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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman



May I please ask for your attention to the following items. I am sorry if this sounds like a list of chores! We have had a busy time preparing for the Sydney/Wellington Symposium, where a number of things went differently planning-wise from how we expected and intended. The Symposium is by now behind us; you will find a report elsewhere in the Journal. A heartfelt thank you is due to all those involved in organising yet another IMCoS International Symposium, in particular to the people of the Australian Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society who were the co-hosts. Our next International Symposium will be held in September 2009 in Oslo, Norway.

You will find a small strip-form included with this issue. It is intended for the registration of new members to our society and we kindly request that you pass it on to someone amongst your acquaintances who might be interested in joining. Registrations may be made via our website or by mailing/faxing the form to the address indicated. We would like to welcome some more map friends!

The 2007 yearly accounts are being prepared and will be presented during the June AGM. Both the accounts and the AGM agenda will also be made available from May 1 on our website www.imcos.org . The agenda also appears in "IMCoS Matters" in this Journal together with the announcement of the annual dinner and Malcolm Young lecture.

Do please make sure you have renewed your membership for 2008. A form was included in the Winter (No.111) issue of the Journal. Chasing people up costs us money!

The Executive Committee has decided to hold the Malcolm Young lecture prior to the annual dinner this year. The reason is that the London Map Fair organisers have announced their intention to organise a short lecture on Saturday and Sunday afternoon while the Fair is taking place. Duplication makes no sense and adding a Friday lecture nicely complements the LMF effort. The LMF will be relocated to a Saturday and Sunday this year and the venue has been changed from Olympia to the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington Gore, London. IMCoS will also be holding its AGM at the RGS on the Saturday morning.

The Chicago Festival of Maps featured a reception (see report by Jenny Harvey) which was co-sponsored by IMCoS. Those of you who attended will agree Chicago was great "cartographic fun". Closer to home, your own maps may be less rare, but studying and handling them is equally rewarding and more practical. When the Chinese say "may you live in interesting times," they intend something less pleasant than your Chairman, whose surname also abounds in China. I wish you an interesting year in the cartographic sense.

Hans Kok

From the Editor's desk

Valerie Newby

In 1836, whilst at sea on *The Beagle*, Charles Darwin wrote to his daughter, "In short, I am convinced it is a most ridiculous thing to go round the world, when by staying quietly, the world will go round with you."

After travelling to Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong for three weeks I was inclined to agree with him but after a few days recuperation and a good dose of English grey skies I have, of course, changed my mind and can't wait to go travelling again. One of the great plus factors of being a member of IMCoS is the *bonhomie* and general friendliness of everyone. It never ceases to amaze me that it is possible to travel thousands of miles to different places in the world and arrive to find yourself among friends who all share a common passion, the love of early maps and their history. Wearing my Vice-chairman hat I would like to thank the organisers of the symposiums we have just attended in New Zealand and Australia for all their hard work. These events involve people in a vast amount of work and worry and we are extremely lucky that there are people willing to undertake the task.

However, I was sad to learn that the memberships of both the Australian Map Circle and the New Zealand Map Society are dropping. Hopefully, the meetings in both these countries will lead to a revival of interest and to the recruitment of more members. The lowered numbers are certainly not due to lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Chairman of the NZMS, John Robson, or of Michael Ross, Chairman of the AMC. John led two post-symposium tours in New Zealand and had an infectious enthusiasm and knowledge of everything to do with James Cook and his voyages. He also displayed an immense love of his adopted country (he was born in England) and both its flora and fauna.

I know you will all want to join me in congratulating our new President, Sarah Tyacke, and her husband Nicholas on becoming grandparents for the first time. Lily was born in January and we send our best wishes to all the family.

We look forward to seeing you all at the June weekend and annual dinner. The Malcolm Young lecture will be given before the dinner by Nick Millea, Map Librarian at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. He will talk about "The Gough Map: Britain's oldest road map or a statement of Empire." The dinner will be followed by presentation of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2008 under the chairmanship of Tony Campbell. Until then……



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

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

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England's Gain

Netherlanders in Elizabethan England

by Rodney Shirley

This piece was originally written, together with 45 or so contributions by other hands, as part of a two-volume festschrift to commemorate the occasion of the 65th birthday of Dr Günter Schilder. The task of compiling and editing all the international essays (from 16 countries) was undertaken by Paula van Gestel and Peter van der Krogt and published under the title Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder *for presentation at a large gathering of colleagues and friends in Amsterdam in February 2007. This one contribution is reprinted (in two parts) with the kind permission of the publishers and the author.*

Günter Schilder has been a member of the Council of IMCoS since its inception in 1980. Rodney, the first President of IMCoS, says he well remembers inviting Günter - as one of the 'young Turks' among rising cartographic academics - to become a founding council member. Contributors to the festschrift were invited, if they wished, to preface their contributions by a personal note and Rodney's is printed below.

A note of personal esteem

I first met Günter Schilder at Utrecht in the mid-1970s. We had interests in common, as he was concurrently delving into wall maps and other rare maps of the Dutch golden period and I was doing some early research into world maps. I admired his evident depth of academic knowledge, his pertinacity, and his amazing capacity to uncover hidden or lost map treasures. A few years later, as President of the fledgling International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS), I was glad to invite him to become one of the founder Council Members, a role he still maintains. Meanwhile his facsimile publications, notably under the titles Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica *are much admired and consulted worldwide.*

In the late 1560s turbulent events in the political, religious and social spheres unsettled the people of the Netherlands. The peoples and lands affected were those in countries we now know as The Netherlands (of which Holland is one province) and its southern neighbour Flanders (later Belgium); also in adjacent territories as well. The prime cause was the unwelcome rule of the Catholic Spanish overlords and their oppressive local representatives. In consequence there was a flow of emigrants to other countries, especially to Protestant England until at least the end of the century. Two particular events spurred this emigration: the severe regime of the Duke of Alba from 1567 onwards and the closure of the Scheldt River in 1585, blocking the trade of Antwerp.



Fig. 1 Frontispiece to Christopher Saxton's Atlas of England and Wales, 1579, showing Queen Elizabeth I. The engraving is attributed to Remigius Hogenberg.

Not all foreign émigrés came from the Netherlands: several were from adjacent centres in present-day Luxembourg or Germany. Some came to work in England prior to the 1560s. Losses in the Netherlands and elsewhere were gains in those countries that were sought as havens, and England was enriched by the residency of many intellectuals and craftsmen. Those working as mapmakers or map engravers are briefly commented on (in approximate chronological order and without distinction of nationality) as follows:

ReynerWolfe
Thomas Geminus
Franciscus and Remigius Hogenberg
Lenaert Terwoort
Cornelis de Hooghe
Johannes Rutlinger
Francis Scatter
Theodor de Bry
Jodocus Hondius
Pieter van den Keere
William Kip
Michael Mercator
Hans Woutneel
Renold Elstrack



Fig. 2 ***The titlepage to the work*** **Stirpium Adversaria Nova** ***by Petrus Pena and Matthais de L'Obel, attributed to Remigius Hogenberg. It is unusual for a map to be used as the titlepage to a book on medicinal properties of plants.***

There is no attempt to track the varied correspondence or trading relations between artists, publishers and mapmakers in the Netherlands and Britain; the emphasis is on the principal cartographic works produced during their time of residence, usually in London.[1]

Reyner Wolfe

There are only a few references to Reyner (or Renold or Reginald) Wolfe.[2] However, he is known to have come to England from Gelderland and is briefly mentioned in Holinshed's *Chronicles* as 'Printer to the Queenes Majestie'. In this capacity he was four times Master of the Stationers' Company. According to reports, he intended to complete more than he accomplished and he left unfinished sketches both for regional maps of England, and for maps to accompany a *Universall Cosmographie*.[3] An early manuscript map of Anne of Cleves's journey from Cleves to Calais in 1539 for her marriage to Henry VIII has his annotation and initials.[4]

Two attractive small maps (each approximately 105 x 160 mm) can be found in Wolfe's 1549 printing of Coverdale's New Testament: *The Description of the Lande of promes [the Holy Land] and The Jorney [sic] of Saint Paul the Apostle*. Wolfe may also have produced a map of the Eastern Hemisphere in 1556 but no copy is extant. It is uncertain when he died but probably in 1573 or shortly afterwards.

Thomas Geminus

Another early émigré was Thomas Geminus who flourished in England from about 1540 until 1562, his date of death. A note in the manuscript annals of the Royal College of Physicians refers to him coming from 'Flander' and his real surname is believed to have been Lambrit or Lambert. Under his better known name, Geminus is probably most celebrated today for the forty anatomical engravings in his work the *Compendiosa totius Anatomie* published in London in 1545, concurrent with his profession as surgeon and surgical instrument-maker for Henry VIII.

A more recent discovery is a map of the battle of Pinkie Cleugh [Musselburgh] in Scotland which is dated 1547. This, the first separate copperplate engraving known in England, is provisionally considered to have been engraved by Thomas Geminus with editing by Reyner Wolfe. The map was acquired by the British Library in 2003.[5]

Geminus' name appears as publisher on a large four-sheet map of Spain dated 1555 with a London imprint. The map may have been engraved in Spain in 1553 or 1554, not necessarily by Geminus, with the plates being brought to London later. Robert Karrow discusses the possible predecessor maps (those by Vincenzo Paletino and Hieronymous Cock), as a reduction of Geminus' map appeared in Ortelius' *Theatrum* from 1570 onwards.

A third map bearing Geminus' name is the two-sheet map of the British Isles by George Lily, the copperplates of which were taken to London at the time of the accession of Queen Mary. Geminus' name and the date 1555 have been inserted over the original place of location and date (Rome, 1546). Lily's monogram, and the symbols for towns, have also been erased. The only examples of Geminus' British Isles map and of his map of Spain are held by the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.[6]

Laurence Worms conjectures that Geminus may also have been in some way involved in engraving a map of London dating from *c.*1560. The map is lost but three copperplates only (of perhaps 15) survive.

Franciscus and Remigius Hogenberg

Franciscus (or Frans) and his younger brother Remigius (Remy) were both of German origin and resident in Mechelen. They fled to England in the 1560s but Franciscus seems to have returned to the Netherlands shortly afterwards, and then to Cologne. He is principally known for his engraving work for Ortelius (his *Theatrum orbis terrarum*, first published from Antwerp in 1570) and then as joint publisher with Georg Braun of the first four volumes of the *Civitates orbis terrarum* (Cologne, 1572-1588). Meanwhile Remigius remained in England and for a time was in the service of Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. He engraved nine British county maps based on the pioneering surveys of Christopher Saxton throughout the 1570s. These signed and dated maps are:

Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Middlesex and London, 1575
Devon, 1575
Wiltshire, 1576
Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, 1576



Fig. 3
Robert Hooker's manuscript plan of Exeter, engraved by Remigius Hogenberg, 1587 (By courtesy of Roger Kain).

Shropshire, 1577
Herefordshire, 1577
Lancashire, 1577
Denbighshire and Flintshire, 1577
Montgomeryshire and Merionethshire, 1578

Saxton's complete atlas was published in 1579 and was prefaced by a very fine engraved frontispiece with a portrait of the seated Queen Elizabeth I (fig.1). Although not signed this is also considered to be by Remigius Hogenberg and is known in two states. In the earliest, of which relatively few examples are known, the Queen's dress is arranged in a hard horizontal line across her knees. She evidently objected to this, and in the second state the folds of her dress are shown much more naturally.[7]

An early work which Hind attributes to Remigius Hogenberg on comparative decorative grounds is the titlepage to the work *Stirpium adversaria nova…* by Petrus Pena and Matthias de L'Obel with a colophon which is dated 1571 (fig. 2). The titlepage is dated 1570 and is one of very few copperplate engravings of quality printed in London up to this time. It is unclear why a map of Europe should grace the titlepage of a book on the medicinal properties of plants. While the map comes from an Italian source (Girolamo Porro, 1567) the decoration reflects Flemish influence.[8]

One of Hogenberg's last works was an engraving of Robert Hooker's manuscript plan of Exeter, dated 1587 (fig. 3). This was later re-engraved for inclusion in Volume IV of Braun and Hogenberg's *Civitates orbis terrarum*, 1617.[9] It is not known if Remigius Hogenberg returned to the Netherlands and his date of death is uncertain. However, the revised edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* gives 1589.

Lenaert Terwoort

A further four or five maps in Saxton's 1579 atlas were engraved by Lenaert Terwoort who came from Antwerp but his movements – and indeed his dates of birth and death – are unknown. His name may be anglicised as Leonard Terwood. The four maps signed by him are:

Hampshire, 1575
Somersetshire, 1575



Fig. 4 Lenaert Terwoort was the engraver of Christopher Saxton's beautiful map of Cornwall, 1576.

Cornwall, 1576 (fig. 4)[10]
Warwickshire and Leicestershire, 1576

The map of Suffolk in the proof atlas once in the possession of Lord Burghley is also signed by Terwoort but in the versions subsequently printed his signature has been erased and replaced by the motto of Thomas Seckford. Lynam also attributes Terwoort's hand to the map of Northamptonshire and to the composite map of Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire based on the characteristic birds, beetles and butterflies in their cartouches.[11]

Cornelis de Hooghe [Cornelius Hogius]
One Saxton county map, that of Norfolk, has the signature of Cornelis de Hooghe in its latinised form Cornelius Hogius. Additional names were included in the second state of the Norfolk map, as finally printed. Other than this single map no other example of Cornelis de Hooghe's work in England is known. However, an earlier map of Holland engraved by him is extant, printed in the historical work *Descrittione…di tutti i Paesi Bassi* by the Italian Lodovico Guicciardini and first published in Antwerp in 1567.[12]

The personal life of Cornelis de Hooghe seems to have been exciting. He was born in 1540 and (according to Lynam) dabbled in the occult sciences, discovered by revelation that he was an illegitimate son of the Emperor Charles V, married a wealthy English lady, returned to Holland and was eventually hanged as a traitor by the Dutch in 1583.

Johannes Rutlinger
Like his Flemish compatriot above, Johannes Rutlinger's name appears on only one map in Saxton's atlas, the composite map of Oxfordshire dated 1574. His signature below the title panel is imperfectly erased. A further 11 maps in the atlas are unsigned but the general conformity of the lettering style and of the decorative engraving make it difficult - if not impossible - to assign each to a specific engraver. Rutlinger also worked, perhaps on dies, at the Mint in London and his name also appears on a chart of the coast of Galicia in the 1588 *Mariners mirrour*, the English translation of Lucas Jansz. Waghenaer's *Spieghel der zeevaerdt*.

Francis Scatter [Franciscus Scatterus]
Two maps in Saxton's atlas, Staffordshire and Cheshire, both dated 1577, are signed by Francis Scatter. He has been generally viewed as being English but Laurence Worms considers that he is more likely to be identified with the émigré *Franchoijs Schatter*, based on a connection with the Dutch Church in London in 1581.[13]

Notes

1. For general reading:

1a. Arthur M. Hind, *Engraving in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries…* Cambridge 1952-64. Three volumes, especially volume I. There are useful biographical essays and many illustrations.

1b. Edward Lynam, 'Flemish map engravers in England in the sixteenth century' in *Marine* 3, 1943. Reprinted in *The mapmaker's art: essays on the history of maps,* London, Batchworth Press, 1953. Lynam's chapter focuses on the decorative content of his subject.

1c. David Woodward (ed), *The History of Cartography, volume 3, Cartography in the European Renaissance*, Chicago & London, 2007. The publication of volume 3 took place after *Netherlanders in Elizabethan England* had been written but I was particularly grateful to Laurence Worms for kindly letting me see unpublished material for his chapter 'The London Map Trade to 1640'.

2. Ashley Baynton-Williams, *Mapforum no 4* website, January 2005.

3. Catherine Delano-Smith & Roger J P Kain, *English Maps: a History*. British Library studies in map history, volume 2. London, 1999.

4. Anne of Cleves's map is illustrated as fig.54.8 (p.1621) in the chapter by Peter Barber 'Mapmaking in England *c*.1470 –1650' in volume 3 of *The History of Cartography*.

5. Peter Barber 'Putting Mussellburgh on the map' in *Liber Amicorum Günter Schilder*, HES & De Graaf Publishers, Utrecht, 2007, pp. 327-338.

6. Robert Karrow, *Mapmakers of the sixteenth century and their maps*. Speculum Orbis, Chicago, 1993. Entry for Geminus, pp.250-254. The references for Geminus' maps of Spain and the British Isles in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris) are Rés.Ge.B.2112 and Rés.Ge.C.5177 respectively.

7. R.A. Skelton, *County Atlases of the British Isles 1579-1650: a bibliography*. London, 1964-70. Entry no.1 deals with Saxton's atlas as a whole.

8. Margery Corbett, 'The emblematic title-page to *Stirpium adversaria nova* by Petro Pena and Mathias de l'Obel (1570)' in *Archives of Natural History* 10.1, pp 111-117, 1981.

9. Roger J P. Kain, 'Urban Pride' in Peter Barber (ed.), *The Map Book*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 2005, pp.124-125.

10. Rodney Shirley, 'Christopher Saxton's Map of Cornwall' in Peter Barber (ed.), *The Map Book*, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London, 2005, pp.116-117.

11. Edward Lynam, Introduction to *An Atlas of England and Wales: the maps of Christopher Saxton, engraved 1574-1579* (facsimile). London, 1936.

12. Entry under 'Hooghe' in *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* (ed. Josephine French; consulting editors Valerie Scott, Mary Alice Lowenthal), Map Collector Publications, Tring, 1999-2004.

13. Laurence Worms, pre-notification of material for the *History of Cartography*.

***To be continued in a future issue of the* IMCoS Journal.**

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Doctors and Maps Revisited

More about the mysterious bond between medicine and cartography

by Norman J W Thrower

At a meeting of cartographers, especially those concerned with the history of mapping, one is likely to find some medical doctors. I will suggest a possible reason for this later. Many of these physicians are interested in collecting maps – old and modern; some have used maps significantly in their profession; and a few have contributed to the making of maps. All of these practitioners contribute to the field in different and important ways but it is this last group, which I will call medical cartographers, which will be the focus of this article. Since it covers five centuries, it will be selective rather than exhaustive. Obviously, it is about physicians and surgeons who are deceased whilst recognising that the interest of doctors in maps is ongoing (i.e. Dr Adrian Almond writing in *IMCoS Journal* 109 Summer 2007).

My last article on this subject, published in 1995, elicited some interest and correspondence, in particular with Dr Gimpel Wajntraub, a surgeon practising in Israel. He wrote me a long letter providing information on a number of doctors I had not found during my research. Sadly he has since died but I have included much of the information he provided in this article.

In the Mediterranean, from classical antiquity, there had been polymaths who included medicine in their compilations; largely textual, not graphic. Few maps and, as far as we know, no maps by medical doctors, survive from this period. Similarly, in the European Middle Ages, although churchmen were involved in manuscript map making, medical doctors are not apparently represented in this activity. This changed in the Renaissance especially after the invention of printing in Europe. An early Renaissance medical doctor, the Florentine Paolo Toscanelli (1397-1482) apparently sent a map to Christopher Columbus with a letter urging him to sail west from Europe to Asia. This map is now lost. He is also reputed to have sent a letter and map, possibly the same one, to the Court in Portugal making the same suggestion.

