici pars meridionalis.'; but Mejer's separate pasted-over dedication panel (b) was re-engraved until above the thick double lines and the Petersen brothers (engravers)' names at the bottom, and altered the dedicatee: 'Illustribq, Magnificis ac Strenuissimis Dominis, D[omi]no Christiano Thomaeo Seefeldt, . . .'

Tab.XXII: 'Sudertheill des Amptes Gottorf. Generoso, Strenuo ac Splendido, Dn. Ernesto Christophoro à Gunteroth . . . Anno 1651' is the pasted-over title & dedication cartouche. Blaeu has amended Mejer's original cartouche, reverting to the original engraved date: 'Praefecturae Gottorpiensis pars australis. Viro Nobili amplissimo & prudentissimo Dn. Iohanni Hekelauer . . . Anno 1649.'!

This characteristic can be seen in both copies – with uncoloured plates – of the *Newe Landesbeschreibung* in the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) Map Room's collection, especially in that personally inscribed "To the Royal Geographical Society presented by Dr. P[eter] Will. Forchhammer hon Corresp of the Royal Geogr. Society Kiel (Holstein) 12 Oct 1877." Forchhammer, a philologist and antiquarian, was born in 1803 – in Husum! An additional peculiarity of the Forchhammer copy is that its pig-skin blind-stamped binding (front and back) is from the tools of Hans Cantzler of Wittenberg who died in 1580: a case of 'new wine in old bottles'! This fact might interest bibliophiles rather than cartophiles. Our present map-collecting author, however, offers guidance on how to distinguish between original Dankwerth 1652 and Blaeu's later issues of the maps: "nur die letzteren sind rückseitig bedruckt" (only the latter are printed on the verso).

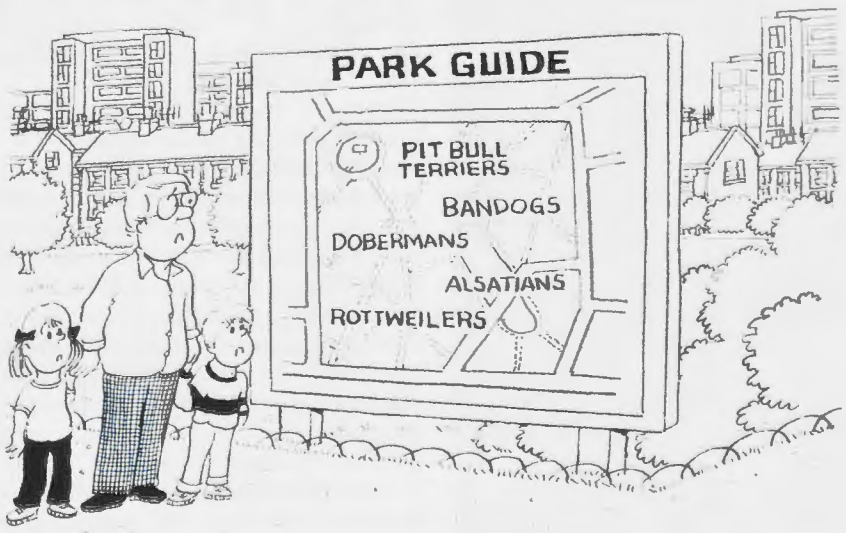
The comparatively few maps which had the happy fate to be engraved had a value far beyond what Mejer might ever have dreamed. Twice Dreyer-Eimbcke succinctly expresses this: "Fast alle Kartographen, die bis zum Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts irgendwo auf der Welt Karten von Schleswig-Holstein publizierten, kopierten Mejer" (until the end of the 18th century nearly all cartographers who published maps of Schleswig-Holstein, anywhere in the world, copied Mejer). If you cannot afford Mejer's original maps you can certainly afford this most readable and generously illustrated (often from the author's own collection), *vade mecum*.

Francis Herbert, London

Corrigenda - Francis Herbert's 'Royal Geographical Society : inventory of maps on display, 9th June 2006' in *IMCoS Journal*, Spring 2007, issue 108, pp.28-31:-

(i) The 'Notes' to item no.1 should refer to the article on pp.22-27 (not 22-47) of *The Map Collector*, June 1986, issue 35.

(ii) The 'Notes' to item no.10 should spell the author of the bound-in map 'Audience de Guatimala' incorrectly as 'N. Sanson d'Ableville' (not – as expected – the correct form 'Abbeville'). Jason Hubbard's most promising suggestion for the origin of this map was possibly a mid-1730s edition of Thomas Gage's *Nouvelle relation des Indes Occidentales . . . dans la Nouvelle Espagne . . . traduit de l'Anglois*.



You Write to Us

The Guatemala Symposium

Jens and Erika Bornholt received many letters of gratitude for the work they had put into organising the IMCoS symposium in Guatemala in February this year. The following are extracts from just a few.

"Now back at home after the wonderful conference and sight-seeing tours I can send both many congratulations, and warm thanks, for all the effort you both put in to make the gathering so successful. The advance planning, marketing, and staff-work were excellent and if there were (inevitably) some little snags here and there I did not notice because they were smoothly dealt with, especially by Erika.....IMCoS 2007 will set a high standard for a long time and I was fascinated to learn a little bit about colourful Guatemala and the elusive but still pervasive Mayan civilisation of the past".

Rodney Shirley, Buckingham, England

"What a wonderful conference you organized! What marvellous tours you arranged! Thank you so much for all the time and effort that we know goes into planning such perfect arrangements for a large number of various and sundry international characters.

The conference facilities were wonderful, the hotels were superb, the food arrangements were outstanding, the escorts and transportation were good, the map exhibits were well curated, the tours were all encompassing - what more can we say. Well, let me try....There are four items from Guatemala in the book *One thousand places to see before you die* and we saw them all."

