AUTUMN 2003 ISSUE No. 94

IMØS JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY
Telephone: 020 7589 4325 or 020 7584 8559
Fax: 020 7589 1041

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 2003 ISSUE No. 94

CONTENTS

From the Editor's Desk	3	Warburg Lectures	59
Mapping Persia	5	Views of the Map Fair	60
America's Birth Certificates	23	Letters to the Editor	61
Portolan Charts of Volcius	31	Re. Treasures of Arabia	61
International News & Events	47	Re. Rudimentum Novitiorum	61
Cyprus 2003	47	Re. Old Bermuda Maps	62
Returning to Croatia	48	Book Reviews	63
June Weekend	53	Advertisers in this issue	71
IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award 2003	55	IMCoS List of Officers	72

Cover map: 'Alphonsus Lasor a Varea: Isola di Cipro', 1713. Courtesy Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Winter) should be submitted by **15 October 2003** All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, **5 Dunn Cottages, Butterton Lane, Oakhanger, Crewe CW1 5UU**. Tel: (0)1270 878 465. Fax: (0)1270 878 467. E-mail: **susan.gole.@onetel.net**
Books for review should be sent to: Dr Geoffrey Tapper, The Mount, Salisbury Road, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 8NL.
For Advertising, contact the Chairman, till we have a new Advertising Manager.

Chairman: Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ. Tel: 020-8789 7358. Fax: 020-8788 7819, e-mail: JEH@HARVEY27.DEMON.CO.UK
Vice-Chairman: Valerie Scott, Oakley House, Mill Street, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1BN Tel 01296 395 866. e-mail: mapcollector@btopenworld.com
Gen Secretary:
Membership Secretary: Patrick Whitten, Parsonage House, Woodbury, Nr Exeter, Devon EX5 1EG. E-mail: **imcos@mapeq.com**
Treasurer: E.H. Timothy Whitten, Lower Bonehill Farm, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Newton Abbott, Devon TQ13 7TD
Financial Secretariat: P.O. Box 412, Aylesbury HP20 1WA. Fax: +44 (0)1296 392 511. e-mail: IMCOSADMIN@WADDESDON.fsbusiness.co.uk
Dealer Liaison: Yasha Beresiner, 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR. Tel: 020-8349 2207 Fax: 020-8346 9539
Int. Development Officer: Caroline Batchelor, Pikes, The Ridgeway, Oxshott,, Surrey KT22 0LG. Tel: 01372-843 425
Int.Secretary: Dr Robert Clancy, 11 High Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia
Librarian: David Gestetner, Flat 20, 11 Bryanston Square, London W1H 2DQ
IMCoS Web Site: http://www.imcos-mapcollecting.org

All signed articles are the copyright of the author, and must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this journal the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information included therein



Antique Map Price Record

(Jolly/Rosenthal)

CD-ROM Edition for MS/Windows®

Vols. 1-17 (1983-2002)

- Fully, and quickly, searchable
- Over 80,000 individual price records
- Over 35,000 separate map titles
- Over 25,000 carto-bibliographic citations

www.MapRecord.com

MapRecord Publications
60 Shepard St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
USA
e-mail: info@MapRecord.com
617-661-3718
fax 617-868-1229

The ***original*** price record of the antiquarian map trade is now available in electronic format. The CD-ROM includes ***all*** the data from the 16 printed volumes (many of which are now out of print), plus over 5,000 new records for 2001-02.

FRAME

Since 1973

Antique Maps & Prints

c/ General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Tel 34 91 5641519 Fax 34 91 5641520

info@frame.es www.frame.es

From the Editor's Desk

The IMCoS Journal is changing. When we conducted the members' survey in 1998, ninety per cent of those who responded rated the Journal is the most important feature of IMCoS, as far as they personally were concerned. As a result of this opinion, we introduced colour pages, and later increased their number. The number of pages has been steadily increasing over the years and now we are going to increase the size too.

The first issue of the 'Newsletter', Volume 1 No. 1 dated September 1980, was a single sheet of paper folded horizontally. The second appeared two months later, in the shape and size we have today, containing eight pages (though two were blank!). The Editor was Yasha Beresiner, who is still on our committee today. The Society nearly went bankrupt when it published a beautiful Visscher world map in full colour across both covers in the 1984 Map Fair issue. The coloured surround came in Winter 1987, and the coloured map in Spring 1998.

The new size will be almost double that of the current journal, 200x250 mm, compared to 150x210 mm. We have chosen this size because it will allow maps to be better reproduced. As most maps are landscape in shape, they have to be very much reduced to fit across a portrait-shaped page. Our page will still be portrait in shape, but the proportion of height to width will be less.

At present we print sixteen pages at a time; with the new size it will only be twelve (if it were A4 size, it would only be eight). This will of course increase the cost of the Journal, and we have had to raise the advertising rates to help compensate. The new rates are shown on page 71, and we do hope that all existing advertisers will choose to continue with us. We also hope that some new ones will be attracted to our wide circulation among map lovers, and to the enhanced appearance of the Journal.

The format of the Journal will otherwise remain the same, unless some member has a valid suggestion for its improvement. We will continue to be totally dependent on members sending in articles, information about local cartographic events, books for review, anything to do with maps. So do please keep them coming.

I was hoping to include in this issue the two very good papers presented at the June symposium, but neither speaker felt able to get an article ready in time, as their research is still very much on-going. By the time the Winter issue is in preparation, we will have returned from Cyprus, and I hope to reproduce the papers from that meeting.

Then it will be time for the Spring issue in its new size, so do please consider sending me something, so that you can say your article was in the first issue of the new format. I still almost empty the drawer for each issue, and imagine sometimes how wonderful it would be to have several articles stacked up for future issues, instead of the rather nerve-wracking period of waiting to see if enough will come in to fill the pages.

Members who are attending one of the tours associated with the Cyprus symposium will find on page 47 instructions for informing the Travel Agent about their arrival plans, so that they can be met at the airport. It is essential that they do this before 15th September.

Approximate plans for future symposia are also shown on the same page. Although detailed planning has so far only proceeded up to the 24th meeting in Denver, arrangements are in hand for the subsequent years, thanks to our local members in each country. As soon as accurate dates are fixed, they will be shown, so that members can plan their travel well in advance. The forms for Italy will go out with the Spring 2004 Journal.

SUSAN GOLE



PAULUS SWAEN



INTERNET MAP-AUCTIONS
March – May - Sept – Nov
www.swaen.com

Email: paulus@swaen.com
Tel. Paris/France +33 (6) 1474.1165
Fax . +33 (1) 3478.2159

OLD CHURCH GALLERIES

MATI HARRINGTON & NICKY RANSOM

FINE & RARE ANTIQUE MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS &
ENGRAVINGS OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANICAL, SPORTING,
ARCHITECTURAL, DECORATIVE
& TOPOGRAPHOCAL PRINTS

BESPOKE PICTURE FRAMERS

98 FULHAM ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 6HS
TEL: 020 7591 8790 FAX: 020 7591 8791
Email:sales@old-church-galleries.com Website: www.old-church-galleries.com

Mapping Persia: A brief introduction

Commending the ninth edition of the *Times Atlas of the World* published in 1992, the Times made this striking claim: 'Mankind has invented three great forms of communication: language, music and mapping. But by far the oldest of the three is mapping.' English preacher Thomas Fuller wrote in 1650: 'The eye learns more from a map than the ear learns from a whole speech.' In the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, the Oxford philosopher and physician Robert Burton went further by recommending the contemplation of maps as one of the best forms of recreation.

The Persians seem to have been aware of the importance of cartography from prehistoric times. They were producing their own indigenous maps up to the early sixteenth century, when European traditions of mapmaking became dominant.

The political boundaries of Persia or Iran have been subjected to drastic changes in the course of history. In this paper, the more stable political boundaries of Persia at any historical epoch, to which a reference is made, have been considered.

Prehistoric and Ancient Times

As mentioned, cartography has been practised in Persia and the neighbouring regions since prehistoric times. The world's oldest known topographical map is a Babylonian clay tablet from about 2300 BC found at Nuzi. It is a relatively advanced picture map, showing two

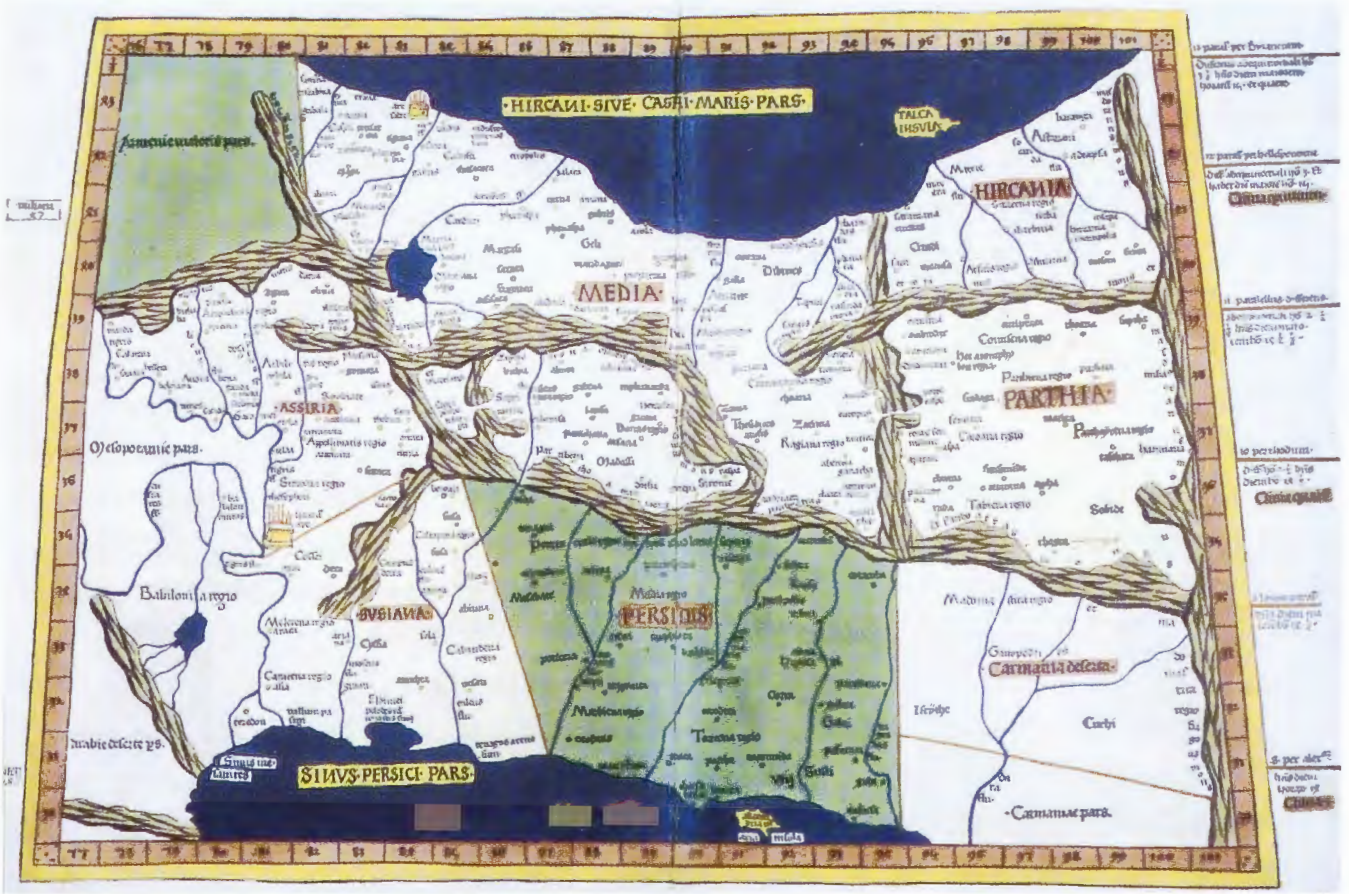


Fig. 1. A Ptolemaic Map of Persia, Ulm Edition, 1482.

ESTABLISHED 1976

GEORGE RITZLIN

Maps & Prints

Antique Maps of All Parts of the World
circa 1490-1890

Antique Fashion Plates

Natural History Prints & Botanicals

Medieval Manuscript Leaves

Cartographic Reference Books a Specialty

WHEN IN THE CHICAGO AREA,
BE SURE TO VISIT
OUR NEW, EXPANDED GALLERY.

473 Roger Williams Avenue
Highland Park, Illinois 60035

847/433-2627 847/433-A-MAP
FAX 847/433-6389

ranges of hills, as seen from the side, and the rivers that they flank, by a series of parallel lines. The site covered by this map seems to have lain between the Zagros Mountains in Persia and the hills running through Kirkuk in northern Iraq.

However, apart from a number of clay tablets which have been found in this region, and more may surface in the future, very little is known about the pre-Islamic cartography in Persia.

Graeco-Roman Mapping

The flourishing classical Graeco-Roman cartography (6th century BC to 2nd century AD) may have benefited from the ancient south-west Asian cartographic traditions, although it has not yet been possible to tell how far the early Greeks had been aware of, or influenced by, Persian and Babylonian mapping. Aristagoras (ca 500 BC) had a map on which the regions to be crossed on the way from Ionia to Persia were shown. This map was probably originally derived from the map of Anaximander (ca 611-546 BC), but we may presume that it also drew on road measurements compiled by the Persians themselves for their Imperial Highways.

The original maps of this period have not survived. Judging from the much later reconstructed versions of them, one can determine that many cartographers like Hecataeus (fl. 500 BC), a scholar of Miletus, and Dicaearchus (late 4th century BC), a disciple of Aristotle, Eratosthenes (3rd century BC), Strabo (64 BC to 21 AD or later) and many others, depicted the Persian Gulf as a wide bay, or an almost rectangular gulf. The Caspian Sea was shown as a deeper bay or a nearly round gulf. Both seas were lying either on the east side of the map, or on the two opposite sides (south and north), branching out of the encircling ocean. The three rivers, Tigris, Euphrates and Indus are always clearly shown, and the Iranian plateau, lying in the centre of these world maps, is usually not to scale. Some other maps, such as the putative world map of Herodotus, show the Caspian as an inland sea.

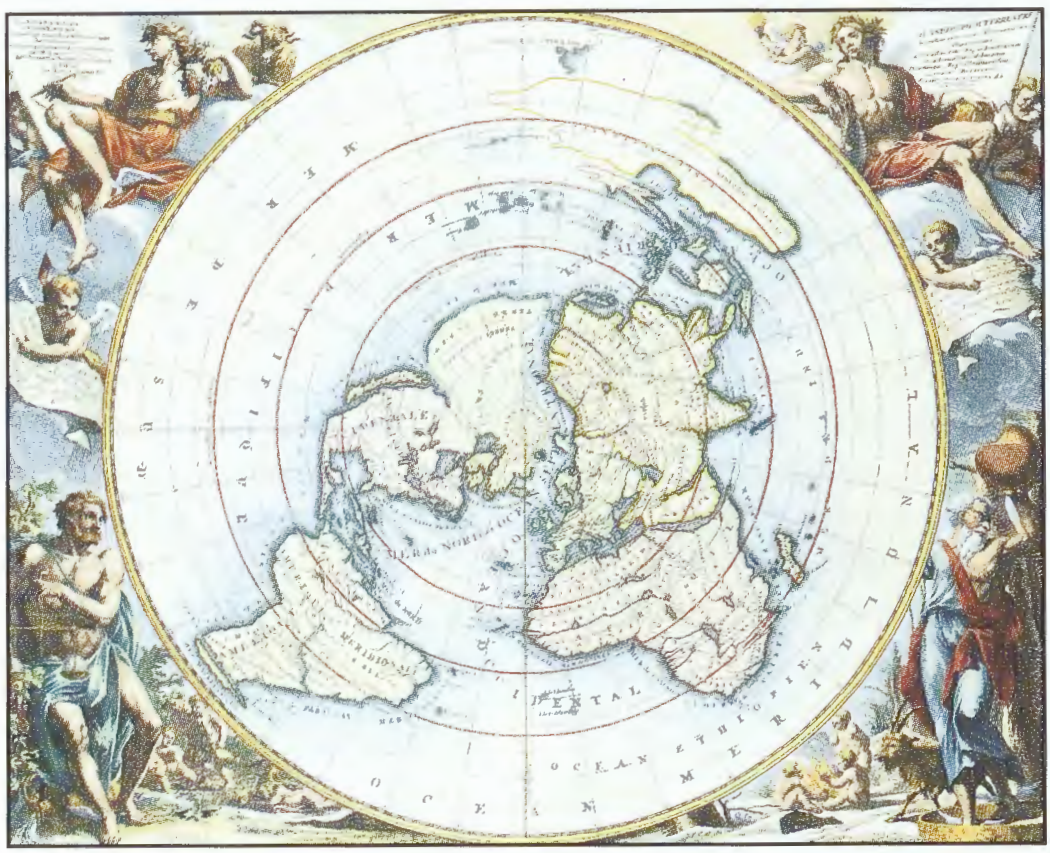
Ptolemaic Maps

It is widely believed that the original maps of Ptolemy have not survived. The oldest Greek codices which reached medieval Europe were from the 12th and 13th centuries with maps reconstructed from the texts. The first translation of the *Geographia* directly from Greek into Latin was completed in 1406. The first printed version with maps appeared in Bologna in 1477, followed by more than fifty editions in Latin and some vernacular European languages, published mainly in Italy and Germany, until 1730 or later, with facsimile copies still being printed.

All the world maps of Ptolemy show the Persian Gulf (Sinus Persicus) in a nearly rectangular shape, placed almost on the correct latitude and the Caspian (Mare Hyrcanum) as an inland sea and in an almost oval shape. Persia itself occupies a central position, similar to that in the earlier Greek maps. The large scale regional fifth map of Asia (Fig. 1) shows Persia with its mountains, fairly correct, and rivers, cities, etc.

However, neither the term 'Persia' nor any other term to denote the name of the whole region appeared on these maps. Instead, Ptolemy included the names of

JONATHAN POTTER
Limited
ANTIQUE MAPS
Prints and Atlases



Pieter van der Aa's spectacular version of Cassini's planisphere, published in Leiden, in *Nouveau Théâtre du Monde ...*, *c.*1713

125 New Bond Street
London • W1S 1DY • UK
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7491 3520
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7491 9754
E-mail: jpmaps@attglobal.net
Web site: http://www.jpmaps.co.uk

the provinces of Persia: Assyria (north-west), Susiana (south- west), Media (north), Hyrcania (north-east), Parthia (east), Persis (south), and Carmania (south-east). In 1548 when Gastaldi published the first pocket-size atlas in Venice, entitled *La Geographia di Claudio Ptolemeo*, he used the title 'Persia Nova Tabula' as the name of the Persian empire as a whole.

European Medieval Maps

Ptolemy does not appear to have influenced later Roman and medieval cartography, which ignored his work and drew its information from earlier cartographic traditions. Although no maps of this period have been found to show Persia separately, in numerous world maps which survived from the 7th century onwards, such as the Hereford map, Persia was placed in the centre of Asia, usually oversized. As in (the presumed) ancient Greek maps, the Persian Gulf appeared on these medieval maps as a bay or gulf on the right side of Asia, and the Caspian as another gulf on the left side, both connected to the ocean which surrounded the land masses.

The Peutinger map, drawn in the 12th or early 13th century from a 4th century Roman archetype, shows Persia in its sections 10 and 11.

Persian Cartography during the Islamic Classical Period

Persian geographers were the main contributors to the thriving Islamic cartography throughout the Islamic classical period (8th-14th centuries). The rapid expansion of Islam during the period of 621-750 created a vast Islamic world with Arabic as its official language, and thus the Islamic scientists, whatever region they came from, had to communicate in Arabic to flourish. The Persian geographers followed this course, and only much later did they translate some major works into Persian, such as the 'Masalek va Mamalek' of Estakhri (11th or 12th century), and wrote increasingly in Persian.

The Persians must have inherited some cartographic traditions from their pre-Islamic period, such as dividing the inhabited world into seven geographical regions, contrary to the Ptolemaic climate zones. In 702 the first known map made in the Islamic world (not extant), showing the region of Daylam south of the Caspian Sea, was prepared for Hajjaj ebn-Yusof (d.714), the governor of the eastern part of the Islamic empire. Similarly, in 707, he ordered a map of Bokhara (Bukhoro) to be used for the siege of the city.

The Abbasids (750-1031) produced a few influential caliphs, such as Harun al-Rashid and his son Mamun, both great patrons of learning. They and their chief ministers, coming from a Persian family called Barmakids, created a favourable climate during the 9th century, in which many scholars and scientists, mostly Persians, flourished.