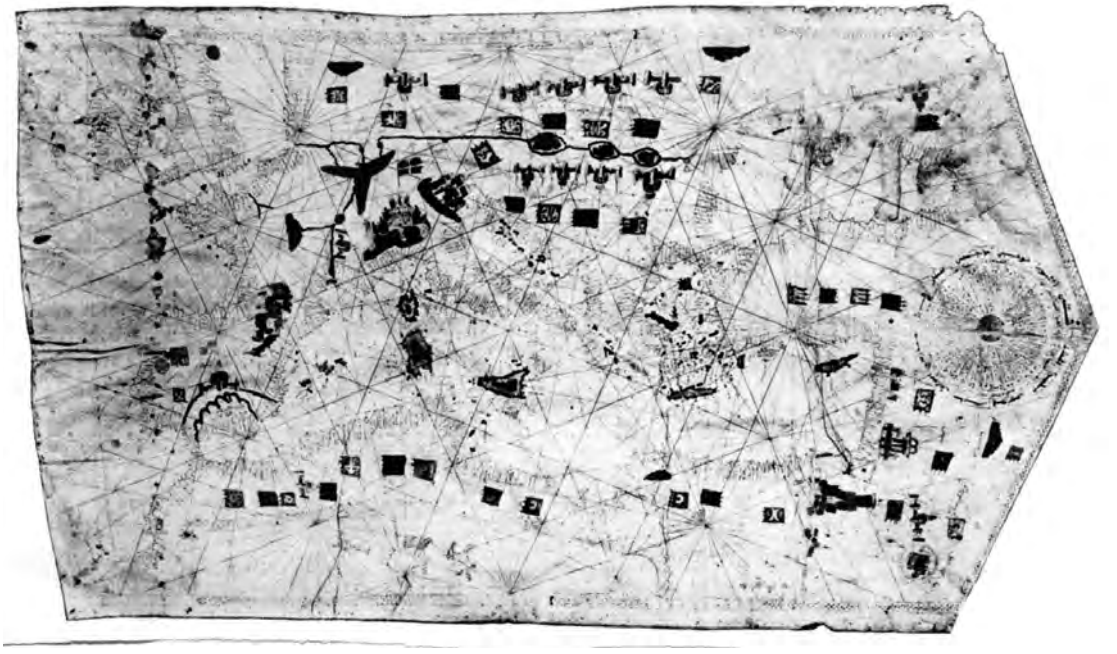


Fig.1
The 1461 manuscript portolan chart by Ibrahim Al Mursi, showing the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

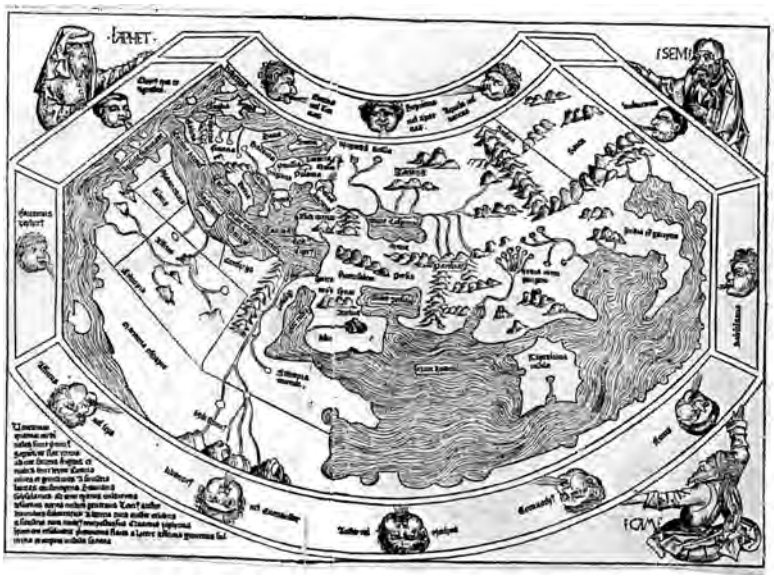


Fig. 2 (above) A Ptolemaic-type map by Hartmann Schedel.

Dr Toscanelli's maps assumed no continental landmass between Eur-Africa and eastern Asia- that is no Americas, North or South. His assumption was based on a smaller Earth than in reality. In Antiquity, Hipparchus's figure for the circumference of the Earth was generally accepted rather than Eratosthenes's larger and more correct measurement. As a result of accepting Hipparchus's figure and for other reasons, Columbus was under the misapprehension that he had reached the coast of Asia during his four trans-Atlantic voyages.



Fig. 3 (right) Map of parts of Africa and Europe by Erhard Etzlaub.

The earliest, precisely dated, extant map by a medical doctor seems to be the one by Ibrahim al Mursi, a Muslim who was born in southern Spain but practiced medicine in North Africa.(Fig 1) Dr Al Mursi's chart of 1461 (or 865 according to the Islamic calendar) shows the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea. It also shows the Danube Valley which the Islamic forces occupied at the time. It is a portolan-style manuscript chart.

Although no original map by Claudius Ptolemy has survived, many map reconstructions have been produced using his texts and tables. One of these is by a medical doctor named Hartmann Schedel (1440-1515) who, with the help of the globe maker, Martin Behaim, published the *Nuremberg Chronicle* in 1493. (Fig 2) The map depicts the assumed biblical ancestors of the human races on the margins --Ham, Schem and Japhet (the sons of Noah). Dr Schedel's map would have been seen by a large number of people because some 3,500 copies of the *Chronicle* were printed from woodcuts with both Latin and German texts. His map was part of a double-page spread showing human figures and illustrating physical deformities which may have interested him as a physician.

One of the earliest general maps of a country by a medical doctor is of the landforms and settlements of Switzerland, by Dr Konrad Türst (1450-1503). Cartography has been called the Science of Princes because next to their families, and sometimes ahead of them, rulers were interested in their realms. Dr Türst was personal physician to Maximilian 1st, the Holy Roman Emperor, who controlled lands from present-day Belgium to Hungary. Rulers could not visit all of their land areas but they could see them represented on maps. The Holy Roman Empire, which was a medieval legacy of the earlier, and classical Roman Empire, lasted until the 18th century in Central Europe. Dr Türst's map was made from itineraries and is a forerunner of the great Swiss tradition of terrain representation which continues to this day. He was an artist and a physician whose map is remarkable in both its rendering and accuracy. It illustrates his book on the geography of his native land.

A contemporary of Dr Türst was Erhard Etzlaub (1460-1532), one of several physicians interested in map projections. (Fig 3) Dr Etzlaub's projection of 1513 is engraved on a compass and includes coasts of part of Europe and North Africa. The map is oriented with South at the top and is based on the principle of latitudinal gradations in "increasing degrees" from the Equator towards the North Pole, anticipating the Mercator Projection.

For his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* Abraham Ortelius used the services of several medical doctors as consultants or collaborators. (Fig 4)

Some of these had published individual maps earlier and some were to do so later. They included Johannes Dryander, or Eichman (1500-1560), who was the Court Physician to the Elector of Trier. The Electors were hereditary rulers who chose the Holy Roman Emperor. Dr Dryander was Professor at the University of Marburg and Head of the University Hospital there. Among other cartographic accomplishments his map of Hesse appeared, posthumously, in Ortelius's work.

Another physician who produced a map of England and Wales, "Angliae Regni Florentissimi Nova Descriptio" for the supplement to the *Theatrum* was Dr Humphrey Llwyd (1527-1568). (Fig 5) A third was Professor János [Johannes] Sambucus (1531-1584), the Hungarian humanist, physician, historian and cartographer who was successor to Lazius at the University of Vienna. His map of "Transilvania," 1566, was used by Ortelius in the *Theatrum* of 1570 as were several other of his maps including "Fori Julii" showing the Republic of Venice. A fourth physician, Carolus Clusius (1526-1609), a botanist of Arras who became a Professor of Medicine in Leiden, produced a map of Spain, "Hispaniae nova descriptio…" on six sheets *c.*1568 which was used by Ortelius in 1571.

At the same time as these physicians were contributing to the work of Ortelius an equal number of European doctors were publishing



Fig. 4
***Frontispiece to Abraham Ortelius'* Theatrum.**



Fig. 5
Map of England and Wales by Humphrey Llwyd



Fig. 6 Portrait of Wolfgang Lazius (by courtesy of the British Library).



Fig. 7 (below) Portrait of Sir (Dr) William Petty by Isaac Fuller (by courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London).

maps independently or with other publishers. One of them was Wolfgang Lazius (1514-1565) who was a Hungarian physician, cartographer and geographer. (Fig 6) He taught medicine at Vienna where he became Vice-Chancellor in 1546 and travelled widely in Western Europe during his medical studies. He compiled a history of Austria and produced numerous notes and sketches which formed the basis of his maps. Ortelius used his maps of Austria, Hungary and Bavaria.

As was common at the time in other professions, many physicians studied abroad. For example, Dr William Cunningham (1531-*c.*1586), who received his medical degree at Heidelberg but practiced in England, his native country. He produced *The Cosmographical glasse…* with a woodcut plan of Norwich 1559, thought to be the oldest printed British town plan. A later contemporary of Dr Cunningham was the Italian physician Giovanni Antonio Magini (1555-1617) who studied medicine, mathematics, astronomy and philosophy at the University of Bologna where he later became Professor of Astronomy. His most important work was the first printed atlas of Italy, published posthumously by his son.

As the 17th century progressed Europeans mapped their newly acquired colonies and other overseas areas. For example, Dr Caspar Barlaeus (1584-1648) of Amsterdam oversaw the maps in Antonio de Herrera's *Descripcion de los Indias Occidentale*s, 1622, and a work on Brazil which included a map by Georg Marcgraf, a German cartographer who played an important part in the exploration of the Dutch colony. Dr Barlaeus came from the Dutch aristocracy and was a member of the Athenaeum in Amsterdam and practised medicine in Caen, France.

In the 19th century the English considered Ireland to be a colonial area. They undertook to map the area which later culminated in the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Preceding this by more than a century and a half was the cartography of Dr (later Sir) William Petty (1623-1687) who was born near London. (Fig 7) He engaged in cadastral mapping in his *Hiberniae Delineatio*, published in 1685. Cadastral maps, an ancient cartographic genre, show land ownership data but not, typically, relief. Petty's map was used for resettlement after the English Civil War in the 17th century which affected Ireland dramatically. As was not unusual for English doctors at the time, he attended several universities on the Continent but completed his studies at Oxford. Dr Petty is remembered for his land ownership maps of Ireland and as being personal physician to Oliver Cromwell. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of London which did much to promote cartography in Great Britain.

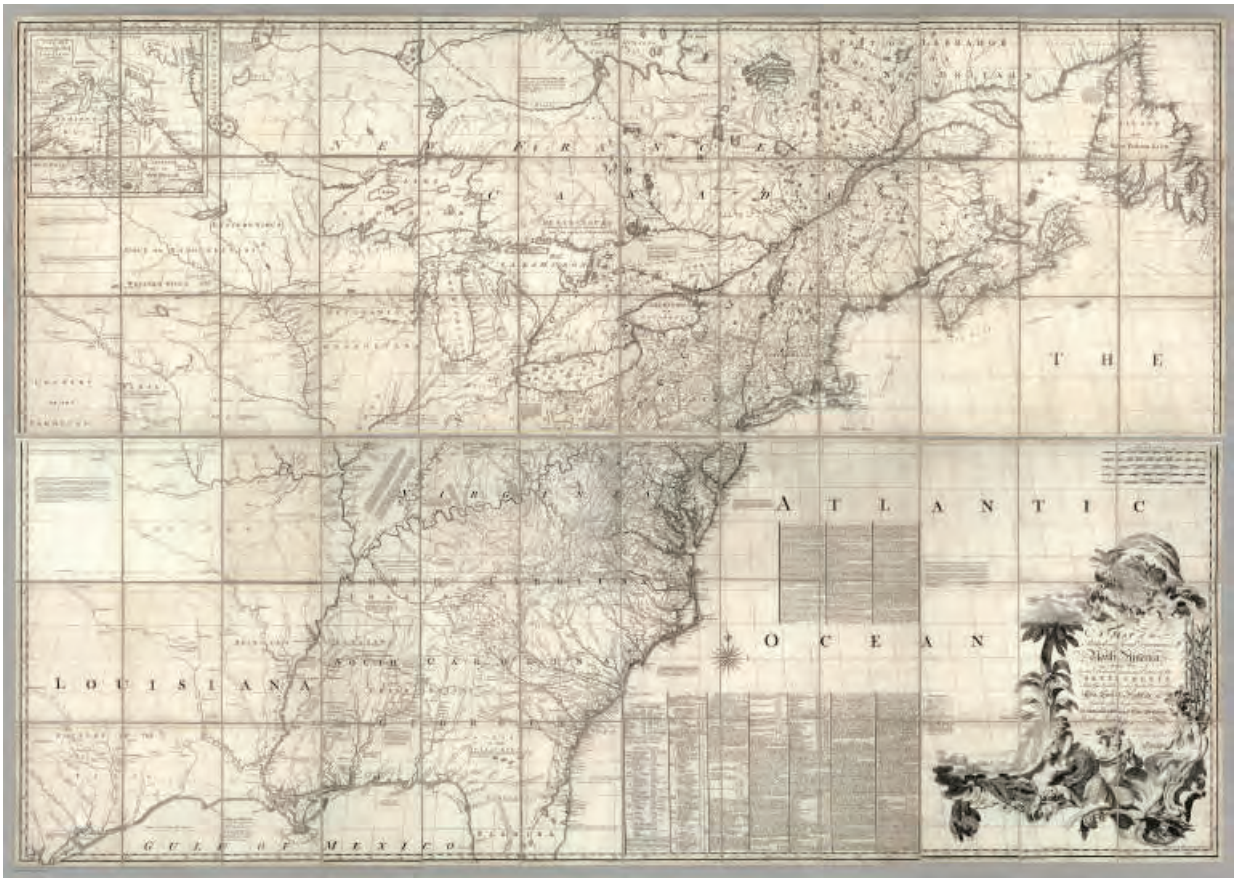


Fig. 8
Dr William Stukeley drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1721 (by courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London)

Early 18th century medical doctors who made contributions to mapping include William Stukeley (1687-1765). (Fig 8) He was a medical doctor, an Anglican parson and antiquarian, first secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and an eccentric who took his degree at Cambridge University in 1719. He re-engraved a forged map of Roman Britain which was accepted as genuine for nearly a century. Another medical doctor of the early 18th century was Christopher Packe (1686-1749) who drew up relief maps of the Downs of East Kent, England. His map "A New Philosophico-Chorographical Chart of East Kent" on 4 sheets was the first English map to use spot heights and to distinguish different types of soil. It has also been described as the first geological map. A patron of Dr Packe was Sir Hans Sloane, President of the Royal Society whose collections (which included maps) formed part of the nucleus of the British Museum Library, now the British Library.

I have mentioned the mapping of overseas areas by European cartographers but soon colonials engaged in mapping themselves. A remarkable example of this is the work of Dr John Mitchell (1711-1768) who was born in Virginia, USA, but gained his medical degree at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. (Fig 9) He was

Fig. 9
Map of British North America by John Mitchell (David Rumsey Map Collection, www.davidrumsey.com)



commissioned to create a map showing English territories in North America. This became known as "Mitchell's Map" although the real title was "A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements". A notable feature was the extravagant claims to western land on the part of some of the colonies. Roughly half of them had claims to the West by their charts, and half did not; a problem which had to be resolved before the Articles of Confederation could be signed in 1786. Although Mitchell produced only one map it went into 21 editions between 1755 and 1781 and continued to be used to settle land disputes in North America until the early 20th century.

Other maps of colonial areas influenced the scramble for Africa by Europeans in the 19th century. Three medical missionaries who were engaged in mapping parts of colonial Africa in the 19th century were Drs Thonning, Park and Livingstone. (Fig 10) Dr Peter Thonning was a Danish physician and botanist who made a map of the Volta River in 1802. It helped to settle a dispute with Great Britain. He had been sent to the Gold Coast (now Ghana) by the Danish government to investigate the plants of the colony. Dr Mungo Park (c.1771-1806) was a Scot and another graduate of Edinburgh University. (Fig 11) He completed a map of the Niger River in 1806 which resulted from a decade-long exploration of this geographical puzzle. For a long time it was thought that the Niger River was a tributary of the Nile.

In the mid-nineteenth century Reverend Dr David Livingstone (1813-1873) was the first European to cross the African continent. Not only was he an explorer but a missionary and doctor of medicine. He compiled maps for the Royal Geographical Society as the result of his extensive explorations in Southern Africa and these were published by John Arrowsmith in London. It was during this period that a new kind of cartography blossomed: the mapping of disease by medical doctors. The first surviving maps of the spread of disease were by a surgeon named Valentine Seaman. These covered an outbreak of yellow fever in New York.

By far the greatest number of these kinds of maps were of Asiatic cholera which appeared in Europe in the 1830s. One well known map of the incidence of cholera was made by Dr John Snow of London. By mapping individual cases of the

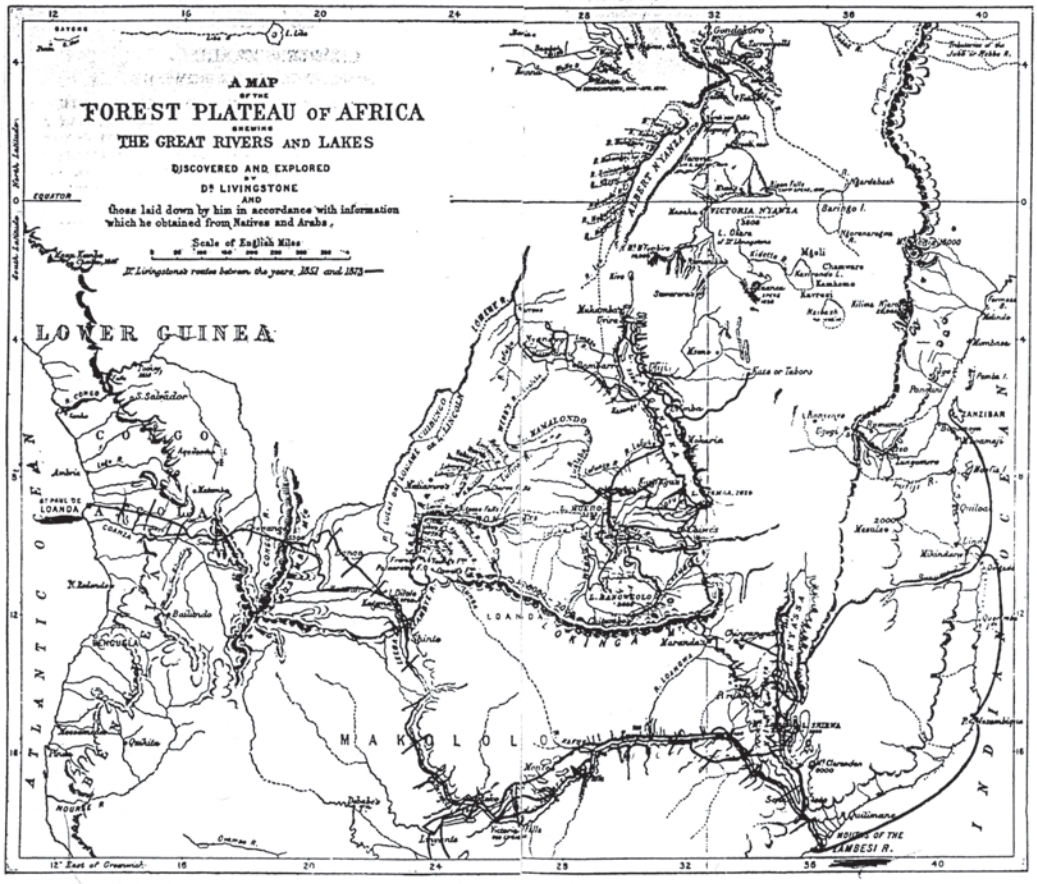


Fig. 10 Map of part of Southern Africa by Dr David Livingstone.

disease in a small area of the city where it occurred he found that the source could be traced to a particular water pump in Broad Street. Dr Snow insisted that the handle of the pump was removed and new cases of the disease ceased almost at once. The result of the doctor's findings were published in a book *On the mode of communicating cholera*, London 1858 (with a map).

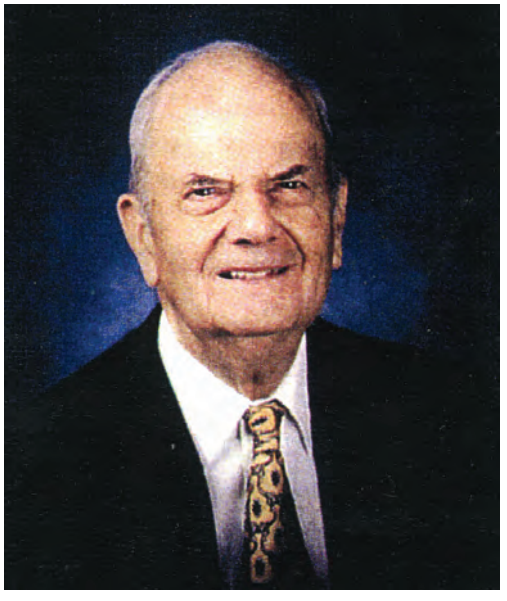
A 20th century doctor who collected maps but did not actually draw one was Dr Jonathan Lanman (who was Director of the Center for the Study of Mothers and Children in the US National Institutes for Health). In addition to his research on premature babies, he became an authority on portolan charts and was an important collector of maps and globes. On his death in 1988 his cartographic collections went to his *alma mater*, Yale University.