Jeanne and Tom Sander, Washington, USA

"Now that we are back home .... we would like to....thank you for the immense efforts you have made to show us so much in such a short time of the beautiful country in which you live. But first we want to look back at the incredible way you (and all the people from the university) organised the symposium. The lectures, exhibitions, coffee breaks...the excursions, the special evenings, the marimba players and the marvellous book that Jens wrote. It was all overwhelming.....We really would like to thank you for all your fantastic work.

Rinus Ostermann and Helene van der Kley,
The Netherlands

Ephemeral Maps

I was delighted to see Dennis Reinhartz's article "Ephemeral Maps" in the Spring issue of the *IMCoS Journal*. In this country, few people have written on map-related ephemera or collected it, in spite of the context it provides for official and commercial map publishing worldwide. Judging by the number of references in Professor Reinhartz's notes, its importance is more widely recognised in the US. Recognition is good news for students and collectors, because it means preservation.

Maps of the sort that Professor Reinhartz describes are, indeed, ephemera by all accepted definitions – as ephemeral maps, they belong in the same category as map ephemera in general – publishers' catalogues, lists, leaflets, posters, proofs, letterheads, or T-shirts for that matter. I would, however, quarrel with his (and Mr Manasek's) definition of *road* maps as ephemera, and therefore, by their definition, lacking "long or lasting value." Are Britain's Ordnance Survey maps or those of the US Geological Survey, or of their French and German equivalents, "ephemeral"? To the public, all are road maps; they are useful for as long as they are up-to-date; and their usefulness might last many years. The same goes for the better class of commercial mapping from houses such as Bartholomew, Rand McNally or Michelin.

Tim Nicholson, London

Quote From A Former Day

"I cannot help thinking that in discussions of this kind, a great deal of misapprehension arises from the popular use of maps on a small scale. As with such maps you are able to put a thumb on India and a finger on Russia, some persons at once think that the political situation is alarming and that India must be looked to. If the noble Lord would use a larger map - say one on the scale of the Ordnance Map of England - he would find that the distance between Russia and British India is not to be measured by the finger and thumb, but by a rule."

Lord Salisbury 1830-1903
House of Commons, 11th June 1877

IMCoS Matters

June weekend

Last chance to sign up for the IMCoS annual dinner to be held on 8th June at the East India Club, St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH, 7.30 for 8 pm. Also the AGM and Malcolm R. Young lectures to be held on 9th June at the Hand and Flower Function Room in Hammersmith Road, London W1 (across the road from Olympia where the Map Fair will be taking place).

IMCoS visit to Birmingham

Report by Valerie Newby

I wonder how many people are aware of the amazing collection of 40 rare atlases held in Birmingham Central Library? Only those I suspect who have a copy of Phillip Allen's *The Atlas of Atlases*, published in 1992, which describes this unique archive, part of The Cadbury Collection.

The atlases were bought by Alderman W. Cadbury (of chocolate fame) and donated to the library at the beginning of the Second World War. About 20 members of IMCoS were treated to a private viewing of half the collection on Saturday, 16th December, when we gathered in Birmingham for a map day organised by IMCoS Secretary, Stephen Williams. He is currently studying at Birmingham University for a doctorate. Alderman Cadbury was Chairman of the Libraries Committee in his day and he ensured that both the Central Library and the University Library held collections of maps.

On display at the Central Library were some extremely rare items including two copies of Christopher Saxton's Atlas of England and Wales (second printing of 1579); a copy of Joan Blaeu's *Grand Atlas*, Amsterdam 1667, Antonio Lafreri's *Geografia* published in Rome between 1580 and 1585; four Ptolemys including the 1482 *Cosmographiae* with woodcut maps by Nicolaus Germanus. This was the earliest printed Ptolemy in the collection. We also inspected two copies of John Norden's *Speculum Britanniae* printed in London in 1593 and 1598. Guiding us through the collection was the Subject Librarian, Pam Williams, who was involved in the publication of Phillip Allen's book.

We were also treated to some maps from the Library's post -1700 collection and local maps of Birmingham put on display by the Map Librarian, Richard Abbott. But first he showed us the only surviving copy of Christopher Saxton's wall map of England and Wales from the first printing in 1583. Although a little bit worse for wear (and there is talk of restoration) it was exciting to view. It hung originally in the riding school at Welbeck Abbey and was partly funded for the library by Alderman Cadbury. At a large scale and printed



(Left)
Pam Williams, the Subject Librarian, who showed us some of the priceless atlases in the Central Library, many donated by Alderman Cadbury in the 1930s. (Photo by David Webb)



(Below)
Some of the IMCoS members who viewed the map collections at Birmingham Central Library. (Photo by David Webb)



Richard Abbott, Map Librarian of the Central Library, brought out some of the Library's post-1700 maps for us to view. (Photo by David Webb)

on 20 sheets it predates the copy in the British Library which was printed in 1630. Richard also showed us a 19th-century map of Birmingham by John Pigott-Smith which was surveyed between 1822 and 1825. Also, a tithe map of the parish of Harborne dated 1842 by the surveyor, David McFarlane. According to a notebook accompanying the map it took four months to complete the survey and the surveyor and his assistant reputedly spent many drunken evenings in the pubs on the way!

We then moved on to the Lapworth Museum of Geology at the University of Birmingham for an excellent talk by Canon Dr Terry Slater of the School of Geography (which also has maps donated by Alderman Cadbury). He compared Beighton's one-inch-to-the-mile map of Warwickshire with the map of the county at the same scale by the Greenwood brothers which was published a century later in 1820. Dr Slater is author of *A History of Warwickshire*.

The Curator of Geology then took us to the new storage area for geological maps. On display was a work by John MacCulloch (1773-1835), a surgeon who changed his interest to geology. It took him 16 to 20 years to survey the first geological map of Scotland and sadly he died in a carriage accident on his honeymoon before it was published.

This was a most informative and interesting day and thanks are due to all those who took part and in particular to our secretary, Stephen Williams, who organised it.

