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Features

5 *Cape Ortegal: Enigmas and errors in its early cartography*
by Richard Smith

13 *Warwickshire 1720-1820: Beighton and Greenwood compared*
by Terry R Slater

21 *London Map Fair 2008: list of stand-holders*

27 *England's Gain: Netherlanders in Elizabethan England Part II*
by Rodney Shirley

39 *Who Was D.I.R. Forster? Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa*
by Dr Roger Stewart

51 *Maps & Sex: A dealer's lament*
by Kevin Welch

Regular items

2 *A letter from the IMCoS Chairman*
by Hans Kok

3 *Guest Editorial*
by Sarah Tyacke, President of IMCoS

44 *Book Reviews: A look at recent publications*

48 *Mapping Matters: News from the world of maps*

54 *Worth a Look*

57 *IMCoS Matters*

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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

Having returned to the cold from our visit to the 'Antipodes' for the International Symposium in Sydney, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand, it is hard to realise that summer will be upon us by the time you are reading this.

The June weekend is close at hand with our annual dinner, the Malcolm Young Lecture and presentation of the Helen Wallis Award 2008 on Friday evening 6th June. Our annual general meeting will be on Saturday morning followed in the afternoon and on Sunday by the London Map Fair at the Royal Geographical Society headquarters.

As the interlude until our next Symposium in Oslo, Norway in September 2009 is rather long, there will be a weekend trip to Budapest, Hungary, scheduled from 6th to 9th September this year to fill the gap. Zsolt Török, IMCoS national representative in Hungary, is the organiser and is drawing up an interesting programme.

Our *Journal* Editor is quite happy with the number of articles in stock for publication but advised recently that for balancing local and international articles she could use a few more international articles. I am quite convinced that our membership could produce these and make Valerie even happier.

Our website is subject to on-going problems, but a solution may be at hand, although I have meanwhile learned that where bits and bytes are concerned, surprises may lurk in even the simplest details.

In order to shorten the lines of communication between our Membership Secretary, the IMCoS Financial Secretariat and our Treasurer, it has been decided to have the membership administration done by our very efficient Financial Administrator, Mrs. Sue Booty. Starting last January, the membership administration has been gradually transferred. Irina Kendix will step down at the upcoming AGM and by then the transition should be complete. We thank Irina on your behalf for the good work done as membership secretary and wish her success in her new job.

I look forward to meeting many of our members during the June weekend.

Hans Kok.



PS. As I started this letter with a reference to our 'Antipodes' visit, I might end it in the same way. In 1789 a map was published in two sheets by Schraembl in Vienna, amongst others depicting the three trips made by Capt. James ('Jacob') Cook. Probably owing to the drudgery on board, sailing in mid-ocean, the crew marked up the exact antipode position of London on the 180 degree meridian. The appropriate position is named "Gegenfüssler von London" in Austrian-German, reading in literal translation as "Counterfeeter of London". This happens to be an unintentional but funny play of words when pronounced the English way as Counterfeiter of London. One more reason why studying maps may bring a smile to your face.

Guest Editorial

by Sarah Tyacke,
President of IMCoS

I am very pleased to be contributing this editorial to the *Journal* which seems to be going from strength to strength. My first involvement with the Society, as Malcolm Young reminded me, was right at its beginning. I had some further remembrance of this when I decided to look through the photo archive of our past President, Helen Wallis. This archive lives in my spare bedroom! Some of you will be pleased to know that Helen, in her capacity as photographer at any IMCoS or indeed any other cartographic gathering, captured us all! I doubt anyone was spared. The IMCoS photos date from about 1984 onwards. Her system of indexing was rudimentary but with a little help from you I'm sure we could nail the events and the engaging stories. If any of you are interested I will be happy to show some of the photos I have pulled out for an identification parade at our June weekend.

On a more recent note I was pleased to learn from IMCoS colleagues that the visit to New Zealand and Australia was a very enjoyable occasion. I was sorry to miss it but granny duties intervened! Lily has joined the family and will be indoctrinated about maps as soon as possible.

Some of you will know that there was a conference, 'Richard Hakluyt: life, times, legacy' from May 15 to 17 at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. This interdisciplinary conference addressed the significance of the work of Richard Hakluyt, the prolific collector and editor of first-hand discovery and adventure narratives, and author of *The Principall Navigations* (1589). I contributed a paper on the sources of Robert Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, 1646-1648. Dudley had a colourful life. He was the son of Elizabeth I's favourite the Earl of Leicester and began his career as a precocious seafarer with a love of all things nautical including charts and instruments. He knew Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616) and was asked by Hakluyt to write his own account of the West Indies voyage to Trinidad and the Guiana coast from 1594 to 1595. This was published in the expanded version of *The Principall Navigations* in 1600. Dudley was later involved in sending another expedition to the mouth of the Amazon and to Guiana in 1607, captained by another Livorno exile, Robert Thornton.

Dudley was a litigious landowner throughout much of his life owing to his alleged illegitimacy. He turned Catholic in exile in Florence and became one of the architects of the Tuscan navy at Livorno for the Duke Ferdinand I, but his greatest claim to fame is, of course, the *Arcano del Mare*. This is hardly unknown ground, I freely admit, but perhaps there is still something more to be said about the atlas and its protracted production. I thought I would start with its sources and perhaps later on do some further research. One of Dudley's great friends was, of course, the navigator John Davis (*c*.1550-*d*.1620) to whom I referred in my article on the paradoxal chart in the Winter 2007 (111) issue of the Journal. His charts were well known to Dudley who is referred to in the *Arcano*.

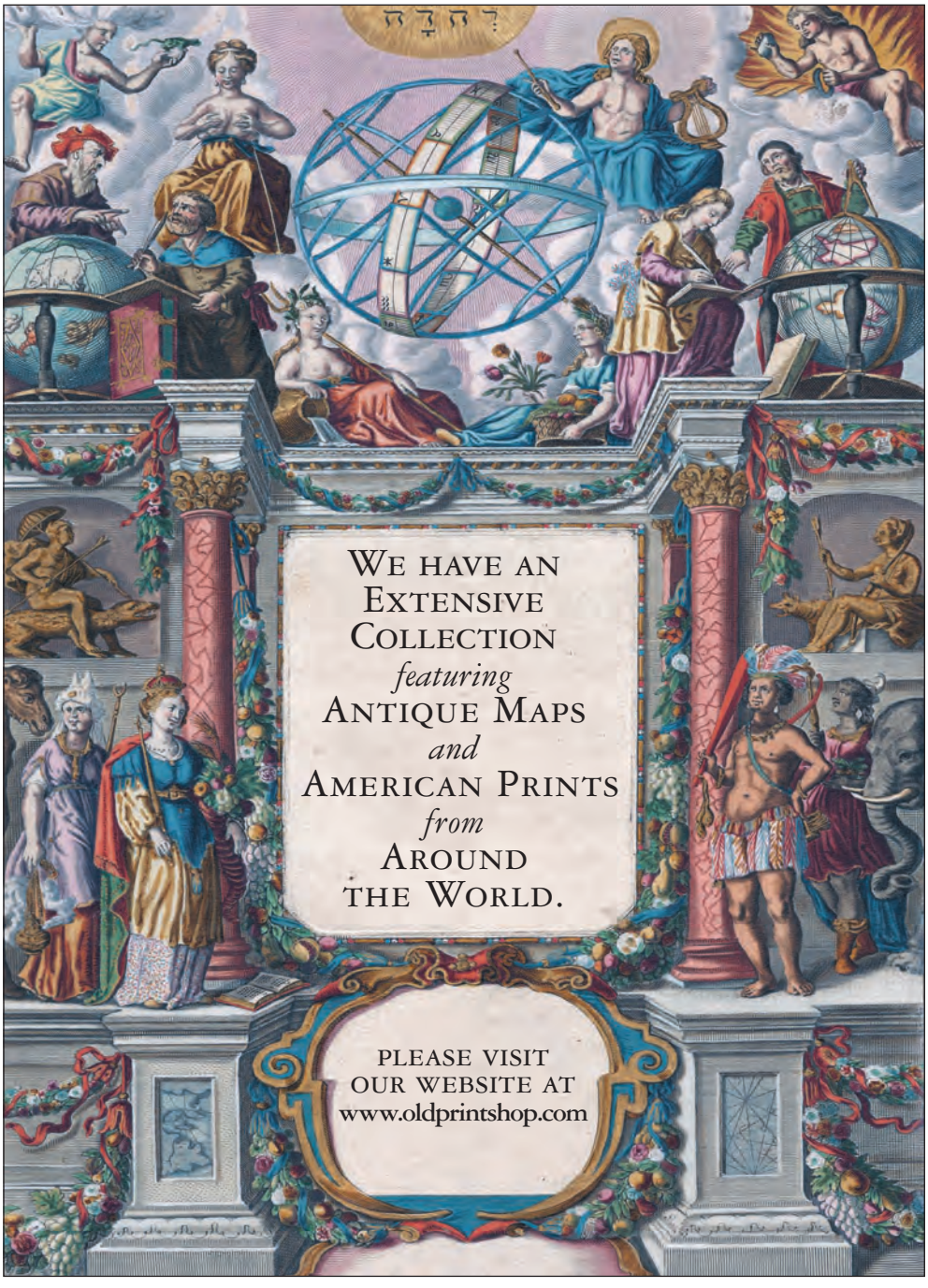
Last but not least I should mention the fallout from the recent spate of thefts reported from many libraries, archives and collections both public and private, across the world. This has prompted the successful setting up of a group to alert us to missing items. While this is not without its drawbacks, as some have pointed out, it still remains the institutions' and owners' responsibility to keep their items safe by such methods as supervision and bag searching. Sadly, the world has moved on from the halcyon days of few thefts and we must expect more. Short of capturing the items on the person involved at the time of the theft or on CCTV (if it is working), it is only by having a full photographic record by digital or conventional means and a careful description that an owner can manage to claim the maps back through the courts on a successful conviction.

Therefore, the trend to encourage readers to use scans, rather than originals, will continue so that the items themselves are not put at any risk except where close supervision is guaranteed. For collectors wanting to examine maps themselves this would be a blow. From the libraries' perspective, a listing of current map thefts with a suitable mechanism for alerting appropriate authorities, is obviously a step in the right direction. It will discourage theft and help libraries to get their maps back. It is also a method which other players, collectors and dealers included, will see as having advantages in due course. Certainly, a sharing of such precise knowledge helps to identify the exact item rather than casting suspicion upon other maps of a similar sort. We all know many items have already disappeared and, not only those as a result of World War II and the aftermath, so an audit might help to bring some of them back.

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Cape Ortegal

Enigmas and errors in its early cartography

by Richard Smith

In the far north west of Spain, Cape Ortegal marks the boundary between the country's Atlantic and Cantabrian coastlines and is an area of great beauty marked by high rugged cliffs, little coves, and the estuaries of numerous "rias" often sheltering picturesque fishing villages. Despite its importance to navigation and defence, the early cartography of this complicated part of the coast provides many errors and some enigmas which are the delight of map collectors and cartographic historians.

Sailing north, the "vertical" coastline of Portugal and southern Galicia takes on a south west – north east profile at Cape Finisterre until after passing A Coruña and Ferrol it reaches Cape Ortegal. It then follows a highly indented west – east direction for some 30 kilometres before sloping down to Ribadeo and on to the French border over 400 kilometres distant. It is this "bulge" between Ferrol and Ribadeo, and especially the immediate Cape area, which seems to have been especially difficult for early cartographers to describe. The real profile is very well defined in a nautical chart from Tofiño's 1789 *Atlas Maritimo de España*, the first scientific cartography of the Spanish coast (Figs. 1 and 2). The Cape itself is a complex of Devonian metamorphic rock reaching a maximum height of 614 meters and composed of two headlands, the "Punto de Limo" and the "Aguillons" a group of islets from the eroded stack. Some 15 kilometres further east is a second very well defined and larger headland, the "Estaca de Bares" which represents Spain's most northerly point. (43º 47′ 40′′ north on modern maps).

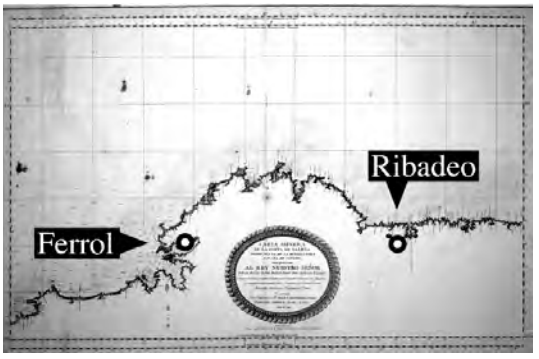


Fig. 1 (left) "Carta Esferica de la Costa de Galicia desde Punta de la Buelganegra a Punta de Catasol" by Vicente Tofiño de San Miguel. Published in* Atlas Maritimo de España *1789

Fig. 2 (below) Inset: Part of coast from Cedeira to Vivero showing Cape Ortegal and the Estaca de Bares.

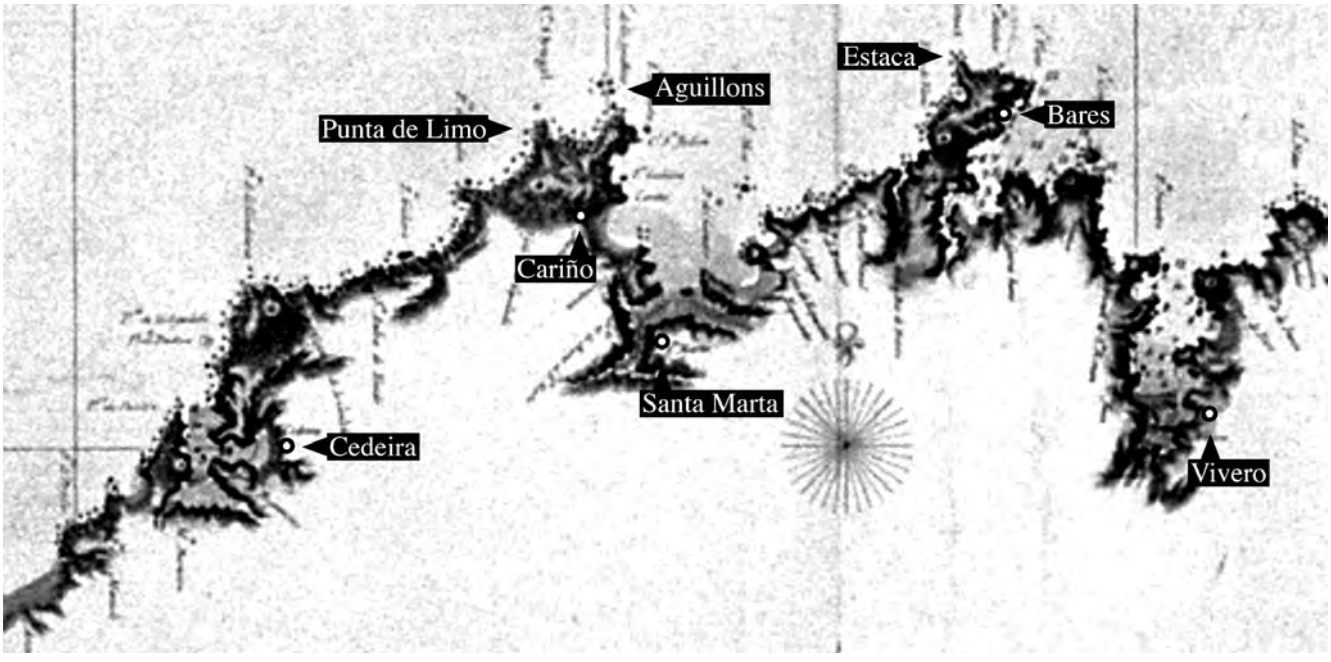




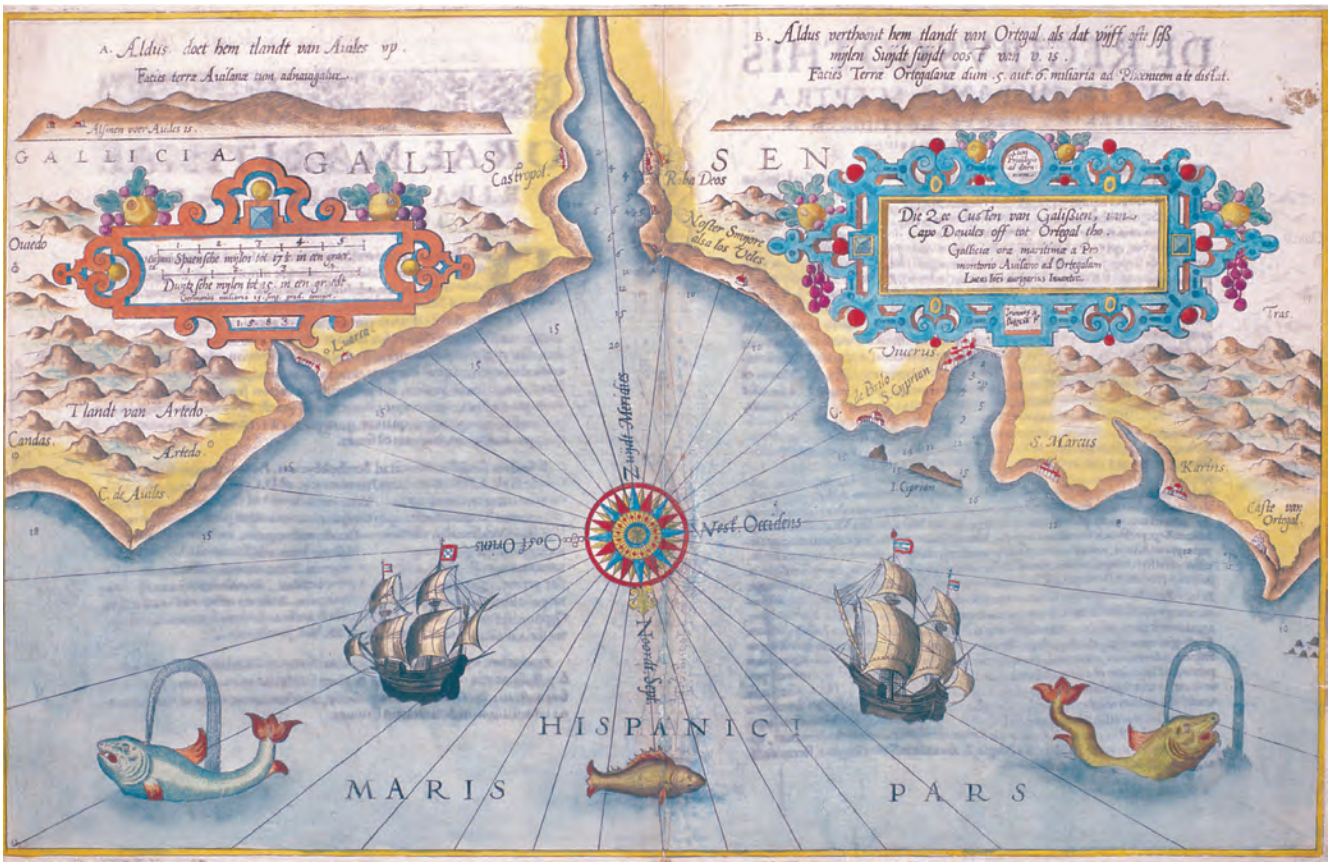
Fig. 3 (above) "Europae Tab II:" Ptolemy's map of Iberia according to Bertius in 1618.