Of course, members of other professions besides medicine have made maps but the number of medical doctors involved in cartography seems especially high. It has been suggested that both medical doctors and cartographers are interested in spatial interaction; in the one case with mapping the microcosm which is the human body and, in the other, with the macrocosm which is the Earth and the Universe.

Acknowledgements: This article is dedicated to the memory of my father-in-law John Gregory Martin, MD, FACS (1890-1959).

Further reading:

1. Norman J.W. Thrower, "Doctors and maps" in *The Map Collector*, Summer 1995, No.71, pp.10-14.
2. Gimpel Wajntraub, "More doctors and maps" in *The Map Collector*, Winter 1995, No.73, p.53.



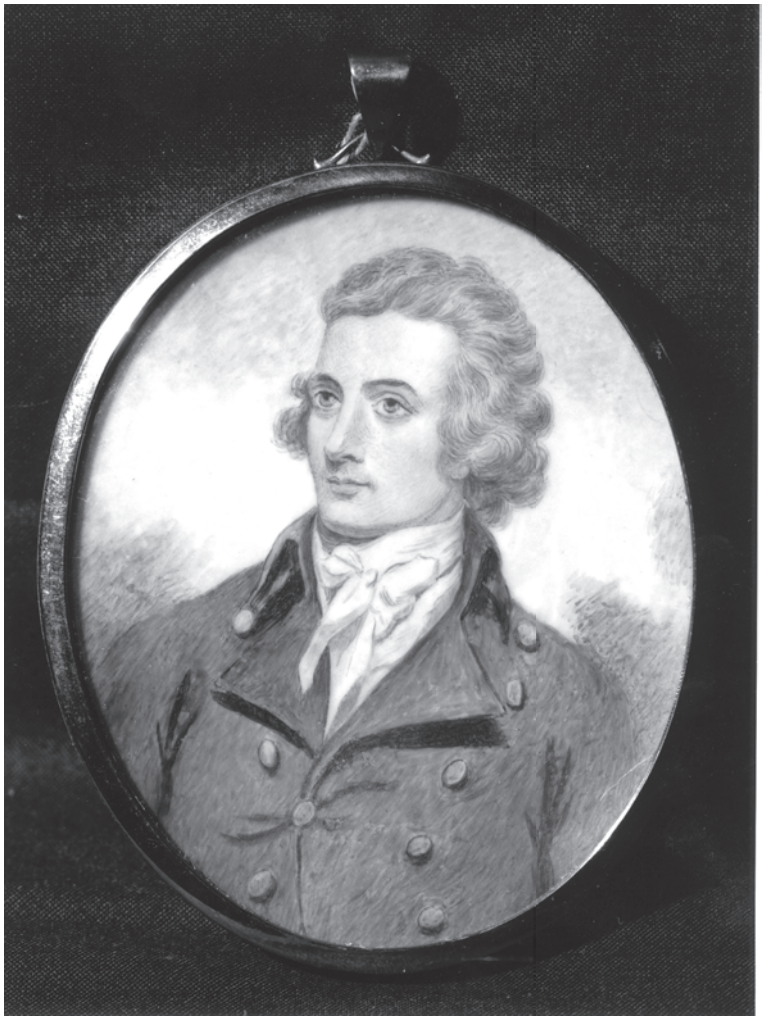


Fig. 11
Mungo Park by an unknown artist (by courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London).

Professor Thrower is well known in the history of cartography. He was born in Crowthorne, England in 1919 and during World War II joined the army and was trained in the Survey of India, and later in the Directorate of Overseas Surveys. After the War he moved to North America to the Geographical Institute at the University of Virginia, then to the University of Wisconsin where he worked with Professor Arthur Robinson (d.2004) whom he considers to have been one of the most prominent cartographers of the day. In 1956 he moved to the Geography Department of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) where he can still be found. He has had a distinguished career during which he has written many articles and books. Perhaps one of his best known works is Maps and Civilization: Cartography in Culture and Society *first published 1966, now in its third edition (see advertisement on p.38). He wrote an article about doctors and maps for* The Map Collector *magazine and sees this as a sequel.*

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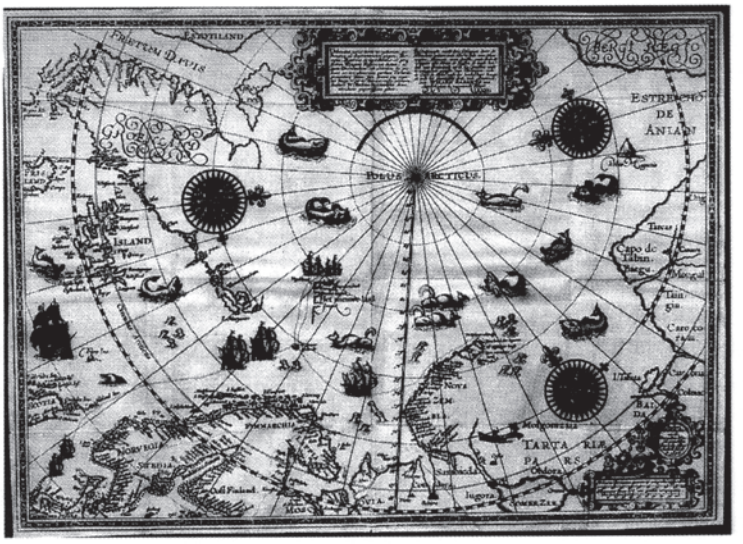
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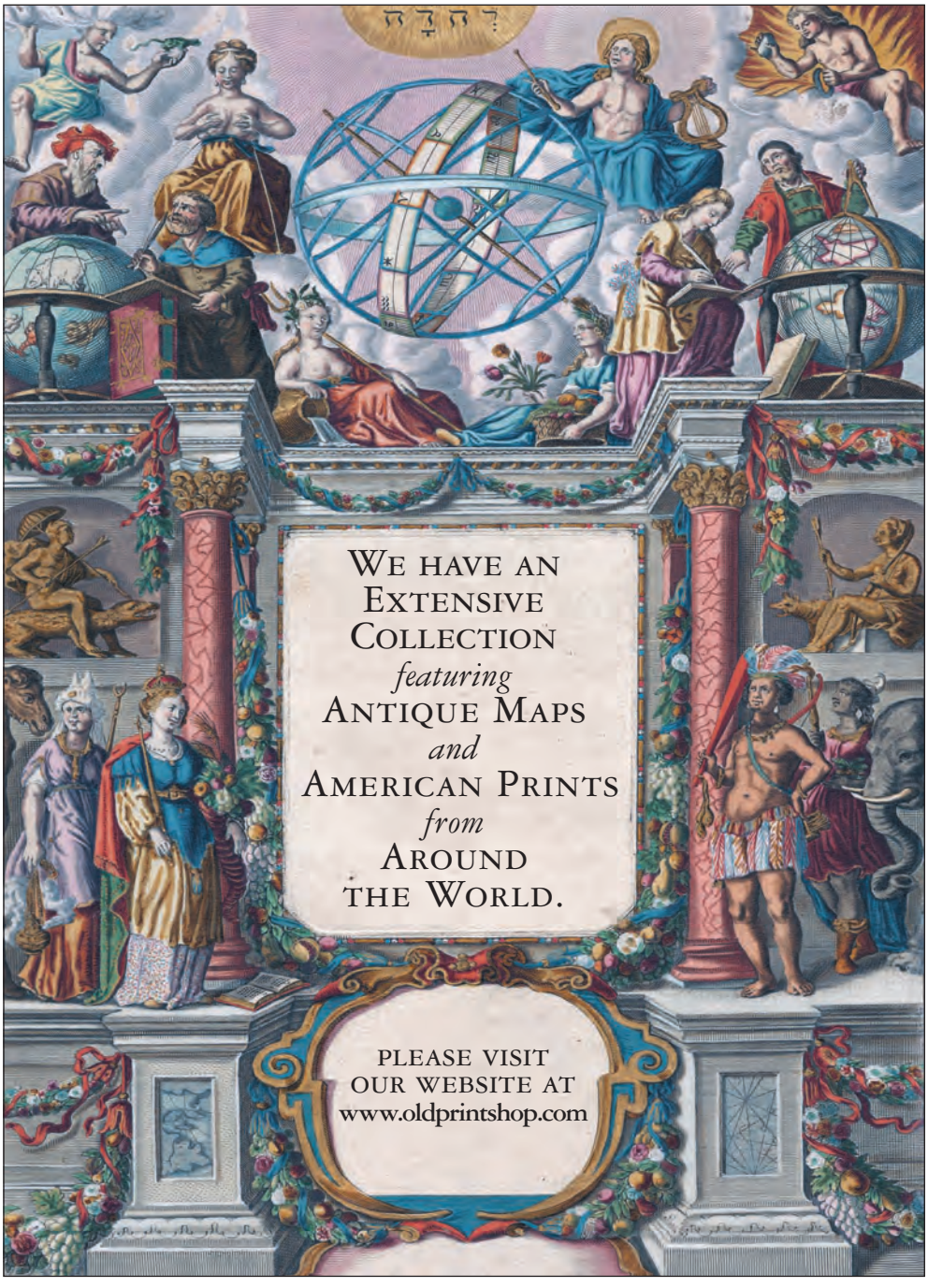
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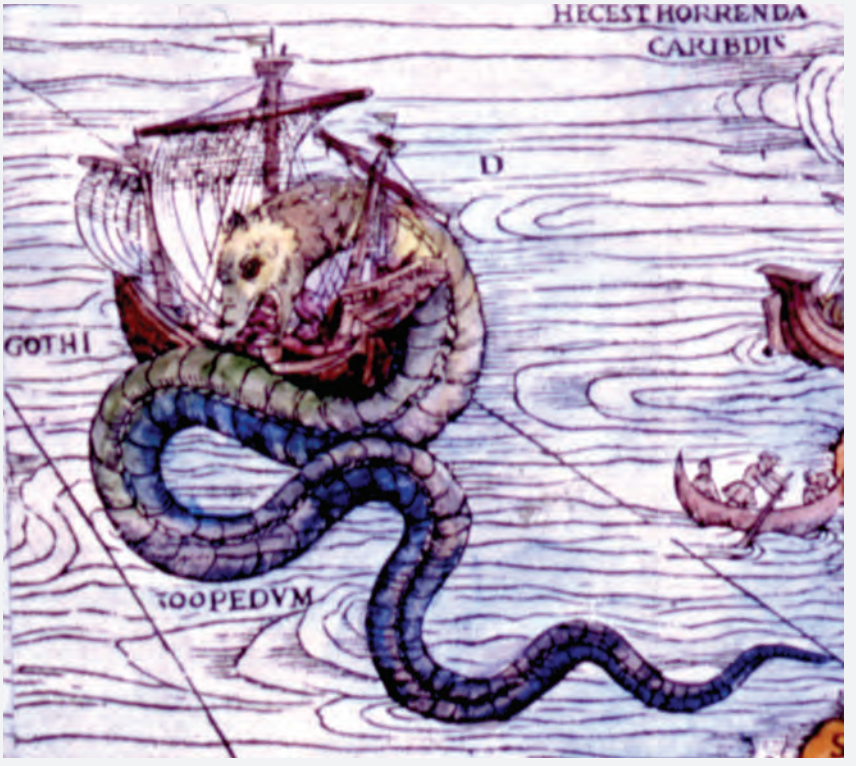






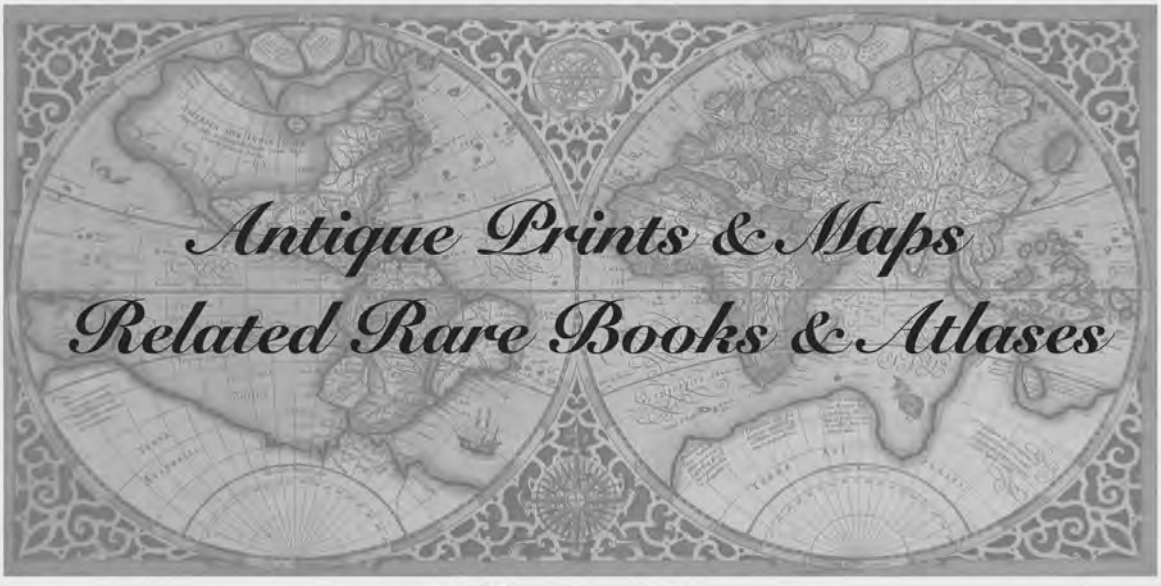






All these terrible creatures were featured on the same map. If you do not know which seas to avoid, please see page 60.

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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

Baedekers are back

Who would have thought that the famous Baedeker guide book would make a come-back? To the surprise of many, there is a modern version being published which still retains much of the flavour of the original. Karl Baedeker (1801-1859) founded his company in Koblenz in 1827 and initially the books were produced so that travellers would not have to pay for local guides when touring the Rhine. The company was then run by his sons who branched out into other languages with the first English language edition appearing in 1861. They then grew to become the essential guide to travel in most parts of the World. Over the years they have become collectible with some scarce items fetching quite high prices. Russia, 1914, and Madeira, 1939, are apparently highly desirable and can fetch several hundred pounds. Only time will tell how the modern Baedeker will sell, particularly in the face of fierce competition from other publications like the Rough Guides, Lonely Planet and others.

Death of Silvio Bedini

American historian, Silvio Bedini, died in November 2007 aged 90. He was Historian Emeritus of the Smithsonian Institution where he served on the professional staff for 25 years. In 2000 he was awarded the Leonardo da Vinci Medal, "the highest recognition from the Society of the History of Technology." Amongst his publications were *With Compass and Chain: Early American Surveyors and their instruments* and *William Charton (*fl.*1749-1767): North Carolina Cartographer (Professional Surveyor)*.

Elf maps of Hafnarfjördur

The "Hidden Worlds Map" showing where the little people live can be bought in the tourist office in Hafnarfjördur in Iceland. Apparently the gnomes are tiny – 10 to12cm tall – and come in all shapes. The plan shows the places where various hidden people have settled and built houses around the town which has one of the richest elf and spirit populations (all living amongst the lava) among all the towns in Iceland. If anyone visits the town do please send us a copy of this unique map. Further information at info@hafnarfjordur.is

Oxford seminars in cartography

Giles Darkes, a cartographic consultant, will give a talk "From A-uo to Zryan : mapping the world's languages" on May 22 as part of The Oxford Seminars in Cartography. This will be held at 5pm at the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford. Further details from Nick Millea at nick.millea@ouls.ox.ac.uk

David Woodward Memorial Fellowship

An annual two-month memorial fellowship in honour of David Woodward has been announced. Professor Woodward, who was co-editor (with Brian Harley) and then editor of *The History of Cartography* series, died in August 2004. The purpose of the fellowship is to attract a scholar to the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus to research and write on a subject related to the history of cartography. The Fellow chosen for the 2008-2009 academic year will focus on a period relevant to Volume 4 or Volume 6 of *The History of Cartography*. Volume 4, *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*, is currently in preparation under the editorship of Mary Pedley and Matthew Edney and Volume 6, *Cartography in the Twentieth Century*, is to be edited by Mark Monmonier.

Festival of maps in Chicago

Report by Jenny Harvey

Since November 2007 Chicago has been hosting this festival which is a citywide collaboration of more than 30 cultural and scientific organisations unified with the theme of Exploration, Discovery, and Mapping. "Through maps, globes, artworks and artefacts Chicago's Festival of Maps celebrates mankind's greatest discoveries... inspiring young and old, lay and expert, with maps that record our boldest explorations." On my arrival I quickly saw from the Festival Guide that there were 47 events - exhibitions, lectures, seminars and artworks, so I had to be selective, and in my 5-day stay participate in those which held most appeal to me. The Newberry Library was my first port of call, to listen to the 16th Kenneth Nebenzahl Jr Lectures in the History of Cartography. These seven lectures carried the title "Ancient Perspectives: Maps and Their Places in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece and Rome". This offered the opportunity to extend my knowledge of ancient times and to

mingle with friends and acquaintances from the map world - academics, dealers, collectors and enthusiasts - attracted from all corners of the world for the city's cartographic feast. Then I did not have to venture outside the library to visit the first exhibition on my list, the Newberry Library Exhibit:

Ptolemy's *Geography* and Renaissance Mapmakers

Have you ever seen 26 Ptolemy atlases in one place? This was my introduction to the exhibitions and what a start! Beginning with the first edition of the Ptolemy atlas – printed at Bologna in 1477 – the 26 editions of the atlas were displayed in chronological order using headings *Europe 1-10*, *Africa 1-4* and *Asia 1-12*, each edition open at a different page to illustrate different points and different parts of the world.

The Ptolemaic canon was introduced as the basis of modern cartography, capturing information from 13th century copies of original Greek manuscripts circulating in Constantinople - tables of co-ordinates for 8,000 places in the world known to the Greeks – and presenting them in the visual form of a map. Walking through the exhibition I traced the evolution of the atlas from its first to its last edition. Here are a few points to show how the "history" of the book can capture one's interest over and above the beauty of each of the maps contained within.

Fig. 1 (below) The road from Edo to Kyoto*. Tokaido bunkensu *(An artistic map of the Eastern Sea Road) by an unidentified Japanese mapmaker 18th century. (Geography & Map Division, Library of Congress.)



Open at the page of France and headed *Europe 3*, the 1482 edition, copied from manuscript by Nicolaus Germanus, was the first edition to be printed outside Italy and the first to use woodcuts. The 1508 Rome edition was the first to include the Ruysch map of the World. Martin Waldseemüller added 20 new maps to his edition (as a supplement at the back). These "Maps of the New Lands" show the discoveries of Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Juan de la Cosa and others. For his 1540 Basel edition, headed *Europe 9*, Munster added 21 modern maps of his own. The 1541 Lyons edition, headed *Europe 10* and open at the page for Greece, was the first to offer "tabula ptolemaei" an alphabetic index to Ptolemy's place names keyed to the printed tables and not to the maps.It is highly detailed with over 500 toponyms and this map has more place names than any other European map.

The Africa maps, headed *Africa 1-3*, were edited by Munster and for each he added an illustration of a shipwreck. For the 1545 edition, *Africa 2*, he increased the number of maps by 5 to 26 in total. The *Africa 4* exhibit - Venice 1546 - was a small copperplate edition with a world map by Gastaldi.

The Asia editions contained yet more variety. The Venice 1561 edition, headed *Asia 2*, contains 36 new maps by Guilio & Livio Sanuto placed at the back to accompany extensive written commentary on and update of the Ptolemaic text. The Cologne 1578 Mercator edition, headed *Asia 6*, stripped away the text and maps added over the previous century and reinterpreted the Ptolemaic maps, recasting Ptolemy as exclusively as a historical source, thus returning the atlas to its "original" content. This was open at the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsular page. This Asia section also contained one small atlas; headed *Asia 8* which was produced in Venice in 1576 and edited by Magini. It used Ptolemy's second projection rather than the trapezoidal projection used by most other Renaissance editions.

Asia 9 was the last printing using plates by Gastaldi and the Sanuto brothers - Venice 1599. With Italian text by Ruscelli (first published in 1561) it was open at the page for Iran, Afganistan, Pakistan and North West part of India. A very

distorted Indian peninsular is shown on the page open from the Amsterdam 1605 edition, *Asia 10*, where Montanus used Mercator plates. Also using maps by Mercator, *Asia 11*, the Leiden 1618 Bertius edition, depicts the edge of the *oikumene*. Bertius included in this edition an engraving of the Peutinger Map, a late medieval copy of an ancient route map.