IMCoS GUATEMALA

Song, Dance and Demographics

By Barbara Keck

Somewhere between the ever-present bird songs, and the music that pounds the streets and spills out from the hotel discos and streetside bar typicos, you can have a conversation with local Guatemalans that will go something like this: "Antique Maps? Do we have antique maps in Guatemala? Is there a shop somewhere?"

It's exciting to be in a country where the collection premise is not yet established. A few businessmen or antiquarians may have some maps in their homes but the usual response from Guatemalan acquaintances and family members is: "I'll ask my friends, we'll see where they are, I'll find some for you."

Guatemala is a third world country in many ways. The demographic map of the country and of Guatemala City is being rapidly redrawn. Birth rates among the indigenous peoples continue to be high and the fate of the many babies is hopeful. Some make their way into the hands of the multitude of adoption agencies working so hard to provide childless couples worldwide with a new beloved family member with big brown eyes, tawny skin and a start on intellectual development from well-nourished mothers. Some make their way as young teenagers to the cities where they initially work as maids or security guards until they step up via training or education to jobs in shops and in the booming construction industry. Computer skills are rapidly being acquired, practically everyone has a cellphone (excellent pay-as-you-go systems make it easy), and literacy is on the rise.

The tangle of traffic every daylight hour is amazing. When my son was here a few years ago teaching – and wooing the lovely UFM law-school student Sofia, now my daughter-in-law – I felt my life held by those very tenuous strings called gravity and centrifugal force, as we hurtled along the streets and through "stoptional" signs. Slow down, do slow down for the many decrepit red people's buses ("autobus urbano") spewing thick clouds of pollution for the eyes, lungs and skin to consume!

With demographic changes, come social changes. Here in Guatemala, a modern thematic cartographer would be constantly re-doing his engraving plate. One lawyer, two lawyers, three lawyers, four! The tangle of regulations that try to preserve some equity for the peoples of the past as capital passes to newer residents is enormous. The markets are flooded with cheap Chinese clothes; I bought a fully lined two-piece linen pantsuit for 35.00 USD and a summer blouse for 1.25 USD -

- as well as Chinese cards, appliances, leather goods, electronics, beauty care products. The small Mom & Pop Guatemalan-owned shops are being replaced by shops owned by the hard-working Chinese with their low cost of goods sold. How does one put a chisel point on such rapid changes?

As for a map of the city plan, that too will see rapid erasures and new etchings. The quaint cobbled road built 200 years ago to lead down from the hilltop community of my new family members (all lawyers and judges, by the way) is foresworn most days for the ease of newly paved roads that present a more circuitous but faster route. The hidden entrance to the family compound is very busy these days, as no fewer than three big apartment towers and 40 single family homes being built butt-to-butt are visible from the house of my consuela (mother of my daughter-in-law). Her most recent home improvement is a shiny new line of electrified razor wire all along the top of the 10 foot walls defining her lovely casa – a house built only seven years ago with no near neighbours and lovely views on all sides. All this changed in less than a decade!

Unlike most IMCOS members, I will be in Guatemala every year. It is just a short hop from the Miami Map Fair, and there will be grandchildren to celebrate, advanced university degrees to monetize in one way or another, and hospitalities to exchange. I fear for the impact of rapid population growth, but cheer the industriousness of the old and new citizens. Guatemala is an important part of the landbridge to the rest of Latin America, and as oil politics shifts to land-resource politics, we will all appreciate what it is like to wake up to a Latino desayuno in the future.



The imposing archway to the Quinta Real hotel in Guatemala City. (Photo by David Webb)

IMCoS members at large in South America

Report by Barbara Keck

"Half the fun of studying old maps is to see where our forebears went wrong," said a speaker early in the academic programme of IMCoS Guatemala 2007, held Feb 4-7 at Guatemala City's beautiful Universidad Francisco Marroquin (UFM). Over three days, 90 collectors from 15 different countries of the world learned about the history of cartography in Central America, a region that in many ways was historically given short-shrift as merely a thin landmass connecting North and South America.

The lovely conference hotel Quinta Real looks out serenely over a hillside setting of rolling green lawns that give no hint of the fast-paced and urgently-growing city below. Shuttle buses from the hotel to the University thrust participants into the middle of amazing traffic surges and jams, a super-urban busyness that the tranquil campus of UFM belies. Set on 50 acres of woodland in the middle of the city, the university founders have accomplished their 1971 goal of creating an excellent university set on a campus that preserves the luxuriant natural setting and biological diversity of Guatemala, "The Garden Country."

Our first experience of the wonderful hospitality of our Guatemalan hosts was the morning desayuno service on the spacious stone and glass plaza in front of the conference auditorium, which is named after Juan Bautistia Gutierez, the founder of the successful food service company Pollo Campero, a great believer in the ideals of solidarity and community service; many of the contributions of his foundation work to raise the living standards of Guatemalans and encourage participative and ethical principles in the search for equality. Fresh papaya nectar and excellent Guatemalan coffee with tasty typical pastries greeted us each day before the lectures began.

The first day's afternoon excursion was to the National Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Luncheon in the setting of imposing Mayan stelae



Some members dining al fresco in Guatemala (Photo by David Webb)



Erika Bornholt, one of the organisers of the Guatemala symposium, caught admiring a map at the exhibition in the Universidad Francisco Marroquin, Guatemala

from the jungles of Peten, intricate polychrome pottery, jade and other artifacts, was a thrill. The talk by archaeologist Richard Hansen noted that the Mayan, unlike other early complex societies, did not rely on riverine locales. His perspective on the difficulties of doing archaeological exploration in an area of jungle-shrouded volcanoes surrounded by indigenous villages gave IMCoS members a deeper appreciation for the museum's well curated collections.

The highlight of the second day was the evening opportunity to dine with UFM governors in their gracious homes. Set in hills above the city's bustle, the homes featured verandas and gardens, colonial Spanish architecture and artifacts, and world-class hospitality. Relaxing and talking with our hosts was a welcome oasis of quiet following the hectic midday scenes of Guatemala City's commercial zone that we saw on our city tour and subsequent trip to the open air scale model "Relief Map of Guatemala."