Fig. 4 (below) Inset: North west coast of Spain and the Islands of Cassiterides (N.B. Bertius places Burum too far south compared to Ptolemy's latitude).

The first cartographic reference to Cape Ortegal appears in Ptolemy's 2nd century AD "Europae Tabula II" (Figs. 3 and 4). Ptolemy's big picture representation of the Iberian Peninsula is recognisable enough but as can be expected the local detail is well adrift. Nevertheless, there in the north west is a clear indication of "Lapatia Cory promot:quod et Trileucu dicitur" one of the Roman toponyms traditionally taken to be Cape Ortegal. But what is intriguing is his inclusion of a location further south called "Burum" which several writers, especially Maciñeira,[1] have associated with the unusual port of Bares on the east side of the Estaca, even though Ptolemy puts it inland. This writer presents Bares as a staging post for Phoenician voyages across the Bay of Biscay *en route* to and from the "Cassiterides", the islands which the Phoenicians visited in their second millennium BC search for tin, an essential in Bronze Age culture. A thousand years later Roman historians had difficulty in locating these islands and though now commonly thought to refer to the Scilly Isles near Cornwall, Ptolemy places them off the north west coast of Spain as can be seen on the map. The Phoenician port idea is fascinating but unfortunately the archaeological evidence is mainly limited to nearby ancient tin mines, a few Punic coins and the similarity in the stone structure of the harbour to known Phoenician ports in the Levant. The more commonly held view today is that the port is of late Roman construction and certainly there is more local archaeological evidence for this. Pliny's histories also refer to a "Varri" on the northwest Spanish coast.

In his famous list of longitude and latitude co-ordinates for locations, Ptolemy places both the Estaca and Burum on the same meridian (8° 15′ east of the Fortunate or Canary Islands) and with respective latitudes of 45° 50′ and 45° 45′ so could this indicate that Ptolemy's "Promotorium" is in fact the Estaca de Bares rather than Cape Ortegal? It is possible, though the recent Ptolemy project of Bern university (see article by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke in *IMCoS Journal* 104 Spring 2006) maintains the location as "Cape Ortegal" and is unable to give any modern identity to "Burum".[2]





Unlike Ptolemy's map, the later portolan charts which include the Atlantic coast often indicate both Cape Ortegal (usually as Ortigueira) and the Estaca de Bares as well as the ports of Cedeira, Santa Marta and Vivero. However, the small scale of these charts makes it difficult to appreciate the detail of the coastline but an analysis of toponyms contained in four important portolan charts is included in Nordenskïold's *Periplus*.[3]

Toponyms of the Cape Ortegal area in *Periplus*

14th Century	1375	1426	1593
"Tannar Luxuro"	"Atlas Catalan"	"Giroldis"	"Voltius"
cedra	cedera	zedera	
ortigera	ortiger	c.de ortigera	ortigera
santa marta	san...	sea marta	
p debares	....	C de bares	c.devares
vivero		vivero	vivero

In the sixteenth century these charts provided much of the in-put for quite a new approach to nautical cartography - *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* or the *The Mariner's Mirror* produced by Lucas Janszoon Waghenaer in Holland in 1584. Whilst portolan charts provided a tool for fixing rhumb lines for open sea navigation over large distances, Waghenaer's atlas was a totally new concept for coastal pilots. In 23 charts he depicted the European coastline from the Straits of Gibraltar to Scandinavia and the British Isles. Although they contain a compass rose all the charts are oriented from the perspective of the sailor looking towards the coast which is shown at the top of the page. The charts indicate the coastline, ports and anchorages with some indications of depth soundings whilst in a separate inset there are drawings of the coast profile. There are no co-ordinates but distances are shown in Dutch and local leagues (for Spain these are 17½ leagues to one degree). On the reverse of the charts is a pilot description. Waghenaer follows the portolan tradition with relatively smooth rounded lines and exaggerated promontories and bays and estuaries pushing inland. The draughtsmanship is of a high and attractive quality as can be appreciated in his chart which covers the Cantabrian coast from Aviles to Cape Ortegal. (Fig.5)

However, despite the huge commercial success of the atlas which was translated into various languages and provided a much greater attempt at coastal detail than previously known, the physical and descriptive accuracy of his work, at least as regards this particular chart, is disappointing. Even more exaggerated than the usual portolan chart

Fig. 5
***"Die Zee Custen van Galissien, van Capo Daviles off tot Ortegal tho" by Lucas Janzsoon Waghenaer first published in 1584 in* Spieghel der Zeevaerdt.**

standards, his coastline indicates an enormous non-existent bay in front of Ribadeo stretching from St. Cyprian to Luarca whilst the Estaca de Bares is hardly indicated in line drawing and totally absent in name. His distances are also overstated by being approximately double reality between the Cape and Vivero for example. He shows some unnamed islands off Cape Ortegal that never appear on portolan charts and which possibly reflect a hesitant and latent respect for Ptolemy. Between "Viuerus" (Vivero) and "Karins" (Cariño) he indicates a "S. Marcus" though no such parish or chapel appears in the diocesan records and which possibly he has confused for Santa Marta, a relatively important port which he fails to show. Finally he indicates a "Caste van Ortegal" which is difficult to identify. Certainly there are remains of iron age "castro" and Roman settlements as well as twelfth century and later look-out towers all along the Galician coast and several on the Cape, but the indication of "a castle" seems a very inflated description, at least by English standards for what at best could only have been a very modest structure. Despite the numerous locations of other Galician watchtowers, some of considerable size and much bigger than those on Cape Ortegal, no other "Caste" is named on Waghenaer's other Galician maps though the "Torre de Hercules" lighthouse of Roman origin at A Coruña is drawn, but not named, on the adjacent chart. The author has investigated five possible sites and concludes that the "Vigia de la Capelada" near Punto do Limo, or the ruins on Pico Gargacido close to the Aguillons are the most probable, though both appear to have been single storey buildings mainly used as sleeping quarters for a couple of guards. In fact, the height of the Cape itself is sufficient to scan a very wide horizon.

It is a shame that such a bold and imaginative enterprise presented in a highly pleasing decorative way leads to so much criticism though of course cartographic errors are commonplace in 16th century atlases. In this respect there is an interesting anecdote. Possibly in order to obtain a licence to publish his atlas, Waghenaer made a notary act in 1584 in which a Captain Willem Cornelisz Coster and mate Claes Janszoon gave testimony that they had seen drafts of the atlas and that it would be of great benefit for seamen. In particular the notary records the testimony of Janszoon in the following terms… "According to his judgement and in so far as his knowledge of the sea and coasts of the land extended everything was good that the plaintiff had shown him: the coast of Galissen as well as the islands of St. Cypriaen, the cliffs of Oortegal and the harbour of Queris near Cesarian and others".[4]



Fig. 6
"Descripción del Reyno de Galicia" by Ojea and appearing for the first time in* Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, *1603 by Abraham Ortelius.



Fig. 7 "Gallaecia Regnum" by Blaeu in 1636 but attributed to Ojea. The north west coast of Ojea's original has been considerably improved though Cape Ortegal is extremely exaggerated and there is still no indication of the Estaca de Bares. Blaeu has probably been influenced by Waghenaer as he also includes a "Caste de Ortegal" but the latter's "S.Marcus" disappears and correctly shows a "S.Roman" and a "S.Marta".

The location of "Cesarian" is not clear (maybe Cedeira?) nor are there obvious reasons for selecting this particular part of the coast to testify to the qualities of the Atlas. However, at this time Philip II had banned Dutch trade with Spanish ports and East India Company shipping needed charts to navigate along the Spanish Atlantic coast. But our appreciation of 16th century accuracy should be relative, and compared to anything which appeared before Waghenaer's atlas it represented a great step forward.

Not long after the publication of *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* the first territorial map limited to Galicia was produced by Fernando Ojea or Oxea (1560-1615), a priest who left his home in Orense in southern Galicia at a young age to go to Mexico. On his return in the last decade of the century he started to write a history of Galicia that apparently never got into print but was accompanied by a map which was published for the first time in the 1603 edition of Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (Fig. 6). How Ojea got in touch with Ortelius is not clear though at the time the Low Countries were a Hapsburg possession under Phillip II. The map has both longitude and latitude and a scale in Spanish leagues. It contains many locations, usually in correct relation to one another and with more accurate distances than on Waghenaer's chart, but the shape of the coastline is hopelessly distorted especially in the area of Ortegal which is shown as almost north-south "vertical" and without references to the Cape or the Estaca de Bares. However, his most northerly point, which he places close to Vivero, has a latitude of 43º 17´compared to Tofiño's 43º 47' 48" for the Estaca.

Shortly before his death Ojea wrote a book on the Apostle St. James (the patron saint of Galicia) and in the introduction states that his map as it appears in the Ortelius atlas contains many errors due to his being absent when it was engraved and printed and that he was preparing a new map. Unfortunately, no copies of this map, nor his original, are known to exist.[5]

Despite their many errors both the Waghenaer chart and the Ojea map became the standard works on this area for various generations of cartographers. Although Mercator and Hondius show some improvements (but with little detail) in their small map in the *Atlas Minor* this is only a short term relief and in general the errors in coastline, non-existent off shore islands and confusion over toponymy are persistent in charts and maps well into the 18th century even by such renowned cartographers as

Blaeu, Van Keulen, Dudley, de Fer and others (Fig. 7). "St. Marcus" and the "Castle of Ortegal" are repeated time and again, the former making its last appearance in 1772 and in some French charts the latter is even elevated to being a Chateau!

Two works showed considerable and detailed improvements but unfortunately received no diffusion among contemporary cartographic circles. The first was Pedro Teixeira's "Description of Spain and of the coast and ports of its Kingdoms" produced in 1634 based on fieldwork by a combination of rudimentary triangulation and observation with the objective of improving coastal defences. But, as a military document, it was considered highly secret and kept in manuscript form, never published and thought lost until discovered in the year 2000 in the Hofbibliothek in Vienna.[6] The second exception is Joseph Cornide's map of the diocese of Mondoñedo (covering the area between Ferrol and Ribadeo) which was incorporated in Enrique Florez's *España Sagrada*, a 56-volume ecclesiastical history of Spain first published in 1764. But the first really scientific and widely published cartography of the area had to wait for Tofiño's atlas already referred to above and Fontan's "Carta Geometrica de Galicia" based on field work completed by 1834 and published in 1845. After several failed attempts, the official national topographical survey of Spain at a scale of 1:50.000 was finally started in 1873 by the Instituto Nacional de Geografía. The first sheet (nº 559 for Madrid) was published in 1875 but sheet number 1 covering Cape Ortegal was not published until as late as 1943.

Notes:

1. Federico Maciñeira, "Bares", 1947

2. Correspondence with Prof. Alfred Stückelberger and F. Mittenhubber of the Ptolemy Project, Bern University

3. Adolf Nordenskïold, *Periplus* 1897

4. Quoted in Dr C. Koeman, *The History of Lucas Janzsoon Waghenaer and his Spiegel*, 1964

5. Gonzalo Mendez Martinez, *Cartografia Antigua de Galicia*, 1994

6. F. Pedreda and F. Marias, eds *El Atlas del Rey Planeta*, 2002

The author is grateful to Mr Carmelo Puertas Olivet, owner of the prestigious Puertas-Mosquera collection, for the loan of some of the map illustrations and son Chris for preparing them to appear in this article. Thanks are also due for the co-operation of staff at the archives of the Naval Museums in Madrid and Ferrol and the assistance of Mr Paul Barton in locating archaeological sites on Cape Ortegal.

Richard Howard P. Smith, the author, is shown below inspecting the "Vigía de la Capelada" as a possible, though not certain, site of Waghenaer's "Caste von Ortegal". He was born and brought up in Lytham, Lancashire. Frequent cycling, walking and climbing trips, especially to the nearby Lake District, created an early interest in maps, an interest which became a life long hobby. After flirting with the idea of a career in cartography, Richard finally studied marketing in London and entered the business world. Most of his adult life he has been involved in travelling and working abroad. He is now retired and he and his Spanish wife Josefina spend most of the year in Ortigueira overlooking Cape Ortegal and the rest of their time in Segovia.



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Warwickshire 1720-1820[1]

Beighton and Greenwood compared

by Terry R Slater

Henry Beighton, the surveyor of the English county of Warwickshire's first large-scale, one-inch to one-mile printed map, was born in the village of Chilvers Coten in 1687. Chilvers Coten was to the south of Nuneaton and located on the narrow band of exposed coal seams of the Warwickshire coalfield.[2] In the seventeenth century it was already industrialising and was surrounded by mines where the owners were beginning to dig deeper to exploit the concealed coal seams. After schooling, Beighton trained as a surveyor and his early work consisted in surveying the fields and farms of local estates.

Beighton's proposal for a new large-scale map of his native county was first made in 1711, when he was only 24, but it was to be another decade before his scheme began to come to fruition. In the meantime his mind was filled with other scientific pursuits. He began to take daily notes on weather conditions and sent them to the Royal Society and, in 1713, Beighton became editor of *The Ladies' Diary*. This monthly publication was circulated throughout the county and through it Beighton tried to interest women in scientific and literary matters. He was interested in engineering and met Thomas Newcomen whilst he was erecting the famous steam engine at the colliery at Griff, a few miles south of Chilvers Coten. Its valves gave considerable trouble to the colliery and Beighton developed a new valve mechanism which proved much more successful and was used in later steam engines.[3] In 1720 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of this work.

