IMCoS JOURNAL

Winter 2008 *Number 115*



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

Founded 1980

Winter 2008 *Issue No. 115*

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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

In our previous *Journal*, I concluded my notes with an innocent remark on the financial intricacies of allocating funds for one's auction purchases as compared to the less costly arrangement for visiting a cartographical exhibition.

Little did I suspect that the financial markets in the USA would then be hit by such an alarming disaster, threatening to affect banks worldwide. I sincerely hope that by the time you get to read these words, the situation will have calmed down enough to guarantee you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Whilst on the subject of money, you will have read the Annual General Meeting's decision to approve a subscription adjustment, bringing the subscription rates in line with inflation and adjusting the US rate to the current US dollar rate of exchange versus the British Pound. We had kept the subscription at the same level since 2004 (apart from a previous USD/GBP rate of exchange correction). However, inflation has been at work steadily eroding our revenue. Not a nice message to convey, but we expect to outsmart inflation again for the next couple of years, barring emergencies.

IMCoS will have a stand at the Paris Map Fair and the Breda European Map Fair, both being held in November. and I look forward to meeting our members there. A few new ones would be very welcome too. The Budapest Event is behind us. It was very well organised by our National Representative for Hungary, Dr. Zsölt Török. An unplanned visit to the University Library at Budapest came as a pleasant surprise. Where else could we have enjoyed folk songs in the bus by the organiser's wife? Thank you very much, Ildiko!

In the new year of 2009 we will be resuming our regular schedule with at least a map evening in the Spring, a London weekend in June and an International Symposium at Oslo, Norway in September. Plans are not obvious as yet but I can assure you that IMCoS members (and others) are working hard on our behalf already. We will keep you posted.



May I convey another request from our General Secretary, Stephen Williams. Would all those not receiving IMCoS Newsletters already please send him their e-mail addresses. He can then get the mailing list up to date and you will receive our regular Newsletters. Stephen's e-mail address is on this page.

Our best wishes from the Executive Committee to all IMCoS members and may 2009 be a blessed year for all of you and those you hold dear!

Hans Kok.

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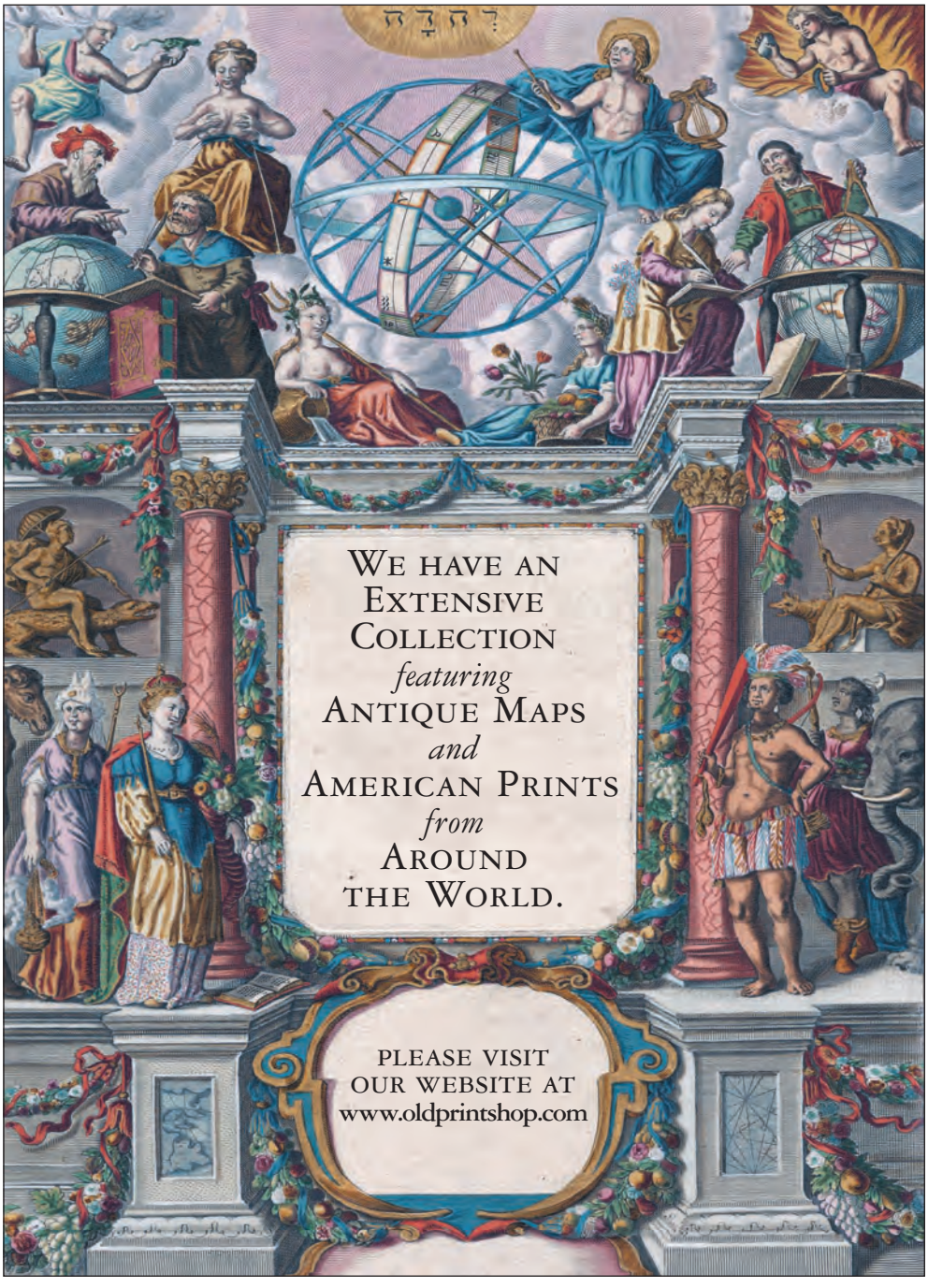
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From the Editor's Desk

Valerie Newby

Through these troubled financial times I was cheered by a letter I received from a London dealer saying "...maps are much more fun than stocks and shares." Of course they are I told myself, immediately feeling much better. Although map dealers are not renowned for their optimism this particular one definitely touched a chord with me and he may well be right. Now could be a good time to go hunting for maps or even starting a new collection.

Over the last few issues of the *Journal* we have had articles about unusual map collections; maps on stamps, maps on plates etcetera but one of the most unusual "maps on" is included in this issue. When I met Adrian Seville at the IMCoS dinner last June he started to tell me about his interest in the game of Goose and other old board games. I was fascinated but couldn't see how this could possibly relate to early maps. However, it emerged that many of these games were based on cartography. I asked Adrian to put pen to paper for our readers and the results can be seen on p.51 of this issue. You might like to visit his attractive website at http://www.giochidelloca.it (set up in collaboration with Dr Luigi Ciompi).

We are honoured to be the first journal to publish the find of a letter in the UK Hydrographic Office which listed all the copperplates that William Faden was willing to sell to the Admiralty in 1821. These plates then went on to become published Admiralty charts. See the article by Andrew David on p.7 of this *Journal*. Incidentally, the only known portrait of Faden (1749-1836) was hanging on public display in the British Library, London until removed to safe storage because of light damage.

Another well known member of IMCoS, Raymond Frostick, has written about an 18th century surveyor named James Corbridge who produced maps of the counties of Norfolk (where Raymond lives) and Suffolk. He also made estate surveys including one of Wolterton Hall in Norfolk which was built by Horatio Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford (1723-1809), politician, diplomat and younger brother to Britain's first Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole. Corbridge started his surveying work during the construction of the hall which took 16 years to complete. Incidentally, the house is owned today by the present Lord Walpole who inherited it in 1989 and it is open for viewing every Friday from April to October. The gardens are open every day.



How people get into maps and become either a collector or researcher has always interested me and we hope you enjoy reading about Evelyn Edson in this issue. If you would like to tell your story do get in touch.

Plans are now well forward for the next International Symposium in Norway and we hope many of our readers will be able to share good times and some scholarship in the delightful city of Oslo. Registration forms will be available with the Spring journal.

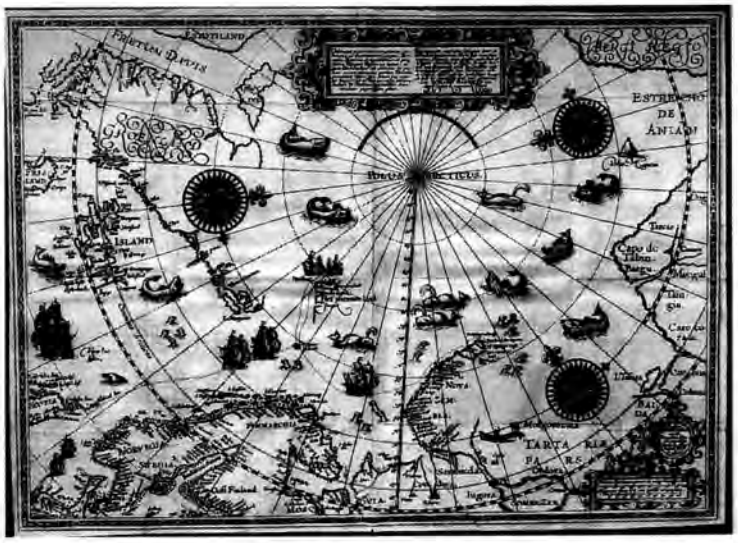
Just a reminder to send in your membership renewal money as soon as possible. This helps our financial department and also prevents you from missing out on copies of the Journal.

To end I would like to share with you the sign which I found on the back door of my hotel room in France recently. A good example of how *not* to use the dictionary.

"In case of fire in your room, please, keep your cold blood, do not shout 'on the fire'. If you can not master the fire, leave your room by taking care to close the door and gain the exit without desperation by borrowing the stairs."

Season's Greetings and Happy New Year to all our readers

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Admiralty Charts

and William Faden's copper plates

by Andrew David

It has been known for some time that the Admiralty acquired a number of copper plates from William Faden, which were then republished as Admiralty charts.[1] The full extent of this purchase has now come to light with the discovery of a letter in the archives of the UK Hydrographic Office listing all the copper plates that Faden was prepared to sell to the Admiralty.[2] Also the payment of £1,000 listed in the Contingent Account of the Hydrographic Office in The National Archives instead of Faden's asking price of £1,134:6:0.[3] In view of the importance of this letter and the accompanying list, they are reproduced in full below.

To

The Hydrographer Admiralty

Sir

In conformity with your Directions respecting the Copper Plate Charts, selected from my Catalogue, proposed to be purchased for the use of the Hydrographical Office, therefore I have ascertained the Prime Cost incurred for their publication; the Disbursements embrace as usual the purchase of original Documents of Maritime Surveys, also for Compiling and making proper Drawings, Copper Plates, Engraving, Paper, Printing &c from these details the amount had been collected and annexed to every Article contained in your List,[4] which Sir I trust will have your approbation as also your recommendation to The Right Honorable Board of Admiralty for their Lordships approval.

I am Sir
most respectively
Your obedient Servant
W^m Faden
Agent to the Board

Charing Cross February 7th 1823

In the following list, those charts which were republished as Admiralty charts are marked with an asterisk, based on an examination of the 1825 *Admiralty Chart Catalogue*. When followed by a number in square brackets, they were still in publication in 1839, based on the 1839 *Admiralty Chart Catalogue*, in which they had been allocated that chart number. The authority for the republished charts, given in square brackets after their titles, has also been taken from the 1825 and 1839 *Admiralty Chart Catalogues*. These Faden



Fig. 1
William Faden (1750-1836) who worked from an address in Charing Cross, London. He was one of the principal map makers and publishers of his time. (© British Library Board. All Rights Reserved BLWA21)

A List of Sundry Copper Plate Charts with their prime Cost prices

Coast of Devonshire Rame Head to Exmouth [John Foss Dessiou[5]]	27	16	6★	[25]
North Sea, 6 Plates [John Foss Dessiou]	265	12	6★	[93-98]
Helgoland [J.T. Reinke and J.A. Lang, RN, 1808]	15	16	6★	[126]
Elbe Weser & Jhade [J.T. Reinke, 1802]	30	-	6★	[125]
Faro Islands [Capt. H. Born, R. Dutch N., 1808]	30`	17★	-	[117]
North Atlantic [John Foss Dessiou]	88	1★	-	[356]
Ferrol & Corruna [Tofiño]	28	8★	-	[79]
Harbour of Ferrol [Tofiño]	37	18★	-	[80]
Vigo Bay [Tofiño]	37	13★	-	[35]
Lisbon Harbour [William Chapman]	95	18★	-	[89 & 90]
Strait of Gibraltar [Dessiou and Tofiño]	26	14★	-	
Cadiz Bay [Tofiño]	64	16★	-	
Toulon Harbour [French charts]	30	17★	-	
Road of Leghorn, 1½ Plates [Capt J. Knight]	63	8★	-	[156]
Naples Bay [Ga Rizzi Zannoni, 1785]	61	17	6★	[159]
Island of Madeira [W. Johnson, RN, 1788]	81	18	6★	[361]
Black Sea, 2 Plates [Russian and French Surveys]	48	16★	-	
Coast of Labradore, 2 Plates [Michael Lane]	34	14★	-	
Island of Newfoundland	32	8	-	
Placentia Bay, 2 Plates [Michael Lane]	49	11★	-	
Newfoundland fm Point Lance to Cape Spear [Michael Lane]	46	13★	-	
Fogo Island	30	8	-	
Florida Keys [George Gauld[6]]	119	6	6★	[525]
Coast of West Florida, 4 Plates [George Gauld]	106	2★	-	[524]
Chart of the West Indies, 4 Plates [John Foss Dessiou]	206	2★	-	[392]
Havannah [Spanish survey]	20	16	6	
Old Bahama Channel [John Foss Dessiou from Spanish surveys]	45	15★	-	[410]
St Johns Harbour Antigua [Capt. Columbine]	48	5★	-	[489]
East Coast of Yucatan [A Bay Man]	19	12★		
South Atlantic [John Foss Dessiou]	43	19★	-	[357]
The Coast of Brazil from the Orinoco to the River Plate, 2 Plates [John Foss Dessiou]	186	-	6	[531 & 532]
Island and Harbour of St Catharina [Portuguese MS]	28	7★	-	[544]
Rio Janeiro [Portuguese MS]	89	10★	-	
River Plate, 2 Plates [John Warner, Capt P. Heywood]	116	9★	-	[547]
Coast of Patagonia fm the River Plate to Cape Horn thence to Valparaiso, 2 Plates	57	10★	-	[546]
Ship Island[7] and Harbour [Capt. O. Folger]	12	17★	-	[552]
Coast of Chili 21° 45'	29	4	-	
do 21 45 to 38°	35	17	-	
Coast of Peru 21 45 to 7 S	56	14	-	
West Coast of America fm 7 S to 9 N	39	7	-	
Red Sea, 2 Plates [Sir H. Popham]	91	12★	-	
Indian and Part of the Pacific, 1½ Plates	135	18	6	
Norfolk Island [W. Bradley]	12	8★	-	[1110]
Spanish Coasting Pilot containing directions for navigating the Coasts and Harb[rs] of Spain in the Atlantic & Mediterranean with the Balearic Islands and Coast of Portugal Illustrated with 28 Charts and Plans by Don Vicente Tofiño	908	13	6	
£	3649	6	-	
The above selection of Copper Plate Charts and those of the Spanish Coasting Pilot with their respective Impressions are hereby offered to the H.O. for the Sum of £	1134	6		

£ 1000 taken
Feb[y] 7 1823

Fig. 2 Transcript of Faden's 'A List of Sundry Copper Plate Charts with their prime Cost Prices' (UK Hydrographic Office, MLP 196.

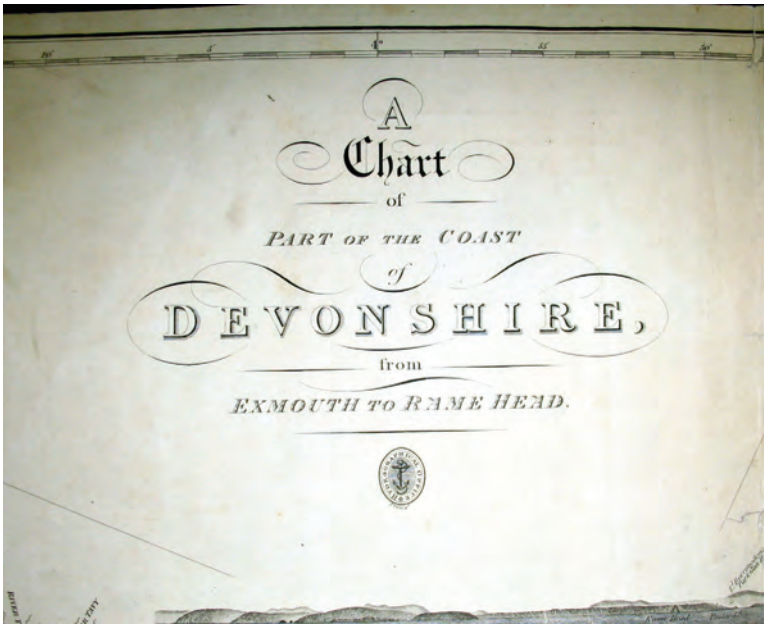
Fig. 3 (right) Title of Faden's 'Chart of Part of the Coast of Devonshire' (UK Hydrographic Office, e91 on Oc)

Fig. 4 (right) Title of the Admiralty chart of 'Part of the Coast of Devonshire' (UK Hydrographic Office, Old copy bundle, chart 25, A1)



charts clearly represent a significant addition to the corpus of Admiralty charts. In particular, the charts by Michael Lane were an important acquisition as Lane had been appointed by the Admiralty in 1768 to succeed James Cook as Admiralty Surveyor to complete the survey of Newfoundland. He subsequently carried out important surveys in Labrador. The surveys by George Gauld were another important acquisition as he had been appointed by the Admiralty in 1764 to survey the newly acquired coasts of West Florida, subsequently lost during the American Revolution. Although commissioned by the Admiralty these surveys had to be published commercially as the Hydrographic Office was not established until 1795.

Although the list of charts Hurd selected from Faden's catalogue has not survived, many of the charts it would have contained would have been examined by Hurd when he was a member of the Chart Committee. As such, they would already have carried the legend 'Approved by the



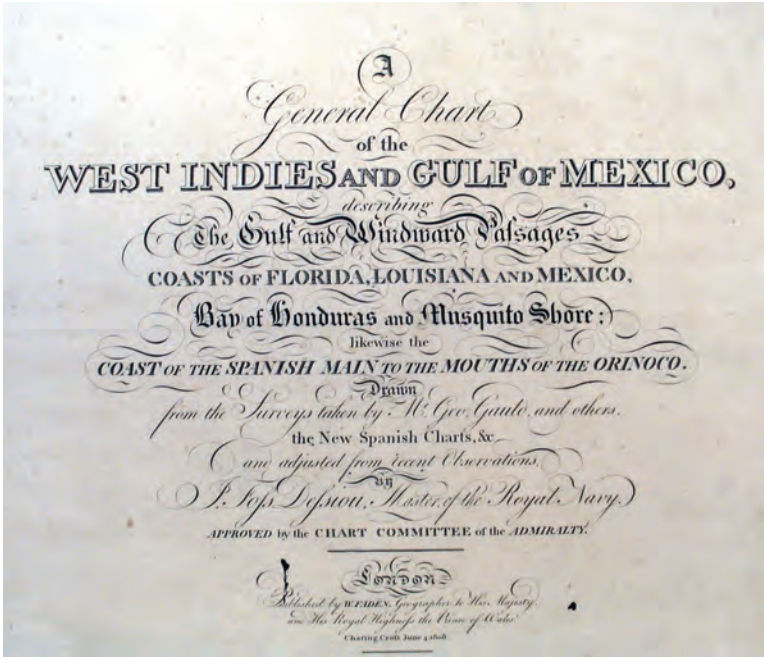

A
General Chart
of the
WEST INDIES AND GULF OF MEXICO,
describing
The Gulf and Windward Passages
COASTS OF FLORIDA, LOUISIANA AND MEXICO,
Bay of Honduras and Musquito Shore:
likewise the
COAST OF THE SPANISH MAIN TO THE MOUTHS OF THE ORINOCO.
Drawn
from the Surveys taken by Mr. Geo. Gaulo and others.
the New Spanish Charts, &c.
and adjusted from recent Observations.
by
P. Jos. Dessiou, Master of the Royal Navy.
APPROVED by the CHART COMMITTEE of the ADMIRALTY.
London
Published by W. FADEN, Geographer to His Majesty
and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
Charing Cross June 1.1808

Fig. 5 (above) Title of Faden's 'A General Chart of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico' (UK Hydrographic Office, e 56/2 on Ag6)

Chart Committee of the Admiralty'. The charts acquired from Faden were republished by the Hydrographic Office in various ways. As Admiral Day noted, Tofiño's chart of Ferrol, when republished as an Admiralty chart, carries the publishing imprint centred below the bottom margin 'Bought of W. Faden & Published at the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty May 1823'; its price in 1825 taken from the *Admiralty Chart Catalogue* was 5 shillings and in 1839 it had been reduced to 2 shillings and 6 pence. Other charts, such as the 'Chart of the Atlantic or Western Ocean, compiled by Joseph Foss Dessiou', are much harder to distinguish as Admiralty charts as the only addition has been the price added above or below the title and, if they were still in publication in 1839, by their chart number engraved bottom right outside the margin; the price in 1825 for this particular chart was 6 shillings and in 1839 it had been reduced to 4 shillings and 6 pence. On the other hand, when Faden's 'Chart of the South Coast of England from Rame Head to Exmouth by Joseph Foss Dessiou' was republished, it incorporated new survey material and an additional view. In consequence its title was completely re-engraved, during which all references to Faden and Dessiou were deleted and it was given a new publication date of 2nd February 1826; its price in 1826 was 4 shillings reduced to 2 shillings and 6 pence in 1839. Similarly when Faden's 'Chart of the West Indies by J. Foss Dessiou' in four sheets was republished, its title was extensively re-engraved to note that it was 'Drawn chiefly from the Surveys of Mr Anthy De Mayne, R.N., the New Spanish charts &c and adjusted to the latest