Our last day's excursions included luncheon and coffee sampling at the Guatemalan Coffee Association, ANACAFE. We tasted the distinct differences between the eight regional coffees that Guatemala supplies to the specialty gourmet coffee markets of the world (my personal favorite are coffees from the Antigua area). In an interesting tie-in to IMCoS interests, we learned how coffee growers are using satellite images for better agronomic practices that augment quality control.

Afternoon sessions of the last conference day featured a choice of campus tour, a trip to a handicraft market, and a visit to the baroque Metropolitan Cathedral and the ecclesiastical iconography of La Merced church. The fourth option, a round table discussion of collection security hosted by David Cobb of the Harvard University libraries, imparted lessons on life after Forbes Smiley. Sadly, one outcome will be restricted access to many important maps. In the near future, such maps will be held in vaults and only available for short visits under guarded conditions; high quality facsimiles will greet the eyes of the non-researcher public. Cobb's advice to IMCOS members: photo or image everything you own, and maintain a good digital catalogue of your collection. He also noted that it could be wise to provide ownership indication in the margins or on the back of maps, and mentioned that the U.S. Library of Congress will provide preservation quality ink at no charge. A general consensus of this round table is that there is a need for a unified "missing maps" list, as many maps have still not found their way back to the university and museum collections from which Smiley took them. Cobb and others expressed a hope that IMCOS would work on this project as part of its growing website offerings.



Below, from left to right: Jens P. Bornholt, Symposium Organiser and IMCoS National Representative for Central America, pictured with Giancarlo Ibàrquen, President of UFM (Universidad Francisco Marroquin), John Hèbert, Chief of the Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, USA and Richard Kagan of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA, three of the speakers at the symposium. (Photo by David Webb)





Photographer David Webb (far left) sporting his home-made cartographic t-shirt.



A temple in Yaxha. Although it is hard to spot them, there are members of IMCoS on the top. (Photo by Leif Akesson)

Speakers at the symposium included Sam Bonis "Landscapes of Guatemala," Hector Monzón Despang "The Guatemalan Volcanic Arc: a blue-green, fire-born land," Richard D. Hansen "Mapping the Mirador Basin: exploration and new technology in the cradle of Maya civilization," John Hébert "The search for Interoceanic Communications and the Panama Canal," Richard Kagan "Perspectives on the Colonial City; power, politics and people," Giancarlo Ibárgûen S. "Cartography and property rights," William Hempstead "The application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the world of coffee," Richard Pflederer "Portolan charts of the Bay of Honduras."

Post symposium excursions

Report by Leif Akesson

The day after a most fruitful symposium in Guatemala City it was time for the first post symposium tour which was to the Guatemalan Highlands. Early on the morning of 8th February three buses filled with IMCoS members and their relatives, with red, green or blue handkerchiefs around their necks, left Guatemala City.

Quite a few had been hit by Montezuma's revenge, but fortunately they could all be helped through Erika! To guarantee our physical security we were escorted throughout the journey by the special Guatemalan tourist police. Our first goal was Chichicastenango. On the way we were educated, and entertained, by Professor Sam Bonis about Guatemala's geography and history. We also had a practical demonstration by our guides of the traditional national costume. In "Chichi", famous for its market, we were also impressed by the church which was built on top of an old Maya temple. The market was worth a chapter of its own; on the stalls was everything from radios to vegetables and from farming equipment to embroideries. Besides that we were offered many pieces of jewellery by old and young natives strolling through the streets. People who like to bargain were able to amuse themselves. The streets in the town, however, were not designed for modern tourist buses but skilful drivers solved the problems in the end.

Long standing Japanese member of IMCoS, Kazumasa Yamashita (opposite page), celebrated his 70th birthday during the symposium (Photo by David Webb)



Mayan women in Santiago Atitlán in their colourful national dress (Photo by Leif Akesson)

From Chichicastenango we headed for Lago Atitlán, which is a caldera i.e. a chamber inside an active volcano, whose walls have collapsed and then has been filled with water. The lake, and its surroundings are considered to be one of the most beautiful places on earth and you had to agree with that – the deep blue water of the lake reflected the surrounding row of volcanoes.

Before the heat of the following day had reached its height we started a voyage across the sea and visited the town of Santiago Atitlán. Here we were taken by tuk-tuk through winding lanes to yet another amazing market where the Maya people were wearing their colourful national dress. A three-hour trip brought us from Atitlán to Antigua, the former capital of Central America, which had been abandoned after it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the mid 18th century. Here we had the privilege of living in Casa Santo Domingo, the best hotel in Central America. The hotel is rebuilt around the ruins of what was originally a Dominican convent and the excavations are still going on.

Next morning breakfast was served in the beautiful garden before the sight-seeing of Antigua. It was not hard to imagine the destruction that the earthquake had caused in 1773, but many of the remnants of churches and public buildings gave us an idea of how beautiful the town had been. After a guided tour we were able to explore the town by ourselves.

In the afternoon we learned more about one of Guatemala's most prestigious productions – coffee. During a visit to one of the 40 coffee growing families in Antigua we had coffee tasting and Antigua coffee seemed to be the favourite. To judge from the number of well-armed guards that were watching the farm, coffee is a desirable product in Guatemala.

Early next morning, before the traffic had become too dense, we were all taken to Guatemala City airport, some to fly home and the remaining 100 of us to be taken on a second excursion. This involved a flight to Flores where we were bused to Hotel Villa Maya by the lagoon Peténchel. After lunch (no time for a swim in the pool) we made for the site of Yaxha, a vast archaeological area in a rain-forest reserve, where intense excavations are being carried out. We learned that it is relatively easy to raise money for the initial exploration, but much harder to find sponsors for the ongoing maintenance. For that reason one showed caution and waited until the whole financing was clear; a lot of unexcavated hills bore witness to this policy. As long as you do nothing these temples are held together by the trees that have occupied them.