The exhibit portrayed this atlas's evolution with clarity. Variety was provided through different open pages and captions focused the viewer's attention on what was extra or a special feature each time a new edition was published. This thoughtful method of presentation enabled the viewer to take as much or as little from the exhibit as he wished depending on the starting point.

Next on my list was the Field Museum where the exhibit was one of the centrepieces of the Festival.

Maps: Finding our Place in the World

How did this exhibit come about? John McCarter, President of the Field Museum, chatting to Ken Nebenzahl, asked "you being the map fellow around town, has there ever been a great comprehensive map exhibition in the US?" "Yes," replied Ken " Baltimore, 1952." Called *The World Encompassed, an Exhibition on the History of Maps* it was held at the Baltimore Museum of Art, organized by the Peabody Institute Library, the Walters Art Gallery and the Garrett Library of Johns Hopkins University. Given the passing of 50 years it was not surprising that John then asked "Is the world ready for another one?" Ken's answer was a resounding "Yes!"

The exhibition is structured to guide the layman into the cartographic world, its sections illustrating the main purposes for which maps were constructed. At the same time the interests of the cognoscenti are served by each section containing iconic material loaned from institutions round the world. Never before have so many important maps been assembled in one place. At times I felt as if I was attending a reunion as through many IMCoS visits I have had the good fortune to see some of the items in their home surroundings too! But here you can see some of the material chosen to illustrate each section.

What is a map?

Nothing like making an immediate impact! Facing the entrance in the first section is the Atlas of the Great Elector (Magini 1665) from the Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. This atlas must be much the largest most visitors have ever seen, and certainly a magnificent way of drawing the viewer into the world of maps.



Fig. 2
19th-century Hindu cosmographical globe by an unknown Indian cartographer. Victoria & Albert Museum, London.

Maps help us find our way

Without parallel in the Middle Ages was the Matthew Paris 1252 manuscript - Route from London, England to Apulia, Italy. Each of five pages represents a journey of several days and one page was on display. Here I saw other road maps such as the *Road from Edo to Kyoto* (the Tokai Road - opposite) and the *Route of a Vietnamese embassy to China*, Harry Beck's iconic London Underground map of 1933, sea charts, and an 18th century Danish compass by Jensen. Was it off-putting juxtapositioning maps of different eras, rather than giving a chronological journey through history? Not at all; essential, I would suggest, to capture and maintain the interest of the widest possible audience. After all, the chart of Lindberg's New York to Paris flight in 1927 is virtually within living memory, and, with annotations added in his own hand, work in progress for the future aviation industry!

Maps structure our world

A Hindu cosmological globe, a Buddhist world map of 1710 and a large pair of Coronelli globes (1698) first attracted my attention in this section. Then, I met up again with the 1611 van den

Keere double hemisphere world map from the Sutro Library, California, *Nova totius orbis mappa ex optimus auctoribus desumpta*, which I had last seen *in situ* during the IMCoS International Symposium of 1995 courtesy of our hosts and organisers, the California Map Society. Wonderful to see it again, bringing back happy memories of our visit to California.

Next, I was reminded that the relationship of one place to another can be shown not only by a route/road map but also by representing distances between places. This was exemplified in John Adams huge map of all England *Angliae totius tabula* 1677 with "The More Important Distances Arranged for the Use of Travellers." Here rectangles represent major cities and cathedral towns, ovals represent other market towns, and double lines radiate from each town symbol to others nearby. A small circle placed on each of these lines indicates the distance in English miles between the two places. This is one of the most important network maps published in Europe. Arguably also network maps are the many highly accurate manuscript Portolan charts which emerged during the later Middle Ages. The oldest of these, the Carte Pisane *c.*1290 was on view.

Maps describe important places

The oldest known maps are simple field plans preserved on Babylonian clay tablets from 3000 BC onwards. Representing this ancient period of history was a clay tablet on which had been "etched" a plan of fields and watercourses from Nippur, Mesapotamia, *c.*1500 BC. Cadastral mapping has a very long history!

Important knowledge has always been captured for local use, and there were fine examples of town plans, temple complexes and other local features, but a desire for the broadest view of the known world inspired others. Having a particular liking for circular maps, I was drawn to the Renaissance Christian world map by Giovanni Leardo 1452. This circular manuscript on vellum was loaned by the American Geographic Society Library at the University of Wisconsin /Milwaukee. By now I am starting to feel that



Fig. 3 Spanish map of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan by Hernan Cortés 1524. (Newberry Library, Chicago. Gift of Edward E. Ayer)

each turn will bring me to another jewel in the global cartographic crown. And indeed the Rosselli World Map of 1508 is an important milestone in the accumulation of knowledge of the known world. It is the first map to show the entire globe, it shows the Americas as an extension of Asia, a mythical southern continent and ocean areas which are too small. I pause, take it in and move on, now knowing that one visit to this exhibition will not be enough – I am only half way through!

Mapping encounters between cultures

Here the importance of the river Nile and its link between cultures was illustrated to me in two maps. First, resolution of the debate about the source of the river. Speke's 1863 manuscript map the *Route from Zanzibar to Nile* was the result of the Speke and Grant expedition, which proved that Lake Victoria was the source of the Nile. Secondly, the 17th century Turkish manuscript map by Piri Reis - Map of the Nile Delta from Kitab-i-Bahriye (Book of Maritime Matters), gets my vote as the most beautiful map in the exhibition.

The wide-reaching and energetically expansive culture of medieval Islam promoted the mapping of extensive areas. Islamic cartographic tradition held that the two seas which bounded the Muslim world were self contained regions. This can be seen in The Book of Curiosities of the Sciences and Marvels for the Eyes - "*Kitab-Ghara'ib al-funun wa-mutah al'uyun*" which has recently been undergoing research and restoration at the Bodleian Library, Oxford. This is an early 13th century copy of a mid 11th century original and both the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean are depicted as dark green horizontal "lozenges" with coastal place names, islands, and other features for those who wanted to learn more of the world.

Maps shape and bear witness to history

How are historical events represented on maps? Here I cite examples relating to two individuals who shaped history. The map of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlan by Hernan Cortés, 1524 (left), is a later print of the map sent to the King of Spain to justify his unsanctioned conquest of the Aztec

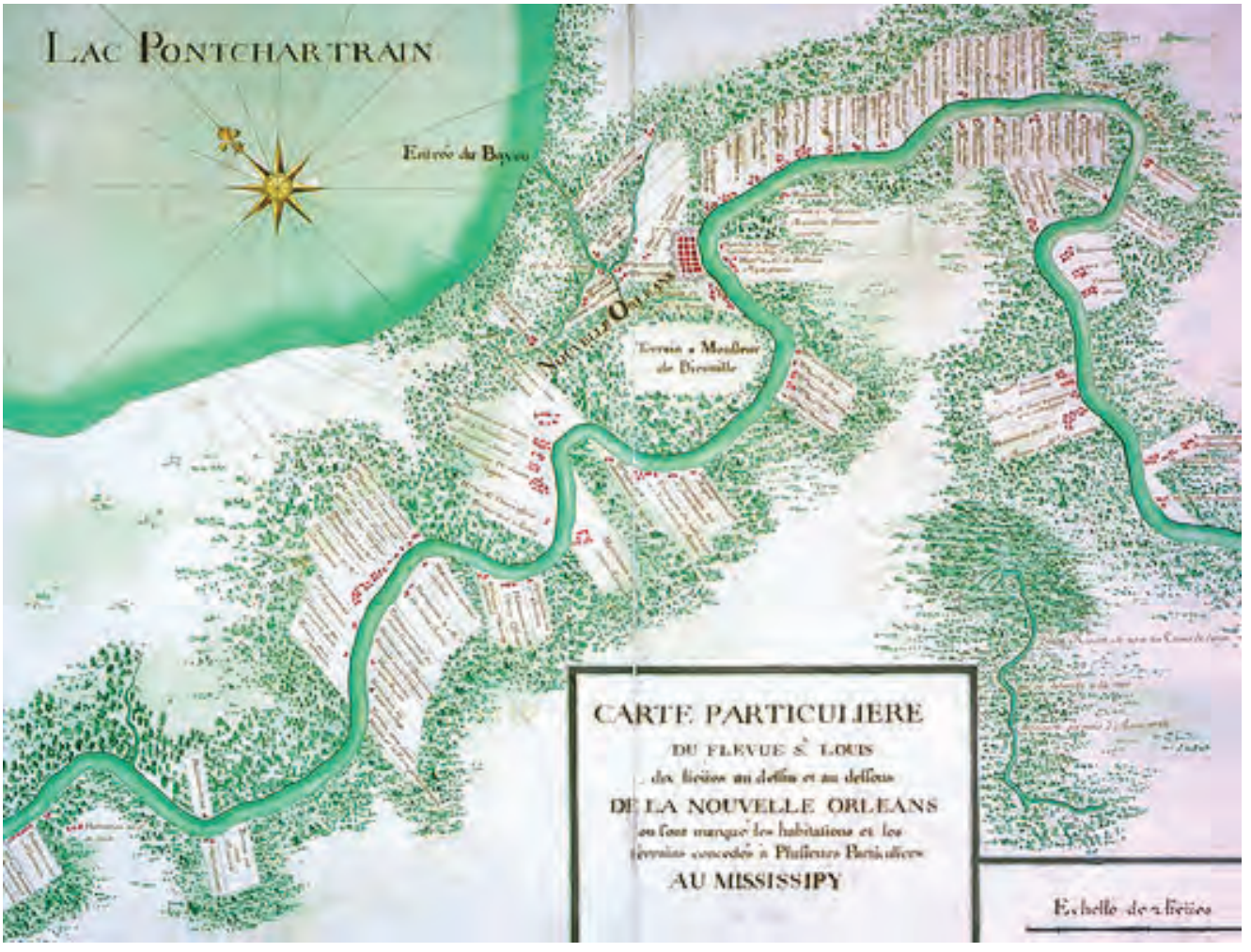


Fig. 4
Long lots in New Orleans* Carte Particuliere du flevue [sic] St. Louis...** ***1723 an anonymous French manuscript (Newberry Library, Chicago. Gift of Edward E. Ayer)

empire. It shows the city before Cortés reduced it to ruins; at the centre is the temple complex surrounded by a network of streets and canals.

Leonardo da Vinci's contributions to history are many and here we had his sketches for the street plan of Imola, Italy in 1508. However, in respect of the evolution of mapping techniques, it is Leonardo's second contribution to the exhibition which is of significance. For his map of Central Italy *c.*1502, he rejected the hitherto typical way of visualising topography (with cone shaped symbols to depict terrain) and instead he used shades of colour – on the map the tint becomes darker as the elevation increases.

Laying out America

Here I have picked three examples – one French, one British and one American, all milestones in the laying out of America. From a 1723 manuscript map of New Orleans I learned for the first time about Long Lots (Fig. 4, previous page), allocations of land based on practices in Normandy where the maximum number of owners are given direct access to the river through the long thin shape of their lots. Then looming large was George III's copy of the Mitchell Map 1755 *A map of British and French dominions in North America*, with the roads, distances limited and extent of the settlements. Soon, the colonial influence was gone and I was looking at the Proposed Boundaries for 14 new states on the 1784 Thomas Jefferson and David Hartley map.

Mapping Imaginary Worlds

The final section recognises that it is not only the real world which is mapped. Stories of the imaginary world have maps in them - Lilliput from Gulliver's Travels was on display to illustrate this. And we must not forget that there is a place for satire and humour in maps too. William Harvey's 1869 book *Geographical Fun* depicts European countries represented in a variety of human and animal



Fig. 5
A Map of the British and French Dominions in North America
by John Mitchell 1755 hand coloured printed map with handwritten annotations. British Library, London

forms to amuse and educate children, but nevertheless communicating a political message to the adult reader at the same time.

It was truly a luxury to visit this exhibition again four days later. There is a limit to what one can take in at one go, particularly with over 120 items to view! This is where "did you see….." conversations with fellow visitors are a spur to a second visit. How could I have missed the Miller Atlas of 1516 first time round! These Portuguese portolans are beautiful and the Bibliothèque Nationale had lent their copy of the Indian Ocean. I left marvelling at the skills and the beauty of what I had seen.

As a complement to this exhibition a book entitled *Maps, Finding our Place in the World* has been co-published by the University of Chicago Press and The Field Museum in association with the Newberry Library. Jim Akerman and Bob Karrow have edited this book in place of the late David Woodward who was originally commissioned (Professor Woodward died in 2004). The book IS NOT A CATALOGUE of the exhibition, but an accompaniment, consolidating and enhancing the necessarily confined structure of an exhibition.

Mapping Manifest Destiny: Chicago and the America West

The second of the exhibitions at the Newberry Library, featuring more than 60 maps, examined the role of maps in envisioning the American West – fixing its boundaries, exploiting its natural resources, and developing its land. The motivations for creating, distributing and using maps are explored in six sections (in bold typeface below). **Mapping for Empire** contained another copy of the Mitchell Map, 1755, showing the British and French Dominions in North America; in this exhibition to illustrate its use as the foundation of American not British expansion! **Mapping to serve the new Nation** contains William Clark's *A Map of Part of the Continent of North America 1810*, with original pen and ink notes annotated on the map. **Dispossessing Native Peoples; Maps for Enlightenment** included two examples *A Guide for Emigrants, Containing Sketches of Illinois, Missouri and the Adjacent Parts* by John Mason Peck, 1831, and the planning of the transcontinental rail route shown in *A Map of the Military District, Kansas and the Territories* by Grenville Mellen Dodge, 1866, where a black line crossed with bars represents the route already built between Omaha and La Platte and the stretch from North Platte to Cheyenne Pass is indicated with an uncrossed line signifying an intended line not yet built; **The Settlement and development of Chicago**; and **Mapping for Business**, in which Chicago is shown as emerging as a major centre for the production of American maps.

European Cartographers and the Ottoman World 1500-1750

Maps from the Collection of O.J. Sopranos

My final visit was to the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, where this exhibit explores how map makers envisaged and produced maps of the Near East. The exhibition included sea charts, early decorative maps, travel memoirs, and early bird's-eye views of cities that were intended to allow armchair travellers the experience of knowing distant places.

After four intensive cartographic days, my first stop was Gastaldi's map of Turkey, the Red Sea and India (Venice 1561), which was regarded as the definitive map of Asia at the time. Then I was attracted by interesting little commentaries and messages on Herman Moll's *The Turkish Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa* (1720) such as "The Circassians are a warlike people that have no fortified towns but trust to their arms and in time of danger retire to the mountains."

Always attracted by heart-shaped maps, I stopped next at the "lost" map of Hajji Ahmed, a large heart-shaped world map in Arabic script. Printed in Venice and based on a 1534 world map by Parisian mathematician and cartographer Oronce Finé, the woodblocks were confiscated by the Venetian authorities and apparently forgotten until 1795. This is one of 11 surviving examples.

To me, large items which are difficult to view in normal circumstances always have their best impact in exhibition surroundings. So I was delighted to study a 6ft x 1 ft opened out View of Constantinople by Cornelius de Bruyn (Delft 1698). At the other extreme, books often small in size contain fascinating stories of journeys or guides to travel. For example, Mecca to Medina birds-eye views in a small devotional book to accompany the hadj (1764-65), or Tavernier's *Travels in Turkey, Persia and India* between 1631 and 1668 or Ramusio's three-volume *Navigationi et Viaggi* (Venice 1554) all of which were here. But of course, the ultimate frustration of the visitor is not to be able to pick them up, sit down and read them further! Although not all the maps in the exhibition came from the collection of O.J Sopranos, I left with a feeling of the enjoyment which he had experienced in building up this themed collection.

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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.



Image of actual item

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Richard Horwood

and his map of London 1792-1799

by Ralph Hyde

Say 'Toxteth' and the chances are you will think of race riots. But it is in this neglected district of Liverpool, in a grave-yard attached to the Ancient (Unitarian) Chapel of Toxteth, that you will discover something most unlikely and surely unique - a head-stone that refers to a gigantic eighteenth century map of London. The grave is that of Richard Horwood, 'who with great Ingenuity & Indefatigable Skill', its inscription tells us proudly, 'designed & executed the celebrated Plans of London & Liverpool.' This article is about his London plan.

Richard Horwood was born in about 1758. He described himself as a land surveyor, but we know nothing of his training and virtually nothing about his practice. We do know that his brother, Thomas, was the agent to the Marquis of Stafford, Granville Leveson-Gower, at his estate at Trentham. His job was to introduce new efficient management. A new survey of the estate of Trentham was called for, and Richard undertook it. He redrew some of the sheets in 1782 and these survive in the Staffordshire Record Office.

Precisely when Horwood arrived in London we do not know. Nor do we know what prompted him to embark on a new survey of London – the largest city in the western world. The last survey of the capital had been undertaken by John Rocque in 1746. It consisted of 24 sheets and had been drawn on a scale of 26-inches-to-one-mile. It showed every street, lane, court, and alley, and the major public buildings. It did not systematically show all the individual houses and give street numbers. In 1756 Rocque published a four-sheet map of Dublin which showed every house and provided street numbers. That was the sort of map that the public utilities, great land owners, bankers, fire offices, the vestries of the larger parishes, and plenty of others urgently needed for London. In any case London had expanded. By 1790 Rocque's map, though several times revised, was emphatically out of date.

To arouse interest and demonstrate what he had in mind, Horwood in 1790 published a 'Small Sketch as a Specimen of a Plan of London' showing the Leicester Square and Haymarket area (see Fig. 2). He circulated a handbill to the vestries.

The Publisher has been informed, by several Gentlemen conversant with Parish Business, that an exact Ascertainment of the Boundaries of each Parish, Ward, and other Division, marked with a distinguishing Line, would be of the utmost Use to Vestries, Parish Officers, &c. and as he wishes to make his Plan of all possible Utility to Societies as well as Individuals, he is desirous of adding this Improvement to his original Design, but as it will be attended by much additional Expense and Trouble, he is induced to apply to Gentlemen of the different Vestries, for such Assistance as a Work so useful and arduous may appear to merit. - Those Vestries who give him Encouragement, will have a compleat and exact Delineation, which he pledges himself to deliver in the Year 1792…

He also issued a specimen of the Cavendish Square area. It was the regular practice for mapmakers proposing a new town survey to seek the encouragement (today we would say patronage) of the Mayor, Aldermen and Corporation of the town they would depict. John Ogilby had done this for his survey of the City of London in 1676, and John Rocque had for his London survey in the mid-eighteenth century. Surprisingly Horwood does not appear to have followed suit. However, in March 1791, he applied for a bounty from the Royal Society of Arts (RSA). Since 1759



Fig. 1
Richard Horwood's tomb-stone in Toxteth, near Liverpool, with its reference to Horwood's London map. (Paul Laxton)

the Society had been encouraging the production of new surveys of the English and Welsh counties. Such a bounty would help to underpin Horwood's venture, and, even more importantly, it would enhance the venture's credibility. The Society's response was disappointing. Its Committee of Polite Arts put its decision on hold, simply advising Horwood to apply again when his map was completed.

Horwood was disappointed but not discouraged, and set to work, initially surveying London's West End. The first sheet was B2 which included Cavendish Square, Berkeley Square, and Hanover Square, an affluent neighborhood where Horwood might be expected to attract plenty of private subscribers. It was dated 22nd June 1792. All the individual houses were shown on it, and in the case of this sheet their shapes were often suggested. Progress in issuing more sheets was painfully slow. The next sheet was B1 which was dated 25th October 1793. Four sheets appeared in 1794. These were A1, A2, A3, and A4. In other words Horwood was becoming more systematic. A prospectus was issued from an address in Arundel Street, and a letter was circulated to subscribers which read:

Sir

I return you my sincerest thanks for having subscribed to my Plan of London, four more plates of which I herewith send. I fully expected to have been able to present to you a more considerable part before this time, but that not being within my power I think it my duty to apologize to you for the delay which various circumstances have rendered unavoidable. I most earnestly entreat you will pardon it, and be assured that every endeavor will be exerted on my part to complete the undertaking with as much expedition as a work so expensive and laborious will admit; and although it is not possible to execute the whole as soon as I supposed, a great part will be finished by the end of the summer, and I hope the improvement made in shewing the boundaries of the parishes, &c. will in some degree compensate for the delay.