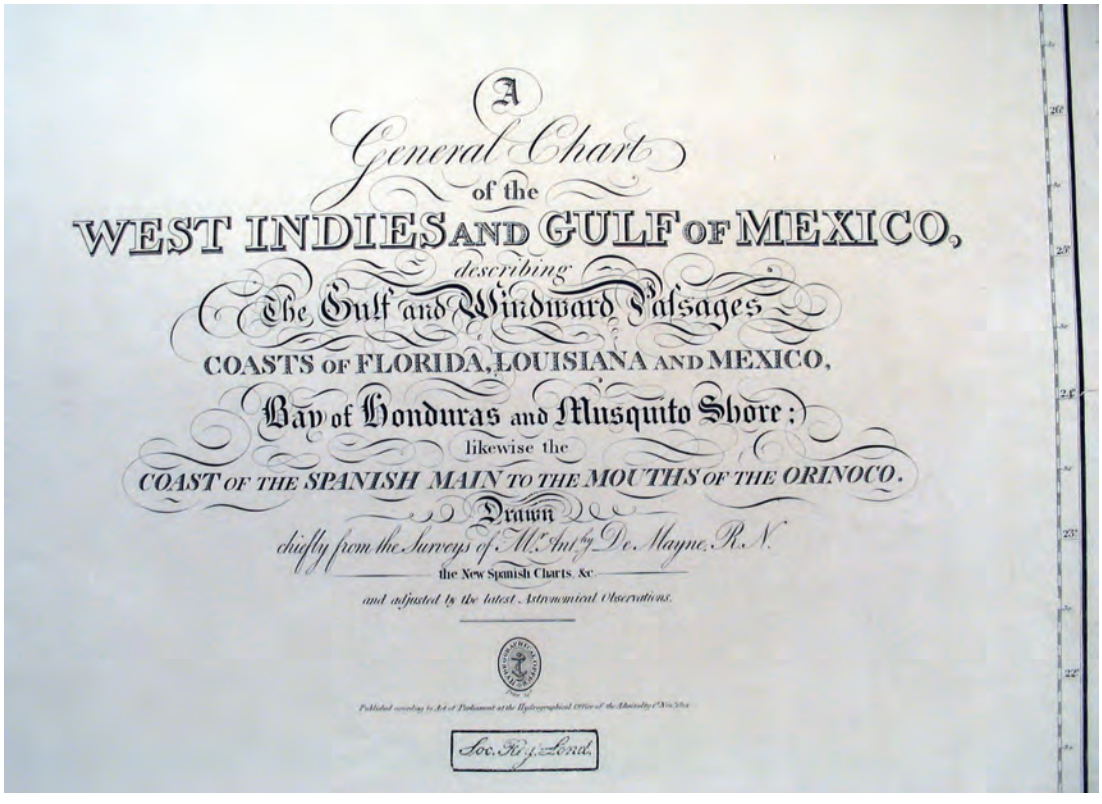

A
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describing
The Gulf and Windward Passages
COASTS OF FLORIDA, LOUISIANA AND MEXICO,
Bay of Honduras and Musquito Shore:
likewise the
COAST OF THE SPANISH MAIN TO THE MOUTHS OF THE ORINOCO.
Drawn
chiefly from the Surveys of Mr. Anthy De Mayne, R.N.
the New Spanish Charts, &c.
and adjusted by the latest Astronomical Observations.
Published according to Act of Parliament at the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty 1st Nov. 1823
Soc. Reg. Lond.

Fig. 4 (right) Title of the Admiralty chart 'A General Chart of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico' (UK Hydrographic Office, Old copy bundle, chart 392B)

Astronomical Observations' and all references to Faden and Dessiou deleted. It was given a new publication date of 1 November 1824 and in 1825 its price was £1, reduced to 14 shillings in 1839. Of particular interest is Faden's 'Chart of the North Sea in six sheets', again compiled by Dessiou, which was republished as six separate charts by the Hydrographic Office, with Faden's title retained on sheet 1; the price for each sheet in 1825 was 2 shillings and 6 pence, which was the same in 1839, when they were numbered 93 to 98. All six copper plates have survived and are now displayed, together with pulls from them, in the annexe to the Ritchie building in the UK Hydrographic Office in Taunton, Somerset.

Notes

1. Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Day, *The Admiralty Hydrographic Service 1795-1919*, London, 1967, p.32, quoting an early printing of Admiralty chart No.79, carrying the legend 'Bought of Faden and published at the Hydrographical Office of the Admiralty, May 1823.' Several other examples of Faden charts republished as Admiralty charts are noted in Susanna Fisher, 'From Private to Official Hydrography: The Charts and Sailing Directions of Joseph Dessiou (1743-1822) and his Son, Joseph Foss Dessiou (1769-1853)' *The Mariner's Mirror*, Vol. 91, No.3, August 2005, pp.406-8.
2. UK Hydrographic Office, MLP 196.
3. The National Archives, ADM 12/28, payment of £1,000 to Faden on 3rd June 1823. I am grateful to Adrian Webb for this reference.
4. Hurds's list has not been found.
5. For an account of John Foss Dessiou's career and a list of the charts he compiled for William Faden see Fisher, pp. 389-409.
6. For an account of George Gauld's surveying career and his relationship with William Faden see John D. Ware, revised Robert R. Rea, *George Gauld: Surveyor and Cartographer of the Gulf Coast*, University Presses of Florida, Gainesville, Tampa, 1982.
7. Isla Leones off the east coast of Patagonia.

Andrew David is retired from the Hydrographic Office. He has written extensively on charts and is author of The Charts and Coastal Views of Captain Cook's Voyages *in three volumes.*

ESPAÑA MARITIMA,

OR

SPANISH COASTING PILOT;

CONTAINING

DIRECTIONS FOR NAVIGATING THE COASTS AND HARBOURS OF

SPAIN,

IN THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN,

WITH THE

BALEARIC ISLANDS AND COAST OF PORTUGAL.

ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY-EIGHT CHARTS AND PLANS,

DRAWN FROM THE SPANISH SURVEYS OF

BRIGADIER DON VICENTE TOFIÑO DE SAN MIGUEL,

DIRECTOR OF THE SPANISH NAVAL ACADEMIES, &c. &c. &c.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH BY JOHN DOUGALL.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY W. FADEN, GEOGRAPHER TO HIS MAJESTY, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT.

1812.

PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO. CLEVELAND-ROW, ST. JAMES'S.

***Fig. 6 (top right) Title page of Faden's* España Maritima or Spanish Coasting Pilot**



Fig. 7 (right) The annexe to the Ritchie Building in the UK Hydrographic Office showing Faden's copper plates for his 'Chart of the North Sea' in 6 sheets and pulls from these plates

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Worth a Look

Coleton Fishacre and an Unexpected Panorama

by Kit Batten

On a recent visit to my home area I decided to go to a small country house called Coleton Fishacre which I had never been to before. The house is quite well known in the area for the beautiful gardens and my wife and I were not disappointed in that respect.

My home town lies in south west England. I was born and grew up in Torquay and the town, together with the two neighbouring towns of Paignton and Brixham, form the Borough of Torbay – often known as The English Riviera. A few miles further southwest just off the road to Kingswear and Dartmouth and at the mouth of the River Dart lies Coleton Fishacre, a quiet backwater nestled within the folds of a verdant valley.

The house that sits at the upper reaches of the combe is built of grey stone and even greyer slate and with its ivy-clad walls looks much older than its eighty-odd years. The story is that Rupert D'Oyly Carte and his wife, Lady Dorothy, noticed the valley when sailing from Brixham to Dartmouth and decided there and then to buy the land and have a house built. The gardens for which the house is now famous were set out by Rupert and Dorothy, both keen gardeners, in the period 1925-1926 (when the house was built) and into the 1930s. The gardens start just above the house and descend fairly gently for several hundred meters before ending just before the cliff over Pudcombe Cove. A path takes the walker through the estate of lush gardens which when we



visited were bright with the blooms of rhododendron, magnolia, calla and azalea. The D´Oyly Cartes often went bathing on the beach and even had a salt water pool built in the cliff below.

Richard D´Oyly Carte made his money as a theatre impresario, building the Savoy Theatre especially for the performances of Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, being one of the first to recognise their genius. His son, Rupert, developed the business, including operating the Savoy and Claridge Hotels and his house was designed by Oswald Milne (1881-1967) who was an assistant to the very well-known Sir Edwin Lutyens. Rupert´s daughter, Bridget sold the estate in 1949 and in 1982 the National Trust, a charitable trust which looks after a wide variety of houses and monuments open to the public as well as buys and maintains hundreds of kilometres of coastline, was able to buy it.

The interior has been restored to some of its 1930s glory and, although not large, has a lot of fascinating details for the art lover and those interested in pre-war architecture. However, the one piece of the house that hit me as I entered the library was the wall painting. The library occupies the bow on the south side of the house, but the west wall is taken up with a wind dial. This consists of a map painting of this area of the south Hams. The map is really a bird's-eye view panorama stretching from Dittisham and Galmpton on the River Dart to the west. It then follows the river Dart to Dartmouth and Kingswear and then shows the coast as far as Brixham in the east. Brightly coloured with its patchwork arrangement of fields, it also includes some humour: between the house of Coleton Fishacre and the cliffs of Pudcombe Cove the figure of a man can be seen with his Dalmatian. This is Rupert with his favourite dog. The painting was executed by George Spencer Hoffman (1875-1950).

Surmounting the picture is a large compass. This compass is an indicator of the wind direction as it is connected directly to a weather vane on the top of the house. Rupert was a keen sailor and wanted to know when it was not safe to sail. Apparently this type of wind dial is a feature of several of Lutyens´s houses and the D´Oyly Cartes may have seen one at Thame, the home of John Fothergill. If you get the chance to visit Devonshire in England, be sure to call in at Coleton Fishacre.
http://www.ntpl.org.uk



The panorama at Coleton Fishacre by John Hammond. (Courtesy of the national Trust Image Library.)

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Ferdinand R. Hassler

Survey of the US Coast 1807-1843

by William A. Stanley

Hassler (1770-1843) was a Swiss geodesist who immigrated to the United States in 1805 and became the US government's first surveyor. Here, the author traces the story of Hassler's unique concept of geodetic surveying which led to the first accurate charting of his adopted country's coastline.

As the 18th century came to a close wars of many types had occurred. This included the Great Northern War (1700-1721), the War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748), the Seven Year War (1757-1763) and the American Revolution (1775-1783). At the end of the American Revolution this new republic needed to establish commerce and trade with Europe. To do this, safe navigation of its waters was essential. The maps and charts that were available for navigational use were chiefly those of the British Admiralty. The young republic's travel by land was meagre, hazardous, and slow at best. The principal mode of transport for commerce in Colonial America was by sea and the coastal waterways. These circumstances set the stage for the country to determine how it would achieve this much needed trade.

The Louisiana Purchase created a special requirement for accurate and definitive descriptions of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico. With transport a key issue with the new government, it became quite evident that new and more detailed hydrographic surveys were required if America was to develop its need for foreign trade. Hydrographic charts that were available were those of the type produced either for exploits like George Vancouver's voyages or the maps and charts of the *Atlantic Neptune* published by Joseph F. W. DesBarres, cartographer to King George III during the American Revolution.

Charts and maps that were commercially produced of the region at the beginning of the 19th century were incomplete and totally inadequate to meet the needs for safe nautical navigation. These included the coast of New Orleans in 1805, incidental to the Louisiana Purchase, and a survey of the North Carolina coast in 1806. A decade or so before, a report had been made by a special committee of the Third Congress on 17th February 1795, which stated that the seacoast, not only of Georgia but also of South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, had never been surveyed with requisite accuracy. The conclusion resulted in a recommendation for the adoption of resolutions which should request and authorize the President to have a survey made of the coast between Chesapeake Bay and the St. Mary's River in Maryland.

An additional report of similar measures was made to the Fourth Congress. These proposals generated debate and speculation until President Jefferson, in an address to the Ninth Congress in 1806, recommended the establishment of a

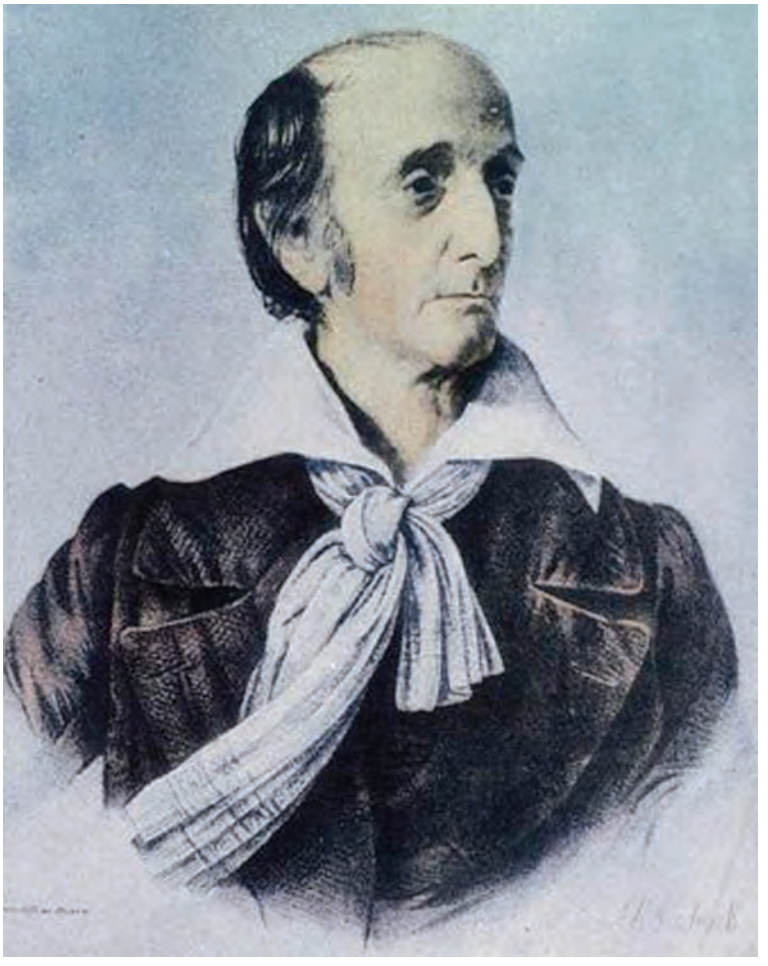


Fig. 1 Portrait of Ferdinand Hassler (By courtesy of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adm.)

"survey of the coast". On 15th December 1806, a Representative from Connecticut addressed the House of Representatives on the need for a survey to be made of the whole extent of the coast of the United States. A bill was reported out of committee on 6th January 1807, and after several amendments; was approved by the Congress and sent to President Jefferson who signed the legislation on 10th February 1807. The bill, in part, stated that all waters within 20 leagues of any part of the shores, as well as capes and shoals, would be surveyed.

Additionally, the Act stated that the President was to seek people to work on the survey and for public vessels to be used. In the last section of the Act it states that a sum not exceeding $50,000 would be paid out of Treasury money for the work.

The execution of the Act of 1807 was assigned to the Department of the Treasury, and to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin; a close confidante of Jefferson's. Gallatin, much like Hassler, had immigrated to America from Switzerland in 1880. The Secretary promptly issued a Circular, dated 25th March 1807, requesting men of science to submit plans that would lead to the creation of the first civilian scientific agency of the Federal Government. The Circular focused on three primary concerns. First, the determination of the true position of the coast by astronomical observations. Second, a trigonometric survey of the coasts; and third, a hydrographic survey of the shoals and sounds adjacent to the coast. A commission was established by President Jefferson on 21st July 1807 to review the various proposals. Of the thirteen plans submitted for appointing the surveyors, seven candidates were given serious consideration:

* Isaac Briggs was a leading land surveyor of the time. He was selected to instruct Meriweather Lewis on the application and use of astronomical observation and how to determine latitude and longitude.
* Andrew Ellicott was also a leading land surveyor and he too instructed Meriweather Lewis in preparing for his survey of the western reaches of North America.
* Little is known of John Garrett except that he served in the Virginia Colonial militia and was a native of the Tidewater region.
* James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was also an accomplished man of science.
* Joshua Moore came to the US with Nicholas King. Both men were well versed in surveying and mapping.
* Robert Patterson was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a leading astronomer of the time, who later became the head of the US Mint.

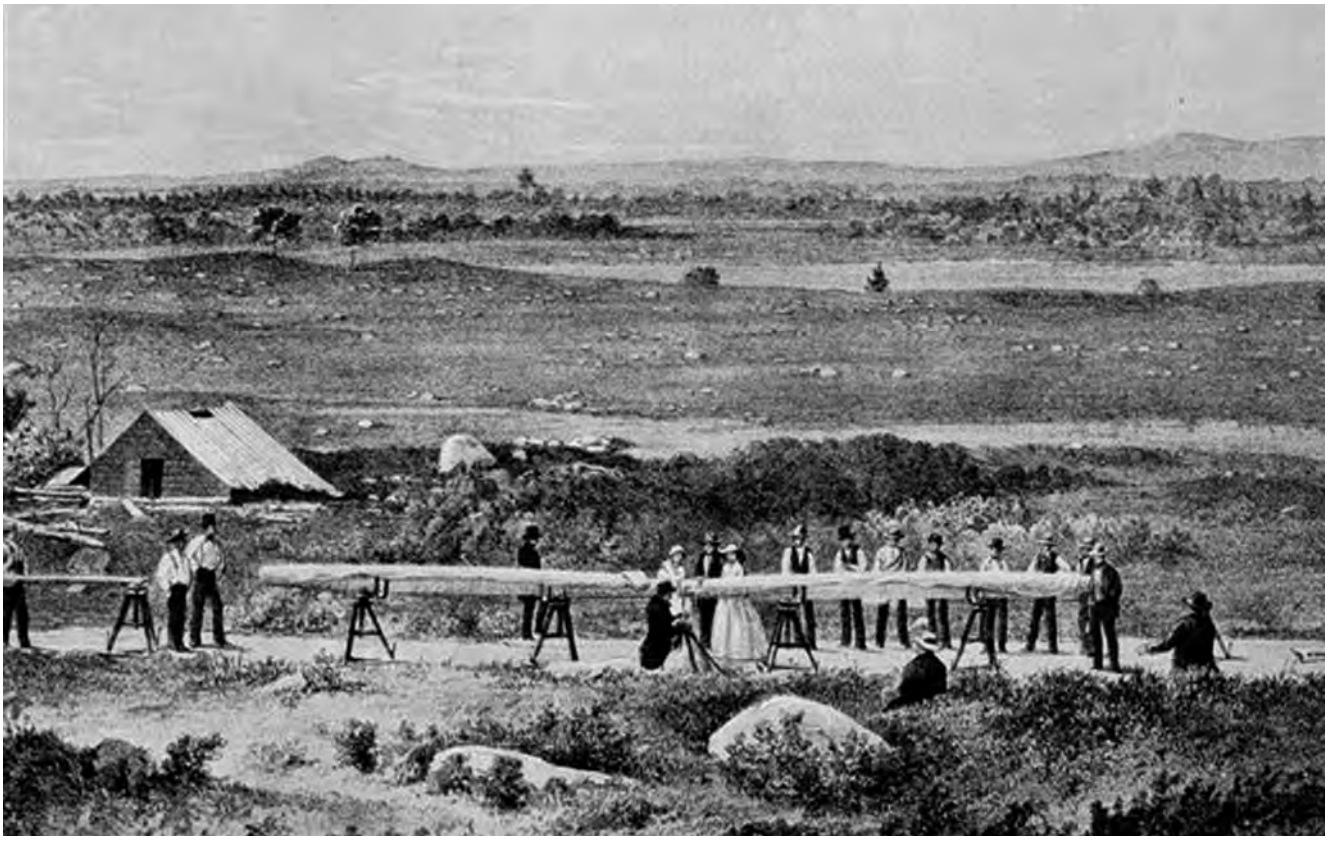


Fig. 2 Hassler's field experiment to establish a baseline prior to beginning the field survey work. The drawing shows the tubes he built to house the brass bars used for determining exact distance. (Drawn by J. Farley, c. 1817)

That brings us to Professor Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler. He was born on 7th October 1770 in Arrau, Switzerland and according to his diary "…left home on the 15th of May 1805 aboard the ship *Liberty* with my wife, children and servants, and ninety-six trunks, boxes and bales for down the Rhine, having chartered at Amsterdam the ship *Liberty* (350 tons) for Philadelphia and America. We arrived at that port in September of that year." The ship actually arrived in America on 14th October after passing through various ports in Europe.

Hassler's original plan was to establish a Swiss colony in North Carolina. That venture failed and with it went most of his finances. After trying his hand at farming, he briefly taught mathematics at West Point from 14th February 1807 until 31st December 1809. In March 1810 he accepted a teaching position as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics at Union College in Schenectady, New York but he was not a born teacher and his success was limited in both posts. While at Union College, Hassler finalised a plan for surveying the coastal sections. His plan reflected a thorough grasp of the problems involved in such a monumental undertaking. The plan drew on his experience in conducting field work on a trigonometric survey of his home district in Switzerland which afforded him a good background for a national survey. While his teaching positions did not prove fruitful, his approach to the survey problem demonstrated a uniquely advanced knowledge of the entire field of geodesy for which he had gained international recognition.



