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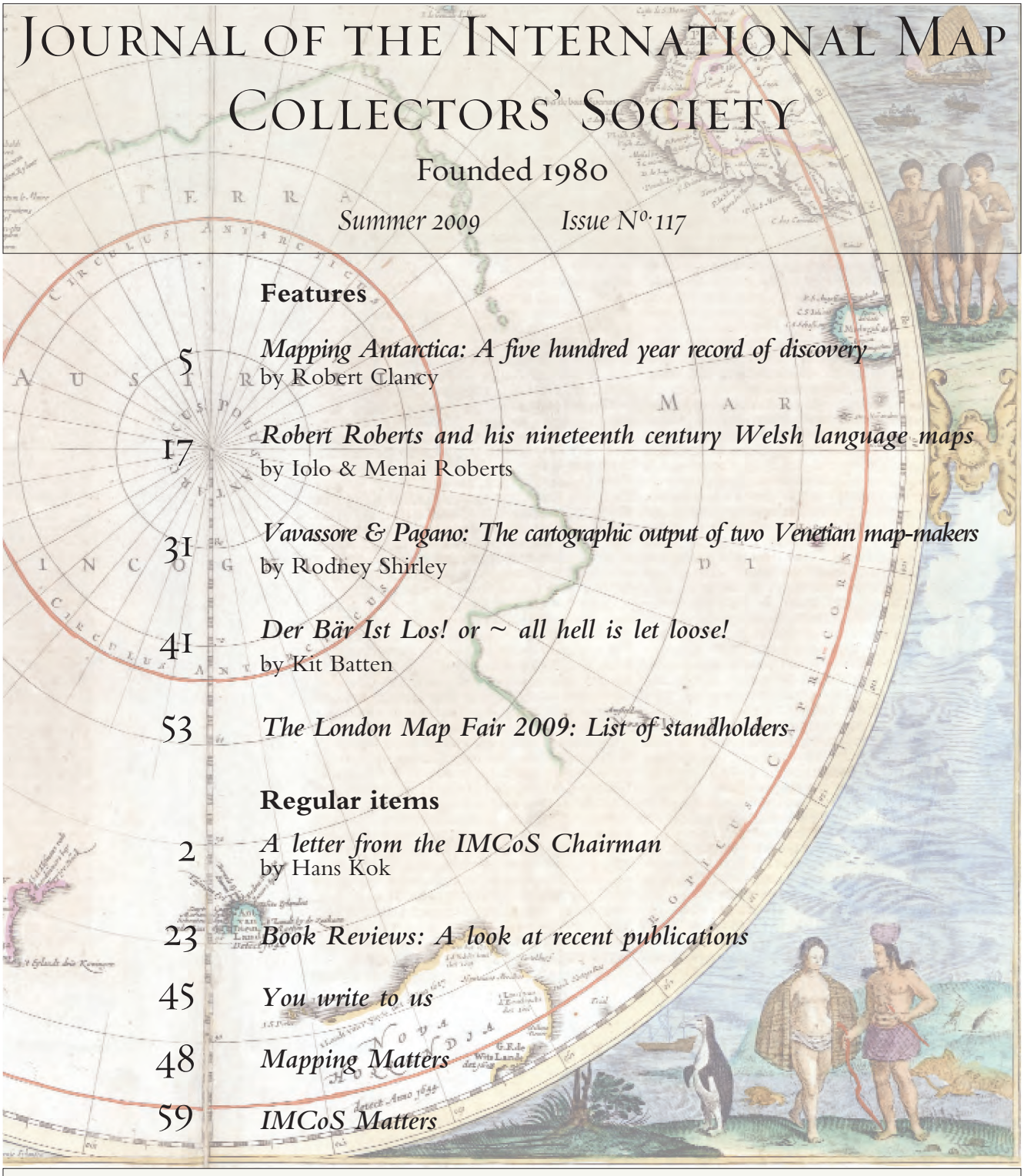
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Features

5 *Mapping Antarctica: A five hundred year record of discovery*
by Robert Clancy

17 *Robert Roberts and his nineteenth century Welsh language maps*
by Iolo & Menai Roberts

31 *Vavassore & Pagano: The cartographic output of two Venetian map-makers*
by Rodney Shirley

41 *Der Bär Ist Los! or ~ all hell is let loose!*
by Kit Batten

53 *The London Map Fair 2009: List of standholders*

Regular items

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

23 *Book Reviews: A look at recent publications*

45 *You write to us*

48 *Mapping Matters*

59 *IMCoS Matters*

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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

Although we may sometimes think that life is being particularly tough for ourselves or our Society, a visit to other countries may put us in touch with a different reality. Last March, I was invited by the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC) to speak on Dutch Maritime Maps in Romania.

In 2003 the former Prime Minister of Romania, Adrian Nastase, instigated the foundation of a dedicated Map Museum in Bucharest with a subsidiary outside the city in Cornu. He and his wife donated their collection – mainly maps of Romania and the region - to this museum as a foundation for its collection. The museum is housed in a nice building in one of the best quarters in town. The mansion may be small but has been nicely renovated and has stained glass windows and painted ceilings which all reflect cartographic items. So far, so good, but when one is just starting a project like this it soon becomes apparent that more and more needs to be done. They have hardly any reference works, no specialists of historical cartography at all and hardly any paper restorers; in short, insufficient infrastructure nationally and no international connections to speak of in the field. In a country at the crossroads of Europe where Ottomans and Russians and others before have tried to impose their culture to the detriment of the local Romanian one, it is a sign of growing awareness that local culture needs to be cherished and that maps of the nation, whether produced locally or out of the country, may very well serve to boost the self-confidence of a nation. It will also enhance the stature of a people that has only recently joined the European Union.

Comparing it to our current situation, which admittedly has not come about without struggle and set-backs, it seems that we have much to be grateful for in both the Old World and the New World when we consider our wealth of maps and charts, our infrastructure to maintain and exhibit these, and probably most important of all, our academics and students, dealers, restorers and collectors who keep this infrastructure going. Amidst the effects of the financial crises, such comparison should invigorate our efforts to protect what we have achieved, to seek ways to go forward, and maybe to support those who are worse off now than we were many years ago.



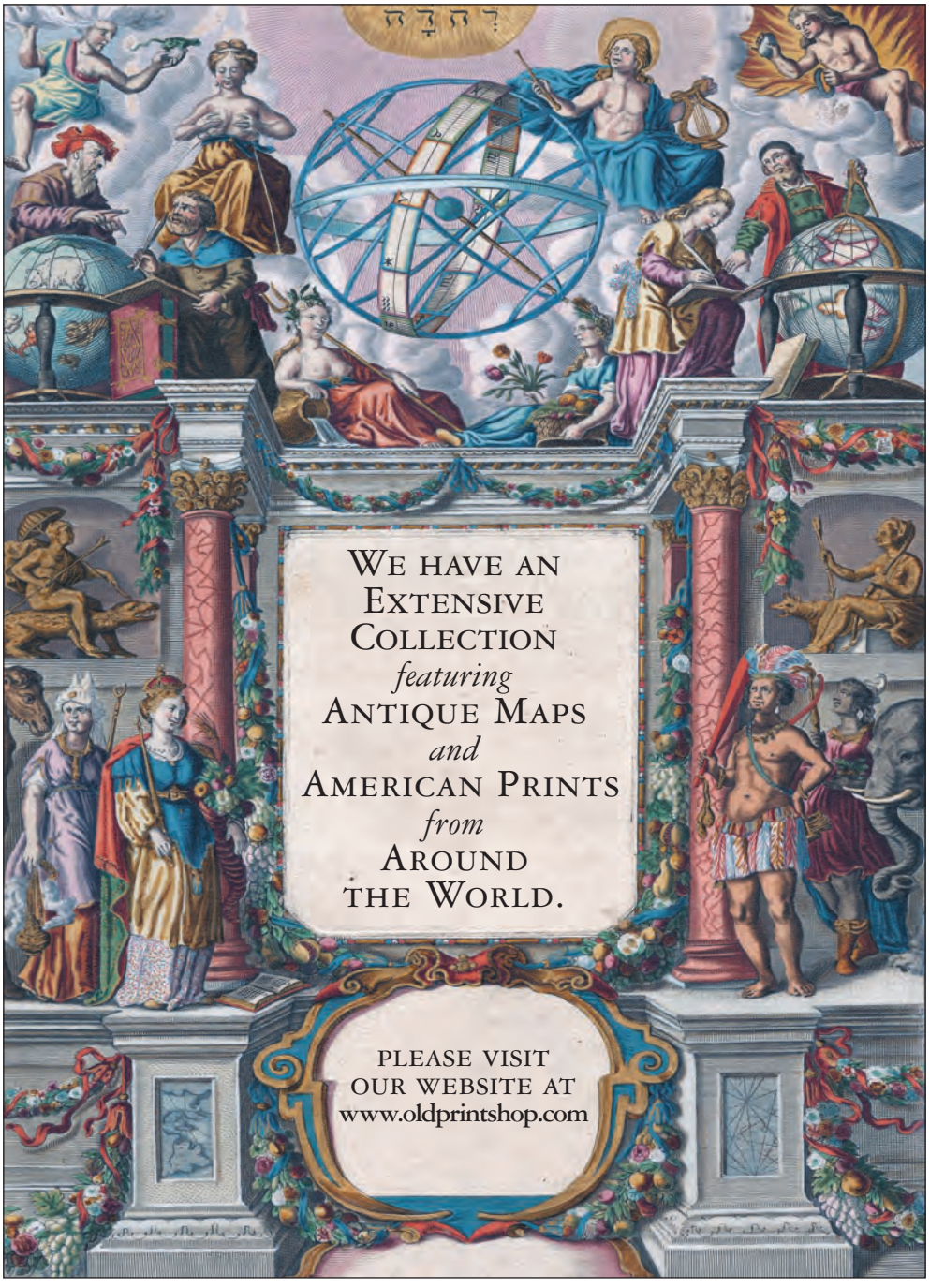
That much said, I wish you pleasant reading of Valerie's latest *IMCoS Journal* and let me know if anyone has ideas about how we could support the Bucharest Map Museum. Our constitution is on our website (Members Only Section) and it is particularly worthwhile to read Paragraph 2 'Objectives' which covers this subject.

Hans Kok

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Mapping Antarctica

A five hundred year record of discovery

by Robert Clancy

Antarctica was the greatest discovery of them all! It was never seen as a piece of useless land; even the Greek philosophers had predicted a Polar land mass of geophysical importance. The question was rather whether or not man could bridge the 'torrid equatorial zone' that was thought to separate the sophisticated north from the primitive south. But man did bridge it in a race to control the luxury goods market with the East. Western Europeans sailed every which way – to the west, to the south east, to the south west and then via the north east and the north west. Catholics from the Iberian Peninsula stole a march on their Protestant competitors to the north once it became clear that the traditional 'Silk Routes' were unpredictable and not cost effective. The Dutch and the English made no impact via northern routes across North America or Europe, so attempted to tackle Portugal and Spain. Necessity to succeed on the ocean sharpened navigation technology, and with leadership from Edmund Halley in the post-Newtonian era, geophysics in its broadest context was born.

On the back of this evolution of trade and science James Cook circumnavigated Antarctica without ever seeing the continent. Over time one thing became clear – that Antarctica was like no



Fig. 1
Untitled world map from Claudius Ptolemy's* Geografia, *Ulm edition by Lienhart Holle, 1482 - the first edition of the work published outside Italy. The classical Ptolemaic view of the World with a mythical Antarctic continent rising to within 10 degrees of the Equator. Or do we see the first evidence of Portuguese 'creep' down the west coast of Africa; ventures that within 40 years would separate Antarctica from the known continents?

other land; never to be owned by another, nor easily exploited. A truly international phenomenon, with a unique capacity to provide a window on the health of the world. For example, the depletion of stratospheric ozone at the Halley station on the Antarctic Peninsula, reduction in ice water as an index of global warming, and the reduction in marine mammal stocks due to uncontrolled fishing. Edmund Halley's initiative of seeing the world as but part of a universe and his documentation of southern star charts previewed the use of the Antarctic polar plateau to network with the satellite fleet for solar astronomy. This integration of research in Antarctica and space will only strengthen in the future.

The story of Antarctica as a unique global village can only be appreciated by an analysis over time of its discovery and exploration, and the behaviour of its guests. The constant record of these events has been the maps drawn over many hundreds of years, initially to predict its presence, then to validate its detection, and most recently to judge its place in a wider world. The competing tensions of science and commerce continue to play on an increasingly complex political stage with its precarious balance influenced by the collective international mood.

These maps are a record of discovery and exploration of a uniquely isolated, remote, hostile and unpopulated environment at the 'end of the earth'. On the other hand they depict the growth of a dynamic interactive 'global village' of international importance. This evolved out of 500 years of expansion of the nations of Western Europe in search of economic advantage, an extension of their powerbase, and a scientific understanding of the way of things!

Before the Fact - Perceptions

As the Renaissance movement spread westwards from the city states of northern Italy and the feudal network of the Middle Ages gave way to nations with centralised governments, control of the trade routes in the wider world became an item of business. The shape of the world thus became important, and there was no shortage of models. The model that best anticipated discovery of an Antarctic continent was the climatic or zonal map dating back to the ancient Greeks but promoted by, and identified with, the Roman scholar Macrobius in the 5th century AD. These maps had



Fig. 2 "Maris Pacifici" by Abraham Ortelius, 1589. The first printed map of the Pacific Ocean showing the impact of Ferdinand Magellan's extraordinary route through the Straits named after him. The sloping border of 'terra australis' became part of Mercator's hypothetical coastline of a southern continent that appeared on maps for 100 years.

a symmetry around a torrid equatorial zone and included a southern Polar land mass as counterpoise to known continents in the north. A variant of the zonal map developed by Claudius Ptolemy in the second century AD with its 'latitude-longitude' reference grid included a massive southern land bridge linking Africa with Asia enclosing the Indian Ocean, reaching to within 10 degrees of the Equator. It was the Ptolemaic view of the world that dominated as maps appeared in print in the late 15th century, a time when the great voyages of discovery slowly gave certainty to a southern geography. The other major 'ideas' about the World current in the Middle Ages, the diagrammatic 'T-O' maps and the church-influenced Mappae Mundi, despite their respective evolutions to accommodate new knowledge, were less geared to anticipate major new discovery.

An Economic Imperative – Bypass of the Silk Roads

Luxury goods from the east had flowed to the Mediterranean area along a dangerous and unreliable 5,000 miles of 'silk roads' from before Roman times, beginning in Xian (China) and ending in the Levant. The maritime city states of northern Italy (particularly Venice) controlled the distribution supply lines. With the disintegration of the Mongol Empire, aided by the devastation of the Black Death, came a discontinuation of the 'silk road's' political, cultural and economic unity, at a time when the power base within Europe was shifting from northern Italy to the nations of western Europe – first the Catholic Iberian Peninsula, then the emerging Protestant maritime countries of Holland and England. Tremendous profit was to be made by direct trade connections with Asia. Columbus believed the calculations of Ptolemy with respect to a shortened transit zone west to China and was disappointed to find only the Americas in 1492, while Vasco da Gama completed the Portuguese 'creep' down the west coast of Africa to conclude a sea route to India (1499). Magellan, sailing for Spain, 'opened' the eastern 'gate' into the Pacific Ocean (1520) by sailing between South America and Tierra del Fuego. Trade and profit were the main aim but

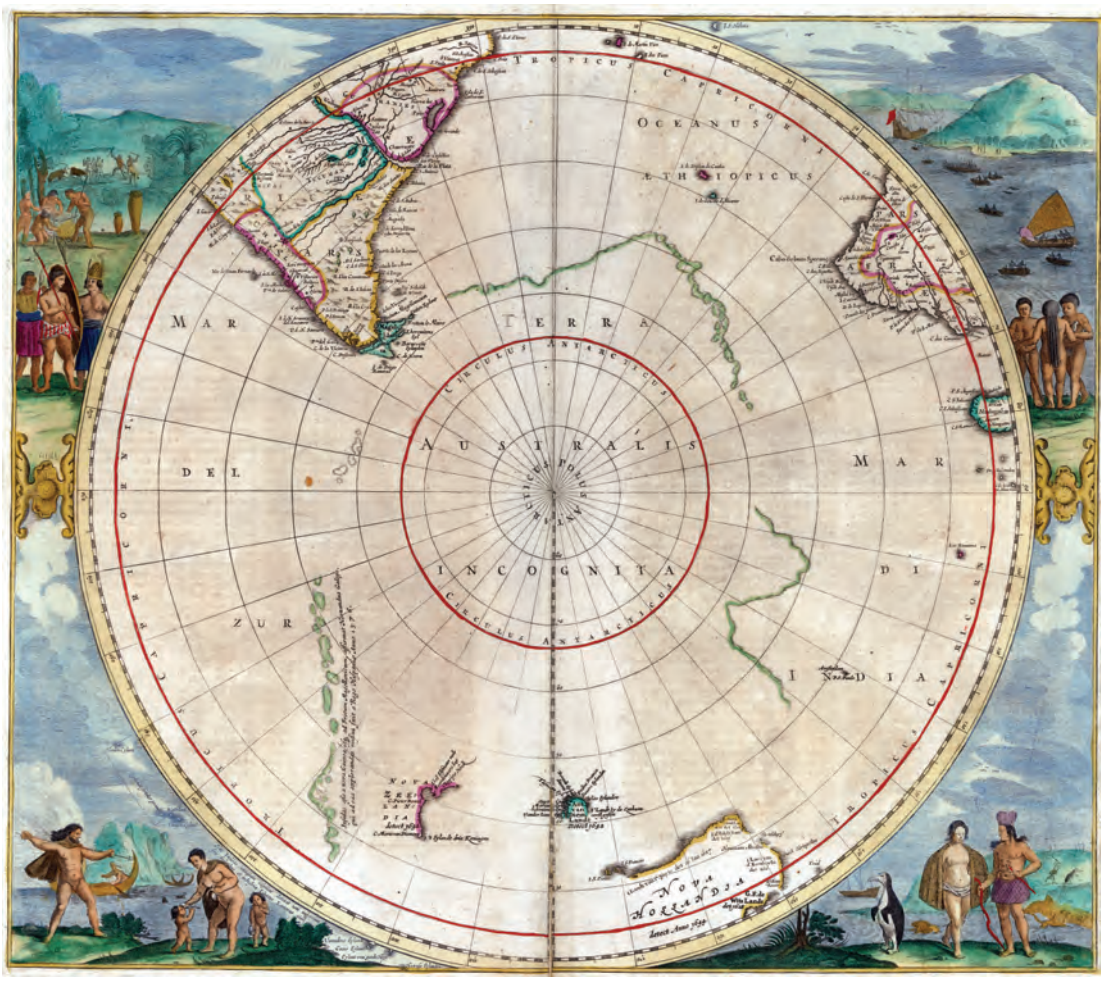


Fig. 3
Polus Antarcticus
by Hondius, 1640.

the extraordinary voyages that were made to achieve these outcomes dramatically destroyed the Ptolemaic concept of a massive southern continent. Initially the emerging maritime powers of England and Holland avoided conflict with Spain and Portugal and attempted their own sea routes to the west by sailing north of America. For example, the voyage through the North-West Passage to Baffin Island by Martin Frobisher in 1576, and the voyage through the North-East Passage to Novoya Zemla by Willem Barents in 1594. They then competed with Spain and Portugal to control the existing routes into the southern hemisphere. The entry of Holland and England into southern waters was to prove critical in defining continental land masses south of the Equator. However, England's dream of a North-West passage was to continue for 300 years. This was a Polar experience that was to have great influence on subsequent exploration of Antarctica.