The first Islamic world map was constructed in this period by a group of scholars in the 'House of Science' (Bayt al-Hekmat) in Baghdad at the instigation of Mamun (ruled 813-833), and was therefore named 'The Map of Mamun' (Surat al-Mamuniya). Masudi (885-957) reports that 'The Map of Mamun' represented the world with its spheres, stars, lands and seas, the inhabited and uninhabited regions, settlements and peoples,

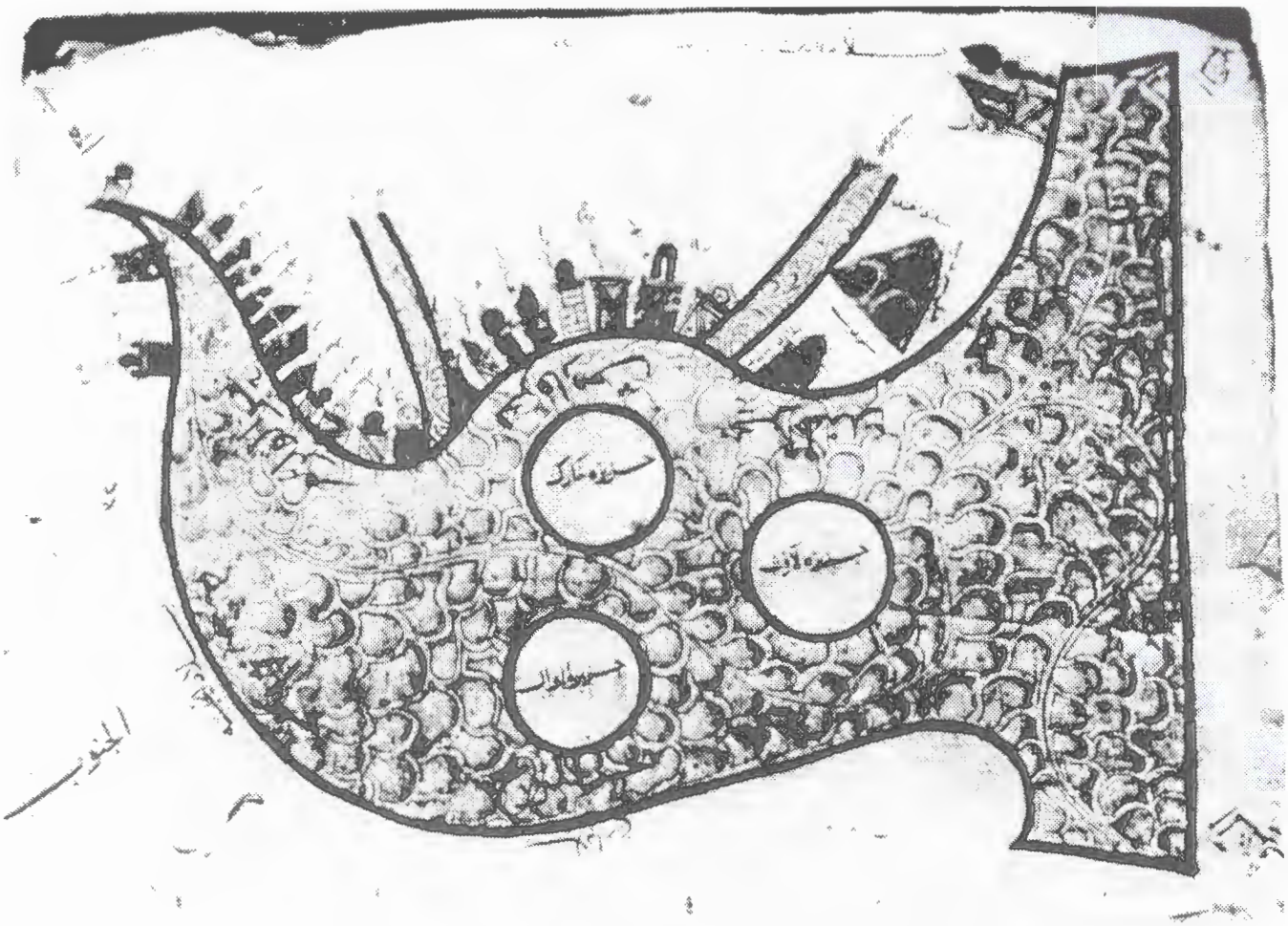


Fig. 2. A Map of Persian Gulf, by Istakhri, 10th c.

cities, etc. This was better than anything that preceded it, such as the geography of Ptolemy, Marinus, or any other.

The first school of the Islamic geography which may be called the Graeco-Muslim school, was based on the Ptolemaic traditions of dividing the world into seven climate zones (belts) encircling the globe north and south of the equator. However, Abu Zayd Balkhi (849-934), a renowned Persian geographer, initiated a new cartographic tradition which deeply influenced later cartographers and became the more popular style in the Islamic world.

This second school of Islamic geography adopted the old Persian tradition of dividing the inhabited world into seven geographical regions, comprising 22 states, called *kishvar* in Persian or *iqlim* in Arabic. These regions were not affected by the Roman way of dividing the world into three continents. Thus there was no mention of the terms Asia, Africa and Europe on any such maps.

Neither the geographical work nor the maps of Balkhi are extant as such. However, Abu Eshaq Estakhri Farsi (d. 957) from the province Fars who may be seen as the greatest Persian cartographer of the Islamic classical period, incorporated Balkhi's treatise in his book 'Routes and Countries' (Masalek va Mamalek), and copied and probably improved his maps (Fig. 2).

Among the many Persian geographers/cartographers of this period a few are noteworthy, such as Jayhani (fl.930), a minister to the Samanids in Khorasan and author of 'The Shapes of the World' (Ashkal al-Alam) which contained a number of coloured maps.

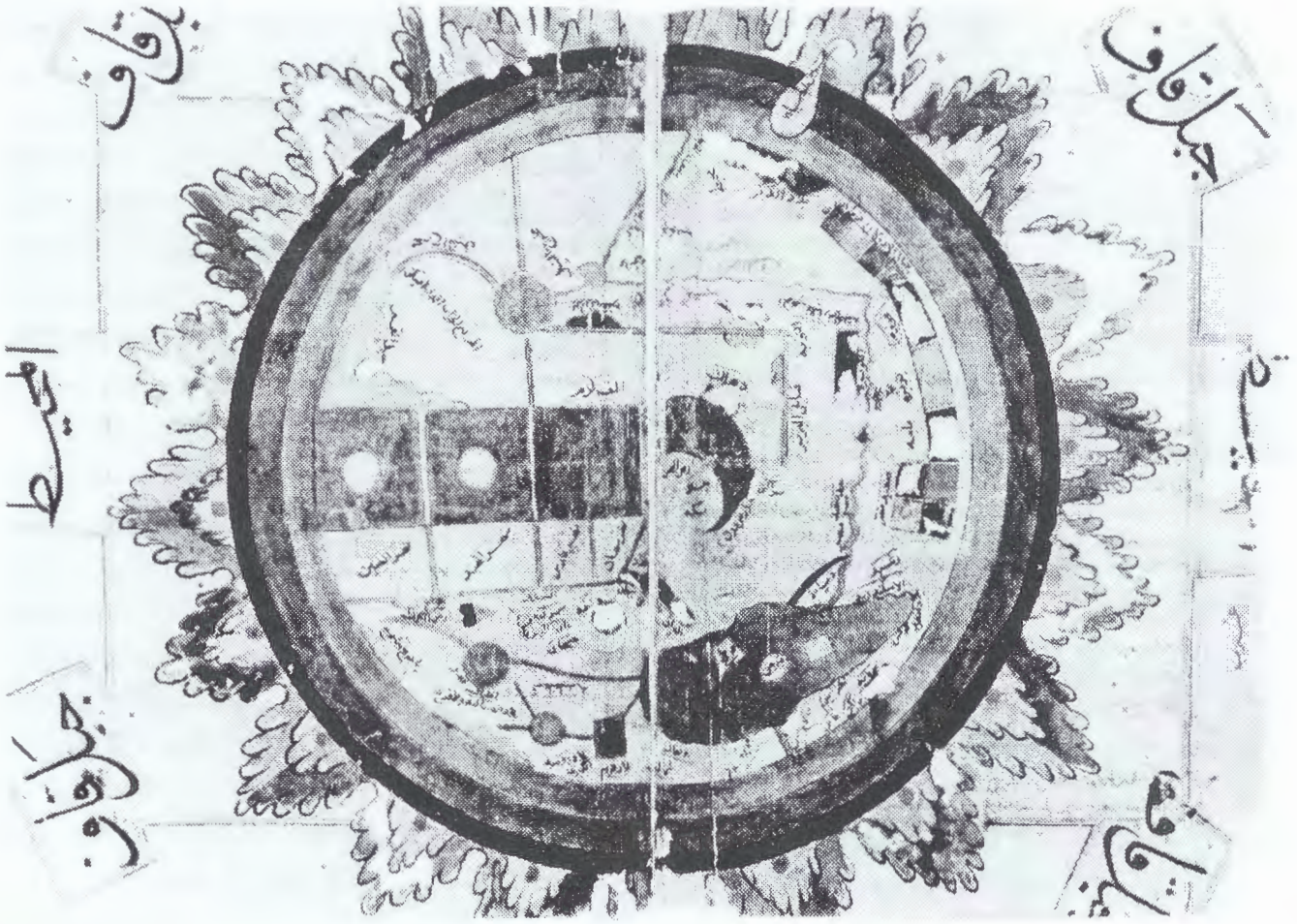


Fig. 3. The World Map of Qazwini, 14th c.

During the 11th century Abu Rayhan Biruni (973-1050) rose to fame by producing some 155 scientific titles. His book 'The Masudic Canon' (Qanun Masudi fi al-Hayat wa al-Nojum, 1036) was in itself an encyclopaedia of astronomy. He added a mathematical dimension to Islamic cartography and introduced new concepts in physical geography. His theories resulted in innovations in world maps and were adopted by many later mapmakers.

Although classical Persian cartography seems to have passed its peak in the 13th century, one still finds some prominent mapmakers until the late 14th century. Zakariya Qazvini (1203-1283) composed 'Wonders of Things Created and Oddities of Things Existing' (Ajaeb al-Makhluqat wa Gharaeb al-Mojudat), and 'Traces of the Cities and History of the Peoples' (Athar al-Belad wa Akhbar al- Ebad).

His world map (Fig. 3) follows the Balkhi school, while keeping some elements of the Graeco-Muslim tradition. For instance, following the Balkhi school, the encircling ocean connects the two major seas (Indian Ocean and Mediterranean), but it is surrounded by the legendary 'Mountain of Qaf', mentioned in Koran, which represents the traditional 'Terra Incognita' of the Greeks. From this mountain the Fountain of Life pours into the sea. It was believed that this mountain was the source of all the mountains on Earth, and was made from green topaz, causing the greenish colour of the sky.

The decline of indigenous cartogra-

phy in Persia and other classical Islamic states coincided with the European Renaissance, reconstruction of the Ptolemaic maps, and the age of discovery. The fall of Islamic cartography was, therefore, simultaneous with the rise of European mapmaking, and thus it was increasingly influenced by the latter, rapidly losing its originality.

As a result, most of the later Persian and other Islamic mapmakers were insignificant in terms of novelty and creativity, like Ibrahim Mutefarrikah (1670-1745), an Ottoman diplomat and geographer, who drew a map of 'Iran' with Turkish descriptions, printed in 1729 in Constantinople. This map has surely been copied from Homanns' map of Persia, entitled 'IMPERII PERSICI' from his *World Atlas*, which appeared in 1725.

European Mapping of Persia, 16th to 18th centuries

All printed European 'world maps', globes, and 'maps of Asia' have always incorporated Persia as a major country. However, these maps cannot be investigated in this short paper.

Low Countries and Italy

The first transitional map from the Ptolemaic style to the post-renaissance was produced in Venice by Giacomo Gastaldi, first in 1548 in small size, and then in 1559 in larger size. A later edition of this regional map, was printed by De Jode of the Low Countries in 1585.

However, apart from Ptolemaic maps, no separate map of Persia appeared until 1570, when Abraham Ortelius (1527-1598) from Antwerp published his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. This first modern atlas of the world contained a new map of Persia (Fig. 4) entitled 'Persici Sive Sophorum Regni Typus' (Map of Persia or the Safavid Kingdom), which was based on the Gastaldi map and contemporary geographical knowledge.

The one-page description on the back of the map was full of praise for the Persians. It states among other comments '... It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation,



Fig. 4. Map of Persia or Safavid Kingdom, by Abraham Ortelius, 1570.

very civill and curteous, loving learning and liberall Sciences ...' The same map was included in all later editions of the *Theatrum* which were published until 1612. The small-size atlas of Ortelius. known as the *Epitome*, first published in 1577 with many further editions until as late as 1724, contained a small map of Persia.

In the atlases named after Gerard Mercator (1512-94) a new map of Persia first appeared in the Hondius edition of 1606. An updated version of this map was included in the Mercator atlases published by Janssonius after 1636.

Willem Blaeu of Amsterdam printed in 1634-35 an atlas entitled *Atlas Novus* which contained a new map of Persia. The house of Blaeu culminated in 1662 with publication of the *Atlas Maior* in 9 to 12 volumes with some 600 maps believed to be the most attractive and expensive printed book of the 17th century. The same map of Persia was included in all Blaeu atlases (vol. 9 or vol. 11 of *Atlas Maior*) with a title cartouche showing three figures, most probably, Shah Abbas the Great with two of his soldiers (Fig. 5).

It seems that the improvements presented by Olearius, a German traveller and diplomat, (1599-1671) in his map entitled 'A New Map of Persia', drawn in 1646, and the new data prepared by E.Kaempfer (1651-1716) did not influence the great mapmakers of the time. For instance, many later Dutch atlas publishers preferred to copy the map of



Fig. 5. Map of Persia by W. Blaeu, 1634.



Fig. 5a. Cartouche from Blaeu's map of Persia, probably depicting Shah Abbas.

Blaeu instead of producing new up-to-date maps. They must have used Blaeu's copperplate with minor changes, as it was then customary to purchase a copper-plate from an earlier mapmaker, make some trivial changes and add one's own name as cartographer, and print it as a new map.

Therefore, the various maps of Persia produced by Mercator, Hondius, Jansson, Blaeu, and some later Dutch cartographers should be seen as one original map with minor revisions and improvements. On these maps, the western boundaries of the country are normally shown by a dotted line, while the eastern borders are not marked, for they may not have been known to the mapmakers, or never been fixed at all. However the map-colourists, chose some rivers, mountain ranges, etc. entirely at their own discretion, as the eastern boundaries of Persia, which have no historical basis.

Many later Dutch cartographers of the 17th and early 18th century, such as Pieter van der Aa (1659-1733), Pieter Schenk (1645-1715), and Isaac Tirion (1705-65) also produced modern maps of Persia.

French Maps

Nicholas Sanson Sr (1600-1667) initiated the great school of French cartography which lasted until the late 18th century, shifting the centre of map production from the Low Countries to France. He included a map of Persia in his atlas *Cartes Générales de Toutes les Parties du Monde*, published in 1658. J. B. B. d'Anville (1697-1782) drew an improved map of the Persian Gulf in 1758, using the new British surveys, and the information compiled by E Kaempfer in 1712. He also produced a map of the Caspian Sea in 1754 and one of Persia in ca 1794.

Many other French cartographers also produced new maps of Persia, such as Pierre DuVal (1618-1683), Nicholas De Fer (1646-1720), Guillaume de l'Isle (1675-1726), George Louis Le Rouge (fl. 1740-80), Gilles Robert de Vaugondy (1723-1786) and Rigobert Bonne (1727-1795).

German Maps

The German cartographers of this period showed a keen interest in the mapping of Persia. They seem to have been the first European mapmakers who recognized the native name of the country 'Iran'. 'Imperium Timuri 1405' is

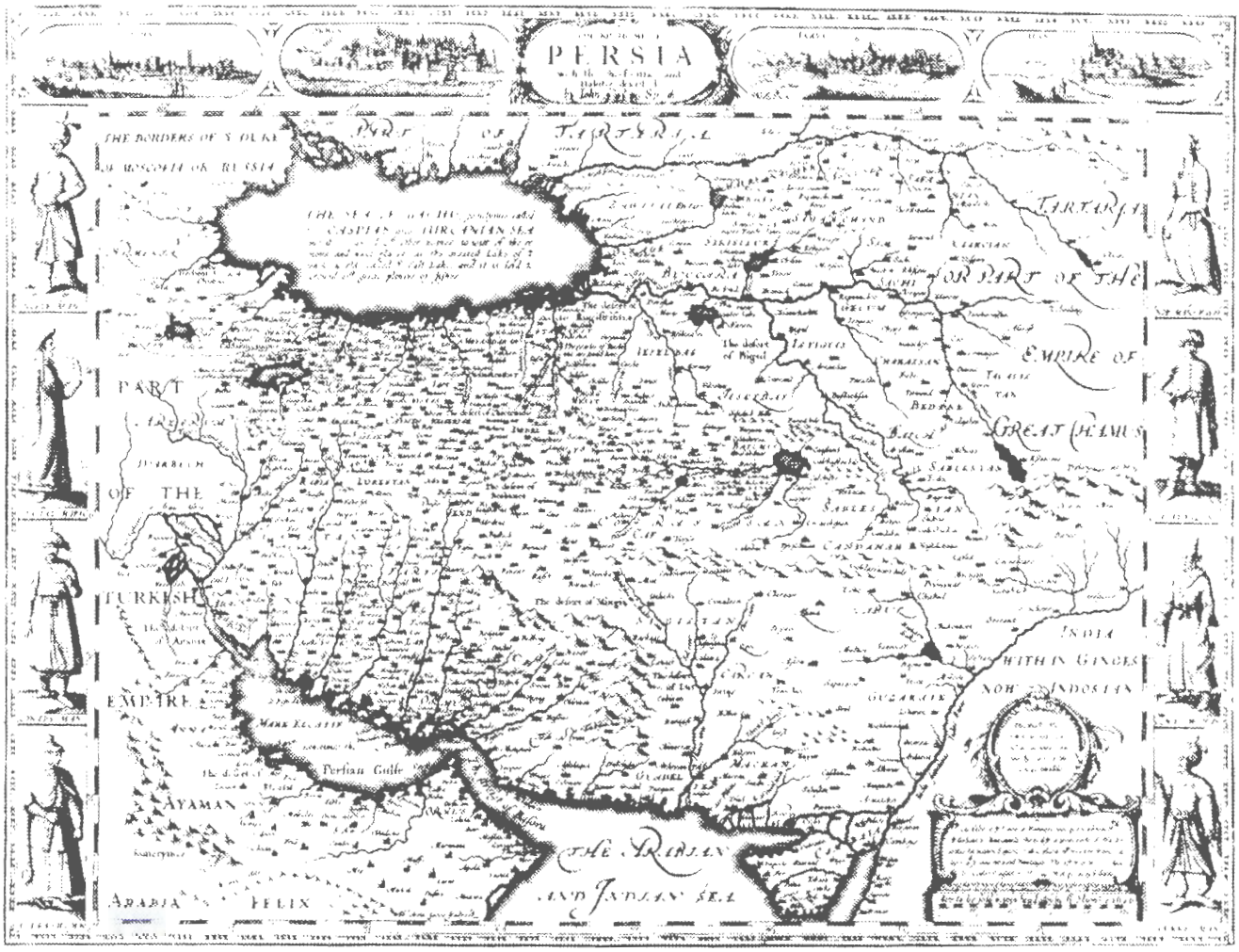


Fig. 6. Map of Persia by John Speed, 1627.