In 1721 Beighton returned to his proposals for a new map of the county by issuing a pamphlet inviting subscriptions for a map to be newly surveyed by himself. He was highly critical of the existing

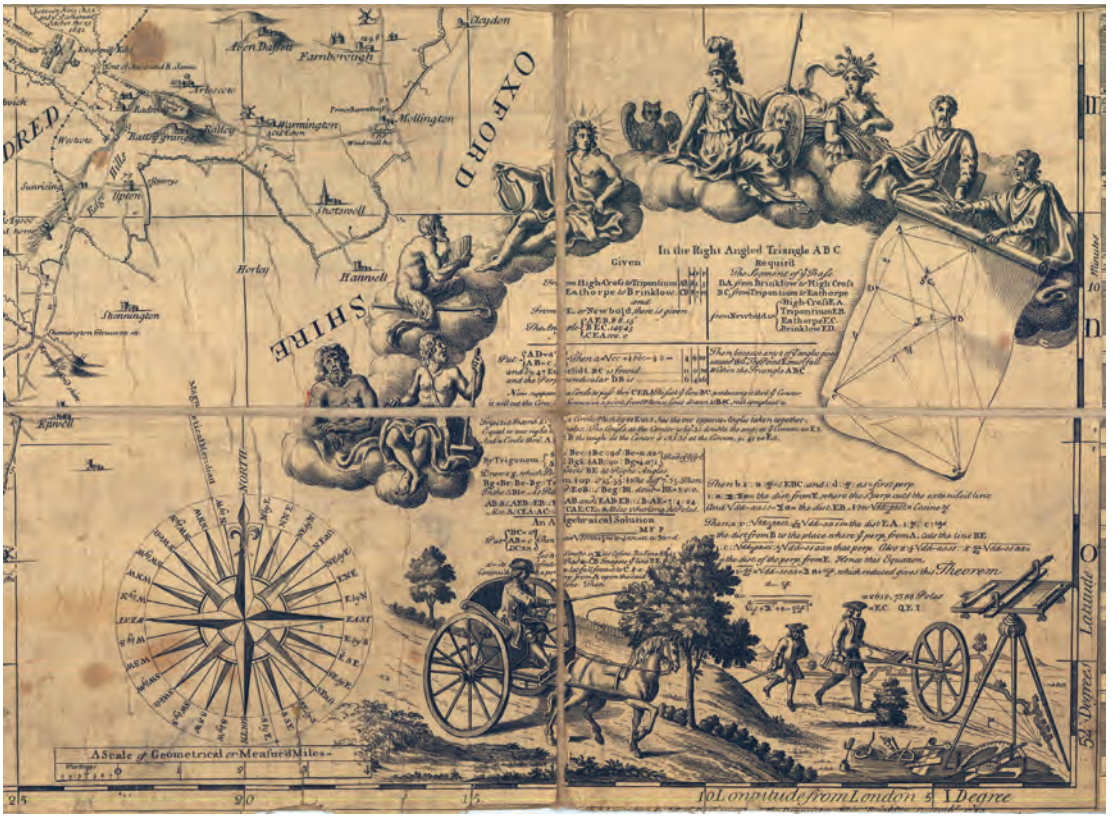


Fig.1
The engraving which illustrates Beighton's surveying methods in the lower right corner of the map.

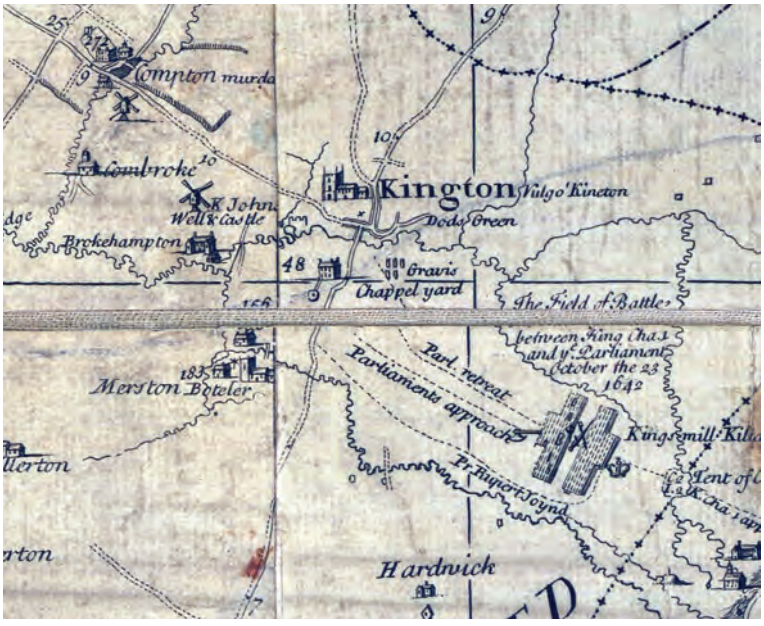


Fig. 2 (above) The area around Kington on Beighton's map showing the variety of church and house symbols, windmills and the plan of troops at the Battle of Edghill.

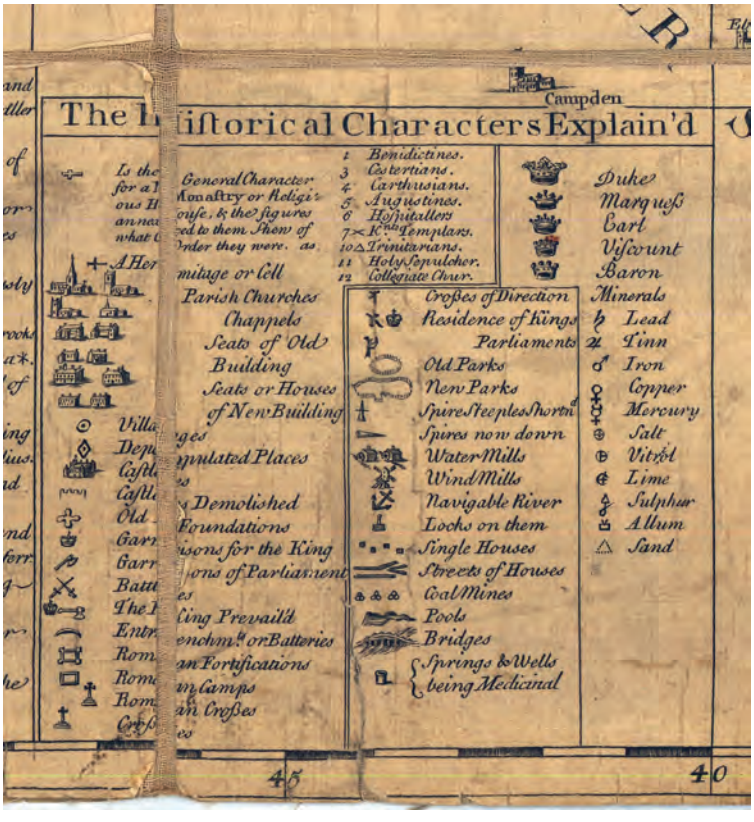


Fig. 3 (below) The legend for settlement symbols on the Beighton map.

cartographic resources of the county. The new map was to be issued in two sheets (in fact it was issued on four) and subscribers were to pay five shillings, or seven shillings and sixpence for a mounted and coloured version. As an inducement to the local gentry, there was an arrangement whereby their coats of arms could be engraved into the border of the map for an additional half guinea. A similarly worded announcement was made in the pages of *The Ladies' Diary*.

Beighton began the survey work for the map the following year and completed it in 1724. He described his surveying methods in his magazine and on the map itself where there is an attractive cartouche demonstrating his methodology (Fig. 1). The map was not engraved until 1728, by Elisha Kirkall, since insufficient subscriptions had come in, and finally appeared later the same year. There were 304 spaces in the border for coats-of-arms and, as new orders for the map were received, additional arms were engraved as necessary. This provides an obvious way of dating subsequent printings whilst the total engraved suggests that perhaps 250 maps were printed in total. Fewer than a dozen copies of this first edition were known in the 1950s when Harvey and Thorpe's *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire* was published. Subsequently, Beighton used his survey as the basis of a new set of hundredal maps for the second edition of William Dugdale's *The Antiquities of Warwickshire*, revised by William Thomas, and published in 1730.[4] Beighton died in 1743. A second revised edition of his map of Warwickshire was printed in 1750 under the direction of his wife, Elizabeth. The revised maps can easily be distinguished from the first edition as they are signed by Elizabeth, in black ink, in the title-piece. The School of Geography, University of Birmingham's copy is one of these.

So, how good is this map? Any evaluation must quickly come to the conclusion that it is very good indeed and that Beighton made his map the hard way, by careful survey and close observation. Large-scale maps are not available for most English shires before the latter part of the eighteenth century so there are few comparisons on which Beighton could have drawn. In terms of topography, the rivers are accurately portrayed, but only the most prominent hills are shown by light hachuring. There is no attempt to show woodland, but some avenues of trees are shown alongside roads or in the approach to country houses. Roads are very clearly shown and it is possible to see which run through open-field land and which go through enclosed and hedged fields. Distances between places are shown as surveyed and as locally computed (often very different!). Towns are shown with little plans, and villages, hamlets and country houses by small pictograms which bear considerable similarity to the parish churches and houses as they stood in the 1720s (Fig. 2). All these settlement

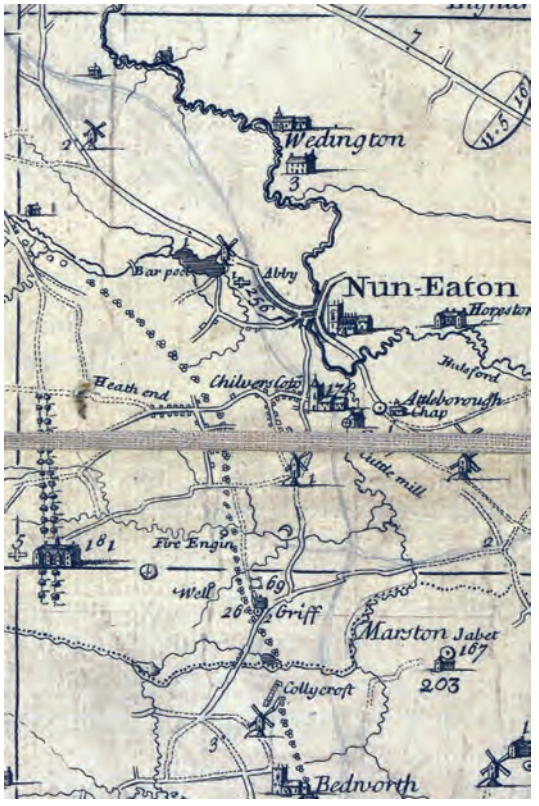


Fig. 4 (left) The district of Nuneaton with coal mines (small circles) and the 'fire engine' (steam engine) at Griff.

symbols are graduated by size or status and this is explained in a carefully drawn legend (Fig. 3). Especially notable is the number of churches where the spire had been partially or wholly destroyed. Antiquities are shown, including the battle formations of Edgehill in the English Civil War, and deserted medieval villages. His interest in technology is well shown by windmills, water mills, coal mines and steam engines (Fig. 4), as well as early industrial premises such as boring and slitting mills around Birmingham and the needle mills of Studley.

Beighton's fine map was mercilessly plagiarised by other map-makers throughout the eighteenth century, many of them selling far more copies than Beighton, because they were reduced to smaller scales and were therefore much more easily handled. It was not until William Yates & Sons published a new one-inch survey of the county in 1793, on four sheets, (based on a survey of 1787-89) that William Beighton's map was properly superseded.

Warwickshire's third one-inch survey followed more quickly with the publication of Charles and John Greenwood's map of 1822 (based on a survey made in 1820-22). The Greenwoods were mapping other English counties in rapid succession and a much smaller version of Warwickshire was printed in 1830, which was eventually to become part of their *Atlas of the Counties of England* published in 1834. To the uninitiated it might be thought that this map was based on the labours of the Ordnance Survey, but it was not until 1828 that the first OS sheet to cover a small part of Warwickshire appeared, and it was 1835 before the whole county had been surveyed and printed.

The Greenwoods' map therefore provides an instructive comparison with Beighton's, surveyed almost a century earlier. The most immediate difference is that the Greenwood was coloured. Bands of different colour differentiate the hundreds of the county, dark green is used to distinguish the parks of the gentry and aristocracy, and orange is used on the turnpike roads (Fig. 5). For topography the Greenwoods still use hachuring but there is more of it than on Beighton's map, whilst woodland is more prominent even where it is outside the enclosure of the parks. Like Beighton, the Greenwoods distinguish open roads from hedged roads, but there are notably fewer of the former as parliamentary enclosure had swept away much of the older open landscape across the south

Fig. 5 (below) The Greenwoods' representation of the area to the south of Stratford-upon-Avon where the parishes of three counties intermixed.



of the county. The Greenwoods also show heathland, most notably in the northern tip of the county, where Sutton Coldfield is almost completely surrounded by a belt of heathland representing the surviving landscape of the medieval Sutton Chase (Fig. 6).

The cultural landscape is depicted by an array of conventional signs: churches by small crosses, and windmills, castles, water mills and the like by other symbols. Canals were a new feature of the landscape and some were still under construction in the early 1820s. The most significant addition to the map, however, was parish boundaries. Apart from individual parish tithe maps and the mid-nineteenth century Ordnance Survey index to tithe maps, Greenwood's county maps are the only maps to show parish boundaries until the later nineteenth century. Since they precede the Victorian 'tidying up' of many parish and shire boundaries they remain important historical sources today. Greenwood's one-inch surveys were often sold dissected and folded into a leather-bound box because of their size and the School of Geography's copies of Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Shropshire are all of this kind.

Placed side by side (Fig. 7), the Greenwood survey looks both more detailed, more beautiful



Fig. 6 Sutton Coldfield district with its extensive heathland as shown by the Greenwoods.

and more modern than Beighton's, as indeed it should. However, when looked at in detail, and compared with contemporary surveys of other counties, it is impossible not to marvel at the intricate detail, informed by personal observation, of Beighton's survey. It is impossible, too, not to wonder at the dedication and sheer hard work, climbing innumerable church towers and windmills to make observations, that it must have taken to survey a whole English county in a few short years with such remarkable accuracy.

Readers may wish to know that both these maps have been scanned at high resolution and we hope to offer the opportunity for researchers to examine them, and others, through their web browsers in the near future.

Notes:

1. This paper is based on the presentation made to the regional meeting of IMCoS at Birmingham, England in December 2006.

2. The text is largely based on the research of Professor Harry Thorpe published in the introductory section of P.D.A. Harvey and Harry Thorpe, *The Printed Maps of Warwickshire 1576-1900* (Warwick and Birmingham, 1959).

3. J.S. Allen, 'The introduction of the Newcomen engine, 1710-33', *Transactions of Newcomen Society* 42 (1969-70) pp. 169-90; A.W.A. White, 'Warwickshire coalmining in the 18th century', *Mining Engineer* 117 (1970) pp. 536-42.

4. Sir William Dugdale, *The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated* (London, 1656) (2nd edition revised by W. Thomas, London, 1730) 2 vols.

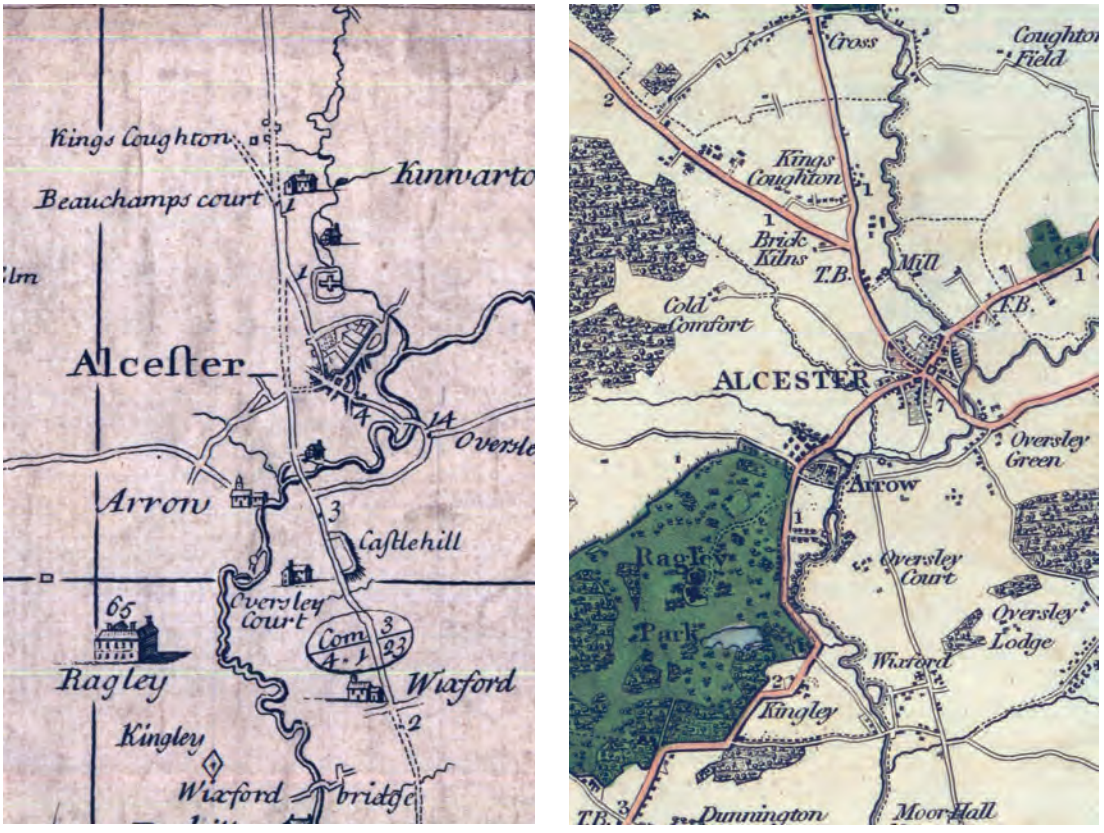


Fig. 7
The district around the little town of Alcester compared: Beighton (left) and Greenwood (right).

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ENGLAND'S GAIN

Netherlanders in Elizabethan England Part II

by Rodney Shirley

A continuation of the article on the mapmakers and map engravers who emigrated to England in the late 1500s from the area we now know as The Netherlands. It was written as part of a festschrift to commemorate the 65th birthday of Prof. Dr. Günter Schilder of the University of Utrecht. The first part appeared in IMCoS Journal 112 (Spring 2008) with an appropriate prefatory note (not repeated here).