Fig. 4 "Novus Planiglobii" by Joan Blaeu and Gerard Valk, 1672-1695. A remarkable map showing honest ignorance after centuries of hypothesis (though California remains an island). Any temptation to join the east coast of Australia or the west coast of New Zealand to a mysterious southern continent (as many did) is resisted, with the southern pole area simply an empty space.

Impact of Dutch Control of the Spice Islands

The confidence gained by the 'northern provinces' (The Netherlands) following separation from Antwerp during the '80 Years War' with Spain was followed by entrepreneurial maritime ventures that led to control of the spice trade of the eastern archipelago. Following encouragement by Linschoten in his *Itinerario* and exploratory voyages by the Dutch explorer Frederik de Houtman, the Dutch East Indies Company was established in 1602 to manage the spice trade wrested from the Portuguese. This trade was based in Batavia. The Dutch were more adventurous than the Portuguese, in part because they were not restricted by the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) where the Pope had divided the New World between Portugal and Spain. Searching for new markets and faster routes, the Dutch made new discoveries along the north, west and south coasts of Australia before Abel Tasman circumnavigated Australia in 1642. However, this left the question of an Antarctic continent unanswered. Earlier the Dutch explorers Jacques Le Maire and Jan Cornelisz.Schouten attempted to compete with the Dutch East Indies Company by establishing a novel route to the East Indies. In 1615 they sailed south of Cape Horn to enter the Pacific Ocean, proving Tierra del Fuego



was not a northern promontory of Antarctica (as it had been considered by many, including Mercator). The magnitude of the Dutch contribution in the first half of the 17th century in defining continental land masses in the southern hemisphere is dramatically seen by comparing the world map by Willem Blaeu (1606) with that of his son Joan Blaeu (1662), in which no residue of hypothesis remains.

French Interest in the Southern Hemisphere

The Dieppe School of Mapmakers recorded the great voyages by the French to the New World in the early 16th century. These included one by the brothers, Jean and Raoul Parmentier, to the East Indies in the 1520's. Other than recording the exploits of others, little active exploration or interest in the southern hemisphere occurred until the 18th century when Guillaume Delisle, one of the key figures in French geography, established cartography at a new scientific level. He insisted on including the latest discoveries on his maps. This was followed by the first establishment of a government hydrographic department, Dépôt des Cartes et Plans de la Marine, in 1720 under the hydrographer Jacques Nicolas Bellin. French geographers measured the 'arc of a meridian' in Peru and Lapland, and Jean-Baptiste Charles Bouvet de Lozier made a foray into the South Atlantic in 1739 believing he had discovered the southern continent. The well known theoretical geographer Philippe Buache wrote a geographical 'memoir on the southern continent' in 1757 which he illustrated with bizarre maps of a hypothetical continent with its rivers and icy sea. There was intense interest in the Pacific Ocean with important voyages by Louis-Antoine Bougainville and de Surville in the latter part of the century. Beaglehole summarised French interest as 'if historical scholarship and scientific speculation could have produced a continent, the



Fig. 5 "Hemisphere Meridional" by Guillaume Delisle, 1714. Delisle began a period of quality cartography in France and this map was the first of a series through the 18th century, tracing discovery in the Pacific Ocean up to and including those by James Cook. In three voyages over a decade (1769-1779) Cook restricted any Antarctic continent to within the Antarctic Circle.

French would have produced it!' In practice, however, these activities established a long term interest of the French in Antarctica, resulting in a foundation claim for Antarctic territory following Dumont d'Urville's visit in the 1840's.

James Cook

James Cook was the navigator-explorer who made the greatest difference to an understanding of the geography of the southern hemisphere. He identified the east coast of Australia, restricted any Antarctic continent to within the Antarctic Circle, circumnavigated New Zealand, removing any chance that Tasman's discovery of the coast of New Zealand was a western border of an extensive Antarctic continent ('Staten Land'), and charted the western 'exit' from the Pacific between Australia and New Guinea (Torres Strait). He also discovered the Scotia Arc which is the island chain connecting the spine of the Andes with the Antarctic Peninsula. Here he reported a huge seal population at a time when seals were depleted elsewhere, set up a commercial response that would lead to discovery of mainland Antarctica in both the east and west, and (incidentally) he discovered a number of island groups. His first voyage was initiated by scientific measurement of the duration of the transit of Venus across the face of the sun from Tahiti, while on his third and last voyage he explored the western end of the North West Passage, continuing England's love affair with a rapid and direct route to the East. It was on his second voyage of 100,000 kms that he circumnavigated Antarctica, crossing the Antarctic Circle on three occasions.

Cook focused England's attention on the Pacific and Antarctic and it was English sealers who first sighted land in both east and west Antarctica. A later English navigator-scientist and British naval officer, Sir James Clark Ross (1800-1862) brought professional Polar exploration to

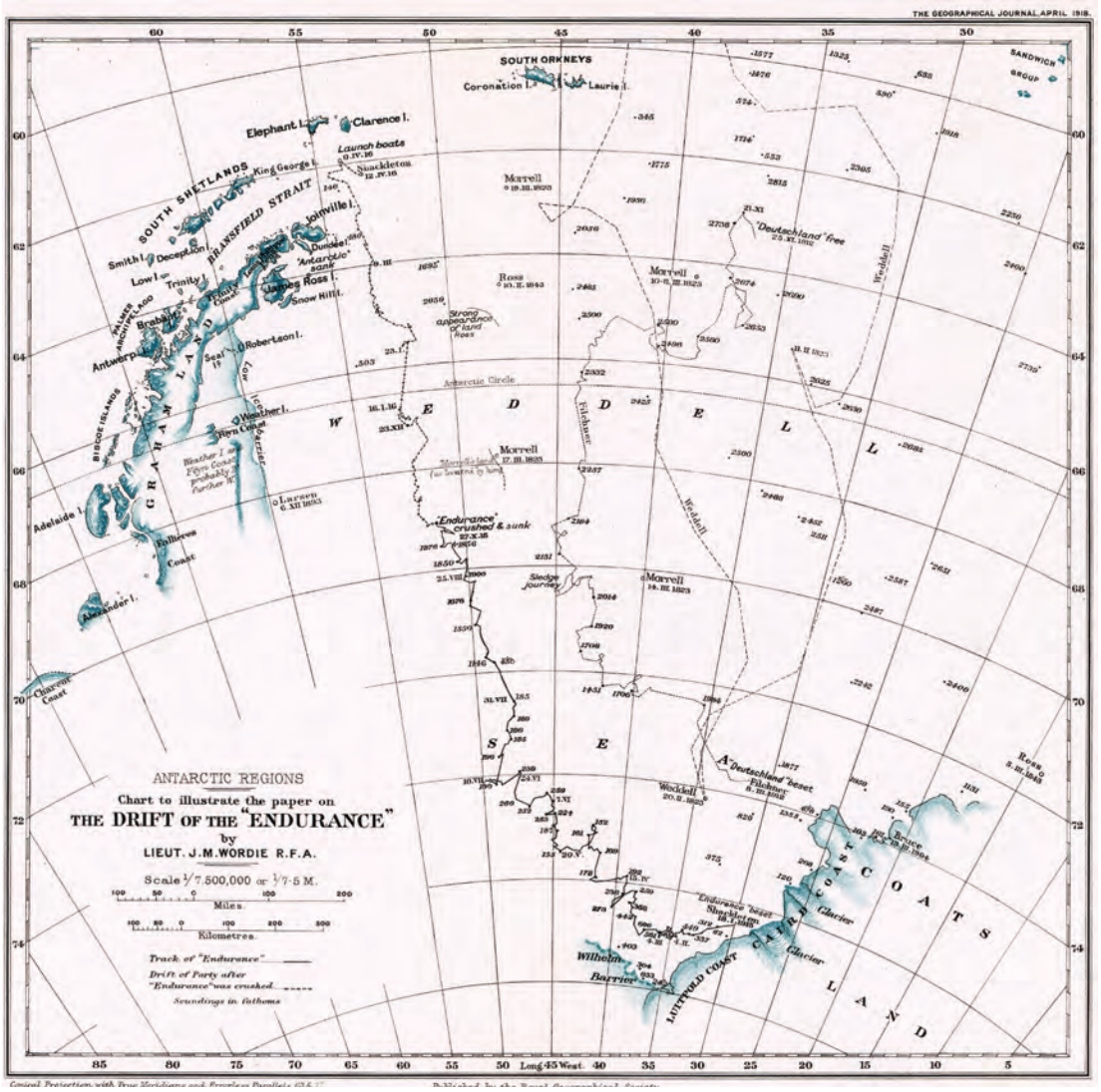


Fig. 6 "The Drift of the Endurance" by J.M. Wordie, 1918. No map typifies more the popular image of Antarctica than this map of Ernest Shackleton's epic voyage of survival after being entrapped in ice deep in the Weddell Sea. Eventually he and the crew used whale boats to reach Elephant Island. Then followed Shackleton's voyage of 800 miles in the James Caird to South Georgia and safety. He never reached the Antarctica mainland.

Antarctica establishing the Ross Sea as the focal point of English influence in Antarctica.

Closer Inspection – and Discovery!

Cook made it easier for those who followed him seeking an Antarctic continent as he placed it squarely south of the Antarctic Circle. He had also provided scientific, political and commercial reasons why discovery may be a good idea! Russia tested the international stage with a series of global voyages. Fabian Gottlieb Bellingshausen (1770-1852), the Russian admiral and explorer, made a circumnavigation which was of similar quality to that of Cook's and he shares the stage with Smith and Bransfield as candidates for 'first to view Antarctica'. Smith had discovered the South Shetland Islands and returned with Bransfield to claim these for England, beginning a surge of sealers to Antarctic waters. Sealers were to contribute further with the remarkable Captain James Weddell sailing to a latitude of 74°15'S with little ice in what is now known as the Weddell Sea. It was this voyage that defined the Antarctic Peninsula. English sealers continued to combine exploration with commerce, with John Biscoe completing the third circumnavigation of Antarctica (1830-1832) and discovering Enderby Land at the western end of Antarctica. He named his discovery after his firm, which had encouraged discovery alongside capture of seals. Smith, Bransfield, Weddell and Biscoe were to maintain an English interest in Antarctica.

The 'Scientifics'

Either side of 1840 was a remarkable time to be in Antarctic waters, for three nationally sponsored expeditions saw and mapped an Antarctic coast. Three important expeditions made contact with the Antarctic coastline between the Ross Ice Shelf and Enderby Land. Each had national and scientific goals and in part was inspired by the theories of Karl Gauss on terrestrial magnetism. J.S.C. Dumont D'Urville (1837-40) was a regular visitor to the Pacific region – his trip south failed to find the magnetic South Pole, but he did discover Terre Adélie and the Claree Coast, a region still identified as French Antarctic Territory. From 1838 to 1842 Charles Wilkes led a formidable expedition sponsored by the US Navy known as the 'US South Sea Surveying and Exploring Expedition' that aimed at making the Pacific Ocean safe for whalers and commercial vessels. In the course of his voyage he charted 1,000 kms of Antarctic coastline. Ross followed, fresh from his discovery of the North Magnetic Pole, in his ice-strengthened vessels. He pressed through ice in the Ross Sea to discover the Ross Ice Shelf and Victoria Land. This was a discovery that was to become the focal point for British exploration in the Heroic Age, as well as a fulcrum for territorial claims for England and its Commonwealth countries. Though less proximate to the Antarctic coastline than voyages of D'Urville, Wilkes and Ross, that by the *Challenger* was no less important. Sir Charles Wyville Thompson headed the first major oceanographic survey while circumnavigating the world from 1872 to 1876. He obtained a massive amount of scientific information which was published in 50 volumes by John Murray in 1895. Rocks dredged from the sea bed taken south of the Antarctic Circle suggested a nearby continent.

Resurgent Interest

Following the epic voyages of the 'scientifics' in the early 1840's, there was surprisingly little activity in Antarctic waters until the whaling industry. The northern whaling industry was depleted following Svend Foyn's development of the harpoon gun (1864) and stimulated by the observations of James Ross that the desirable right whales were plentiful in Antarctic waters. First Eduard Dallmann from Germany, then 20 years later the Dundee whaling expedition in 1892-1893, Larsen sailing for the Norwegian magnate Lars Christensen (1892-1893) (both around the Antarctic Peninsula) and then Henry Bull (1893-1894) in the Ross Sea, without catching one whale between them, initiated an enormous industry (peaking in 1937 with 33 expeditions and 46,000 whales). The whaling commerce focused an economic interest in Antarctica. At the same time, it was driven by key men such as John Murray from the *Challenger* expedition (1872-1875) with his presentations to the Royal Geographical Society, and Markham, who became the main protagonist for an English presence in Antarctica through his organisation of meetings such as the International Geographical Congress (1895), where political, national and (of course) scientific agendas were promoted. Markham was largely responsible for the iconic beginning of the Heroic Age, choosing Scott to lead the *Discovery* expedition (1901-1904) to the Ross Ice Shelf. It was this political commitment that was to change the pace and direction of Antarctic interest.

The Heroic Age: Heroes, Legend and Land

There can be few more extraordinary periods of discovery than that of the early part of the 20th century in Antarctica. Surprisingly little follow-up came after the 'scientifics' of 1840 and it took vigour from a small group of supporters focussed on the International Geographical Congress in 1895 to initiate a truly national response to the Antarctic challenge. Though this period is remembered by most for the race for the Pole

between Amundsen and Scott, and the extraordinary story of survival of Shackleton and his men following the sinking of the *Endurance* in 1914-1917 in the Weddell Sea. In their attempt to cross Antarctica, many important national voyages took place between 1895 and 1921. Land exploration was now the main game when man replaced ship in the struggle against an unforgiving environment, so it is not surprising that man rather than his achievements have become the focus of interest. The frequency of danger, privation and recovery was such that it seemed that such characteristics were an essential part of each voyage. The themes of science, linkage with arctic exploration and continuity of Antarctic interest, are again a dominant part of the story.



Fig. 7 Vestfold Hills (Australian Antarctic Territory), 1958. This remarkable ice-free oasis on the eastern side of Prydz Bay, provides an excellent example of changing technology in Antarctic mapping over the last 75 years. It was discovered and first mapped by Klarius Mikkelsen in 1935 sailing for the Norwegian whaler Lars Christensen whose captains did much to chart East Antarctica.

The maps became more matter of fact, though the near 'straight line' courses of Scott and Amundsen do much to reflect these 'boy's own' times.

Early Modern Antarctica

The adrenaline surge of the 'Heroic Age' died with Shackleton in 1922. Post-war interest in Antarctica was delayed for 10 years, when three extraordinary airmen, GeorgeWilkins, Richard Byrd and Lincoln Ellsworth introduced the aeroplane into the Antarctic equation. Wilkins, one of the most extraordinary adventurers of all time, made the first flight over the Antarctic Peninsula from Deception Island, sponsored by Randolph Hearst. His subsequent Antarctic ventures were as the leader of the support team for Ellsworth, whose major achievement was flying across the continent in 1935 from the Peninsula to the Ross Sea. Byrd brought a different perspective to Antarctic discovery – huge teams, mechanised over-snow vehicles as well as aeroplanes. Following two private expeditions he led three US national expeditions culminating in 1946-1947 in 'Operation High Jump' – a massive statement of American credentials in Antarctica. No one, however, was more serious about a national identity within Antarctica than the Australian scientist Douglas Mawson. Following two important expeditions, one with Shackleton in 1907, and another in command of an official government sponsored expedition based at Commonwealth Bay, he committed the rest of his professional life to claiming 42% of the continent for Australia. He made a series of dramatic claims on two summer voyages along the Antarctic coast to the south of Australia. Two other explorers contributed in the pre-WWII era. They were J. Rymill as leader of the British Graham Land Expedition (an understated expedition showing the efficiency of combining ship, sledge parties and aircraft to achieve goals) and Lars Christensen who continued the family whaling business, bringing discovery, science and industry together in nine expeditions laying a basis for Norwegian claims in Antarctica.

The Modern Era

Immediately prior to WWII a flurry of German interest activated a claim game in Antarctica which dated from conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom over regions around the Antarctic Peninsula. In a pre-emptive move, Norway claimed Queen Maud Land (the focus of German interest) and England began Operation Tabarin with bases at Port Lockroy and Deception Island – later to be part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. America signalled its presence with a consolidation of interest through Operation High Jump while Australia established its first permanent base at Mawson in 1954. The resolving moment of an evolving friction between involved nations was the inspirational concept of an International Geographical Year (1957-8) which involved 12 countries at over 40 bases interacting in the greatest scientific experiment of all time. The most dramatic outcomes were the US establishing a base at the South Pole (Amundsen-Scott Base), Russia establishing a base at the Pole of Inaccessibility, and the British-New Zealand first crossing of Antarctica via the South Pole. The enormous success of this scientific venture was followed by the establishment of the SCAR Committee to continue scientific co-operation, and a series of meetings culminating in a treaty which was ratified in 1961 based on 'peace without politics'. This has continued to work remarkably well. Tourism came to Antarctica by air and sea and brings attention to Antarctica of a different form with environmental issues dominating discussion. In recent years Antarctica has indeed become a global village, being a window on the world for issues such as climate change, weather, and marine resource depletion. It also stretches to space as its pristine site long recognised for geomagnetic research is now recognised for its role in accessing space.

In outlining the 'events' that established the principles that today sustain Antarctica as a global village standing sentinel on the health of the world, and with an eye to the future, the hard record of this dynasty of changes has been the maps first drawn by philosophers who thought Antarctica must exist. Then by the hunters and scientists who saw economic and scientific value in Antarctica, and finally by governments with wider national agendas who today maintain an uneasy and peaceful co-existence with science the unifying link. That is, until commercially viable resources are found.

Notes

This article is based on the booklet *Mapping Antarctica. A five hundred year record of discovery from Ptolemy to Treaty* by Robert Clancy and John Manning. 2008

Further reading

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D. McGonigal, Lynn Woodward and Edmund Hillary, *Antarctica: the complete story*, 2003
Stephen Martin, *History of Antarctica*, 2009

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Robert Roberts

and his Nineteenth-Century Welsh Language Maps

By Iolo and Menai Roberts

In an earlier article entitled *Pre-Victorian Maps in the Welsh Language*[1] the authors identify thirteen such maps published between 1676 and 1836, seven of which were delineated by Robert Roberts of Holyhead (1778-1836). Little is known about Roberts's earlier life and education but his later activities indicate that he followed in his father's footsteps as an author, publisher and producer of almanacs. It is known, however, that he attended the Burlington Road Academy in London from early in the Winter of 1803 until September 1806, a period when he became interested in astronomy and calligraphy. On his return to Anglesey, assisted by his brother, he opened the Mill Street School in Holyhead which offered a wide curriculum including the surveying of land, coasts and harbours, navigation, the mode of ascertaining longitude by lunar observation and the construction of maps and charts.