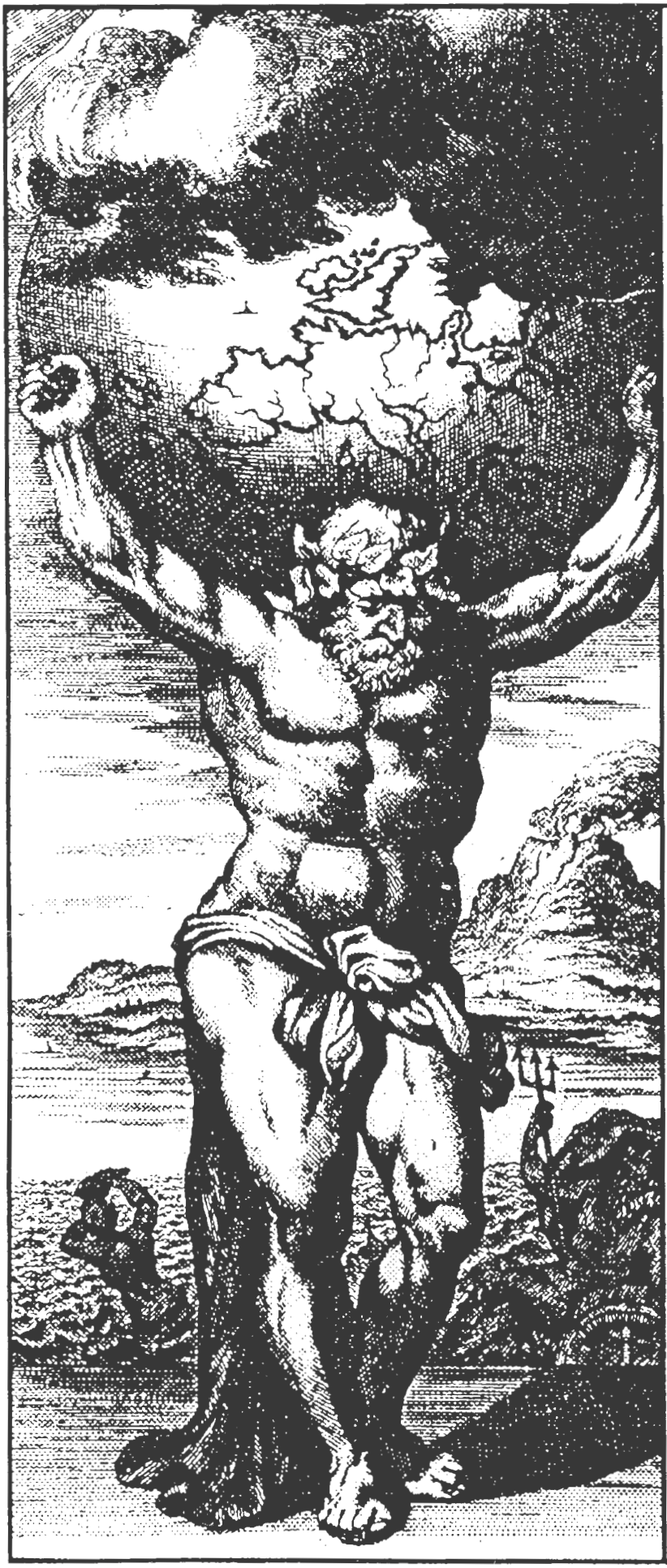
the title of a historical map by Homann Heirs, printed in 1740. On this map the term 'IRAN' is exclusively employed as the name of the empire.

Some other German cartographers, being aware of the native name of the country 'Iran', printed both 'Iran' and 'Persia' on their maps. For instance, the map of Carl Christian Franz Radefeld (1788-1874) incorporated in *Meyers Grosse Hand Atlas* (1846), and the map drawn by Hermann Habenicht (1844-1917) included in *Stieler's Hand Atlas* (1881), both carry the title 'Iran ...', while the term 'Persia' can also be found on the face of these maps.

Johann Baptist Homann (1663-1724) and his rival Georg Matthaus Seutter (1678-1757) both produced elaborate and decorative maps of Persia, showing the provinces of the country. These maps show the Caspian Sea close to its real shape, based on the new Russian surveys of 1720.

English Maps

British mapmakers hardly matched their counterparts in Europe until the early 19th century, when England became the premier maritime and commercial power and made a great contribution to cartography. Their success was supported by scientific advancement which was secured by the Trigonometrical (later Ordnance) and Admiralty Hydrographic Office surveys. Thus, the British mapping of



RODERICK M. BARRON

THE ANTIQUE MAP SPECIALIST

Rare & Decorative Antique Maps, Atlases & Globes

New mailing address
P.O.Box 67
Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 3WW
ENGLAND

Tel & Fax: +44-(0)1732-742558

WEBSITE & ON-LINE
MAP GALLERY
http://www.barron.co.uk

E-MAIL
barron@centrenet.co.uk

One of the UK's foremost international Map dealers

Regular illustrated Catalogues of Maps of all areas of the World

---

View a selection of our stock on-line at our new fully illustrated Website

---

Specialities include early Atlases, early World Maps, classic early Americana, early maps of British Isles, South East Asia & the Far East

---

New Customer inquiries welcome

Send a list of your interests & desiderata and receive a complimentary Catalogue

---

Offers of new inventory always sought from collectors and dealers

Persia was rather limited until the early 19th century.

John Speed (1552-1629) incorporated a decorative map of Persia in 1627 in the first English world atlas *The Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World* (Fig. 7) This map entitled 'The Kingdom of Persia' showed on its bordering panels eight national characters in local costume, and panoramic views, depicting four Persian cities.

John Seller (d. 1697) included a small map of Persia in his *Atlas Minimus*, published in 1679. Richard Blome (fl.1660-1705), Robert Morden (d.1703), Hermann Moll (originally German, d.1732), Emanuel Bowen (1720-1767) and Thomas Kitchin (1718-1784) were among the earlier British cartographers who drew new maps of Persia.

19th and 20th centuries

Real improvement in the mapping of Persia started early in the 19th century. It resulted mainly from the new European surveys and numerous expeditions and travel accounts which contained detailed routes and regional maps. France, Russia, England, and later Germany and USA showed special interest in the mapping of Persia, due to trade and political aims.

A French military mission, supervised by General De Gardane, was dispatched by Napoleon to the court of Fath-Ali-Shah (ruled 1794-1844), and it travelled and surveyed Persia during 1807-1809. It provided new material for the French mapmakers of the 19th century.

A Russian expedition supervised by N. V. Chanikov travelled in north-west Persia during 1851-55, and Khorasan by 1858-59, providing new cartographic information for Russian and German mapmakers.

The German contribution to the mapping of Persia was observable, though it was partly based on the Russian and British surveys.

A British comprehensive survey of the shores and islands of the Persian Gulf was carried out during 1820-29 by the Bombay Marine, and resulted in the publication of 31 charts and harbour plans titled 'East India Company Charts of the Persian Gulf'.

During the 19th century, which is considered the epitome of British cartography, numerous British mapmakers produced new maps of Persia and the Persian Gulf. Among them, the Carys (John 1754-1835 and others), the Arrowsmiths (Aaron 1750-1823 and others), Daniel Lizars Sr (fl.1776-1812), John Pinkerton (1758-1826), John Tallis (fl. mid-19th century), the Johnstons (William and Alexander Keith, 1825 onwards) and the House of Laurie and Whittle (fl. 1795 until late 19th century) are a few examples.

In 1813, Aaron Arrowsmith Sr published a large double-sheet map of Persia (200x130 cm), drawn by John M. Kinneir. The Intelligence Division of the War Office in London compiled a detailed and large 'Map of Persia' in 1886 in 6 sheets (1:1,013,760, each sheet 61x91 cm). The first version of this map was inferior to the Russian map of Stebnitsky, but it was revised and improved in 1891, mainly using the new material supplied by the Surveyor General of India. In 1898, it was updated and redrawn by the Simla Drawing Office of the Survey of India and printed in Dehra Dun.

Jo Ann and Richard Casten, Ltd.

Antique Maps and Atlases

Specializing in fine rare antique maps
from the 15th to the 18th centuries

We have one of the finest stocks of maps of all geographic areas with special concentrations in early World maps, maps of America and of the Holy Land

Quotes in all areas provided upon request

Available by appointment in Old Field or at our alternate locations at 101 West 81st Street in New York City and at 5 Cottage Street in Branford, CT

Principal Address:

4 Dodge Lane, Old Field, NY, 11733
Telephone 631 -689-3018
Fax 631 -689-8909
Email jrcasten@castenmaps.com

Web: castenmaps.com

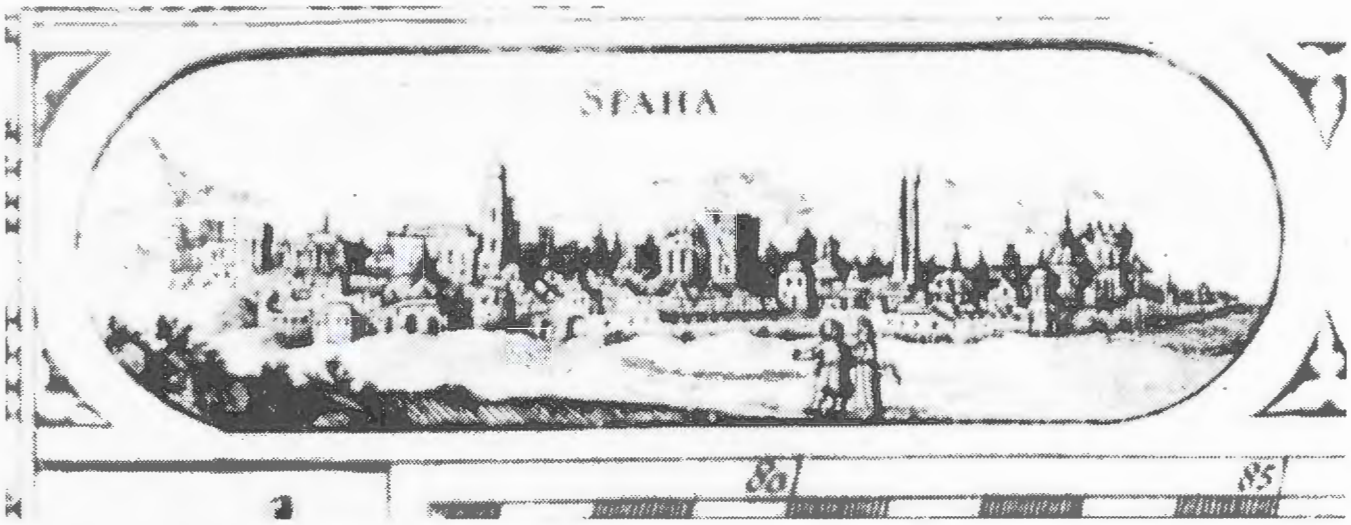


Fig. 6a. Inset of the town of Isfahan from Speed's map of Persia.

In 1892, the Royal Geographical Society of London published a new map, drawn by W. J. Turner under the supervision of G. Curzon (1:3,810,000, 62.5x51.5 cm), known as the Curzon map of Persia. This map became the basis for many later maps published during the first quarter of the 20th century.

The largest map of Iran by the Surveyor General of India appeared in 1941-42 during the 2nd World War, printed in Dehra Dun (1:50,000, on sheets of 40x40 cm). This large-scale multi-sheet map was improved and reprinted by the War Office and the Air Ministry in London in 1962, and remained the largest and most detailed map of Iran until 1992, when the National Survey Organization of Iran produced a map of yet larger scale (1:25,000) in Teheran.

During the 19th and early 20th centuries, a few Persian cartographers, benefiting from the European surveys and using their own local geographical studies and reviews, produced a number of maps, usually in Persian and occasionally including a second language such as French or English. For instance, a map of Persia was produced in 1869 by Gharajedaghi, which was improved in 1896 and reprinted. Hasan Fasa'i travelled extensively in the province Fars in 1857, and compiled a topographical map in Persian and French. This was finally printed in 1895 in Teheran at a scale of 1:570 240 and measuring 182x125cm. On this rather large map, he noted that the latitudes and longitudes of the places were taken from the Scottish cartographer AK Johnston (1804-1871).

A map of Tabriz and neighbourhood was drawn by Mohammad Reza Mohandes and Colonel Qarajedagi in 1880 (1:8300, 100x97cm), a map of Teheran by Abd al-Gaffar Najm al-Molk in 1891 (1:4000, 132x97cm), a map of Teheran county by Abd al-Razzaq Bagayeri in l9l0 (1:200 000, 118x74cm), and a map of Esfahan by Captain Seyyed Reza Khan in1923 (1:3 200, 135x129cm).

Although these and similar maps contained legend, description, etc, and proved practical and useful, they were mainly based on European surveys, and appeared to be the result of leisure activities by various individuals and authorities.

Genuine progress started when the Pahlavis (ruled 1925-79) modernised



Fig. 7. View-Map of Isfahan, the Capital of the Safavids by Jan Jansson, 1657.

the country, and 'The Geographical Department of the Armed Forces' (Dayere-ye Jografiya'i-ye Setad-e Artesh), and later 'The National Survey Organization' (Sazeman-e Naqsha Bardari-ye Keshvar), a section of 'The Plan and Budget Organization' (Sazman-e Budja va Barnama), were formed.

The former carried out an aero-survey of the whole country, and produced in 1940-41 a new topographical map of Iran on 20 sheets (1:1Mill). During 1948-60, this Geographical Department compiled a larger map (1:253 440) on 131 sheets.

The latter, a civilian organization, improved the general survey of the country by employing satellite photography, and produced in 1992 the largest (1:25 000) topographical map of Iran. It divided the country into 132 blocks, each covering an area of 1^0 x 1^0. Each block is mapped on 96 sheets (ca 55x48 cm each with legend and index), making a total of 12,672 sheets with a grand surface of ca 3,345 sq.m. On this map many former geographical names were replaced by new ones introduced by the Islamic regime in 1979 and later.

Apart from the above mentioned general maps of Persia, many other categories of maps are known, which cannot be referred to in this short paper, such as historical maps, district (province) maps, town maps, road and route maps,

maps of the rivers, lakes, mountains and other natural topographical features, frontier maps, political maps, military maps, tribal maps, economy-related maps, etc.

As a sample of political maps, the 'Schematic Map of Persia' by the Russian consul in Bushehr Rassek can be named. This map was published in 1911, showing the influence zones of Russia and Great Britain in Persia, as agreed between the two powers in 1907 without agreement or even the knowledge of the Persian government.

As a sample of economic maps, 'Military-geographic Overview of Persia', appeared in *Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen* in 1911, and shows a proposed railway-network by Russia and Britain. This plan never materialised, and did not include the north-south railways, constructed later during the reign of Reza Shah.

There is a good number of maps and views of the cities of Persia, mostly from the 17th century, taken mainly from the travel accounts of Olearius and Chardin, for example from Gameron (Bandar Abbas), Ardebil, Soltanie, Saba (saveh), Kom, Kashan, Esfahan (Isfahan), published by Van der AA in 1719. J. Jansson included a view-map of Isfahan, the capital of the Safavids, in his 'Town Books' (1657) (Fig. 8).

Note: This paper was delivered by Dr Cyrus Ala'i to the Iran Society meeting held in London on 24th April 2003.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ala'i C, 'Oriental Medieval Maps of the Persian Gulf', *The Map Collector* 60, pp.2-8, Map Collector Pbns, Tring, 1992.

Ala'i, C, 'The World Map of Qazwini', *IMCoS Journal* 52, pp.19-23 1993.

Ala'i, C, 'Iran or Persia? What do the Maps say?', *The Map Collector* 70, pp. 12-17, Map Collector Pbns, Tring, 1995.

Bagrow, LS, *History of Cartography*, English translation by DL Paisey, revised and enlarged by RA Skelton, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, USA, 1964.

Blaeu, *Blaeu's The Grand Atlas of the 17th Century World*, Introduction by J Goss, Studio Editions, London, 1990.

Brice W C, *An Historical Atlas of Islam*, EJ Brill, Leiden & J Bartholomew, Edinburgh, 1981.

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 15th edn, 30 vols, Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc. Chicago, 1981.

Brown LA, *The Story of Maps*, Dover Pbns, New York, 1977.

Bunbury EH, *A History of Ancient Geography among the Greeks and Romans from the earliest ages till the fall of the Roman Empire*, 2nd edn, 2 vols, Dover Publications, New York, 1959.

Burgess J, 'The New Map of Persia', *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, v.9, pp.454-460, Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Edinburgh, 1893.

Campbell T 'Understanding Engraved Maps', *The Map Collector* 46, pp.2-10, Map Collector Pbns, Tring, 1989.

Cook AS, *Survey of the Shores and Islands of the Persian Gulf, 1820-1829*, 5 vols, Archive Research Ltd, Slough, 1990.

Cortesao A, *History of Portuguese Cartography*, 2 vols, Lisbon, 1969-71.

Crone GR, *Maps and their Makers*, 5th edn, Dawson, Folkstone, 1978.

Curzon G, 'Memorandum on the Society's new map of Persia', *Proc. Royal Geoaraphical Society and Monthly Record of Geographv*, v.14, No.1, pp.69-78, London, 1892.

Ebn Faqih, 'Ketab al-Boldan', edition MJ de Goeje, Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1885, repr. 1967.

Ebn Hawqal, 'Surat al-Arz', Persian translation (part) by J Sear, Amir Kabir Publishers, Teheran, 1966.

Ebn Jarir, 'Tank al-Rosol wa al-Moluk', edn MJ de Goeje, 15 vols in 3 series, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1879-1901, repr. 1964-65.

Ebn Nadim, 'The Fihrist of al-Nadim, A Tenth-Century Survey of Muslim Culture', ed. and trans. by Bayard Dodge, 2 vols, Columbia University Press, New York, 1970.

Estakhr.I, Abu Eshaq, 'Masalek va Mamalek', Persian translation from 5th or 6th / 12th or 13th century, edited by I Afshar, 3rd edition, Elmi va Fanhangi Publishers, Teheran, 1989.

Farshad M, 'Tarik-e-Elm dar Iran' (The History of Science in Iran), Persian, 2 vols, Amir Kabir Publishers, Teheran, 1986.
Gole S, 'Indian Maps and Plans', Manohar Pubns, New Delhi, 1989.
Harley JB & Woodward D, *The History of Cartography*, Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, vol.1: 1987, vol.11, Book 1: 1992, Book 2: 1994.
Harvey PDA, 'The History of Topographical Maps, Symbols, Pictures and Surveys', Thames & Hudson, London, 1980.
Harvey PDA, 'Medieval Maps', The British Library, London, 1991.
Herodotus, *The History of Herodotus*, 2 vols, trans. George Rawlinson, JM Dent, London & EP Dutson, New York, 1910
Kramers JH, 'Analecta Orientalia' 2 vols, ed. HP Block, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1954-56.
Lazar M, 'Persien (Iran)', *Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie*, 2 vols, ed. I Kretschmer, Franz Deuticke, Vienna, 1986.
Maqbul-Ahmad S, 'Kharita', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edn, vol.IV, pp.1071-1083, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1978.
Masudi, 'Ketab al-Tanbih wa al-Esraf', edn MJ de Goeje, Bibliotheca Geographorum Arabicorum, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1894, repr. 1967.
Miller K, *Mappae Arabicae (Islam Atlas)*, Stuttgart, 1926.
Miquel A, 'Ibn Hawqal', *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition, vol.3, EJ Brill, Leiden, 1971.
Moin M, 'Farhang-e-Farsi (A Persian Dictionary)', 6 vols, Amir Kabir Publishers, Teheran, 1963-64.
National Geographic Atlas of the World, National Geographic Society, 6th revised edn, Washington DC, 1992.
Ortelius A, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, English edn, 1606 (The text appeared in all editions of *Theatrum* in Latin and some vernacular European languages since 1570).
Peutinger, *Tabula Peutingeriana*, Codex Vindobonensis, introduction by Ekkehard Weber in German, Akademische Druck-und Verlagsanstalt, Graz, Austria, 1976.
Ptolemae C, *Cosmography, Maps from Ptolemy's Geography*, introduction by L Pagani, Magna Books, Leicester, 1990.
Ptolemaeus C, *Cosmographia*, Bologna, 1477, facsimile edn, introduction by RA Skelton, Amsterdam, 1963.
Safa Z, 'Tarik-e-Adabiyat dar Iran (A History of Iranian Literature)', 5 vols, Ferdows Publ, Teheran, repr. 1987.
Savage-Smith E, *Islamic Celestial Globes*, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC, 1985.
Shirley RW, *The Mapping of the World*, Holland Press, London, 1984.
Skelton RA, *A Series of Atlases in Facsimile, First Series, Vol.111, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Amsterdam, 1964.
Smith W, *Atlas of Ancient Geography*, London, 1874
Teheran University, *Historical Atlas of Iran*, ed Pourkamal, Teheran Univ. Pr, Teheran, 1971.
The Times Concise Atlas of the World, Times Books, London, 1995.
Tooley RV, *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, Alan R Liss, New York & Meridian Publishing, Amsterdam, 1979.
Tooley RV, *Maps and Mapmakers*, 6th edition, London, 1982.
Wallis HM & Robinson AH, *Cartographic Innovations*, Map Collector Pubns, Tring, 1987.
Yarshater E, 'Iran dar Masir-e-Tarik (Iran in the Course of History)', *Rahaward* 4, pp.70-75, Los Angeles, 1989.
Yousouf Kamal, *Monumenta Cartographica Africae et Aegypti*, Cairo, 1926-51.