Fig. 3
The Hassler Seals. As was the custom during the nineteenth century and before, letters were sealed with candle wax and the mark of the sender. Of special note is that Hassler used a triangle for his mark. This triangular design became part of the official seal of the U. S. Coast Survey and continues to this day as seen in the flag of the NOAA Commissioned Service and the official flag of NOAA. (By courtesy of the U.S. National Institute of Standards & Technology, a sister agency of NOAA which shared Hassler as their first superintendent).

At the age of 37, and with the full support of the American Philosophical Society, he submitted his 6 1/2 page plan which was accepted in June of 1807 by the Commission. However, he was 62 years old when he began the first major triangulation in 1832 near New York and New Jersey.

The Hassler plan prescribed a system of triangulation along the coast by which all detailed surveying operations would be controlled for accuracy, with each separate unit fitting exactly into the overall scheme. The plan presented two



Fig. 4
Hassler had as part of his field party a sketch artist who captured the field activity of the surveying work. Here you see in the foreground a tent housing the Great Theodolite and in the background his carriage under another tent. The artist was J. Fairly whose sketches survived over the decades and are now preserved in the NOAA Library at the headquarters outside Washington, D.C.

methods - the first by a complete triangulation survey of the whole coast, including the determination of the latitude, longitude, and azimuths of the principal places, such as lighthouses, capes, or prominent landmarks. The sides of the triangles were to rest on two or more bases. The baselines were to be measured with all possible accuracy to include angular measurements. Additionally, astronomical observations were to be made at established points for the determination of latitude and longitude. This would include azimuth observations to ensure any deviation of the sides of the triangles.

The second method omitted the large triangulation, but retained the design of fixing the prominent points and features of the shore by the same manner of determining observations of the latitude and longitude by astronomical means, and correcting the differences in time by comparison of good chronometers. The first plan was adopted as being more feasible.

A principal element of the survey was to form a chain of triangles, with sides about thirty miles in length along the entire coastline, which determined the azimuths of their sides and the latitude and longitude of their angular points. Within the large triangles another series of triangles was to be formed about ten miles along each side to provide an ample number of determining points. The entire net was to rest upon two or more baselines measured with an accuracy which would be obtained by methods and equipment to be designed as dictated. The baseline apparatus was perhaps the most original feature of the equipment assembled for the survey.

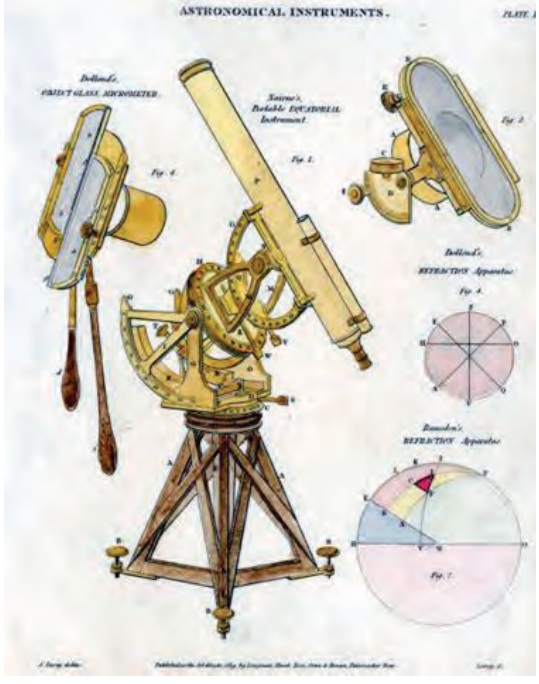


Fig. 5
This telescope was used in the survey work of 1832. Equatorial Telescope c.1819

Nothing was accomplished for several years after the plan was accepted because appropriated funds were not released due to political opposition and unsettled conditions in Europe. Finally, in 1811, $25,000 was disbursed and Hassler immediately went to England to have instruments made to his design and specifications. He remained there during the War of 1812, returning in 1815 with an array of instruments built in accordance with his designs from technical drawings prepared by his daughter Caroline.

The first field surveys were carried out in 1816-1817 near New York City where a small scheme of triangulation consisting of eleven points scaled by two measured baselines was accomplished to an accuracy that would approach present day, second order triangulation. Hassler personally carried out the reconnaissance selecting the station sites and observed all the angles with the recently acquired 24-inch theodolite which was built by Edward Troughton of London.

On 29th June 1817 Hassler conducted a series of experiments undertaken at Newark, New Jersey. The objective of the hydro-metrical experiment was to determine the expansion and contraction of the four iron bars, each two meters in length, and to gauge their expansion with that of brass. The determination of their exact expansion was necessary in order to reduce the variations in temperature that Hassler would experience as he traveled from location to location. The results of the experiment would compare the length of the iron bars to the English Standard. Each section of the measured base would then be moved accordingly as the measurements were made.

The next event on 16th July 1817; the first points occupied for geodetic observations in the US were identified and located on low hills about two miles south of Patterson, New Jersey. Before any field work was started, however, Hassler conceived the idea of a unique method of transporting his delicate instruments. He engaged the services of Camfield Coach Builders of Newark, New Jersey, to build a spring carriage of exact dimensions to accommodate his instruments. The carriage, which was painted bright yellow, was drawn by two horses and then later by four horses. At first it was intended to carry instruments from one station to another rather than by hand which had been the case in Switzerland.

The specially designed carriage was found to be the best means of transporting the heavy instruments over difficult mountain roads. The coach maker was directed to build a box to hold

the instruments snugly against each other to prevent jarring and damage from shaking. The carriage had a folding top for protection against the rain and the wheels were extra wide and made lower than a conventional Jersey wagon. The body was suspended on strongly built, heavily braced, C springs arranged so the instrument boxes would stand even. In a locker under the seat, Hassler carried his wine, crackers and cheese to sustain him in the field. In the evenings he would have his table set with white linen and there he would reflect on the day's work. With its suspended table, the vehicle served as Hassler's office by day where he entered his notes in his ledger and, with the table secured at night, as sleeping quarters. In the summer of 1817, field work began with the new instruments and the carriage.

In that year, after only 5 months in the field, the politics in Washington DC reared their ugly

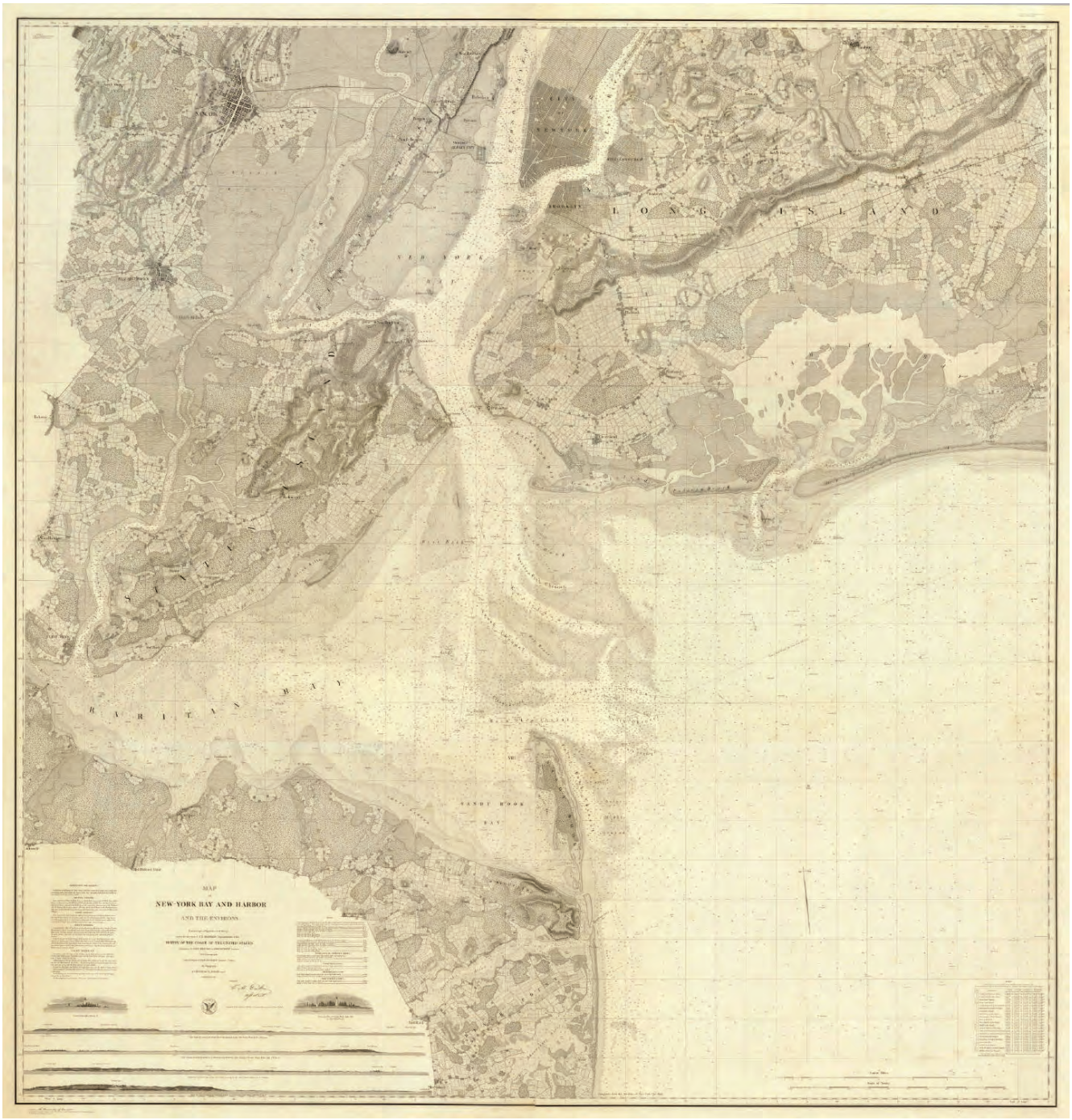


Fig. 6
The first published chart of the Survey of the Coast was this edition of* New York Bay and Harbor, 1844-1845*; prepared by Hassler but not published until after his death. (The David Rumsey Collection)

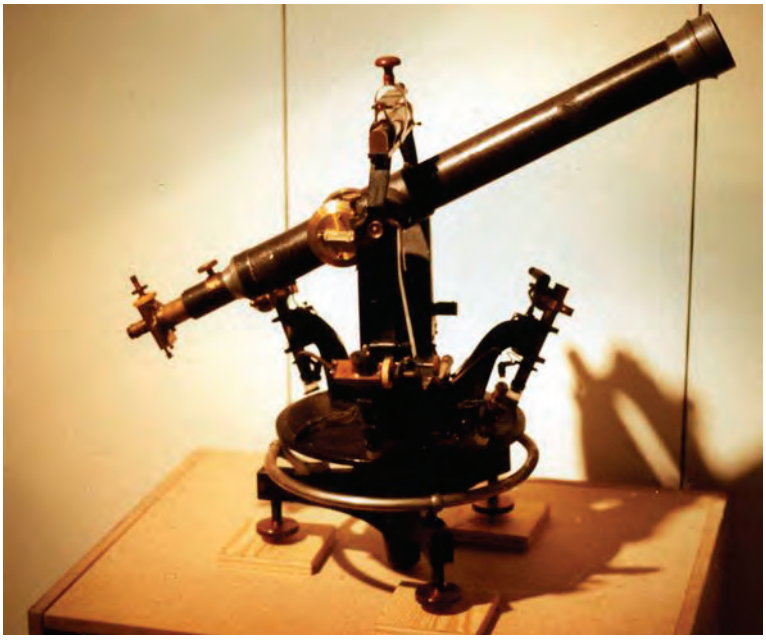


Fig. 7
An example of a 30-inch Theodolite, c.1924. From the author's collection

head and Hassler was dismissed. He tried his hand at several occupations for about 15 years before being reappointed to his former position in 1832. Once back on the job Hassler immediately began geodetic surveys on Long Island, NY. The first published chart by Hassler was of Newark Bay, New Jersey prepared for issue to Congress but was never in general circulation. In 1836 the name of the agency was changed from 'Survey of the Coast' to the 'U. S. Coast Survey'. In 1878 the name of the agency changed to the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Prior to 18th October 1836, the observations were made using the 24-inch theodolite but on that day and until his death, he used a 30-inch instrument that he proudly called the "Great Theodolite".

His plan then extended triangulation into the coastal waters. This process was accomplished by taking soundings with a rope affixed to a lead weight with predetermined points of measure marked either by a piece of cloth or knots along the rope. The rope was then lowered into the water until it hit the bottom. At that point a mark was made at the water's surface. The survey party boat crew consisted of two oarsmen, a 'twain marker', an officer, and a 'recorder' in a small boat The readings were then noted by a member of the field party and at the same time a three-arm protractor was used to determine the positions relative to the shoreline stations. This measurement then gave an approximate distance

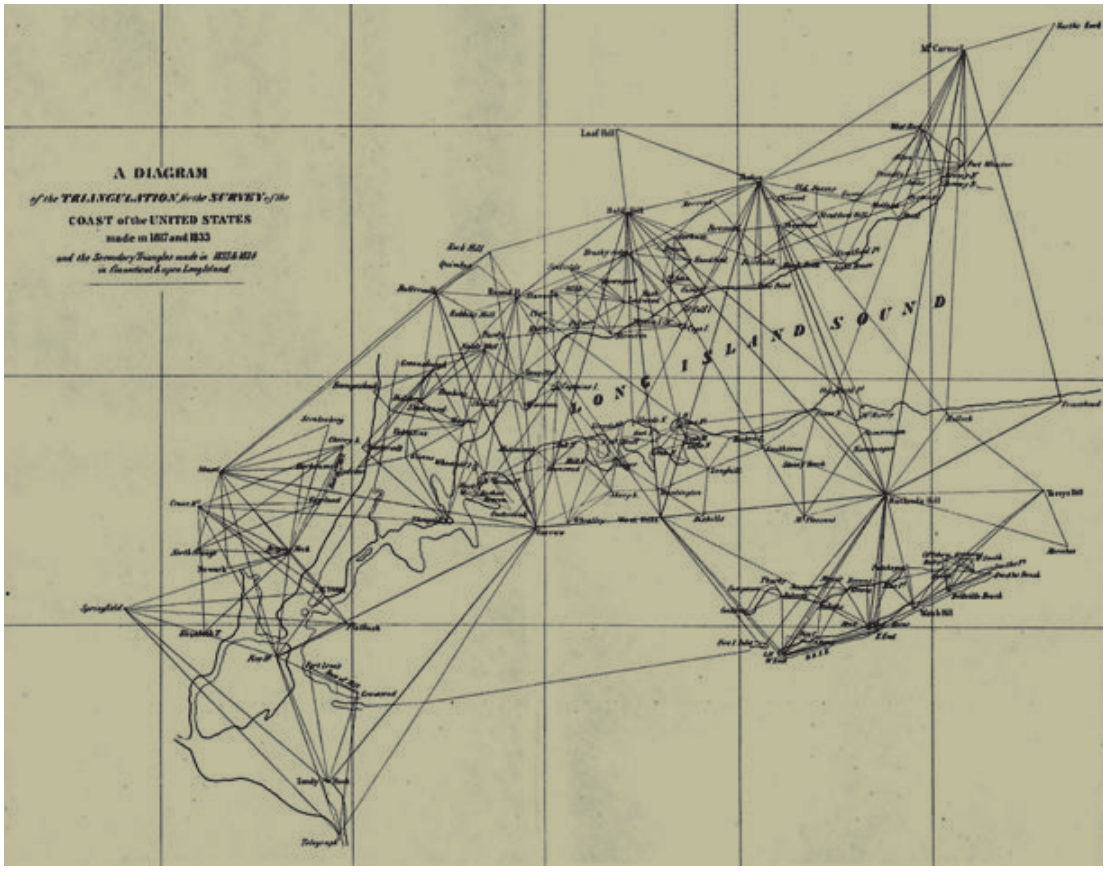


Fig. 8
"A diagram of the triangulation for the survey of the coast of the United States made 1827 and 1833". The illustration shows the survey plan used for all the coastal regions measured by Hassler.

and angle in relationship to the land stations and the water depths. It was painstaking and time-consuming work - some thought it *too* time-consuming. In the early 1840's Hassler again began facing critics. They questioned the time it was taking to complete the surveys, as well as the money being spent to compensate him and his assistants.

Hassler's problems multiplied. However, he did have two very strong supporters. One was Joseph G. Swift who was the first cadet appointed and the first to have graduated from West Point. Swift later achieved the rank of Major General, commanding the US Army Corps of Engineers. The second was Major John J. Abert, who served as Hassler's principal assistant. Later Colonel Abert became commanding officer of the US Topographical Engineers. Hassler's own devotion to duty was unquestionable. In spite of his age, he was not content to direct his projects from a desk. In Connecticut, he met nature head-on while taking observations on Bald Hill near Wilton on 24th July 1833. A violent thunderstorm approached so Hassler removed the telescope from the theodolite and secured it with bedding. But before he could return for the theodolite base, the storm became so severe that members of the survey party had to use their combined efforts to hold the tent which sheltered the instrument in place. With great difficulty, Hassler and an assistant lifted the theodolite base in the open hailstorm but in putting it down, Hassler's coat was billowed by the wind and damaged the instrument. Three days before the storm, Hassler had fallen on a rock, receiving injuries so severe that it affected his speech. The heavy drenching and exertion to follow handicapped him for a long time afterwards but nevertheless he continued his work for the next ten years. He died of pneumonia in a New York hotel on 20th November 1843.

While Hassler laid the foundation of navigational charting in the United States, he never lived to see a published chart. It was not until his successor, Alexander Dallas Bache was appointed Superintendent in December, 1843 that the first published chart *New York Bay and Harbor and Environs* was prepared and published in 1844-1845.

We have seen one man's vision and determination take America's challenge to describe and define its coastal waterways with such accuracy that a modern nautical chart laid over a chart of over 150 years ago, shows a remarkable similarity in detail and accuracy.

Note: illustrations not credited are from my own collection.

Further reading

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2. Andro Linklater, 2002, *Measuring America: how an untamed wilderness shaped the United States and fulfilled the promise of democracy*, Walker & Company, New York, NY.

3. Albert A. Stanley, *Hassler's Legacy*, NOAA Magazine, Washington DC, Vol. 6, Number 1, pp.11-18, 1976.

4. Hassler's biography http://www.dean.usma.edu/math/about/history/hassler.htm USMA Dept. of Mathematical Sciences.

5. Arthur H. Frazier, *Here Lies America's Foremost Cartographer Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler*, unpublished ms. 1977, National Archives, Washington DC.

6. US Coast Survey Reports & Miscellany, 1816-1843, reproduced 1968 by Duopage Process, Cleveland, Ohio – on file National Oceanic & Atmospheric Adm. (NOAA), Silver Spring, Maryland.



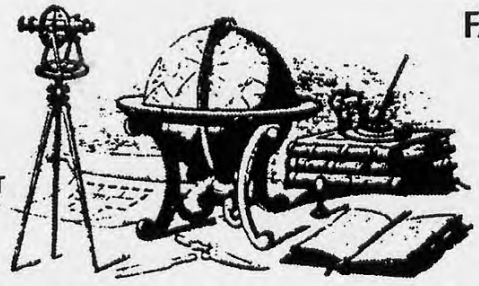
William Stanley was until recently the President of the Washington Map Society and past President, Society of the American Military Engineers. He retired in 1994 as the Chief Historian of the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) where his career spanned some 33 years. He has published numerous articles on the history of cartography and is currently writing a history of the US Coast and Geodetic Survey. He is currently the owner of Cartographic Associates of Maryland. This article is based on a presentation he gave to the 22nd International Conference on the History of Cartography in 2007.



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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications[1]

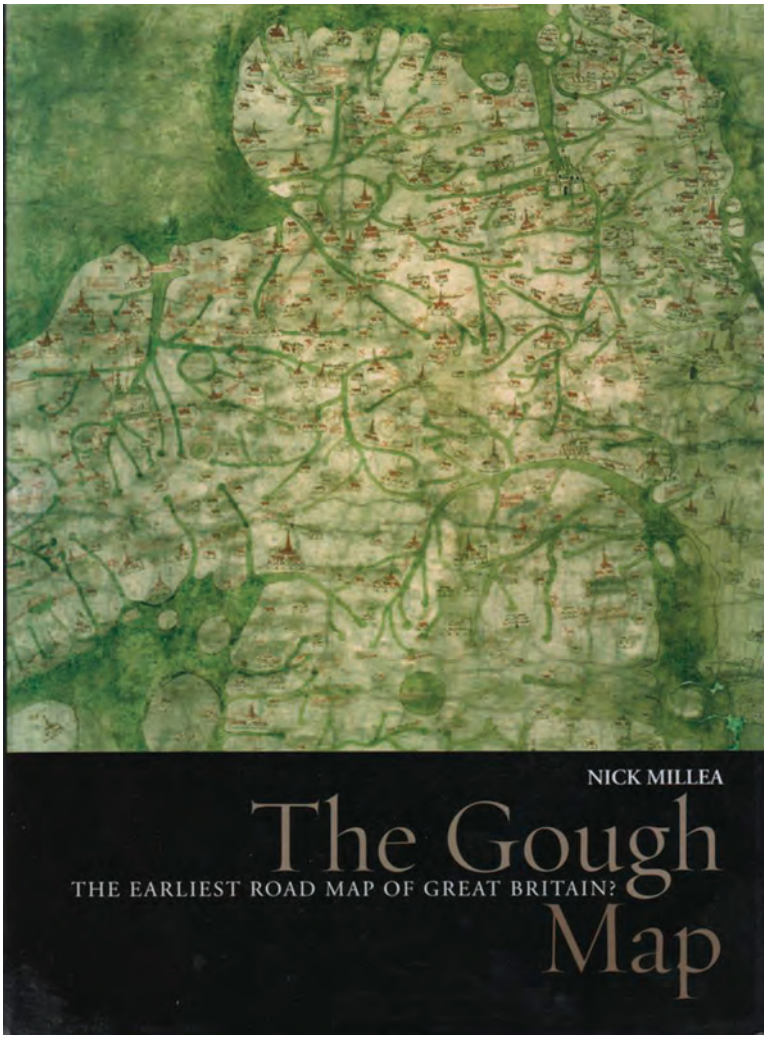
The Gough Map. The earliest road map of Great Britain by Nick Millea. Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, 2005. Hardback. 112 pp, 50 colour plates including one fold-out of the Gough map. ISBN 1-85124-022-5. Price £25

Those attending the Founder's Day Luncheon of the Bodleian Library earlier this year received a welcome present from the organizers and amongst the various tokens was a copy of Nick Millea's book *The Gough Map*. I was especially delighted with this, as previous publications about this map, the greatest treasure of the Map Room in the Bodleian, had sold out years ago. And I was interested, very interested, in just what the author, map librarian at the 'Bodley', had to say…

The elegant dust-jacket, the hardback cover, the lavishly illustrated text – hallmarks of a quality publication – were all there, and I started to read it the same evening. It began: 'In Richard II, John of Gaunt famously describes England as "This precious stone set in a silver sea."' And from this first sentence I could not put the book down. How lovely, I thought, to draw readers' attention to this ancient map, which could be considered by many as irrelevant in the 21st Century. And once your attention is grabbed, the author goes on to explain the relevance. How easy it is now to visualize the outline of Britain's coastline, but it was so different in the fourteenth century, when in all probability the map was made. The author describes the map in great detail; its size, the materials used, how and where the two pieces of animal hide were sewn together, the colours applied and even the fading which has occurred since. The symbols (or the lack of them) used in creating the map and marking the settlements, rivers, lakes, hills, mountains and forests are also examined in detail, as are the various inscriptions found on it.