Professor Federico Fahren gave us an interesting insight in the Maya people's way of thinking and nature itself offered many exciting experiences: spider-monkeys, parrots and used chiclet-trees, whose sap is used for manufacturing chewing-gum. Those of us who climbed the highest temple were rewarded by a ravishing view over blue waters and green rainforests. After dinner Professor Fahren deepened our knowledge still more by a lecture concerning the Maya-people's hieroglyphs and their symbolism.

The following morning about 20 of us rose before sunrise to travel to the Tikal Nature Reserve and were rewarded with the sight of some unusual birds. We strolled through the rainforest towards the highest temple where those brave enough to climb to it were rewarded with a view for miles around over the reserve. The town of Tikal used to be the capital of the Maya-people. It had more than 30,000 inhabitants and nobody knows why these people suddenly abandoned their city. The remnants of their lives is most impressive. Not least the Great Plaza surrounded by huge temples and the central acropolis. We had time here to admire the ancient monuments and to fantasise about daily life here as it had been with kings, priests and their servants.

Before we went back to Guatemala City and the end of the tour we had time to visit the old town of Flores, situated on an island in Lago de Petén Itzá. Altogether these were two outstanding and fascinating trips.



Keen bird watching members in the Tikal Nature Reserve.

Publication Deferred

Those IMCoS members who attended the Conference in Guatemala earlier this year and/or the special gathering in February in honour of Günter Schilder's retirement may have picked up a publisher's 'flyer' announcing the publication of a forthcoming book by Rodney Shirley called *Courtiers & Cannibals, Angels & Amazons: The Art of the Decorative Titlepage.*

The author and Bodleian Library Publishing (the prospective publisher) both much regret that it has not been possible to conclude terms for

publication, which was intended later in 2007. Advance orders are being annulled. It is hoped that arrangements can be made with an alternative publisher.

Collectors' Meeting

The annual Collectors' meeting was under new chairmanship this year. For a number of years it has been chaired by Rodney Shirley but this year he handed over to Francis Herbert, who retired recently as Map Curator at the Royal Geographical Society, London.

The meeting was held at the Farmers' Club in London on 3rd April and was attended by about 20 members. The theme of the evening was Dutch or Australian maps to mark the 400th anniversary of the Dutch discovery of Australia. Two people brought themed maps and Kitty Liebrich brought the controversial book 1421 by Gavin Menzies in which he makes the claim that it was the Chinese who discovered Australia. As Francis Herbert pointed out, "there is not one shred of evidence to back up this theory."

Hans Kok, our chairman, brought a chart of Sunda Straits from Part 5 of the *Zeefakkel* dated 1728 and in complete contrast Eugene Burden had some Penny school maps by Johnston which were from the 1880s. One of these was of Oceania (Australia). Rodney Shirley had brought a number of maps including two pictorial ones which he had obtained in Guatemala during the recent symposium and there were many others.

As usual, it was a fun and informative evening with members showing a variety of interesting maps including one which needed identification and will be illustrated in the next issue of the Journal.





(Left) Eugene Burden conferring with Tony Burgess (right) about some 19th-century school maps (known as Penny Maps) which Eugene had brought to the meeting.

(Far left, bottom) Rodney Shirley, past chairman of the Collectors' evening, had brought a children's map of London from the pictorial series and two pictorial maps he had collected whilst in Guatemala.



(Left) Gerald Girou showing a map of Gelderland by De Jode. (Photos by David Webb)

(Below) Rosemary Vracas brought a metro map of Washington which had been printed and sealed in plastic. She had been impressed by its durability.





The group of participants at the IMCoS weekend in Rotterdam. They are pictured outside the Kunsthal where the exhibition of the work of Johannes Vingboons was on display. (Photo by Davd Webb)



Bert & Nel Verveen of Lisse, The Netherlands, enjoying the sun in Rotterdam. (Photo by David Webb).

A Weekend in Rotterdam

At short notice Hans Kok and Mark Schuurman organised a weekend in Rotterdam for about 20 members of IMCoS on 14th and 15th April. It turned out to coincide with the Rotterdam marathon but that just added to the enjoyment for some of us but caused a few headaches for those who were driving. The leaflet described the weekend as "A cartographical Dutch treat" which is exactly what it turned out to be. We met on the Saturday at the Kunsthal to see the manuscript watercolour maps and views by Johannes Vingboons (1616/17-1670). This provided a unique opportunity to see so many works by Vingboons in one place. He worked closely with the Blaeu firm and many of his paintings were of Blaeu maps with the names removed so that they didn't date. Three items on display were from the Vatican Library and may not be seen in public again. Others were from the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, Florence, but the majority were from the National Archives in The Hague. Although the maps, four of them on parchment and the remainder on paper, were of many different parts of the world, it is thought that Vingboons never left his home town of Amsterdam.

On the Sunday we weaved through the marathon runners to reach the Maritime Museum where the Curator, Sjoerd de Meer, gave us an excellent powerpoint presentation about the VOC (Dutch East India Company) and the charts made for them. In the 1590s the VOC was formed and needed charts to travel to the East Indies for spices. This gave rise to the 21 Dutch charts on vellum and paper, dated between 1647 and 1670 (8 signed by Joan Blaeu), on display in the Museum. This unique collection had been owned by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for over 300 years but they were put up for sale in 2005 and bought by the Maritime Museum in Rotterdam. For the full story see *IMCoS Journal* Number 108, Spring 2007 pp.18-19.