CYRUS ALA'I

It's Happening Again
The 3rd Annual
Rocky Mountain
Antique Map Fair
Saturday September 20, 2003 ... 9AM to 5PM
Sponsored By:
The Rocky Mountain Map Society
& Denver Public Library Friends Foundation
****
Map lovers are cordially invited to join us once again for
The Rocky Mountain Antique Map Fair
Over twenty international antiquarian map dealers will be on hand for this increasingly popular event. Thousands of cartographic treasures from the last five centuries will be available for your perusal and purchase. The Fair will be held at the Central Branch of the Denver Public Library, 13th Ave. & Broadway in downtown Denver, Colorado.
Discount hotel accommodations are available.
Admission is $5.00 at the door.
Additional details are available at our website:
rmmaps.org

America's Birth Certificates

When people refer to Martin Waldseemüller's wall map of 1507 as the birth certificate of America, they often forget that two other 'birth certificates' exist in the form of woodcuts used to produce 12 segments for sticking on globes. These date from the same year and were created by the same hand. All three maps have an exciting history. Two of these birth certificates are located in the United States of America, while one is in Munich. This is not surprising. It is quite understandable that America should wish to possess the birth certificate that relates to its own continent. On the other hand, the map and the globe segments are the expression of a very Eurocentric view, since the name which was applied with missionary zeal to a hitherto unknown, but by no means young continent, was one the Europeans took from their own cultural circles. Thus the documents are also to a large extent an expression of European history.

The name 'America' which we take for granted today is now known to be a distinctly fortuitous designation for the continent. Columbus believed that the islands he discovered for Spain in 1492 were outposts of the Indies. He had no idea that his way to the Indies via the western route was blocked by an entire continent.

Amerigo Vespucci, by contrast, was probably the first person who during his lifetime already clearly recognised and indicated in his reports that South America was a continent in its own right. The term *mundus novus* as a name for the continent actually discovered by Columbus originated with him and Pietro Martyr, and he entered it on his maps as *terra nueva*.

In 1502 Vespucci wrote a letter to his principal Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de Medici Cd. 1525) . The letter was first translated into Latin and then, in 1503, published in Paris. A year later a second edition using the term *mundus novus* appeared in Venice. In 1505 Vespucci expanded the report in another letter, this time to the gonfalonier of Florence, Piero Soderini (1502–1512), and published it under the title *Quattuor Navigationes*. In it he speaks of a voyage that he allegedly undertook in 1497–99.

Researchers today are sceptical of the idea that Vespucci, as he claimed in his pamphlet letters, made a total of four voyages to the New World; only the *second* in 1499–1500 to the north-east coast of South America and the *third* in 1501–02 to the Brazilian coast can be taken to be authentic. But Vespucci's significance lies in the fact that he was the only one of the early voyagers to Brazil who gave detailed accounts of the situations he encountered.

In the first few days of 1505, Duke René had his envoy in Paris send the monastery in Saint Dié a French translation of Amerigo Vespucci's letter to Piero Soderini. Here it was published as being addressed to 'Renatus II' (René II), though nobody took the trouble to alter the dedication to Soderini. Soon after their appearance in 1505 the Vespucci reports reached the hands of Martin Waldseemüller and Matthäus Ringmann. In 1507 the two produced the historically significant *Cosmographiae introductio,* which became a classic of geographical history and ran to six editions in three years.

This work consisted of a nine-chapter introductory text in Latin, two maps, and finally a Latin version of Amerigo Vespucci's letter to Piero Soderini about the inhabitants of the New World.

Vespucci's letters lent wings to the imagination of his contemporaries. For more than a generation his claim to have discovered the New World put the achievements of Columbus in the shade. Vespucci was quite simply the better PR man! As far as the naming of the continent after him was concerned, however, the similarity of his name to a number of corrupted Indian names may have played a certain role. One only has to think of Amaraca, Marica, Maracaibo and others.



Specialists in fine atlases and maps

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.
P.O. Box 370
Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Phone: 847/835-0515
Fax: 847/835-0519

Dealers, Appraisers, Consultants • Established 1957 • Member ABAA/ILAB

REISS & SOHN

Specialized Auctioneers of Rare Books, Prints & Maps



Two auction sales per annum

Richly illustrated catalogue with detailed bibliographical descriptions available on request

Please inquire about our terms for sale by auction

Our sales always include a large section of rare and early maps of all parts of the world

ADELHEIDSTRASSE 2
D-61462 KÖNIGSTEIN

30 min. from Frankfurt/Main airport

Phone: 49/6174/92 72 0 Fax: 49/6174/92 72 49

That his letters were so popular was due not only to the sensational news of a new continent, but also to his lively descriptions of cannibalism and sexual promiscuity. With this he had a major impact on Western ideas about the *new people.*

Probably the most important member of the Saint Dié academy patronised by Duke René II was the theologian, cosmographer and cartographer Martin Waldseemüller (Weltzenmüller, grae- cised as Ilacomilus or Hyclacomylus) . We do not know very much about his life. For a long time the only biography of Waldseemüller was the one by Marie-Armand Pascal d'Avezac de Castero-Macaya (1799–1875). Waldsee- müller was born around 1470, probably in Freiburg im Breisgau, and is said to have died in Strasbourg or Saint Dié between 1518 and 1521.

As far as the earlier joint production by Waldseemüller and Ringmann, the *Cosmographiae introduction* of 1507, was concerned, the evidence available today indicates that Ringmann was responsible solely for the text. The maps, however, consisting of a new kind of map, the 'Universalis Cosmographia' and twelve segments for a globe, were the work of Waldseemüller. He dedicated this part to Emperor Maximillian I. The globe segments in this work are a scaleddown woodcut variant of a much larger version that had been printed in 1507 for sticking onto globes.

Despite the progressive cartographic representation of America, Waldseemüller still considered the countries discovered by Columbus to be part of East Asia. For him, only the continental masses discovered further south by Vespucci were the New World and merited a new name.

Is it possible that the map was intended to spread disquiet, to show that Columbus and hence the Spaniards had in fact not discovered any new countries at all? At the same time even the Spaniards were contesting in the courts the rights of Columbus' son Diego to his father's inheritance (title and grants), one of their arguments being that the admiral had merely exploited discoveries made by others.

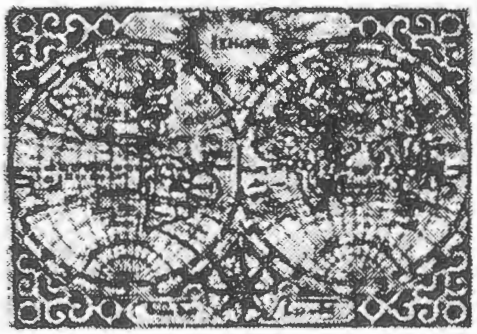
The *phonetic magic* (O. Peschel) of the name *America* helped it to triumph and finally displaced the names used by the Spaniards and Portuguese: Ilha da Vera Cruz, Terra Sancta Cruzes, Mundus Novus, Terra dos Papagaios, Brazil, Brasilia, and—quite officially —*Las Indias.*

It seems that people everywhere were convinced by the arguments of Waldseemüller and Ringmann, since cosmographers — including the versatile Leonardo da Vinci around 1515 —adopted the name *America* in their maps. When a Venetian printing works produced a new edition of Ptolemy's famous *Geography,* the erroneous term was brought in black and white to the notice of educated people all over the Western world. Thus it was that a cartographic quirk of fate resulted in the continent that Columbus discovered being named not after him, but by a less significant seafarer. Only the Republic of Colombia was later given the name of the great discoverer.

From 1509 onwards, Waldsee- müller refrained from using the name America again. But it was too late to correct the error; it 'took off', simply because it was so popular. The imitations that his map gave rise to made a decisive contribution to this. Even his gifted assistant and heir Laurent Fries, who was the first to introduce the term *Karte* (map) into everyday German, published one of his master's maps in 1522 with the name *America.* On the following map, which was based on Waldseenrüller's Ptolemy edition, Fries reinserted in the Caribbean the legend stating that it was discovered by Columbus.

The credit for discovering this *birth certificate of America* in the library of Waldburg-Wolf egg castle goes to the Jesuit, geographer, historian, high school teacher and important Ptolemy researcher Josef Fischer (1858–1954) from the Stella Matutina in Feldkirch. In the castle's neorenaissance room, Fischer really wanted to investigate the Viking voyages in North America. But what he brought to light was three world maps by Waldseemüller: the 1507 map, the 'Carta ma-

J. A. L. FRANKS & CO.,
7, ALLINGTON ST.,
LONDON SW1E 5EB



Tel 44 (0) 20 7233 8433
Fax 44 (0) 20 7233 8655
Email : jalfranks@btinternet.com
www.jalfranks.btinternet.co.uk

HANNO SCHREYER

Prop. Georg Schreyer
Establ. 1953

Specialist in fine antiquarian maps and views of all parts of the world – Decorative prints – Illustrated books

53121 BONN, GERMANY

Euskirchener Strasse 57 – 59
Tel.: 49 - 228 - 62 10 59 • Fax: 49 - 228 - 61 30 29
E-mail: SchreyerBonn@T-online.de

Visitors are welcome – by appointment
Specific enquiries welcome

rina' of 1516, and the globe segments first printed in 1507, the model for the scaled-down segments in the *Cosmographiae introductio.* All were bound in a single omnibus by Johannes Schöner. The Franconian globemaker had bound Waldseemüller's woodcut maps together with maps from his own production. In this way two unique works of great importance for the history of cartography were preserved for posterity.

As reported in *IMCoS Journal* No. 84, Spring 2001, the world map of 1507 was sold to the Library of Congress in the year 2000 for $10 million. This was despite the fact that the map featured on the list of items that were not allowed to be exported from Germany under the 'Act for the Protection of German Culture against Migration' dating from 1955.

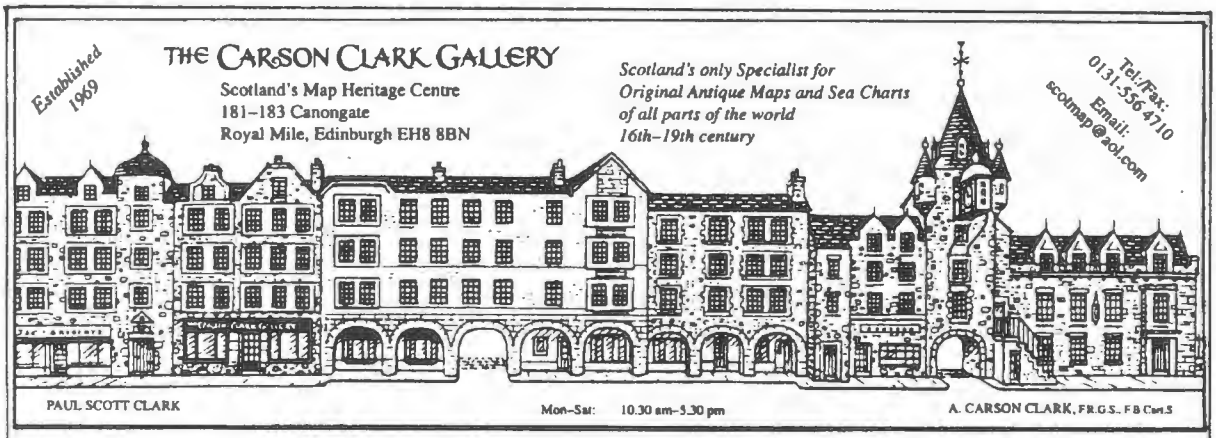
The precious cultural asset from Schöner's legacy found its way into the family's possession from a Belgian ancestor of the present Prince Johannes Waldburg-Wolfegg (b. 1923). As long ago as the 1880s a single undated plate showing the New World had been discovered. Some historians believed even then that it was a plate of the world map of 1507. Another copy of the map designed for sticking on a globe was found in 1890 in the collection of the military cartographer and general Franz Ritter von Hauslab (1788–1883) in Vienna. It was identified by Lucien Gallois. After von Hauslab's death, his extremely valuable collection of cartographic works came into the possession of the Prince of Liechtenstein, first in Vienna and then, during the Second World War, in Vaduz. In 1994 the globe segment was sold to the James Ford Bell Collection of the library of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

The other copy of the globe segments is bound in an edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* which was printed in Ulm in 1468. This was not proved until an auction at Sotheby's in London in 1960. The book also had an eventful history and did not re-emerge from the mists of the past until the 18th century.

At that time it was in the castle library of Count Christian Ernst zu Stolberg~Wernigerode (1691–1771), a very impressive collection for its time with 35,000 volumes, as can be seen from an *ex libris* affixed inside the book. A second *ex libris* indicates the migration of the book to Moscow in the nineteenth century, to the library of bibliophile Sergej A. Sobolevskij (1803–1870), a friend of Pushkin's. He gave the book its calf-leather binding. His heiress sold a large proportion of the library. As a result, the book found its way into the library of Andreas Joachim Mortimer Count Maltzan, Baron of Wartenberg and Penzlin (1863–1921) at Militsch Castle, north of Breslau, identified by a small hand-painted collector's symbol. In the 1920s many books from this library were sold, including evidently this particular one.

On May 31, 1960 it went on sale at an auction at Sotheby's in London. It was then that the globe segments were identified and their value recognised. At this auction it was purchased by the well-known dealer Hans Peter Kraus (1907–1988) . Full of pride, he reports on this purchase in his autobiography *A Rare Book Saga*, mentioning that he had unfortunately been unsuccessful in an earlier attempt to purchase the other specimen of the globe segments in Vaduz, Liechtenstein. The famous dealer put the map in his private collection in Ridgefield as an item that was not to be sold.

After the death of Kraus, his widow Hanni offered this copy of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* for sale in 1990, including the Waldseemüller globe segments it contained. The Bavarian State Library expressed an interest as one of the great old European libraries which possesses a large collection of maps containing extremely important specimens from all over the world. Thanks to the efforts of Max Streibl, then prime minister of Bavaria, financial assistance from businessman Hans L. Merkle (Bosch) from Stuttgart, and the generous readiness of the Cultural Foundation of the Länder to provide substan-



Thousands of Stock items : original maps of the World & Continents Countries - Provinces - Counties - City Plans - Post Roads and Marine Charts Comprehensive selection from the 16th-19th century, plus over 150 different hand coloured replicas of classic maps by many of the famous early map makers including, Ortelius, Mercator, Speed, Blaeu, De Wit, Coronelli, & Kitchin: Guild of Master Craftsmen approved conservation framing, from fully fitted workshop studio on site: A secure fully insured international crating and shipping service for all items including those framed, now available at competative rate :

Please quote: ' Dept IMCOS 2000 ' for discounts on selected items

Tel/fax: 0131-556-4710. Email:- scotmap@aol.com



Since 1881 in Milan

Pettinaroli

Maps - Views - Decorative Prints

visit our selection of maps at:

www.pettinarolimapsandprints.com

F. Pettinaroli S.a.S.
20121 Milano - Italy
Piazza San Fedele 2 (ingr. da Via T. Marino)
Tel. 0039.02.86.46.18.75 - 0039.02.86.46.46.42 - Fax 0039.02.72.02.29.46

tial support for the purchase, the library was able take quick action to buy the *Cosmographia* with the incorporated globe segments for a price of over DM 2 million.

The rarity of the world map may be explained by the fact that it was a wall map, and these are particularly sensitive. This is indicated by the mere fact that various specimens of the (bound) *Cosmographiae introductio* have survived in libraries.

There are two theories about the specimen of the 1507 world map that was discovered by Josef Fischer. According to Fischer the map is not a final print, but probably a proof. Another theory assumes that the specimen found in Wolfegg is not the first print, since it is clear that the register in the region of the Cape Verde Islands is poor and that the islands have evidently been recut. This is confirmed by the investigations undertaken by Elizabeth Harris from the Smithsonian Museum of American History in Washington. She found identical watermarks in the paper of the world map and of the 'Carta Marina' of 1516, and to some extent the use of identical type from the printing works of Johann Grüninger and of Johann Schott. The American expert has proved that the map is in at least its second state and that it was printed in Strasbourg no earlier than 1515.

The discovery of the undated and anonymous globe segments in the Hauslab-Liechtenstein collection in Vienna may well have prompted efforts to show they were Martin Waldseemüller's long-lost 1507 globe, but the rediscovery of his maps, which were also believed to be lost, was a sensation.

The North American author Washington Irving was the first to point out, in *Life and Voyages of Columbus* in 1828, that the first mention of the name *America* was to be found in Waldseemüller's *Cosmographiae introductio,* and he referred to a map and a globe of 1507. Ten years later Alexander von Humboldt, as a result of his researches in the archives of Freiburg University, rescued the 'mysterious man' Martin Waldseemüller from the mists of forgetfulness in his widely distributed work *Examen critique de l'Histoire de la géographie du Nouveau Continent* (1839).

Subsequent geographers endorsed his view, and systematic research began with Henry Harrisse (1829–1910) *(Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima,* 1866).

This late recognition is not surprising: a bare fifty years after Waldseemüller's death, Abraham Ortelius no longer knew that the former and Martinus Ilacomilus Friburgensis were one and the same person. The *Allgemeine Gelehrtenlexikon* ('General Scholars' Lexicon') by Christian Gottlieb Jöcher (1694–1758) , Leipzig 1750/51, for example, did not mention either Waldseemüller or Ringmann, or any members known to us of the Gymmnasium Vosagense in Saint Dié.

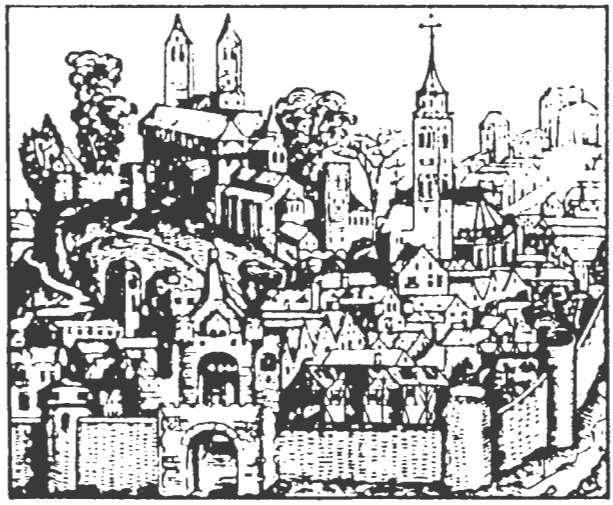
The new type of map nevertheless became the model for later map producers. It seems that the 1000 copies of the map printed in 1507 did not even satisfy the demand from the world of expert scholars.

Strictly speaking, the name *America* only applied to South America, since Waldseemüller did not yet know of the existence of the northern part of the continent.

Mercator's second cartographic work was a world map that appeared in Louvain in 1538 as 'Orbis imago'. This is at the same time the first *birth certificate* of the American *double continent.* For a long time people believed that Mercator's map of 1541 was the first to show the use of the name *America* for both the southern part (America pars meridionalis) and the northern part (Americae pars septentrionalis) . Then James Brevoort found the small, double cordiform map of 1538, which Mercator drew at the age of twenty-six. Today there are only two specimens left, one in the New York Public Library, the other in the possession of the American Geographical Society.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



Antique Maps, City Views
Fine Illustrated Books

Nuñez De Balboa 19,
Local 1,
28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel/Fax: 34 91 4358000

Phone (434) 724-1106 Fax (434) 799-0218

The Prime Meridian

Antique Maps & Books

385 THISTLE TRAIL • DANVILLE, VA 24540 USA

email: tpm@theprimemeridian.com

Browsing and ordering online through our website:

www.theprimemeridian.com

The Coast of Spain and Western Mediterranean on the Portolan Charts of Vincentius Demetrius Volcius Raguseus (1563–1607) A portolan maker from Dubrovnik

Introduction

At the end of the 13th century portolans were introduced as naval charts. Their usage is strongly connected to the use of the compass.

The main characteristic of a portolan are the compass roses with a net of cornpass lines or loxodromes. The compass rose represents the sides of the world and the wind rose represents the directions of the wind. North was very often marked with a special sign, such as an arrow, lily, etc.

With the rediscovery of America and the shift of the sailing routes to the Atlantic ocean, an urgent need for new nautical charts appeared. New printing techniques allowed that sea charts could be printed in series and Mercator's projection was introduced. These innovations meant that the old hand-drawn classical portolans became obsolete.

Among the first portolans known are the *Carte Pisane* from 1300, and among the latest are the portolans of Volcius, produced between 1592 and 1607. Vesconte de Santarem (1791–1865) was the first to discover and describe the portolan of Volcius from 1596 or 1606, which is now preserved in *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana* .