The provenance of the Gough Map is also fully described. Especially interesting are the details of how the map had been exhibited in 1768 at the Society of Antiquaries prior to being acquired by Richard Gough for half-a-crown (2s 6d). Millea calculated the scale of the map to be close to 1:1 million, "sixteen miles to one inch," and examining the 'Thin Red Lines,' a network of medieval routes over England and Wales. The author again relates them to road numbering familiar to us today and the A1, A30, A40 are all mentioned. In describing the contents, the information is often given relevance by connecting it to events in history, such as at Calais and Sluis, or when sovereignty changed over territories, as in the case of the Orkneys.

The author asserts – quite rightly – that the Gough Map was far in advance of other maps of the period and illustrates its superiority by making comparisons with the Hereford Mappa Mundi and the Map of Britain by Matthew Paris. He considers the map's "audience", i.e. just for whom the map was made. Ecclesiastical commissioning is discounted on the grounds that, apart from the



possibility that it was made in a monastery, the map has hardly any religious reference in an otherwise theocentric world. Therefore a more likely 'sponsor' is seen, and agreed upon with other authors, in the Crown or its right arm, the Treasury. Yes, the Inland Revenue…!

The Appendix deals with the topographical names and an alphabetical county-by-county rearrangement of E.J.S. Parsons' listing is reproduced, as referred to in the Preface.

This excellent book, which ends with a list of illustrations, full references, and a bibliography, should be read by everyone: young and old, students and teachers (especially teachers – for it is an example of how to teach cartography!), academics, and those just interested in knowledge and/or a good read. I thoroughly recommend it as a Christmas present!

László Gróf

The World Map 1300 – 1492: The Persistence of Tradition and Transformation by Evelyn Edson. Published by the John Hopkins University Press, 2007. ISBN-13:978-0-8018-8589-1. Cloth cover, dust jacket, ix + 300 pages, 37 black-and-white illustrations, 9½ x 6 inches. Available from John Hopkins University Press, 2715 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, MD 21218, USA. Price £33.50.

Except to specialists, the two centuries prior to 1492 - the date of Columbus' first voyage - are not generally well-known in cartographic terms. Nevertheless, important developments were emerging over this time period throughout the Western world, the *mise en scène* surveyed by Evelyn Edson. Although there is no settled definition as to what comprises a 'world map', four streams of cartographic advancement can be discerned dating from the 13th century onwards, although often with antecedents stretching back centuries earlier.

The first of these is the portolan sea chart, initially centred around the Mediterranean. Such charts typically display coastal names (but few inland) and feature compass roses with linked rhumb lines allowing mariners to take bearings and sail from one place to another. Portolan charts were practical local artefacts in contrast to medieval mappaemundi which sought to display the whole world according to Christian tradition. These maps embraced such parts as were known of the three continents Europe, Africa and Asia within an approximate circle or oval. Typically, mappaemundi included much topographical information without distinction of fact from fantasy, and their purpose was not so much as to 'map' the world; rather to provide a visual picture demonstrating man's relationship on this earth to God. The third stream was provided by the input of many traveller's tales, true or false or merely embroidered. The tales themselves rarely constituted a map: more a descriptive journey. Finally, in the early 1400s the *Geography* of the classic geographer-astronomer, Claudius Ptolemy, written in the 1st century AD, reached Italy allowing maps to be constructed from his lists, however outdated, of locational co-ordinates.

In successive chapters Evelyn Edson analyses and discusses all of these streams in detail. For portolan charts her prime exemplar is the so-called Carte Pisane, probably made in Genoa around 1275-1300; for the medieval mappaemundi the large circular world map in Hereford Cathedral *c.*1290. However the most interesting examples discussed - among many others - are those that seek to integrate the various sources, such as the world map of Marino Sanudo and Pietro Vesconte (*c.*1321) combining both portolan and Christianised sources. The multiple panels of the lavishly decorated Catalan Atlas (*c.*1375) represent a different combination of sea chart and mappaemundi, amplified by tales of travellers such as those of Marco Polo. Another exemplar is the large circular world map by Fra Mauro (1459) which Edson rightly says is one of the great monuments of the Middle Ages, drawing on all four sources indicated above both for textual comment and for its topography.

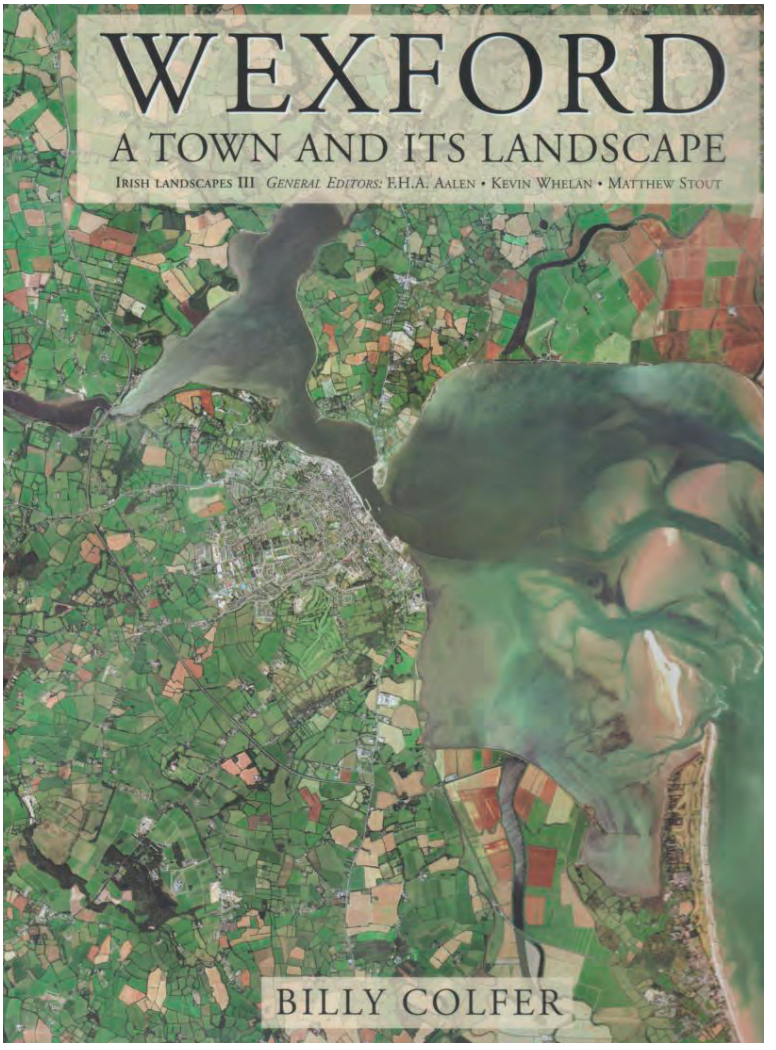
The last two chapters and the conclusion of the work show how the features of some traditional world maps continued to persist; yet also how in the 16th century the world map became transformed (as in the book's sub-title) through new discoveries, new mapping techniques, and the advancement of printing. Throughout the work Evelyn Edson has cast her net widely, bringing under scrutiny many players, significant and lesser, who contributed to the making of maps in the two centuries leading up to 1500. Her footnotes are extensive, citing a wide variety of sources - many of which I personally have not yet tapped, in part because they come from recent Italian, German or French publications.

However, I do have a general criticism of this work - and this is more a criticism of her editor/publisher than her personally - in that I found the small size of the print font used throughout a distraction to easy reading. Moreover, although there are 37 illustrations they are not only all in black-and-white but often they are of poor reproduction quality. In many instances the original map being shown is large and in rich hand-colour. Small sectional illustrations of parts of the Catalan Atlas are scarcely legible and completely lose their natural brilliance. And, for instance, compare Figure 8.1 (the 1492

'Columbus' map) in Edson's book with plate 8 in Kenneth Nebenzahl's *Atlas of Columbus and the Great Discoveries*, a work which receives no mention in the bibliography. Attractive coloured reproductions with higher legibility are quite often available in other books but they are sadly lacking here.

Rodney Shirley

Wexford: A Town and its Landscape by Billy Colfer. Volume III of Irish Landscapes. Cork University Press, Youngline Industrial Estate, Pouladuff Road, Togher, Cork, 2008. 244pp. Illustrated with views and maps in colour and black and white. ISBN 978-185918-429-5. Price €49, £39.



This book is volume III of a series on Irish Landscapes, the general editors of which are F.H.A. Aalen, Kevin Whelan and Matthew Stout. The series was designed to heighten awareness of the Irish cultural landscape of which Wexford is rich in its tapestry of history and cultural diversity. It has over 400 colourful illustrations including some 40 maps and aerial photographs of both the land and seascapes and buildings and monuments of note. If it is true that a picture paints a thousand words then this book is much more than the sum of its pages.

The development of Wexford is a microcosm of Irish progression over a thousand year time span. The narrative deals factually with historical events which formed Wexford and its environs as we know them today. The author succeeds admirably in the stated objective of informing us, in an interesting way, of the trials and achievements of the people of this area in the past. Indeed some events had the objective of crushing their Irish spirit whereas others inspired them to overcome adversity and create the vibrant community which modern Wexford represents. Many of its sons and daughters who emigrated to other lands achieved great distinction on the world stage over the centuries.

Without doubt the most traumatic event in Ireland's long history was its conquest by Cromwell in 1649. The sieges and sackings of its major towns and the ensuing slaughter of their habitants by his forces were obscene in their brutality. Wexford unfortunately was to prove no different from others.

The forced Cromwellian land confiscations and their reassignment to English planters impoverished the native population and these and other related events would detrimentally influence relations between Ireland and England for almost the next three centuries. The account of the siege of Wexford is balanced and in reading it one gains an insight into man's inhumanity to man regrettably demonstrated in the name of religion.

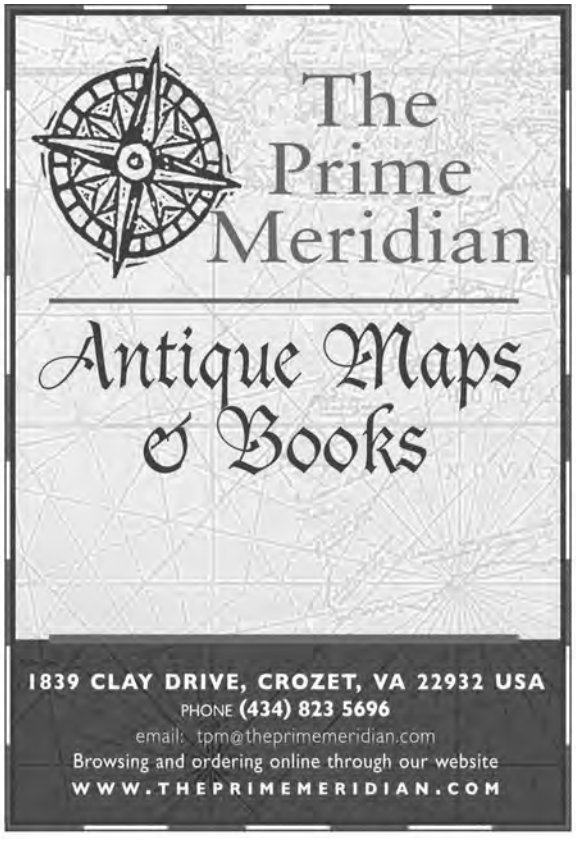
Some 150 years later Ireland would again rebel against this tyranny and the rebellion in Wexford in 1798 was described as the most ferocious civil war in Ireland and one of the most bitter in modern European history. I will leave it to the reader to explore why.

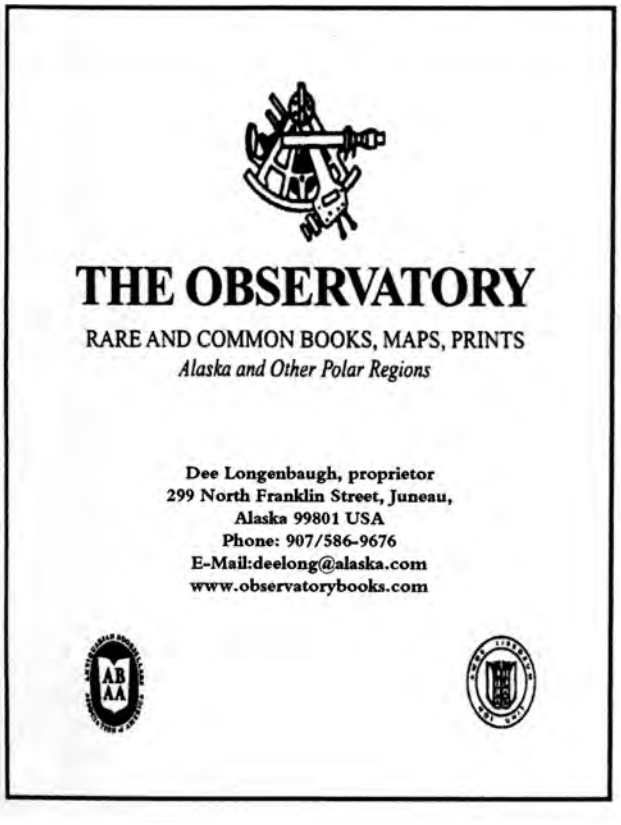
The author captures the cultural ambience of recent times in Wexford by the archive of colourful photographs which adorn each chapter. The town even has an Opera House, famous for staging little known but yet delightful operas and musicals. It is the gateway to Ireland especially by roll-on roll-off car ferries from the UK and Europe. Perhaps reading this book about Wexford might be particularly appropriate for tourists as a stay in its environs would be well worthwhile.

Rory Ryan

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James Corbridge

An 18th-century surveyor

by Raymond Frostick

James Corbridge, Surveyor, was a major figure in the mapping of Norfolk in the 18th century. His lasting achievements were his printed maps of Norfolk and Suffolk, and his plans of Norwich and of Great Yarmouth, but many of his estate plans have survived. Although he is best known for his work in Norfolk, his mapping career began in Newcastle, where he produced the first major plan of that city.[1]

Corbridge in Newcastle upon Tyne

It seems likely that James was born in Newcastle in the final years of the 17th century. The first reference we have to him is his announcement in the *Newcastle Weekly Courant* for Saturday 12th January 1722/23 that he proposed to produce a Plan of Newcastle. The Plan was to be on two sheets of imperial paper; the price was 5s., 2s. down, and 3s. on delivery. In the margins were illustrations of major buildings, churches, and the houses of leading citizens.

Progress can be traced in a number of entries in the *Newcastle Weekly Courant* and the *Newcastle Courant* in the course of the next two years. In early 1724 Corbridge asked the Newcastle Council for financial help, and on 27th March 1723/24 it was agreed that he should be paid 5 guineas towards the engraving – 'if he finish it in the manner proposed.' The engraving must have gone ahead during the summer of 1724, and there were further delays before the Plans were printed, but the *Newcastle Courant* for Saturday 30th January

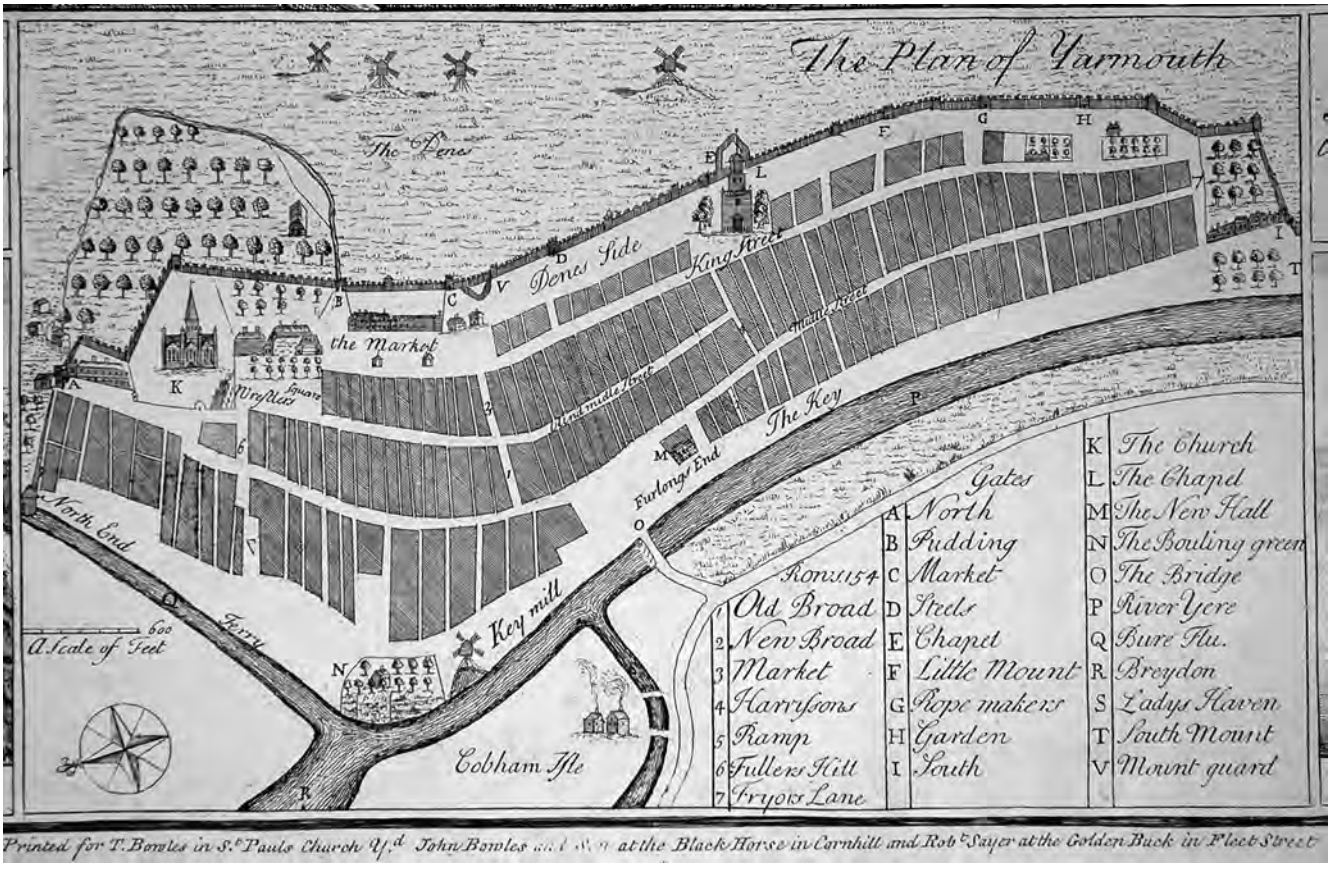


Fig. 1 Plan of Great Yarmouth, from West Prospect of the Town of Great Yarmouth, James Corbridge 1724

1724/25 carries this final, and doubtless to his Newcastle readers surprising, advertisement :-

> *THIS is to give Notice, That the Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne, lately surveyed by Mr. James Corbridge, will be deliver'd to all Subscribers.... where any Person may have the opportunity of subscribing for the Plan of the City of Norwich, and the Prospect of Yarmouth, both of which will be adorned on the Margent with the most beautiful Buildings belonging to them, done by the said Mr. Corbridge, and are now engraving, the Price being the same as the Plan of Newcastle.*

Corbridge leaves Newcastle for Norfolk

Corbridge must have left Newcastle for Norfolk some months earlier, as an advertisement appeared in the *Norwich Gazette* of 1st August 1724, in which he sought subscriptions for surveys which he was proposing to carry out of Norwich, Great Yarmouth and King's Lynn. (In the event the survey of King's Lynn did not proceed). No mention is made of the Plan of Newcastle.

It must be a matter of speculation as to why Corbridge suddenly left Newcastle, but only six original copies of his Plan have been found, and it was apparently not a commercial success. If he was looking for somewhere else to pursue his surveying career, Norfolk and Norwich had much to commend them.