Theodor de Bry

The eldest member of the family, Theodor de Bry, was born in Liège in about 1528 (Fig.5). Initially he practiced as a goldsmith and then as an engraver and later he built up a substantial publishing business in Frankfurt based on accounts of early explorations. Between 1586 and 1588 De Bry made prolonged visits to England. This was partly to gather material for Parts I and II of his forthcoming work *America* but his principal contribution while he was in England was the engraving of plates for the English translation of Lucas Jansz. Wagenhaer's *Spieghel der zeevaerdt*. He was among several engravers commissioned by the Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton, through the clerk of the Privy Council, Anthony Ashley. Of the 45 charts in the *Mariners mirrour* ten were signed by De Bry, three by Jodocus Hondius, three by the Englishman Augustine Ryther, and one by Johannes Rutlinger.[14] Those by De Bry are listed below:

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No.7 *The Sea Card of Britayne…betweene Rouscou and Groye*

No.9 *The Sea Coastes…of Poyctou and Bordeaux…*

No.11 *The Sea Coastes of Byscay betweene Laredo and Sentilliana*

No.16 *The Sea Coastes of Portugal betwene Camino and Montgego*

No.17 *The Sea Mappe of Portugal… the mart towne of Lisbone*

No.20 *The Sea Coastes of England from the Sorlinges… to Plymouth*

No.21 *…the Sea coastes of England Betweene Plymmouth & Portland*

No.22 *The Sea Coastes of England betweene the Ile of Wight and Dover*

No.24 *The Sea Mappe… of England between Walderswick & Burnham*

De Bry also signed the impressive titlepage to Part I (Fig.6), copied from the Dutch original by Joannes van Deutecum, and he possibly engraved the architectural titlepage to Part II as well. He may also have been responsible, with Hondius, for some of the remaining unsigned plates. Two of De Bry's plates nos.7 and 11, are dated 1588, the same year as publication, and there are references in the preliminary dedication to one contributory cause of the delay in publication being 'the over-seeing of the negligent engravers'. Whether this reflects on De Bry or on Hondius (both of whom were busy men) or on other engravers is uncertain.



Fig.5
Portrait of Theodor De Bry, aged 69. The skull is a reminder of life's transience.

De Bry's sojourn in England does not seem to have continued after 1588 or 1589. From then on he seems to have permanently resided in Frankfurt from where he launched the series of *Grand voyages* and *Petits voyages* with their many prints and maps of new-found lands. One of the most interesting such items is his 1590 map of Virginia based on the sketches of John White and Thomas Harriot, almost certainly worked on in conjunction with them while De Bry was in England. Part I of the *Grands voyages* was published in 1590 and Part II in 1591. After De Bry's death in 1597 or 1598 the publishing business was continued by younger members of the De Bry family, principally Theodor's sons Johann Theodor and Johann Israel and then later by Theodor's son-in-law Matthäus Merian.[15]



Fig.6 (below) The titlepage to the* Mariners Mirrour *engraved by Theodor de Bry, 1588 (National Maritime Museum, Greenwich)

Jodocus Hondius

Of all the émigrés from the Low Countries Jodocus Hondius was the most distinguished. His life and output has been more comprehensively recorded than other engravers and map-makers, notably by Günter Schilder himself, and it is not intended to replicate all his findings.[16]

In summary, Jodocus Hondius came from Wakken in Belgium and was born in 1563. He was apprenticed as an engraver and instrument-maker but in 1583, at the age of 20, emigrated to England because of the troubles in the Low Countries. In 1587 he married Colette van den Keere, the sister of another compatriot émigré Pieter van den Keere. While in England Hondius started on a wide-ranging career as both engraver and map-maker with the following cartographic items known to be by him:

- **1583-1587**. No signed works known, nor any other engravings attributed to him.
- **1588**. Three maps in the *Mariners mirrour*, the English translation of Lucas Jansz. Waghenaer's *Spieghel der zeevaerdt*, namely:

1. *A generall Carde of the Sea Coastes of Europe*…. This is the first chart in the atlas, usually folded because of its portrait format and larger size (540 x 380 mm)

12. *The Mappe of the Sea Coastes of Biscay*

31. *The Sea Mappe of the Sond… of whole Dennemarcke*

As well as these three charts Hondius may have worked on others which are unsigned. Later he took a proprietory interest in all the plates and under his direction from Amsterdam in 1605 he published a new edition with Dutch text and an English title.

- **1589**. A small circular world map, approximately 90mm in diameter, perhaps originally conceived as a medallion. Four years later, after Hondius' return to the Netherlands, this map was reissued within an intricate Mannerist-style decorative border and redated 1593.[17]
- **1589-1590 [1593]**. Hondius also prepared similar small circular maps for several other countries: England, Europe, France, and the Netherlands – the latter in the shape of a Leo Belgicus. Of these, Europe is dated 1589 and France and The Netherlands 1590. None of the set except the world map is known other than with the outer decorative border.[18]
- **1590**. Hondius' first major composition was a separately-published map of England and Wales headed *Typus Angliae*. It has a prominent portrait of Queen Elizabeth in the centre and is decorated with four other figures as well as emblems of War, Art, Industry and Husbandry.
- *c.***1590**. Around 1590 two world maps attributed

to Hondius appeared in a biblical chronology called *A concent of Scripture* by Hugh Broughton, a Puritan rabbinical scholar. The first map is a large circular one (430 mm in diameter) with the title *A mapp of the north part of the equinoctial with the ancient seates of the families mentioned in genesis…*; the second a smaller and more traditional oval one after Ortelius titled *A map of the Earth with names (the most) from Scripture…*

- **1591**. *A new map of Ireland entitled Hyberniae novissima descriptio* 1591 was published under Hondius' name (Fig.7). As John Andrews says "This is the first printed map so far discovered to have been based on the work of Robert Lythe (*c.*1569), full of copying errors but with occasional details not found in other maps.' The map was very competently engraved by Pieter van den Keere who may have been apprenticed to Hondius at that time.[19]

- **1592**. There were three major commissions in this year. The first was the engraving of the copper plates for the gores of twin celestial and terrestrial globes designed by the English mathematician and instrument-maker Emery Molyneux. These were made to the order of William Sanderson, a leading merchant who hoped to sponsor a successful sea route around northern Asia – the north-east passage – to China and India. They were the largest sets of globes that had been made up to that time.

- **1592**. In the same year Hondius engraved a fine two-sheet map of England, Wales and Ireland which is notable for its genealogical table in the upper right part (Fig.8). This table is by M. Colm (Morgan Colman) and traces the kings and progeny of England from the Conquest to the present sovereign Queen Elizabeth. Her portrait might have been pasted in the centre of the table.

- **1592**. Another map with a genealogical table was made and signed by Hondius – a map of Portugal. The signature reads *Jodocus Hondius DD 1592.* There is a central portrait of Anthony, claimant to the throne of Portugal. In one example known in the British Library it appears in the 1606 edition of the work *Chronijcke van de Hertoghen von Brabant* by Laurents van Haecht; in another it is bound within a mixed collection of manuscripts.[20]



Fig. 7
A map of Ireland by Jodocus Hondius, engraved by Pieter van den Keere, 1591. The map is annotated in the margins by a contemporary hand (British Library, Maps CC.5a.60)

- 1592. A smaller map signed by Hondius – and perhaps prepared in 1591 – is the world map in two hemispheres that appears at the foot of the titlepage to three late editions of Peter Apian's *Cosmographia* in 1592, 1598 and 1609. The word 'JEHOVA' is placed at the top and the map-maker/engraver's name at the foot. Hondius must have disposed of this plate to the publisher, Cornelis Claez, as his map was re-used in several other works published by him.

Some earlier authorities consider that the larger world map celebrating the voyage around the world of Drake (1577-1580) and Cavendish (1586-1588) was prepared in England in the early 1590s, the same date (perhaps) as twin portraits of Drake and Cavendish signed by Hondius *fecit Londini*. In spite of lingering doubts, the current view is that this map, and the 'Christian Knight' world map, are of later date and were both produced from Amsterdam; the latter item in 1596 or 1597.

Another questionable item is Hondius' map of America which is dated 1589 but is only known under the imprint of the Parisian publisher Jean Le Clerc, 1601. It is not considered likely that Hondius engraved this map in England in 1589.

There is some uncertainty as to when Hondius and his family returned to the Netherlands with the most generally accepted date being around 1593. After this date he continued to be active in Amsterdam until his death in 1612, most notably through the acquisition of the plates of Gerard Mercator's *Atlas* which was enlarged and relaunched as the Mercator-Hondius atlas in 1606. This work was continued by Jodocus Hondius' sons, Jodocus (Junior) and Henricus, until the 1630s when ownership passed into the hands of another relation by marriage, Joannes Janssonius. From 1605 until 1610 Hondius was also involved in the engraving of the county map plates for John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*, and in the making of important multi-sheet wall maps.

Pieter van den Keere

As listed under the reference notes, Pieter van den Keere's life and work has been studied in some detail by distinguished biographers – among them Keuning, Koeman and Schilder – so that only summary details are given here of his work in Elizabethan England.[21] Van den Keere's work may be signed 'Petrus Kaerius', the latinised form



Fig.8 A map of England and Ireland by Jodocus Hondius, 1592 (National Library of Wales, Map no.5391)

of his name. Born in 1571, Van den Keere and his sister came from Ghent to London in 1583 and he became a close relation of Jodocus Hondius through the marriage of his sister Colette to Jodocus in 1587. Van den Keere was eight years younger than his senior brother-in-law to whom he was probably apprenticed and with whom he often worked in collaboration. He produced relatively few works but each is of high quality, perhaps through the training he received from his mentor Jodocus Hondius.

The maps by Van den Keere associated with his sojourn in London are:

- **1591**. The map of Ireland engraved for Jodocus Hondius, as noted in the entry above. The fine engraving is an early example of Van den Keere's accomplished style which he developed in subsequent years.
- **1593**. Engraving of maps for Norden's *Speculum*: certainly the map of London, signed and dated 1595 (Fig.9); almost certainly the companion maps of Middlesex and Westminster, A map of England, after Saxton, may also date from the same year although not published until *c.*1600.

Pieter van den Keere returned to the Netherlands in 1593 and his working life there turned out to be a long and prolific one. One of his last maps, *Argonautica*, was published by Joannes Janssonius in Amsterdam in 1653. It has Van den Keere's latinised signature *Petrus Kaerius caelavit aetatis suae 74*, saying that he engraved it (which would have been several years prior to 1653) at the age of 74. The output of Van den Keere as engraver and publisher was wide-ranging – city panoramas, large wall maps of various countries, the continents and the world; globes; pilot guides; separately-published single-sheet maps; his own 25-sheet folio atlas *Germania Inferior*, and many other maps in small atlases. Of special mention is his engraving from 1599 onwards of 44 small-sized plates for a miniature atlas of the counties of the British Isles.[22]

Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere were the two most distinguished Flemish émigrés in England. They are commended by Günter Schilder (2000) as "…[masters of] all aspects of the engraving process as it applied to maps. They delivered products of the highest quality…with a



Fig.9
Plan of London by John Norden, engraved by Pieter van den Keere, 1593; re-issue by Peter Stent c.1645

standard for the art of engraving that was never surpassed. In many cases they both engraved and published the map."

William Kip

It seems that William Kip, originally from Utrecht, came to England in about 1585. He was apprenticed to the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths whose school included other young Englishmen such as William Rogers, Thomas Cockson and William Hole who were also to become known as map and print engravers.[23]

The earliest map engraved by Kip is the map of "Hartfordshire" included in John Norden's descriptive leaflet *Speculum Britanniae Part II* published in 1598 (Fig.10). Norden's map includes several features such as a border grid system and the inclusion of roads which did not otherwise appear on county maps (with a few exceptions) for many years.[24]

Kip's name as engraver is further associated with four works published by the Flemish map and printseller Hans Woutneel in the early 1600s. In 1602 Kip copied the circular world map originated by Jodocus Hondius in 1590 and (presumably in the same year) also a circular map of England. Also in 1602 Kip redrew the map of Hertfordshire he had engraved in 1598 as part of a projected series of county maps which Woutneel was intending to publish but which was never completed. A year later, in 1603, he engraved a large map of the British Isles for Woutneel. These four items are described more fully under Woutneel's name.

Unlike some Flemish émigrés, Kip decided to remain in England and continued as an active engraver of portraits, gold and silver plate, and some maps. In Jacobean times, he is best known for his engraving of 34 out of 57 county maps (after Saxton and Norden) in the 1607 edition of William Camden's *Britannia*. His erstwhile colleague William Hole engraved 21 of the maps which were all reprinted in 1610 and 1637. Kip's most substantial work was his engraving of a new large world map on Mercator's projection for the 1610 re-issue of Edward Wright's work *Certaine Errors in Navigation*.



Fig.10 Map of Hertfordshire from John Norden's* Speculum Britanniae, *engraved by William Kip, 1598 (British Library, shelfmark G.3685)



Fig.11
Four-sheet Map of the British Isles by Hans Woutneel, engraved by William Kip, 1603 (Georg-August-Universitat, Göttingen)

Michael Mercator

Records show that Michael Mercator, grandson of Gerard Mercator, was resident in London from 1589 to 1590. During this time he inscribed a silver medal commemorating the recent circumnavigation of Sir Francis Drake (1577-1580). The medal is dated 1589. Only one original prototype survives which was owned by H.P. Kraus and is now in the Library of Congress.[25]

Hans Woutneel (or Wouteel, or several other alternatives)

A somewhat shadowy figure, Hans Woutneel may have emigrated from the Netherlands before 1592 as he is mentioned in Ortelius' correspondence between 1586 and 1598 or (as hinted by Worms) he may have been in England. In one instance he refers to himself as 'Belga'. Initially he was an importer of books and maps and later became the London agent

for Crispin van Passe. Woutneel collaborated with the engraver William Kip, a co-émigré, in the production of several maps in the early 1600s.

- **1602**. A copy of Hondius' small circular world map of 1590 is known with the inscription 'H.W. Excud. Wilielmum Kip. Sculp. 1602'. It seems almost certain that a similar roundel map of England and Wales was completed in the same year although this is only extant by a later re-issue in 1635. What is curious, and unexplained, is that a very similar pair of maps of slightly smaller size (60 mm in diameter compared to 85 mm in diameter) were prepared in the same year, 1602. The only known copy consists of a pair of maps, of the World and of England and Wales, printed side-by-side with the inscription in the centre 'Hans Woutneel Excud. W kip Sculp'. The date 1602 appears in the outer lettering of the English map.[26]
- **1602-1603**. About this time it seems that Woutneel was seeking to publish a new series of county maps of England, and probably also of Wales. Only 12 such maps have survived, some in later states, and on the map of Essex Woutneel's publication imprint appears. The maps of Leicester and Essex are dated 1602; Warwick, 1603. Documentary evidence shows that they were based on manuscripts by the herald and topographer William Smith. One such map, that of Hertfordshire, was engraved by William Kip, based on Norden, and further documentary evidence indicates that Jodocus Hondius (then resident in Amsterdam) engraved others in the series but did not maintain interest in the project as a whole because of his engagement to engrave the larger maps for Speed's *Theatre*.[27]
- **1603**. The most important map published by Hans Woutneel and engraved by William Kip, is the large map of the British Isles dated 1603 (Fig.11). It is dedicated to the newly-enthroned James I who as James VI of Scotland succeeded Queen Elizabeth I in January of that year. The map has, at upper right, a large genealogical table with portraits of all the monarchs from William the Conqueror down to James I and his Queen, Anne of Denmark. Kip or Woutneel drew on earlier sources such as maps of Ireland and of England by their compatriots Jodocus Hondius and Pieter van den Keere. Only one example of this map survives, in the Georg-August-Universität Göttingen.[28]

Woutneel is known to have stayed in England after 1603. His date of death is not recorded but it was before 1608 when his widow published a book on architecture.

Renold Elstrack

Unlike most of the names mentioned hitherto, Renold Elstrack (or Elstracke or Elstrak) was not a direct émigré. His father came from Liège and was naturalised in 1557. After marriage his son Reginald (Renold) was born in London in 1570 or 1571. Little is known of his early life apart from his probable apprenticeship under William Rogers (or perhaps under his older peer Hondius) until his name appears on maps engraved for the English translation of Van Linschoten's Itinerario published in London in 1598.