The life of Vincentius Demetrius Volcius Raguseus

Although very little is known about the life of Vincentius Demetrius Volcius (Vicko Dimitrije Volcic), we know for sure that he was born in Dubrovnik in 1563. At this time Dubrovnik was an independent republic and a very important harbour of the kingdoms of Croatia and Hungary. Both kingdoms were connected through a common king.

The reason why Volcius, as a young man, left his native city is not known. But it is not surprising for a man from Dubrovnik to leave for Napoli and Livorno. At that time trade connections and sailing routes between Dubrovnik and the Italian port-cities were extremely active.

While knowing so little of Volcius' private life, we are fortunate in being able to describe his professional work, because about Volcius or Volcic, the portolan maker, we have gathered more information. Let us revive this Croatian cartographer, let us imagine also his personality, looking at his portolan charts.

From 1592 to 1593 Volcius lived and worked in Napoli. During this period he produced a total number of ten portolans (see Table page 43). One portolan was made in Portoferraio in 1595. From 1596 to 1601 Volcius worked in Livorno. He founded his own 'nautical-cartographical school' and work- shop. This was the most flourishing period of his life. During this time he produced a further nine portolans. Gino Guarnieri states that Volcius was

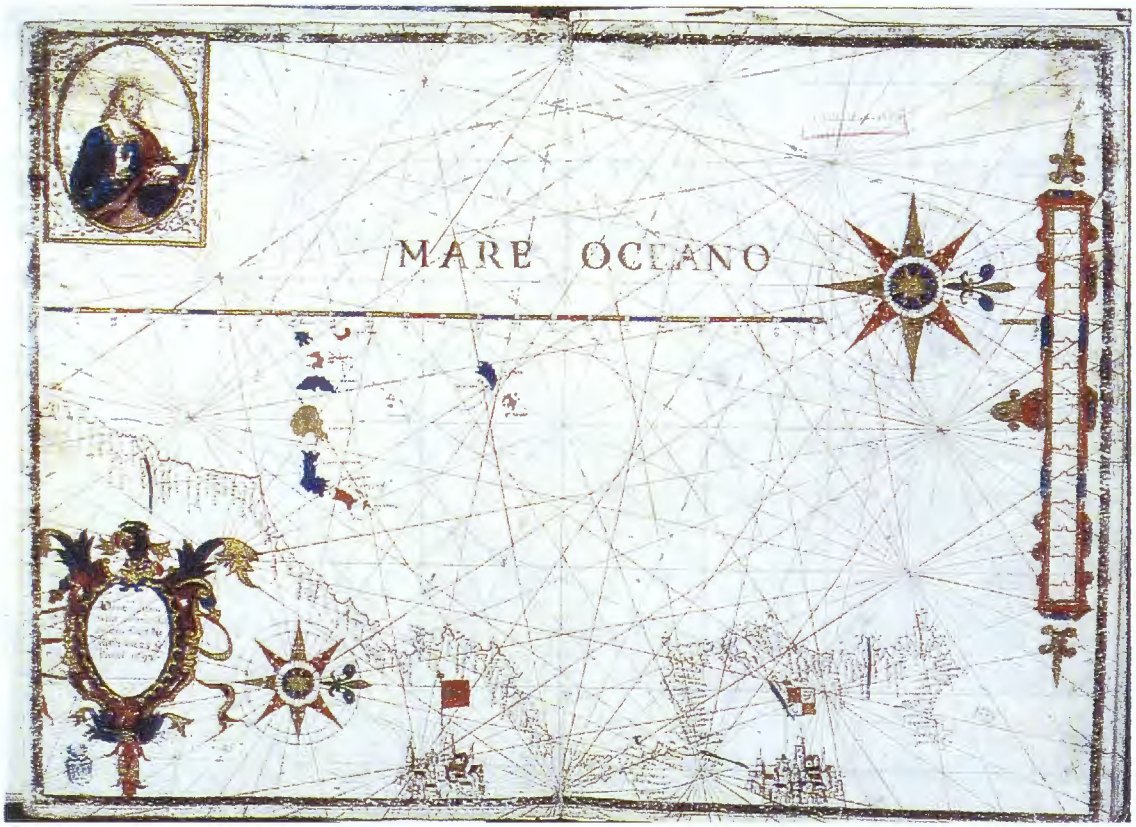


Fig. 1. Volcius' portolan 'Mare Oceano'. 1592, showing the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean (Courtesy: Biblioteca National, Madrid)

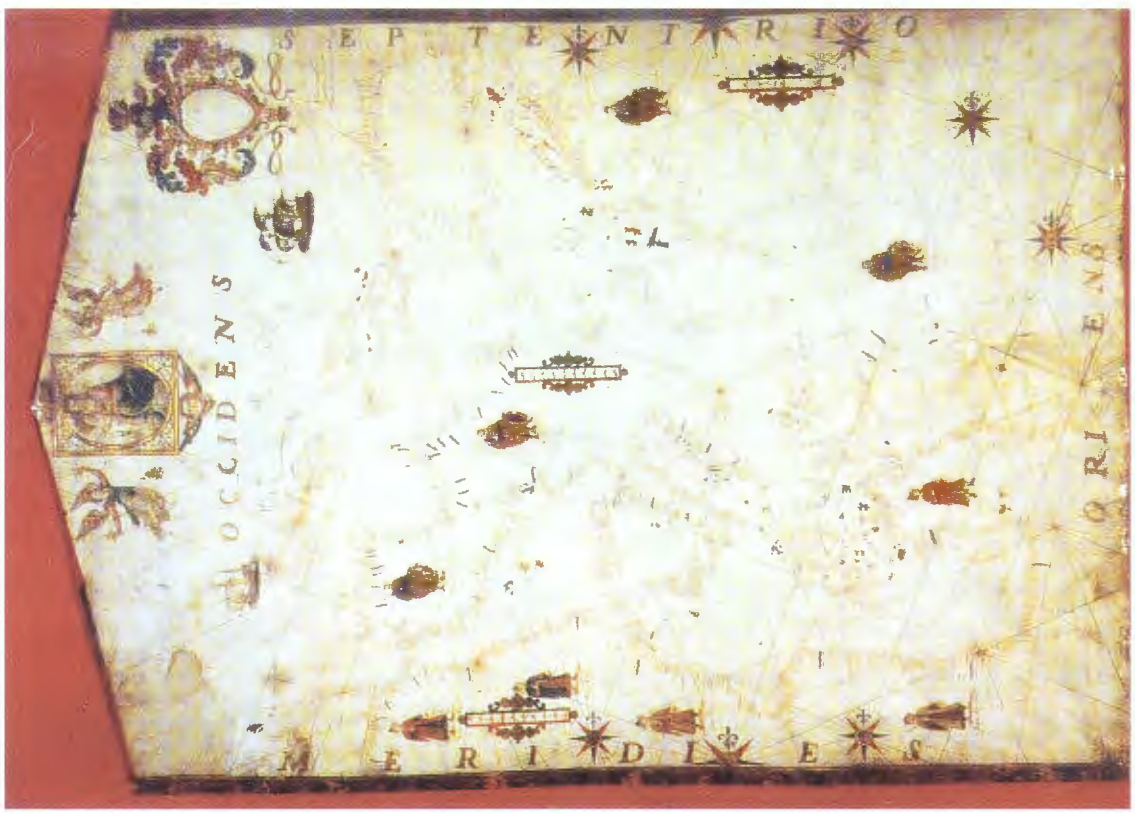


Fig. 2. Volcius' portolan of the Mediterranean and Black Sea as well as separate chart of Adriatic sea in larger scale from 1596 or 1506. (Courtesy: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma)



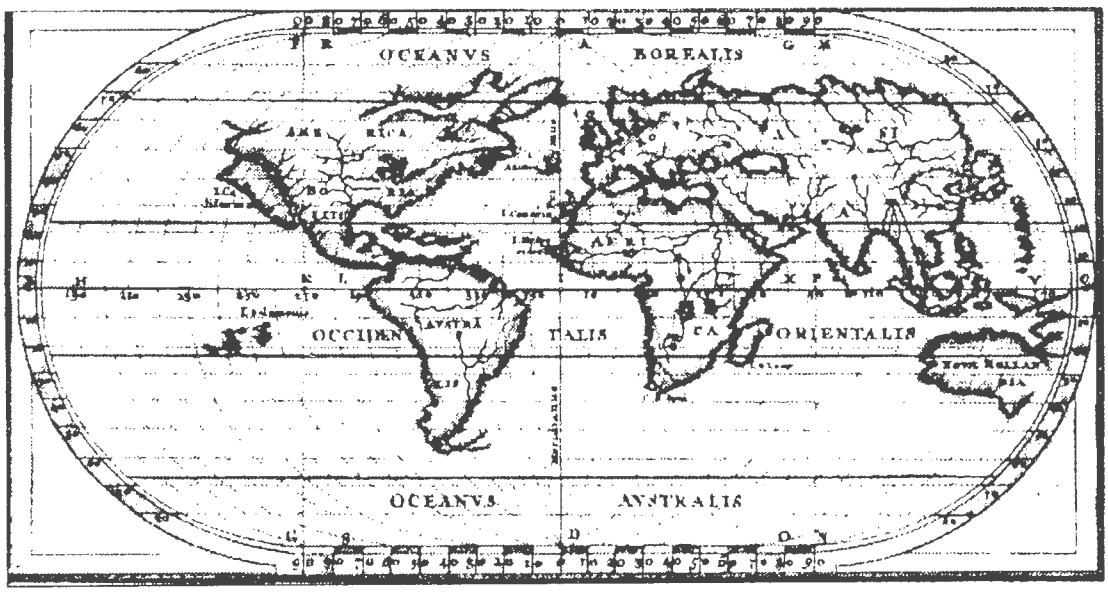
Right: Fig. 3. Volcius' portolan_of Mediterranean and Black Sea. 1592 (Courtesy: Biblioteca National, Madrid)
Below: Fig. 4. Golfo de Venetia A conpasso Largo / the Adriatic Sea. 1598, Liburni (Livorno) (Courtesy: Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA)



GARWOOD & VOIGT

Fine & Rare Books Maps & Prints

View our on-line catalogues at



http://www.garwood-voigt.com

55 Bayham Road Sevenoaks TN13 3XE England

Phone: +44-1732-460025 Fax: +44-1732-460026
E-mail: GV@garwood-voigt.com
Website: www.garwood-voigt.com

'caposcuola di cartografia nautica Livornese' (the master of the cartographic and nautical school of Livorno).[1]

In 1601 he moved to Napoli, where he lived till his death in 1607. From that period only one portolan made in 1607 is preserved.

Volcius' successor in Livorno was sea captain Giovanni Oliva from Messina. From the year 1618 cartographers from Genoa, the father and son Giovanni Batista and Pietro Cavallini were active in Livorno.

What was the real family name of Volcius? He always signed his portolan charts with his latinized name *Vicentius Demetrei (Demetrius) Volcius (Voltius) Rachuseus (Raguseus).* The descriptive addition to the family or christian name, showing the origin of the person, was usual in those times.

On all known Volcius' portolans, Volcius himself always signed the name of his native city Ragusa or Dubrovnik, i.e. *Rachuseus* or *Raguseus.* Volcius was surely 'cartographer from Dubrovnik but not cartographer of Dubrovnik, as stated by Zic.[2]

In his native city of Dubrovnik, Volcius was surely called Vicko (Viko, Vinko) Volcic (Vlcic). By his friends in Italy he was called Volcio (Volzio). The use of all three forms of his family name is historically correct. Anyway, in such a cosmopolitan city and harbour as Dubrovnik, people spoke and wrote books in their Croatian language, but also used other languages to trade with France, Hungary, Italy, North Africa, Spain and Turkey.

Reporting about the life and work of Volcius or Volcic I prefer to use the latinized form of his name, Vicentius Demetrius Volcius Raguseus.

The characteristics of Volcius's portolans

Volcius' portolans reflect the most important aspects in the historical development of maritime or sea charts. His portolans were made using the classical method of painting with a brush on parchment. At the same time his portolans represent the final phase in production and use of manuscript sea charts.

Volcius followed portolan makers from well-known schools and workshops in Mallorca, Genoa, Venice and Ancona. Besides the traditions of the Venetian school of portolan-making, especially from 1367 to 1564, Volcius was inspired by the work of Francesco and Marco Pizzigani, who were most productive from 1367 to 1373. Another significant impact on Volcius was made by the members of the portolan workshop from Ancona, who worked between 1435 and 1556. A direct influence on Volcius was made by a cartographer Gracioso Benincasa (ca 1400–1482), and additional impact by the charts of the Ottoman sailor and cartographer Pîrî Re'is (1465–1554).

A. E. Nordenskiöld wrote in his *Periplus,* that the description of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea coasts on the protolans ('carte maritime' or 'standard charts') originating from the period between the 14th to 16th centuries and on Volcius' portolans from the second half of the 16th century are delineated in unchangable form and configuration.

Volcius' portolans are almost unal-



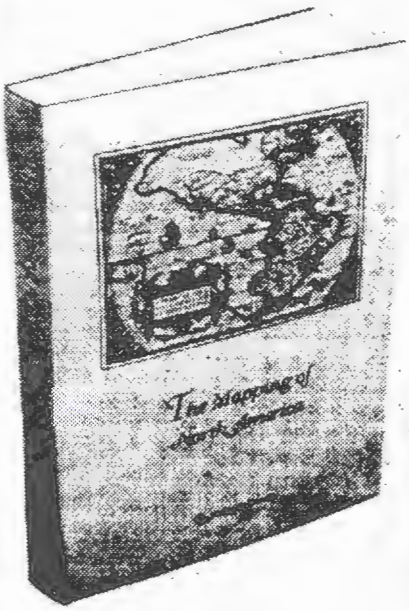
Fig. 5. Volcius' portolan of the Mediterranean and Black Sea from 1595. (Courtesy: Newberry Library, Chicago)

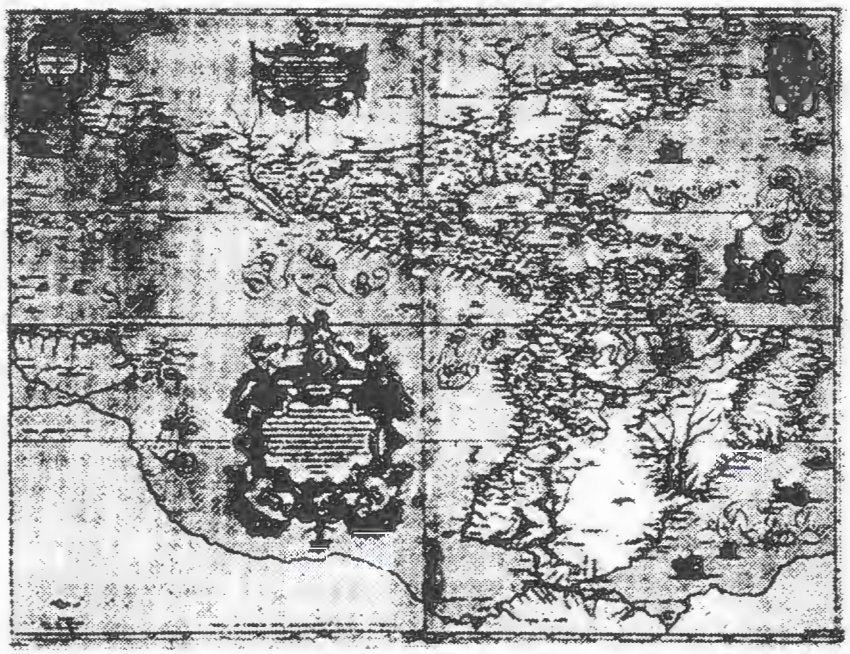


A FUNDAMENTAL
NEW REFERENCE WORK

THE MAPPING OF NORTH AMERICA

by Philip D. Burden





The book comprehensively describes for the first time all known, and many previously unrecorded, printed maps depicting any part of North America (i.e. present day Canada and the United States). Each one is accompanied by a photograph. Arranged chronologically, the work is complemented by a foreword by Tony Campbell, a full bibliography, and various appendices and charts including a title index and a list of first depictions in maps.

Cloth bound, US $195 (UK £120), 608 pages, 270 x 365 mm., 11 colour plates and 418 black and white plates. Limited editions of half leather for $275 (£175), or full leather for $495 (£320). ISBN 0 9527733 0 9. For further details please contact:

For orders to the American continent:
Raleigh Publications Tel: (914) 234 6140
P.O. Box 190
Bedford
NY 10506 E-mail:
USA philip@caburden.com

For orders outside the American continent:
Raleigh Publications Tel: 44(0) 1923 772387
Elmcote House Fax: 44(0)1923 896520
The Green, Croxley Green
Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 3HN
England

tered copies of the same original. This can be proved by the identical features and size of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea and the same scale. Volcius used traditional cartographic techniques, without substantial innovation in portolan production and further development of maritime cartography. This apparent stagnation was conditioned also by practical needs. The navigation in the Mediterranean Sea, and especially within the coasts of the Adriatic Sea, was not significantly changed during his time.

A. E. Nordenskiöld pointed out especially that the names of the harbours did not change during three centuries of portolan production, from the portolan of Petrus Vesconte in 1311 to the portolan of Volcius in 1607. Further, the most important harbours were always written in red colour.

In his traditional way, Volcius followed the old techniques of painting sea charts *(carte nautiche)* using a brush on parchment more than hundred years after Ptolemy's copperplate or woodcut maps were printed. Volcius was producing manuscript portolans from 1592 to 1607, i.e. much after the printing of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* in 1477 in Bologna and 1478 in Rome, even after the printing of a woodcut edition of the *Geographia* in 1482 in Ulm.

As a counterpoint to the traditional stand taken by Volcius, one should emphasise his contribution to the artistic and decorative value of portolans. He was creating portolans using several decorative elements; e.g. the miniature of Madonna and the saints, portraits of kings, pictures of sailing boats as well as attractive decoration of the graphic scales.

Nordenskiöld in *Periplus* describes three portolans of Volcius from his collection (Table 1) as follows: 'The maps are carefully executed and tastefully coloured with gold-edged coasts.'

In a later passage in the *Periplus* Nordenskiöld describes four portolans of Volcius, which are now kept in Rome, Paris, Bologna and Firenze.

Also the captions of Volcius' portolans are clearly drawn, very similar to the captions from 15th century portolans.

Volcius' portolans demonstrate the continuity in copying of nautical charts over three centuries, after the first portolan ('Carte Pisane', c. 1300.) was made.

The scale of Volcius' portolans is, according to Nordenskiöld, 1:6 500 000. It is identical to the scale on the portolans of Petrus Vesconte from 1311, Matheus Prunes from 1560, and Domingo Olives from 1568. The majority of portolans are at the scale of 1:6 000 000, e.g. the portolan of Andrea Bianco from 1436, Domingo Olives from 1568 and Bartol. Crescentio from 1506.

Special portolans of the Adriatic and Aegean Seas were drawn at the scale of 1:3 700 000, e.g. the portolan of the Adriatic Sea by Franciscus Pizzigano from 1367. Volcius' portolans of the Adriatic Sea, 'Golfo de Venetia, a compasso Largo', of the Aegean Sea, Arcipelago de Conpasso Largo, as well as the second portolan of the Aegean Sea, 'Isole de ArciPelago e parte de Na Tolia a Compasso Largo' are correspondingly the same.

Volcius' portolans have the same scales, divided into the same segments. Five points of a segment correspond to 9–10 mm. At least one scale is inserted in



Fig. 6. Volcius' portolan of the eastern Atlantic Ocean and western Mediterranean from 1592 (Courtesy: Biblioteca National, Madrid)



Left: Fig. 7. Volcius' portolan of the Mare Oceano, 1598. (Courtesy: Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA.
Below: Fig. 8. Volcius' portolan of the West Mediterranean and Adriatic sea from 1598. (Courtesy: Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA)



The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

established 1898

CELEBRATING 104 YEARS OF BUYING AND SELLING
MAPS, PRINTS AND FINE ARTS BOOKS

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION *featuring* ANTIQUE MAPS AND FINE AMERICAN PRINTS *from* AROUND THE WORLD.

PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT
www.oldprintshop.com

KENNETH M. NEWMAN HARRY S. NEWMAN ROBERT K. NEWMAN

150 LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 30TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10016-8108
TEL 212.683.3950 FAX 212.779.8040
E-MAIL info@oldprintshop.com

MEMBERS OF THE ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
and THE INTERNATIONAL FINE PRINT DEALERS ASSOCIATION

The portolans of Vincentius Demetrius Volcius

Title	*Year and place of production*	*Location*
1. MARE OCEANO / East Atlantic Ocean	1592, Napoli	Biblioteca National, Madrid
2. Central Mediterranean	1592, Napoli	Biblioteca National, Madrid
3. East Mediterranean	1592, Napoli	Biblioteca National, Madrid
4. East Atlantic Ocean and West Mediterranean	1592, Napoli	Biblioteca National, Madrid
5. East Atlantic Ocean and West Mediterranean	1593, Napoli	University Library, Nordenskiöld Collection, Helsinki
6. East Mediterranean and the Black Sea	1593, Napoli	University Library, Nordenskiöld Collection, Helsinki
7. GOLFO DI VENETIA / the Adriatic Sea	1593, Napoli	University Library, Nordenskiöld Collection, Helsinki
8. Mediterranean and the Black Sea	1595, Napoli	The Newberry Library, Chicago, Edward E. Ayer Collection,
9. ARCIPELAGO DE CONPASSO LARGO	1595, portu ferario (Portoferraio)	Private Collection of Margarita Koutsogiannopoulou Samourkas
10. a) Mediterranean and the Black Sea	1596 (1506) Napoli	Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma
b) The Adriatic Sea in the larger scale		
11. MARE OCEANO/West Mediterranean	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
12. West Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
13. East Mediterranean	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
14. Golfo de Venetia A conpasso Largo / the Adriatic Sea	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
15. Isole del Arci Pelago e parte de Na Tolia A Compasso Largo	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hougton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA
16. Mediterranean and the Black Sea	1598, Liburni (Livorno)	Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris
17. Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean	1600, Liburni (Livorno)	The Hispanic Society of America, New York
18. ARCIPELAGO DE CONPASSO LARGO	1601, Liburni (Livorno)	Biblioteca Municipale dell' Archiginnasio, Bologna
19. MARE OCEANO / Mediterranean	1607, Napoli	Archivio di Stato, Firenze
20* a) Mediterranean b) The Adriatic Sea in the larger scale	1592, Liburni (Livorno)	now lost

*Attilio Mori[5] describes the lost portolan depicting the whole Mediterranean with an inserted part of the Adriatic Sea in larger scale.

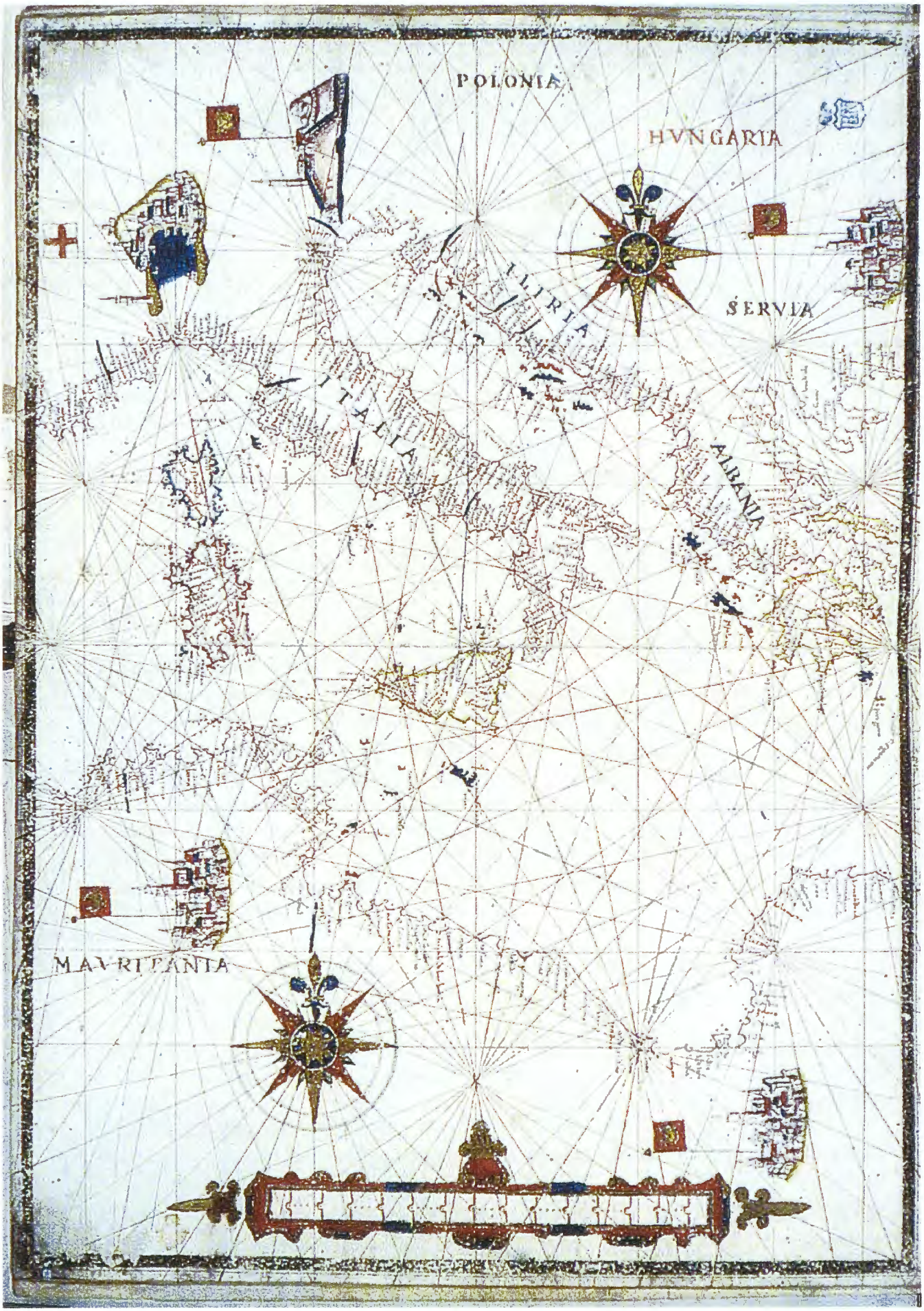


Fig. 9. Volcius' portolan of the Central part of the Mediterranean and Adriatic Sea from 1592. (Courtesy: Biblioteca National, Madrid)

all portolans. Some portolans have two scales. For the measurement of distances not only scales but also specially marked harbours, such as Genoa or Venice, were used.

The distances between harbours are in portolan miles. Nordenskiöld reports, using Volcius' portolan from 1593, distances from Venezia to Alexandria 358 miles, from Genoa to Venice 60 miles, from Gibraltar to Genua 255 miles.

Nordenskiöld describes graphic scales on portolans drawn unpreciselly and by hand, but Volcius' portolans are '...drawn with great care.' Nordenskiöld classifies Volcius' portolans as 'masterpieces of execution'. On the other hand, he states that portolan makers were not cosmographers and geographers but talented craftsmen.[3]

Also Marcel Destombes confirmed that Volcius's charts are '...all carefully executed and beautifully illuminated'.[4]

Volcius was a well-informed connoisseur of the Adriatic coasts. Therefore the Adriatic islands, e.g. *pago, longa, incoronata, siolta, braza, lesina, lissa, melada* are very precisely located and drawn.

An analysis of Volcius' portolans has the following constant characteristics:

1. The scales are richly decorated, with a constant shape and division in segments
2. Some portolans have a numerical scale along the whole vertical or horizontal margin of the chart
3. North on the compass rose is always marked with the symbol of a lily
4. The island of Rhodes is coloured and marked with a cross
5. Miniatures of Madonna and the saints as patrons of sailors are of high artistic quality.

REFERENCES

1. Guarnieri, Gino. (1965) *La Scuola Livornese di Cartografia Nautica*, Tipografia Editrice Giardini, Pisa: 10-13; Nota correttiva, Tipografia Editrice Giardii, Pisa: 1-8.
2. Zic, Nikola, (1935) *Naši kartografi XVI stoljeca; Dubrovcanin Vinko Vlcic*. Jadranska straza, God. XIII, Br. 1, Split: 12-13.
3. Nordenskiöld, Adolf Erik (1887) Portolanos: 3. The sources of the normal-portolano; the date of 1st compilation. Wind-roses. The invention of the compass, in: *Periplus and essay on the early history of charts and sailing directions*, Stockholm.
4. Catalogue: *The World Encompassed*. (1952) An exhibition of the history of maps held at the Baltimore Museum of Art, October 7-November 23, 1952. Baltimore, Maryland.
5. Mori, Attilio. (1908) *Una carta nautioca sconosciuta di Vicenzo di Demetrio Volcio*. Rivista geografica Italiana, Annata XV, Fasc. V. Firenze: 281- 290.

A full bibliography is available with the author. He may be contacted through the editor.

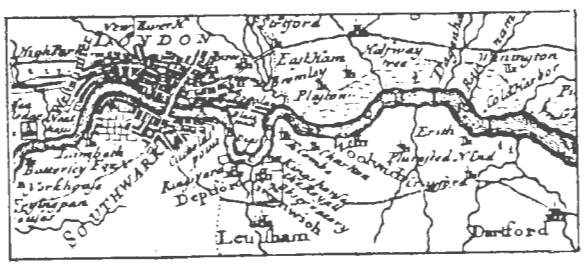
Editor's apologies for not being able to include all the correct diacritical marks to the names mentioned in this article and the references.

DRAGO NOVAK

WARWICK LEADLAY

MAPS GALLERY PRINTS

ANTIQUE MAPS · CHARTS · ATLASES
GLOBES · TOPOGRAPHICAL · MARITIME
DECORATIVE ENGRAVINGS · RELATED
LITERATURE · FINE ARTS · CURIOS
GREETING CARDS · LIMITED EDITIONS
COLOURING · RESTORATION
CONSERVATION · VALUATION



PROFESSIONAL PICTURE FRAMING

· *ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOME* ·

5 NELSON ROAD · GREENWICH · LONDON · SE10 9JB
Tel: 0181 · 858 0317 Fax: 0181 · 853 1773

WorldView Maps

Dealers in Fine Antiquarian Maps,
Views, Atlases, Prints and Voyage Books

Visit and Buy Directly From Our **Web Site**:
http://www.worldviewmaps.com

WorldView Maps
113 Todd Rd.
Katonah, NY 10536, USA

Tel: 914.232.6142
Fax: 914.232.9008
E-Mail: salomon@worldviewmaps.com
Web Site: www.worldviewmaps.com



International News & Events

2003 22nd International Symposium
Nicosia, Cyprus
14-16 October.
Two- and Five-day Pre-Symposium tours around Cyprus
Contact: Symposium Secretariat
Gabriella Georgiades
Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation
PO Box 21995, 1515 Nicosia
Tel: +357 22 848227
Fax: +357 22 662 898
gabriella.g@cultural.bankofcyprus.com

2004 23rd International Symposium
Italy: Modena, Verona and Florence
17-22 October.

2005 24th International Symposium
USA: Denver, Colorado
2006/7 25th International Symposium
Feb 2007, Guatemala
2007 October: possible: Russia
2008 Probable: New Zealand
2009 Probable: Norway

* * * * *

Cyprus 2003

Bookings for our sympoisium in Cyprus have been coming in steadily, after a slow start influenced by war and disease.

The speakers and their topics for the Symposium are as follows:
Lefki Michaelidou, 'The Map Collection of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation'
Hans Kok, 'Mare nostrum, our sea, their sea, your sea, our sea as we saw it' (Dutch Cartography of the Mediterranean Sea, as it advanced from the 16th to the 18th century)
Hubert O. Johnson, 'The Modest Life and Times of Joseph Roux: A Hydrographer of 18th Century Marseille'
Susanna Fisher, 'The world are looking to us .... for Cyprus' (The first British Admiralty survey of the island by Thomas Graves in 1849)
Susan Gole, 'Wine Roads, Robbers and Land Claims: Some interesting maps of Cyprus in British Government Records'
Loukia Loizou Hadjigavriel, 'The map collection of the Leventis Municipal Museum—Interpretation for a historical museum'

Seventh Lecture of Cyprus Cartography of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation

Francesca Cavazzana and Gilles Grivaud, 'A new addition to the cartography of Cyprus: the large map of Leonida Attar, 1542'.

Arrival in Cyprus

Participants who are going on the tours will be collected from the airports (Larnaca or Paphos airport) by the Travel Bureau. **Before the 15th of September** they must send to the Travel Bureau:
GAP Vassilopoulos Travel
c/o Mrs Elena Panayiotou
PO Box 23897
1687 Nicosia
E-mail:Elena.Panayiotou@gapgroup.com
Tel: +357 22 710343
Fax: +357 22 514088

the following information if they wish to be met at the airport:

Name of participant/s
Name of airline
Flight Number
Time of Arrival in Larnaca or Paphos

Participants who are not going on the tours will have to make their own way from the airport to the hotel in Nicosia. The best way is to take a taxi. The approximate price per taxi (4-seater) from Larnaca airport to Nicosia is CYP 23.00 (Euro 39). Approximate price per taxi (4 seater) from Paphos airport to Nicosia CYP 55.00 (Euro 93)

There is still time to book for the Symposium. Contact Gabriella Georgiades at address above.

Returning to Croatia – This Time for the Maps

My previous trip to Croatia was in 1981, and it was purely for tourism. To see (the former) Yugoslavia for ten days from Istria and Bled in the northwest, to the Plitvice Lakes, Sarajevo and Mostar in the center, and to Split, Makarska and Dubrovnik along the Adriatic Coast. The weather was superb that July and the sights and the sea appealed to my wife and two young daughters as well. The only map I cared about then, for this was before I was smitten by 'map pox', was my driving map and various town plans.

Now, 22 years later, the journey would be different. My wife was taking me as her luggage-carrier to an international meeting in Dubrovnik. But now, involved as I am with antique maps, I was determined to include them on the itinerary. We planned to begin the trip early and visit the capital Zagreb (which we had not done before), then hire a car for a trip through the countryside, stopping again in Plitvice and Split, en route to Dubrovnik.

It occurred to me that I had seen Croatia mentioned as the site of a prior IMCoS International Symposium, so I checked the *IMCoS 1980-2000: A History*, Susan Gole's excellent compilation of IMCoS's first 20 years. I found that the sixth Symposium was indeed held in Zagreb and Dubrovnik under the theme 'Five Centuries of Maps of Croatia'. I used the *History* as my first source to determine the locations that had been visited and the people involved.

Next I checked the current *IMCoS Journal* and found that Ms Dubravka Mlinaric was now the IMCoS Representative for Croatia. Not long after receiving my letter inquiring about what map-wise was to be seen in Croatia, she e-mailed me with many suggestions at nearly all the stops along my route. The wonder of e-mail enabled me to fol-





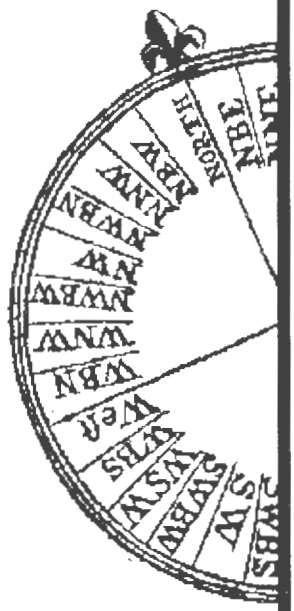
(LtoR) Prof. Dr. Miljenko Lapaine, Dubravka Mlinaric, Prof. Dr. Drago Novak, Tom Sander.

low-up and set up meetings in Zagreb and to visit a museum in Dubrovnik. There was just so much possible, and we had just a brief time to fit in the most important.

Once over jet-lag in Zagreb, we met Dubravka for a fascinating meeting at the University of Zagreb. There she introduced me to Professor Dr Miljenko Lapaine, a faculty member there and also the founding president of the Croatian Cartographic Society. He gave a first-rate presentation about the University and the Society, and presented me a copy of the 2002 issue of *Kartograpfija I Geoinformacije* (*Cartography and Geoinformation*), the scientific and professional information journal of the Croatian Cartographic Society. I was concerned when I saw the cover that I would merely be adding weight to my suitcase, but inside I was pleasantly surprised to find this annual journal was published in both Croatian and English, a very smart move indeed for this makes the journal so much more useful to libraries and readers outside Croatia. Inside I also found a wide range of articles ranging from historical maps, to maps on the internet, to geodesy, to reports on the activities of the Society, to book reviews, and much more. Information about the journal may be found on the Internet at www.kartografija.hror by writing to Dr Lapaine at the University of Zagreb, Faculty of Geodesy, Kaciceva 26, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia.

I was then very pleased to meet Professor Dr Drago Novak. I immediately recognized his name – he had been the organizer of the 1988 IMCoS meeting in Croatia. Dr Novak, still an IMCoS member, now lives north of Zagreb and is the owner of the definitive collection of maps of Croatia. He was at the University this sunny Sunday to continue work with Dr Lapaine and Dubravka on the



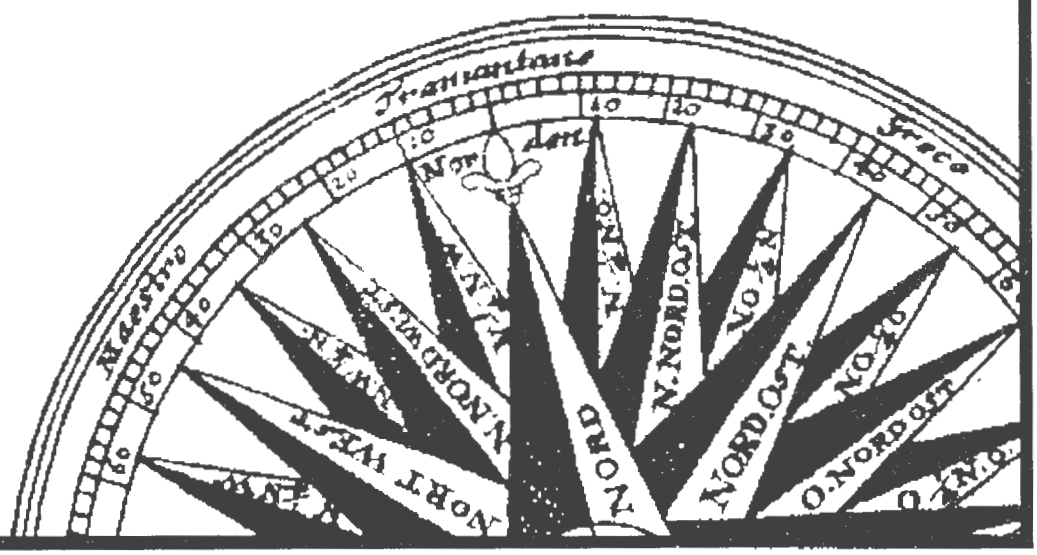


RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.

DEALERS IN FINE ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES,
GLOBES, & VOYAGE BOOKS

59 EAST 54TH STREET • NEW YORK, NY 10022
212.751.8135 • 800.453.0045 • FAX: 212.832.5389
EMAIL: arkway@mindspring.com

VISIT OUR EXTENSIVE ONLINE CATALOG AT
www.arkway.com



forthcoming book *Five Centuries of Old Maps and Charts of Croatia*. The three of them have invested many many Sundays of their time to work on chapters of the book and to select the best of maps to illustrate it – most of the maps are from Dr Novak's collection. This extent of his collection was confirmed as I met others later on the trip. The book has many contributing authors doing some of the chapters, but these three dedicated Croatians are the ones seeing to it that the book will be published.

The term Croatia first appears on an Islamic map the 1154 world map of al-Idrisi. The territory had come under the rule of so many occupiers over the centuries – the Austrians from the north, the Turks from the east and south, and the Venetians from the Adriatic Sea. Piri Reis included many maps of the area in his *Kitab-i Bahriye*. Napoleon's forces did much important mapping there in the early 1800s. The book will include accurate focus on the territorial boundaries and political divisions of Croatia, that country's cartographers, and much more. I was able to read a few of the chapter proofs and see some of the charts. If the final product is as good as what I saw, *Five Centuries of Old Maps and Charts of Croatia* will be a must for libraries and collectors of maps of that region.

The following day, Dubravka met us at the National and University Library and introduced us to Ms Mira Miletic Drder, curator of the map collection. The Library, in existence since 1945, has 30,000 loose maps (100 of them considered rare), 800 atlases (120 considered rare) and 500 manuscript map sheets of the territory of Croatia and the Balkans. Ms Drder had collected some samples from the collection for display and it was a wonderful assortment of maps to behold. In 1996 the Library has moved from older accommodation to a modern high-rise building just south of the city center. It has plenty of room for expansion and all the proper temperature and humidity controls.

The final stop in Zagreb was the Croatian State Archives, where we were greeted by Dr sc. Mirela Slukan Altic, curator of the map collection. There we learned the collection consisted of 5,000 sheets and 100 atlases. That holding is second only in Croatia to the National and University Library in the importance and number of maps of the country. Few modern maps are at the Archives, and the Archives has been very fortunate in dealing with the state libraries of neighbouring countries, especially Austria, in receiving from those libraries duplicates of important maps done by foreign map-makers during their dominance over Croatia. Again, an excellent selection of the maps was available for viewing.