Great Yarmouth

There was a brisk coastal trade between Newcastle and Great Yarmouth, and Corbridge would have

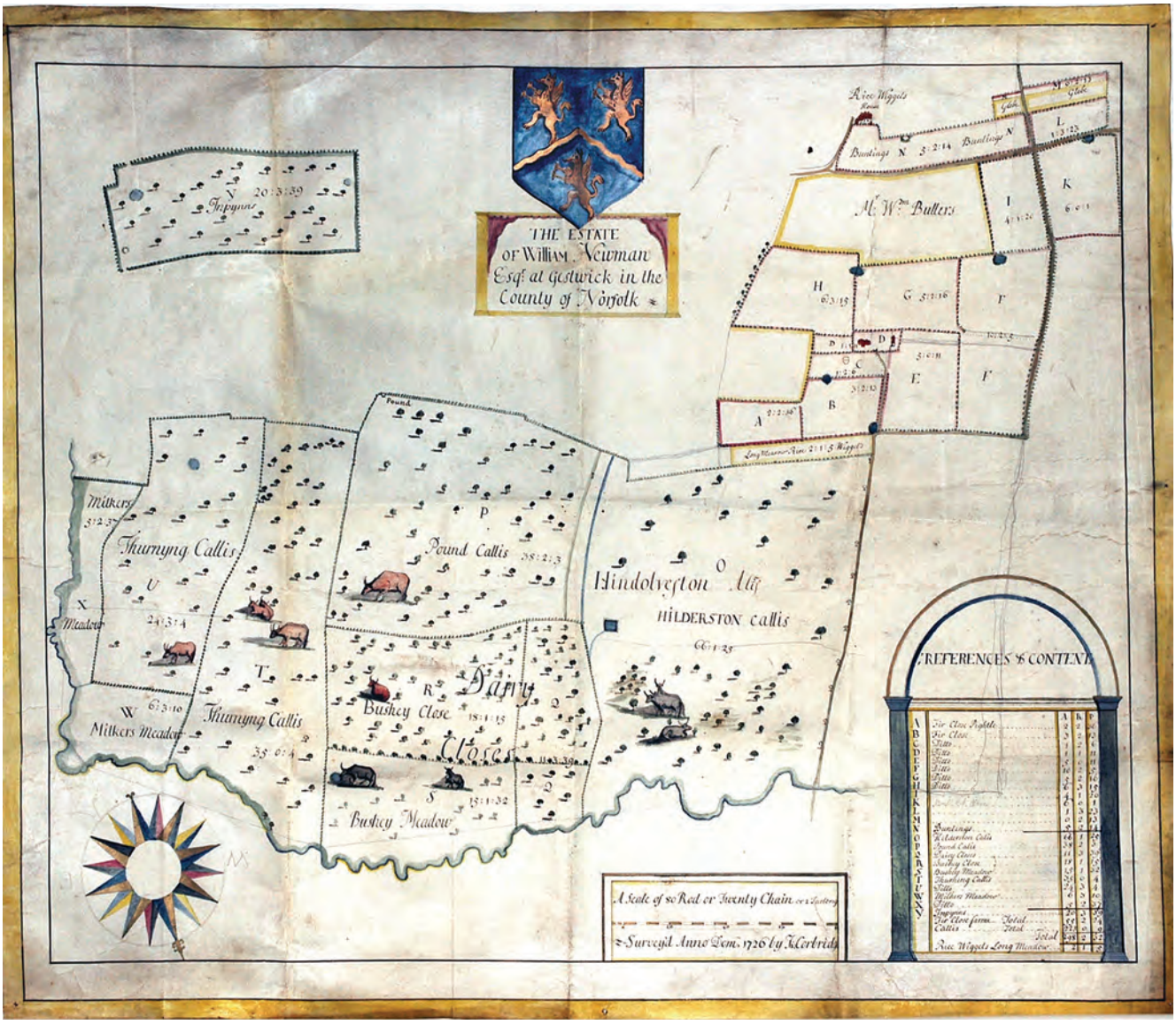


Fig. 2 The Estate of William Newman in Guestwick, Norfolk, James Corbridge 1726. (By permission of the Norfolk Record Office)

travelled to Norfolk by sea. He approached the Yarmouth Council with a proposal for publishing a Prospect of the town. By May 1725 he had produced a draft, and was successful in obtaining a contribution of ten guineas for the engraving. In the *Norwich Gazette* of 18th December 1725 he announced that the Prospect was ready for the Subscribers, and he said in an advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury* of 19th February 1725/1726 that it could be obtained in Norwich at the price of 7s.6d.

The 'West Prospect of the Town of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk' is very attractive, the Prospect being surrounded by drawings of churches, public buildings and private houses, a detailed plan of the town, shipping scenes, and information about the town. The original dedication is 'To the Worshipl. the Mayor, the Aldermen & Common Council Of the Sd. Town'. However in a second printing the dedication was changed to 'To the Most Noble and Right Honourable Robert Walpole Baron Walpole of Walpole in the County of Norfolk', who was Sir Robert Walpole's son. At the same time the Walpole coat-of-arms was added beneath the arms of the town.

In this form the Prospect remained on sale for much of the 18th century. The plates came into the possession of London map publishers, and all copies of the second state of the Prospect have the imprint *Printed for T.Bowles in St. Pauls Church Yd. John Bowles [and Son] at the Black Horse in Cornhill and Robt. Sayer at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street.* This indicates a date of *c.*1766, and this imprint is also found on Corbridge's Plan of Norwich and his maps of Norfolk and of Suffolk, (but not of the Plan of Newcastle).The Prospect was subsequently listed in mapsellers' catalogues up to and including that of Bowles and Carver of 1795. On each occasion the price is 5s.

Meanwhile Corbridge obtained another interesting Great Yarmouth commission. He drew a manuscript map dedicated 'to the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs' showing 'The Limits and extent of the Port of Yarmouth', and indicating the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Borough. This ancient Admiralty Jurisdiction was granted by Letters Patent to the Borough of Great Yarmouth in 1559, was exercised by the Mayor, and lasted until the Municipal Corporations Act 1835.

The Plan of Norwich

Corbridge had given notice in his advertisement of 1st August 1724 of his intention to produce a Plan of Norwich. The first further positive news of this is his reference in an advertisement in the *Norwich Gazette* of 3rd July 1725. No further records have been found about progress with the Plan, or of details of the subscribers, who presumably included those whose houses were illustrated. The *Norwich Mercury* of 2nd December 1727 finally announced that the Plan was published, and was for sale at the price of 5s.

Corbridge's Plan was not wholly original, and relied for much of its detail on Thomas Cleer's single sheet plan of the city of 1696. The layout is very similar to his earlier plan of Newcastle, and it was the drawings of the buildings, the guildhall, the castle, the cathedral and the 35 churches, as well the eighteen private houses of leading Norwich citizens, which gave the Plan a particular appeal and importance. No copies of the Plan have been discovered in its original state, and all copies have the same imprint as that on the Prospect of Great Yarmouth. As with the Yarmouth Prospect, the Plan continued to be included in mapsellers' catalogues, without any change to the imprint, for nearly a century from its first publication. It last appears, at the price of 5s., in the catalogue of R.H. Laurie in 1824.

Corbridge in Norwich

In 1727 Corbridge moved to a permanent address in Norwich. In the *Norwich Mercury* of 2nd December 1727 he said that 'he may be heard of at a house which he has taken in St. Giles'. This was a desirable address, and we know that this was formerly the home of a member of a prominent Norwich business family. Corbridge had arrived as a respected member of the Norwich community, and he was appointed Constable of the parish in May 1730.

Corbridge's wife Mary was with him in Norwich, and their son James was baptized in St. Giles parish on 21st December 1730. Interestingly his wife also ran a business of her own. Its nature appears in an advertisement in the *Norwich Gazette* of 2nd March 1733/1734, shortly after they had left St. Giles –

> *…she is now gone to London, from whence she intends to return within a fortnight at the longest, and will bring down with her all the newest fashions…she will give attendance at Mr. Foster's in St. Giles's, where all persons may buy Gowns, Petticoats and Habits made in the most polite and genteel manner by their humble servant Mary Corbridge.*

Corbridge moved from Norwich in early 1734 to a substantial property in the village of Catton, just outside the city. He remained actively

involved as a surveyor, but we find from a notice in the *Norwich Gazette* of 16th March 1733/1734 that he now –

> *'keeps Belsize House in Catton, where will be a good Bowling-Green, pleasant Gardens, good Fruit, Wine, Homebrewed beer, etc. and good entertainment for the Best of Company The said House is in good Repair, with a Barn, Stable, Coach-house, and pleasant Gardens, and a good old Orchard, and a new one planted with the Best of Fruits; besides a Wallnut Yard: and good feeding ground about 9 acres close to the House, to which may be added more afterwards if desired.'*

In the event the enterprise was short lived, as only months later he had left Norfolk for Devon, and we hear no more about the Corbridges in Norfolk for the next two years.

The Large Map of Norfolk

Corbridge's intention to produce a map of the county of Norfolk is found in his advertisement in the *Norwich Mercury* of 2nd Dec 1727, when he said that he observed that the 'late Maps of [Norfolk and Suffolk] are very erroneous in many places', and that if he met with encouragement he would publish Proposals. This he did in relation to Norfolk in a lengthy advertisement in the *Norwich Gazette* of 12th January 1727/28. In the event the map, on a scale of 2/3 inch to one mile, dedicated to Lord Hobart of Blickling, and engraved by Emanuel Bowen, was completed in just over two and a half years, and he was able to advertise in the *Norwich Gazette* of the 15th August 1730 –

> *The Actual Survey of Norfolk by Mr. Corbridge is now printed, and ready to deliver to the Subscribers at Norwich. If any are desirous of having them Coloured, let them please write on the Back of*

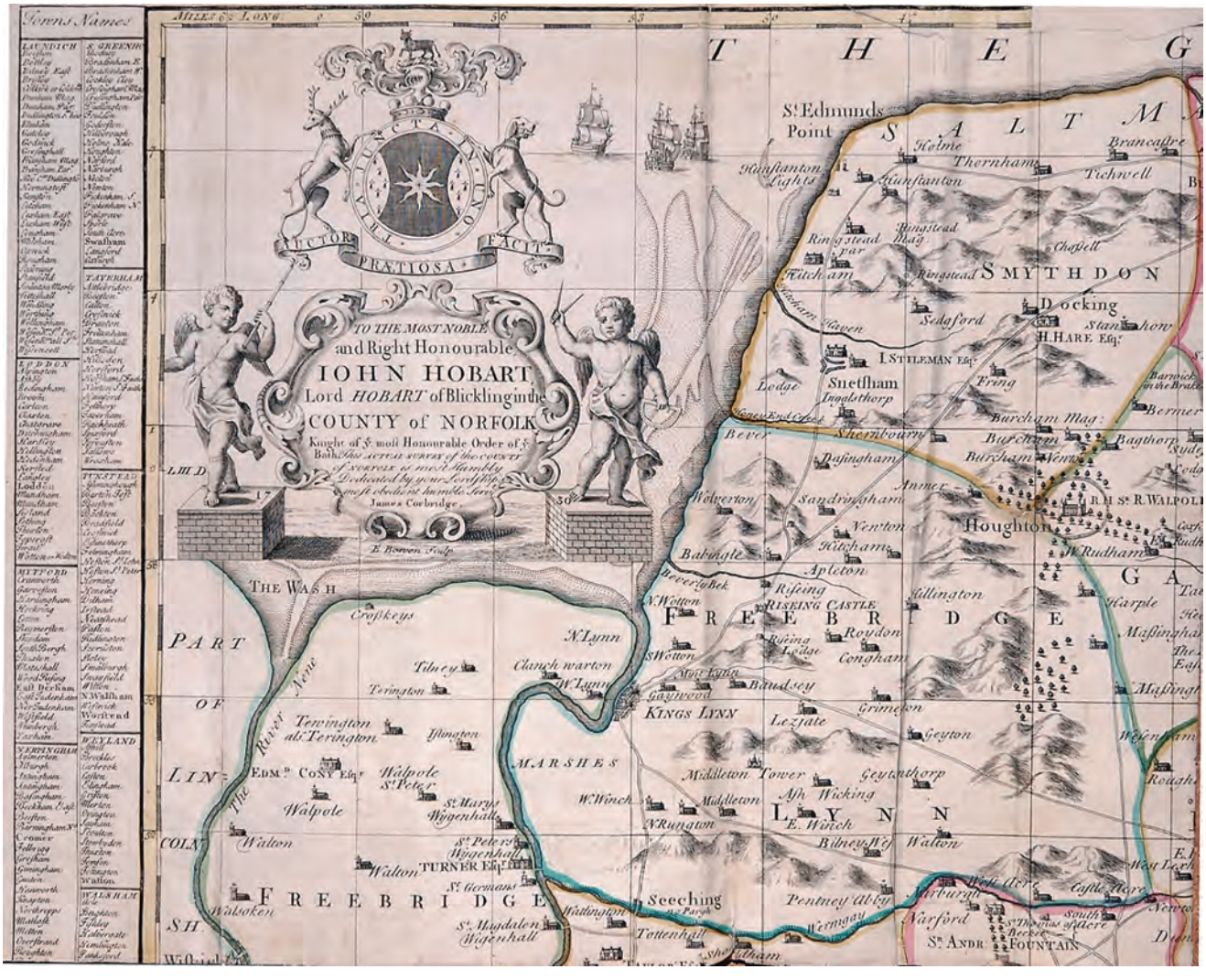


Fig. 3 Extract from the Map of Norfolk, James Corbridge, 1730

their Receipts; and on paying One Shilling more, they may have them Curiously done.

He also advertised in the *Daily Courant* of 12th August 1730, stating that the map could be obtained in London, at the same time referring to his Prospect of Yarmouth, his Plan of Norwich, and also on this occasion to his Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne.

As early as July 1728 problems arose over criticism of his work. Much of this was not genuine, but, as Corbridge said, was made 'with a Design to prevent their circulation to the Subscribers'. The publishers William Chase and Thomas Goddard, and the city Librarian Benjamin Mackerell, decided to produce their own map of the county, which would sell at the price of only 1s.6d., as against Corbridge's price of 10s. This was a flagrant attempt to undermine Corbridge's sales. Not only was the Chase map advertised in his *Norwich Mercury*, but he arranged for Corbridge's map to be rubbished in correspondence in his newspaper, to which letters in the *Norwich Gazette* replied. The pirated version was eventually published in July 1731, under the name of Goddard and Chase.

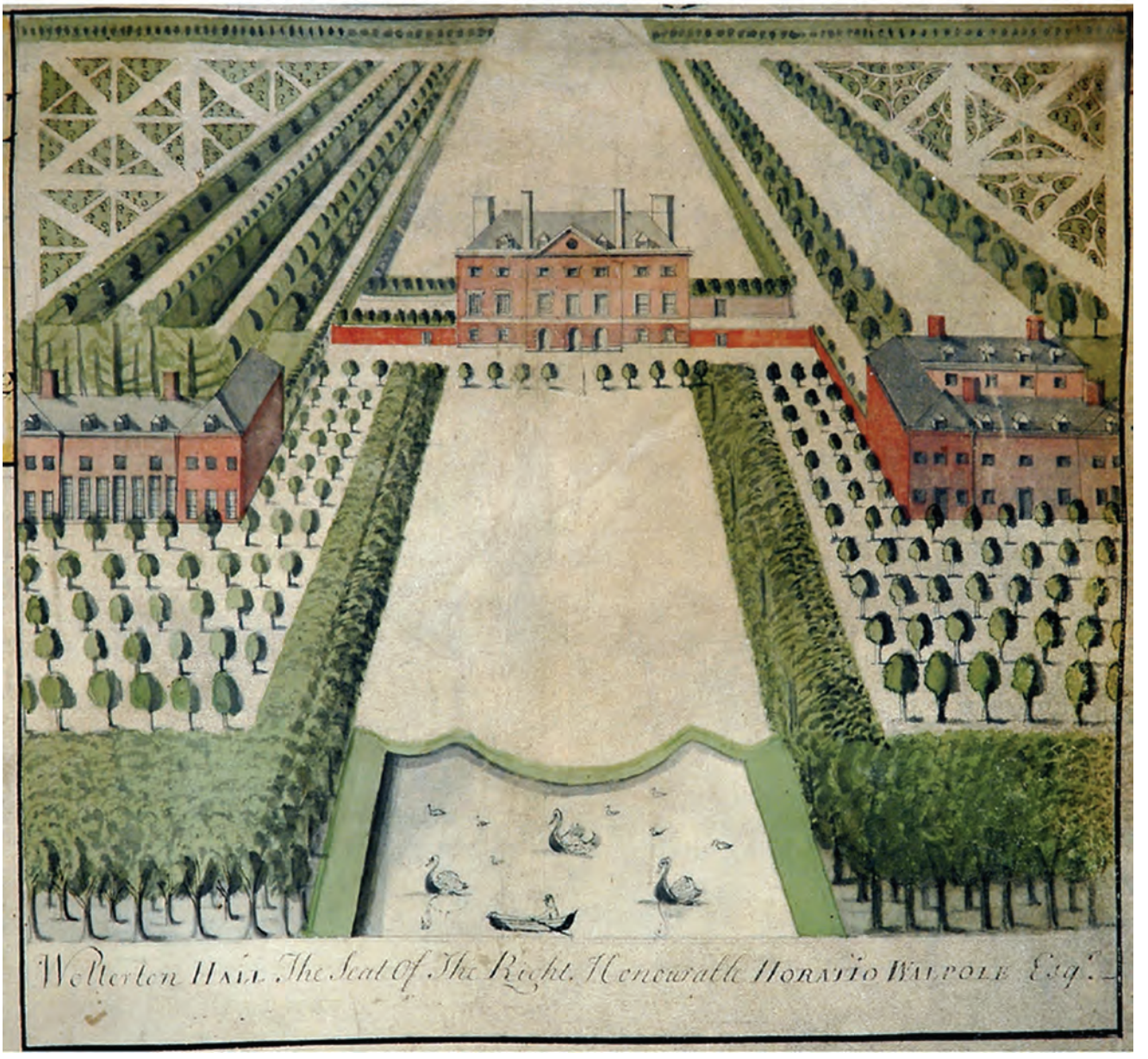
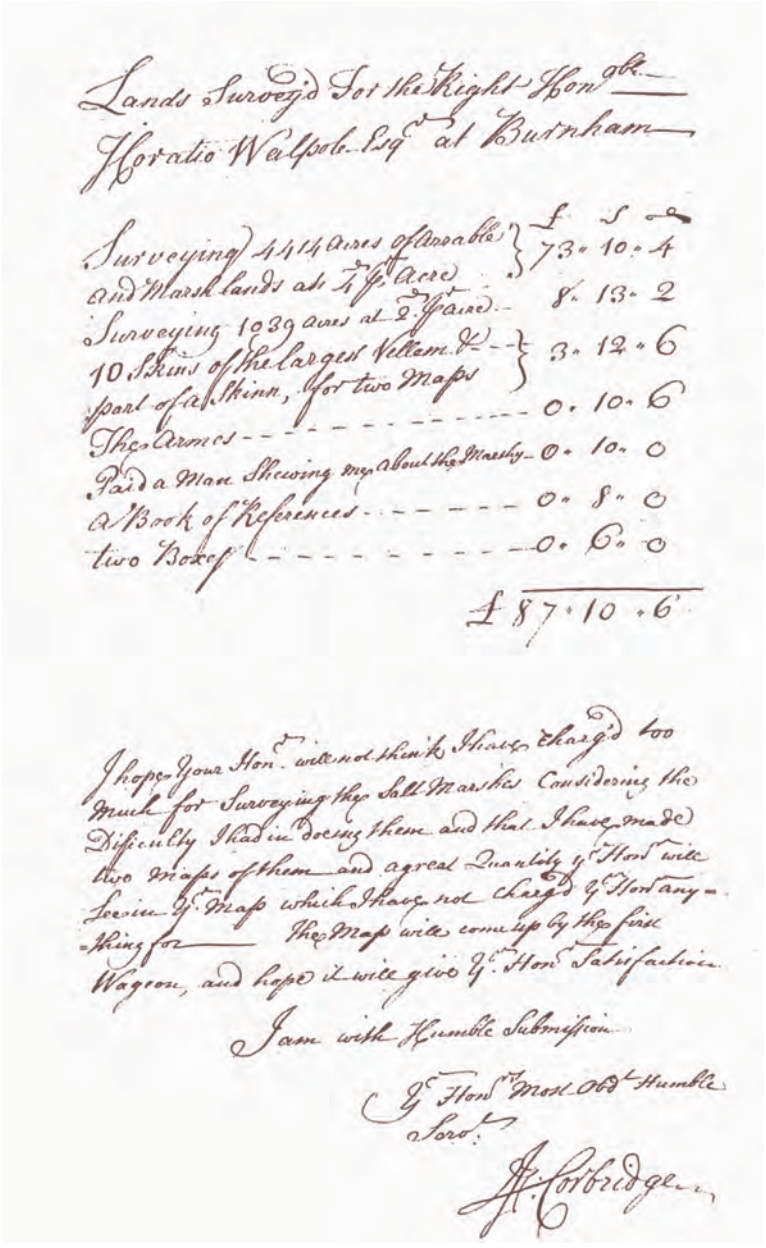


Fig. 4
Wolterton Hall, Norfolk, from a survey of the Estate of Horatio Walpole, 1732. (By permission of Lord Walpole)

A Map of Suffolk, and a Smaller Map of Norfolk

In 1730 and 1731 Corbridge was heavily engaged in estate surveying, but had previously expressed an interest in the neighbouring county of Suffolk. Given his other commitments, there must be considerable doubt as to the time which Corbridge was able to give to working in Suffolk. However he met competition from another Suffolk surveyor, John Kirby, who succeeded in producing a survey of the county on a scale of one-inch-to-one-mile.