The maps signed by Elstrack as engraver up to the early 1600s are:

- **1598**. For Van Linschoten's *Itinerario*; three maps copied from those by Baptista van Doetecum in the original Dutch publication of 1596:
  - 1. *The Island of Sct. Helena…Graven by Raygnald Elstrake* [sic]
  - 2. *The true description and scituation of the Island St. Helena…Graven by Rygnald Elstrak*
  - 3 *A Description of the Coast of Guinea, Manicongo and Angola…R.E. sculpsit*
- **1599 or 1600**. A large map of Ireland (two sheets, 530 x 830 mm) by Baptista Boazio, an Italian working in England (Fig.12). As J.H. Andrews says, 'Boazio's Ireland is derived at several removes from Lythe's surveys of *c*.1569'. The conclusion of a panel of text to the right of the title 'Irelande' reads 'Dilligently and truly collected & partly surveied by Baptista Boazio' and in the lower right corner there is the signature 'Graven by Renolde Elstrack'. Somewhat impudently Elstrack names one of the small islands off the north-west coast of Ulster as 'Elstrackes Ile' and a rather smaller outcrop off the north-east coast as 'Baptistes rock'. Compared to Hondius' 1591 map of Ireland with 551 names, Boazio has 1861 names but still fewer than the 1964 names counted by Andrews on Lythe's surveys.[29]
- **1603-1604**. An historical wall map of England, Wales and Ireland (four sheets, 800 x 1060 mm). In 1986 all four sheets of this large map were uncovered in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Previously, in 1970, three sheets only had been acquired by the British Library. This map was an enlargement by John Speed of his single-sheet historical map of 1600 and it was expertly engraved by Renold Elstrack. The armorial shield of the Prince of Wales indicates that it was completed early in King James I's reign.[30]

The quality of the engraving of Elstrack's early works, particularly the two noted above, is a tribute to the training given him by Jodocus Hondius. Elstrack seems to have been overshadowed by Hondius in the first decade of the 17th



Fig.12 A map of Ireland by Baptista Boazio, engraved by Renold Elstrack, 1599-1600 (British Library, Maps 10805 (132))

century and it is a little surprising that after working for Speed to engrave his 1603-4 four-sheet historical map he was not commissioned for at least some of the county maps in Speed's *Theatre* of 1611. There is a possibility that he was responsible for the main titlepage, with its theatrical proscenium and flanking figures in their niches, but this fine decorative engraving is unsigned and has therefore always presumed to be by Hondius who signed the following armorial frontispiece – but not the main titlepage. Speed's map of Canaan (1611) is, however, signed by Elstrack.

Elstrack is also known for a number of monarchical portraits, including those in Henry Holland's *Baziliologia* of 1618. A later map of importance was *The Empire of the Great Mogull*, drawn by the explorer William Baffin for Sir Thomas Roe, head of the East India Company and Ambassador to the Great Mogul. Elstrack was entrusted with its engraving in 1619 and a few other map assignments came his way. These include the maps of America and of Tartary for the collection of voyages and travels published by Samuel Purchas in 1625. Elstrack died in or around the year 1625.

Acknowledgement Thanks are due to HES and DE GRAAF, the publishers of the original printed *festschrift*, for their kind permission to reproduce this article in the *IMCoS Journal*.

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'.

(Notes 2-13 relate to Part I in previous IMCoS Journal)

14. R A. Skelton, 1966. Bibliographical Note in *Lucas Jansz. Waghenaer, The Mariners Mirrour, London 1588*, pp.viii and ix. Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum.

15. John G Garratt. 1979. 'The maps in De Bry' in The *Map Collector 9* (December), pp. 2-11.

16. C. Koeman, 1969. *Atlantes Neerlandici* vol.II. Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; Peter van der Krogt, 1997. *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici new edition: volume I*:'t Goy-Houten: HES Publishers, pp.33-39 (biographical notes); Günter Schilder, 1996, 2000, and 2008. *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandici* vols V, VI and VIII.

17. Rodney W. Shirley, 2001. *The Mapping of the World*, 4th edition, Early World Press. Hondius' world maps are described in entries 164, 172, 173, 182, 188, 198; also 188(A) in 4th edition *Corrigenda and Addenda*.
18. Rodney W. Shirley, 1991. *Early printed maps of the British Isles 1477–1650*, revised edition: Antique Atlas Publications. Hondius' maps are described in entries 156a, 159, 164 and 172a.
19. See J H. Andrews, 1997. *Shapes of Ireland: maps and their makers 1564–1839*. Dublin: Geography Publications.
20. The BL references for the 1592 maps of Portugal by Hondius are 10759.l.1. (Printed work by Laurens van Haecht) and Cotton MS Nero B.1.ff.3-4 (manuscript volume).
21. J. Keuning, 1960. 'Pieter van den Keere (Petrus Kaerius) 1571-1646?' in *Imago Mundi* 15, pp. 66-72; C. Koeman, 1966. Bibliographical Note in *Pieter van den Keere: Germania Inferior Amsterdam 1617*. Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum; Günter Schilder & James Welu, 1980. *The world map of 1611 by Pieter van den Keere*. Amsterdam: Nico Israel, especially pp.4-13 and appendix I.
22. R.A. Skelton. 1964-70. *County atlases of the British Isles 1579-1850: A bibliography*. London: Map Collectors' Circle. Ten entries from nº·4 onwards describe Van den Keere's miniature British Isles maps of *c*.1605.
23. See Hind (op.cit) vol.I, p.40; Also Antony Griffiths, 1998. *The print in Stuart Britain, 1603-1689*, p.41. London: British Museum.
24. The British Library's copy of Norden's *Speculum* with Kip's map of Hertfordshire is finely coloured for royal presentation and includes a sad manuscript plea by Norden beseeching royal favour.
25. Hans P. Kraus, 1970. *Sir Francis Drake: A pictorial biography*. Amsterdam: Nico Israel; Helen Wallis,. 1991. 'Intercourse with the Peaceful Muses.' In *Across the Narrow Seas…* (ed.) Susan Roach, pp.43-45. London: British Library.
26. For the Kip-Woutneel world map see Shirley 2001 entry 235; for the later Kip-Woutneel roundel maps see Rodney W. Shirley, 2004, 'Two curious circular maps of 1602' in *Mapforum* 1, pp. 28-30.
27. Skelton (op. cit), entry nº·3. This describes the background to the Anonymous-William Smith series of 1602-03.
28. For Woutneel's large British Isles map see Shirley 1991, entry 235 and plate 91.
29. Edward Lynam,. 1937. Boazio's map of Ireland, *c*.1600, in *British Museum Quarterly* 11.2.
30. For Speed's large historical map of 1603-1604 see Shirley 1991, entry 261 and plate 93.

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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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



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Who Was D.I.R. Forster?

"Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa ... von D.I.R. Forster" (1797)

by Dr. Roger Stewart

In the revised edition of *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* (2001), there are entries for Johann Reinhold Forster and D.I.R. Forster. I believe these two Forsters are one person. D.I.R. Forster is Doctor Ioann(es) Reinoldus Forster, i.e. Dr. Johann Reinhold Forster.

The entries in *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* for J.R. and D.I.R. Forster read:

Forster, Johann Reinhold (1729-1798). German priest, botanist and naturalist from West Prussia. Moved to London with his son George in 1766; worked with George on translations into English including Bougainville's *Voyage* 1771; sailed on *Resolution* as part of Captain James Cook's Second Voyage 1771-1775; returned to Germany in 1780 and died at Halle in 1798. Surveys on the Volga River, 1765; published London 1768; *Geschichte der Entdeckungen und Schiffahrten im Norden* ... (3 maps), Frankfurt, C.G. Strauss, 1784 London, 1786.

Forster, D.I.R. "Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa", 1797, inset on "Vergrösserte Charte der Gegend um die Capstadt [Cape of Good Hope]", Nuremberg, 1797.

The full title of this rare map by D.I.R. Forster (Fig.1) is "Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa bis zu dem Wendekreise des Steinbocks entworfen nach le Vaillants und D. Sparmann's

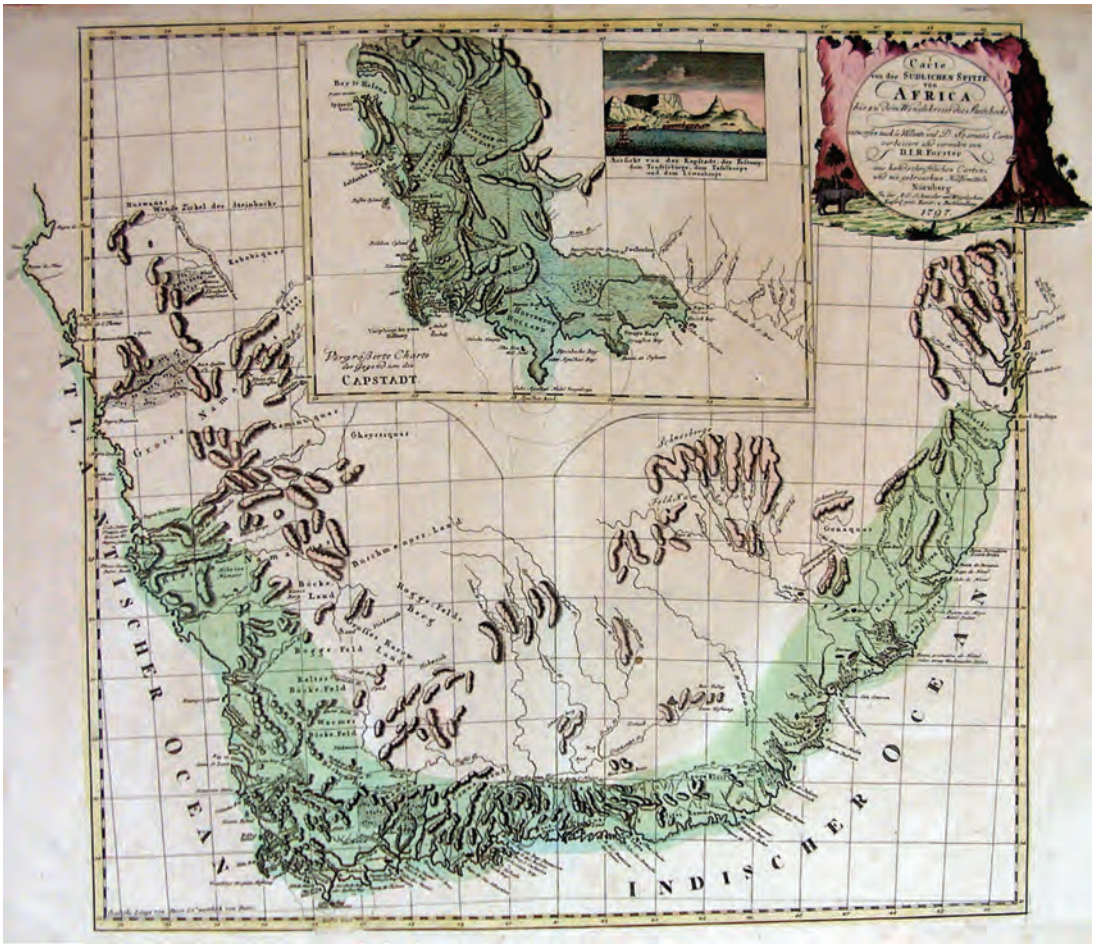


Fig.1.
Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa ... von D. I. R. Forster

Carten verbessert und vermehrt von D. I. R. Forster aus handschriftlichen Carten und nie gebrauchten Hülfsmitteln / Nürnberg in der A.G. Schneider und Weigelschen Kaiserl. priv. Kunst = u. Buchhandlung. 1797."

The full title of the inset map of the "Cape Colony", which measures approximately 56cm x 53.5cm, is provided in *Tooley's Dictionary*. It is "Aussicht von der Kapstadt, der festung, dem Taelberg und dem Löwenberg."

Could IR be JR? The Latin for Johann Reinhold is *Ioann(es) Reinoldus*. This suggests that I.R. Forster could be J.R. Forster.

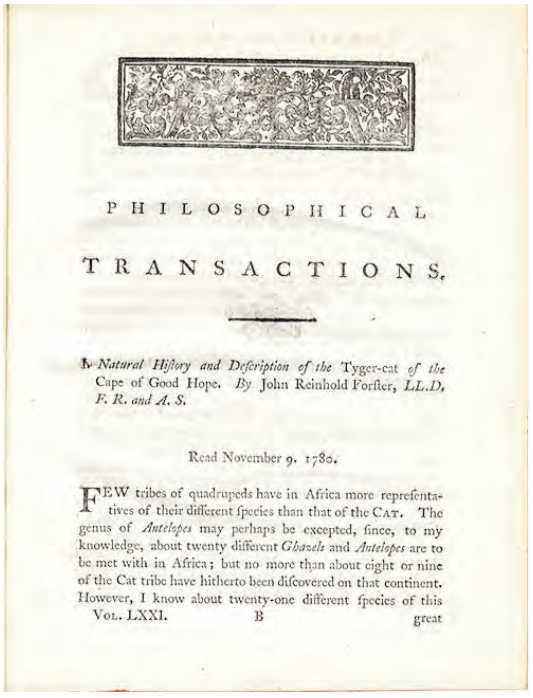
Dr. Michael Hoare edited the Forster's journal from his voyage on the *Resolution* [2] and he also wrote a biography, *The Tactless Philosopher*.[3] In his biography of Johann Reinhold Forster, Hoare reproduced the 1781 copper engraving, by J. F. Bause which is entitled IR Forster (see Fig.2).

The Latin form of Forster's name appears in the title of his 4-volume treatise on zoology:

Fig.2 (below) Portrait of Forster by J.F. Bause



Fig.3 (right) Article by Forster in the* Philosophical Transaction, *published in 1781



PHILOSOPHICAL

TRANSACTIONS.

I. *Natural History and Description of the* Tyger-cat *of the* Cape of Good Hope. *By* John Reinhold Forster, *LL.D. F. R. and A. S.*

Read November 9. 1780.

FEW tribes of quadrupeds have in Africa more representatives of their different species than that of the Cat. The genus of *Antelopes* may perhaps be excepted, since, to my knowledge, about twenty different *Ghazels* and *Antelopes* are to be met with in Africa; but no more than about eight or nine of the Cat tribe have hitherto been discovered on that continent. However, I know about twenty-one different species of this

Descriptiones animalium quae in itinere ad Maris australis terras per annos 1772, 1773 et 1774 suscepto collegit, observavit et delineavit Ioannes Reinoldus Forster. Nunc demum editae auctoritate et impensis Academiae litterarum regiae berolinae, curante Henrico Lichtenstein.[3]

In his reference to the similarly titled *Descriptiones plantarum*, Stoddart uses Joannes and not Ioannes.[4]

It can be argued that the Latin for Johann is *Ioann* and that *Ioannes* is Johannes. Forster was Johann. He was multi-lingual and he published in English as John Reinhold Forster (see Fig.3), in German, as Johann Reinhold Forster, and in Latin, as Ioann(es) Reinoldus Forster.

What about the D. in D.I.R.? The D is for the title Doctor, as in the "D. Sparrman's" in the full title of the map by D.I.R. Forster. It was Sparrman who received an honorary Doctor of Physic (medicine) from the University of Uppsala in 1775.[5] Forster received two honorary doctorates[2] before the D.I.R. map was published. Oxford University awarded J.R.Forster the degree Doctor of Civil Law (D.C.L.) in 1775.[1]

Forster became Professor of Natural History and Mineralogy at the University of Halle. The senate considered the D.C.L. insufficient for teaching at Halle so in order to make his appointment possible, the faculty of philosophy at the university awarded him doctor of philosophy (Ph.D.) *honoris causa* in 1780.

In many scientific publications, Forster used LL.D. (Doctor of Laws) instead of D.C.L. which was incorrect. He also used F.R. and A.S. in some of his publications (see Fig.3). This relates to

Forster's somewhat confusing recording that he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London (FSA), in 1766, and of the Royal Society of London (FRS), in 1772.

The D.I.R. Forster Map

I acquired "Carte von der Südlichen Spitze von Africa" in 2006. The map is also in the collection of the Gettysburg College, USA. [File name: GMA 0240 (G8481 1797)] and the cartographer is stated to be Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798). The map was donated by John and Mary Stuckenberg. Dr. John Stuckenberg was an avid map collector while he lived in Germany [http://www.gettysburg.edu/library/gettdigital/maps/biography.html]

Stuckenberg was a German-born American theologian who returned to Germany many times. He studied at the University of Halle in Germany. It is likely that Stuckenberg would have known about the famous J.R./I.R. Forster who graduated in theology from the University of Halle in 1751 and later became Professor of Natural History and Mineralogy at the University.

D.I.R. Forster states in the title of "Carte van der Südlichen Spitze von Africa" that he based his map on those of François Le Vaillant ("le Vaillants") and Anders Sparrman ("D.Sparrman's"). In 1722, while in Cape Town, Forster employed Sparrman as his assistant on the *Resolution* voyage. Sparrman also travelled extensively in Southern Africa after the ship returned to the Cape on its way back to England.[4] In 1783 Sparrman published *A Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope…* in which his map of Southern Africa, "A Geographical Chart of the Cape of Good Hope" appeared. Either Johann Reinhold or George translated Sparrman's book into German.[3]

François Le Vaillant travelled in South Africa from 1781 to 1784. His map of Southern Africa was published in *Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique*. In 1790, Johann Georg wrote a favourable review of Le Vaillant's book.[3]

J.R.Forster had a high regard for Le Vaillant's work at the Cape. Between 1790 and 1798, Forster was general editor of *Magazin von merkwürdigen neuen Reisbeschriebbungen aus fremden Sprachen übersetzt und mit erläuternden Anmerkungen begleitet [herausgegeben von J.R. Forster]*. In volumes 2 and 13 of the *Magazin*, Forster edited Le Vaillant's accounts of the Cape.[3]

Forster also made original contributions to the cartography of the Volga region, but the South African map is not really an original contribution. Forster claims, in the title, to have improved and augmented ("verbessert und vermehrt") the maps of Sparrman and Le Vaillant. Le Vaillant used cartographic information that appeared in the 1789 map of William Paterson (published in *A Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots and Caffraria*) and he copied some of Paterson's errors.[4] Paterson, in turn, transcribed from the map of Sparrman and copied some of the latter's errors. The cartography of Paterson and Le Vaillant was analysed in detail by Vernon Forbes in *Pioneer Travellers in South Africa*.[4] Forbes did not refer to Forster as a traveller, nor did he analyse Forster's map (which it is possible he may not have been familiar with as it was published in the name of D.I.R. Forster).