His first foray into cartography was in 1805 when he delineated 'Darluniad y Ddaear' [A Map of the World] [Fig.1] which was published in *Y Geiriadur Ysgrythyrol* [The Scriptural Dictionary] by the Reverend Thomas Charles of Bala, founder of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Initially, the purpose of the Dictionary was to foster a better understanding of the Bible's

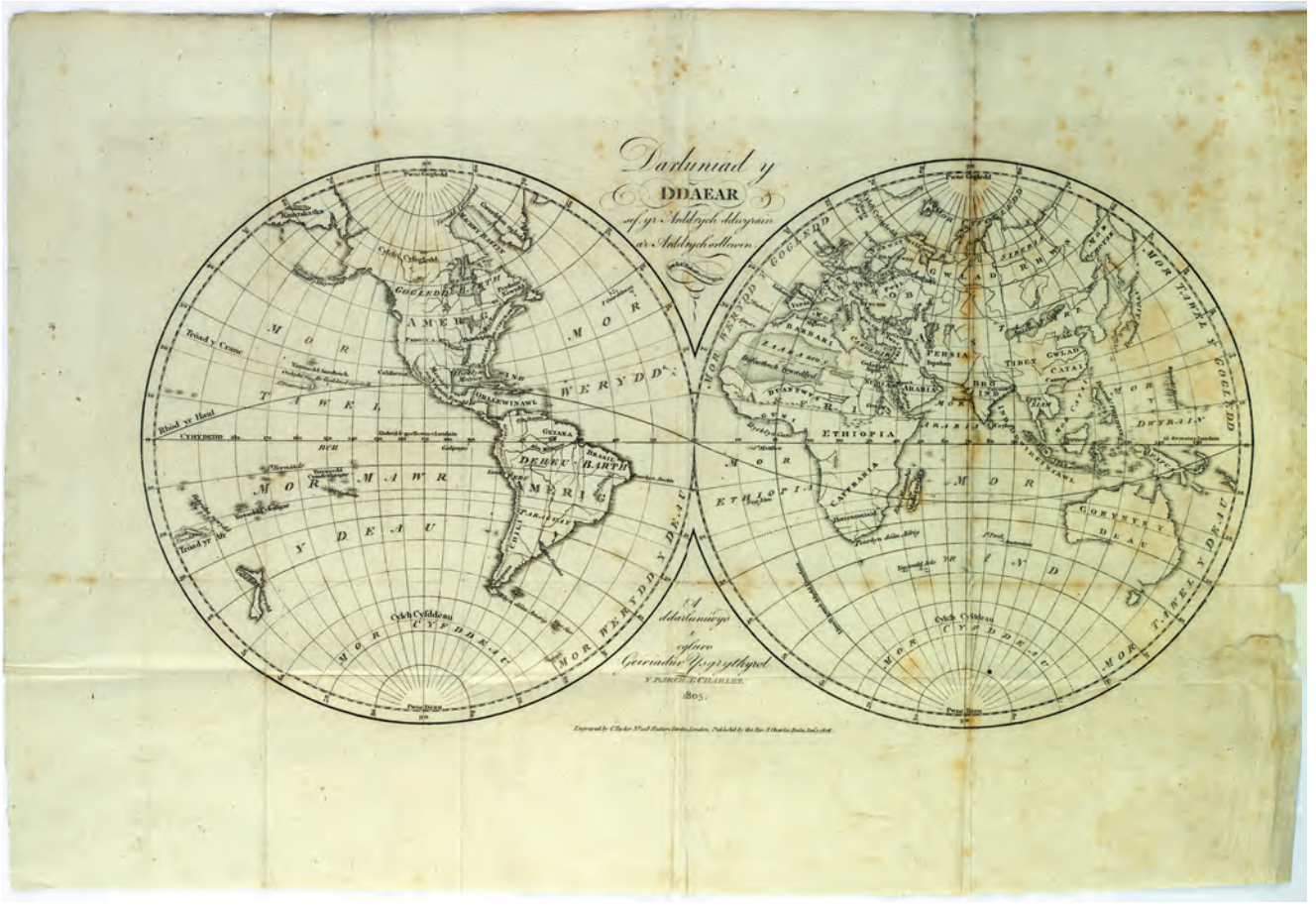


Fig.1 'Darluniad y Ddaear' from* Y Geiriadur Ysgrythyrol, *1805. (By courtesy of National Library of Wales Col 14978 c47 e05)

content, but because there was, at that time, a shortage of books in the Welsh Language on most branches of learning it was expanded by Thomas Charles to cover not only theological matters but also medicine and science, history and geography. Whilst the map had no specific scriptural content, it provided a visual adjunct to certain of the Dictionary's geographical entries such as *Daear* [Earth], *Affric* [Africa], Asia, *Haul* [Sun] and *Môr* [Sea]. Its dimensions are 23 x 35 cm. and the full title translates as [A Map of the World; viz. the east Hemisphere and the west Hemisphere by Robt. Roberts, Holyhead] and the statement in the centre below as [Drawn to illustrate the Scripture Dictionary of the Rev. T. Charles 1805]. The imprint, which is in English, reads 'Engraved by C. Taylor, No 108 Hatton Garden, London. Published by the Rev. T. Charles, Bala. Jan. 1. 1806'. Due to its popularity three further editions of Charles's text with the map were subsequently published in 1813, 1825 and 1836.[2] The 1813 map was identical to the 1805 version but in the 1825 and 1836 editions of the Dictionary the information outside the hemispheres, as well as the language and dates in the imprints, have been altered.

Between 1813 and 1825 the plate of 'Darluniad Y Ddaear' was used by Robert Roberts to enable him to include the map in two of his own publications both of which he published under his name in *Caergybi* [Holyhead]. The first of these was *Daearyddiaeth a Seryddiaeth* [Geography and Astronomy] the first world geography text to appear in the Welsh language. This substantial work of 644 pages contained not only his map of the world now



Fig.2 'Darluniad Ewrop', 1812 from* Daearyddiaeth. *(By courtesy of the National Library of Wales Wc402)

dated 1816, but in addition, five Welsh language maps of the continents also delineated by him. It is dedicated to His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom, and was initially issued in five parts between 1812 and 1816, printed in Chester by J. Fletcher and sold as a complete volume in 1816.

Its introduction refers to the vast increase in information which had emerged in the previous 40 years about large tracts of the world and indicates some of the major sources of this knowledge as well as the gaps still existing in other parts of the globe. It also draws attention to the wide-ranging usefulness of geographical knowledge to historians, philosophers, naturalists, antiquarians and merchants. The five maps of the continents, which accompany the



Fig.2b
***Title detail from 'Darluniad Ewrop', 1812 from* Daearyddiaeth.**
(By courtesy of the National Library of Wales Wc402)

Fig.3 (below)
***'Gogledd-barth America', 1812 from* Daearyddiaeth.**
(By courtesy of National Library of Wales Wc402)



relevant sections of the text are:-

Darluniad EWROP. Hefyd ad-raniadau ASIA LEIAF yn y cyn amseroedd, Ebrill [April] 14 1812

[Map of EUROPE. Also subdivisions of ASIA MINOR in early times]

ASIA Mawrth 1 [March] 1814;

AFFRICA Tachwedd 1 [November] 1814
GOGLEDD–BARTH [NORTH] AMERICA 1815; DEHEU–BARTH [SOUTH] AMERICA 1816

All were engraved by V. Woodthorpe, an engraver and printer of 29 Fetter Lane, London (*fl.*1798-1824).

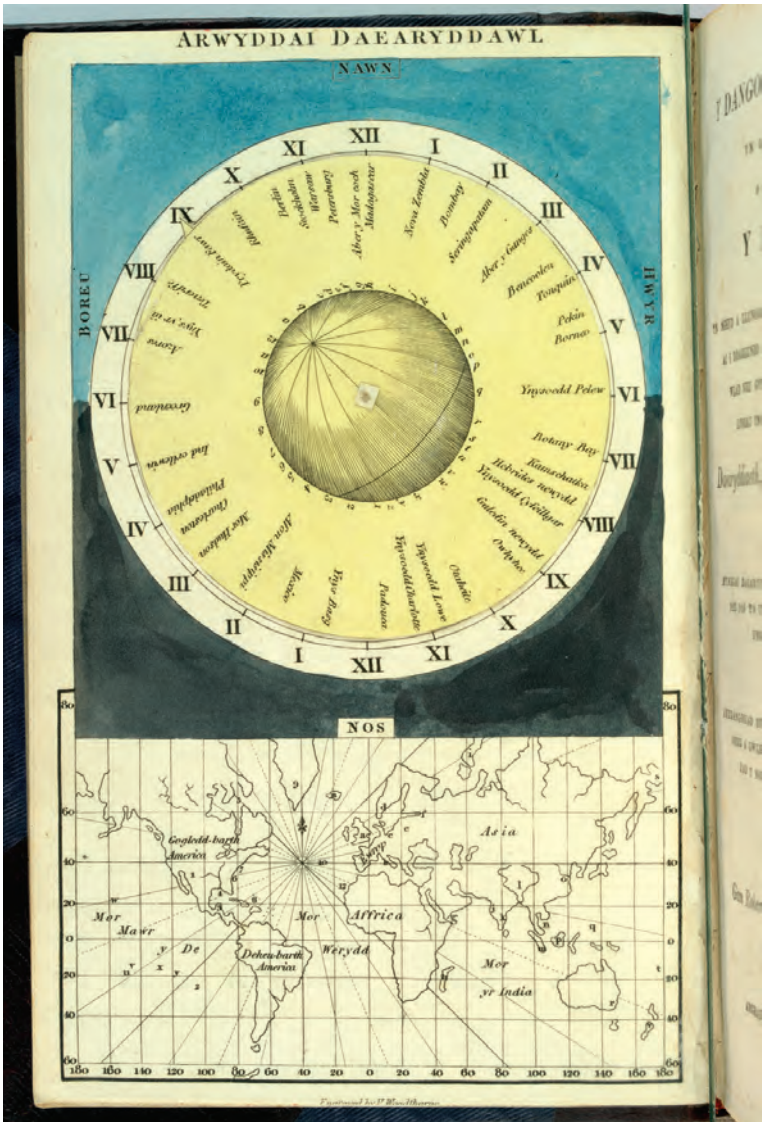


Fig.4 'Arwyddai Daearyddawl', 1823 from* Y Dangosai Daearyddaw. *(By courtesy of National Library of Wales XAC 909 200)

Europe and parts of Asia Minor [Fig. 2 page 18] (18.5 x 23cm.) and North America [Fig. 3 previous page] (18.5 x 21.5cm.) reflect what was known about these areas at the beginning of the 19th century. Both maps show *Hydred* [Longitude] west of London and also include numbered dotted lines indicating the hours of daylight and the length of the night on the longest day. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that the map of North America draws attention to the two places beyond the Arctic Circle where Hearn (sic) in 1771 and Mackenzie in 1779 saw the sea.

In the period when these maps were produced, geographical terms in the vernacular were yet to be standardised as the following examples illustrate. In 'Darluniad y Ddaear' the Gulf of Mexico is referred to as *Llychlyn Mecsico*. In the map of North America the word *Culfor* is frequently used for Gulf but in the map of Europe, Culfor is used for Bay as in Culfor Biscay. However, despite these linguistic variations there is no doubt that Roberts's maps were innovative and together with the Welsh language text constituted an important breakthrough in the use of the vernacular in the field of both cartography and geography. It had been suggested to Roberts that he should also include a large Welsh language map of Wales in *Daearyddiaeth*. This would, of course, have been the first of its kind but, despite having advertised in 1815 that one was to be produced, regrettably the completed text of the following year contained no such map. In 1823 the six maps from *Daearyddiaeth* were re-issued in the second of his publications viz:- *Y Dangosai Daearyddawl* [A Geographical Guide] printed in London at the Apollo Press, Holborn by John Johnson. To this sixteen page booklet Roberts added what was to be his final cartographic venture, a small map of the world which was an integral component of *Arwyddai Daearyddawl* [Geographical Clock] [Fig. 4]. There are thirty eight locations named on the clock each one identified either by numbers 1-12 or the twenty-six letters of the alphabet situated around the circumference of a central moveable disc and also marked on the map. Rotating the disc enables the reader to ascertain the time of day or night of any of the thirty-eight places relative to each other. The background of the clock is coloured to indicate day and night and named BOREU [morning], NAWN [noon], HWYR [evening], NOS [night].

His failure to continue with his pioneering work in the field of Welsh language geography and cartography is understandable. The mammoth task of producing *Daearyddiaeth* had certainly imposed substantial strains on the

author and mapmaker. Despite having raised over 1,000 advance subscriptions, 250 from Anglesey alone, the text exacted a heavy financial toll and the production of the five maps of the continents alone added appreciably to this burden. Furthermore, irrespective of the groundbreaking nature of the work, this was a period when non-religious printed books had little appeal among the Welsh reading public. Additionally, the principality's gentry, equating the English language with enlightenment and progress, were contemptuous of anything associated with the Welsh language. Thus it is not surprising that *Daearyddiaeth* was not a commercial success and that many copies remained unsold ten years after it first appeared as a complete volume in 1816. Consequently Roberts lost heart and decided to concentrate on his other interests including the running of the Mill Street Academy, the production and sale of almanacs, and lecturing on astronomy.

Despite the failure of *Daearyddiaeth* to sell well its importance did not go unrecognised. In 1830 Griffith Davies an eminent mathematician and actuary, who two years later was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in a lecture delivered to the London Cymreigyddion Society[3], paid an indirect tribute to the work. Endorsing Roberts's view that geography is a subject central to man's understanding of the world around him, he described the book as one superior to that available in the vernacular on any other branch of general knowledge. Furthermore, the epitaph on his tombstone in Holyhead reads 'awdur *Y Daearyddiaeth*' [author of *Daearyddiaeth*].

At the outset, we stated that a mere 13 Welsh language maps had been produced in a period of a century and a half. Of these, seven which were the work of Robert Roberts, were produced in the relatively short span of eighteen years. Despite this increased momentum which might have presaged further cartographic developments by others, this was not to be and for the remainder of the 19th century and part of the 20th century no one followed in the footsteps of this pioneer. He was clearly a man before his time.

Notes

1. *National Library of Wales Journal* Volume XXX111. Number 3. 2004.

2. The plate in its final 1836 state is now housed in the NLW.

3. Reproduced in full in *Y Gwyliedydd* 1830 June 213-216, July 251-255.

Acknowledgements

We are particularly indebted to the Rev. Dafydd Wyn Wiliam for the use we have made of the material in his articles on Robert Roberts. 'Almanacwyr Caergybi', *Trans. Angl. Antiq. Soc.* (1980) as well as for his continued interest in our own research.

Our warmest thanks are also due to the National Library of Wales and its staff for facilitating access to maps, texts and documents relating to this article.

Iolo and Menai Roberts (below) graduated in Science and Geography respectively, and due to their Welsh roots one of their major on-going interests, particularly after retirement from the University of Keele and Crewe and Alsager College of Higher Education, has been a study of maps of Wales and Welsh cartographers. Their numerous joint publications on these topics include articles in The Map Collector*, contributions to the revised edition of* Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, and an essay on* De Mona Druidum Insula *(Humphredus Lhuyd's document written in the form of a letter) in* Abraham Ortelius and The First Atlas, Essays Commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death 1598-1998. *In addition they have published two articles in the National Library of Wales Journal, viz:* William Owen (Pughe) Y Mapiwr *and the one on which the present article is based.*



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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications[1]

Geschichte und Geschichten der Kartographie von Mecklenburg-Vorpommern [History of the Cartography of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Stories about its Maps] by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke. Oldenburg: KomRegis Verlag, 2008. 232 pp. with 46 colour and 79 b/w illustrations, 17.5 x 24 cm. ISBN 078-3-938501-02-3, Paperback, €29.00. To order contact KomRegis Verlag, Paulstrasse 7a, D-26129 Oldenburg, Germany Fax: +49-441-570 01 74. E-Mail: komregis@t-online.de Web: www.service-druck.net

Regional cartography is a complex issue, not only in Switzerland but in most parts of Europe, and particularly so in Germany. With this book we are being introduced to a part of North Germany that has continually changed hands and has been repeatedly divided up and redesigned. The ancient Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg and the former Prussian province of Pomerania together occupy a stretch of land bordering the Baltic Sea roughly from Lübeck in the West to just short of Gdansk (Danzig), in the East. When the border with Poland was established in 1945 along the Oder and Neisse rivers, the part of Pomerania to the West of the Oder became Vor-Pommern or "the beginning of Pomerania". Both German provinces were combined after the reunification to become, in 1990, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern.

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke starts his book with a general introduction, followed by a review of the first cartographic representations of this region, made by Ptolemaios, Adam von Bremen, Claudius Clavus, Nicolaus Cusanus, Erhard Etzlaub etc. Seacharts made by Olaus Magnus and others point out the importance of the Baltic Sea as a key zone of trade before merchant interests began to focus on the more lucrative East Indies. Map samples by Münster, Stella and the Dutch cartographers complete this part of the book.

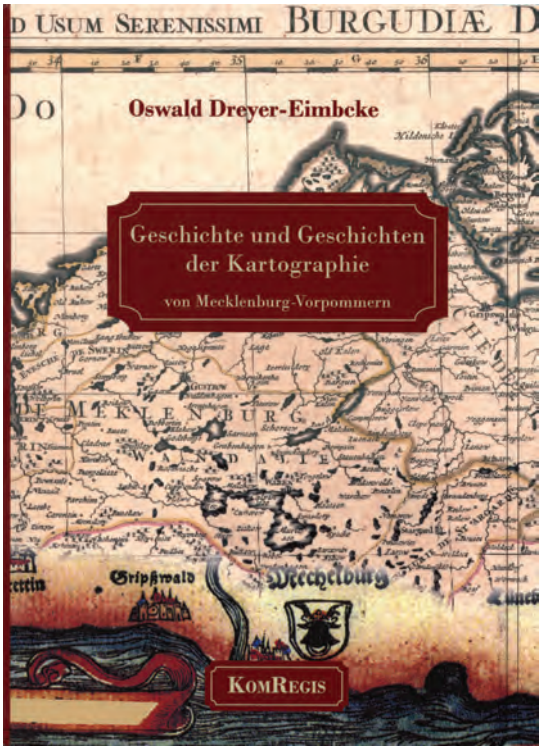
Town views and plans are the subject of an important chapter since they lay emphasis on a number of Hanseatic towns that have become favourite tourist centres in the recent past (Rostock, Schwerin, Stralsund, Wismar etc.). Most of these town views have been designed by Merian in Basle.

The first methods of land surveying and charting the seas are described in the chapter on Swedish cartography. Swedish aristocracy administrated large parts of Northern Germany during the 17th and 18th centuries. A further focus on land surveying is set by the work of the two Germans von Schmettau and von Hagenow and David Gilly from Sweden.

Reflections on mapping in the time of the former DDR and on the current cartographic developments – by private companies and official authorities – complete this book of wide-ranging historical topics. The author, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, has once more demonstrated his great knowledge of local records and his ability to choose good map samples to illustrate the complicated course of history.