International symposia

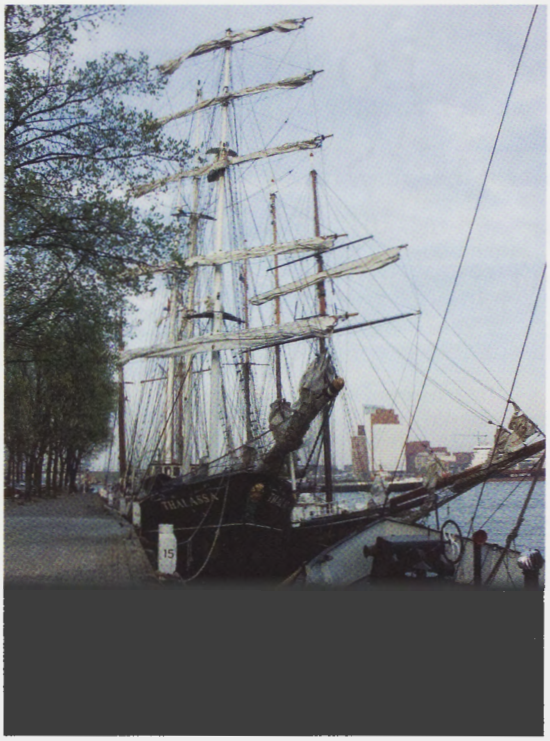
2008 The next International Symposium (26th) will be held February 10th-13th, 2008 in Wellington, New Zealand. To be held jointly with the Australian Map Circle, the New Zealand Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Helen Clark has been invited to open the conference and speakers will include Professor Robert Clancy, Dr Nick Kanas, Kirsten Seaver and Dr W. Richardson. Several post symposium tours are planned. Keep your eye on their website for updated information: www.underthesoutherncross.org (See registration leaflet in this issue).

2009 27th International Symposium in Norway..

IMCoS Visit to Bath

A visit has been arranged for Saturday, 22nd September, 2007 to The Dallas Pratt Collection of Historical Maps at the American Museum in Britain at Bath. As many members will know, Dallas Pratt, the co-founder of the museum, gave it over 200 maps and related items, the result of over 50 years' collecting, and it has been described by Rodney Shirley as 'the finest private holding of early world maps and pre-1600 Americana on the east side of the Atlantic'. Most of the cartographical items in the collection are early printed maps, although there are some significant manuscript maps. All are original and some are extremely rare.

The museum is housed in Claverton Manor, a Georgian mansion built in 1820 on the outskirts of Bath on the A36. It contains a collection of decorative arts in period rooms, illustrating the colonial way of life between the 17th and 19th centuries. There is a new American Heritage Exhibition, and at the time of our visit there will be a special exhibition entitled "Dollar Princesses – American Heiress to Peeress in late Victorian and Edwardian Britain." The Dallas Pratt Collection is housed in a separate building, and a selection of maps from the collection will be featured in a display entitled Atlantic Crossings. Members will be able to view other maps not included in this display.



A wonderful old ship moored in the harbour at Rotterdam. (Photo by David Webb)

The museum has extensive grounds including formal gardens, parkland and an arboretum, as well as a gift shop and café, and members will certainly want time to enjoy some or all of these facilities. Lunch has been arranged, consisting of ham salad and jacket potato, lemon pie and cream, and tea or coffee; there will be a vegetarian option.

The museum is best reached by car, and there is extensive parking space (see map on booking form). Those arriving by train at Bath Spa station would need to take a taxi.

The schedule for the day is::

10.00 Refreshments in the café.

10.30 - 12.00 Lecture by Anne Armitage, Editor and Librarian at the Museum, visit to map exhibit and collection.

12.30 Lunch, followed by free time to visit the rest of the museum and grounds.

17.00 Museum closes.

The cost of the visit is £32, which will include entry to the museum, refreshments, lecture fee and lunch. A booking form is enclosed, which should be returned with payment not later than 31st August 2007.

A wide range of accommodation is available in and around Bath. A brochure can be obtained from the Bath Tourist Office, tel: +44 (0)906 711200 (premium rate number).

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Mapping Matters

Surprise celebration for Günter Schilder

Report by Hans Kok

As a long-time member of the IMCoS Advisory Council, Prof. dr. G.G.R.(Günter to his friends) Schilder, is well-known in IMCoS circles but his impact on historical cartography goes much beyond that. This became clear at the surprise celebration of his 65th birthday and retirement on 16th February this year. It was indeed more a celebration than a goodbye. For more than 25 years he has held a special position with a Chair in the history of cartography at the University of Utrecht.

Cleverly disguised as a regular "study-day" for the GIN - Working Group for the History of Cartography, including a fake agenda, a group of friends led by Paula van Gestel had managed to lure a large number of people, both professional and amateur map friends, to the Navy Barracks, appropriately located next to the Netherlands Scheepvaartmuseum Amsterdam. Among the 200 or so participants were over twenty colleagues from abroad (Europe and North America), two ambassadors to the Netherlands (Austria and Malta), representatives of the Utrecht University and countless map friends of various denominations. Through smart planning, a little bit of luck and the co-operation of all involved, the programme remained a complete surprise to him.



Günter Schilder receives the prestigious knighthood of the Order of the Dutch Lion. On behalf of Queen Beatrix the medal was given to him by Mrs. Yvonne van Rooy, President of the Executive Board of the University of Utrecht.

A number of speakers paid tribute to his long career and the outstanding list of publications he has produced during it. The on-going series *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* is almost certainly his *Opus Magnum*.

Günter Schilder arrived in the Netherlands from Vienna/Austria in the early 1970s. He returned temporarily to Vienna for his doctoral thesis on the subject of the involvement of Dutch seafarers and cartographers in the discovery of Australia, alias New Holland. Back in the Netherlands, he initially worked for the well-known antiquarian mapseller Nico Israël until a position at Utrecht University became available. A few years later, he was offered a Chair in the History of Cartography at the University, instituted on the basis of his personal merit in the field. Günter was undoubtedly a workaholic producing an unending stream of research and publications, while organising his exceptional Explokart project as a sideline. This project allows a high turn-over of research, executed by volunteer researchers, who are trained first at the University, complete their field work in small groups, and prepare the results for publication under academic guidance and control.