There is no record that either of the Forsters undertook cartographic studies in the Cape or even travelled to the limits of the inset map (Fig.1). Forster spent most of his time in Cape Town, buying skins and live animals and visiting the menagerie of the Dutch East India Company[2] [3].



Brief Biography of Forster

• Having initially trained for the clergy at the University of Halle, he was a Lutheran pastor in Nassenhuben, Germany(1753 - 1765);

• For Catherine the Great, he "observed conditions" in the German colonies along the Volga River, in the Saratov-Tsaritsyn region (1765 - 1766). These "observations" were extended to include studies in ethnology and natural history which he extended to geography (including meteorology and cartography).

• He taught natural history and modern languages at the Dissenters Academy in Warrington, Lancashire, U.K. (1768-1769).
• He was the "philosopher", who replaced the reluctant Joseph Banks on the *Resolution*, on Cook's famous second Voyage (1772-1775). Forster's talented teenage son, Johann Georg Adam, accompanied him.
• He was Professor of Natural History and Mineralogy at the University of Halle (1780-1798).

Although Forster's contribution to cartography was modest, he made significant contributions in many other fields.

Forster was "prodigiously productive".[3] His own publications and editing and translating of the work of others covered many fields including the mineralogy (forsterite is named after him), geography (including travel & ethnology, meteorology & cartography), geology, antiquities, agriculture, botany, zoology, philology (including linguistics). They also covered many parts of the world: South Africa, Australasia, Pacific Islands, Antarctica, Northern America, the Arctic, and also parts of Asia, including Russia.

Forster's work and publications in zoology and botany were particularly large in scope and scale, but his *magnum opus* was the posthumously published *Descriptiones animalium*.[3] The Falkland Islands recently recognised one of the contributions Forster made to Antarctic ornithology by producing a stamp in his memory. This stamp commemorates Forster's description of the King Penguin (*Aptenodytes patagonica*,) the distinctive head of which appears on the stamp. However, it is the Emperor Penguin (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) that bears Forster's name.

In botany, Linnaeus named the genus *Fostera* after Forster. At the base of the portrait in Fig.2 is the New Zealand plant, *Foster sedifolia*, probably named after him, as are *Fosteronia* and *Fosteropsis*. Many plant species (at least 28)[3] have been named after Forster, e.g., *Senecio fosteri* (AKA *Brachyglottis Repanda*). Forster's *magnum opus* in botany, *Descriptiones plantarum languishes* unpublished in the Musée Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.[4]

Forster and his son studied many animals and plants during the voyage. From this work are 268 illustrations of animals and 310 of plants in the Natural History Museum in London. All the illustrations are by George Forster. Many of these can be viewed on the Museum's website http://www.nhm.ac.uk.

In conclusion, I am certain that D.I.R Forster and Dr. Ioann(es) Reinoldus Forster are none other than Johann Reinhold Forster, a gifted, "prodigiously productive", albeit "tactless philosopher" of the Enlightenment. While his contribution in other fields eclipsed his cartographic work, he left us maps of the Volga region, of far northern latitudes and, as D.I.R Forster, the attractive map of Southern Africa.

Notes

1. Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapmakers*. Revised Edition Ed. French Josephine. Riverside: Early World Press, 2001
2. *The Resolution Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster 1772–1775*, Ed. Michael E. Hoare, London, Hakluyt Society, 1982
3. *The Tactless Philosopher Johann Reinhold Forster 1729 -1798*, Michael E. Hoare, Melbourne; Hawthorn Press, 1976
4. Stoddart, D. "A learned, intelligent and judicious traveler". *Geographical Review*, 86 (4): 604-610.
5. *Pioneer Travellers in South Africa*, Vernon S. Forbes, Cape Town/Amsterdam; A.A. Balkema. 1965.

N.B. The editors of *Tooleys Dictionary of Mapmakers* remember well the long and heated discussion on the matter of the identity / identities of D.I.R Forster and J.R. Foster. In the end they agreed not to assume that they were one and the same, leaving the question to be considered by those with more authority to decide. They (we) are grateful to Dr. Stewart for clarifying the matter, and wish it was not too late to amend the *Dictionary* entry accordingly.



The author, Dr Stewart, is from Cape Town, South Africa. He has business interests, is a part-time member of faculty at business schools and he is also a consultant to and mentor-coach of directors and executives in businesses and non-profit organizations. He has been collecting antique maps for 10 years. His primary interest has been maps of Southern Africa, especially those that reflect the discovery and development of the region. He diversified into small and miniature maps and maps on stamps of Africa and Southern Africa: he is actively seeking the two scarce maps that would complete his collection of the South African maps. He also has a particular interest in the various editions of the Langenes/Hondius/van den Keere series of maps of Southern Africa. The author can be contacted on Roger@BusinessSculptors.com.

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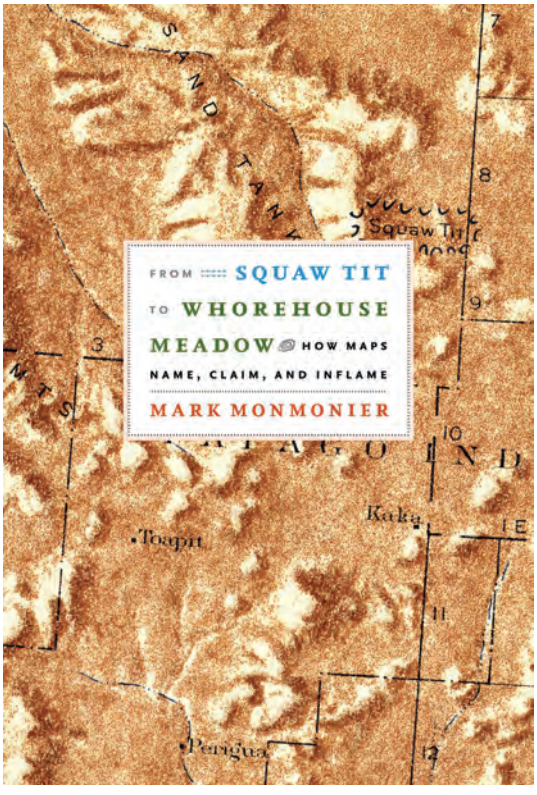
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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications[1]

From Squaw Tit to Whorehouse Meadow: How Maps Name, Claim and Inflame by Mark Monmonier. University of Chicago Press, 5800 Ellis Avenue, 4th Floor, Chicago, IL 60637, USA, 2007. Paperback. 197 pp. plus index. ISBN 978-0-226-53466-4. Price US$16.

This jokey, not to mention bawdy, title certainly attracts attention. In a way that is too bad as the book is actually a fine discussion not only of the art of making maps to modern times but of the power of names to, as he says, show imperial claims and inflame minorities. As the US West was settled, the white settlers, with typical European arrogance, rarely asked the locals, whether Indian or Spanish, about the names for the rivers, mountains, cliffs, and other natural features, but happily bestowed names, frequently raunchy, that they liked. Sometimes, as in the first name of this book's title, they named places after imaginary features and sometimes in the uninhibited fashion of the day 'Whorehouse Meadow' was named for the end-of-summer brothel established where the herders brought cattle and sheep down from the mountain pastures. A prudish geographer tried to change that one to 'Naughty Girl Meadow' but the locals were having none of it. There were names, particularly in the Eastern United States, given when racial epithets were considered everyday usage. Those have rightly been purged from maps today. The "N" word has no place in today's world.



Monmonier is a brave man. He goes into place names changed by conquerors in Europe: citing changes from various empires. He even gets into the disputes in today's Palestine and Israel. To this reviewer's surprise, ultra-nationalistic Israelis have placed Biblical names on various sites on highly dubious evidence. If you visit the area don't think you are necessarily at the actual town or location mentioned in the Old Testament. It could be wishful thinking on the part of settlers anxious to recreate the geography of the Bible.

Various world boards in charge of names can have a very difficult time. It is simple to publish different names for cities, such as the German Wien and Donau for the English Vienna and Danube, but what about disputed areas like the Sea of Japan, which Japan likes and the Koreans want changed to The East Sea?

Antarctica gets downright silly. You may think Norway, England, and the United States have the most claims to the continent that is internationally agreed upon as open territory. Ha! Australia, China, Japan, Russia, Argentina, India, Germany, France, and South Africa for heaven's sake, all have claims.

Speaking of the heavens, that is wide open for naming. Several private companies sell certificates that claim to attach any name, for a fee, to stars or planet features. Great for romantic moments but they are not official. The author traces the naming of mountains and perceived plains etc. of the moon, as well as Mars and Venus over the centuries.

There is a good discussion of the national and international boards and commissions set up to deal with the profusion of conflicting names. Rules have been developed concerning prohibitions but it is still a morass out there.

This reviewer was mightily impressed with the thorough research the author has done on Alaska disputes such as Mount McKinley versus the local Denai'na Indian name of Denali. There a

compromise was reached; the highest peak in North America retained its name but the national park around it is Denali. This is the way most boards try to work; being fair and objective. Of course, this means they come under a great deal of criticism from all sides. Overall, if place names interest you as showing human history and progress, or lack thereof, this must be on your reference shelf. The modest price enables you to give one or more as gifts to other cartographic fans.

Dee Longenbaugh

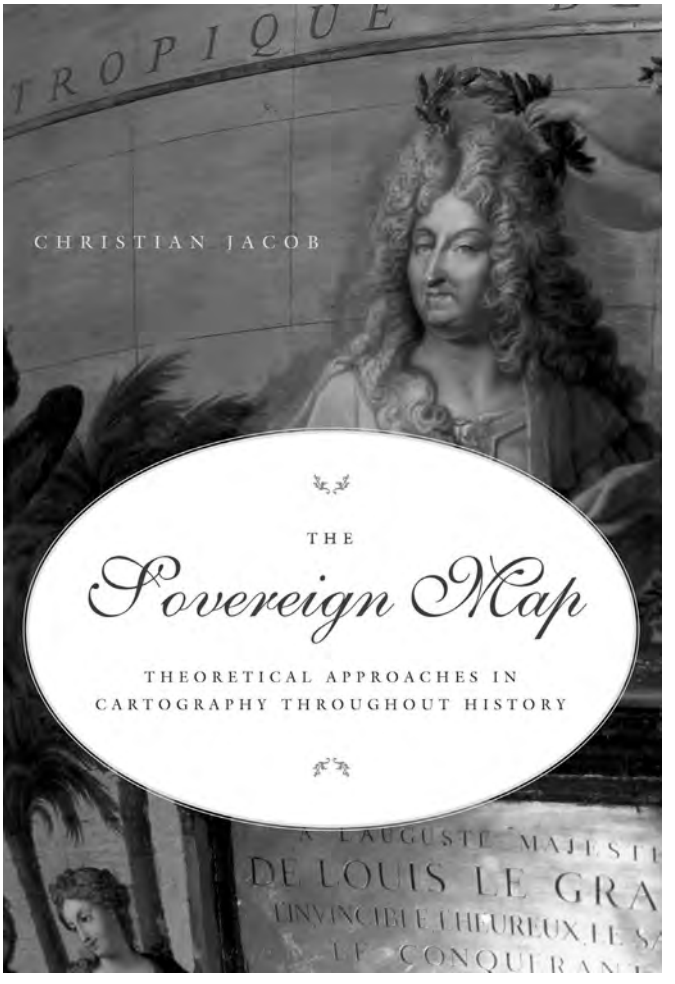
The Sovereign Map: Theoretical Approaches in Cartography throughout History by Christian Jacob, translated by Tom Conley, edited by Edward H. Dahl. University of Chicago Press, 5000 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, 2006. Hardback, xxiii, 417 pp., 49 figs, 11 coloured plates. ISBN 0-226-38953-7. Price: US$60.00

This is a profound and important book. It was first published in French in 1992 as *L'empire des cartes*, and it is good that it is now opened to a wider readership by this English translation – indeed, more than a translation, 'in many respects a different book, an improved version' as Christian Jacob tells us (p. xxiii). In no way should it be seen as a history of cartography; it is rather a prolonged reflection on the philosophy of the map, how it is viewed by creator and user, how it achieves its purposes, how it communicates at every level of meaning, deliberately or unconsciously, how it displays or hides the various messages that it conveys. While it takes every period of western cartography into account, it has a particular focus on the early modern period, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, understandably in view of the significant changes that then took place in the techniques, the concepts and the understanding of maps.

Throughout the book one's attention is drawn to aspects of maps one had never thought of before and, however familiar they might be, one had never considered their significance. The implications of 'You are here' on a displayed town plan, for instance (p. 342), the different ways a hiker views a map before setting out and when actually on the road (p. 81), the different ways a map's title is displayed, concealed, or entirely omitted (pp. 193-7). In all these cases, and many others besides, the author does not simply point out what has so often escaped notice; his ideas are themselves thought-provoking, so that the book stimulates as much as it informs. It is likely to be of great influence on further work on maps, not so much for what it tells us as for what it makes us think about.

For two reasons, however, the book may have less influence than one would wish. It is far too long. Its ideas are expressed with a luxuriance of verbiage that, far from clarifying the author's thoughts, serves only to conceal them: they are hidden beneath thickets of words. It would have been possible to have said all the book says in, at most, half its actual length and thus more clearly and more forcefully; it would have much greater impact on the reader. The second drawback is its vocabulary. The otherwise excellent translation uses many words scarcely known in English. Is it a serious confession of ignorance for this reviewer to admit that, even seeing them in context, he has not the faintest idea what are meant by maieutics (p. xxiii), deictic (p.32 and passim), theogonic (p.137), onomaturgy (p.206) and quite a number of other words? This may simply reflect the translator's familiarity with French: *aléatoire* is a word in normal use in French, but one cannot say the same of aleatory (p.157) in English. All this means that the book is a less efficient vehicle of communication than many of the maps it describes. This is a pity, as it has much to say that is of the greatest interest and value.

P.D.A. Harvey

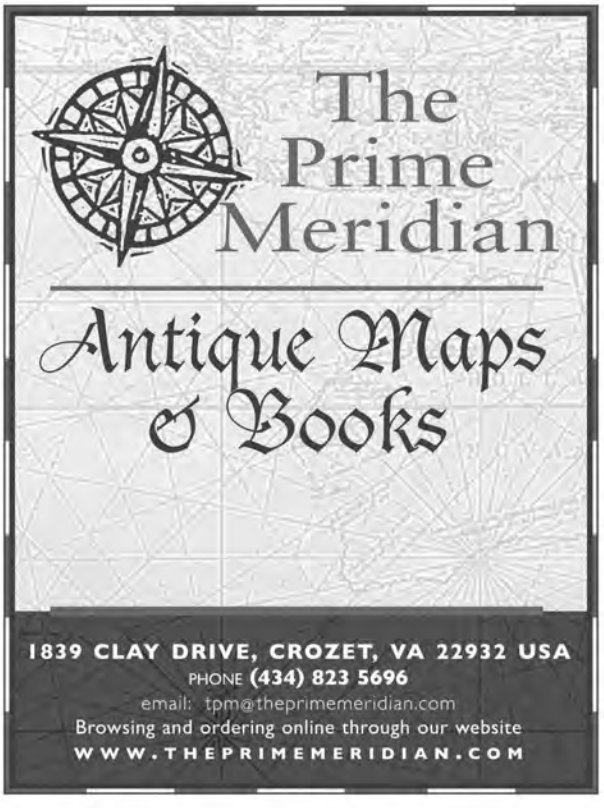




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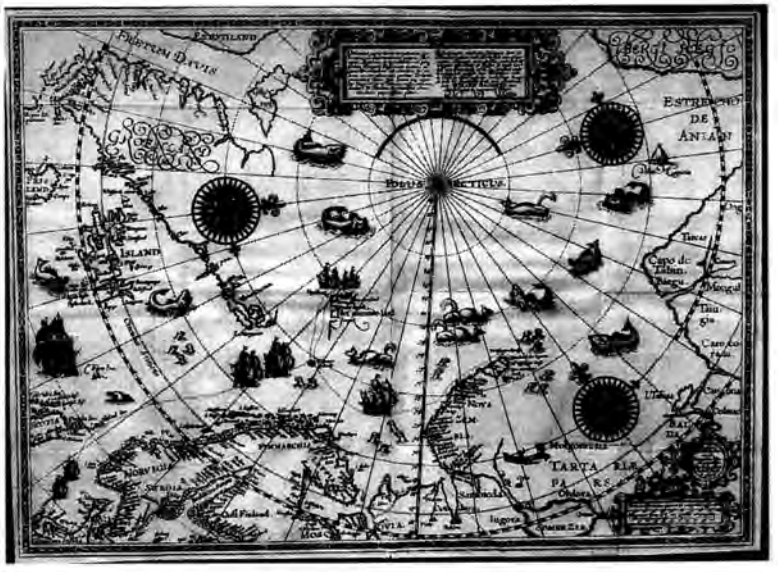


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Mapping Matters

Course on maps and mapping

Following the successful trial course on "The History of Maps and Mapping" that was run under the aegis of the London Rare Books School (Institute of English Studies, University of London) in July 2007, the organisers are offering the course again this year, together with a new course on "Mapping Land and Sea before c.1800".