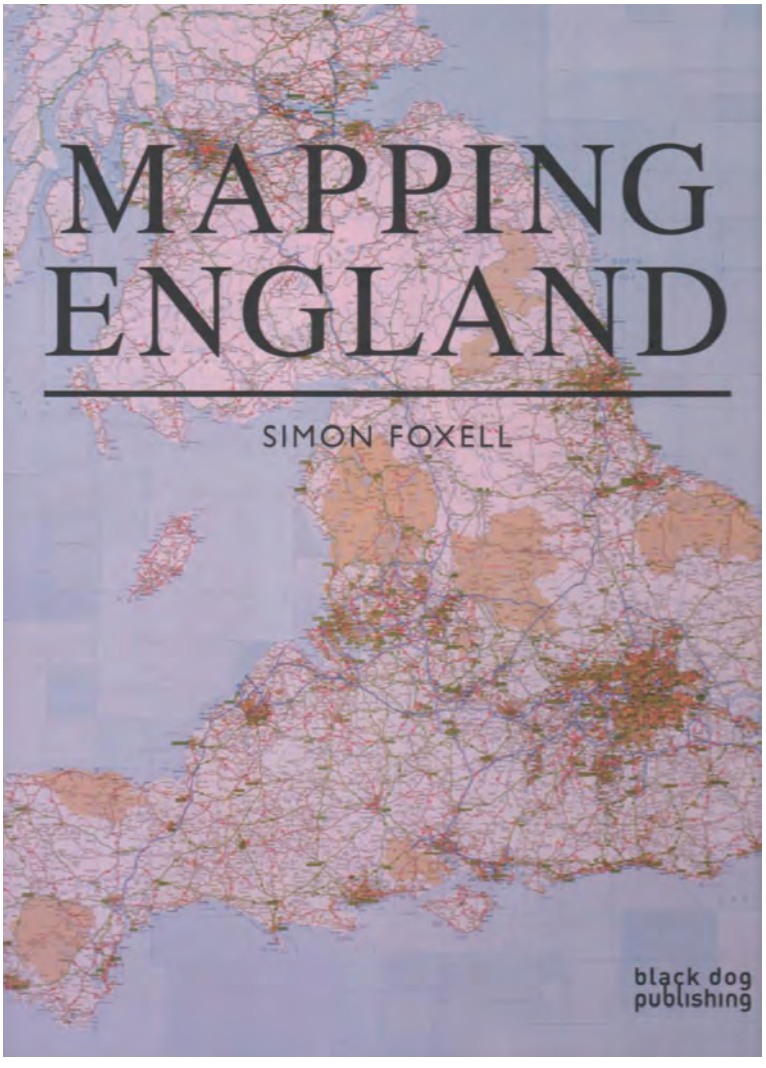
As a cartographer and editor myself, I am not quite satisfied with the reproduction quality of some of the map extracts. A few of the colour illustrations are pale or blurry and some b/w illustrations seem to be enlargements from bad microfilms (pages 118, 119!). One other mistake is to enlarge map sections by too much so that they fit into the layout of the page. And one last detail, although sometimes not easy to achieve: the size of the map or the enlargement/reduction factor is always a helpful feature in the caption. Nonetheless the book is a must for every map enthusiast.

Hans-Uli Feldmann, Chief Editor of *Cartographica Helvetica*



Mapping England by Simon Foxell. Published by Black Dog Publishing Ltd., 10A Acton Street, London WC1X 9NG, (www.blackdogonline.com), 2008. ISBN 978 1 906155 51 3. 272 pp. illustrated with 259 maps in colour. Price UK £40, US $70.

This sumptuously produced book aims to demonstrate that the developing cartography of England was one of the ways in which the identity of the English people was affirmed, sometimes as separate from that of Britain or the United Kingdom, and sometimes as bound up with their island neighbours. This is especially clear, says the author, in the choice of image to decorate the new Great Seal in 1651 which consisted of Saxton's map of England and Wales, together with Ireland, but not Scotland. Maps, says Foxall, were intimately bound up with new ideas of states as bounded territories rather than the lands of dynastic rulers.



The text and images are structured into four main themes and twelve sub-themes. After an introduction, the first section provides a brief survey of the ways in which England was mapped through time: medieval maps, county maps, and the Ordnance Survey are the major divisions. The second section looks at 'useful and informative maps' divided into maps concerned with defence, land use, the environment and transport; and the final section examines maps that say something about the ways in which England has been imagined. Each map has an extensive caption, so that text and captions tell parallel stories, and a high proportion of the maps are properly confined to a single page. The paper is heavy, the colour good and the printing clear, though some maps are inevitably over-reduced.

About midway through the second section, maps and text increasingly diverge and errors creep in: the two tithe maps are both modern transcriptions and that of Stoke Gifford (Glos) has field names, drawings of farm buildings and an historical text added to the (much reduced) original. It looks nothing like a tithe map. There are four maps taken from the first Land Utilisation Survey volume by Dudley Stamp of the 1930s but they are accredited to the second survey of the 1960s. A number of population and health maps are not referred to in the text at all, whilst a recent 'credit crunch 2008' map is lacking its legend, so cannot be interpreted by the reader, who might also have problems with Daniel Dorling's innovative map of social mixing in Britain since the legend is on one page and the map on the next. Anyone wishing to use Matthew Paris' itinerary to travel from London to Jerusalem should ignore the caption which tells us that it should be read downwards across the page, whereas it clearly reads upwards; there are many similar errors in the captions.

In the end the book interestingly falls apart. Explorations of transport maps, heritage maps, imaginary maps and, most interestingly, artist's maps do not really cohere around the theme we began with, and it has become obvious that English identity on maps almost always includes the Welsh, since maps of England alone look very odd indeed. This is an expensive book; the text never occupies more than half a page, there are several pages blank but for a caption and the annoying errors begin to outweigh the interest of some of the map reproductions. Glance at it in the bookshop, but it is not really worth adding to your coffee table.

Terry Slater

Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica VIII by Günter Schilder. Canaletto/Repro-Holland, PO Box 107, Alphen a/d Rijn, The Netherlands, 2007. ISBN 978 90 6469 833 0. Pp.596; 960 black-and-white illustrations; text in English. 400 x 285 mm. Separate portfolio of 37 facsimile maps. Price €275.

As the title denotes, this is the eighth of the set of volumes authored by Günter Schilder, to which should be added a further two preliminary volumes within a different format. All of these display in scholarly detail the output of Dutch and Flemish cartographers throughout the seventeenth century's 'Golden Age'. Each volume uncovers maps of outstanding quality in scope, pioneering compilation and masterly engraving skills.

Volume VIII focuses on the separately-published maps of two Dutch masters - the senior Jodocus Hondius (1563–1612) and his brother-in-law Pieter van den Keere, also known as Petrus Kaerius (1571– after 1646). Quite apart from their atlas maps (dealt with in other publications) their output was extensive and important, each commencing with a sojourn in London as émigrés fleeing the disturbed times in the Low Countries. Both returned to Amsterdam in 1593.

All of the separate maps by these two mapmakers are scarce, with many known only by one or two surviving impressions. It is therefore all the more valuable that we have this monumental textual survey, together with its portfolio of facsimiles. As with his earlier volumes, Dr Schilder delves in depth into the antecedents, artistic content, background and derivatives of all the principal maps described in the text. Almost every page is amply illustrated with supplementary maps; also portraits, costumed figures, cartouches and decorative features, titlepages, relevant manuscripts and associated prints. For instance, in describing Hondius' cartographic period in London also included is John Norden's great four-sheet panorama of London (known by a unique example in the Royal Library, Stockholm), John Dee's decorative dedication in Ortelius' *Album*

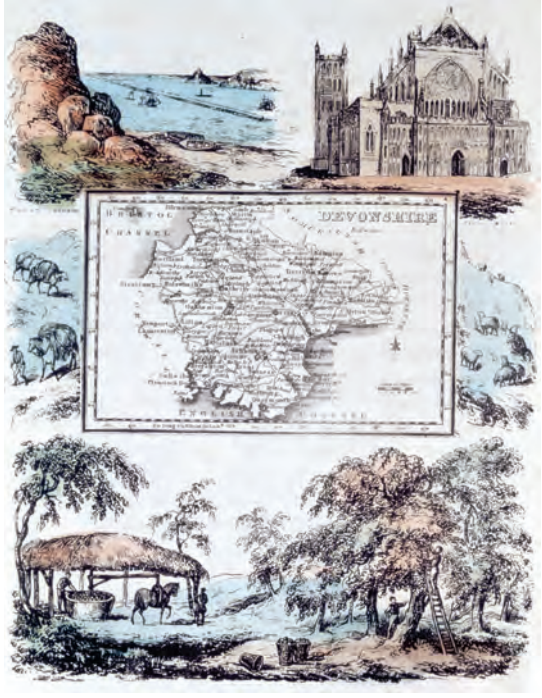


An unsigned map of England, Wales and Ireland dated 1594 after Jodocus Hondius' map of 1590, perhaps engraved by Benjamin Wright. The oval portrait is of Queen Elizabeth I. (Unique coloured example in the Art Kelly Collection).

amicorum, Sgrooten's manuscript map of England and the Low Countries, and the magnificent heraldic engraving of Talbot's *Union of the Roses*, 1589. Hondius' early maps include several circular world and national maps, some with portrait figures in the borders not hitherto illustrated.

The same wealth of relevant accompanying material supplements Hondius' even more extensive map output on his return to Amsterdam. Over the decade or so up to his death in 1612 he engraved and published no fewer than nine large wall maps, of the Seventeen Dutch Provinces, the British Isles, France, Europe, Africa, America and three different ones of the World. To give but one example, Hondius' wall map of France is additionally preceded by illustrations of the rare earlier maps by Oronce Fine, Jolivet, Van den Putte, Postel, de la Guillotière and de Jode, with cross-references to those by Gourmont and Vavassore.

Meanwhile Hondius' younger brother-in-law Pieter van den Keere was pursuing a map-making career in parallel. However, his early contributions to atlases were mainly in the form of miniature publications, and his single-sheet maps were of less significance. As Dr Schilder acknowledges, on return to Amsterdam he became a co-pioneer in the production of wall maps that fulfilled both a decorative and informative function. Van den Keere's strength did not lie in original creativity but in his fine copies of the work of others. These included wall maps of the Seventeen Provinces (on four and on twelve sheets), Germany, and several maps of the World as well as seven large panoramic views of principal towns in Europe. His masterpiece is exemplified by the sole surviving example of his *c*.1611 map of the World in the Sutro Library, San Francisco. This was seen by visiting IMCoS members in October 1995.



***A page from Reuben Ramble's Travels Through the Western Counties of England (state 4) as illustrated in* The Printed Maps of Devon: county maps 1575-1837**

Van den Keere's creative life continued until the mid-1640s, with many folio-sized maps, often with decorative borders. His last work was a revision of the miniature Speed atlas *A Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* for William Humble in 1646. The small maps of the World and America are signed *P Kaerius caelavit 1646* signifying his engraving of them at the age of 75. There is a 52-page Appendix, updated from 1980, listing all single-sheet maps engraved or published by Van den Keere up to 1623. It is a minor regret that this could not have been brought fully up-to-date so as to list all Van den Keere's works up to his death.

This volume VIII is comprehensive in scope and erudition, and substantial in content: the largest among all volumes hitherto. It is at the same time well organised and the text - wholly in English - is written with commendable fluency throughout. Hans Kok, President of IMCoS, is given generous acknowledgement by Dr Schilder who (as he says) 'with great dedication and engagement edited the English text, providing many a critical note in the process'.

Volume IX of the series (in preparation) will study the life and output of the Dutch cartographer Hessel Gerritsz. There remain the cluster of lesser but still important mapmakers such as the Allard, Danckerts and De Wit families. Without doubt, these and allied publications of Dr Schilder will rest as the grandest studies of national cartography for which map enthusiasts everywhere - academics, historians, geographers, art students and collectors - are deeply in his debt.

Rodney Shirley

The Printed Maps of Devon: county maps 1575-1837 by Kit Batten and Francis Bennett.

This work was published over 10 years ago and sold out almost immediately and is no longer available on the secondhand book market. However, it has recently been updated by the authors with numerous corrections, more information on books post-1837, and three new maps. Also other illustrations have been added and it is more helpful than the original version. The update has been privately published and is available to IMCoS members from Kit Batten (e-mail KitTheMap@aol.com). The price is £40 (€43, US$58) plus postage with black and white illustrations or £75 in full colour.

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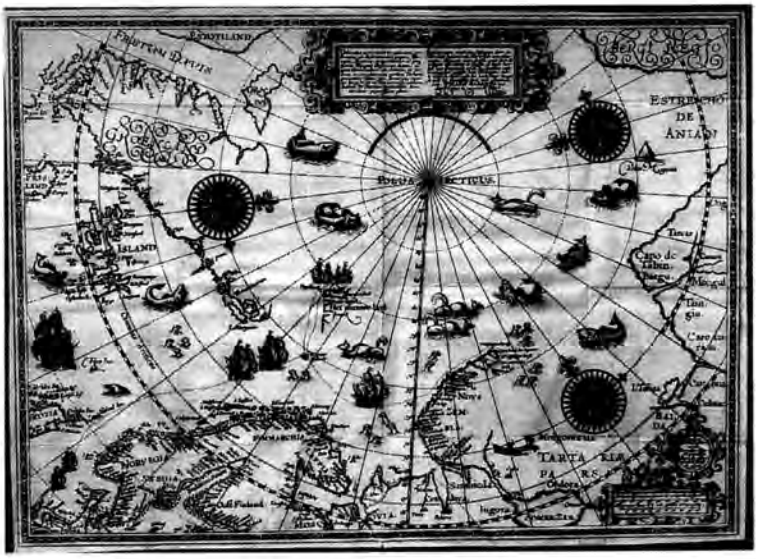
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Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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



Image of actual item

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Vavassore & Pagano

The cartographic output of two important Venetian map-makers

by Rodney Shirley

In the first part of the 16th century, before many fine copper-engraved maps and other prints were widely circulated by Venetian publishers such as Forlani, Bertelli, Camocio and others, two mapmakers reached eminence through their woodcut maps. These were Matteo Pagano and Giovanni Andrea Vavassore. Until now their cartographic output has been uncertain, partly because of reliance on short and scattered references in journals and academic papers. The principal source dates from 1939/1940 and consists of two sets of notes by the Russian scholar Leo Bagrow.[1.1,1.2] The term 'map', as applied to both artists, includes panoramas and aerial or birds'-eye views as well as scaled plans.

Volume 3 of the *History of Cartography* [HoC], edited by David Woodward, deals with the 16th century Venetian period but only touches on some of the works of these two important mapmakers. A draft spread-sheet of their respective output was sent to David Woodward a few years earlier but perhaps because of his much-regretted death, or perhaps because of space limitations, the spread-sheet was not finalised or printed. It is now included as an appendix to this article with the full agreement of the Volume 3 (and on-going) editor Jude Leimer.

Partly why no full biography of either Vavassore or Pagano has appeared is the paucity of information. No portrait of either artist has been

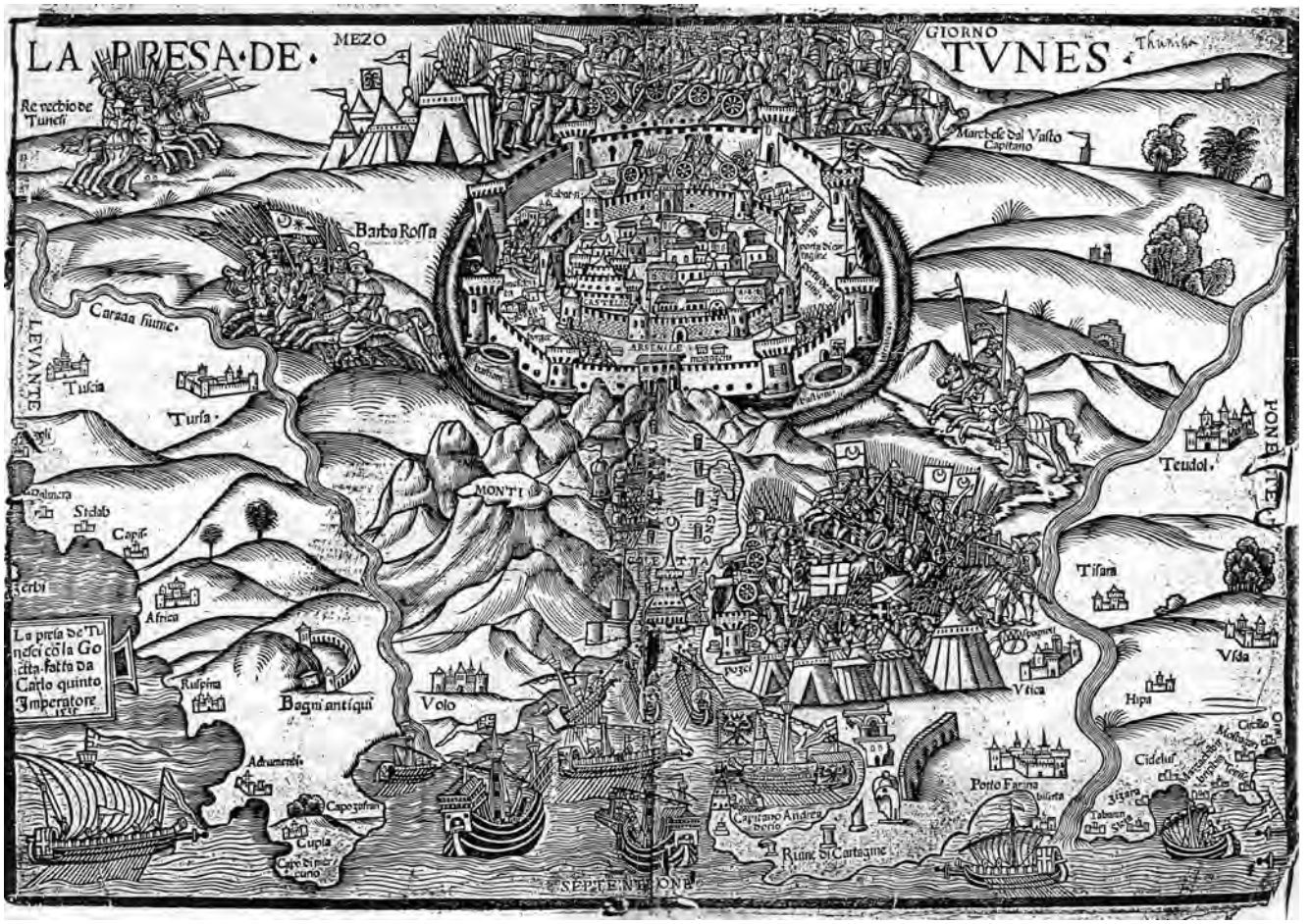


Fig. 1
An anonymous woodcut battle-map of the Siege of Tunis, dated 1535 and attributed to G.A. Vavassore. The forces of the Emperor Charles V can be distinguished by the crosses on their flags and those of the defending Ottoman army by their crescents.

traced. However, it is possible to summarise what is known from various sources to provide brief accounts of their activities. In earlier notes, from Bagrow onwards (and in most subsequent writings) the name 'Vavassore' was used. Although the latest *HoC* volume argues for the use of 'Valvassore' I have maintained the more widely accepted alternative in this note, recognising that several other names may be also cited.[2]

Giovanni Andreas di Vavassore.

The birth date of Vavassore is not recorded but was probably in the last decade of the 15th century as his first known dated piece is a vivid scene of the Battle of Marignano which took place in September 1515.[3] However, the presence of the date of 1515 on the map may reflect the event's topicality rather than its actual date of production or publication. His next more certainly dated map was one of Rhodes bearing the date 1522, of which the sole surviving example was regrettably lost in World War II. Vavassore seems to have been active both in producing original maps and in copying other contemporary maps intermittently over the next five decades when the last of his works, a book bearing his imprint, appeared in 1572. His will was read in May of that year pointing to his probable death a few months earlier.

Bagrow lists 18 maps by Vavassore and the same number is quoted in *HoC*. However Appendix I now lists 29 maps although some are uncertain attributions. All of Vavassore's maps are rare but *HoC* follows Bagrow in stating that none is known in more than four impressions. This is not quite true.

Matteo Pagano.

A younger contemporary of Vavassore, Pagano is believed to have been born in 1515. He continued active until at least the mid 1560s, and died in 1588. Like Vavassore, he was a publisher as well as a skilled wood-cutter and seemed to have had little compunction (as was prevalent at that time) in copying earlier mapmakers, including Zorzi, Gastaldi and Vavassore.