He was given numerous presents including a beautiful *Liber Amicorum, Mappae Antiquae*, featuring just under 700 pages of text, all beautifully illustrated. He was also presented with a nomination on behalf of Queen Beatrix as "Ridder in de Orde van de Nederlandse Leeuw (Knight of the Order of the Dutch Lion)" for his outstanding academic performance. The Petrus Plancius medal, which is rarely awarded, was presented to him on behalf of the KNAG, (Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap).

For those worried about the future of the history of cartography in the Netherlands, it may serve as a consolation that Utrecht University provided a free five-year "stay-permit" to its Austrian professor, which will enable him to maintain his office at the University for that period at least, in order to continue the many projects awaiting completion. Volume VIII of his *Monumenta* will be published shortly and work on Volume IX has already started.

However, the future of the history of cartography in our country is already at risk. Utrecht University lacks the funds to continue the special Chair and is depending on private initiative to appoint another candidate. ACHC–Foundation

(Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra) has been formed and is eager to arrange for the necessary funds. Private donations for this Foundation are sought. I would like to urge aficionados of early cartography to consider a donation which should be sent to:- Stichting Cartographiae Historicae Cathedra, c/o Mrs. Paula van Gestel- van het Schip, Het Gewat 16, 5258 KL Berlicum/ The Netherlands. Tel.: +31 73 5037105 or +31 30 2531379. E-mail: pjwvangestel@home.nl and p.vangestel@geo.uu.nl.

Second Imago Mundi Prize Awarded

The second Imago Mundi Prize has been awarded to George Tolias for 'Nikolaos Sophianos's "Totius Graeciae Descriptio": the resources, diffusion, and function of a sixteenth-century antiquarian map of Greece' which appeared in *Imago Mundi* 58, no.2 (2006): 150-182. Dr Tolias is Research Director of the Institute for Neohellenic Research, The National Hellenic Research Foundation, in Athens. This prize is offered every two years to the article considered by the judges to be "a most accomplished work of historical and cartobibliographical scholarship." The winner receives $1000 and qualifies for a J.B. Harley Travel Award to the next biennial International Conference on the History of Cartography (Berne 8th-13th July, 2007).

Chicago Festival of Maps

November this year sees the realisation of an ambitious project – the Festival of Maps – in Chicago. This is intended as a celebration of humanity's greatest discoveries and the maps that record the world's boldest explorations. More than 25 cultural and scientific institutions in Chicago are taking part in this unique collaboration that features maps, globes, artefacts and artwork and tracks the evolving technology of wayfinding from ancient to modern times. Start date is 2nd November. Full list of events, locations and costs at www.festivalofmaps.org

History of Cartography Volume III

Volume III, *Cartography in the European Renaissance* is in the final stage before the physical printing and binding. Project director is Matthew Edney who has been able to take full advantage of a leave of absence from his teaching and faculty scholar posts at the University of Southern Maine to oversee the work. Publishers of this massive projected six-volume work on the History of Cartography are the University of Chicago Press.

Map course to be offered

A proposed course on the history of maps and map making is planned for 23rd to 26th July this year at the British Library, Euston Road, London. Principal lecturers will be Dr Catherine Delano-Smith and Sarah Tyacke but Peter Barber, Map Librarian at the BL, Professor Roger Kain and dealer Laurence Worms will assist. The course is open to professionals such as librarians, curators, archivists and bibliographers but also to map and book collectors. An online booking form is available at: http://ies.sas.ac.uk/cmps/events/courses/LRBS/index.htm. Alternatively, call Dr Delano-Smith (+44 208 8346 5112) or Sarah Tyacke (+44 207 485 0316).

Map Symposium in Bath

The American Museum in Britain and the Rothermere American Institute are hosting a map symposium from November 2nd-3rd, 2007 in Bath. It is to tie in with the American Museum's map collection which was formed by Dallas Pratt and is housed in Claverton Manor, Bath. Papers will focus on cartographic representations and misrepresentations of America before the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Prestigious Award for University College Cork Scholar

UCC Geography Professor, William J. Smyth, is co-winner of the 2006 James S. Donnelly, Sr., Prize for Books on History and Social Sciences, awarded by the American Conference for Irish Studies for his book *Map-Making, Landscapes and Memory: A geography of Colonial and Early Modern Ireland c.1530-1750.* This book offers a new and challenging analysis of the conquest and settlement of Ireland by the New English (and Scottish) and the consequences of this often violent and deep-seated intrusion upon the cultures and landscapes of pre-existing Irish societies.

To enlarge on our understanding of this period in Ireland's history, William Smyth has included over 100 original maps using often previously untapped sources and these maps point up the nuanced and regionally varied character of the engagement between local peoples and incomers. The use of so many maps thus highlights many hidden Irelands, often obscured in a strictly historical/narrative format. The overall assessment reveals revolutionary transformation in the nature of Irish societies and landscapes from the mid-sixteenth century onwards. The transformation resulted from a violent collision between the peoples of Ireland.

William Smyth is Professor of Geography at University College, Cork.

NB. The editor has a copy of this book which is looking for a reviewer. Anyone interested should contact Valerie Newby.