The organisers and tutors for both courses are Dr Catherine Delano-Smith and Sarah Tyacke CB. Additional lecturers are Peter Barber, Paul Harvey, Roger Kain, Paul Laxton, Rose Mitchell, Sylvia Sumira and Laurence Worms.

The dates for Course 1 (History of Maps and Mapping) are 30th June to 4th July inclusive and for the new Course 2, 14th to 18th July inclusive.

For application forms please go to the website http://ies.sas.ac.uk/cmps/events/courses/LRBS/index.htm

Missing and stolen map database

Due to the spate of recent and highly publicised thefts of early maps the International Antiquarian Mapsellers Association (www.antiquemapdealers.com) has launched the opening of their **Missing and stolen map database** (www.missingmaps.info). There is no fee associated with the use of this database and it is hoped that librarians, dealers and collectors will make use of this site. Support has been given by many individuals and institutions who are not IAMA members and their names can be found on the acknowledgement page (www.missingmaps.info/acknowledgements.htm).

London Map Fair

For the first time the London Map Fair is to be held on the premises of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) at 1 Kensington Gore, London. It was previously held at Olympia but it is felt that the RGS will be a more central location and easier for access. The fair is an opportunity for collectors and dealers to get together and indulge in their passion of buying and selling early maps. There is an impressive list of exhibitors with a true feast of things on offer. See full list of exhibitors from countries all over the World on p. 21 of this issue. Opening times are Saturday, June 7th from 12.00 to 19.00 and Sunday, June 8th from 10.00 to 17.00. The IMCoS agm will also be held in the RGS starting at 10am on the Saturday.

To encourage visitors and collectors there will be free lectures in the Ondaatje auditorium and the speakers will include Peter Barber, head of Map Collections at the British Library and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. Organisers of the Fair are Tim Bryars, Massimo De Martini and Rainer Voigt. Further details from tel.+44-(0)1732-460025 or email maps@garwood-voigt.com

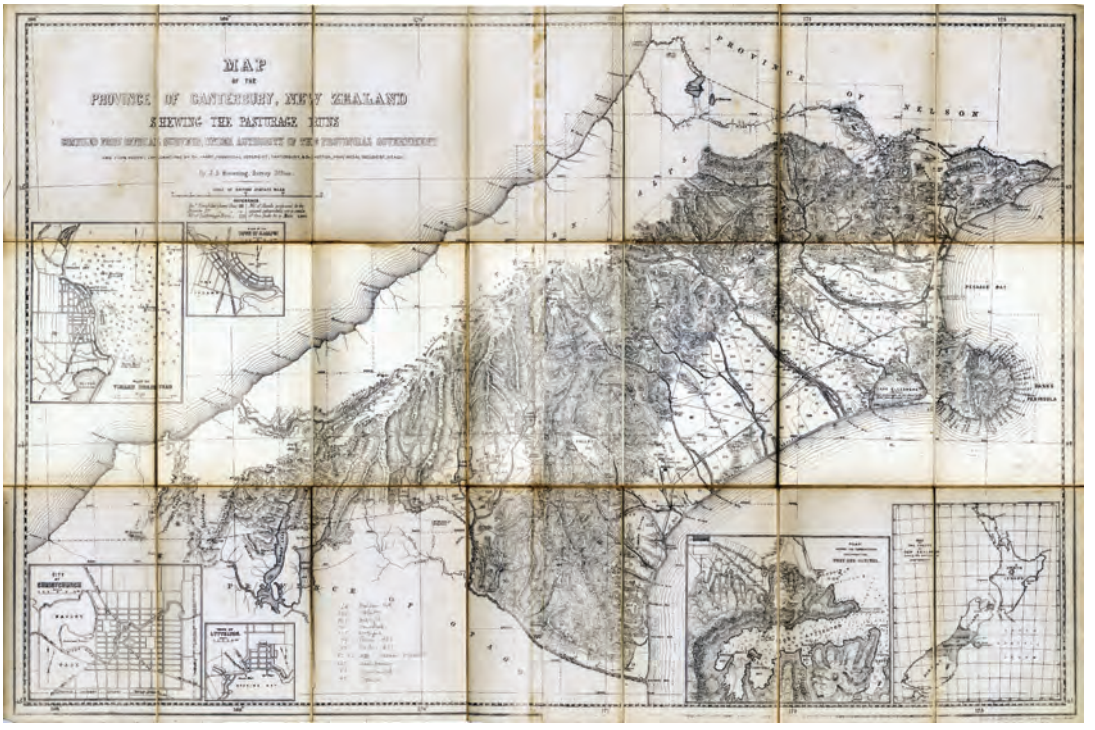
Unfolding New Zealand

During the IMCoS visit to New Zealand in February of this year some members on the post-symposium tour of the South Island visited the Antique Print Gallery in Christchurch to view an exhibition of early folding maps of the country. The exhibition included maps from 1839 up to about 1868 and was staged by the gallery owner, Paul Arnold.

Examples were the "Map of the Colony of New Zealand from official Documents" by Smith, Elder and Co., c.1839, "Map of the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand…." by J.S. Browning, 1863, and other maps by people like Edward Stanford, W. & A.K. Johnston and W. Hughes. They had all been the property of Dr Peter Maling who died aged 94 in 2006.



(right) James Cook's chart of 1772 was the first to show the whole of New Zealand. Prior to Cook's explorations on his first voyage, the only part of New Zealand appearing on early maps was the North West of the South Island charted by Abel Tasman in 1642.



(left)
This 1864 map of the Province of Canterbury shows the major runs as the Canterbury Plains were divided up to become successful providers of Canterbury Lamb! South of Oamaru are the renovated buildings of the Totara Estate where the first lamb carcasses were frozen and shipped to the 'Mother Country' via Dunedin in 1882.

Paul Arnold met Dr Maling in 2006 and found that he was a most interesting man. He had qualified as a geologist and left New Zealand in 1935 to explore for oil in Persia for a British company. The areas he visited there were still rugged and unsettled. He then decided to train as a doctor and spent the war working in a London hospital. During this time he was awarded the George Medal for rescuing people trapped in buildings which had collapsed in the Blitz. After the war Dr Maling returned to New Zealand and became a general practitioner in Christchurch until his retirement. He developed an interest in maps and wrote a book *Early Charts of New Zealand 1542-1851* which was published in 1969. His collection of maps of New Zealand included the folding emigration maps on display in the exhibition. They were published in England and were produced to persuade new settlers to move to New Zealand.



(far left)
The early maps of New Zealand showed a detailed coastline with an interior still largely bare and sometimes with imaginative guesswork. During the latter half of the 18th century, the rate of land exploration and development was phenomenal. This 1843 map by James Wyld has seven insets of well-charted harbours around the New Zealand coast. By 1880 this map had been republished showing extensive inland detail including towns, railways and roads. In the intervening 37 years, massive explorations had been undertaken; a tribute to the hard work of the early surveyors.

(below) Paul Arnold pictured in front of his map gallery in Christchurch, New Zealand.



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Maps & Sex

A dealer's lament

by Kevin Welch

It is a universal truth in the world of commerce and advertising that "sex sells". But in the spicy world of map collecting my experience is that "sex" – or to be more specific the female sex – can cost sales. When I gave up a proper job two years ago to start a new business with my wife dealing in antique maps I suppose I expected that my customer profile would be likely to have a male bias. With all due apologies to the eminent female editor of the *Journal*, old maps are really more boy stuff. Perhaps something to do with viseo-spatial skill sets, or a more basic need for assistance finding one's way home from the pub. Now I realise that this all sounds dreadfully sexist, but perhaps the Society's membership lists will support my case.

That is not to say we don't have any female customers. God bless you ladies — but far more are buying presents for husbands, partners, boyfriends, and other male relatives than are buying for themselves. And unfortunately for every sale made to a supportive lady nurturing her husband's addiction, I reckon I have lost two to those of less pure understanding and appreciation.

This problem arises particularly at antique and book fairs. A couple are working their way towards our stall. The man spots us, his face lights up in anticipation and he makes for our display only to be diverted by the dreaded words: "Now you don't want any more of those old maps, you already have far too many". Another potential sale lost; another bubble and squeak dinner tonight!

I have pondered on how to address this problem. Should I offer to run free antique map appreciation classes at the local WI? Should I persuade our local adult education college to run self-assertion courses for men rather than women? To date I have found the most helpful strategy is one of stand location. If possible try to get a pitch next to a dealer selling jewellery. This means I might get a fair crack at a sale while my customer's good lady is busy at the stand next door. There are, of course, still timing issues to consider. On average I have about 5 minutes to do my stuff before my customer is reclaimed to "look at (pay for) this lovely old bracelet I've found."

I could give up map dealing and sell antique jewellery instead but it wouldn't be the same, would it? Can the readership of the IMCoS Journal offer any alternative suggestions or strategies for keeping sex out of map collecting?

Kevin Welch, the author, established his company, Copperplate Maps and Prints, in 2006 after many years experience in the world of antique map collecting. Copperplate specialise in antique maps of the UK and the British Isles with some topographical prints and books relating mainly to Cambridge city and county. The company is based in Hertfordshire but is internet based. Kevin and his wife Caroline also visit antique fairs. Although they have no retail shop their stock can be viewed by appointment. Contact them on 01707 322940 or on welchkc@btinternet.com



The day she found the Speed atlas on the bank statement.

N.B. The Editor has a cunning plan - enclose your stand completely within a wooden hoarding and put up a sign saying 'MEN ONLY'. Women will then clamour to accompany their menfolk inside or fight to peer through the knotholes.



Antique Map Price Record

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Worth A Look

A Japanese map charger

by Daniel Nadler

At first glance it is apparent that when this charger was produced, Japanese cartography was still primitive. The map has all of the provinces inscribed as well as names of countries more imagined than real in the seas around Japan. Whereas the Japanese were geographically, culturally and militarily aware of China and Korea, and both countries can be found on other examples of these map chargers and plates, strangely, neither is named on this particular piece. Instead, the two landmasses to the north and northwest of Japan are both identified as the mythical "Land of the Midgets" (*kobito no kuni*); and the landmass to the southeast is labelled the "Country of Women" (*Onna no kuni*), perhaps a reference to the fables of the Greek Amazons. These



The charger, most probably fired in the Arita kilns, Hizen Province, Kyushu, 1830-1844, is painted in under-glaze-blue with a map of Japan and surrounding countries amidst stylised waves. All of the islands and landmasses around the edge are moulded in low relief. The diameter is 17 3/4 inches (45.2cms).

references, however mysterious, must have served to emphasize the difference between other countries and Japan and to tantalize the audience with a vision of the world they had no way of ascertaining.

The compass rose at the top of the charger is inscribed in its centre with the four cardinal points encircled by the twelve Chinese directions. The rectangular cartouche below lists the interior provinces without shorelines. The reverse of the charger is inscribed in the centre: "Honcho Tenpo nensei," which roughly translates to: "Made in Japan during the Tenpo era." Honcho is one of many poetic names for Japan, meaning "source of the morning." The Tenpo era lasted from 1830 to 1844 so the inscription enables the piece to be dated to a short 14-year period.

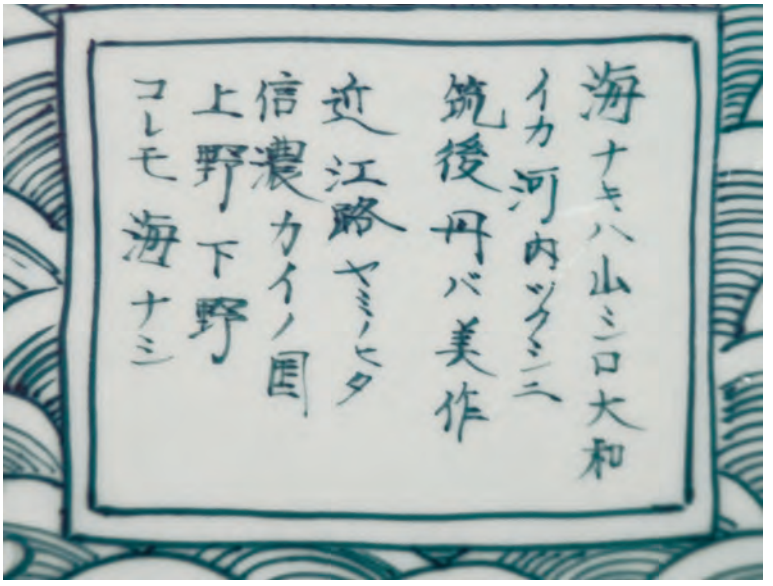
Many map plates from this period are known although this charger is one of the largest. They were made for domestic consumption, rather than for the export market, and their interest lies not only in the geographic map and Japan's self-image in the mid-19th century, but also in their evocation of a repressed country's nascent spirit of freedom. During the Tenpo era, Japan was still under the feudal rule of the Tokugawa shoguns, which lasted two and a half centuries (1603-1868). Overseas travel was proscribed to all Japanese, under penalty of death, and contact with the Western world was limited to an annual visit by the Dutch to Deshima Island in Nagasaki harbour.

Repression often serves to fire the imagination, and by the outset of the 19th century; with the development of a merchant class in Edo (now Tokyo), new notions had begun to ferment, and with them there developed a great interest in travel within Japan. Many travelogues were written, and woodblock prints such as those of the 1830s-1850s by Utagawa Hiroshige (1797-1858) reflected the desire to see famous scenic places, if only through images. Map chargers and plates were an element of this burgeoning culture of curiosity, and while the Japanese might not have been allowed to travel abroad, through such plates they could at least dream.

Ultimately, map chargers and plates were part of a trend towards reassessing Japan's place in the world order. They served as a symbol of national consciousness which, following the 1853 incursion of Admiral C. Perry's (1794-1858) fleet into Tokyo Bay, hastened the overthrow of the Tokugawa shogunate and generated support for the restoration of imperial rule with the Meiji Emperor's return to the newly named Tokyo in 1868.

This article first appeared in the journal of the American Ceramic Circle and was kindly pointed out to the editor by IMCoS member, Dawn Rooney, who lives in Bangkok and is also a member of the Ceramic Circle. The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Andrew Maske, whose knowledge of the language, arts, culture and history of Japan, was essential to this article.

NB. A charger is a large plate or serving dish. Ed.





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IMCoS Matters

Annual general meeting, dinner and Malcolm Young lecture
Friday, June 6th Lecture 6.30 for 7pm, Dinner 7.45pm Venue: East India Club, 16 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH. Cost £45 a head. Lecture by Nick Millea, 'The Gough Map: Britain's oldest road map or a statement of empire'. Presentation of IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award will follow the dinner.
Saturday, June 7th 10am AGM at Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW1 2AR. 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

International Symposia
2009
6th-9th September. Oslo, Norway.
Theme: The Mapping of Scandinavia and the Arctic with particular emphasis on maps of Norway. The National Library in Oslo hopes to host some of the activities and visits are being planned to museums in the area. Full details and registration forms will be available shortly.
2010
Late September or early October. London, England.
Theme: England: Pursuit of Power and Glory in the 17th Century.
It is hoped this will be held at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and possibly one other venue.
2011
Late September or early October. Japan
2012
September or October. Ontario, Canada

Weekend visit to Hungary
5th-7th September, 2008.
Preliminary Programme
Friday, Sept 5th Arrival at Ferihegy Airport.
14.00 Tour starts from Budapest city. Meeting point in hotel Boulevard City.
15.00 Airport pick up for guests arriving later at Budapest-Ferihegy Airport
Coach trip to the town of Kalocsa
17.00 Accommodation in Wellness Hotel, Kalocsa (4-star)
18.00 Walking tour in the city
19.00 Dinner at a typical Hungarian 'tscharda' restaurant in the countryside.
Saturday, Sept 6th 10.00 Special visit to the Archiepiscopal Library, Kalocsa; the Barocque Reading Room and a special map and atlas exhibition; short presentations
12.00 Lunch in the hotel
14.00 Coach trip to Lake Balaton and short stop in town centre of Szekszárd
18.00 Accommodation in Hotel Annabella (3-star), Balatonfüred
Sunday, September 7th 10.00 Visit to Tihany Peninsula, a World Heritage site; Benedictine Abbey
12.00 Transfer to Budapest Ferihegy Airport
Short stop for quick lunch on the way.
15.00 Arrival at Ferihegy Airport, Budapest. Departures to various destinations
17.00 For those staying longer transfer to hotel Boulevard City, Budapest
Registration can now be made at the website http://lazarus.elte.hu/imcos.html. The price will be €270 per person (double room), €310 per person (single room) and will include the coach tour with an English speaking guide, the programmes and meals. For those wishing to stay longer than two nights there ia a centrally located guest house available in Budapest for €60 a night. Do join us and the organiser, Zsolt Török, for what promises to be a great weekend.