Bagrow lists 13 maps under Pagano's name. As shown in Appendix I, this total can be increased to at least 19, and more if uncertain attributions such as the 8 maps based on Gastaldi in Ramusio's

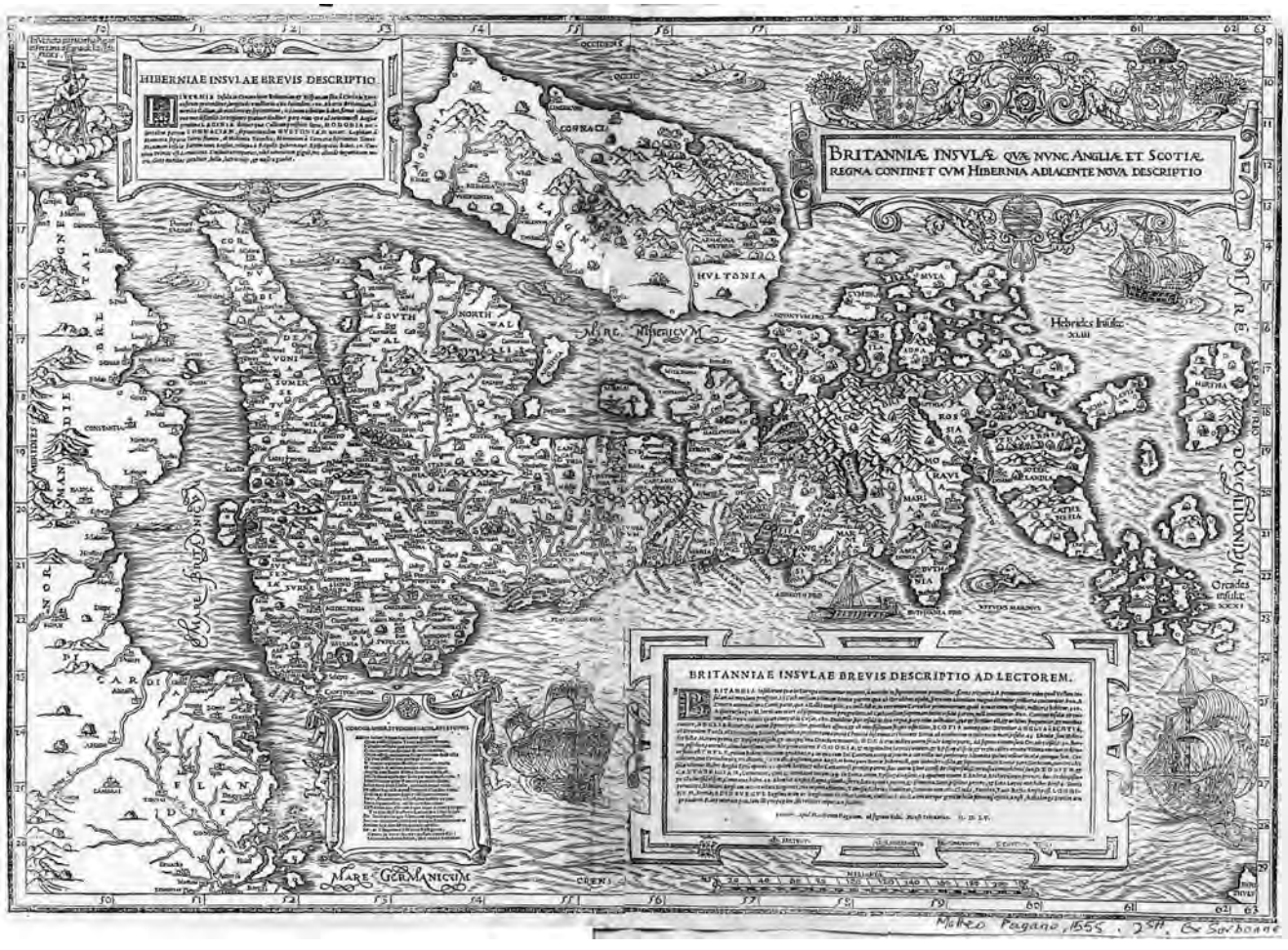


Fig. 2 Matteo Pagano's 1555 map of the British Isles. A unique two-sheet woodcut after George Lily, 1546. (Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, Paris)

Navigationi et Viaggi are included.[4] However, Pagano's actual role as Ramusio's wood-cutter remains shrouded and other studies, such as Karrow (1993), focus on the influence of Gastaldi without mention of Pagano.[5]

As with the maps by Vavassore, all of Pagano's maps are rare and (except for those published under Ramusio's name) are known by only a few impressions. Fortunately, reproductions have been made of most of their maps (including those cited as lost or destroyed) and their current location is usually listed in the work by Karrow.[5]

The output of both Vavassore and Pagano is solely through the medium of the incised woodblock, sometimes as multiple-sheet wall maps. The high rate of attrition of wall maps is one reason for their scarcity. Neither Vavassore nor Pagano were original mapmakers: they both tended to copy or draw on earlier publications. A notable example is Vavassore's 12-sheet world map of 1558, which is after a now lost world map by Caspar Vopell dating from 1545. Apart from the known world maps and the tranche of 8 maps for Gastaldi attributed to Pagano, the geographical coverage of both mapmakers is confined to regions or countries within Europe.

I have not sought to describe each of the listed maps individually or trace such primary bibliographical notes that are extant: this would enlarge an overview article excessively. Nevertheless a more extensive survey is a very desirable project, coupled with the publication of a portfolio of clearly printed facsimile reproductions.

Appendices I and II attached to this short introduction do not pretend to be authoritative or final. In spite of widespread enquiries too many uncertainties remain as to attributions and even exact locations. Regrettably, several institutions failed to respond to requests for information; in other instances rare maps by either Vavassore or Pagano listed by Bagrow can no longer be traced. Several seem to have been lost during or after World War II - however some others have come to light more recently. Authorities often differ in ascribing dates to several maps and fresh comparative studies are needed to resolve their differences. Enquiries through the London and international offices of the two auction houses Sotheby's and Christie's elicited only one item (Pagano's wall map of Cairo) as having passed through their hands over the last 25 years.

It seems unlikely that IMCoS readers who are private collectors themselves own any original maps by Vavassore or Pagano, but from all sources I should be glad to receive any new or revised information in order to update the appendices accordingly.

Acknowledgements

The following are among those who have provided me with useful leads or information: Peter Barber (British Library), Philip Burden (Rickmansworth), Annett Carius-Kiehne (Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar), Albert Ganado (Malta), László Gróf (Oxford), Markus Heinz (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin), Marco Juliano (University of Naples), Katalin Plihál (Széchényi National Library, Budapest), Robert Karrow (Newberry Library, Chicago), Tad Kelly (Chicago), Mark McDonald (British Museum), Peter Meurer (Heinsberg), Jan Mokre (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna), Rupert Neelands (Christie's London), Anthony Payne (Quaritch, London), Barbara Przyluska (Warsaw Biblioteka Narodowa), Michael Roth (Staatliche Museum, Berlin), Douglas W Sims (New York), Martijn Storms (University Library, Leiden), and Zsolt G Török (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest). I thank them, and others not named, for their help.



Fig. 3
Unlike Pagano's map of the British Isles (Fig. 2), Vavassore's map of The British Isles, Venice, 1556, is oriented with north at the top. Both map-makers copied Lily's original of 1546. (The British Library Board. All rights reserved Maps 1080 (50)).

General references and notes

1.1 Leo Bagrow, *Giovanni Andreas di Vavassore… A Descriptive List of his Maps*, Jenkintown, 1939.

1.2 Leo Bagrow, *Matheo Pagano… A Descriptive List of his Maps*, Jenkintown, 1940. Both of these lists are valuable for early references but not always to be relied on for current locations.

2. Valerie Scott (ed.), entries for Pagano and Vavassore in *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, revised editions of 2003 and 2004.

3. David Woodward (ed.) *The History of Cartography*, volume 3, part 2, pp.780-781. Colour plate 25 depicts Vavassore's map of the battle of Marignano which took place in 1515.

4. *Ibid*. Pagano's authorship of the maps in Ramusio's *Navigationi* is affirmed on page 781.

5. Robert W Karrow *Jr*, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps*, Chicago, 1993. There are 15 index references to maps by Pagano and 12 to maps by Vavassore. The Gastaldi-based maps appearing in Ramusio's *Navigationi* are discussed in detail on pages 227-230 without mention of Pagano.

The following notes particularly relate to Appendix I:

6. Rodney Shirley, 'Something Old, Something New from Paris and Nancy (yet more early and rare Italiana, including 14 maps by Pagano or Vavassore)', *IMCoS Journal* 67, Winter 1996. Includes a list of the maps by Pagano and Vavassore in an *atlas factice* in the Sorbonne, several unrecorded hitherto.

7. A one-sheet map of Hungary, not known to Bagrow and said to date from *c*.1538, was illustrated as fig.61.7 in *HoC* Volume 3-2, page 1821. The caption and associated text are ambiguous in referring to this map as being by both Vavassore [Valvassore] and Pagano. Two variants were known, both shown in Szathmáry Tibor's *Descriptio Hungariae*, 1987, pp 57 and 59. The latter example can no longer be traced.

8. For an illustration and description see Derek Howse and Michael Sanderson *The Sea Chart*, 1993, pp.28-29.

9. G Tolias, 'Nikolaos Sophianos' *Totius Graeciae Descriptio*' in *Imago Mundi* 58.2, 2006, pp.150-182. On pp. 160 and 178 it is stated that Vavassore's 1545 one-sheet map of Greece is a copperplate engraving. This is not confirmed by the institutional holder, the Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek, Vienna. (Private communication from Dr Jan Mokre).

10. Rodney Shirley, 'Something Old, Something New from Lyon', *IMCoS Journal*, Winter 1993. Includes a hitherto unrecorded map of Palestine by Vavassore after Wissenberg, a map of Friuli dated 1553 and 5 further maps by Vavassore or Pagano.

11. Rodney Shirley, *The Mapping of the World…1472 – 1700*, 4th edition, 2001. References in appendix I under the abbreviation TMOTW are to entries in this work. Note also David Woodward, *Maps as Prints in the Italian Renaissance*, The Panizzi Lectures, 1995: p.59 and 64-65 (illustrations). Copies of Vavassore's single sheet maps of the World and of Italy in the British Museum (Dept. of Prints and Drawings) are each printed on the back of a sheet of Pagano's woodcut *Procession of the Doge of Venice*, *c*.1561.

12. For an illustration and description see Lloyd A. Brown *The World Encompassed* (Exhibition at Baltimore, Maryland, 1952). Entry 111 and plates xxxviii-xxxix.

13. For an illustration see Rodney W Shirley *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477-1650*, revised edition 1991, plate 31.

14. Locations cited by Bagrow have been updated by Peter Meurer in his *Fontes Cartographici Orteliani* (Weinheim, 1991) and, more recently, include a further example located at Vincennes.

15. George H Beans, note in *Imago Mundi* V, 1948, p.73.

16. See note 10 above.

17. For early maps of Germany see the facsimile portfolio attached to Peter Meurer's *Corpus der älteren Germania Karten*, 2001. However, Vavassore's maps of Germany/ Central Europe cited by Bagrow as being located in Warsaw were regrettably destroyed in 1944. (Private communication to the author from Barbara Przyuska of the Biblioteca Narodowa, Warsaw).

18. Szathmáry Tibor, *Cartographica Hungarica*, issue no.1, 1992; also Rodney Shirley, *Rare Italian Woodcut Maps of the Sixteenth Century*, IMCoS Journal, Autumn 1994.

19. Marcel Destombes, *La Grande Carte d'Europe de Zuan Domenico Zorzi (1545) et l'activité cartographique de Matteo Pagano à Venise de 1538 à 1565*, Wroclaw 1973.

20. Roberto Almagià, *La Carta dei Paesi Danubiani… 1546*, The Vatican, 1939. Describes the central European map by Gastaldi (woodcut and publication by Pagano) titled 'La Vera Descrittione di Tutta la Unghera, Transilvania, Valachia [etc]…'. Contains an overview, as then known, of the maps of Matteo Pagano.

21. Pagano's single-sheet map of Piedmont is illustrated in *HoC* volume 3-1, page 781 and fig. 31.6. Unfortunately the date given of '1555' was incorrectly inserted and should read '*c*.1539'. (Private communication to the author from Dr Martijn Storms).

22. Nicolas Warner, *The True Description of Cairo*, three volumes, Oxford, 2006. A facsimile of Pagano's map with Postel's text and full commentary. Also see Christie's description of lot 239 in their London sale of the Zorzi-Pagano map of Cairo, October 30th, 1996.

23. Rodney Shirley, 'Matteo Pagano's Map of the British Isles, 1555', *IMCoS Journal*, Spring, 1997. With illustration.

24. In the late 1990s Dr Peter Meurer examined a map of Illyria by Pagano in the Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar, callmark H.2.42. On enquiry in 2008 this map could no longer be traced. (Private communications to the author from Dr Meurer and from Annett Carius-Kiehne).

APPENDIX I
KNOWN AND ATTRIBUTED MAPS by GIOVANNI ANDREAS VAVASSORE and by MATTEO PAGANO

Abbreviations for some locations are as follows:

Bamberg	Staatsbibliothek, Bamberg, Germany
Basel	Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität Basel, Switzerland
Bern	Stadt- und Universitäts Bibliotek Bern, Switzerland
Berlin	Kupferstichkabinett (previously Neuesmuseum), Berlin
BL	British Library, London
BM	Dept. of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, London
BN	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
Dillingen	Studienbibliothek, Dillingen, Germany
Harvard	Harvard University, Mass.
JCB	John Carter Brown Library. Providence, R.I.
Leiden	Universiteitsbibliotheek, Leiden,
Lyon	Bibliothèque Municipale, Lyon
Nuremberg	Germanischemuseum, Nuremberg
Rome	Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, Rome
Sorbonne	Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, Paris
Budapest	National Széchenyi Library, Budapest
Venice	Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice
Vienna	Osterreichische National Bibliothek, Vienna
Vincennes	Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Chateau de Vincennes, France
Weimar	Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar
Zurich	Zentralbibliothek, Zurich

Other abbreviations:

Bagrow	Leo Bagrow, two publications previously cited, 1939 and 1940
Hungarian source	Maps described by Szathmáry Tibor in *Cartographica Hungarica* 1 & 2, 1992
Karrow	Robert W Karrow *Jr, Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their Maps*, 1993
MCN	*Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* series of volumes by Günter Schilder
[n.d.]	no date
[n.k.]	not known

Sizes cited below have height first, then width. Some earlier authorities, including Bagrow, adopt a different convention.

A. KNOWN MAPS by VAVASSORE

Place	Size (mm) & sheets	Date on map	Bagrow no.	Known examples	Locations	Comments
1. BATTLE OF MARIGNANO	555 x 1525 8 sh.	[1515]	--	1	Zurich	HoC vol.3, p.780 & colour plate no. 25. Attributed date of c.1515 might only be the date of the battle.
2. RHODES	510 x 775 2 sh.	1522	1	1	Bagrow cites a copy in the Neuesmuseum, Berlin	Not found in the Kupferstichkabinett, Berlin, and was probably destroyed in WW-II. Vavassore's earliest map with certain date.
3. SPAIN	610 x 775 4 sh.	1532 (?)	2	2	Harvard (previously Hauslab Library, Vienna)	Date of 1532 (in ms) is suspect; c.1550 more likely. Illustrated in MCN II, p.102.
4. FRANCE (1)	560 x 785 4 sh.	1536	3	3 or 4	BL; Stuttgart; Sorbonne[6]; private(?)	After Oronce Fine's map of 1525. Karrow 27/3.1, with illustration.
5. FRANCE (2)	560 x 785 4 sh.	1565	--	1	Sorbonne	Not known to Bagrow. Imprint of Germain Hoyau; probably later state of no.4.

6. HUNGARY (1)	270 x 370 1 sh.	n.d. [c.1538]	--	1	Budapest	After Cusanus; attributed to c.1538; perhaps earlier. One source suggests wood-cutting by Pagano.[7]
7. HUNGARY (2)	780 x 550 4 sh.	1553	7	2	Sorbonne; Budapest	After Lazarus (1528). Karrow 7/6.1.
8. ADRIATIC/ AEGEAN	280 x 770 3 sh.	1539 [1541]	4	1	Maritime Museum, Greenwich	First issue (1539) lost. Later reduction by Pagano known.[8]
9. GREECE (1)	290 x 395 1 sh.	n.d.	15	1	Vienna	Bagrow considers earlier than Greece (2), below. [9]
10. GREECE (2)	765 x 1055 4 sh.	1545	5	2	Vienna; Sorbonne	Sorbonne example dated 1552.
11. FRIULI	370 x 525 1 sh.	1550	8	4	Leiden; Lyon; Sorbonne; Venice	After a lost map by Amaseo. Leiden example dated 1550; Lyon 1553; Sorbonne 1557. Karrow 4/1.1.[10]
12. WORLD (1)	390 X 520 1 sh.	n.d. [?c.1540]	11	5	BL; BM; JCB; BN; Basel	TMOTW 75.[11] After Sylvanus. Date uncertain, *c.*1540. The example previously in the General Staff Library at Munich was lost by fire in WWII.
13. WORLD (2)	1140 x 1960 12 sh.	1558	9	1	Harvard	After a lost map by Vopell. TMOTW 102; Karrow 79/5.4.[12]
14. BRITISH ISLES	520 x 365 2 sh.	1556	6	1	BL	After Lily (1546) but north is at the top.[13]
15.TUSCANY	570 x 765 4 sh.	1559	10	1	Museo Storico Topo-graphico, Florence (?)	After Bellarmato (1536). Current location not confirmed. Karrow 10/1.4.
16. ITALY (1)	390 x 520 1 sh.	n.d.	12	7	BL; BM; Bern; Harvard; The Vatican; Vienna; Vincennes [14]	E is at the top. Date ascribed by Almagià to post-1540 and by the BL to *c.*1550. Leiden has a version by Gourmont from Paris dated 1544.
17. ITALY (2)	1150 x 840 9 sh.	n.d.	--	1	Sorbonne	Not mentioned by Bagrow or Almagià (1939). Illustrated in Schilder MCN V, p.333; N is at the top.
18. CONSTAN-TINOPLE	355 x 520 1 sh.	n.d.	16	5 or 6	Nuremberg; California State Library, Fullerton; Lyon; Harvard; Bamberg	Atfer Zorzi. Bagrow suggests *c.*1520 but this may be too early. Karrow 87/15. Beans mentions an unspecified Italian location.[15]
19. VENICE	360 x 520 1 sh.	n.d.	17	2	The Vatican; Seminarium Patriarchale, Venice	Bagrow says *c.*1517; again a questionably early date. Other authorities suggest *c.*1535.
20. FLANDERS	555 x 765 4 sh.	1556	--	1	Sorbonne	Illustrated in Schilder MCN V, p.355, Fig. 6.1. Probably based on an earlier (ms) map by Jacob van Deventer. Karrow 56/6.2.
21. PALESTINE	570 x 775 4 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1550]	--	2	Sorbonne; Lyon	After Wissenberg (1537/38).[16] Destombes suggests [*c.*1550]. Karrow 82/1/3.