No further records have been traced of Corbridge's map of Suffolk, or of a smaller map of Norfolk on which he was working at the same time. They were however completed as a pair of maps which could either be sold separately, or could be joined to form a single map of the two counties. They are at a scale of one third of an inch to a mile, with concentric circles at one mile intervals based on King's Lynn, Norwich and Bury St. Edmunds. With different imprints of London mapsellers, these two maps continued to be sold separately and together, and were also included in a number of copies of Bowen and Kitchin's *Large English Atlas*, the major county atlas of the latter half of the century.



Lands Surveyd for the Right Honble
Horatio Walpole Esqr at Burnham

	£	s	
Surveying 444 Acres of Arable and Marsh lands at 4d. p. Acre	7	3. 10.	4
Surveying 1039 Acres at 2d. p. Acre		8. 13.	2
10 Skins of the larger Vellum & part of a Skinn, for two Maps	3.	12.	6
The Cases		0. 10.	6
Paid a Man Shewing me about the Marshes		0. 10.	0
a Book of References		0. 8.	0
two Boxes		0. 6.	0
	£ 87.	10.	6

I hope Your Honr will not think I have charg'd too much for Surveying the Salt Marshes Considering the Difficulty I had in Doeing them and that I have made two Maps of them and agreed Quantity y^e Hon^r will Receive y^e Maps which I have not Charg'd y^e Hon^r any thing for ——— The Maps will come up by the first Wagon, and hope it will give y^e Hon^r Satisfaction

I am with Humble Submission

Y^e Hon^rs Most Obt Humble Servt

J. Corbridge

Fig. 5
An Account of James Corbridge for a survey of the Estate of Burnham, Norfolk for Horatio Walpole, 1733. (By permission of Lord Walpole)

Intention Unfulfilled

Corbridge's next proposition was to be even more ambitious. He said in the London *Daily Gazetteer* of 3rd December 1735 that his mapping of Norfolk and Suffolk would be extended to include 'the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, part of Bedfordshire, Northampton, Hartford and Essex, all in one map on four Sheets of Imperial Paper; the Price will be 15s. half on Subscribing and the other on delivery'. That said, Corbridge was working for the next two years in Devon, and the grand project never came to fruition.

Corbridge's Estate Surveys

No records have been found of any estate surveys carried out by Corbridge in Northumberland. However in making his move from Newcastle, Corbridge will have known that Norfolk was a county of major country estates, which were enjoying a period of prosperity in the ownership of families such as the Cokes, the Walpoles and the Townshends. His aim was undoubtedly to break into the lucrative county market, and carry out surveying work for the county landowners. His surveying work was already under way in 1726, and in which he became heavily involved during the next eleven years.

Corbridge's initial contacts came through his relationship with a prominent Norwich lawyer, Robert Britiffe, an MP for the city, and adviser to a number of local landowners. These included the two leading national political figures of the period, Viscount Townshend, and his brother in law, 'prime minister', Sir Robert Walpole. If Britiffe was looking for a surveyor, either for himself or on behalf of his professional clients, Corbridge was available and looking for work.

In 1726 he obtained his first major commission outside Norwich, to survey Britiffe's own properties in parishes in North Norfolk, resulting in a fine estate plan covering over 1300 acres.



Fig. 6
The County of Norfolk, James Corbridge, 1735

The Hobart Connection

Corbridge obtained a number of smaller commissions, including a very interesting plan for King's College, Cambridge. Then in 1728 his big breakthrough came with his introduction by Britiffe to Lord Hobart of Blickling, whose first marriage was to Britiffe's daughter Judith. In 1729 Corbridge completed a very fine estate plan of Blickling, which hangs in the entrance to the National Trust property, Blickling Hall. Corbridge surveyed a number of other Hobart properties, his final survey being particularly interesting. In addition to their properties in Norfolk, the Hobarts owned the Bere Alston Estate in South Devon. Corbridge's survey was conducted between 1734 and 1737, and his move to Devon explains his apparently rapid departure from Norwich. The result was a superb and highly decorated plan, now in the Record Office in Truro. He returned to Norwich, but Bere Alston is the last estate plan of Corbridge which has been found, and perhaps a fitting end to his surveying career.

Wolterton and the Burnhams

The period between Corbridge's work at Blickling and in Devon was dominated by surveys of other major estates, in particular for the Earle and Bulmer families whose successors still own Heydon and adjoining Norfolk villages, and for Horatio Walpole.

Reference has already been made to Robert Britiffe's involvement with Sir Robert Walpole. He also acted professionally for Sir Robert's younger brother Horatio. After Horatio's marriage in 1720 he purchased the Wolterton estate in Norfolk. The original house on the estate was burnt down in 1724, and he began the construction of a new Wolterton Hall in 1726. Building was substantially completed by 1732, when Corbridge was commissioned to produce a survey of the estate. The result was a large and detailed plan, which includes drawings of many of the buildings on the estate, with a fine inset drawing of the Hall itself.

In 1729, through his wife Mary Magdalen, Walpole became entitled to a substantial estate in the villages of Burnham Thorpe, Burnham Overy and adjacent villages in North Norfolk. Letters from Corbridge to Walpole show that he produced two plans, one of 4414 acres, and the other of 1039 acres, for which he used 10½ skins of 'the largest vellum'. In a letter dated 6th June 1733 he reported that he had finished the [larger] map, of nine skins, and said that this was 'the finest map I have ever made'. Unfortunately this map has not been found. The smaller Burnham Overy map has survived in the archives at Holkham Hall.

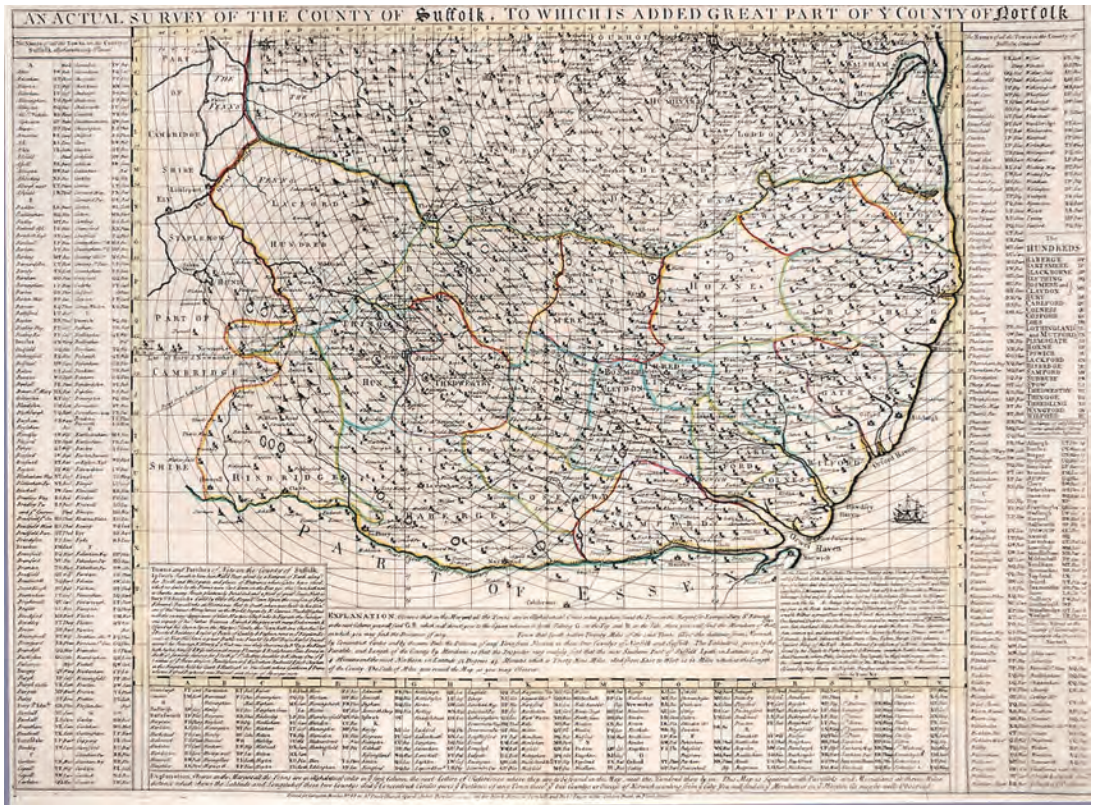


Fig. 7
The County of Suffolk, James Corbridge, 1735

What happened to James Corbridge?

Corbridge must have been in Devon between 1735 and 1737. No records have been found of any further surveying work, but Corbridge did return to Norwich. In 1738 he was chosen 'Assessor and Collector of Money to be raised in the Parish of St. Peter Hungate for the maintenance of the Poor of the City and County of Norwich.' He was no longer an Assessor in May 1739. Why had he left, and where had he gone? No other references to Corbridge have been found in Norwich, or indeed anywhere else. Nor have any records been traced of his death. It remains a mystery as why he apparently disappeared without trace, to be remembered by his estate plans and printed maps and plans which were being sold well into the 19th century.



Note:

1. This article is based on two articles by the author, *James Corbridge and his Plan of Newcastle upon Tyne 1723*, Archaeologica Aeliana, Fifth Series, Volume XXXII, 2003, pp. 171-178, and *James Corbridge – Surveyor,* Norfolk Archaeology, Volume XLV, Part II, 2007, pp. 155-175, and, also by the author, on *The Printed Plans of Norwich 1558-1840*, Norwich, 2002.

Raymond Frostick read history and law at Cambridge, and spent most of his working life as a solicitor in Norwich. He has been involved with many other organisations and activities, mainly based in Norfolk, and has been Lord Mayor of Norwich, Pro-Chancellor of the University of East Anglia, and is a Deputy Lieutenant for the County. He has been collecting maps, on and off, since the 1950s, and, as number 27, was one of the earliest members of IMCoS. Since retiring, he has written a number of articles for the IMCoS Journal, *and the standard work on the* Printed Plans of Norwich. *He now hopes to complete for publication a revision of* Chubb's Maps of Norfolk.



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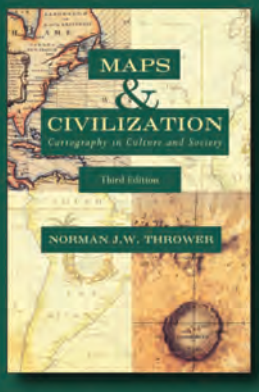
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You Write to Us

Riga Beach

On a recent holiday to the three Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania my wife and I called in at Jurmala on our way to Riga. The town of Jurmala with a population of approximately 55,000 inhabitants lies some 10 Km west of Riga, the capital of Latvia, at the point where the River Lielupe meets the Bay of Riga.

The first thing one notices on driving into Jurmala (hopefully) is the row of pay stations just before entering the town. The town, like many spa towns in Europe, imposes a "spa tax": usually to be paid by overnight guests, but here to be paid by visitors who approach by car. I cannot imagine that the fines for not buying a ticket at the toll station are draconian but for unsuspecting visitors it could be a shock.

Walking through the town itself is rather like wandering along the streets of a nineteenth century central European city where wood was the predominant building material. The majority of the houses are timber villas built for the guests who began discovering seaside holidays in the mid to late 1800s, many in the art nouveau style. One notices the efforts to restore many of the older villas which have fallen into neglect and the overall impression is positive. It is only when one approaches the beach that you see the two or three "mistakes", i.e. 20th century glass and concrete hotels. There is only one beach - but it is 30 km long – and has all the modern amenities any family would be happy to see. There are many beach bars/cafes, changing cubicles, and plenty of fine white sand. The beach area stretches away to Riga in the east and to the suburbs in the west. The area between the suburbs of Dzintari and Bulduri used to be called Edinburgh in honour of the marriage between Maria Alexandrowna Romanowa and the British Prince Alfred in 1874.

However, the unexpected eye-catcher at the end of the main shopping street, Jomas iela, is a giant copper globe. The Jurmala globe is considered to be the largest in Latvia. Apart from the fact that it was renovated in 2003 I have been unable to find any other information relating to it except one passing reference that it is from the nineteenth century.

The complete structure stands some 2 metres high and the globe itself is free to rotate. It has been restored, presumably by the ABLV (Aizkraukles Bankas of Latvia?). There are small windows at some European capitals (including Vilnius, Riga and Tallinn) and presumably there is/was a light inside to show these up. If anyone knows more about this globe I would be very interested.

Kit Batten, Stuttgart, Germany

NB. Please reply via the *IMCoS Journal* so that we can share the answers with our readers. Ed.





Quest to authenticate prints

My friend Norman Thrower has referred me to you for possible assistance.

Some considerable years ago, when I was a practicing attorney, I acquired two prints which have remained unidentified and almost forgotten to this date. Norman Thrower has inspected them and found them "quite fascinating." The map and the title page or frontispiece are identical to the two pictures appearing on pages 13-15 of the book *Discovering the New World based on the works of Theodore de Bry* edited by Michael Alexander (Harper & Row, 1976) with one notable exception: the legend on the title page is in old German and is quite different in substance from the Latin legend in Alexander's book. I am reliably informed that, loosely translated, the legend says 'A true picture of the wild in America for the first time in true fashion Recorded by Jacob le Moyne better known as "Morges" engraved in copper and published 1591 by Dieterich Von Bry and printed in Frankfurt am Main and published by Dieterich von Bry.'



From my very cursory research I have been unable to establish the relationship between Dieterich von Bry and the famous Theodore de Bry. Can anyone help?

David J. Dealey, Malibu, California, USA

London Map Fair 2008

I would like to express my disappointment with the venue of this year's London Map Fair. The small and poorly lit rooms of the Royal Geographical Society seemed to me to be an unsuitable place to stage a fair which needs space and light to display products which are large, delicate and contain fine details. There wasn't room to swing a cat in the RGS, let alone open a folder of maps, and I found it hard to squeeze between the stands and the customers to browse through the maps on offer.

I consider the location of the RGS is less convenient than Olympia which is served by both bus and Underground. I know of nowhere to eat in the vicinity of the RGS whereas there is a good choice at Olympia. Also, the Map Fair coincides with the Summer antiques and antiquarian book fairs at Olympia in which map collectors also may have an interest. While it could be said that the basement of Olympia, where map fairs have previously been held, has all the charms of an underground car park, it does have abundant space and reasonable light.

C.J. Beresford-Jones, Colchester, Essex

NB. As IMCoS is no longer responsible for the Map Fair I sent the above letter to Tim Bryars, one of the organisers and below is his reply. Ed

A reply from Tim Bryars

I am always interested to hear comments about the fair although I am sorry you were so disappointed. I am afraid that a return to Olympia is not on the cards. One aspect is purely financial. We had fewer dealers than before thanks to a number of retirements and a weak dollar and costs at Olympia were rising inexorably. In the current economic climate significantly raising stand rents would drive away even more of our exhibitors. It is not something we could or should do. The move to the RGS has solved these financial problems and released badly needed funds for advertising.

Back in June we had an overwhelmingly positive response from visitors and exhibitors and yours is

the first letter of its kind to have reached me. We had complaints about travel to Olympia as that branch of the District Line had been suspended on Saturdays for two years running and taxis were expensive. The RGS is a short walk from South Kensington Tube Station which is much more reliable and the No·52 bus runs nearby.

Every year we had complaints, both verbal and written, about the standard of catering at Olympia and I gather that the ABA is still locked in battle on that front. The feedback I received was that the catering at the RGS was an improvement. I also had favourable comments about the strong natural light which is preferable for examining antique maps. The general feeling was that the ambience at the RGS was much more pleasant too.

The real proof, however, lies in the takings. The proportion of sales to private customers more than doubled from a mere 15% to a respectable 32.4%. I think the public have voted with their feet.

Any old fossil

Having been released from our duty to keep the fort, (i.e. man or woman the IMCoS stand during the London Map Fair), we took the opportunity to visit the Olympia Fine Arts and Antiques Fair. Wandering about, we came across the stand of Chris Moore Fossils from Charmouth, Dorset. He had on display this fossil of a Crinoid Colony (sea lily) which is in the shape of the UK. It was found at Lyme Regis in Dorset and is a mere 200 million years old. The man who tended the stand was very interested that we wanted to photograph it because of its shape rather than its history.

Rolph and Ursula Langlais, Dusseldorf, Germany

Possible identification of chart

With reference to your letter on page 35 of *IMCoS Journal* Number 114, my guess is that the map in the photograph of Waldemar Kruse and his wife is that of the Vyborg region north of St. Petersburg in Russia. Vyborg may have had connections with Denmark and may perhaps be the link with the Kruse family. Vyborg lies at the head of an inlet off the Eastern Gulf of Finland close to the Finnish border. A close examination of the name visible in the top right hand corner of the map suggests the name Vyborg. I would be interested to know the correct identification if I am way off target.

I love the *Journal* anyway. Thanks for all the pleasure of membership.

Doug Farquharson, England

Congratulations

May I take this opportunity to congratulate you on a magnificent *Journal*. It carries very scholarly articles and has top quality illustrations. Keep it going – it's a great pleasure to read.

Wulf Bodenstein

NB. Wulf was winner of this year's IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award.





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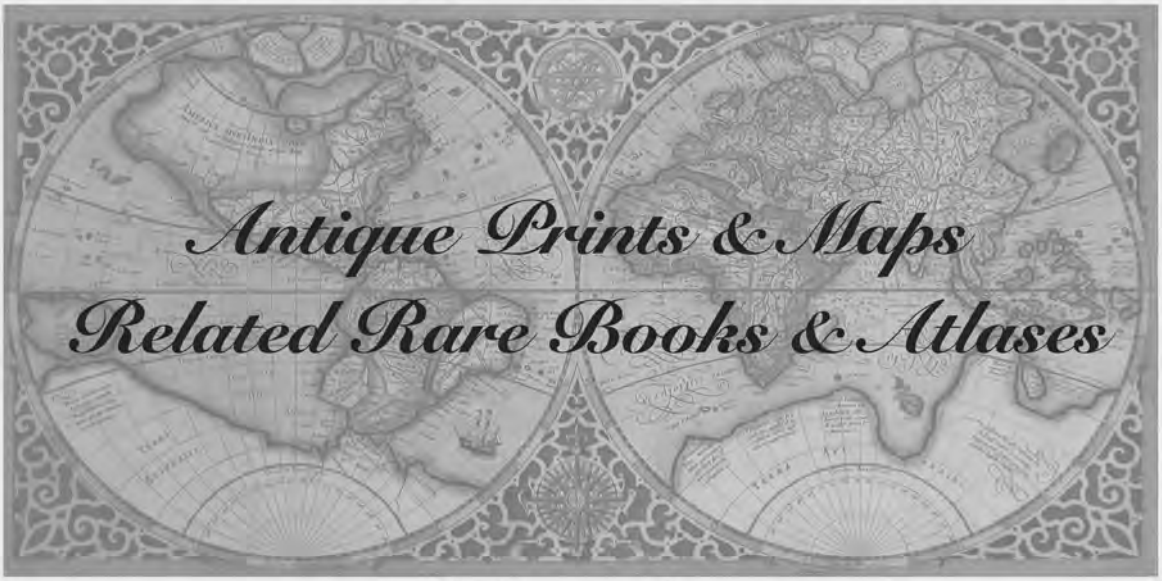
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How I Got Into Maps

Evelyn Edson and the Hereford Mappa Mundi

Interview by Dee Longenbaugh

Professor Edson answered several questions put to her by Dee including where she had gone to find information about medieval maps, what did she consider were some of the most important maps of the period and what were her particular favourites.

"I wrote my dissertation on Irish social and economic history in the century preceding the famine of the 1840s, but once I left graduate school (due to teaching, moving to the country, having children) I drifted away from that field. I had always been interested in maps, but my interest in medieval world maps began when I had the opportunity to study carefully an actual-size facsimile of the Hereford world map. I was fascinated by the forms, the pictures, and the inscriptions, and I wanted to know why this image of the world was a satisfying one for people in the thirteenth century. During a sabbatical I travelled to England and was attached to Corpus Christi College in Oxford as a Fellow of the Senior Common Room. Through the librarian there I met Catherine Delano Smith, the pre-eminent medieval map scholar. She introduced me to other people, gave me suggestions for reading, and before I left Oxford I had written my first academic article in the field. It was on Matthew Paris's map of Palestine, which is in the Corpus Christi library, and the article appeared in *The Map Collector*.



Professor Evelyn Edson

The Middle Ages is traditionally the period from 500 to 1500. There are no medieval maps which survive from the earliest period—the oldest being the 8th century. These are the Albi map (France) and a map in the Vatican [MS Vat. lat. 6018]. Both maps appear as separate items in miscellaneous collections, which include some geographical material.

There are dozens of important medieval world maps. Probably the most important is the one I began with, the map in Hereford Cathedral, for its excellent state of preservation, its large size (five feet in diameter) and its detail. As for cartographers, none of them are identifiable by name before the 14th century.

'The past is present.' I made this remark in connection with the Hereford map, which not only uses archaic names (that is, the names of Roman provinces from the third century) but also shows historical events as though they were occurring simultaneously. An example would be Noah's ark, shown not as a relic on Mt. Ararat but with Noah and his family still inside. Another example is the parting of the Red Sea during the Israelites' flight from Egypt. On the Hereford map, as on many other medieval maps, the sea is shown still divided. This suggests a sense of the imminence of the past portrayed on the map. This is really not so foreign to us as one might think, as you will realize if you have ever taken a trip to the battlefield at Gettysburg or participated in a tour of the Holy Land.