The three ladies we met are part of the young generation of Croatians insuring the country's history and geography are properly researched for future generations. Dubravka is a historian and geographer at the Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies. The other two ladies are graduates of the local universities, and all three speak perfect English. They and their other Croatian colleagues have travelled to international meetings such as the International Conference on the History of Cartography, made presentations and very much impressed the attendees. As Bert Johnson said in *The Portolan*, Issue 51, in reporting on the meeting in Madrid, 'Another name to watch, albeit a collective one, is Croatia, whose six attendees caught people's attention, providing two fine, well delivered papers and a poster session, and contributing to the meeting of the International Society of Curators of Early Maps...'

Leaving Zagreb behind, we spotted facsimiles of maps on the walls of Diocletian's Palace in Split, and about ten original maps on display in the permanent exhibition at the Maritime Museum at Dubrovnik. Our contact there alas had to be in Zagreb the days we were in Dubrovnik, but all-in-all the trip was extremely successful, personally and cartographically. IMCoS had given the leads to a very productive series of meetings, including many wonderful maps, while in Zagreb and Dubrovnik. The personal friendships made will continue as we see our new friends at map meetings and in print as they progress with their contributions to Croatian cartography old and new.

TOM SANDER



THE OBSERVATORY

RARE AND COMMON BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS

Alaska and Other Polar Regions

Dee Longenbaugh, proprietor
200 North Franklin, Juneau, Alaska 99801 USA
Phone: 907/586-9676
Fax: 907/586-9606
E-Mail: deelong@alaska.com
www.observatorybooks.com







Richard & Penelope Betz
Box 355, Stoddard, NH, 03464, USA
Tel: 603-446-7181 Fax: 603-446-2301

on-line ordering at

www. betzmaps.com



Speakers at the Symposium (from the left): Alistair S. Maeer who spoke on 'The Cartography of Commerce' and Margaret Small whose title was 'Motifs and Mystery: Classical influences on the 16th century image of Northern Europe', with Eliane Spurling and Roger Baskes.

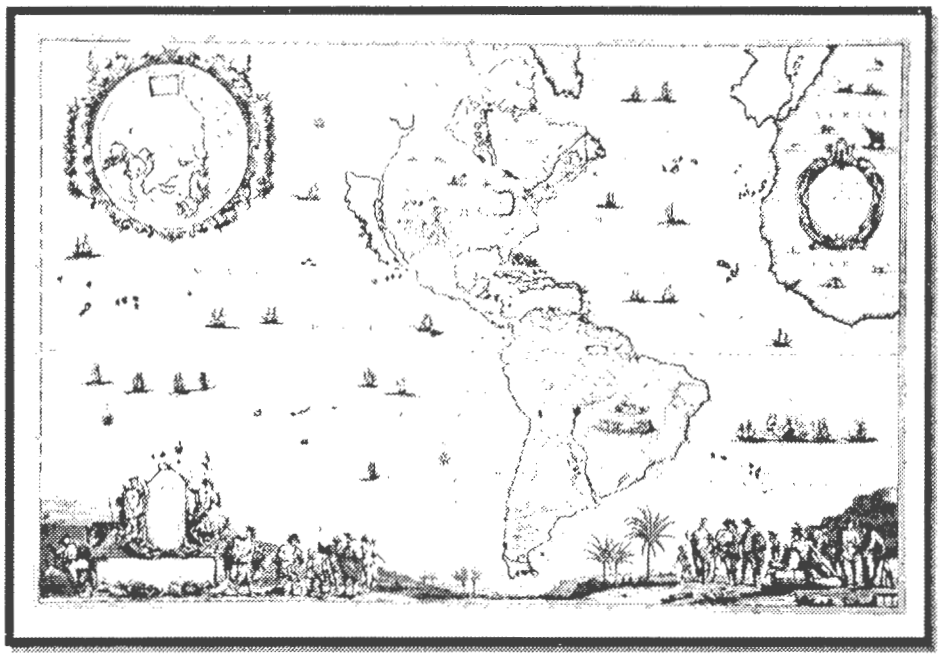
June Weekend

For some years now the IMCoS June symposium has been held in alternate years (in 2002 it was held at the Public Record Office, Kew) and in the year between there has been usually a single talk, sometimes combined with the Dinner. The first of these was given by Admiral Ritchie in 1995, and it was good to see him back this year looking fit and well. The 'talk', however, was a double bill this year, and with a new flavour. IMCoS always tries to encourage young collectors and map lovers, so this year two young speakers were invited to address us on their on-going research. This was made possible by a generous gift some years ago from Itshak Sperling, then our Representative for Belgium, to be used specifically to promote the love of maps among the young. Itshak himself was not able to travel to London but we were delighted to have his wife Eliane with us. She is known to many of us for her organization at the Antwerp symposium in 1994. Philippe Swolfs, our current Belgium Represntative also came over for the weekend.

The two papers, by Alistair Maeer and Margaret Small, were well and confidently delivered. The wide range of comments and questions they provoked reflect what interesting themes the two researchers had chosen. Congratulations to both these young people; we wish them well with their research and future in cartography, though both were quick to point out that their deeper interests are in different fields, but they do draw heavily on cartography at present.

The members' preview of the Map Fair, announced for the early evening between the talks and the Dinner, had unfortunately to be cancelled due to the non-arrival of the contractor commissioned to build the stands. This caused panic and confusion to the Map Fair committee in the morning, but they kept their cool and with great presence of mind were able to contact by phone (on a Saturday!) another contractor who was able to bring all the way from Wales and with no prior warning the full range of stands and have them ready for the dealers to display their maps by the early evening. As one European dealer said to me, 'If a contractor in our country had let us down like this, what would you English have said?' All I could reply was that I wondered if, in his country, we could have found a replacement willing to drop everything and help us out on a weekend, and from such a distance. In the meantime Jenny Harvey had obtained passes

MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES · REFERENCE BOOKS



Quarterly Auctions

March · June
September · Decmeber

Jan Mathisz
Circa 1655
37.4" x 23"
Ref: Burden #313

Extremely rare two-sheet map of America

- Bid by mail, phone or fax
- Online bidding & status
- Powerful search engine
- In-house packaging & shipping

www.OldWorldAuctions.com

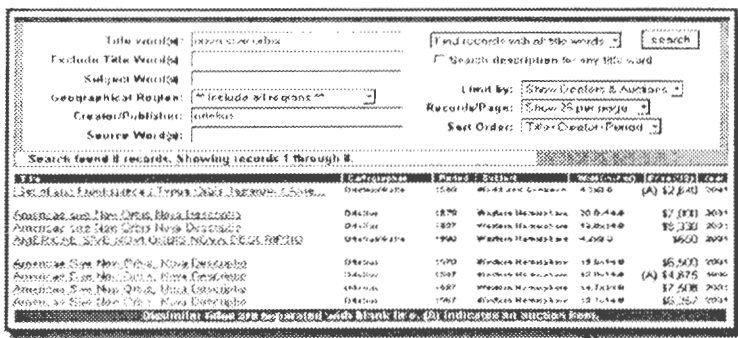
Ask for your FREE Illustrated Catalog Today!

Quality Consignments Always Welcome

Old World Auctions
MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES
since 1977

PO Box 2224
Sedona, AZ 86339 USA
email: marti@oldworldauctions.com

1+800.664.7757
1+928.282.3944
fax: 928.282.3945



Find what you are looking for in Seconds!

Click any record to see complete details!

- Over 20,000 Dealer & Auction Records
- Powerful, Versatile and Simple Searches
- New Records Added Weekly
- Daily, Monthly & Yearly Subscriptions

Dealers • Collectors • Appraisers • Institutions

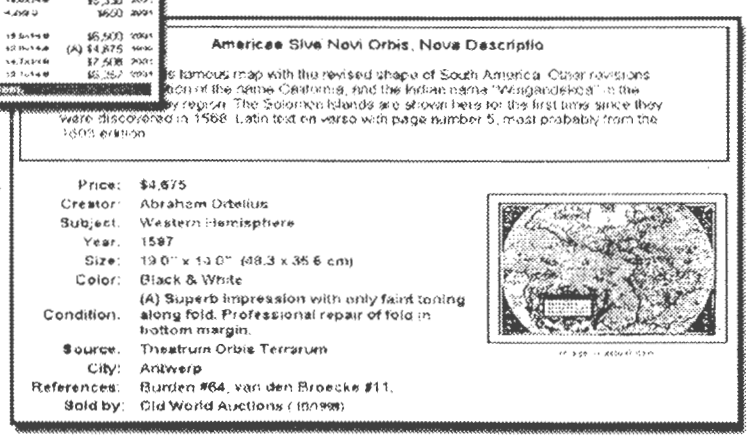
Visit us On-line at www.OldMaps.com

The Only On-line

Map Price Guide

www.OldMaps.com

Subscribe On-line Today!



for participants to enter the Antiquarian Book Fair on the ground floor, so there was plenty to occupy us in the unexpected free time.

The IMCoS Dinner was a more informal affair this year. Held at the nearby Hilton Hotel, in the same room as the afternoon session, it was in the form of a three-course buffet, with free seating and the minimum of formality, allowing friends to meet and chat, and move around between tables. The IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2003 was presented by our President Roger Baskes to Hans Kok, chiefly for his work on the IMCoS Bulletins.

Dealers at the Fair were all in their places by 10.00 am on Sunday morning, ready for the half-hour privileged entry for members. We apologise to all memebrs who had hoped to see the Fair on the Saturday, but as the saying goes, 'Man proposes and God disposes.' Some things were just beyond our control. Tis is the first time that we had planned to hold the Fair over two days, and perhaps we have to wait another year for this to happen.

SUSAN GOLE

IMCoS Helen Wallis Award for 2003

At the Singapore symposium sessions in 1991 Mike Sweet invited a friend of his to say a few words. I was sitting at the back and saw this officer in naval uniform walk confidently to the podium. He told us how he had lost his way to Australia because of navigational errors, and tied up by chance in Singapore. He held us spellbound by his tales of how he viewed the world and some comments on navigation, and then disappeared. We all wondered where he came from as his name was not on the symposium programme, though he had announced himself as Captain Cook. This was most apt, as we were proceeding to Australia for the second half of the symposium, and hoped to meet him there.

We had to wait two years, till we were in Bonn, where he stood in at the last minute and gave a very witty after-dinner talk in German, which had our hosts enthralled and the rest of us wondering what he was saying. He was stating how easy it is pick up the Rhine from above because of the pollution of the rivers which flow into it. So we came to know that he traversed the air and not the oceans, and knew all about navigation. By then he had become a member of IMCoS, and very quickly Malcolm Young appointed him an International Representative.

At our regular Int. Rep. meetings he was always full of enthusiasm and good ideas for the future of the Society. When a suggestion was made that more should be done by the Society to help new map collectors not only to select their maps, but also how to look after them. I looked around the table for a volunteer, and found an immediate response. Within a few months he had prepared a list of topics for ten Bulletins, and soon after that the first Bulletin appeared. This was actually number three on his list, 'Looking after antique maps and prints', and it appeared in June 1996. Since then a Bulletin has been printed in the Spring issue of the Journal every year, and been sent out as a separate publication with the Summer Journal.

The range of themes has been wide, from judging a map's condition, how to distinguish fake from real, photographing, framing, mounting and repairing your maps, and the most recent, suggestions for insuring them. Where the Bulletin editor felt he did not have adequate expertise himself, he was able to call on the assistance of co-editors to ensure the very highest quality of the information that is supplied to all members of IMCoS; new members receive a



Hans Kok receiving the Award from Roger Baskes.

copy of every Bulletin published with their joining pack. It was his own suggestion that they should be brief and self-contained and so well suited for dealers to photocopy and hand out to new customers who asked for advice on how to look after their latest purchase.The feedback for the guidance they provide to our members, and the detailed and very practical advice they supply, has been overwhelmingly positive. All of us have been beginners at some stage, and we know how hard it is to find real advice that is relevant to our needs, and explained in a straighforward manner. His name is at the top of each Bulletin, so now you all know I am talking about Hans Kok.

When word goes out that Hans is the winner of this year's Award, some may think it is because he organised such an excellent International Symposium in Amsterdam last year. This he certainly did, and I have heard it described as one of the best IMCoS has ever held. But a glance at our list of International Representatives shows that he is not alone in this. Many of them have already hosted a symposium, or are planning one in coming years. Each has been distinctive and memorable, but the Award is granted for additional contributions to map collectors worldwide, not only good organisational skills.

I first saw Hans at the Singapore symposium. He was then actually a pilot with the Dutch airline KLM, hence the smart uniform, and had at the last minute managed to re-arrange his schedule to be in Singapore on the



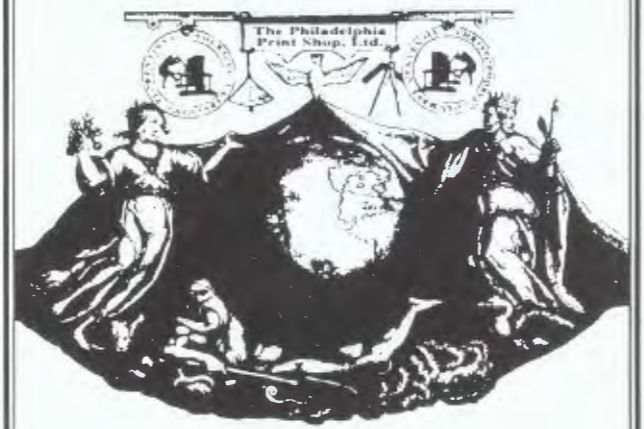
Participants enjoying the talks at the symposium.

right day. He had to leave immediately after addressing us, to take his plane on to Australia so I had little contact with him for some years. Then he kindly invited me to stay at his home when I had work in Leiden, and I learnt about his kindness to ducks (they rear their brood in his garden) and enjoyed looking at some of his maps. Since that time I have worked closely with Hans, both for the preparation of the Bulletins and in his active participation as an International Representative, and I have relied on his dedication and attention to detail. He and his wife Eva have come regularly to IMCoS events, and Hans has been very helpful in setting up the Map Fair stands, volunteering his ability to carry in boxes, direct traffic and put up tables. But it is chiefly for the Bulletins that we honour him today, and he has earned the gratitude of map lovers worldwide.

I know I speak for many when I congratulate him on a very well-deserved Award. I now invite our President Roger Baskes to present the 2003 IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award to Hans Kok.

SUSAN GOLE

ANTIQUE MAPS & PRINTS
RARE & REFERENCE BOOKS



Visit us on the World Wide Web

www.philaprintshop.com

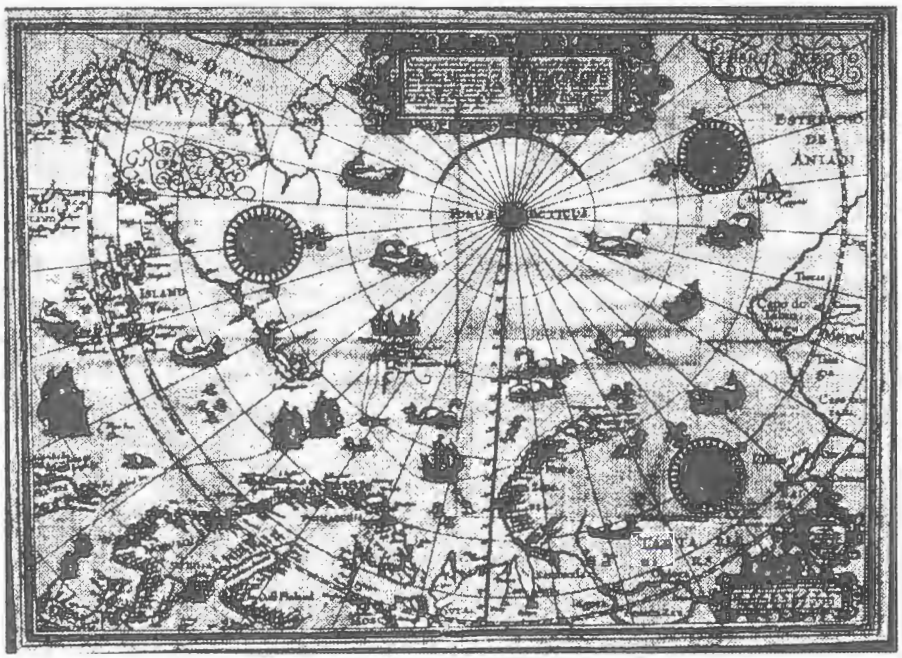
or at our shop

8441 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19118

The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd.

(215) 242-4750 philaprint@philaprintshop.com

SCANDINAVIAN MAP SPECIALIST



W. BARENTS, 1598-99

BUY AND SELL RARE AND DECORATIVE
ANTIQUE MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

OFFERS ALWAYS WELCOME
PLEASE CONTACT: PAL SAGEN

KUNSTANTIKVARIAT PAMA AS

JOSEFINESGT. 3 B
Postbox 3893 Ullevål stadion
N-0805 Oslo - Norway
Tel.: +47 22 59 47 64 - +47 22 23 08 96
Fax: +47 22 59 47 75

THE WARBURG INSTITUTE

School of Advanced Study
University of London
Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB

MAPS AND SOCIETY

Lectures in the history of cartography convened by Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research) and Tony Campbell (formerly Map Library, British Library). Meetings are held on selected Thursdays at The Warburg Institute at 5.00 pm. Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments. All are welcome. Enquiries: +44 (0) 20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith).

THIRTEENTH SERIES: 2003-2004

2003

October 30 **Dr Tom de Wesselow** (King's College, Cambridge) 'Turning like the world': Henry III's 1239 *mappamundi* and the Winchester Round Table.

November 13 **Jean-Marc Besse** (Chargé de recherche, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris) 'Embrasser la terre d'un seul coup d'oeil': The First Parisian Georamas.

November 27 **Matthew Champion** (Independent Landscape Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant, U.K.) William Cuningham's *Cosmographical Glasse* (1558/9) and its Influence on Sixteenth-Century English Urban Cartography.

2004

January 22 **Professor James Raven** (Department of History, University of Essex) Mapping the London Book Trades: St Paul's Churchyard, Paternoster Row and Fleet Street in the Eighteenth Century.

MEETING SPONSORED BY THE HAKLUYT SOCIETY

February 12 **Professor Felipe Fernández-Armesto** (Professorial Fellow, Department of History, Queen Mary, University of London) Maps and Exploration Revisited: Problems in European Cartography in the Sixteenth Century.

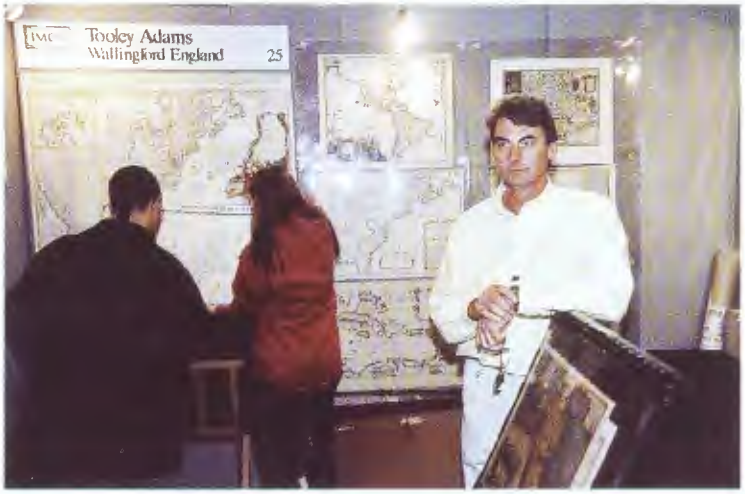
March 18 **Christopher Fleet** (National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh) Analysing Image Colour and Content to Infer Map Authorship: A Case Study of the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland and its Sources.

April 22 **Dr Stephanie Coane** (Warburg Institute, University of London) Maps as Illustrations in Printed European Exploration Accounts in the Late Eighteenth Century.

May 27 **Dr Scott Westrem** (City University of New York, New York) Calculation, Delineation, Depiction, Inscription: the Practicalities of Medieval Mapmaking.

This programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of The International Map Collectors' Society, Jonathan Potter of Jonathan Potter Ltd., and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books and is supported by *Imago Mundi*. DISPLAYS for each lecture, at the Royal Geographical Society, are arranged by Francis Herbert, Hon. FRGS. Note that the Society's Library and Map Room will be closed until Spring 2004, although both the Picture Library and Archives remain open. See <http://www.rgs.org> - 'Collections'; 'Unlocking the Archives Project'.