22. GERMANY/ CENTRAL EUROPE	380 x 540 1 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1530]	13/14	3 or 4	Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna (2 copies); Basel; private (?)	After Cusanus. Now known that nos.13 & 14 are the same map with Latin or Italian titles. Karrow 23/1.7 suggests date of *c.*1530. Szathmáry no.18 ascribes the early date of 1520.[17]
23. CRETE	285 x 400 1 sh.	1538	--	1	Hungarian source	*IMCoS Journal* 58 Autumn 1994.[18]
MAPS ATTRIBUTED TO VAVASSORE						
24. PADUA	?	?	18	?	Not traced in Vienna	Bagrow refers to a mention by Lippman (1881); untraced.
25. CORFU	280 x 780 2 sh.	n.d. [1537]	--	1	Hungarian source	*IMCoS Journal* Autumn 1994; date attributed to 1537.
26. TUNIS (Siege of)	280 x 400 1 sh.	1535	--	1	Hungarian source	*IMCoS Journal* Autumn 1994; map dated 1535.
27. MALTA	245 x 370 1 sh.	n.d. [c.1551?]	--	3	Lyon; Leiden; Nuremberg	Ganado (Pre-Siege Maps of Malta no.4) suggests Vavassore, c.1551, but could equally be by Pagano.
28. HUNGARY	? [ms]	n.d.	--	[1?]	Previously in Staats-bibliothek, Munich	Recorded in 1906 by Oberhummer but believed lost in WW-II. See *HoC* (vol.3-2, p.1821,n.91).
29. TRENT (Tridentium)	870 x 840 4 sh.	1563	--	1	The Vatican	Notice and illustration in *Imago Mundi* 10, 1953. The long deliberations of the Council of Trent concluded in 1563.
B. KNOWN MAPS BY PAGANO						
1. CYPRUS	260 x 240 1 sh.	1538	1	3 or 4	Dillingen; Helsinki; Sorbonne; private (?)	Possibly after Zorzi. Tooley no.179; Karrow 87/7.
2. CRETE	260 x 400 1 sh.	1538	2	3	Dillingen; Rome; Sorbonne	Possibly after Zorzi. Tooley no.172; Karrow 87/8.
3. EUROPE	770 x 1080 4 sh.	1545	3	1	Sorbonne	After Zorzi. Article by Destombes (1973).[19] Karrow 87/10.
4. HUNGARY (Paesi Danubani)	735 x 1060 4 sh.	1546	4	1	The Vatican	After Gastaldi. Article by Almagià (1929); Karrow 30/4. [20]
5. PIEDMONT (1)	515 x 380 1 sh.	n.d. [c.1539]	5	1	Leiden; Hungarian source	Dated '1538-39' by Almagià (1929) as less detailed than Piedmont (2). *HoC* vol 3, p.780 & fig.31.6 gives the incorrect date of '1555'.[21]
6. PIEDMONT (2)	525 x 765 4 sh.	1555	6	1	Bibl. Dei Bardi, Florence (?)	North at the top (facsimile extant). Location of original not confirmed; possibly destroyed in WW II. Karrow 30/76.
7. WORLD (1)	570 x 770 2 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1550]	7	1	BL	After Gastaldi's 1546 map. TMOTW 89 [*c.*1550]. Karrow 30/65.

8. WORLD (2)	900 x 1820 9 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1561]	--	1	BL	TMOTW 107. Associated text 1561. Karrow 30/9.3 (map) & 30/J.1 (text). BL's map may be a later pull from original blocks.
9. ADRIATIC/ AEGEAN	200 x 560 1 sh.	n.d. [1558]	8	3	Nordenskiöld Library, Helsinki; Archivo di Stato, Turin; Lyon	Reduction of Vavassore's map (no.8 above) with associated text dated 1558.
10. GERMANY	520 x 735 2 sh.	n.d. [1549/50]	9	1 or 2	Sorbonne; private (?)	After a lost map by Zell. Illustrated in Schilder MCN V, p.218. Karrow 84/5.3 with date attributed to 1549/1550.
11. ZARA & SEBENICO	365 x 520 2 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1550]	10	1	Leiden	Date attributed to *c.*1550.
12. TUSCANY	395 x 540 2 sh?	n.d. [*c.*1550]	11	2	BN; Schloss Wolfegg, Württemberg	After Bellarmato, 1536. Karrow (10/1.1) suggests *c.*1550; others *c.*1562.
13.CAIRO	985 x 1980 21 sh.	[*c.*1546 -1549]	12	2	Berlin; Arcadian Library, London	By Zorzi. BL does not have an example of this map, only the associated text dated 1549.[19] The Arcadian Library copy is ex Erich Bier (Copenhagen) via Christies' sale (1996) and Quaritch. Karrow 87/13.[22]
14. SPAIN	900 x 940 6 sh.	1558	13	1	Sorbonne	After Clusius. Unsigned but Pagano's emblem is in the compass rose. Illustrated in Schilder MCN II, pp.100-101.
15. VENICE (1)	530 X 770 2 sh.	n.d. [*c.*1567]	--	1	BL	Initials 'M P' in top corners. Original date attributed to [1540?]; BL copy is a re-issue by Tommaso di Salo, *c.*1567.
16. VENICE (2)	770 x 1450 8 sh	1559 [1567]	--	1	Berlin	Original date 1559; Berlin re-issue by by Tommaso di Salo dated 1567. Karrow 87/14. Beans in *IM* V mentions another copy in Warsaw (1933) but this was very probably destroyed in October 1944.
17. PALESTINE	745 x 1450 8 sh.	n.d [c.1545]	--	1	Sorbonne	After Wissenburg, 1537/38. Karrow 82/1.2 , suggesting date in 1540s.
18.BRITISH ISLES	520 x 725 2 sh.	1555	--	1	Sorbonne	After Lily (1546) retaining orientation with W at the top. *IMCoS Journal* Spring 1997, with illustration.[23]
19. ALGIERS	280 x 380 1 sh.	n.d. [1541?]	--	1	Hungarian source	*IMCoS Journal*, Autumn 1994. Date attributed to 1541.
MAPS ATTRIBUTED TO PAGANO						
20. CORFU	250 x 380 1 sh.	1537	--	2	Lyon; Dillingen [Pagano Stampato].	Attribution rests on monogram 'P-S'
21. ILLYRIA	[n.k.]	[n.k.]	--	1	Weimar	Seen by Dr Peter Meurer at Weimar under shelfmark H.2.42 but not traced subsequently.[24]

22. JERUSALEM	[n.k.]	[attrib. 1546]	--	1	not traced	Briefly noted by Destombes(1973) without details; perhaps the same as no.17.
23. WORLD	[multi-sheet]	[1545]	--	1	not traced	A world map after Zorzi cited by Gessner in 1545; mentioned by Karrow (87/11).

24. [AFRICA])	Eight woodcut maps in the first (three-volume) edition of Ramusio's *Navigationi et Viaggi…*, 1554-59. Sizes approx. 275 x 385 mm (Nile 225 x 145). Authorship not acknowledged by Bagrow, Destombes, Skelton, Karrow or other authorities. Attribution to Pagano made in the 1990s and affirmed by David Woodward in his essay *The Italian Map Trade 1480-1650* in *HOC* vol. 3.1, p.781. The maps themselves are considered to be by Gastaldi or strongly influenced by him.
25. [INDIA])	
26. [EAST INDIES])	
27. [NILE])	
28. [PERU])	
29. [CANADA (EAST)])	
30. [AFRICA (WEST)])	
31. [SUMATRA/TAPROBANA])	

APPENDIX II

HOLDINGS OF MAPS BY PAGANO (P) OR VAVASSORE (V)

Austria
Osterreichische National Bibliothek, Vienna: Greece-1 (V), Greece-2 (V), Italy-I (V).
Graphische Sammlung Albertina, Vienna: Germany/Central Europe (V) - two copies.

Finland
Nordenskiöld Collection, Helsinki University Library: Cyprus (P), Adriatic/Aegean (P).

France
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris: World-1 (V.)
Bibliothèque de la Sorbonne, Paris: France-1 (V), France-2 (V), Hungary (2), Greece-2 (V), Friuli (V), Italy-2 (V), Flanders (V),
Palestine (V), Cyprus (P), Crete (P), Europe (P), Germany (P), Spain (P), Palestine (P), British Isles (P).
Service Hydrographique de la Marine, Vincennes: Italy-1 (V).
Bibliothèque Municipale, Lyon: Friuli (V), Constantinople (V), Palestine (V), Malta (V or P), Adriatic/Aegean (P), Corfu (P), Cyprus (P).

Germany
Staatsbibliothek, Bamberg: Constantinople (V).
Kupferstichkabinett (previously Neuesmuseum), Berlin: Cairo (P), Venice - 2 (P).
Studienbibliothek, Dillingen: Cyprus (P), Crete (P), Corfu (P).
Germanischesmuseum, Nuremberg: Constantinople (V), Malta (V).
Württembergische Landesbibliotek, Stuttgart: France-1 (V).
Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Weimar: Illyria (P) [?].

Hungary
National Szecheny Library, Budapest: Hungary-1 (V), Hungary-2 (V).

Italy
Archivo di Stato, Turin: Adriatic/Aegean (P).
Biblioteca dei Bardi, Florence: Piedmont - 2 (P) [?]
Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele, Rome: Crete (P).
Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana, Venice: Friuli (V).
Museo Storico Typographico, Florence: Tuscany (V) [?]
Seminarium Patriarchale, Venice: Venice (V).
Bibliotheca Vaticana, Rome: Italy-1 (V), Venice (V), Trent (V), E Europe (P).

Netherlands
Biblioteek, Leiden: Friuli (V), Malta (V), Piedmont-1 (P).

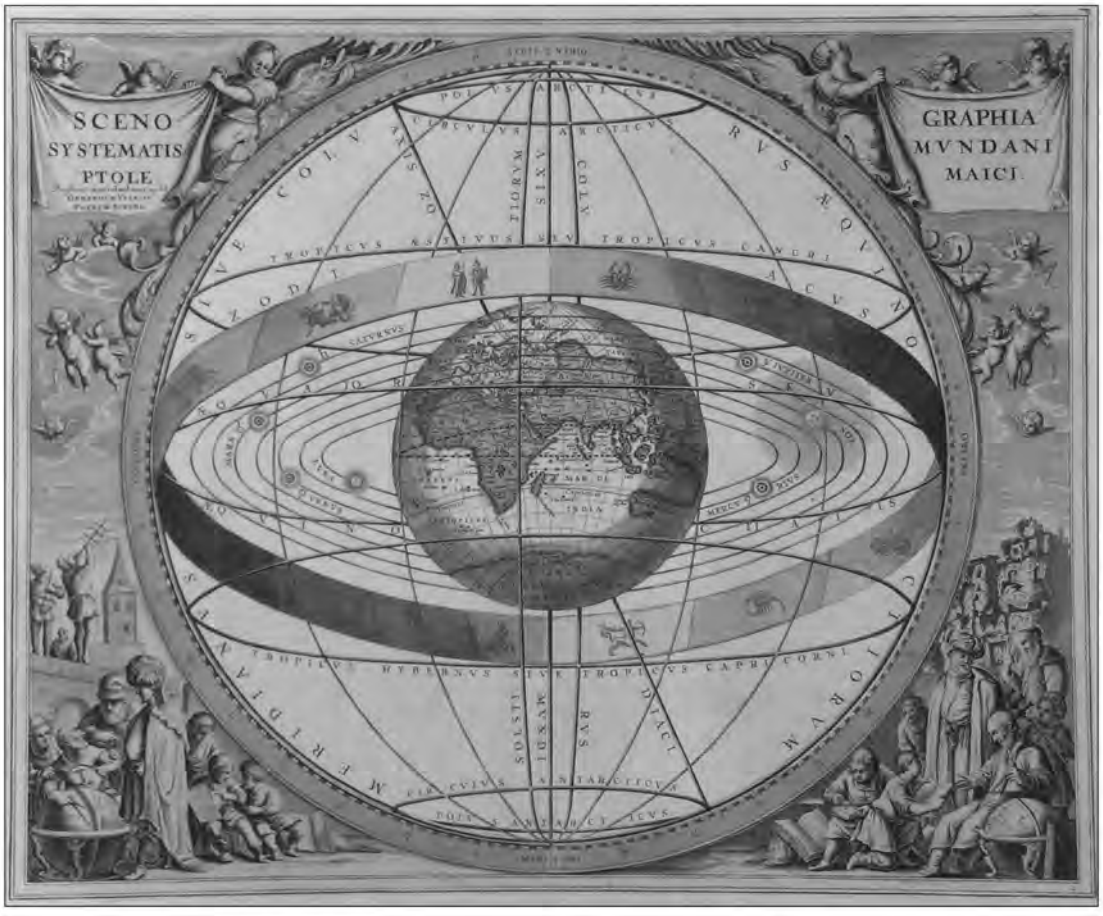
Switzerland
Öffentliche Bibliothek der Universität, Basel: World-1 (V), Germany/Central Europe (V).
Stadt- und Universitäts Bibliothek, Bern: Italy (1) (V).
Zentralbibliothek, Zurich: Battle of Marignano (V).

UK
Arcadian Library, London: Cairo (P).
British Library, London: France–1 (V), World-1 (V), British Isles (V), Italy-1 (V), World-1 (P), World-2 (P).
British Museum, London: World (1) V, Italy-1 (V).
National Maritime Museum, Greenwich: Adriatic/Aegean (V).

USA
John Carter Brown Library. Providence, R.I.: World-1 (V).
California State Library, Fullerton: Constantinople (V).
Harvard University, Mass. Spain (V), World-2 (V), Constantinople (V), Italy-I (V).

Omitted from the list above are items known to be lost or destroyed, and those believed to be in private collections.

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Der Bär Ist Los![1]

or ~ all hell is let loose!

by Kit Batten

"We have to get to know each other better …
… it makes us understand one another better,
trust each other more, and live together more peacefully."[2]

On a trip to Hong Kong in February 2008 I saw a solitary bear at the harbourside, on the Avenue of the Stars. I could not imagine what it represented or why it was there. Last summer the answer was revealed: it is one of a number of bears prepared for a world tour.

In 2002 a world tour in aid of UNICEF started under the above motto. The tour comprises of a number of life-size (if not always life-like) bears – the 'United Buddy Bears'. The idea is that they promote living together in peace and harmony.

Around 140 Buddy Bears (new ones are added from time to time) represent countries recognised by the United Nations and since the first exhibition in Berlin in 2002 the bears have visited ten other cities, travelled 118,000 kilometres, visited four continents in nine countries including Hong Kong, Sydney, Istanbul, Seoul, Vienna and Cairo and been admired by more than 20 million visitors. They stand together, hands (nearly) touching, in a peaceful circle, promoting tolerance and understanding among different nations, cultures and religions.

Each Buddy Bear has been designed by an artist on behalf of his or her native country. The international artists' different styles are designed to be typical of the respective countries and should enable the visitors to experience a journey around the globe. So far 151 countries have sponsored a bear, although the bears have not been seen in



Fig.1
Four Buddy Bears standing in front of the Neues Schloss or New Palace in Stuttgart. (Photos by Kit Batten)



Fig.2
The bear of Malawi designed by Jabavu Choka

every country. Some bears were only exhibited in Berlin (e.g. Jamaica, Malta and Nepal). Extra bears were also produced for the Olympics and to represent Global Ethics etc.

Various Buddy Bear activities are organised and small models of the bears are put on sale in the participating cities. As of writing this over US$2,200,000 had been raised through donations and auctions in aid of UNICEF and local child relief organizations.

Last year the bears were exhibited in two European cities, Warsaw and Stuttgart. The Mayor of the City of Warsaw, Hanna Gronkiewicz-Waltz, together with the Governing Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Wowereit and the First Deputy Mayor of Paris, Anne Hidalgo, opened the exhibition on the Plac Zamkowy in the historic centre of Warsaw on 10th May. The bears were on view there until 22nd June. Stuttgart hosted the United Buddy Bears exhibition from July 9th until August 12th when 142 bears were set up in the heart of the city.

The removal of the bears from Stuttgart took three complete working days before most of the them (two will be put to auction to raise money for UNICEF), each weighing some 50 kilograms, were packed into wooden crates to be shipped back to Berlin ready for shipping to yet another destination. Christine Hagen of United Buddy Bears was happy to report that only minimal damage had occurred during their sojourns in Warsaw and Stuttgart.

For the duration of the Olympic Games in



Fig.3
The bears received a lot of attention despite some poor weather.

Beijing, there was even an Olympic Buddy Bear which welcomed the guests and athletes in front of the Champions Club Beijing 2008. How does a 2m tall Buddy Bear get through Chinese customs on arrival in Beijing? Simple: After its arrival, Martin Seeber, general manager of a sponsoring company, collected the bear at the counter for oversized baggage, placed it upright on an ordinary trolley and the friendly security people immediately opened a separate lane for the bear.

The bears are all colourfully decorated and many of them have typical symbols for their country. Great Britain and the USA had red, white and blue flags and to some extent were two of the most boring bears. A number of the bears included maps as part of their decoration. The Moldovan bear, designed by Valeriu Kurtu, was a bit tongue-in-cheek with a Moldovan pointing to a world map to show a tourist where his country is situated. The Malawi bear (Jabavu Choka) showed Malawi as the heart of Africa. Rwanda (Daphrose Ndakoze and Michael K. Olasoji) used an outline map of the country surrounding pictures of the country almost as an advertising board.

The latest news is that the bears will be on display in Buenos Aires this year and who knows where after that!

Notes

1. Translated literally it means 'the bear is out'. It more properly translates as 'all hell is let loose'.

2. See http://www.buddy-bear.com/united-buddy-bears/idea/overview.html.



Fig.4
Libya's contribution, complete with a map of the country, was by Abdullah Barini.



Fig.5
The map of Rwanda was covered by images of the country.

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You Write to Us

Some facts corrected

Andrew David's transcription on page 8 of the *IMCoS Journal* no.115 (Winter 2008), of the list of chart copper-plates that William Faden was prepared to sell to the Admiralty's Hydrographer in 1823, is most interesting. But I feel that the seven charts credited to "John" Foss Dessiou must surely be corrected to read "Joseph" Foss Dessiou. And - from the best of my information - Capt. H. Born (credited as author of the `Faro Islands` chart) was not of the "R[oyal] Dutch N[avy]" but of the Royal Danish Navy - a point to get right this year (2009) when the International Conference on the History of Cartography takes place in Copenhagen.

Francis Herbert, London, England

Reply from Andrew David:

I am afraid Francis Herbert is correct on both scores. It should, of course, be Joseph Foss Dessiou and the author of the chart of the Faeroes should be Danish and not Dutch. For the latter I can plead extenuating circumstances as the 1030 *Admiralty Chart Catalogue* has 'Dutch', which was my source. I have now checked with the record copy of this chart in the UK Hydrographic Office which indeed confirms it as Danish, as I should have suspected in the first place.

MacDonald Gill

I was delighted to read Elisabeth Burdon's article about MacDonald Gill's 'Wonderground Map' in the Spring *Journal* (pp.7-16). In particular I was fascinated to see the multitude of pictorial maps his creation has spawned over the years. As a great-niece of the artist I am naturally biased in his favour, but I do feel that his work is worthy of more attention in the wider world. Despite this neglect, it remains a fact that he was an extremely eminent graphic artist pre-World War Two, producing a substantial body of work particularly in the field of decorative maps. Over the last two years I have been researching his life and work and after hearing of Ms Burdon's article I contacted your editor who kindly invited me to share some of my discoveries about his life with readers of IMCoS.

Max (as he was generally known) was born in 1884 in Brighton, the second son of Arthur Tidman Gill, a nonconformist minister, and Cicely Rose, an ex-concert singer. Eric, who has become more famous, if not infamous, was his older brother by two years. In 1897 the family moved to Chichester, then a year later to Bognor Regis. Even at the tender age of 14 he was avidly drawing maps, often submitting them for competitions in the boys' magazine *The Captain*, or swapping them with schoolmates for birds' eggs!

After completing a year's apprenticeship with an architect in Bognor Regis he moved to London. Here he worked as an assistant to Sir Charles Nicholson and Hubert Corlette who were specialists in ecclesiastical architecture. He was responsible for the decoration of many of their churches. During these years he continued art classes and was a pupil under the calligrapher Edward Johnston. In 1908, just after he left Nicholson and Corlette, Sir Edwin Lutyens commissioned him to design and paint the first of several 'wind-dial' maps: a spectacular example greets the visitor on entering Lindisfarne Castle.