Should you, to encourage the undertaking, be so kind as to shew these plates to your friends, which may

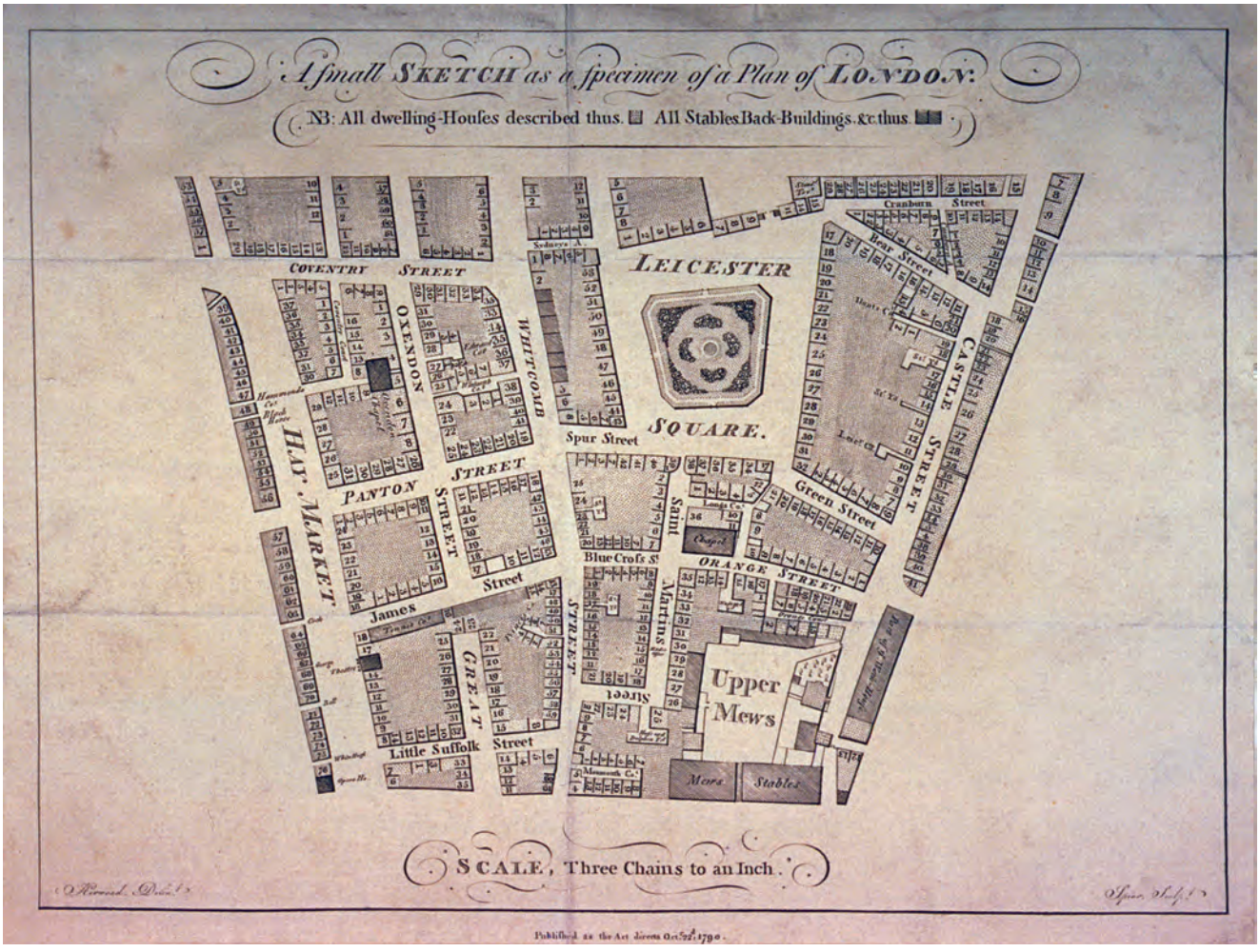


Fig. 2 Horwood's 'Small Sketch of a Specimen of a Plan of London', 1790, showing the Leicester Square and Haymarket area. (Guildhall Library, City of London).

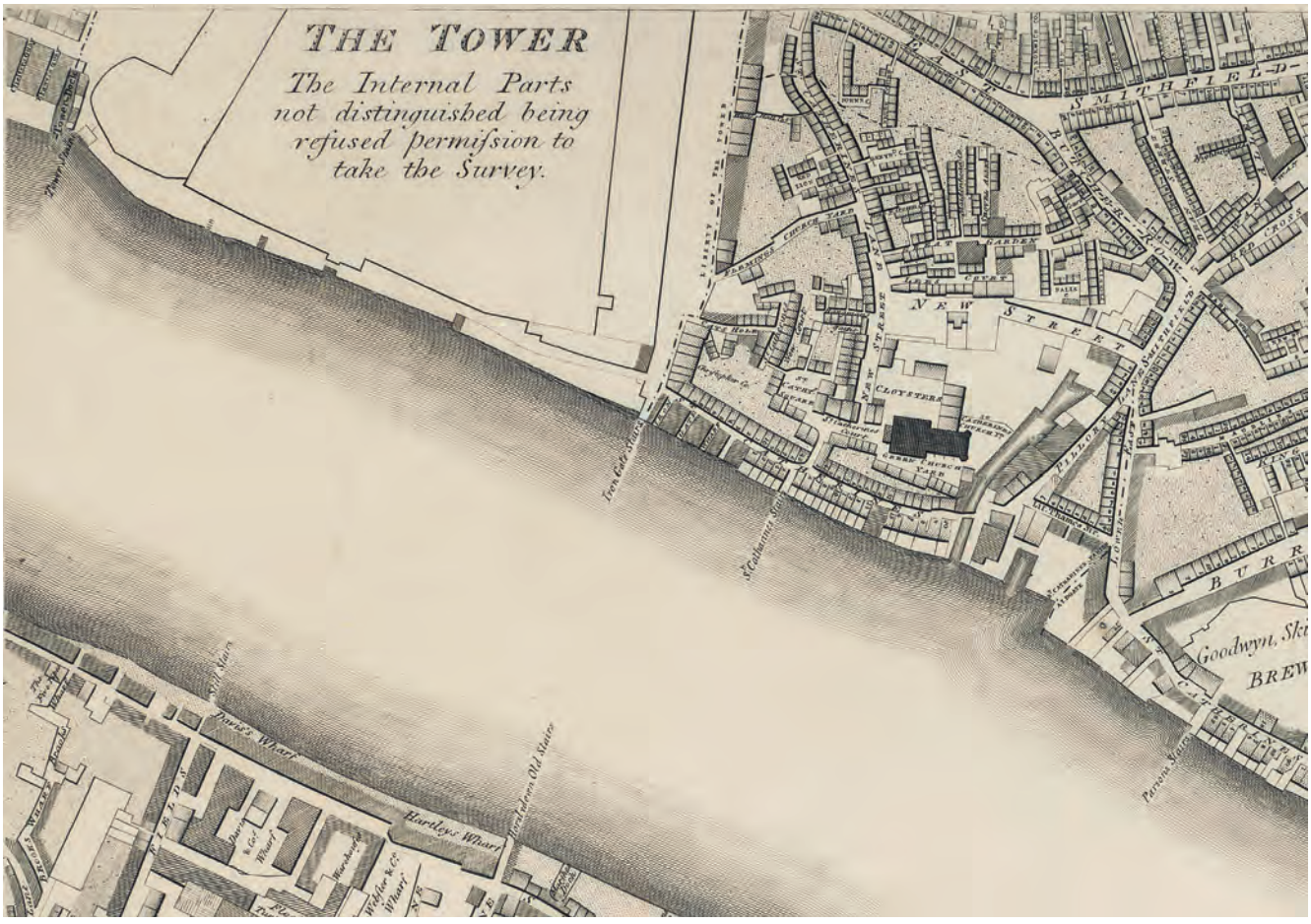


Fig. 3
Detail from Horwood's survey, 1792-1799, showing the Tower of London with its note, 'The internal Parts are not distinguished being refused permission to take the Survey'. (Motco Enterprises Limited, ref. www.motco.com)

possibly occasion some injury to them, I will most cheerfully furnish you with a complete set when the whole Plan is done.

I am sir, with the utmost respect,
Your much obliged, Obedient humble Servant

R. Horwood
[Date in Ms:] *March 9th, 1794*

The rest of the 'B's – B3 and B4 – were published in 1795. There were now eight sheets. Thirty-two were planned. In other words, a quarter of the work had been completed and a landmark reached. A persistent Horwood wrote again to the RSA, pleading for a bounty, and attaching copies of the eight sheets. The Society coldly repeated that they would consider the question of a bounty only when the map was completed.

In December 1795 Horwood issued a second prospectus with a list of subscribers. It was a highly respectable list and 838 subscribers had signed up so far. They included the monarch, George III, as well as the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, Prince Ernest, and the Duke of Gloucester. There was also the customary array of dukes, earls, viscounts, and baronets. Institutions included the Corporation of London (two sets), the Governors of the Bank of England, the Navy Office, the Proprietors of Ranelagh, Trinity House, and the New River Company. Many of the larger parishes had placed orders: the map was exactly what the vestries were needing. The banks – Drummonds, Coutts, Stevenson's, and Hoare's (Hoare's had assisted Rocque)– are all listed, and, predictably, the insurance companies – the Equitable, the London, the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, the Sun, the Union, and the Westminster. Individuals on the list included Horwood's brother, Thomas, at Trentham, and His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador. So too was the wealthy and eccentric biscuit maker, Alderman William Curtis. His manufactory in Wapping would actually be named on the map. George Dance, the City's Architect, had placed a personal order from his house in Gower Street.

Horwood now concentrated on advancing the survey. Without civic or RSA backing he was unable to employ a team of surveyors. 'I took

every Angle, mesd. almost every line, & after that Plotted the whole work and compleated it…' he would later lament. In 1798, however, in order to 'proceed and finish the work', he applied for financial help to the Phoenix Fire Office in Lombard Street. The Phoenix responded with a loan of £500. Horwood promised to dedicate his map to them.

On 2nd August 1799 the publication of the complete map 'in a few days time' was announced at last in an advertisement, placed there by Horwood and paid for by the Phoenix. Sheet D4 was dated 2nd January, the rest 24th May. On sheet G4 Horwood provides a fulsome dedication to the Trustees and Directors of the Phoenix. Now once more Horwood applied to the RSA for a bounty. The RSA referred to George Dance, asking for him to comment. Though Dance's report appeared 'favorable' it was 'not sufficiently explicit to form therefrom a certain Conclusion'. The RSA took no risks and declined. In April 1803 the Society was persuaded to reconsider the matter and at last awarded him fifty guineas, 'on his leaving the map with the Society' they stipulated cheekily.

On Horwood's 1795 list there were few non-London institutions, though the Bodleian Library at Oxford is there, and the Athenaeum in Liverpool.

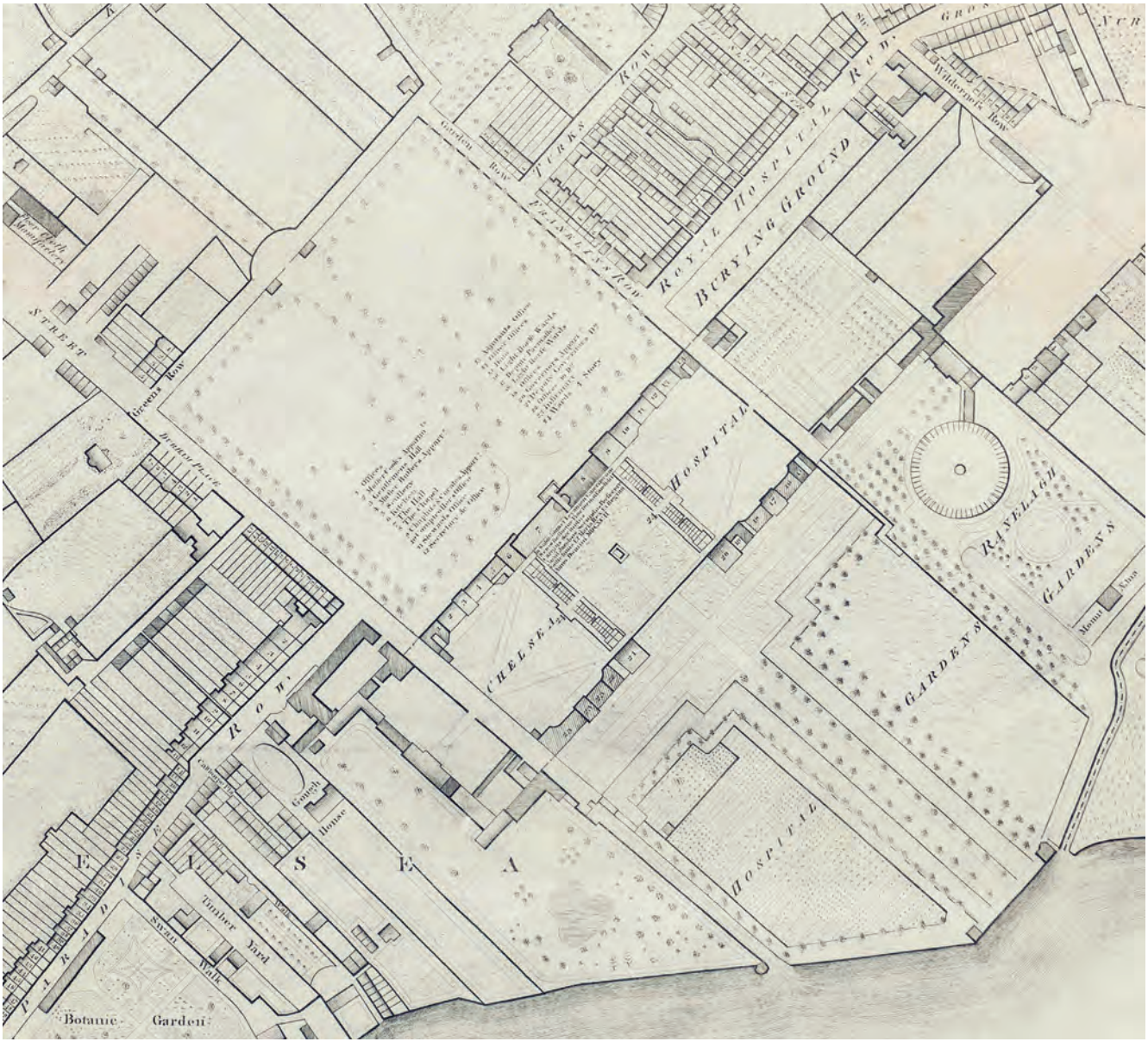


Fig. 4
Detail from Horwood's survey, 1792-1799, showing the key to the rooms in Chelsea Hospital. (Motco Enterprises Limited, ref. www.motco.com)

Horwood clearly had a close Liverpool connection. Between May 1800 and May 1801 he took up residence there, in 32 Norfolk Street, not the most salubrious of neighborhoods. And it was in 1800 that he announced his intention to survey the town. This time he sensibly applied for civic encouragement. A delighted Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool readily gave it. On 4th April 1801 Horwood announced in an advertisement in *Billinge's Liverpool Advertiser* that he would embark on the survey 'next month'. Like the London survey the Liverpool map would show every individual house and attempt to provide all the street numbers. His six-sheet map appeared in July 1803.

In April 1803 Horwood had been too ill to attend an RSA meeting that was to reconsider his bounty application. On learning that his application had been successful he wrote asking if the prize could be sent via an intermediary: 'I am extremely unwell and the weather is much against an invalid….' On 2nd October he died. As noted at the beginning of this essay he was buried in the Ancient Chapel (which at that date was Presbyterian), in Toxteth, a village about one mile outside Liverpool. Aged 45, he should have been in his prime. Had he lived, what other towns would he have surveyed? It is not too fanciful to visualize him as an itinerant town surveyor, progressively surveying major cities such as Manchester, Birmingham, Coventry, Norwich, Bristol, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. As it was, Britain would have to wait until the 1820s, 1830s, and early 1840 when John Wood trekked from one town to the next producing surveys which displayed every building, and meticulously provided street numbers.

Let us have a closer look at the 1792-1799 London map. William Morgan's twelve-sheet 'London Actually Survey'd' map in 1682 provided a four-sheet prospect of London as seen from the

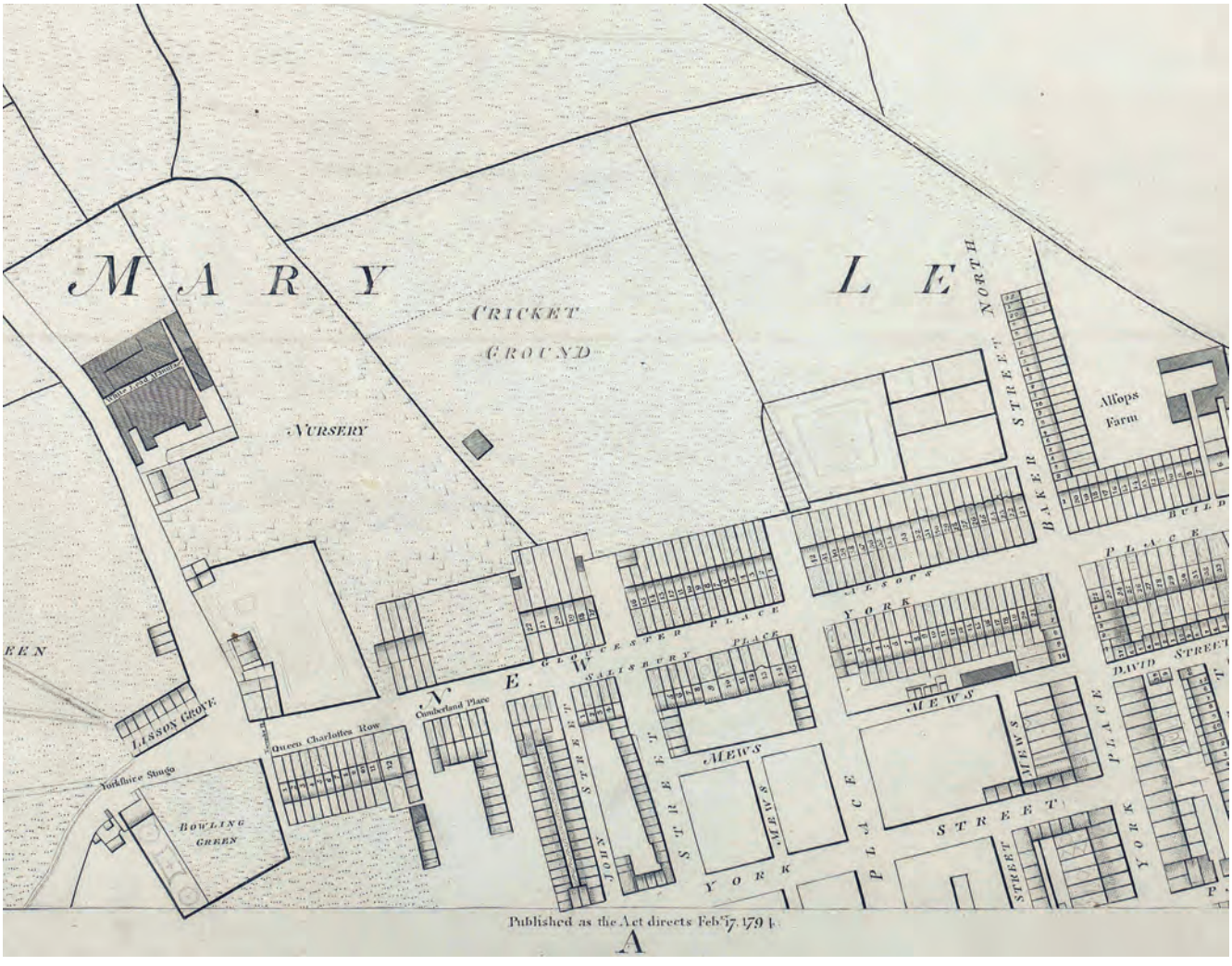


Fig. 5
Another detail from Horwood's survey of 1792-1799 showing Lord's Cricket Ground on the site of Dorset Square. The MCC had played their first match there in 1788. (Motco Enterprises Limited, ref. www.motco.com)

south. Subscribers were advised that when mounting the map they could display it across the top or across the bottom. Horwood's original intention seems to have been to provide eight views of the countryside looking north from the northern fringes of London. You can see such engravings on the earliest states of A1 and B1. The figure of the woman on sheet B1 is in the style of Paul Sandby. Evidently the idea of enhancing the map with a row of engravings was soon abandoned. The areas on the plates devoted to engravings were occupied by further mapping.