I was born in Oklahoma City and my parents are from the Middle West, but we moved to northern Virginia at the end of World War II. My father worked for the Associated Press in Washington, D.C. I was four years old, and lived in Virginia until I went away to college. I moved back to Virginia in 1972 after stints in Pennsylvania (Swarthmore College), New York (teaching at a Quaker school in Poughkeepsie) and Chicago (graduate school at the University of Chicago). My husband, Andy Wilson, is the serious outdoor person, but I enjoy getting out too, as long as I don't have to carry a forty-pound pack. I retired from teaching at Piedmont Virginia Community College in May 2006 after 34 years. I still teach part-time at the University of Virginia,

do some gardening and volunteer at the Scottsville Museum. This afternoon I am off to give a tour, 'How Kids Helped Win the War', as part of our current exhibit, 'Small Town, Big War: Scottsville in World War II'. My current research project is on the 15th century mapmaker, Henricus Martellus Germanus.

In the field of medieval map studies the most pressing need is for further research into the archives. In recent decades, since the publication of the first volume of the History of Cartography series, new maps and geographical texts have been discovered, leading to new interpretations. Looking at medieval maps in context, whether it is the location of the map in Hereford Cathedral or the contents of a book in which a map appears, has also produced fascinating results."

Professor Edson is author of The World Map 1300-1492: the persistence of tradition and transformation *published last year and has contributed a chapter to* Cartography in Antiquity and the Middle Ages *published this year. The first book is reviewed in this issue of the* IMCoS Journal *by Rodney Shirley.*



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The Game of Goose

and its influence on cartographical race games

by Adrian Seville

Everyone in this country is familiar with the game of *Snakes and Ladders* – a simple race game, played with dice, and using tokens that move along a track towards the winning space. In continental Europe, however, people are more familiar with the *Jeu de l'Oie* (*Game of the Goose*, *Gioco dell'Oca* etc). This game has a long and distinguished history. It has its roots in the Italy of Francesco de' Medici (1574-87) but diffused into France, Spain, Germany and the Low Countries, reaching England in 1597, where it was popular for the next two centuries. The game is played on a spiral track, traditionally of 63 spaces, using double dice. The 'good' spaces, where the player advances, are traditionally marked with a goose. There are also hazard spaces, such as a *prison*, where one waits to be released by another, or *death*, which requires the player to begin again. The numerological structure and the symbolic meaning of the hazards show that this game was conceived as a game of human life, with Cabalistic significance. Nevertheless, it is a game of pure chance and of no skill: fast and furious, and well adapted to gambling.

It is therefore remarkable that the Game of Goose has spawned hundreds of educational games as variants, in addition to literally thousands of other variants intended for less-worthy purposes such as advertising, propaganda and entertainment. The process of development began in mid-17th century France, when Mariette published a *Jeu Chronologique* (Paris 1638), intended to assist the teaching of history to the *cadet* class in the colleges established for the education of young noblemen. Other publishers followed, and other aspects of the curriculum, as well as aspects of the education of young noblewomen, were covered too: Heraldry, the Art of War, the Art of Conversation etc. – and, indeed, Geography. Most of the geographical games were cartographic; and it is these games that form the subject of this article.

These cartographic games, often classed within 'Cartographical Curiosities' [Hill, 1978], are numerous, though many are no doubt lost because of the ephemeral nature of games printed on paper. Thus, to the end of the 19th century, Whitehouse [1951] gives 30 published in England, while D'Allemagne [1950] lists 19 French games. There are also examples from other European countries. It is not possible to give an exhaustive treatment within the scope of a short article. Instead, some examples of the main sub-genres



Fig.1
***This charming map of England and Scotland is a detail from Duval's* Le Jeu des Princes de L'Europe**
(Paris, 1662)

will be given, chosen to illustrate perceptions of England.

The most obvious way of constructing a map game is for play to occur on the surface of the map itself, whether along an explicit track or along an implicit track, shown for example by numbering various points successively. Many cartographic games are indeed of this form but, interestingly, these do not include the earliest. These are the games based on the *Jeu de l'Oie* and invented in France by Pierre Duval (1619-1683), well known for his educational maps. One of the distinguished school of French geographers initiated by Nicolas Sanson, he was appointed Géographe du Roi in 1650. His first game was *Le Jeu du Monde*. Published by Mariette in Paris in 1645, it had a spiral track made up of 63 circles, each being a small map of a different country of the world; the final winning circle represented France. There followed two other map games by Duval on a similar plan. First, Etienne Vouillement published *Le Jeu de France* in 1659, in which each circular space was a small map of a province of France. Then, in 1662, Nicolas Berey published Duval's *Le Jeu des Princes de L'Europe*. In this game, each of the 63 circular spaces of the spiral track is a small map of a region or country of Europe, with France as the winning space. A map of Europe in the centre serves as a key. Duval was astute to make his games topical and relevant. Thus, in his 1662 game, the player who lands on 'Holande', space 6, must 'Embark at Flushing for Dover, N^o. 60 England, to assist in the marriage ceremonies of the King of Great Britain to the Princess of Portugal' (author's translation). This, of course, refers to the imminent marriage of King Charles II to Matilda. The game features a special rule, which clearly indicates that Duval sees this as an educational game:

> 'Who would take profit in Geography concerning Europe should take care to say the

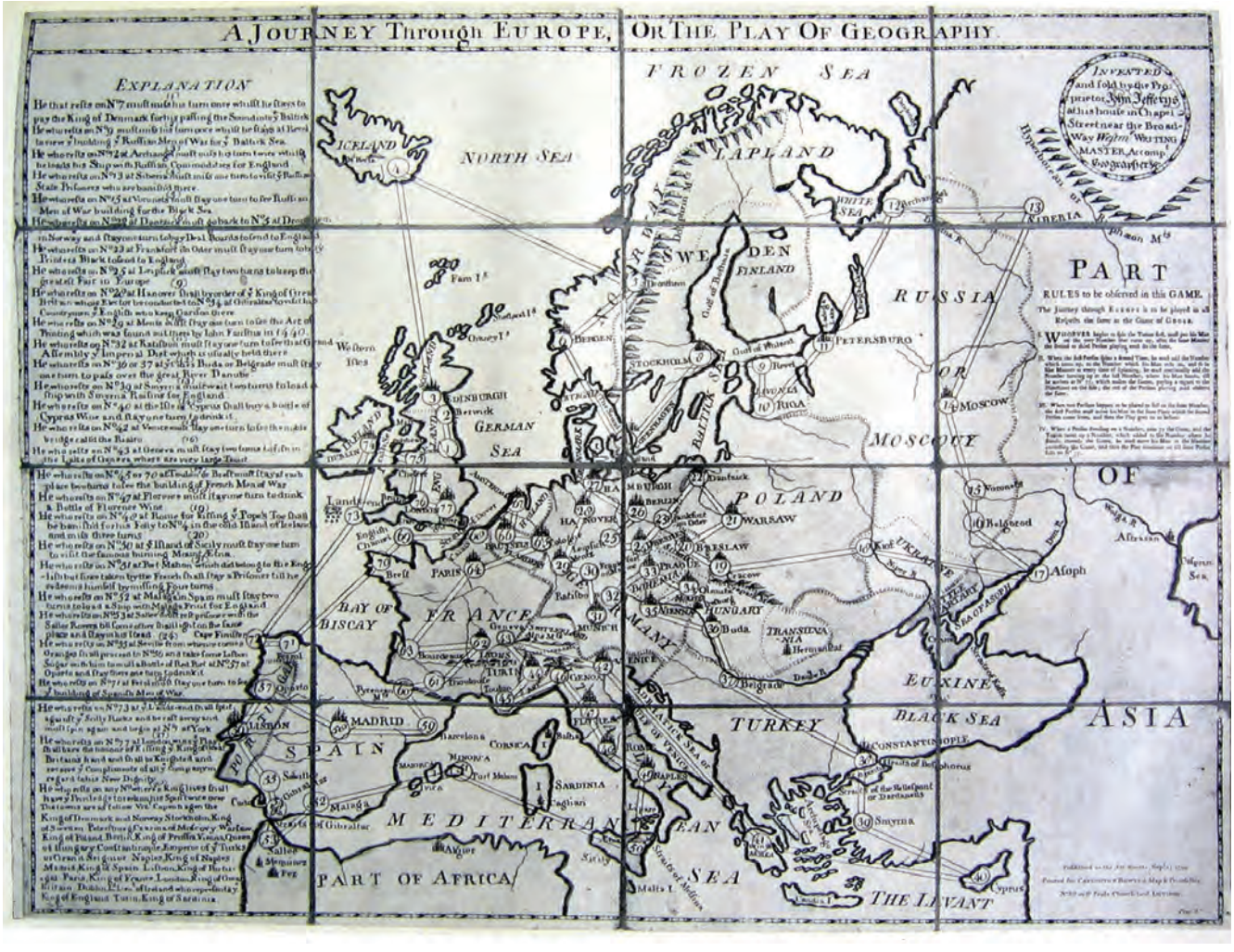


Fig. 2 The earliest known English cartographical race game,* A Journey through Europe *by John Jefferys (London, 1759).

names of the places when he arrives and to read the names of the principal towns'.

This approach also influences the cartography of the maps themselves: they are selective as to detail, concentrating on the key features of each territory (Fig. 1).

By contrast, the first known English cartographic race game is one that sets out an explicit track to be followed on the map itself: *A Journey through Europe, or the Play of Geography* invented by John Jefferys and published by Carington Bowles (London, 1759). (Fig. 2) The rules begin:

> 'The Journey through Europe is to be played in all respects the same as the Game of Goose. Whoever begins to spin the Totum first must place his man on the very number that turns up….'

The 'totum' (later known as the Teetotum) is a top-like spinner, used because in this period the use of dice was frowned upon, as associated with gambling and cheating. Jefferys' game is not of 63 spaces, suggesting that the numerological significance was lost on him. Nevertheless, the game has considerable structural similarity to the traditional *Jeu de l'Oie*. The chief characteristic of that game is the doubling forward of the throw when a goose space is encountered. In Jefferys' game, the equivalent spaces are '...any number where a King lives', and the player who lands on such a number has the privilege of reckoning his spin twice over. Unlike in the Duval game, there is no reference to stakes or payments. Indeed, the benefit to the winner is not monetary:

> 'He who rests on N°.77 at London wins the play, shall have the honour of kissing the King of Great Britain's hand and shall be knighted and shall receive the compliments of all the company in regard to his new dignity'.

Instructions for other numbers impose delays and send the player off to appropriate destinations.



Fig. 3
Wallis's Tour Through England and Wales ***by John Wallis (London, 1794). Note the complicated instructions for playing the game on either side of the map.***

Many of these refer to aspects of commerce of the period. For example, he who lands on No.23 Frankfurt must stay one turn to buy Printer's Black to send to England [Printer's Black, also known as Frankfort Black, was an ink made chiefly from burnt wine lees, and was in demand for ink-washing prints because of its good transparency]. There are also references to the Hanoverian connection:

> 'He who rests at 28 at Hanover shall by order of the King of Great Britain who is Elector be conducted to No.54 at Gibraltar to visit his countrymen who keep garrison there'

while the Protestant hatred of the Pope is all too evident:

> 'He who rests at No.48 at Rome for kissing the Pope's Toe shall be banished for his folly to No. 4 in the cold island of Iceland and miss three turns'.

The various instructions succeed in making the characteristics of the places visited quite vivid but have no resonance with the original *Jeu de l'Oie*.

Jefferys' game was to have few imitators for a decade or so, but by the end of the century, games using a map were published by several of the major London map publishers: Thomas Jefferys (no relation to John Jefferys), Robert Sayer , John Wallis and Bowles & Carver. Several of these publishers, and others, produced games based on the world map and the map of Europe, as well as games based on national maps. This was part of a general proliferation of engraved race games in the England of the 18th and early 19th centuries, covering educational games of many kinds as well as games of amusement, including the *Game of Goose* itself.

Figs. 4a & 4b (opposite page)* Europe Delineated *by John Betts (London, not later than 1827) clearly showing all the borders and divisions of the countries in Europe in the early 19th century. The detail definitely has a moral tone, which could apply to today's calls for frugality.

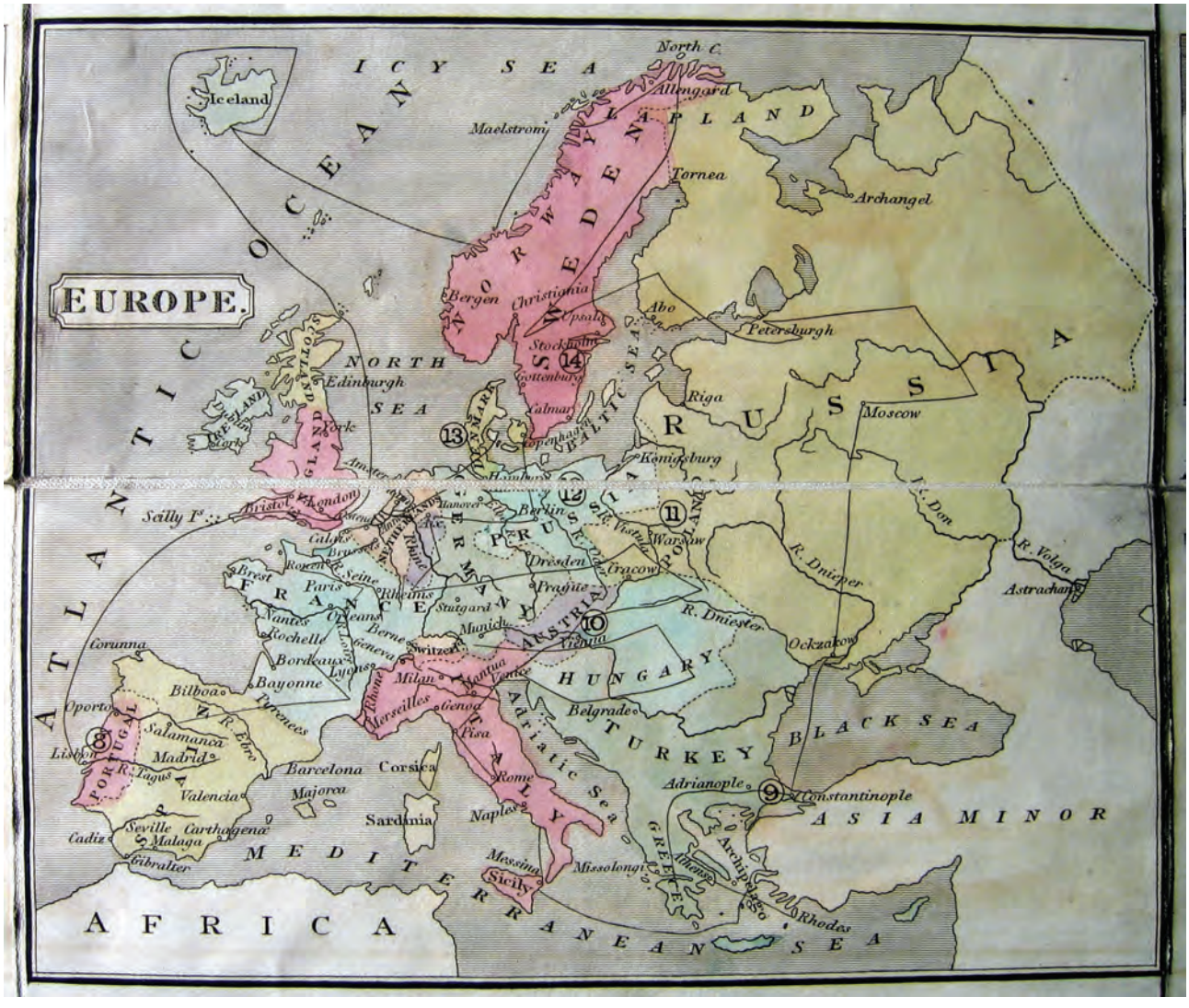




Fig. 4b.

Typical of these map-based games is Wallis's Tour of England and Wales (Fig. 3) (John Wallis, London, 1794). The tour, shown by the sequence of numbered towns connected by a thin line, begins at Rochester and finishes at number 117, London. The chief interest is in the description of towns:

> '32 Marlborough: The traveller must stay here one turn, to dine at one of the finest Inns in the Kingdom
>
> 49 Hereford: An ancient decayed place with a large Cathedral in danger of speedy ruin'

By this stage, the English games had little to do with the original *Jeu de l'Oie* in their format or playing rules.

A further sub-genre of map-based games consists of those where the map is supplemented by a series of vignettes of places or territories, the map serving as a key to their location. The game of *Europe Delineated* (John Betts, London, no date but with a publisher's label of 1827) has a central map of Europe (Fig. 4a) surrounded by 14 vignettes of the countries to be visited. That of England (Fig 4b) depicts 'Harvest Home' and takes the opportunity to point a moral message, that the happy reapers should not abuse the farmer's kindness by over-indulging themselves at supper. Moral messages were a frequent feature of 19th century games produced with children in mind.

Some of the maps used in these games are of interest as maps in themselves. For example, in Edward Wallis's *Picturesque Round Game of the Produce and Manufactures of the Counties of England*

and Wales (London *c.*1830) (Fig.5) the conventional map has been replaced by pictorial representations of each of the counties, keeping within their correct outline. This game was produced by the then relatively new technique of lithography, with additional hand colouring.

Finally, it should be mentioned that not all map-games are played on unicursal tracks. An example is William Spooner's *The Travellers: or, a Tour through Europe* (London 1842) (Fig. 6). This is a coloured map of Europe, with vignettes of many of the places. The game is played on the intersections of lines of latitude and longitude. Movement is determined by the spin of a four-sided teetotum bearing the compass letters N E S W, giving the direction in which the marker is to be moved, to the next intersection. Each player has a different starting point and is required to journey to a specified capital city. Like the *Jeu de l'Oie*, it is a game of pure chance, with no skill and no choice of moves. However, unlike that game, it is a two dimensional random walk, rather than a progress along a single track.

In the 20th century, lithographed map-based games become widespread, being used for advertising and propaganda as well as for education and amusement. A particular genre includes the many games promoting tourism in Switzerland and elsewhere. An account of these developments is given in a paper by the present author [Seville 2008].

This brief survey may whet the appetite for a more comprehensive study. Many of the games described can be viewed on the Giochi dell'Oca web site http://www.giochidelloca.it set up by Dr Luigi Ciompi in collaboration with the present author. The site also contains several papers on the history of Goose, including one by the present author sketching the development of the many variants against the background of strong continuity and popularity of the game in its traditional form. [Seville 1999].



Fig. 5
A detail of Cornwall from* Picturesque Round Game of the Produce and Manufactures of the Counties of England and Wales *by Edward Wallis (London, c.1830). Note the graphic images of the tin mining industry



Fig. 6
This wonderful detail is from* The Travellers: or, a Tour through Europe *by William Spooner (London, 1842). Note the Giant's Causeway and the shipwreck just off Lands End. The whaling industry was obviously in full swing off the Shetland Isles.

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The author is a board games historian and collector who specialises in research on the Game of Goose and its many variants throughout Europe. He has a particular interest in cartographic games and is a member of BIMCC. He assisted the Department for Culture Media and Sport as an independent advisor regarding the export of the King George III cabinet of dissected maps, subsequently purchased by the Art Fund.

From 1982 to 2001 he was Academic Registrar of City University, London. He then took early retirement becoming a visiting professor in higher education administration with continuing consultancy responsibilities. He was educated at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Wakefield, and then studied Physics at Trinity Hall Cambridge, moving on to a PhD at the University of Edinburgh before joining the academic staff of City University. Adrian lives in Chislehurst, Kent, where he is looked after by his four Burmese cats.



Adrian Seville describing the Game of Goose at the recent Board Game Studies colloquium in Lisbon.

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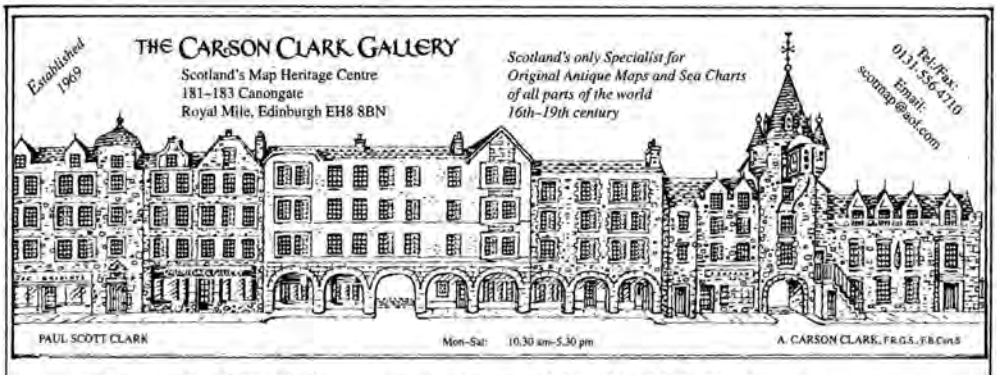


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IMCoS Matters

International Symposium 2009
6th-9th September, Oslo, Norway.

The theme of the 27th IMCoS Symposium - and the first ever in Norway - is "The Mapping and Exploration of Norway and the North."

Following the format of several successful IMCoS symposia, an opening reception on Sunday 6th September will be followed by three days of programmes, which will conclude with a gala dinner.

The committee are pleased to announce that six dealers have already agreed to be principal sponsors to help underwrite the cost of the opening reception. They would like to thank the following for their generous support and hope to have an even larger list in the next few months: Dick Arkway, Paul Cohen, Henry Taliaferro; Jonathan Potter; Philip Burden; Pål Sagen; and Bernard J Shapero, Bloomsbury Auctions and Martayan Lan. They also thank Ralph Salomon for his contribution. (From feedback while soliciting dealers, we have the following suggestion to IMCoS members. When making purchases from dealers, tell them that you are an IMCoS member. This can only help reinforce a positive impression of our Society among an important constituency.)