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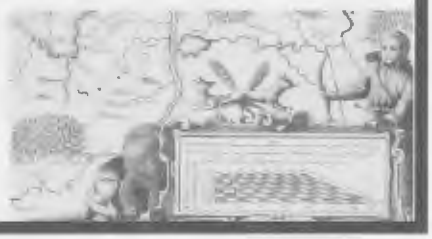
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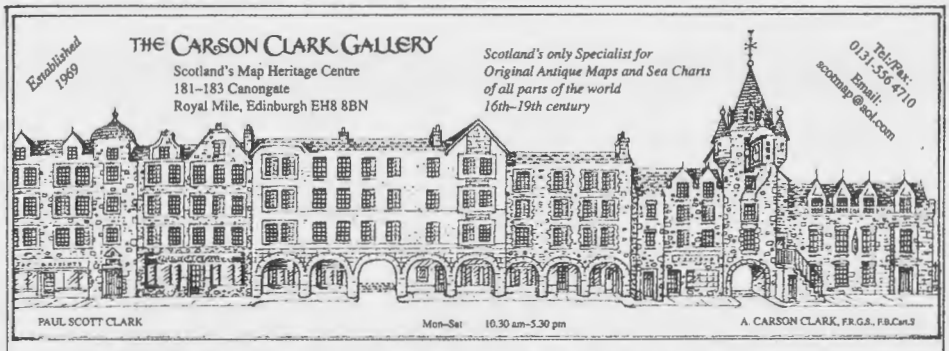
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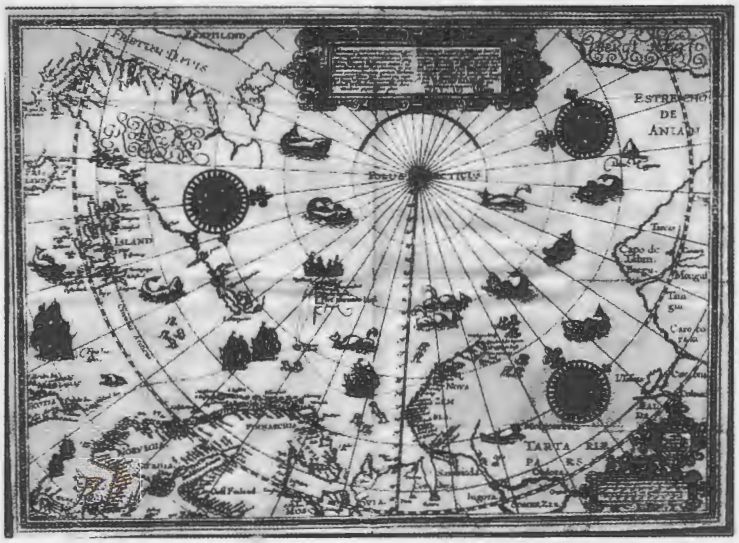


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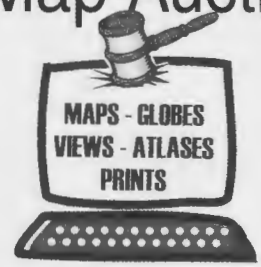
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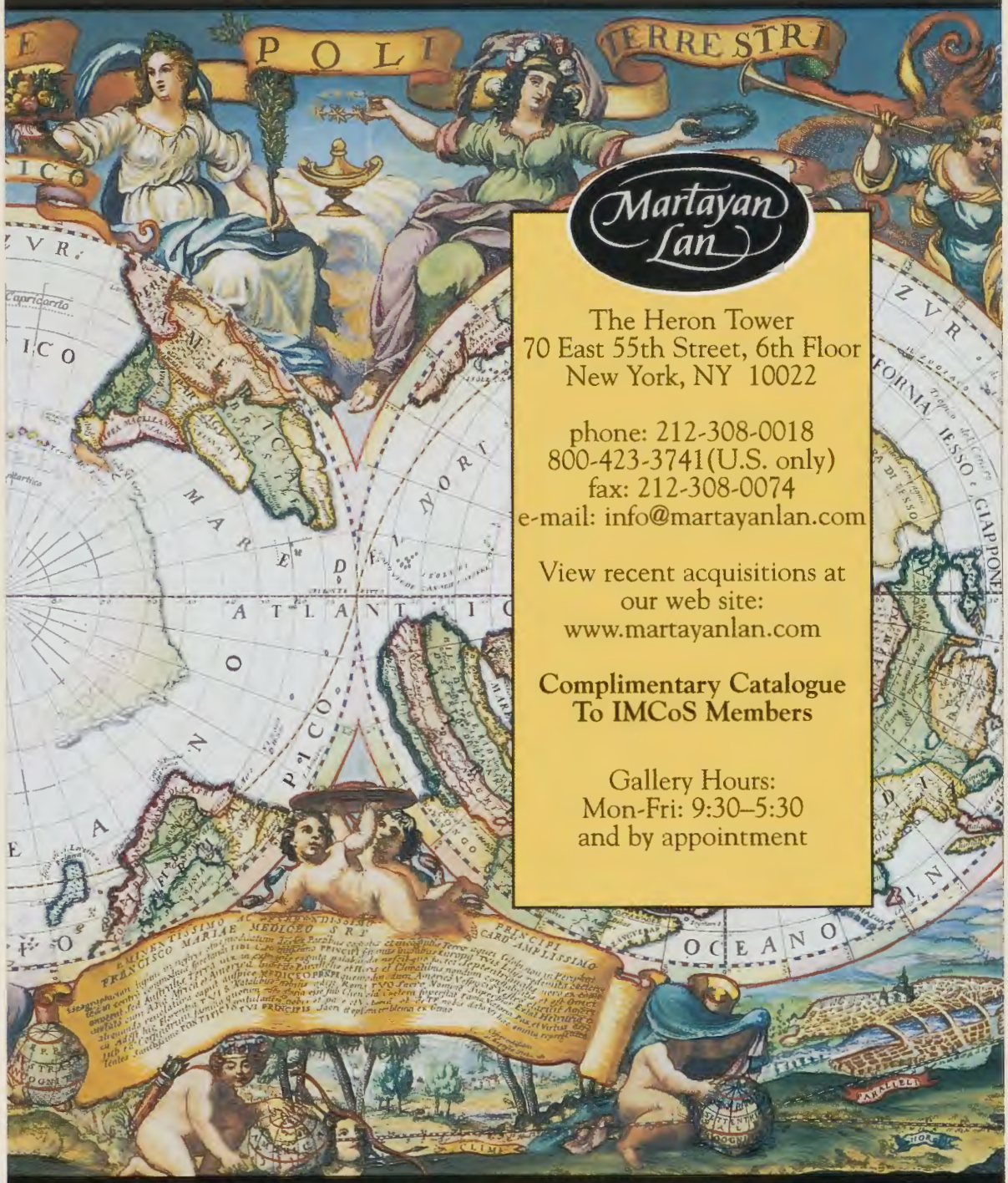


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