We have noticed that on the earliest sheet to be published – and this was true though to a lesser extent on the second sheet - the shapes of the buildings within terraces are sometimes indicated. Presumably because of the cost and time that would be involved in providing this amount of detail the attempt to do so was soon abandoned, and dwelling houses are generally represented by



Fig. 6
Detail from sheet D2 of James Wyld's intended fourth edition of Horwood's survey of London. In fact the sheet was entirely redrawn. (Guildhall Library, City of London)

tiny squares. Street numbering is not always given. In Horwood's 'Explanation' on Sheet G4 he tells us that this was either because they did not have numbers or because they were 'very irregular or frequently changed'.

A very valuable feature of Horwood's London map is the provision of parish boundaries. No attempt was made to show those within the City boundaries, and Horwood was soon dissatisfied with what he provided on the earliest sheets. In his 1794 circular (see above) he refers to improvements he had now made in showing the boundaries. He offered to name occupants of houses for a fee but very rarely did so. He provided a key to the rooms in the Earl of Leicester's residence in Grosvenor Square – information that would be removed from later editions. There is also a key to the rooms in Chelsea Hospital (see Fig. 4). Otherwise there are no keys to buildings, so we can assume that this was another feature that Horwood was obliged to abandon. In one or two instances the map carries the names of firms adjacent to their premises (e.g. 'Irwin, hatter' in Oxford Street, and 'Schroader Grd. Piano Forte Maker to Her Majesty', in Prince's Street, Hanover Square). Horwood either failed to attract traders prepared to pay a fee to have their details displayed or found employing the device too time-consuming. If we compare the names of minor courts and yards with those in the Land Tax Assessments we can find discrepancies. Minor courtyards are sometimes missed.

Following Horwood's death the copper plates for his London map were acquired by William Faden, successor to Thomas Jefferys. His shop was at 5 Charing Cross, on the Corner of St Martin's Lane. In 1807, 1813, and 1819 Faden produced new editions of the map, extensively updating the plates with new streets, adding to the street numbering, and incorporating new developments such as Regent's Park, Regent's Street, the London and Surrey Docks, and Commercial Road. In order to show the new West India Docks and East India Docks that were being constructed in the east he added eight more sheets so that the total number became forty. Faden's successor, James Wyld, may have intended to produce another edition in the 1840s. Guildhall Library has a revised Sheet D2 carrying Wyld's Charing Cross East imprint (see Fig. 6).

Further reading:

For a far more detailed account of the making of Richard Horwood's map of London readers are recommended to read Paul Laxton's introductory notes in *The A to Z of Regency London* (Lympne: Harry Margary in association with Guildhall Library 1985). Those intending to make use of the map as evidence must read Paul Laxton's article, 'Richard Horwood's Plan of London: A Guide to Editions and Variants, 1792-1819', in the *London Topographical Record*, publication 141 (1990), pp.214-263. Historians of London should most definitely not overlook Paul Laxton's article, 'The Evidence of Richard Horwood's Maps for Residential Building in London, 1799-1819', *London Journal*, 24 (1999), pp.1-22. For Horwood's dealings with the RSA see 'Richard Horwood's Map of London: 18th Century Cartography and the Society of Arts', by Elizabeth Baigent, *RSA Journal*, Dec. 1994, pp.49-51). See also the review on P.18 of *IMCoS Journal* No.111, Winter 2007

In compiling the present notes the author has lent heavily on Paul Laxton's writings. He thanks Paul Laxton for clarifying a number of points which he put to him.

This article represents an expanded version of the notes which appear with the recently issued CD ROM, 'Find Your Way Round London in 1799', a facsimile of Horwood's map of London, fully indexed, published by Motco Enterprises Limited www.motco.co.uk See advertisement on p.38



The author, Ralph Hyde (above), is a consultant on London images, early town plans and prospects, and panoramic entertainment. Until 1999 he was the curator of prints and maps at the Guildhall Library, London.

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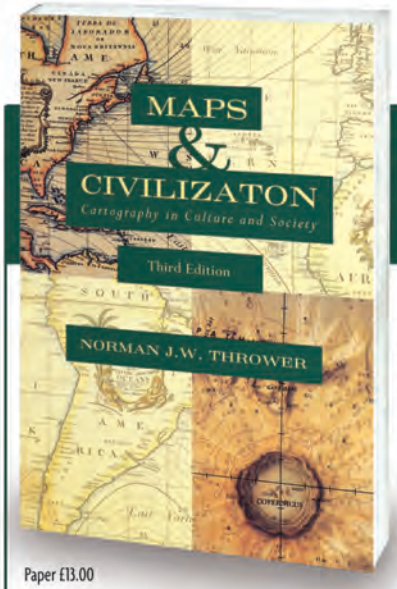
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John Cary's one inch to the mile pocket atlas.
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Richard Horwood's 26 inch to the mile map, with house Nos.
[1830] **Find your way round London c.1830**. £22.50
Christopher & John Greenwood 8 Inch to the mile map.
[1862] **Find your way round mid-Victorian London**. £27.50
Edward Stanford's 6 inch to the mile 'Library Map'.
[1891] **Find your way round late Victorian London**. £27.50
1891 updated version of the Edward Stanford's map, above.
[1910] **Dictionary of (the City of) London**. £10.00
Henry Harben's gazeteer (not a map!)



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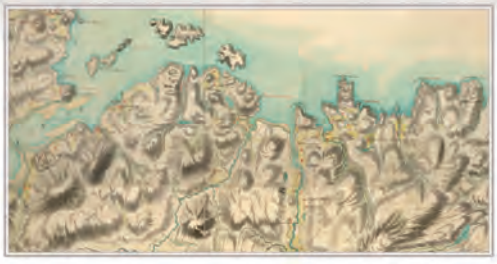
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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications[1]

China on Paper: European and Chinese Works from the late 16th to the early 19th century. Marcia Reed and Paola Demattè (eds.) (Getty Publications, Los Angeles, CA, 2007). 235 pp. 49 colour and 68 back-and-white illustrations ISBN 0892368691

This beautifully presented book is occasioned by an exhibition of illustrated books, prints and maps which reflect the cultural and intellectual exchanges between China and the West from the 16th to the 18th century. Since 1989, the Getty Research Institute has built up an impressive collection of some 36 printed items ranging from a copy of Juan González de Mendoza's *Dell'historia della China* (1586), the first descriptive compendia of essays on China, to a series of 18th century prints from engravings of the European Pavilions in the *Yuanming yuan* (Summer Palace) executed by the Manchu artist Yi Lantai. For those who missed the exhibition that closed in early February, the lavishly illustrated and fully documented catalogue which forms the final section of *China on Paper* constitutes a 'virtual tour', while the preceding essays provide background and context to the collection.

The history of Sino-Western contacts may be traced to the Silk Route and the 1st century AD, but it was not until the late 16th century that the two hallmarks of Western imperialism, European trade and missionary activities, began to fuel an exchange of both commodities and knowledge on an unprecedented scale. While merchants profited from the burgeoning market in commodities, it was the missionaries who took the lead in promoting academic exchange.

The first essay in this volume, by Marcia Reed, focuses on what may loosely be termed 'travel records'. From Marco Polo's *Travels* in the 13th century, to the Canton export art of the 19th century represented in Alexander Mason's *The Costume of China*, China continued to hold an exotic fascination for the Western reader. By the 16th century, however, works such as Mendoza's *Dell'historia* and a collection of reports by the Jesuit Matteo Ricci were catering to a more scholarly readership. In 1735, Jean-Baptiste Du Halde's four volume account of China, *Description geographique, historique, chronologique, politique et physique de l'empire de la Chine et de la Tartarie Chinoise*, included no less than 43 maps of the empire. The background to these maps exemplifies a major theme that runs throughout this book: how knowledge was synthesised and transferred between China and Europe. As Reed points out, Du Halde's maps were in fact adapted from the *Guanyu guanlan tu* (Complete atlas of the imperial territories) an atlas which had been presented to the Kangxi emperor in 1718 and was based on surveys which had been



carried out by nine missionaries and their Chinese assistants, using the Western triangulation method. This atlas would remain the primary source of geographical information on China until the end of the 19th century.

Matteo Ricci had early recognised that scientific knowledge was the Jesuits' passport to acceptance by China's scholar-official elite and above all, the Qing court. Two of the essays in this volume, one by Paola Demattè, and one by Gang Song and Demattè, explore how the Jesuits used their scientific expertise, specifically astronomy and cartography to this end.

In the late 16th century, Ricci produced a series of world maps which culminated in the *Kunyu wanguo quantu* (Complete map of all the nations of the world) of 1602, and is noted for its reference to the Ptolemaic system and to Christian cosmology. Among Ricci's successors, Adam Schall von Bell and Ferdinand Verbiest, who are discussed here in detail, are probably best known for their astronomical works, geographic treatise and maps; significantly, both were afforded Qing official rank. Yet, as the Jesuits became increasingly involved in the reform of the Chinese calendar and the mapping of Qing territory, it became clear that the transfer of scientific knowledge would not inevitably lead to the conversion of the politico-religious culture of China.

If discussions of astronomy and cartography tend to focus our attention on the transfer of knowledge from the West to China, Demattè's essay 'Christ and Confucius', places the emphasis firmly on the exchange of knowledge. Just as the Jesuits were sensitive to the implications of Western science for Chinese culture (Ricci had, for example, modified the Ortelius projection of his map to position China more centrally), in transmitting religious texts, history and philosophy, they respected the need for mutual accommodation. In writing about Chinese history and philosophy for the Western reader, therefore, the Chinese concept of *Tian* (Heaven) was likened to the Christian God, while in China Christianity was frequently presented as a movement to restore Confucianism. Thus Demattè concludes by reminding us that unlike later 19th century constructs, the Jesuit 'approach led to an intellectual and visual production that proposed China and Europe as mirror civilizations; mutually distant and exotic but with common moral values and equally long histories' (p.48).

Finally in the last of these enlightening essays, Richard Strassberg looks at four kinds of landscapes that reflect degrees of cultural hybridity: 18th century Qing dynasty illustrations of farming and weaving that employed chiaroscuro and linear systems of perspective, French engravings of the Qing military conquests of the Qianlong emperor (1735-96) taken from Jesuit drawings, prints of the European Pavilions in the Summer Palace, and the Chinese garden in Europe. Here we see, perhaps most vividly, just how China and Europe constructed distinct visions of one other, with all the misconceptions and innovations, the losses and gains that this entailed.

Unlike export commodities which are frequently displayed in exhibitions and galleries, works on paper tend not to have such an immediate visual impact. Consequently while all the books and prints discussed here are accessible to scholars in libraries and collections around the world, they are rarely displayed and have never before, to the best of my knowledge, been brought together in one volume. The virtue of this highly informative book is precisely this: it allows us to give these works the consideration they deserve not only as individual items, but more importantly as part of a movement in the transfer of ideas; one that stimulated new hybrid forms and shaped how China and Europe conceived of one another in the pre-modern era. This is a scholarly, non-specialist book that will be read and enjoyed by anyone interested in intercultural translation, or more specifically the history of cartography and astronomy in China.

L.J. Newby, St Hilda's College, Oxford

Was Australia Charted before 1600? The Jave la Grande inscriptions by William A.R. Richardson. Preface by Francis Herbert. National Library of Australia, Canberra, 2006. 132 pp., incl. prefatory matter, source notes, bibliography, index. 36 B&W illustrations, 9 color plates. ISBN 0 642 27 642 0 (paperback). Price: AUD$29.95.

Was Australia Charted before 1600? The Jave la Grande inscriptions fully earns its place among the closely focused, scholarly analyses Professor William A.R. Richardson has published over the years, tackling issues central to the study of early maps. In his new book, Richardson confronts the question of whether Jave la Grande, appearing on mid-fifteenth-century Dieppe maps, represents European knowledge of Australia prior to the 1606 arrival there of Dutch explorers aboard the *Duyfken*. The controversy is long-festering and involves recognized scholars as well as successful self-promoters. Richardson meets the challenge adroitly by dissecting the theories of several main protagonists.

Alexander Dalrymple was first to claim, in 1786, that the island of Jave la Grande was actually Australia. The debate intensified in 1859, when

R.H. Major, head of the British Museum's map collection, became the first person attempting to prove that the geographical equation was valid. Much later, Helen Wallis also equated Jave la Grande with Australia, in large part because she believed Jean Rotz's assurance, in his 1542 atlas, that he had drawn only places actually visited by Europeans. Richardson notes that Wallis also ignored the island names off Jave la Grande's east coast, which are key elements in his own analysis.

Wallis was above all else a committed scholar. Had she been alive now to appreciate the coastline comparisons and toponymical analyses Richardson presents, she might well have accepted his conclusion that the delineations and place names associated with Jave la Grande are composites of South East Asian information and unconnected with Australia. She would certainly have agreed with his belief that to be useful, analysing an early map requires detailed historical and geographical background knowledge, as well as a solid grounding in pre-modern mapping and the necessary lingustic ability to trace and decode toponyms. Richardson demonstrates all of these skills in his book, which encapsulates research that began with his hope of actually finding evidence that Jave la Grande *was* Australia.

Australia's position as the only large landmass between Indonesia and Antarctica is a major reason for the claim that Jave la Grande is a misplaced map of Australia, Richardson explains. Another reason is the view that the outline of Jave la Grande resembles that of Australia, and it complicates matters further that sixteenth-century cartographers were hopelessly confused over the identities of Marco Polo's Java Major and Java Minor.

Richardson's comments about the fictitious southern continent on Mercator's 1569 world map resonate strongly with me, as do his other remarks concerning the impact of cartographic inventiveness and historical wishful thinking. Observing that early maps are especially prone to misuse as evidence for speculative historical interpretations and addresses, he provides a prime example in Appendix B: the bogus claim made by Gavin Menzies in *1421: the Year China Discovered the World* (London, 2002), that the Chinese reached and charted Australia in the early 1420s.

With its handsome, easy-to-read format and abundance of maps, Richardson's book is a visual feast. It is also a gem of insightful scholarship, lucidly argued, and it demonstrates why the enigmas in early mapping continue to fascinate us.

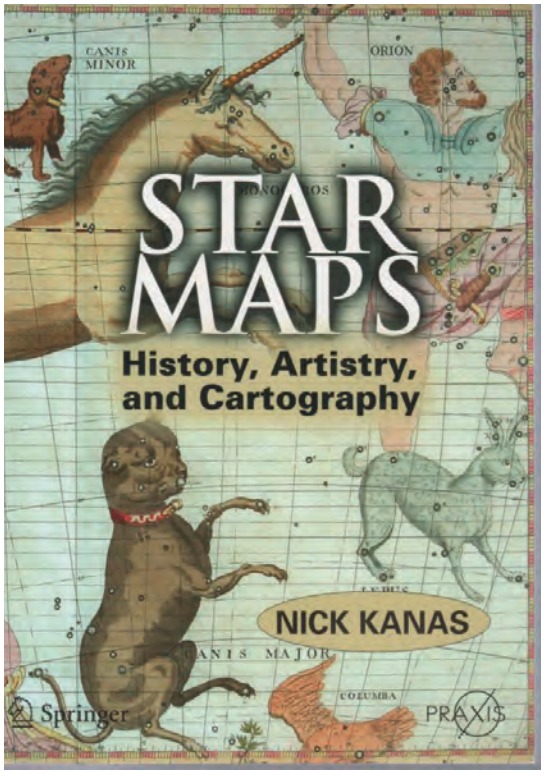
Kirsten A. Seaver, author of *Maps, Myths and men: The story of the Vinland Map* and other works.

Star Maps: History, Artistry and Cartography by Nick Kanas. Springer Publishers (in UK Praxis), 233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013-1578, USA (www.springer.com) 2007. 382pp., 200 images, 76 in colour. ISBN: 978-0-387-716688 Price: US$34 95

Star charts have often been regarded by map collectors and historians as rather specialist and forbidding subjects. They require some knowledge of astronomy, and familiarity with technical concepts such as the ecliptic and the ecliptic poles, precessional movement, and a co-ordinate system involving the terms right ascension and declination. On the other hand star charts have great visual appeal, and the constellation figures are an intriguing survival from the world of pagan mythology into the age of modern science. There are two illuminating facts which should always be borne in mind about star charts. Firstly, the mapping of the sky was historically a simpler task than the mapping of the earth, because we can see it, whereas we could not – until the twentieth century – see the earth. Secondly, the technical task of mapping the celestial sphere is essentially similar to that of mapping the terrestrial sphere. The topography of course is entirely different, and this is where the constellations come in, for they provide an invented topography through which to zone and chart the regions of the sky.

In this book Dr Nick Kanas has provided a comprehensive guide which should help collectors, librarians and historians through this difficult but rewarding subject. The background to classical astronomy in ancient Mesopotamia and Greece is sketched in, as are the major shifts in cosmological theory from the ancient to the modern world. Then the central section of the book is devoted to a full discussion of the great age of European star charts and atlases, from Dürer and Apian through to the major scientific star atlases of our own day. The contents of the great atlases of Bayer, Hevelius, Flamsteed, Bode and the others are described in some detail, and the story of the new constellations, added to the classical list from the sixteenth century onwards, is recounted. The many illustrations will make this section of the book of great practical use to all map historians.

This book covers an important division of the history of science and of mapping, and on the whole it does it very well. There are one or two subjects that could have been covered and illustrated in more detail, for example celestial globes. These pre-dated celestial charts, and are of the utmost importance in showing the entire celestial sphere, and the celestial sphere is the conceptual



model which underlies all the mapping of the heavens: individual star charts can best be understood simply as sections of the surface of that sphere. The author has decided not to add to the great volume of speculation about what the constellation figures originally represented in the religions of Mesopotamia, Greece or Egypt, but a brief treatment of this mysterious subject should surely have been included. There is one puzzling omission, namely any discussion of the manuscript chart of the northern heavens in the collection of the Austrian National Library in Vienna. This unique manuscript is the earliest surviving truly scientific star chart, plotted within a co-ordinate system. Dated around 1440, its origins are mysterious, but it was plainly the model for Dürer's chart of 1515, and it deserves inclusion in any history of this subject.

One has occasional doubts about the level at which this book is written: in a work of this kind, is it really necessary to remind us that "Humans have always been interested in the sky?" And do we really need a laborious debate on whether star charts fall within the definition of a map? What else could they be? But these are a few minor quibbles about a book that will rightly take its place as a useful reference source for anyone concerned with the history of celestial mapping.

Peter Whitfield, author of *The Mapping of the Heavens* and other books about maps.

Four Centuries of Geographic Expressions of the Central American Isthmus by Jens P. Bornholt; William H. Hempstead, editor. Published by Universidad Francisco Marroquín, Guatemala, 2007 (www.ufm.edu). 207 pp. 117 illustrations, mainly in colour, and high resolution CD. Text in Spanish and in English. Oblong hardback, 26 x 31 cm. ISBN 99922-799-5-8. Available from the publisher and from John Berryman, 170 Laurelwood Lane, 32174 Ormond Beach, Florida, USA. Email bibliosandy@earthlink.net Price: US $90 (+ shipping).

Numerous specialist articles are available on facets of the cartography of Central America but books that take a comprehensive overview of the development of maps and mapping of the area - indigenous and external - are singularly scarce. Jens Bornholt and his editor William Hempstead broadly treat the Central American isthmus as a geographic entity but with a focus on the one-time Mayan land of Guatemala. They use as their prime resource a substantial collection of maps and associated books held by the Ludwig von Mises Library of the Universidad Francisco Marroquín in the country's capital, Guatemala City.

Those who were fortunate enough, in February 2007, to attend the 25th International IMCoS Symposium in Guatemala would have seen many of these maps at a wide-ranging exhibition there. Bornholt's book is, however, much more than a mere exhibition catalogue. It is divided into ten chapters of varying size of which the early ones are in many ways the most interesting as they deal with unique indigenous manuscript maps and a selection of Spanish colonial cartographic items or 'expressions' as they are called. One such item is the *Lienzo de Quauhquechollan*, the first geographical map of Guatemala dating from *c*.1530 painted on cloth. This very large map (with evidence that it was once larger and that part of it had been cut off) displays both history and geography with scenes of battles, executions of past rulers, dances for the deceased and references to trade and migration. Without the explanation provided, and a large pull-out plate, it would be very difficult to comprehend. Barbara E. Munday and Florine Asselbergs provide expert textual guidance for this and other indigenous maps.