The Wind Indicator at Lindisfarne Castle on Holy Island. The Castle is National Trust property and is open from 14th March – Sunday 1st November. Remember to check the tides and Castle opening times. Closed Mondays except Bank Holidays. For more information visit www.lindisfarne.org.uk or call (0)1289 389 244



In 1913, as you will know from Elisabeth's excellent article, Max created the 'Wonderground Map'; the first of his seven decorative poster maps for the Underground Electric Railways Company. This is such a fun map and it really does reflect the man who made it. Max was well known amongst family and friends for his great sense of humour, evident in his love of puns and silly jokes – verbal and practical – and his penchant for the comic situation and caricature. Scattered throughout the map are many references to family and friends, and

the more I research the more secret meaning I unlock. For example, Modestine, the pony with her trap clip-clopping down the Jamaica Road, belonged to the family of a girl called Esther who he was courting at the time. Max himself is represented too, at his chambers at No. 1 Hare Court in the Temple, with a speech bubble saying, "One hare caught in the Temple".

The 'Wonderground' poster put Max on the map himself as commercial commissions of all kinds starting flowing in, especially after the end of the Great War. Apart from the Underground he received work from companies, institutes and individuals, creating many posters and map-paintings ranging from the enormous to the tiny. One of the most iconic poster maps of the '20s was the 'Highways of Empire', the first of many for the Empire Marketing Board. In its time this was the largest billboard ever made (20x10ft or 6x3m) and a hoarding had to be specially made for its first appearance in Manchester in 1926.

Two of his most beautiful maps are to be found in the domes of the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge. Painted on the ceilings inside the domes, they represent the Arctic and Antarctic and show the history of exploration of the regions with the names of explorers gilded around the borders and their ships sailing the surrounding seas. These were painted in 1934 yet still look as fresh as when they were first made. The following year he embarked on his Queen Mary 'map', a vast painting for the end wall of the First Class Dining Room of the new liner which was launched in 1936. Other well known maps of this decade include the Great Circle Map for Cable & Wireless, and the enormous London University map painting in Senate House. This was never finished due to the building's evacuation during the war.

Max loved diversity and challenge in his work. His map-making took many forms and he always enjoyed learning about and working with new media. For South Africa House in Trafalgar Square he designed an enormous tapestry map which was woven by the William Morris looms at Merton. This allowed full use of heraldry, sailing ships, history, symbolism, animals and plants. It still hangs in the old entrance hall, though the colours are somewhat faded now. He also created two 10 ft [3m] diameter sand-blasted and coloured glass maps for Imperial Airways showing their air routes. Sadly there is no trace of these now – not even a photograph.

The Second World War years were fairly lean and work was just picking up again in 1946 when he became ill with cancer. One of the last commissions he completed, with the help of his trusted assistants, was the decorative map for the Smoking Room of the liner Queen Elizabeth. Although this was smaller it bears similarities to the Queen Mary map. I have tried to find out what happened to this but have drawn a blank. If anyone knows of its whereabouts I would love to hear from them.

Max died a few months later at the beginning of 1947. Following his death his name slipped into obscurity and few have heard of him today. Although much of his map work was by nature ephemeral, much survives in public and private collections and in companies and their archives. Throughout his life he worked across a range of fields – architecture, inscription, and book illustration. However, the works that he will be best remembered for are the innovative and colourful maps which were his lifetime's passion.

Caroline Walker

NB. Caroline is the granddaughter of Evan Gill, one of Max and Eric's younger brothers. She is currently researching the life and work of MacDonald Gill and hopes to publish a biography eventually. If anyone has any information that might be of interest she would love to hear from you via the Editor.

Where to buy acid-free paper and map storage?

In this little island of Alderney there is a flourishing museum. There are large numbers of maps of varying interest and quality. As a member of IMCoS and a small scale collector it is assumed that I know "all about maps".

On the basis of, "in the land of the blind the one-eyed man" etc. I have been put in charge of maps and I am now endeavouring to sort out the collection. I had assumed that by looking in the Journal I would find advertisers of map storage and map refurbishment equipment. Not so.

So where should I go to get the sort of map folders that every dealer totes around their stock? Where can I buy acid-free paper at best prices? Is there no supplier of map storage equipment that could be persuaded to advertise in the Journal?

Ben Cross
11 Gauvains Row
Newtown
Alderney
Channel Islands GY9 3XP E-mail: bjcdec@cwgsy.net

Can someone help Ben please? Ed.

The mystery map of Waldemar Kruse

With reference to your item on page 35 of Issue 114 of the *IMCoS Journal* 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. It 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 photo suggests the name of Vyborg. What do other readers think? 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



The map seen at Borreby Manor at Korsor in Denmark.

A Globe With A Difference

The Capital Mnemonical Globe *by William Stokes*

The idea of a portable globe which could be packed flat or assembled by pulling two drawstrings linking the points of the gores at the North and South Poles seems to have been popular in the 19th century. Not many of these have survived as they were flimsy and easily tore. This one shown here *has* survived and is W. Stokes' "Capital Mnemonical Globe" [mnemonic means assisting the memory] which was produced in London in 1868.

It is a scarce curiosity consisting of eight gores joined at the equator. It forms a globe showing the earth on which a human face appears. Its maker, William Stokes, was a 'Teacher of Memory' who devised the globe with the idea that the relative positions of the principal geographical places in the world 'may be learned as an amusement in a few hours'.

"The idea [of the face] is that one can more easily recall the precise position of a place on the globe by relating it to something with a well-known configuration – in this instance, the human head. Once one has memorised the basic feature of the system, that the Greenwich meridian runs straight down the centre of the nose, Greenwich itself being roughly in the middle of the forehead, one can locate, for instance, the Cape Verde Islands by remembering that they are at the inner corner of the right eye".[1]

Notes

1. Gillian Hill, *Cartographical Curiosities*, The British Library 1978.



The Mnemonical Globe. (Courtesy of Rod Barron).

Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

The Miami Map Fair 2009

Report by Elisabeth Burdon

The first weekend in February saw another highly successful and pleasurable Miami International Map Fair, the sixteenth annual fair to be held at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. With a fine programme of lectures and social events, together with an impressive display of maps presented by some 50 dealers whose participation was by invitation only, it continues its reputation as the "Superbowl of Mapdom." From a dealer's point of view, it is truly a pleasure to exhibit, with no effort spared by the fair organiser Marcia Kanner and museum staff to ensure an enjoyable experience. That this feeling is shared was apparent from the comment by a renowned collector who stated he had no need to come to the fair as items he did not have were offered to him by dealers routinely, but he came anyway, purely for the pleasures of society.

Three lectures provided a solid intellectual framework for the weekend: the keynote speaker this year was Drs. Truusje Goedings who spoke on "Colours, Colourists & Collectors: The Colouring of Maps in the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries." Other well attended lectures were Dr. John C. Nordt, III's "Legacies, Life Experiences and History: Their Influences on Map Collecting" and Earl McElfresh's "Maps & Mapmakers of the Civil War."

The map fair attracts top map dealers from all parts of the globe, with specialities ranging from Southeast Asia to the Western United States, from decorative maps of the Golden Age of Mapmaking to 20th century pictorial maps, from atlases and globes to map ephemera. The quality of the show is reflected in the fact that attendees are drawn from diverse geographic locations that extend far beyond the greater Miami area.

The "Expert Opinion" feature of the fair, in which dealers offered professional feedback regarding maps provided by attendees, or answered questions relating to mapmaking, is invaluable in promoting an interest in collecting amongst the general public. Indeed, the societal context and deeply personal relevance of maps, past and present, was humorously evoked by two visitors who, upon spying a colourful 1920s wall



The main hall of the Historical Museum in Miami where the fair is held annually.



map of New York City issued by a Brooklyn brewery, spontaneously began singing the Company's proprietary jingle.

Perhaps because of the extraordinary sense of change induced by the constant and rapid development in Florida, there is a strong collector base for Florida material, both with private collectors and institutions. Two new websites being developed, both with the encouragement of Dr Joseph H. Fitzgerald, the fair founder and chairman, testify to this specialist interest (www.oldfloridamaps.com and Old Florida Maps at the University of Miami website). It is, indeed, to the passion for maps of Dr Fitzgerald and the extraordinary organisational and promotional skills of Marcia Kanner, the Map Fair Manager since its inception, that we owe this fair's ongoing contribution to preserving a strong pulse in the international map collecting community.

While the gloomy economic climate had an impact on the volume of sales at the 2009 fair, reports from dealers were that, for many at least, results were better than expected. After the event, Marcia Kanner reported "there was an atmosphere of 'old home' week as Map Fair regulars from around the world greeted one another" and "we were pleased that attendance figures were about the same as they were in 2008."

The prospect of escaping from freezing northern winters may be an added incentive, but it is the combination of hospitality, fine maps, interesting lectures and good company which maintain the loyal following for this fair. I hope to see you at the Seventeenth Annual Miami International Map Fair, to be held 29th–31st January 2010!



Above, London dealer Jonathan Potter's stand at the Miami Map Fair. (Photo by Elisabeth Burdon)

Top left, Marcia Kanner, Manager of the Miami Map Fair, is pictured with Dr Joe Fitzgerald, founder and chairman of the Fair at the 2009 event held in Miami. (Photo by Elisabeth Burdon)

Understanding the Arcano

President of IMCoS, Sarah Tyacke, gave a lecture on 26th February at the Warburg Institute, London on "Understanding Robert Dudley's *Arcano del Mare* 1646-1648". The occasion was a joint meeting of the Warburg Lectures with the Hakluyt Society and Sarah was introduced by Professor Will Ryan, current President of the Hakluyt Society.

We learned that the title of the atlas of sea charts translates as "Secrets of the mysteries of the seas" and that the work was innovative, preceding the great



Left, An example of a reduced Dudley chart. (By courtesy of Philip Burden)



Above, Sarah Tyacke (centre) pictured with Catherine Delano Smith, one of the organisers of the Warburg Lectures and Will Ryan, President of the Hakluyt Society.

Top right, from left: Ernst Spiess (Honorary President), Stefan Arn (President of the Swiss Society of Cartography), with Hans-Uli Feldmann (Former President), who was elected an Honorary Member.. Photo: Thomas Maag, Berne.

Right, Just a small part of the rubble at Cologne.

Dutch sea atlases. Robert Dudley was the illegitimate son of Queen Elizabeth I's favourite, Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester and both father and son were interested in maps and globes.

After studying at Christchurch, Oxford, Dudley left England "under a cloud" (possibly due to some dispute over his legitimacy) taking 19 scientific instruments with him. He went to Florence with the Medici family as his patrons and was employed to train the Tuscan navy. The preparation of the *Arcano* was started later in his life when he had retired and he employed Antonio Francesco Lucini, also based in Florence, to undertake the engraving of the maps.

Death of John Bartholomew

John Bartholomew, a member of the famous Edinburgh family of publishing fame, died last year aged 85. The family firm operated for more than 170 years producing maps and atlases known all over the world. It remained independent until 1980 when it was taken over by the Reader's Digest Association. John read geography at Edinburgh University and served with the Royal Engineers in Egypt and Palestine during the War. He followed in the footsteps of his father and grandfather becoming President of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society. He was also President of the British Cartographic Society and a Vice-President of the International Cartographic Association.

Elected Honorary Member of Swiss Society of Cartography

Hans-Uli Feldmann was elected Honorary Member of the Swiss Society of Cartography at its annual meeting on 28th March this year. He served many years on the board of the society, nine of them as President. In his speech, Martin



Rickenbacher, Chairman of the Society's Working Group on the History of Cartography, said that Hans-Uli had been co-founder of the Society (in 1990) and is chief editor and publisher of the journal *Cartographica Helvetica*.

Collapse at Cologne Municipal Archives

Report by Kit Batten

The good news – the workers within the building were given notice that the building was in danger of collapsing. The bad news – two residents in neighbouring buildings may have perished and the city and state archives has lost a collection that no-one can quantify except in terms of the insurance value (reputedly €400 million) and which dates back over a thousand years.



The Cologne City Archive was built in 1971 to house the city's historical documents. The bunker-like concrete block with slits for windows was designed to optimise storage temperatures. It collapsed on Tuesday 2nd March burying almost the complete collection of treasures, thought to be one of the largest such municipal collections in northern Europe.

The statistics are mind-boggling: the building had some 18 kilometres of shelving housing some 65,000 historical documents; including over half a million photographs; architectural plans and drawings of which 100,000 may have been lost; the personal papers of some 800 prominent Germans. The oldest

treasure was a document dated 922 AD.

A few weeks ago there was a conference to discuss the future of the city's archive: the building was bursting at its seams and was not as modern as other structures. The design was inconsistent with its purpose and the concrete trapped heat in the summer. While the building was being dicussed above, unrelated work was taking place below ground for the city's underground system. Ominous creaking sounds led to the evacuation of the site before the archive collapsed taking neighbouring buildings with it. Two local residents were missing; the body of one was recovered five days later. Some 200 firefighters rushed to the scene in one of the city's largest rescue operations. Volunteers retrieved some 9,000 documents from the rubble but many thousands of historical documents have been destroyed or damaged.

As one of the few cities not to have been completely destroyed during the Second World War, much of Cologne's historical past was stored centrally, a few exhibits being housed outside due to the lack of storage. The founding charter of the University, four manuscripts by Albertus Magnus, the city's council records over 700 years, Friedrich III's charter establishing Cologne's status as a free imperial city of 1475 may all have been lost.

Surrounding buildings have been knocked down as they were no longer safe and attempts were made to find the body of the second local resident. A semi-permanent structure is being erected to protect the site in the hope that more documents can be saved. Fuller articles are available at http://www.spiegel.de and there is a picture gallery at http://www.spiegel.de/fotostrecke/fotostrecke-40338.html#backToArticle=611311

London Antique Map Fair 2009

This year's map fair is to be held at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR on Saturday 6th June from 12.00 to 19.00 and Sunday 7th June 10.00 to 17.00. Admission is free.

Now in its 29th consecutive year, this is the largest antique map fair in Europe. Last year's move to the historic home of the Royal Geographical Society was highly successful, and the organizers are pleased to confirm the same venue for this year's fair.

This event brings together around 40 of the leading national and international map dealers as well as hundreds of collectors, curators and map aficionados from all parts of the world.

A truly spectacular selection of rare antique maps will be for sale, ranging in age from 15th century to 20th century and covering all parts of the world at prices to suit all pockets.

Exhibitors will also offer an extensive range of



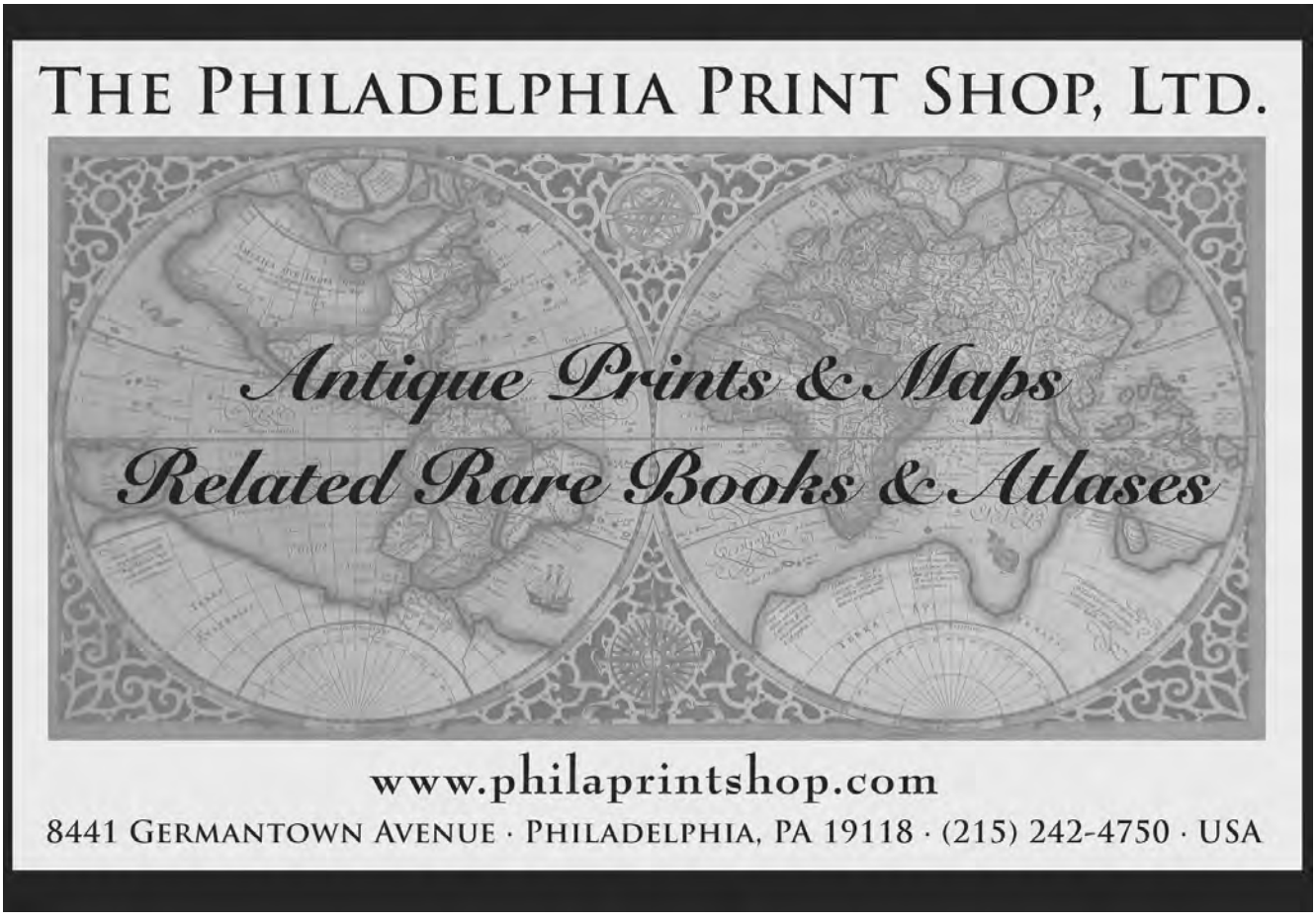
Left,
One of the rare maps which will be on sale. This is a wall map of Africa by Jean Baptiste Louis Clouet published in 1785 by Mondhare et Jean, Paris. The map is priced at £12,500 but maps priced as low as £20 will also be on sale at the London Map Fair.

atlases, travel books, globes, sea charts, town plans, topographical prints and related ephemera. Famous cartographers and publishers such as Ptolemy, Mercator, Ortelius, Speed, Saxton and many other important figures in the history of map-making will be well represented.

Running alongside the fair will be lectures at 14.30 on both days in the Ondaatje Theatre, inside the RGS building. Admission is free and strictly on a first-come, first-served basis. The guest speaker will be Francis Herbert, former Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society. His subjects will be 'Back to the drawing board: 120 years of map-making in the RGS.' Using original material from the RGS Map Drawing Office and the Society's Collections, some of which will be on public display for the first time, Francis will explore the process of map-making from start to finish. He hopes to show how original manuscript and printed surveys made in remote corners of the world were transformed by draughtsmen (and women) at the RGS into printed maps, which were then sometimes licensed commercially. He will touch on the mapping of explorers such as A. Hamilton Rice along the Amazon, Negro, and Orinoco Rivers during and after WW1; artists Michael Spender off the Australian coast in the 1920s; British Arctic Air Route Expedition (Greenland Surveys) with A. Stephenson of 1930-31; British Graham Land Expedition under J.R. Rymill, 1934-37; Eric Shipton and Spender in the Himalayas (e.g. the Everest region) in the late 1930s; Tom Harrison in Borneo's mountainous jungle before and after WW2; and Freya Stark, William H. and Doreen Ingrams, Harry St. John Philby, and Wilfred Thesiger across the Arabian Peninsula between the 1930s and 1950s. On both days Francis and colleagues from the Society will lead guided tours of its historic building (constituting distinctive architectural styles of the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries), including the new Foyle Reading Room where the Collections are normally consulted.