Collectors' evening
Report by Valerie Newby, pictures by David Webb
The annual IMCoS collectors' meeting was held at the Farmers' Club, London, on April 10 under the chairmanship of Francis Herbert, former map librarian at the Royal Geographical Society. The theme was maps of Australia but did not have to be strictly adhered to.

Members brought along a variety of maps and ephemera to discuss and share which evoked lively discussion. Hans Kok, our chairman, brought a map showing the three voyages of James Cook by Schraembl and dated 1789 (see Chairman's message on p.2) whilst Kitty Liebrich had maps of Australia and the East Indies by William Dampier from his *A new voyage round the world*, printed for James Knapton and dated 1697. Kitty explained that



The name of James Cook in German on a map brought by Hans Kok to the meeting

Dampier was an English pirate or buccaneer operating in the West Indies and Central America. Having set out in 1679, he returned home in 1691 and published his carefully-kept journal six years later. It proved to be a sensation. Dampier had spent nine weeks on the west coast of Australia and is considered to be the first Englishman to go there. He wrote of that visit, "New Holland is a very large tract of land. It is not yet determined whether it is an island or a main continent; but I am certain that it joyns [sic] neither to Asia, Africa, nor America." David Webb surprised everyone with some photographs showing ladies dressed as flowers which had taken his fancy (the pictures, not the ladies!) during a visit to a cathedral in Queensland, South Island, during a post symposium tour in New Zealand. David, who is 80, also confessed that he had taken part in some speed boarding down a sand dune on the same day. IMCoS members do tend to be adventurous and fearless.

Ray Eddy had brought along a finely engraved and coloured frontispiece from Michael Drayton's *Poly Olbion* of *c.*1612. Rodney Shirley thought that this example, highlighted in gold leaf, was exceptional and asked Ray if it could be reproduced in a book he (Rodney) was finalising on decorative titlepages and frontispieces. Tim Nicholson brought a map of Monmouthshire which was by Greenwood but not published by him. It had been published by Walker in an atlas at 3 miles to an inch and then apparently sold on to James Wyld who produced the map separately. Tim said it was the only example he had found of a map or atlas by Greenwood being sold on to



***Ray Eddy with his title page from Michael Drayton's* Poly Olbion**



Tim Nicholson with his map of the County of Monmouth

Wyld and published separately. It was folded in covers and may have been part of a boxed set. He also showed a piece of ephemera relevant to the map – a receipt for a subscription to the first two parts of the atlas which were due for publication in 1829 and 1830 but never materialised. Walter Valk brought us into the twentieth century with a Baedeker guide to London and environs dated 1910 and also a highly coloured historical map of London by John Bartholomew printed post -1971.

Caroline Batchelor, who collects maps of Africa, was topical with her map of Tibet from Samuel Beeton, (FRGS and husband of the famous Mrs Beeton), from his *Dictionary of Information* dated 1859. In the text Tibet is described as "unappealing and barren but teems with wildlife and sheep. Exports are gold, musk and cloth." Jeremy Edwards, our new treasurer, had brought a map of Buckinghamshire which he needed to be identified. It was suggested that it might be a reprint of Seller from *The Antiquities of England and Wales* by Grose, from 1772 onwards.



Jeremy Edwards asked for identification of his map of Buckinghamshire



(above)
Francis Herbert holding his atlas which he acquired recently

Francis Herbert had brought along a recent acquisition, *Philips Systematic Atlas* dated 1894 edited by E.G. Ravenstein which had obviously belonged to a teacher as it contained many inserts which had been cut out of newspapers and pasted in.

Finally there were two items brought to the meeting by Rodney Shirley. The first was a large ethnographical map of the World from an American atlas by Charles C. Savage, published by Ensign, Bridgman and Fanning in 1861. Rodney said his interest was in its thematic nature, with many facial vignettes 'Principal Varieties of the Human Race' along the top and a large cluster of figures at the foot: 'Female Costumes of Different Parts of the World'. He also passed around what might now be regarded as a very politically incorrect titlepage to a rare French atlas of *c.*1850 by A.H. Dufour. This was a study in social contrasts: the civilised people of Europe pictured in the centre (a Frenchman predominating) compared to natives of Africa and Asia and the squabbling savages of America and Oceana.

Next year's theme for the evening will be Scandinavia and the Arctic to coincide with our international symposium in Norway but, once again, this theme is not obligatory.



(below)
***Leo Scanlon, left, with Cyrus Alai who is holding his book* General Maps of Persia**

Lecture on maps of Persia

After he had attended the IMCoS International Symposium in Wellington, Cyrus Alai travelled to Brisbane in Australia and, at the invitation of the Royal Geographical Society of Queensland, gave a talk on "Mapping Persia". This was in reference to his recently published book *General Maps of Persia*. The gathering was held on February 26 in the RGS building where Paul Feeney, the President, welcomed him. Leo Scanlon introduced him to the audience of over 100, half of them members of RGS and Australian Map Circle, and the other half from the local Iranian community. The talk was well received by both groups and was followed by a lavish cold buffet arranged by Mrs Azordegan and her Iranian friends.

Cyrus has made it a mission for himself to familiarise the Iranian diaspora worldwide with old maps and the interrelation of maps and society, giving numerous talks in different countries.



Four delightful lady members of IMCoS snapped by Rolph Langlais. From left to right: Martine Chomel of Mexico, Eva Kok of The Netherlands, Ursula Langlais and Marianne Landvogt of Germany.

A medley of members in Australia and New Zealand

Because of space restraints in the last journal we were unable to show many pictures of the members enjoying themselves during the symposiums and subsequent tours in Australia and New Zealand . This is an opportunity to put this right. The pictures were taken by David Webb and one by Rolph Langlais.

(below) Waiting to be eaten by a shark at the entrance to Sydney Aquarium



(bottom) A group pictured in front of a girl made entirely of peaches in the park in Sydney



(right)
Having fun on the post-symposium tour of the South Island of New Zealand



(below)
Another group in front of a milestone in Australia





From left to right: Tony Burgess, John Docktor, Tom Sander and Kazumasa Yamashita at the Mitchell Library, Sydney.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 December

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2007		2006	
Income				
Subscriptions		16,833		17,131
Bank interest		2,875		2,205
Map fairs and other income		3,485		2,006
		23,193		21,342
Expenditure				
IMCoS journal (net)	11,522		7,879	
Events	2,097		794	
Publicity & awards	1,342		1,462	
AGM & committee expenses	443		609	
Administration	3,653		4,401	
Bank & credit card charges	917		1,150	
		19,974		16,295
Surplus for year		**3,219**		**5,047**

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 December 2007

Library, at valuation		1,500		1,500
Current assets				
Bank balances	74,898		75,296	
Debtors & prepayments	5,524		5,130	
	80,422		80,426	
Less Current liabilities				
Prepaid membership	19,453		17,176	
Creditors & deferred income	6,905		12,405	
	26,358	54,064	29,581	50,845
Net Assets		**55,564**		**52,345**
Members Funds				
Brought forward 1 January		52,345		47,298
Surplus for year		3,219		5,047
Total		**55,564**		**52,345**

IMCoS Accounts 2007 compiled by Jeremy Edwards, Honorary Treasurer.

These accounts have been examined by Adrian Almond and Alan Bartlett.



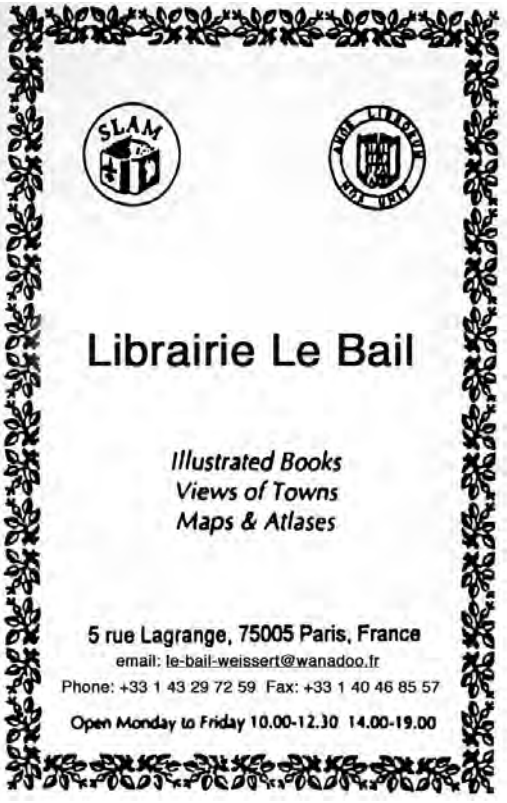
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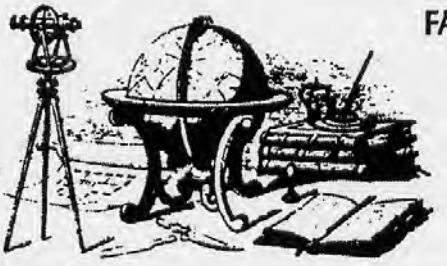
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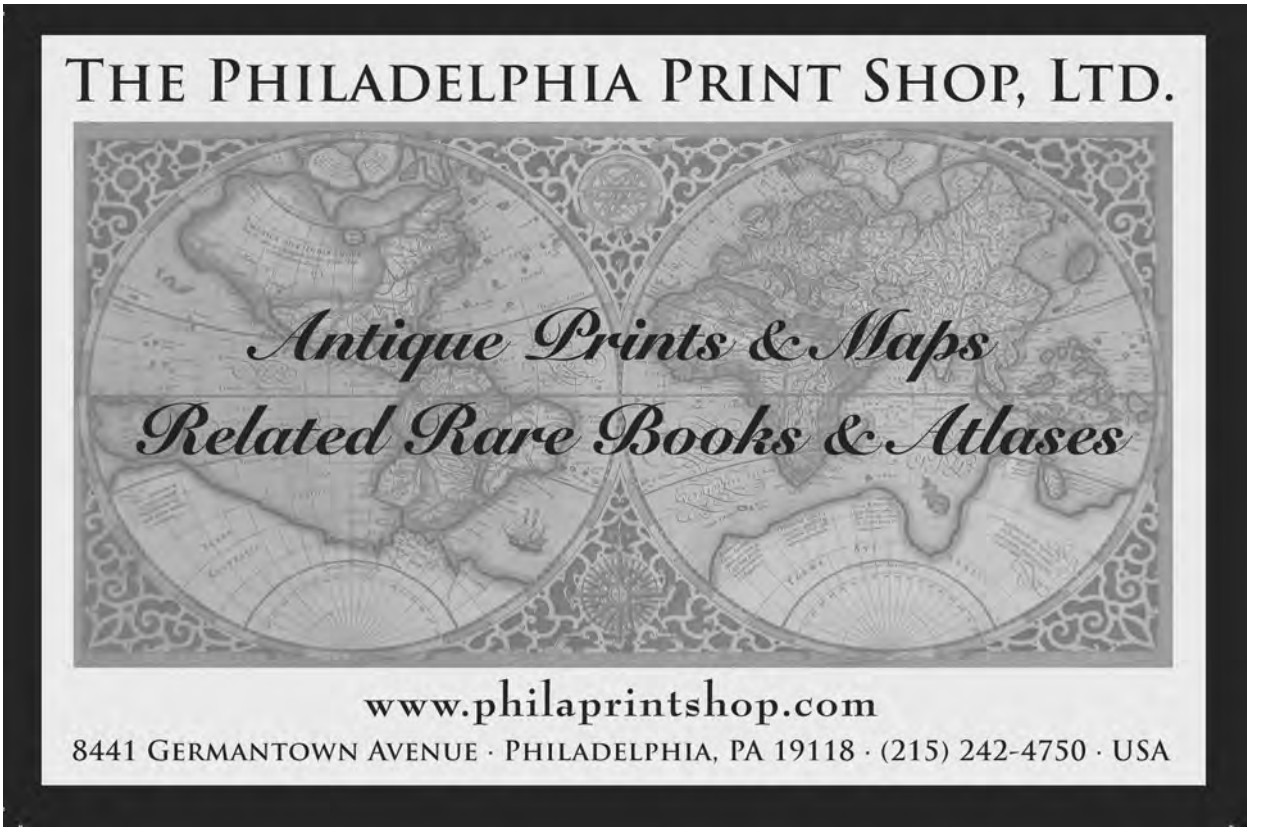
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Front cover picture: *Norvegia Regnum* from Volume 1 of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Major,* published Amsterdam 1659 (courtesy of Pal Sagen).

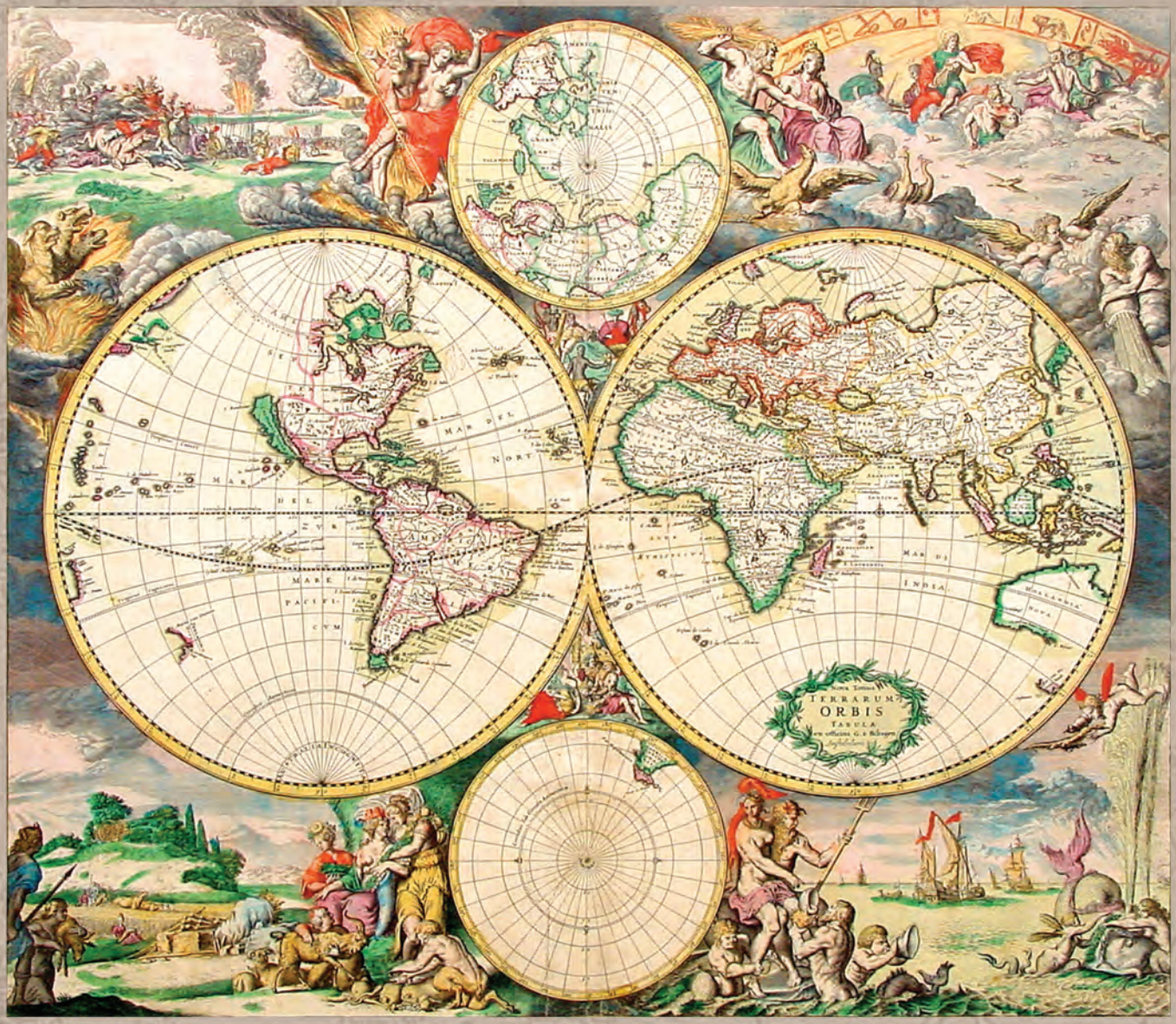
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Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	66
Roderick M. **Barron**	18
Beaux Arts	19
The **Carson Clark** Gallery	38
Jo Ann & Richard **Casten**	56
Frame	67
Leen **Helmink**	inside back cover
Murray **Hudson**	65
Intercol	50
Kitt S. **Kapp**	50
Librairie Le Bail	64
Loeb Larocque	46
London Map Fair	20
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Record Publications	52
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Mostly Maps	50
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	52
The **Observatory**	64
Old Church Galleries	66
Old Print Shop	4
Old World Auctions	37
Kunstantikvariat **Pama** AS	47
Pallas & Janos	50
Philadelphia Print Shop	67
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	38
Jonathan **Potter**	53
Prime Meridian	46
Raleigh Publications	26
Reiss & Sohn	19
George **Ritzlin**	64
Barry **Ruderman**	11
Antiquariaat **Sanderus**	12
Monika **Schmidt**	46
Paulus **Swaen**	46
Wattis Fine Art	43
Dominic **Winter**	65
Worldview Maps & Books	12



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