Spanish colonial rule, from the 16th to the 19th centuries, initially drew on native skills and information, later blended with cartographic techniques imported from Europe. There is an interesting Spanish/Aztec titlepage associated with map no.27, the *Audiencia de Guatimala* by Antonio de Herrera y Tordesillas, 1601. Included are coastal charts transcribed by William Hack from

the *derrotero* captured from the Spaniards by Captain Bartholemew Sharpe in 1681 and transcribed by William Hack for the use of the British Admiralty. Another outstanding item is a panoramic manuscript map of Guatemala 5 1/2 feet in length dating from the late 18th century. The original is held by the British Library. There is one atlas by a Guatemalan cartographer, Miguel Rivers Maestre, with three examples of his maps dating from 1832.

Well-chosen traditional examples of European maps of Central America occupy the remaining chapters up to the early 20th century, concluding with Karl Sapper's lithographic map of the cluster of volcanoes in the south-east of Guatemala. All told, there are 87 maps in the volume, each provided with descriptive text and details of the author, size, source and printing technique. Finally, a substantial annex gives short biographical notes on each of the cartographers, a glossary of map-making terms and a bibliography. An index is however lacking which is a pity as it would allow readers to pick up the contributions of many less well-known names. Throughout, text is provided in both Spanish and English.

The work is not only a most valuable regional compilation but also a pleasure to read. The text is explicit and without affectation. The illustrations of maps, and of cartouches and detail enlargements, are clear and well printed. Double-page fold-outs are used where called for and the accompanying CD allows selective viewing of the maps, cartographers and their associated text. As the President of the University says in his Introduction, Jens Bornholt has 'opened our eyes to the treasures we had in our own backyard'. The same may be true for many readers from the Old World, as well those from the New.

Rodney Shirley



Title cartouche from Sayer & Bennett's map of North America, 1777

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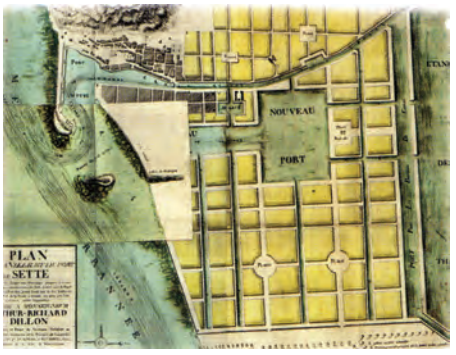


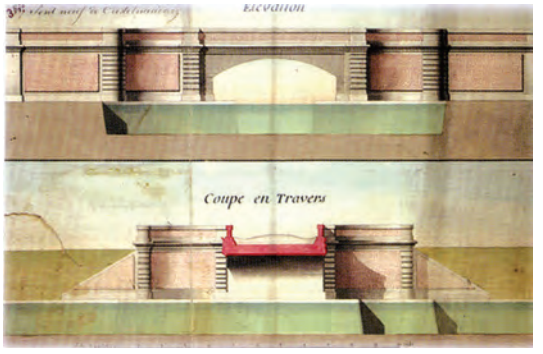
Frederik de Wit, 1660

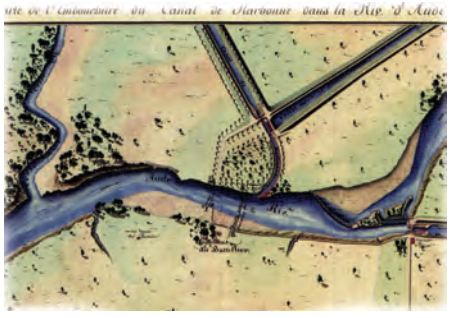
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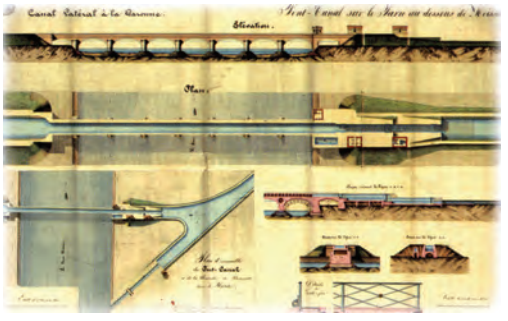
Worth A Look







The French post office, 'La Poste', has recently issued a set of note cards and envelopes based on maps of the Canal du Midi. Each of the five envelopes carries a different image of the canal on the front and back. The pre-stamped envelopes are valid indefinitely for letters up to 20 grammes from France to anywhere in the world. Sadly, although the images are dated, they do not carry information on the map-maker, engraver, or publisher. Available from La Poste throughout France.







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An Old Toothbrush and an Empty Cigarette Tin

The AA in India

by Valerie Newby

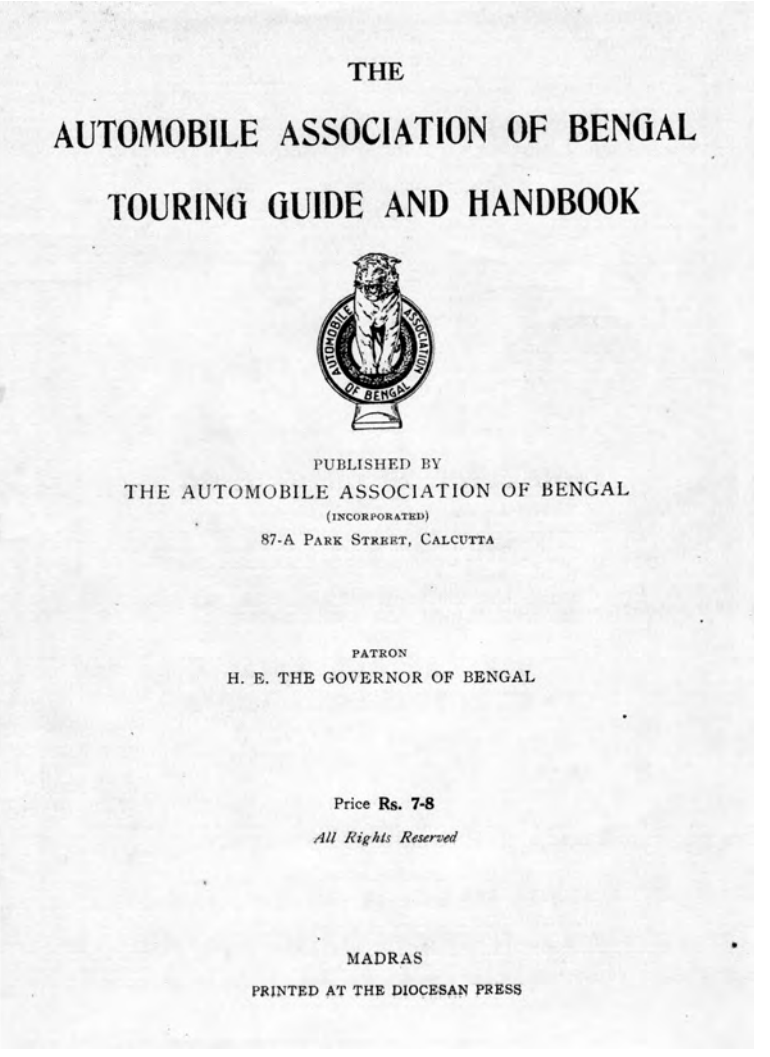
"An old toothbrush and an empty cigarette tin for cleaning spark plugs with petrol"

The above were just some of the requirements recommended by the AA of Bengal for those attempting to drive a car through India in the 1920s and 30s. Other essentials included "a pair of motor goggles for each passenger during the hot season, and a travelling rug during the cold weather" and "Bedding materials, and a mosquito curtain as a safeguard against mosquitoes and malaria." This was because the "English traveller should always bear in mind that in India one has to carry his bedding about with him." And not only that, you would also need "A piece of oil or rubber cloth to cover up the bonnet of the car should the hinges allow water to pass through and into the carburetor during a heavy shower!"

These were all listed in the most marvellous book I came across at the home of a friend. He had been a tea planter in India in the 1950s and had bought *The Automobile Association Guide to Motoring in India* which had been published ten or so years earlier and contains all these gems of advice. Under the heading of 'Audible Warning' was the information that "Every car nowadays is provided with a bulb horn according to police regulations: but the motorist will find it extremely serviceable to have at his disposal a powerful siren or electric hooter, as a very effective method of clearing the road of cows and bullocks."

Under "Notes on touring" we learn that "The motorist who makes up his mind to go out on a long motoring trip in India should bargain for a variety of experiences *en route*." This is clearly an understatement because "in one place he may be told that the nearest petrol depot is anything between 20 and 50 miles away, and in another place he may find that a bottle of soda water is a thing unknown." It gets worse because the accommodation, which is only found on important roads, may not provide "khansamas" [cooks or heads of household staff] and "a hungry traveller may have to content himself with an improvised meal consisting of tinned sardines and potted meat" provided he has carried them with him. He may also have to manage without a wash and brush up. And, supposing "ladies form part of the company" our traveller must pay particular attention to his "tourist's equipage." Not too much imagination is needed to guess what that should be.

***Fig. 1, below, The title page to* The Automobile Association Guide to Motoring in India**



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Fig. 2
A slight technical hitch with a Dodge in the Himalayan jungles, 1920s.





But despite all these travails, "the most fastidious motorist will consider his troubles amply repaid when he finds himself meandering through a beautifully wooded forest, with brilliantly coloured peacocks now and again flashing upon his gaze, or mounting a gradient miles and miles long with tall eucalyptus trees forming an arched avenue which cuts off from him the heat and glare of the noontide sun. Driving at night here and there, the *shikari* [hunter] motorist is in ecstasy on finding a wolf or a leopard held spellbound by the dazzle of his powerful headlight – a sure and much coveted target." Goodness, I can just imagine my reaction if the car broke down at this point and we had to get out the toolkit to repair a puncture whilst knowing there is a wolf or leopard prowling behind the bushes.

Fig.3, below, Map Section No.1 showing the area around Calcutta



Of course, being a map person I turned quickly to the heading "Maps and Plans." Now, this is where the lovers of Satnav will eat their hearts out because "although the various sign-posts put up by the Automobile Association on the trunk roads enable a tourist to dispense with route-maps, it is always advisable to carry a set of maps and plans during a journey." Did the AA seriously think I was going to set out in the 1930s *without* some sort of map particularly as "the bullock cart is a very real menace on the Mofussil roads [country roads]?" They also advise me about crossing rivers but suggest it is *not* a good idea to follow the practice of "dragging a car across a river-bed through a depth of three or four feet of water." However, if I *do* undertake this practice I must open up the carburettor and drain out the water which is likely to have found its way into it. "The magneto should also be cleaned and dried before the engine is started up. Ropes will generally have to be used in



hauling up a car across a sandy or loamy bank. The ropes, when used, should be passed, whenever possible, through the front axle springs of the car and not tied to the front axle rod." Hope you have all got that?

Further advice is offered for when you pass through malarial districts where the "local water should be avoided as far as possible." Tourists who happen to be keen swimmers should "resolutely" conquer their desire to have a plunge in the tanks and pools which abound in these districts because "one touch of malaria may spoil what otherwise would have proved a charming tour." Another understatement if I ever read one. Coconut water is apparently a cheap refreshing and wholesome beverage which can be drunk "freely" as an alternative to the local water.

Possibly the best paragraph contains advice about cookers. "Some tourists (among the Indian gentry) I have found carrying a cooker… on their cars fully charged with a coke fire burning underneath". You place the cooker on the running board and make it secure to one of the side lamp brackets. "This ensures a hot meal at the end of the journey." I am tempted to add *...if you aren't burnt alive before the hunger sets in….*

Acknowledgements
I would like to thank Dennis Elsden for bringing this exciting book to my attention and for allowing me to quote from it.

Motoring images are from the Knowles family collection, courtesy of Jo French.

Fig. 4 (opposite page, top right) A picturesque route beside the Sardar Canal, 1920s

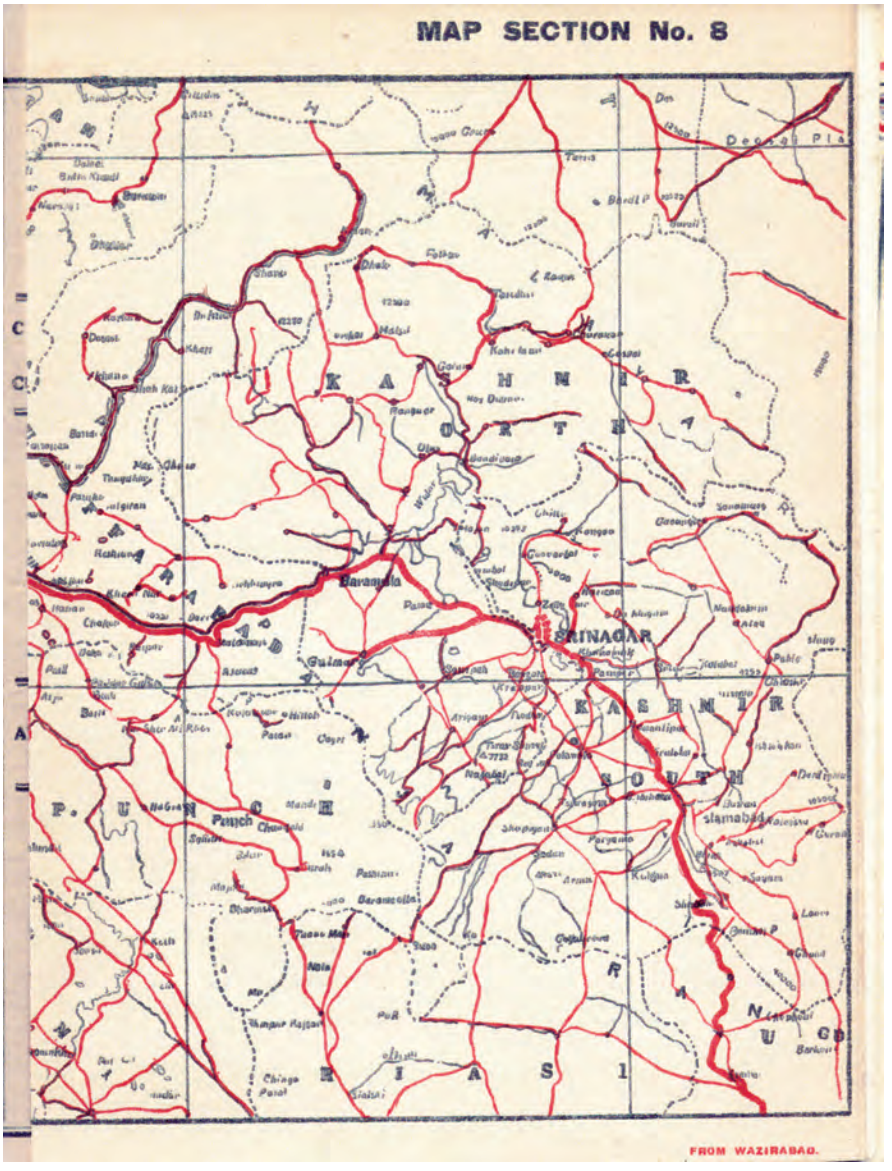


Fig. 5 (opposite page, bottom right) Following the frowned-upon habit of hitching a river tow from some passing bullocks, 1920s.

Fig. 6 (left) Map Section No.8 showing the area around Srinager.



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IMCoS Matters

International Map Collectors' Society ~ recent events

Collectors' evening
This has been scheduled for April 10 at 6 pm. The venue is the Farmer's Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2EL. The nearest underground station is Embankment. Please do come along and bring a map from your collection to discuss with like-minded collectors. Drinks and refreshments will be provided and a small charge of £15 made. Francis Herbert will be in the chair. Don't miss a fun evening.

Annual general meeting, dinner and Malcolm Young lecture
Members are invited to join us for the IMCoS annual dinner to be held once again at the East India Club, 16 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH on Friday June 6th. The Malcolm Young lecture will be held before the dinner. The speaker is to be Nick Millea who will give a 30-minute powerpoint presentation on "The Gough Map; Britain's oldest road map or a statement of empire". The Gough map belongs to the Bodleian Library, Oxford where Nick is the Map Librarian. The dinner will be followed by presentation of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2008.
The annual general meeting will be held at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW1 2AR on Saturday, June 7th at 10 am. This is the same venue as the London Map Fair which is taking place on Saturday and Sunday this year. Opening hours of the fair are Saturday 12.00-19.00, Sunday 10.00-17.00.

IMCoS Annual General Meeting 2008
Agenda
1. Welcome and opening.
2. Approval of minutes AGM 9 June 2007.
3. Chairman's report for 2007.
4. Treasurer's report 2007; presentation of 2007 yearly accounts.
5. Election of new Treasurer: Jeremy Edwards.
6. Re-appointment of Officers:
   Chairman: Hans Kok
   Vice Chairman/Journal Editor: Valerie Newby-Scott
   General Secretary: Stephen Williams
   International Representative: Rolph Langlais
   Webmaster/ Dealer liaison: Yasha Beresiner
   Member Liaison/ UK National representative: Caroline Batchelor.
7. Approval of subscription fees for 2009.
8. AOB.
9. Closure.

Note: the re-appointments under 6. above concern Officers who have been appointed under the previous Constitution, where terms in office were given as "approximately two years". Under the current constitution Officers are appointed for 4 years after which they must be re-elected or replaced.

IMCoS weekend in Hungary
Ten years after the memorable international symposium in Budapest IMCoS members are invited to Hungary again. This time for an informal weekend (September 5th-7th) which will be based on a coach tour in the country. The programme will include a visit to a splendid Baroque Library, a special map exhibition, some wonderful meals and wine enjoyed with a group of convivial people. More information and a registration leaflet will be available in the summer journal. The organiser is Dr Zsolt Török with the assistance of Rolph Langlais.

Thanks to one of our directors
Themis Strongilos was a director of IMCoS until the change of constitution in 2007. He has worked tirelessly for the Society over a very long period and we are very grateful for his contribution. He remains our representative in Greece and is President of the Society for Hellenic Cartography. He has organised various cartographic meetings and seminars including the highly successful 7th International IMCoS Symposium in Athens in 1989 and the 18th International Conference on the History of Cartography in July 1999. His interest in maps started early and he has built up a considerable collection of old maps of Greece and Cyprus.

He was born in Istanbul in 1931 to Greek parents. After graduation from the Greek High School he followed architectural studies at the School of Architecture of the Technical University of Istanbul acquiring a Masters degree in that subject. He served his military service as a lieutenant with the Corps of Engineers of the United Nations Expeditionary Forces in Korea. He then had extensive postgraduate training in a number of

universities in France, Germany and Switzerland. After settling in Athens he worked for 5 years at the office of a large architectural firm before starting his own private practice. He focused mainly on the design of buildings for health, education and industry and town planning and oversaw projects in Greece, Switzerland, Romania, Russia, Egypt, the Emirates and Vietnam.



In addition to his map collecting Themis has published articles on cartography in daily newspapers, periodical and other publications. He is now a widower with two sons. We hope to continue seeing him at IMCoS events in the future.

New Irish representative

Rory Ryan has recently retired as the Head of Technical, Safety and Training Affairs with a large food processing company in Ireland and has agreed to act as our representative for the Republic of Northern Ireland. He has a primary degree in food science from University College, Cork, holds a fellowship in food science and technology and in training from the Irish Institute. He is currently Secretary General and Past President of the Institute of Food Science and Technology of Ireland and Irish delegate to the International Union of Food Science and Technology. He also has an MBA from University College, Dublin, an MSc in Education and Training from Dublin City University and a Diploma in Health and Safety. He is a past President of AIJN, the European Fruit Juice Association and is currently their Honorary President. He was elected Chair of the Industry and Commerce Commission of the Royal Dublin Society in 2006. He is a committed European and proud of his Celtic origins. He has an appreciation of all things cultural particularly the arts, music, history and, of course, old books and maps. Old maps fascinate him as he sees them as enduring testament to man's understanding of his roots and his own place and capacity to understand and determine its location on the planet. He is in awe of man's ability to use the stars to determine precise locations and their relation to each other.

His main interest is in maps of the British Isles as they tell the story of political change. He has some maps of Ireland which fit into his understanding of Irish history. He always looks forward with anticipation to the arrival of the *IMCoS Journal* as he finds the articles and reports "fascinating". He is looking forward to becoming the Society's Irish Representative and hopes to make a modest contribution to our future success in Ireland in the future.