Half of each day will be devoted to a formal speaker session, with a social/cultural program in the other half. The venue for Monday and Wednesday mornings is the National Library, where the talks will focus on earlier exploration and mapping. We are fortunate that an exhibit on "Travel Routes to the North," with manuscript and printed maps, will be on display at the National Library at this time.

Tuesday, we shall travel to the State Mapping Authority in Hønefoss, about 50 kilometres outside Oslo, where we will learn about the practical aspects of map making, particularly as it applies to Norway. In addition to seeing some of the rare, hand-drawn material that is the basis of the modern mapping of Norway, guides will take us through the Authority's museum of old surveying and cartographic instruments.

In addition to the support of these two institutions, we have speakers from the Universities of Tromsø, Trondheim, and Oslo, as well as from other organizations and other countries.

The afternoon visits include the Viking Ship Museum, the Kon-Tiki Museum, and the Fram Museum. The last houses the *Fram*, the ship that was built for Fridtjof Nansen for his journey to the North Pole sailing from Norway in 1893. Seventeen years later, the same ship headed for Antarctica under the leadership of Roald Amundsen. Our gala dinner will take place on the deck of the *Fram*!

There will also be a visit to the Munch Museum. Although the organisers have struggled to find a cartographic connection, they believe that no trip to Oslo would be complete without seeing the masterpieces of Norway's most international painter.

The official Symposium hotel is The Grand Hotel, located centrally on Karl Johan, the main walking street of Oslo, that runs between the Parliament and the Palace. The Grand Hotel is rich in tradition, having opened in 1874 and successful since the days of Henrik Ibsen, who was a regular in its Grand Café. Today, the hotel is "home" for winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. In addition to the Grand Hotel, the Symposium will offer other choices of accommodation.

The optional post-Symposium tour takes participants to the north of Norway, where they will have the opportunity to see and experience



some of Norway's unique beauty. On Thursday 10th September the group will fly to Tromsø, which lies north of the Arctic Circle. After visiting the University Library and the Polar Museum, guests will board "Hurtigruten," the coastal steamer, for a journey to Trondheim. The trip along Norway's beautiful west coast, known for its fjords, has made the Hurtigrute one of Norway's best known and most popular attractions - to visitors and Norwegians alike! The tour ends with a sightseeing tour of Trondheim on Sunday 13th September and a return to Oslo (with alternative routings possible).
We look forward to seeing you in Oslo!

For further information please visit our website www.ImcosNorway2009.com or contact Pål Sagen at contact@ImcosNorway2009.com or Postbox 3893, Ullevål Stadion, N-0805 Oslo, Norway. Tel: +47 22333650

And to get a headstart on things to do and see in Oslo, there are some recommended web sites:
www.nb.no The National Library of Norway.
www.statkart.no The State Mapping Authority.
www.munch.museum.no The Munch Museum.
www.kon-tiki.no The Kontiki Museum.
www.fram.museum.no The Fram Museum.
www.visitoslo.com About Oslo in general.

IMCoS visit to Budapest
Report by Jenny Harvey

On 5th September a group of IMCoS members met in Budapest for what turned out to be one of their hottest weekends of the year! Our host, Zsolt Török, had arranged for us to view some maps in the capital and then to travel south to the cathedral town of Kalocsa, and west to the holiday resort of Balatonfüred on Lake Balaton. This was the second IMCoS visit to Hungary and brought back happy memories of our International Symposium in Budapest in 1996.

Those of us who arrived on Thursday evening were able to meet at the Eötvös University Library on Friday morning where our hosts had laid out



The group who took part in the weekend events in Hungary



some 30 significant items for us to see in the beautiful original library reading room. In addition to those atlases which one would expect to see in such an institution, there were other important and interesting items – quite unexpected in some cases. How do manuscript maps and books about South America, for example, find their way to a library in Budapest? The tale of their journey would be an interesting one, brought back as they were by Jesuit priests. Amongst these items was an account by Vespucci of his travels in South America between 1494 and 1504, one of only five extant copies. I had the benefit of looking over the shoulder of Jens Bornholt when examining a manuscript map of part of Peru where the Amazon rises (his knowledge of South America being better than mine!). The map covered the travels and discoveries of two Jesuits in the area of Moxon. Browsing through some of the atlases we came across a most unusual composite Homann atlas (with contributions by Schenk and others) containing the most eclectic mix of prints of just about everything you could think of – instruments, flags, animals, birds, English ships, military equipment, Albert Durer's drawing of a

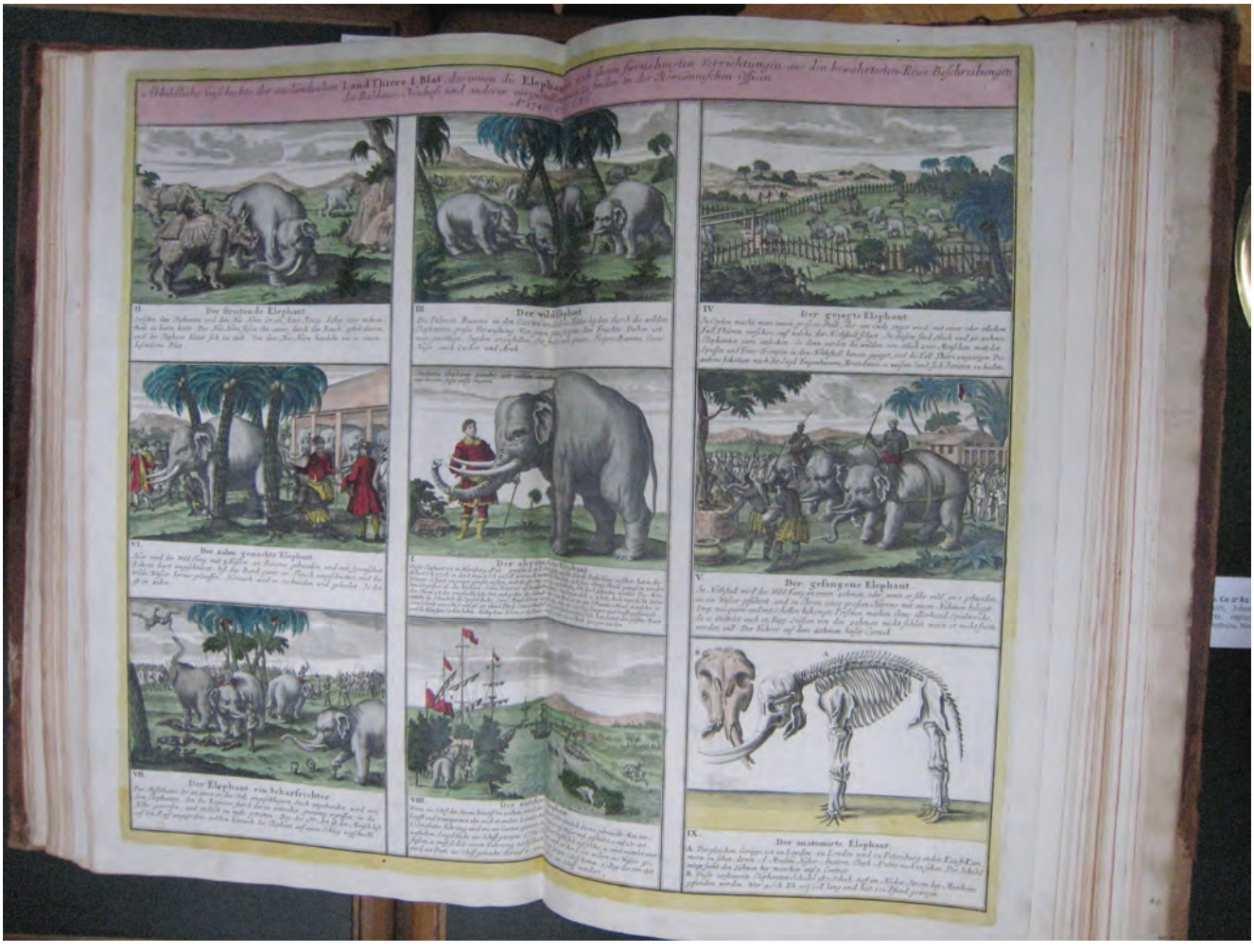
(left)
Zsolt Török, organiser of the event, with Klara Boross, Department Head of the Rare Book Department, and Dr Katalin Klimes Szmi, Librarian, in the background, and two members, Jens Bornholt and Rudolph Lietz to the right. Pictured in the Eotvos University Library, Budapest. (Photo by Rolph Langlais)

(lbelow)
A group of members inside the Library of Eotvos University, Budapest. (Photo by Rolph Langlais)



rhinocerous, a 'guide' to fortifications, and other varied items. This atlas was one of three volumes containing 250 plates in all assembled for a patron who certainly had an interest in elephants. There were two facing pages entitled 'The Elephant and their main uses from the travel description of Baldeus, Neuhoff and others from the office of Homann' (1747). On these pages were represented 'the hunting elephant, the captive elephant, the anatomical elephant, the useful elephant, the wild elephant, the tame elephant, the fighting elephant, the taming elephant and the killing elephant;' all wonderful drawings.

After lunch we were joined by a pair of Davids (Webb and Dare) and began our journey south. Our guide filled us in with the background to this part of Hungary, a paprika growing region, and Kalocsa, our destination town, on the banks of the Danube. On arrival we were able to take an evening stroll around the town and admire its wonderful baroque cathedral. The town is the seat of the second archbishopric of Hungary, and the archbishop's palace was our destination the following morning. The first king of Hungary established an archbishopric here around 1000 AD but Kalocsa was destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century and was later to fall into the hands of the Turks. The palace was rebuilt in the 18th century and a library wing built specifically to house books (now there are over 150,000 of them in 16 rooms). In particular, the library has been protected from the ravages of war enabling us to walk into one of the most beautiful libraries in the world – reflecting the power and influence of the archbishops who built up their collection of rare books over the centuries. Finished in 1780, the library has all its original oak shelves and the books all have matching bindings - the work of a Vienna craftsman which took 10 years to complete. The library contains over 500 incunabula, and 64 codices, the oldest from 1040. An exhibition was laid out for us with a wide array of material spanning the centuries. Amongst the earlier books on display were Hartmann Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum*, 1493, and the 1497 *Nuremberg*



The double page spread showing 'Elephants and their main uses from the travel description of Baldeus, Neuhoff and others from the office of Homann' (1747) (Photo by Rolph Langlais)



(above)
Ursula Langlais in the Kalocsa Library (Photo by Rolph Langlais).

Chronicle, several books of Martin Luther, one containing his signature, and a medieval T-O map from Isidore of Seville's *Etymologiae*. I was reminded of the IMCoS visit to the library at L'Escurial in Spain where we were also privileged to view such early material. Naturally there were displays of many bibles – the library has over 1000 in all – both Catholic and Protestant, the first bible in Hungarian, and some from outside Europe – one from the Coptic church in Arabic and a polyglot bible written in 4 languages – Hebrew, Syrian, Greek and Latin. Other items of interest were a codex on the life of St Paul, a book with the signature of Erasmus, a grammar book by Plantin – reminding me of just how few people could read in those times - and De Bry's *Grands Voyages* reminding me again of the travels of Vespucci and others. Such a library would not be complete without at least one globe and on display was a Felkl globe.

This library was the climax of our visit but we were in for a surprise as we wandered across the square and into the beautiful cathedral. The interior was ornately decorated in the Italian baroque colours of pink and white, a light and airy contrast to the sumptious gold decoration all around. We had hardly taken our seats, expecting a few words to be said about the interior, when



Cal and Carol Welch from Scotia, New York, pictured on a boat trip on the Danube (Photo by Rolph Langlais)

the quiet was pierced by the magnificent sound of the organ, playing Bach's famous Toccata in D minor. This was followed by four more pieces being "rehearsed" for a wedding later in the day. What serendipity to us music lovers.

After lunch, leaving this important town we set off to the west toward the tourist hotspots of Lake Balaton. Those of us whose countries have ocean shores cannot imagine how important this lake has been to a landlocked country. Plenty of holidaymakers were enjoying the late heatwave. Our time by this lake included a late afternoon visit to a winery for a wine tasting, followed by dinner and excellent local wine – quite as good as more expensive equivalents in some western countries! The next morning we had a stroll by the lake and a brief stop at the Benedictine Abbey on the Tihany peninsular before we had to head back to Budapest.

Although our return formally marked the end of the weekend, many participants remained overnight to enjoy further sightseeing in the capital. In summary, as usual we had the attractive mix of cartographic history, local history and culture, travel and the company of like-minded friends with whom to eat, drink and be merry. Our thanks go to Zsolt Török for entertaining and looking after us all.

The group visited a wine cellar at Figula on Lake Baluton and are pictured here on the roof of the building (Photo by Rolph Langlais)



IMCoS International symposia

27th IMCoS Symposium in Oslo, Norway. Theme: "Exploration of the Nordic Countries and the Arctic" 6th-9th September. 2009

28th IMCoS Symposium in London, England. Theme: "Britain. Power and Influence in the 17th Century" 4th-6th Oct 2010

29th IMCoS Symposium in Tokyo and Kyoto, Japan 2011

Collectors' evening

Our popular collectors' evening, when members bring along maps to show to others and sometimes get help with identification, will be held at 6pm on Tuesday, February 17th, 2009 at the Farmers Club, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2E1. The evening will be chaired by Francis Herbert and the theme is Scandinavia – especially Denmark and Norway - taking into account two major conferences being held in 2009: The 27th IMCoS International Symposium in Oslo and the 23rd International Conference on the History of Cartography being held in Copenhagen in July. Do come along with lots of interesting items to make it a lively evening. Refreshments will be available.

Annual dinner, lecture and AGM

Our annual dinner and Malcolm Young Lecture will be held on Friday, June 5th, 2009. These will be followed by our Annual General Meeting at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, on Saturday, June 6th. Full details in the Spring 2009 Journal.

Excursion to Paris planned

April 24th to 26th, 2009 is planned for an excursion to Paris but was not confirmed at the time of going to press. Confirmation and booking arrangements will be sent by e-mail and will also be published in the Spring 2009 Journal. It is hoped we will visit the French State Library (Bibliothèque nationale de France) to view maps and atlases. We may also see a private map collection and the famous large Coronelli globes made for Louis XIV.

Joining IMCoS

Would all members encourage their friends and colleagues to join our Society. Tell them we are a happy bunch of people who both love to collect and study early maps and that they would be most welcome to share in our events around the World.
Current membership prices for 2009 are:-
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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

Miami Map Fair

This popular fair is to be held next year over the weekend of February 7th and 8th at the Historical Museum of South Florida at 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130.

Miami is only one of five cities – London, Paris, Breda (Holland), and Denver – to host a map fair. "We're proud that the Miami International Map Fair is known and respected all over the world and that many first-timers started collections because they came to this fair and liked what they saw," says Map Fair Manager Marcia Kanner.

Dutch art-historian and author Drs. Truusje Goedings, will deliver the keynote address, 'Colors, Colorists & Collectors: The Coloring of Atlases and Maps in the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th Centuries' on Saturday. Dr. John C. Nordt, III, physician and former trustee of HMSF will share his experiences as a map collector. Earl McElfresh, author and publisher of military maps will talk about the impact of maps and mapmakers of the American Civil War.

Weekend participant registration includes lectures from leading experts, box lunch on Saturday and Sunday, and a cocktail reception Saturday evening. Friday evening guests will enjoy an off-site cocktail reception and dinner party at the Mayfair Hotel & Spa with dealers and collectors for an additional fee. On Sunday, an optional boat tour of Miami's hidden gems - Stiltsville, Cape Florida Lighthouse and Key Biscayne - with renowned historian Dr. Paul George will be offered to conference participants. Advance registration is required.

General admission for adults is $10; $2 for children 6-12; and free for museum members and children under 6. Admission includes entrance to the international dealer's marketplace, appraisals, and door prizes. For more information or to register for the 16th Annual Miami International Map Fair, please call + 1.305.375.1617, email mapfair@hmsf.org or log on to www.hmsf.org.

Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography 2008-2009

The next talk in the above series will be held on 17th February 2009 in the Harrods Room of Emmanuel College, St Andrews Street, Cambridge at 5.30pm. The speaker will be Frances Willmoth who will speak about *Jonas Moore's map of the Fens*. Further information from Sarah Bendall on 01223 330476.

London Map Fair

This popular event is to be held over the weekend of 6th and 7th June, 2009 at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London SW1. The IMCoS annual dinner and lecture will be held the evening before and the AGM on the 6th at the RGS.

Oxford Seminars in Cartography

Their 16th annual series is now running and the next talk will be on March 5th, 2009 at 5pm in the University of Oxford Centre for the Environment, South Parks Road, Oxford. A talk *Maps and the Construction of the Brazilian Cannibal in the Sixteenth Century: Martin Waldseemüller, Pierre Desceliers and Juan de Léry* will be given by Surekha Davies of the Warburg Institute, Birkbeck College, London.

First exhibition of Ganado Collection held

In the last issue of the Journal we reported on the acquisition of Dr Albert Ganado's map collection by the Maltese State (see p.16 of Number 114). Apparently a selection of the maps were on exhibition for the first time as part of the events in the autumn *Notte Bianca* (White Night) held on 4th October in Valletta. The Prime Minister's Office in the baroque palace Auberge de Castle, Valletta, was the venue for the exhibition which was well attended. Among the stunning maps on display were works by cartographers like Janssonius, De Palmeus, Faden and the plan of Valletta and its harbours by Sebastiano Ittar with six inset views of the island.

Roger Kain to join HOC

Professor Roger Kain of the Department of Geography at the University of Exeter has agreed to be editor of Volume Five of *The History of Cartography*. He has already been a contributor to the HOC with his chapter in Volume Three 'Maps and Rural Land Management in Early Modern Europe'. Volume Five will be titled *Cartography in the Nineteenth Century*.

International Conference on the HOC

'Maps, Myths and Narratives: Cartography of the Far North' is the subject of this conference due to be held in Copenhagen from July 12th – 17th next year. Further details at the website www.ichc2009.dk/congress@bdp.dk

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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).

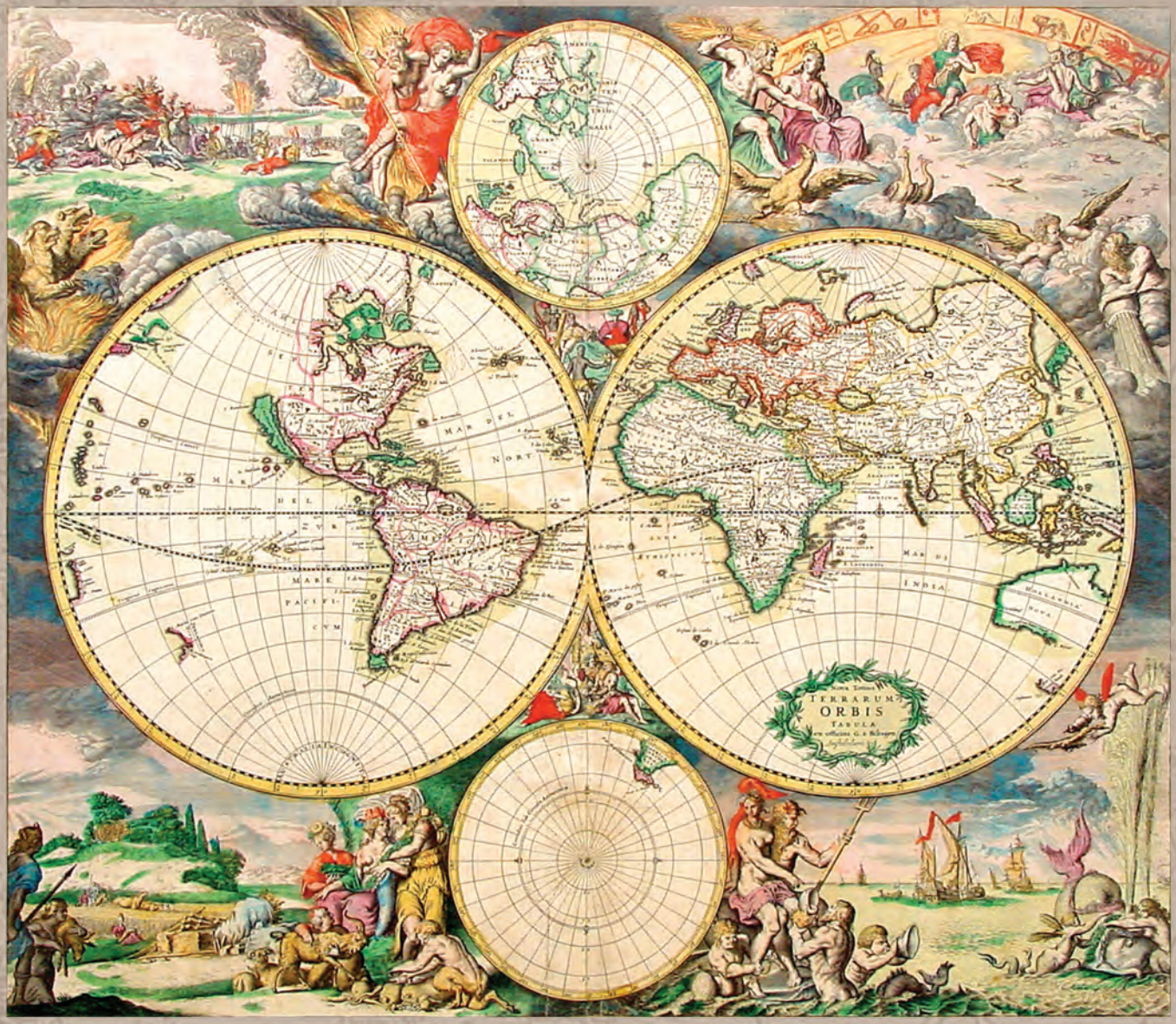
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