The RGS is conveniently situated at the edge of Hyde Park, next to the Royal Albert Hall and close to the Victoria & Albert Museum, Harrods, Knightsbridge and the West End. For further information contact: London Map Fairs Ltd

Tel: 020 7836 1901 /01732 460 025
info@londonmapfairs.com
www.londonmapfairs.com



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IMCoS Matters

Reminder

It is still not too late to book up for the 27th IMCoS International Symposium due to be held in Oslo, Norway, from 6th to 9th September this year with an opening reception at the Nobel Peace Centre. The lecture sessions will be held at the National Library and the Norwegian Mapping Authority, and 15 speakers will cover Norwegian and other Scandinavian cartography as well as exploration of the North. There will also be an interesting map and print exhibition at the National Library entitled "Going North" and participants will receive a free copy of the catalogue. In addition there will be tours to the Munch Museum, the Viking Ship Museum, the Kon-tiki Museum and the Fram Museum as well as a general highlight tour of Oslo. The farewell dinner is to be held on Fridtjof Nansen's boat the *Fram*.

The post-symposium tour will be from the 10th to the 13th September when we will head above the Arctic Circle to the beautiful north of Norway. We will visit the Art Museum of Northern Norway and the Polar Museum and then sail on the *Hurtigruten* along the stunning coastline.

This promises to be a unique occasion so do join us. You can register by filling out the forms included with the Spring issue of the *Journal* or on line at www.ImcosNorway2009.com
Any further details can be obtained by telephoning Pål Sagen or Kira Moss on +47-22333650 or by fax on +47 -22333651

IMCoS annual dinner and AGM

A reminder that the IMCoS dinner and Malcolm Young Lecture are to be held at the East India Club, 16 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH on Friday, 5th June, 2009. Please arrive in time for the lecture at 7pm. Our speaker this year is Zsolt Török of Budapest who will talk about "Francesco Rosselli and early map printing". Dinner will follow and then presentation of the Helen Wallis-IMCoS award with the citation given by Tony Campbell.

Our annual general meeting will take place at 10am the following day at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Members will then be able to visit the annual London Map Fair also being held at the RGS. See *Mapping Matters* in this issue for further details and the full list of dealers who will be exhibiting.

International Symposium in London 2010

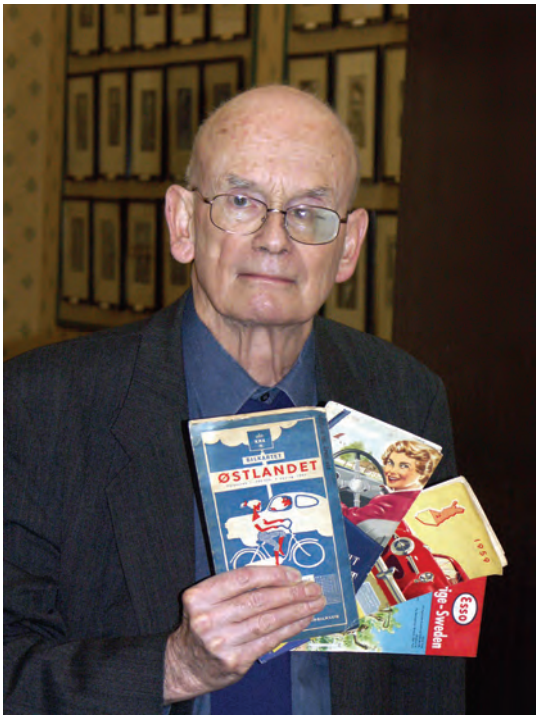
Plans are proceeding smoothly for this event due to take place 4th - 6th October next year. We have lined up some excellent speakers including Peter Barber, Mary Pedley, Jeremy Black, James Kelly and Sarah Bendall. The first and third day of the conference will be held at the Wellcome Foundation in Euston Road, just 5 minutes walk from The British Library. The second day will be held at the Maritime Museum in Greenwich and we have also arranged interesting visits to The British Library, the Guildhall Library, The Royal Observatory and the National Archives.

Preferential rates have been negotiated at two hotels within walking distance of the Wellcome Foundation and The British Library. Pre-symposium events and further speakers will be announced in the Autumn issue of the *IMCoS Journal*.

Collectors' Evening

Report by Valerie Newby

A chilly evening in February saw 22 members of IMCoS gather at the Farmers' Club, London, to display and discuss some examples of their maps. Although the theme for the evening was the



Tim Nicholson with his road maps (Photo by David Webb)

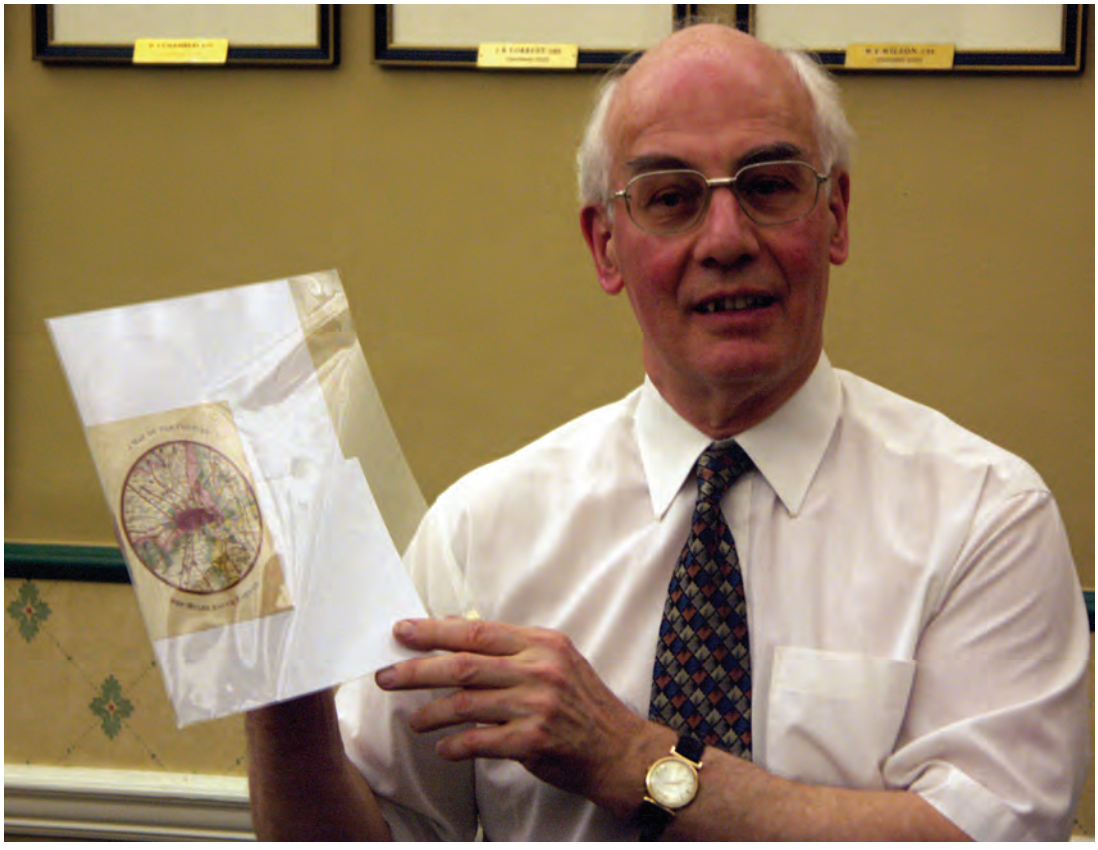


Kitty Liebreich who brought along some maps of Africa by Thomas Kitchin (Photo by David Webb)

Arctic and Scandinavia only a few people brought maps relating to these subjects.

I brought a pretty little map which I particularly like entitled "Continent Arctique" by Allain Manesson-Mallet (1630-1706), which comes from his work *Description de l'Univers* published around 1683. Hans Kok, our chairman, brought a beautiful map "Finmarchiae et Laplandiae Maritima" (Trondheim to Archangel), plate 69 from the Sea Atlas (*Orbis Maritimus*) by Frederick De Wit as separately issued from 1675 onwards. The map is listed in Koeman Vol. IV M. Wit 1/9 with number 7 at the top right in the plate. "The funny thing is, I also have the chart in a slightly different latitude range, without the 7, but numbered Fol 5 in the plate. Remarkably the map shows several places at a different latitude by over half a degree, a most remarkable difference, as latitudes are normally represented correctly. This version is not reflected in Koeman, neither Volume III (where the sea atlas is bound together with the land atlas) nor Volume 1V, describing the sea atlas as a separate issue." Hans explained. He added that the plates were later sold to Renard and republished, initially with only the name changed, later with updates as well. He had also brought a chart of Nova Zembla by Robert Dudley from his famous *Arcano del Mare* (1647). Hans said that it showed the over-wintering by Willem Barentsz 1595-1596 with several references and Dutch toponyms, several in rather strange translations from the Dutch into Italian.

Tim Nicholson brought a couple of road maps of Norway and Sweden which had been issued by



Ian Harvey holding up an attractive miniature map "A map of the country ten miles round London" by William Snow made about 1815. This is possibly a new find as it is not listed in Howgego. (Photo by David Webb)

Esso in the 1950s. All had been derived from military surveys (see article by Tim in *The Cartographic Journal* (BCS) Dec. 2004, vol.41, no.3 "Cycling and motoring maps in Western Europe 1885-1960"). Rodney Shirley took us away from the north with a folding map of France dated 1778; this was an 'ordinary' map by the prolific but not greatly distinguished map-maker Brion de la Tour *Snr.* (*fl.*1756-1803). The map was enlivened in the right and left borders with portraits of all the 66 French kings from 418 AD up to King Louis XVI. Rodney commented that Louis XVI, who was deposed in 1792, was executed a year later with his wife Marie Antoinette. He also held up a map of Europe which was undated but would have been published about 1840. This was another folding map but by the New York publisher John Disturnell (*fl.*1837-1874). Rodney was attracted to the post-Napoleonic political configuration of this map which was in early colouring and showed coloured flags of the nations, heraldic features on various examples of coins and 10 side vignettes of ports or capitals of the major countries.

David Webb, the Society's photographer, brought a rather unusual item. It was a rolling road map – a possible forerunner of Satnav - with Webster's Motor Maps contained on a roller in a leather cover. He dated this to about 1906. David also brought some maps from Vol. I of Moses Pitt *English Atlas* of 1680 which showed Denmark and Jutland. Kitty Liebreich brought three charts of Africa by Thomas Kitchin which were published by Thomas Astley in 1744. One of them was a chart of the Eastern coast of Africa drawn from a French chart by order of Count de Maurepas, the second was of the Western coast of Africa showing the Grain, Ivory, Gold and Slave Coasts, and the last was of the Western coast of Africa showing the Cape of Good Hope and Table Bay.

Jenny and Ian Harvey had brought along a map by the Vienna-based map publisher Franz Johann Joseph von Reilly which showed the Rivers Fleet and Thames, 'London and Environs'



Ray Eddy, collector of maps of Durham, brought along a beautiful large-scale map of Durham (1st issue) by Thomas Jefferys dated 1768. The map was dedicated to Henry, Earl of Darlington, who was Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine. (Photo by David Webb)

dated 1803 and a miniature circular map "A map of the country ten miles round London" by William Snow which was made about 1815, a possible new find as it is not listed in Howgego. Ian also held up a 1940 cigarette case with a map of the London underground engraved on the inside. This was a present from Robert and Christine Clancy of Sydney in Australia. Caroline Batchelor had two maps showing Christopher Wren's plans for rebuilding London after the Great Fire. Interestingly, the reconstruction turned out quite differently from the plans which were engraved by Benjamin Cole. Francis Herbert brought 'The Gleneagles map of the Heart of Scotland shewing 5,000 square miles of the Highlands & Lowlands around Gleneagles Hotel' – a large (84x113 cm) folding pictorial map at scale of 4 miles to 1 inch, mounted on cloth and in its original (1924) decorative hard covers. It had been jointly issued by the Hotel and the LMS Railway Co. as a publicity item, carrying the names of the famous Edinburgh firm of W. & A.K. Johnston and the Glasgow printers McCorquodale & Co. All these items and a number of others led to a fascinating and varied evening looking at and appreciating early maps.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2008
INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

		2008		2007
INCOME				
Subscriptions		16,060		16,833
Bank Interest		2,967		2,875
Map Fairs and other income		4,270		3,485
Surplus on exchange		1,119		-
		24,416		23,193
EXPENDITURE				
IMCoS Journal (net)	12,097		11,522	
Events	2,323		2,097	
Publicity & Awards	1,391		1,342	
AGM & Committee expenses	699		443	
Administration	5,008		3,653	
Bank & credit card charges	995		917	
		22,513		19,974
Surplus for the year		**£1,903**		**£3,219**
BALANCE SHEET				
Library at valuation		1,500		1,500
Current Assets				
Bank balances	73,522		74,898	
Debtors & prepayments	2,295		5,524	
	75,817		80,422	
Less Current Liabilities				
Prepaid Membership	16,320		19,453	
Creditors & deferred income	3,530		6,905	
	19,850		26,358	
		55,967		54,064
Net Assets		**57,467**		**55,564**
Members' funds				
Brought forward 1 January		55,564		52,345
Surplus for year		1,903		3,219
Total		**57,467**		**55,564**

Directory of members
We are proposing to compile a list of IMCoS members which will be posted in the Members Only area of our website. It will include each member's name, address, membership number, telephone number and email address. If you do not wish to have your details included please send your request to Valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

Vacancies
Two positions are currently available within IMCoS. We are looking for a UK representative who will be committee based and a UK events organiser who will be non-committee based. If any member is interested in putting his or her name forward for one of these voluntary posts please contact the chairman, Hans Kok, or vice-chairman, Valerie Newby.

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.
Membership prices for 2009 are:-
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IMCoS Accounts (left) compiled by Jeremy Edwards – Honorary Treasurer

These accounts have been examined by Peter Carpenter and Alan Bartlett
Full accounts will be available at the Annual General Meeting, or may be obtained from the honorary treasurer.

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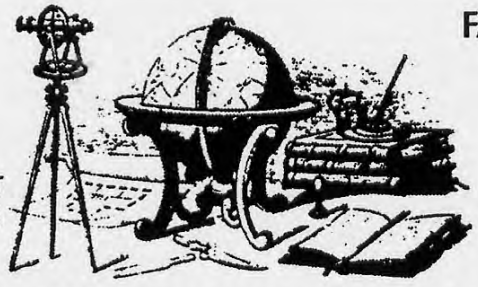
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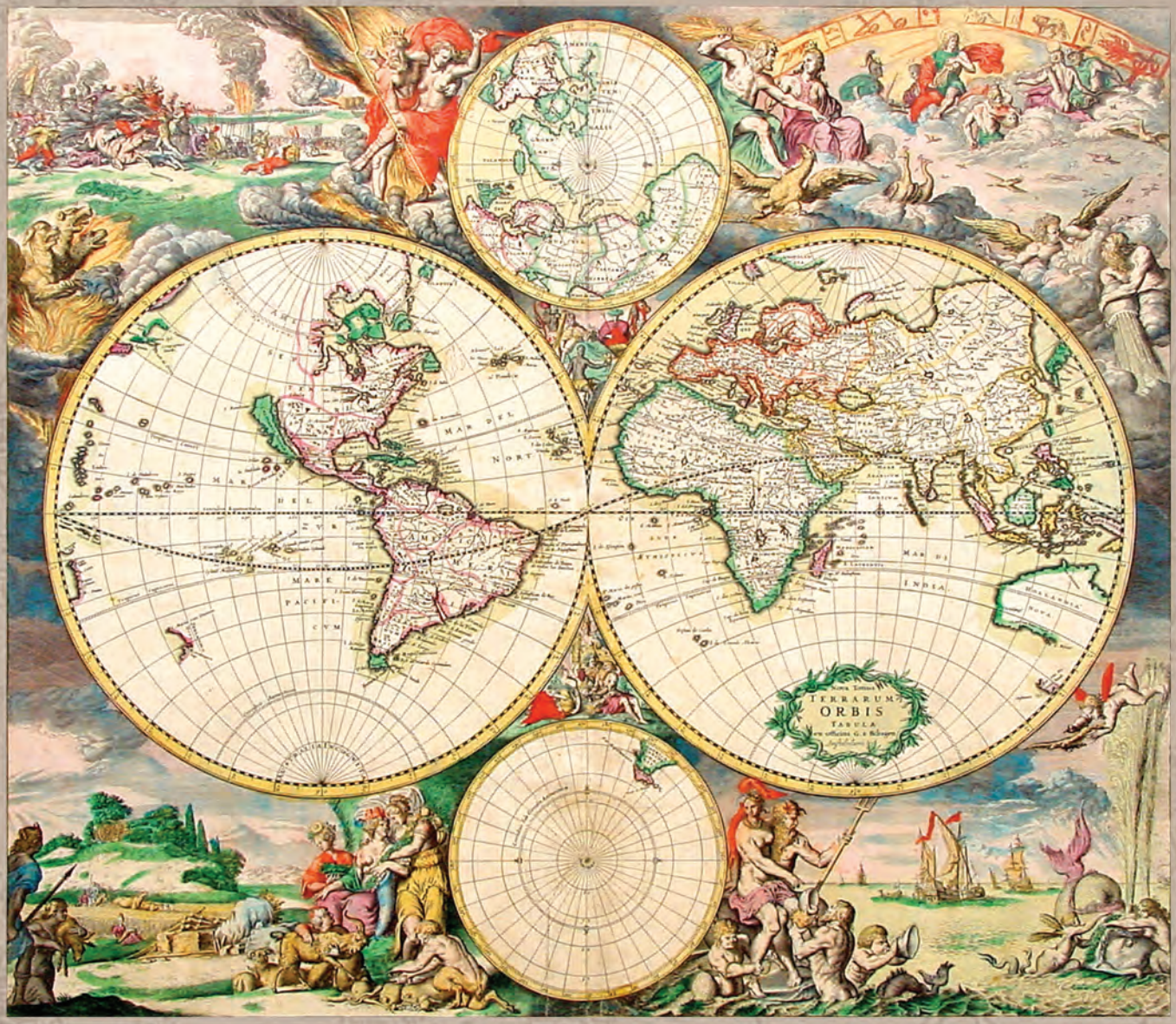
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Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	14
Roderick M. **Barron**	65
Beaux Arts	28
Clive **Burden**	44
Frame	67
Garwood & Voigt	40
Leen **Helmink**	inside back cover
Murray **Hudson**	66
Intercol	64
Kitt S. **Kapp**	66
Librairie Le Bail	66
Loeb Larocque	64
London Map Fair	57
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Record Publications	14
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Mostly Maps	64
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	16
The **Observatory**	65
Old Church Galleries	16
Old Print Shop	3
Old World Auctions	30
Kunstantikvariat **Pama** AS	29
Philadelphia Print Shop	52
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	67
Jonathan **Potter**	22
Prime Meridian	65
Reiss & Sohn	28
Barry **Ruderman**	27
Antiquariaat **Sanderus**	63
Monika **Schmidt**	65
Sotheby's	4
Paulus **Swaen**	64
Swann Galleries	58
Wattis Fine Art	15
Dominic **Winter**	58
Worldview Maps & Books	63



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