IMCoS International Symposium in Norway Oslo 6th-9th September, 2009

The IMCoS symposium in 2009 will be held in Oslo, Norway, from 6-9 September. The conference lectures and cartographic displays will follow the general theme of exploration of Scandinavia and the Arctic. This will very adequately follow the theme of the conference held in New Zealand in 2008 about the exploration of Antarctica and the Southern Hemisphere.

A small conference organising committee has been formed currently comprising Pal Sagen, the IMCoS National Representative for Norway, Kira Moss, an antiquarian book and map trader and William Ginsberg, well known for his work on the printed maps of Scandinavia and the Arctic. They are working out which visits and activities might best satisfy the guests of the symposium.

The National Library of Oslo may host some of the IMCoS activities. There may also be visits to museums including the Kon-Tiki and the Norwegian maritime Museum. The organisation of a post-symposium tour is also being considered. For further information on Norway go to www.visitoslo.com; www.visitnorway.com; www.polaria.no;www.norwegian.no; www.polarmuseum.no; www.museumsnett.no/nordnorsk-kunstmuseum

Under the Southern Cross: IMCoS down under

Report by Valerie Newby

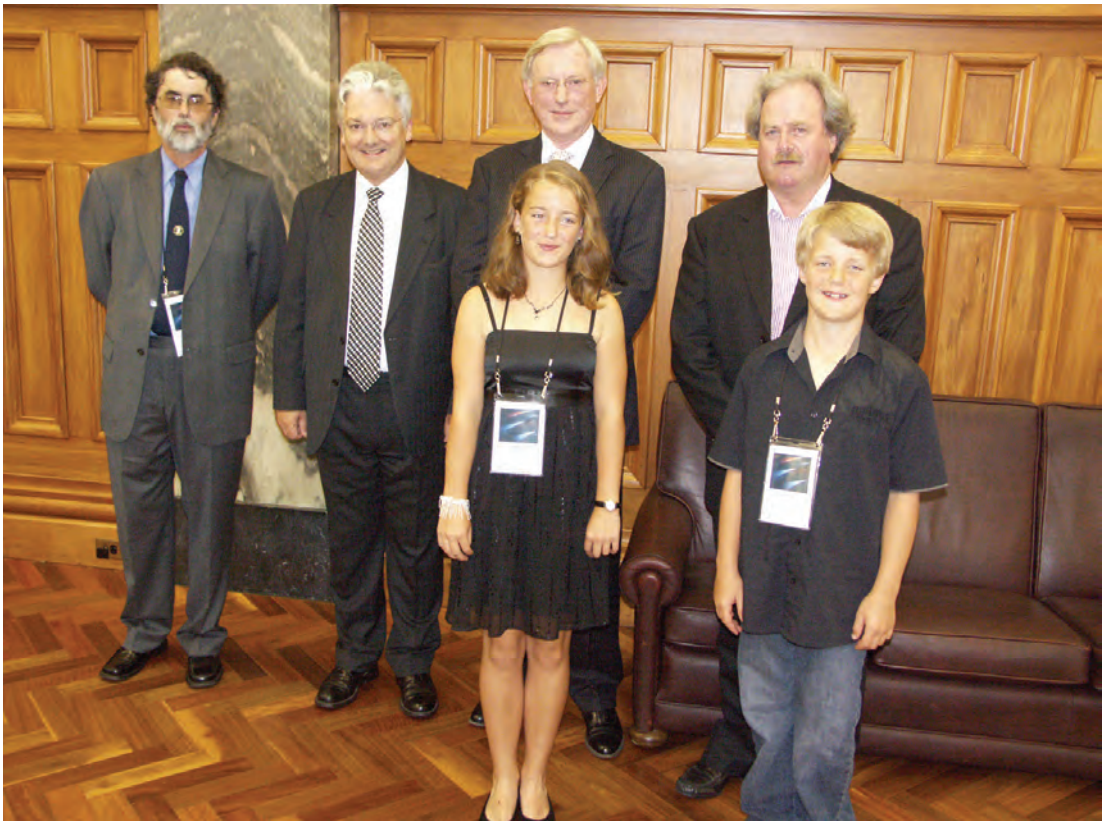
Windy Wellington in the south of New Zealand's North Island was the setting for the 26th International Conference on the history of cartography held in conjunction with the New Zealand Map society and the Australian Map Circle from 10th to 13th February.

A pre-symposium meeting was held in Sydney, Australia. This was organised by Robert Clancy (IMCoS representative for Australia) who was described as the "driving force in maps" in his homeland. We were surprised to find that there was torrential rain in Sydney but felt we could not complain as they had been suffering from a drought and badly needed the water. Our visit started with a delightful trip to the Blue Mountains where we were treated to lunch at Robert's holiday home together with a viewing of the tourist map collection of Brian Fox, a cartographer with a "passion for place names on maps." Brian's other passion is going for long bush walks (he has done 450 of them!) and many of his maps were of early bush trails including "The New Walk Across the Blue Mountains" [Lawson to Mount Victoria] which cost 1 shilling, and another of the "Minni Ha Ha Falls" dated 1908.



The following day we had a short symposium focusing on Sydney as a nodal point between the Pacific Ocean as a trade highway to the developed world and a hinterland to the west of a barrier range. The talks introduced us to the mapping events that record segments of this story in the 150 years that followed European colonisation in 1788. Speakers were Robert Clancy, Paul Ashton

(Above) The speakers in Session One of the Australian map symposium in the State Records Office, Sydney. (L-R) Paul Harcombe, Paul Ashton (slightly to the rear), Christine Yeats (towards front of photo), Louise Di Bartolomeo and Robert Clancy, the main organiser of the symposium. (Photo by David Webb)



(Left) The opening of the Australian Symposium was held in the Parliament Building in Wellington. Pictured (L-R) John Robson, President of the NZ Map Society, the Honourable Peter Dunne, Minister of Revenue and Associate Minister of Health, who welcomed us to his country, Hans Kok, chairman of IMCoS, Michael Ross, organiser of the symposium and his children, Nicola and Eric, who gave us their own special welcome. (Photo by David Webb)

and Louise Di Bartolomeo from the University of Technology, Sydney, Paul Harcombe, the Chief Surveyor of New South Wales and Christine Yeats of the State Records. It was interesting to learn that the convicts sent over from Britain sometimes tried to escape but the Blue Mountains formed a natural barrier.



(Right) At the request of Jenny Harvey, IMCoS Advertising Manager, all men wearing ties with a cartographic theme (and Jan Holzheimer being included as the only woman wearing a scarf showing a map) were asked to gather during the New Zealand symposium to have their pictures taken. This time, our photographer, David Webb was in front of the camera and Kit Batten was behind it!

In the afternoon we moved to the Mitchell Vestibule of the State Library of New South Wales *for the launch of a new book entitled From Sails to Satellites*. It tells the story of all 27 individuals who have held the post of Surveyor General of New South Wales since 1788. The author, Terry Kass, has over twenty years experience as a historian and heritage consultant. It was here that we were faced with the impressive entrance hall which holds a marble mosaic reproduction of the Tasman map where the late Map Librarian of the British Library, Helen Wallis, and the late David Woodward, editor of the History of Cartography series, were famously photographed sitting on the map. Elisabeth Ellis, the Mitchell Librarian, also gave an interesting powerpoint presentation entitled "Pacific Discovery: contemporary visions" which I hope will be the subject of a future article in our Journal.

Our 3-day visit to Australia included a convivial evening at Robert and Christine Clancy's house overlooking Sydney Harbour. The scene then moved to Wellington, New Zealand's capital, where more than 100 people from many different countries of the world gathered for the joint symposium. They included IMCoS members from the UK, USA, The Netherlands, Germany and other places together with members of the New Zealand Map Society and the Australian Map Circle. This was the first cartographic conference ever to directly link the northern and southern hemispheres through the participating organisations. The focus was on the exploration and charting of the terrestrial and celestial knowledge relative to the constellation of the Southern Cross. I was lucky enough to see this star formation during an evening boat trip back from Marlborough Sound. The conference organiser and chairman was Michael Ross, acting chairman of the Australian Map Circle (although he lives in New Zealand) which publishes a journal called *The Globe*. Sadly, the New Zealand Map Society, under its chairman John Robson, has a dwindling membership of around 20 and there were rumours of a possible merger with the Australian Map Circle. This struck me as a pity as it would involve members in a 6-hour round flight and an overnight stay just to attend a meeting (whichever way they went).

We were welcomed at a ceremony in the Grand Hall of the Parliament in both the Maori and English languages by Michael Ross with the help of his two young children, Eric and Nicola. Michael, who read a letter of welcome from the Prime Minister, Helen Clarke, hoped we would all enjoy "our country, our nature and our people." The Hon Peter Dunne, Minister of



(Below right) The first session of the New Zealand conference programme covered Polynesian Navigation. The speakers were (from left to right) Jack Thatcher, Polynesian navigator, Bill Richardson, expert and author on the discovery of Australia. Dame Anne Salmond, Professor of Maori Studies at the University of Auckland, Captain Phil Rivers, Master Mariner and lecturer in nautical studies, and Robert King, who was an officer of the Australian Senate and is now an independent researcher into the European expansion into the Pacific. (Photo by David Webb)

Revenue and Associate Minister of Health also extended a welcome to his country "at the end of the earth." IMCoS chairman, Hans Kok, spoke on behalf of IMCoS , and remarked that he had travelled all the way from Nova Hollandia (Holland) to Nova Zeelandia (New Zealand) and that his surname of Kok translated into Cook.

There were 20 expert speakers covering subjects as diverse as Polynesian exploration and mapping, the mapping of Antarctica, Dutch, French and English exploration of the Southern Hemisphere and celestial mapping. Space does not allow me to list all the speakers but they included some names familiar to IMCoS members—Kirsten Seaver FRGS, a novelist, translator and independent researcher who is well known for her expertise on the Vinland Map; Dorothy Prescott, retired Map Curator of the Australian National Library; Robert Clancy, who is working on a book about the mapping of Antarctica, and Bill Richardson, a member of the Advisory Council of IMCoS and whose book *Was Australia Charted before 1600? The Java la Grande inscriptions* is reviewed in this issue of the *Journal*. Another speaker was Nick Kanas, Professor of Psychiatry at the University of California, whose book *Star Maps: History, Artistry and Cartography* is also reviewed in this Journal. An award for the best talk in the opinion of the organisers went to Héléne Richard, Director of the Department of Charts and Plans at the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, who spoke about French cartography in the South Pacific during the 18th century.



(Left)
Peter Young (Peter is the son of our Past President, Malcolm Young and he and his wife Anne live in Australia), Edi Szentirmay-Ross (wife of chairman, Michael Ross), Susan Gole (past Chairman of IMCoS) and Anne Young. They were pictured during a reception at the Backbencher Pub and Cafe where we were entertained to a delicious "taste of New Zealand" dinner. (Photo by David Webb)

The conference was followed by a day tour of Marlborough Sound in the South Island. This was particularly exciting for us as map collectors as we visited Ship Cove where James Cook took refuge on a number of occasions. This was an idyllic spot with a stream (Cook was able to rewater his ship), a beach and a good sheltered mooring. We also saw Burney's Beach where 11 of Cook's men were murdered by the Maoris and Motuara Island which is now a bird sanctuary. Some IMCoS members also went on tours of the North and South Islands.

All in all two wonderful events which made travelling right across the world well worth the effort. Thanks are due to the organisers. The next IMCoS International Symposium will be held in Oslo, Norway from 6th-9th September, 2009. Rolph Langlais, our International Representative, assures us that the Kontiki raft is still seaworthy and is looking for volunteers to make a new voyage so do hurry and book your place!



(Above)
David Webb leads the way for 2009.



(Left)
Some lively Maori traditional dancing entertained us before the Gala Dinner on the last night of the Symposium. It was held in the state of the art Te Papa Museum situated on Wellington's waterfront (Photo by Kit Batten)

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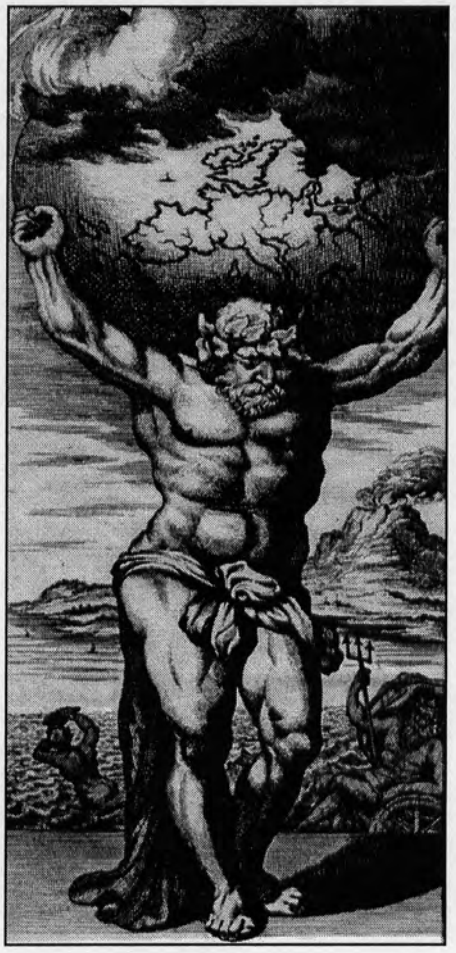
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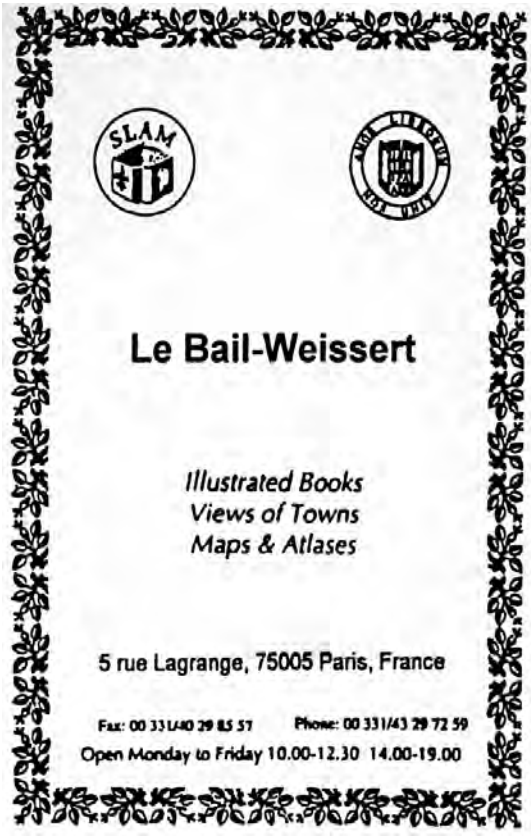
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From page 21. The beasts are all to be found on the 'Carta Marina' of Scandinavia by Olaus Magnus, published Venice 1539 and re-issued by Lafreri in Rome 1572.



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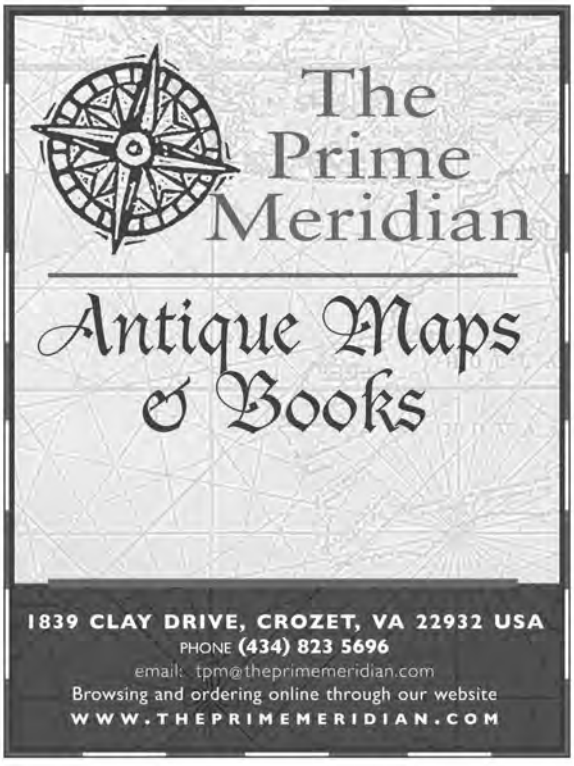
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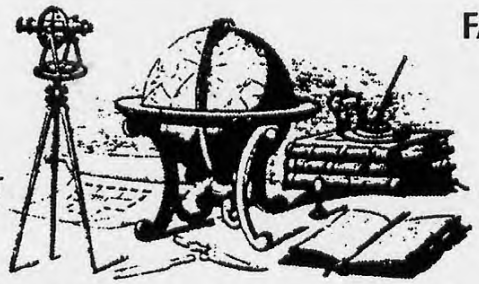
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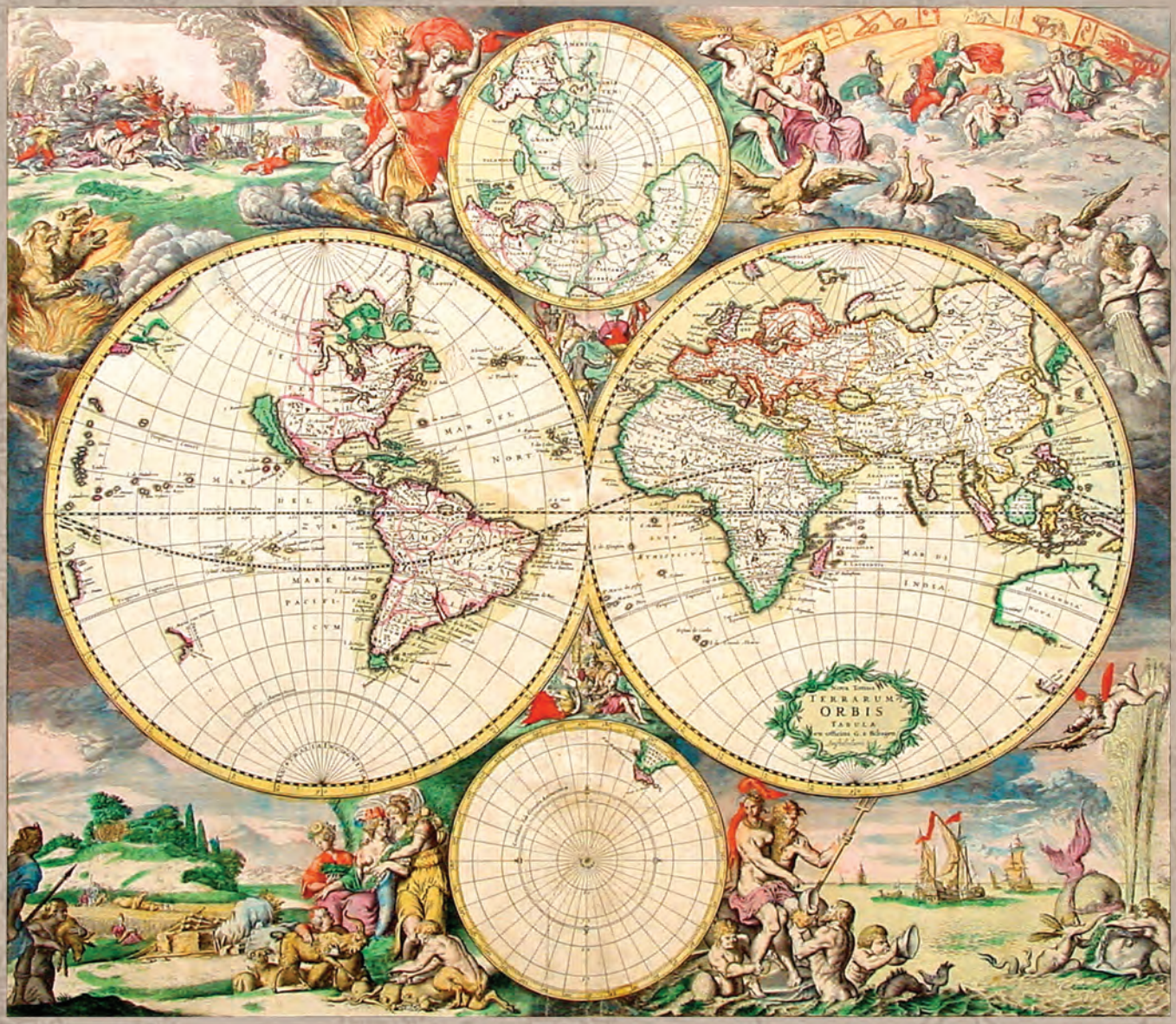
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