Some of the dealers at the Map Fair.





Letters to the Editor

Re: Mapping the Treasures of Arabia

The catalogue of Marian Bokhari's exhibition of printed maps of Arabia held at the Brunei Gallery of the School of Oriental and African Studies was not available at the time of our visits and we had hopes to read an account of the exhibition's contents through the report of Fay Huidekoper-Cope's visit, published in the *IMCoS Journal*'s Summer 2003 issue.

Alas, we were regaled to a list of maps which, according to Fay, should have been included but had been left out. Our journal's reporter states, that she searched in vain for Linschoten's chart of the India Ocean from the 'Itinerario' of 1596, or for a rare work by the Jode, She criticised the absence of French mid -17th century maps 'L'Arabie Pertree (Should it not have been 'Petree(?) Deserte et Heureurse' (?) and the 1751 Asia map by d'Anville, about which Ms Huidekoper writes that she referred to earlier (I found no such earlier reference). As a compromise Fay suggests, that she would have welcomed either of the SDUK maps 1843 and 1870 - or some mid-19th century editions of 'Steiler's Hand Atlas'. Fay scoffs at the absence of maps listed by Tibbets (who is he?) and her disappointment at the non-inclusion of some Blaeu, Janson, Schenk, Valk and Sanson 'Treasures'.

Perhaps we should also have been told by Fay, that a considerable number of exhibits, shown in the Brunei rooms, had been described, many erroneously, as copper plates, when they were actually woodcuts, wood engravings, steel engravings, lithographs, aquatints etc.?

We should congratulate Marian Bokhari on the prodigious amount of labour, effort and treasure expended and we should expect our reviewer to show more empathy and express our thanks to Ms Bokhari for an amazing job well-done and finally we should also keep a sense of proportion and not expect that a private collector could match the vast resources of Saudi Aramco.

FREDDY AND KITTY LIEBREICH

Rudimentum Novitiorum

Last year Wesley Brown informed me of his investigations into what was meant by 'Vinland' in the above map. My answer, without reservations, was Finland. Since he did not mention my reasons in his article (Summer 2003, pp 9–20), let me repeat them here.

Anyone looking in the 474 pages of the *Rudimentuin Novitiorum* for an explanation or description of Vinland will not be disappointed; indeed, they will even find the word 'globe'! But not in the sense of the Earth as a sphere, but as — grotesquely enough — a 'ball of wool'. The author writes about the heathen inhabitants of Vinland: 'globum enim de filot'. They create a ball out of yarn in which they have made many knots, and use it to conjure up — against payment — favourable winds for the mariners who reach their shores. This they do by unwinding more or less knots from the ball of wool! This story fits very well into the fantasy world of our medieval map with its beliefs and superstitions. 'Vinland' here is none other than 'Finland'!

The truth of this story, which is typical of Finland, was confirmed to me by Ulla Ehrensvärd of Sweden, known specialist in early cartographic history.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

Old Bermuda Maps: A Cartographic History & Collector's Guide. 1511-1948 (to be published in due course by The Bermuda Maritime Museum Press)

The above-noted monograph is presently in course of preparation, and the author would be grateful to learn of any unusual cartographic items relating to Bermuda which members of the Society may have come across, or indeed of any particular suggestions which they might care to make to him, with a view to ensuring a comprehensive and informative treatment of this popular subject. The author has long felt that the current standard reference work on the subject (Margaret Palmer's *The Mapping of Bermuda*) fails to do sufficiently ample justice to the island's cartographic history, and has therefore taken it upon himself to produce a considerably more substantial (and colourfully-illustrated) account of the island's history in maps, and of the history of its mapping. The author would be very glad to entertain suggestions of all kinds in this regard, and would encourage members to e-mail or otherwise write to him at the following address:

Flat 46, 56 Vincent Square
London SW1P 2NE
e-mail: jonathanevans@hotmail.com

JONATHAN LAND EVANS

HARRY MARGARY

PUBLISHERS, ANTIQUARIAN MAPS, PRINTS AND PLAYING CARDS

We are specialists in the publication of high quality facsimiles of rare 16th-19th century maps of the English counties, London and Dublin, and of North America at the time of the revolution. We also publish facsimiles of 17th and 18th century playing cards and individual prints from the same period. The maps of London and Dublin are also published in a series of six hardback A to Zs, in A4 format.

Visit our web site to see the full range of facsimiles available.

81 BATTERSEA BUSINESS CENTRE, 99-109 LAVENDER HILL,
LONDON SW11 5QL
TELEPHONE: 020 8772 1200 FACSIMILE: 020 8675 9979
EMAIL: sales@harrymargary.com WEB: www.harrymargary.com

Askeri Müze Jean Guérard Dünya Deniz Haritalari [Military Museum Jean Guérard World Sea Charts Atlas], by Cevat Ülkekul, 2002. Askeri Müze ve Kültür Sitesi Komutanligi (Military Museum and Cultural Centre Administration), Harbiye, Istanbul, Turkey. ISBN 975-409-225-7, pp. 125. Price. US$45 (incl. postage).

This soft-covered book includes a fine facsimile reproduction (pages 70-119) of the portolan charts in the first two volumes of the four-volume untitled World Atlas of Sea Charts, produced in Dieppe by the little-known French cartographer Jean Guérard. These two volumes, produced in 1635, cover the whole world except the Americas and were discovered in 1998 by Mapping Engineer Major General (Retired) Cevat Ülkekul listed in the Manuscript Catalogue of the Military Museum, Istanbul, amongst 234 manuscript items (dated from 10th–20th centuries). A brief explanatory text (with numerous good illustrations) in Turkish (pp. 13–31), English (pp. 32–50), and French (pp. 51–69) records Ülkekul's research into Guérard's work and how the two atlases came to be in Istanbul in pristine condition.

The first volume (catalogue no.1828) contains an outline world map in two hemispheres and eight charts (Europe and west and south Africa); the second volume (catalogue no.1727) has 14 charts (eastern Africa, East Indies, China, Japan, Australia, etc.). Each nicely coloured chart was drawn on a 47.3 x 67.0 cm parchment, folded vertically for binding; the facsimile images measure 28.4 to 27.9 cm (top to bottom), so they are approximately 60 per cent of the original size; despite this reduction, lettering and labelling are mainly clear and legible. In a few areas (even with a lens) one is hard pressed to read lesser place/feature names (probably with less-intense colour in the original charts), especially where crowded in the then better-known parts of the world. Brittleness of the parchment meant charts had to be held open by hand for photography using daylight, this resulted in slight distortion near the fold (against the binding), but images are otherwise very good and reflect the preserved vibrant colours. The sole exception is the world map, which is close to invisible in the facsimile, although California as an island and the rectangular outline of South America can be seen.

Ülkekul noted (p. 56) that the charts deserve detailed analysis, particularly regarding discoveries documented in the Pacific region however, he generously decided to make facsimiles available to scholars quickly, rather than delay publication to study the charts more fully

Ülkekul deduced that a third volume of the atlas must have been produced by Guérard, and eventually located it in the National Library of Austria, Vienna (catalogue no 7474), it comprises seven charts of the eastern coasts of North and South America drawn in 1636. Cevat Ülkekul then surmised there was a fourth volume covering western coasts of America; he found it recently in the Topkapi Museum, Istanbul, catalogued as an anonymous chart and now hopes to reproduce the third and fourth volumes together in October 2003 along with a more carefully translated English text (Muhtar Katircioglu, personal commn., April 2003). That facsimile should be of considerable historical interest.

A beautiful four-volume leather-bound atlas of manuscript charts is perhaps a surprising production for 1635–6, by which time printed charts had been produced in several countries (e.g., Waghenaer's 1584 collection of charts and the Blaeu marine atlases early in the 17th century), although the British 'Thames School' produced many manuscript charts from ca. 1590 onwards into the 17th century. Moreland and Bannister (1989, p. 124) suggested the orderly development of

cartography in other parts of Europe in the early 17th century bypassed France because of political/religious turbulence.

However, Ülkekul's research in France shows the navigator, hydrographer, and cartographer Jean Guérard (born ca. 1580 and died in Dieppe in 1643) was entrusted with teaching hydrography in Dieppe in about 1615 and later was certifying pilots' qualifications. Ülkekul located and listed eight other extant coloured manuscript charts produced by Guérard between 1625 and 1636, and an eight-page manuscript (1630) that reflects his extensive work attempting to use magnetic deviation to determine longitude. Guérard was identified as a professional navigator in 1635 and later was appointed Engineer and Geographer to the French Royal Family. Ülkekul believes the first two volumes of Guérard's atlas were given to 'a senior officer of the palace' in 1635 (before they were quite finished) and were preserved in a library, because they show no deterioration, inserted notes, effects of humidity, etc. He further speculated that in 1802 Brune, a French shipbuilding engineer, donated the two volumes to



Part of Map 4 of Volume 2 of the original atlas, showing the Red Sea and northern part of the Indian Ocean (page 98 in the facsimile).

the Istanbul Marine Engineering School (which had a strong sea-navigation and cartography department) where he was Chief Instructor until 1805.

Because latitude is indicated in one-degree increments along at least one margin of each chart, all (with two exceptions) appear to have been drawn at about the same scale (ca. 47 cm to 26-27° of latitude). However, apart from the two exceptions, the length of each one-degree increment is the same on every chart, despite coverage extending from 80° N to over 50° S. Thus, the superficial appearance of being on the Mercator projection (first used for a map by Mercator in 1569) is misleading. The so-called simple (or equidistant) cylindrical projection is probable for Guérard's charts, although longitude was not controlled accurately and was recorded only on the outline world map. The abundant apparent rhumb lines on every chart might have been misleading to a mariner, because these straight lines are not true loxodromes (lines of equal azimuth) as are such lines on a Mercator projection.

There is at least one simple scale on every chart, graduated in one to five of five units (French, nautical, English, and ?Flemish leagues and Italian miles); of course, the actual scale was variable in different parts and directions of each chart. Wind roses and cartouches (labelled in French) abound. Charts are numbered (Arabic numerals) separately in each volume and there is considerable convenient overlap between adjacent charts. Places, rivers, and features along coasts are labelled clearly and numerous navigational hazards (reefs, banks, alluvial deltas, etc.) are equally clear. The two charts at different scales are in the second volume; chart 12 of the Moluccas covers only 1° 37′ of latitude across two pages (pp. 114–5) with West to the top, whereas all other charts have North to the top; chart 14 (pp. 118–9) is at about half the commonly used scale, shows almost 54 degrees of latitude, and includes Borneo and western and southern Australia (with discoveries noted to 1627).

Members who attended the IMCoS Istanbul Symposium (1999) will remember Cevat Ülkekul's fascinating lecture on the 8,200-year-old map of Çatalhöyük (Ülkekul, 1999). The present facsimile is valuable in making a previously unrecorded early 17th century French portolan atlas accessible to all. We look forward to the facsimile of the last two volumes which will make the whole Guérard atlas available for study.

REFERENCES

Moreland, C., and Bannister, D., 1989. *Antique Maps* (3rd edn.): Phaidon Press, London, 326 pp.

Ülkekul, C., 1999. *8200 Yillik bir harita Çatalhöyük Sehir plani* [An 8,200 year old map: The town plan of Çatalhöyük]: Dönence, Istanbul, Turkey, 80 pp.

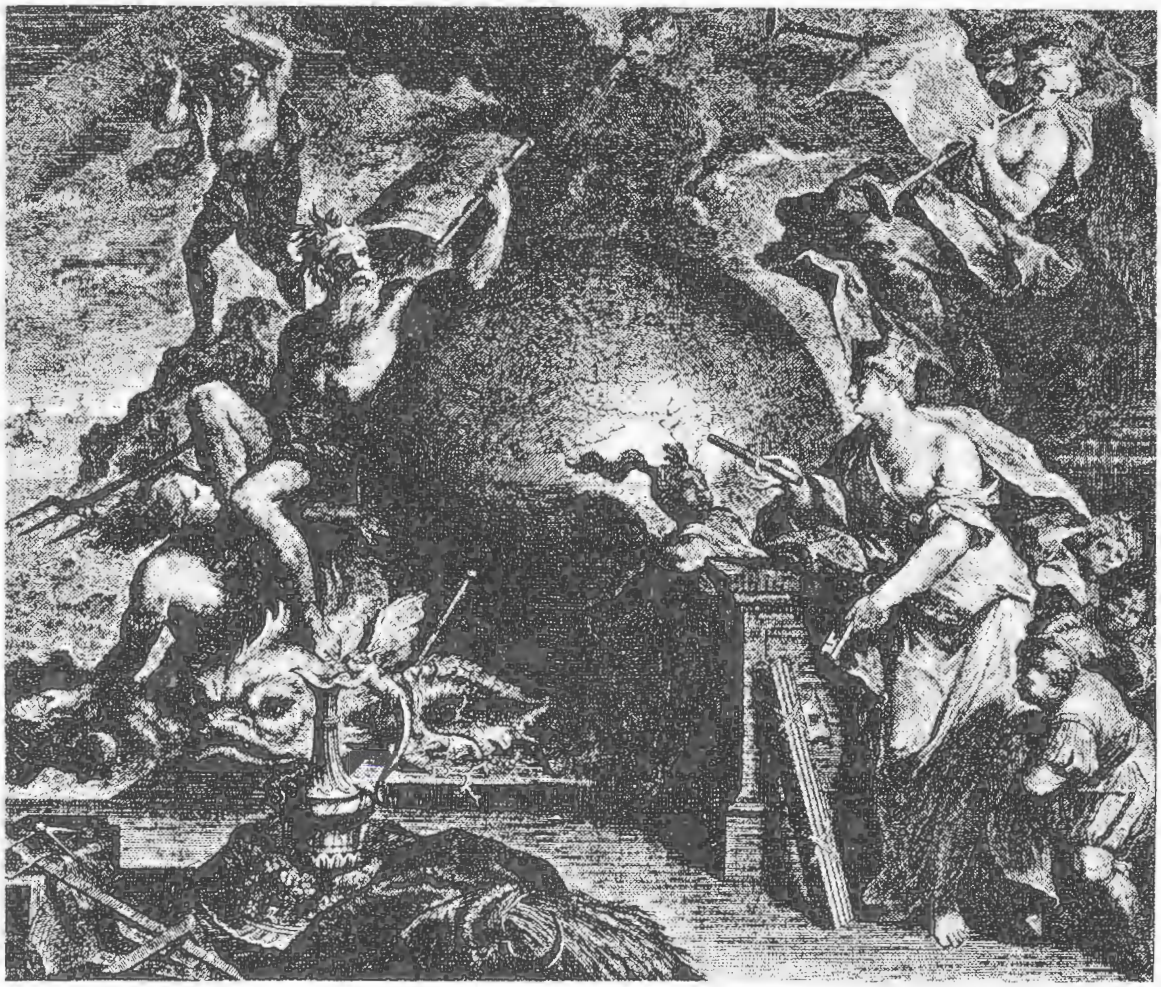
E.H.TIMOTHY WHITTEN

Mary R. Ravenhill and Margery M. Rowe (ed): Early Devon maps: maps of lands and estates in Devon before 1700. 2000, Friends of Devon Archives Occasional Pub. 1, Exeter, 58 pp. ISBN 1 85522 728 2 £10; and **Devon maps and map-makers: manuscript maps before 1840, Vol. I & II.** 2002, Devon and Cornwall Record Society, New Series; Vol. 43 for 2000, 211 pp. ISBN 0 901853 43 7; Vol. 45, pp. 215-433. ISBN 0 901853 45 3. £40 UK p/p included — for both volumes in robust slip case; and **Maps of Georgian Devon and their makers**. 2003, Friends of Devon Archives Occasional Pub. 3 for 2002, Exeter, 58 pp. ISBN 1 85522 857 2. £10.

Living in rural Devon, these four well-presented soft-cover books have special appeal. However, they will also be valuable to all whose primary interests focus on maps of other geographical areas. Each was 'Edited with an Introduction by' Mary Ravenhill and Margery Rowe, whose combined knowledge of Devon history and local map-making would be difficult to rival. Margery Rowe began working as an archivist in Exeter in 1956, being Devon County Archivist from 1977 until 'retirement' in 1996. Mary Ravenhill began working with maps decades ago and is one of the country's leading historians of cartography.

The Record Society's volumes comprise an exhaustive formal carto- bibliography listing

WATTIS FINE ART



Specialists in Antique Maps of Asia,
South East Asia and China

www.wattis.com.hk

WATTIS FINE ART

20, Hollywood Road 2/F. Central, Hong Kong

Tel. (852)2524 5302 • Fax. (852)2840 1723 • E-mail. info@wattis.com.hk

over 1,500 pre-1840 Devon manuscript maps discovered so far; only about 23 pre-1600 and 60 pre-1700 maps are known. The two Friends' books are facsimiles of representative manuscript maps with an informal commentary on each. Being complete in themselves, these three works could be reviewed separately, but they complement and supplement each other so perfectly that treating them together is appropriate. They permit a holistic appreciation of a rich resource of old maps, the evolution of style and technique over almost 300 years, and the people who undertook the surveys and draughting. The books reflect the comprehensive survival of county archives in the county's record offices and the Exeter Diocesan and Exeter City archives. The books demonstrate how entirely unjustified is the common perception that the South West was distant from centres of intellectual and cartographic activity (supposedly concen- trated mainly in London and southeast England) and that few larger-scale maps of the region survive. The vast majority of the original maps are preserved in the Devon Record Office (founded 1952).

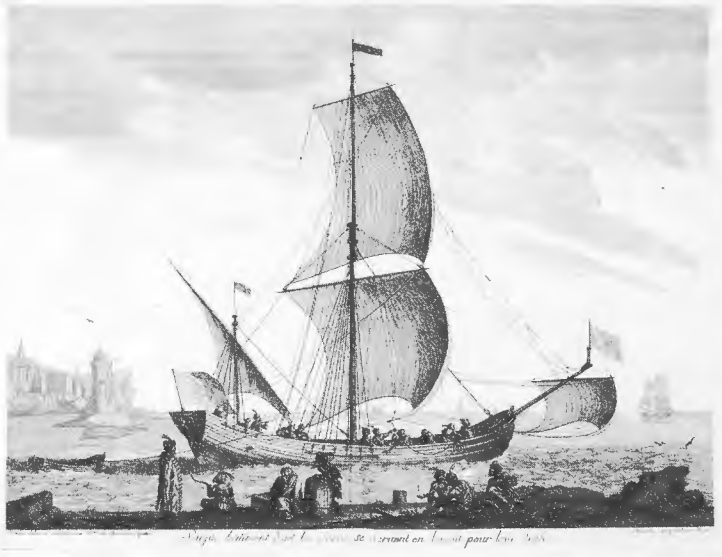
Occasional maps cover a whole parish or small region, but most show all or part of an estate or farm; several depict the City of Exeter or towns like Tavistock or Dartmouth. Many apparently supported litigation and thus focus on small areas or particular features. Numerous more-recent maps were beautifully executed and probably reflected pride of ownership of prosperous farms and estates; inclusion in estate atlases, etc., was common. Maps from more than 80% of the c. 450 Devon parishes are included. Excluded are maps of Plymouth (because of Stuart, 1991), tithe maps, official Enclose Award maps, abundant house plans, and Ordnance Survey manuscript maps that led to their printed maps from 1809 onwards.

The stated aim of the carto-bibliography was to detail the form and development of all manuscript maps and the reasons why they were made. Succinct details are cited of the current archive location and reference, full title, surveyor/s, scale and materials used, map contents and decoration, endorsement/s and notes on the map, associated documents, and published references. Occasional archive abbreviations seem to be unexplained (e.g. D1508M for the featured lovely Topsham Harbour map). 'Content' commonly includes how features like streams and hedges are represented, any details of field usage, how buildings are depicted, etc. Introductory text in the carto-bibliography (pp. 1–43) synthesizes briefly the significance of the manuscripts to the history of surveying and cartographic development from the first terriers of 11th century land descriptions to the precise, accurate, embellished, and professional 19th century maps. It is shown that the first measured field surveys on a consistent scale in Devon were by professional surveyors from London or SE England [including John Norden (1598), Mark Pierce (1633), etc.]; contemporary work by local men served a real purpose but appears crude. After 1700, numerous local Devon surveyors demonstrated sophisticated skills (based on triangulation, use of chains and plane tables, etc.) in many maps of national quality. Interesting brief chapters are devoted to the development and history of colour and decoration, training and education, and pay and status of draughtsmen in Devon. Careers of selected 18th century Devon surveyors who gained reputations across the country are traced (e.g. William Hole, Alexander Law). Mapping of landed estates and the City of Exeter receive special attention.

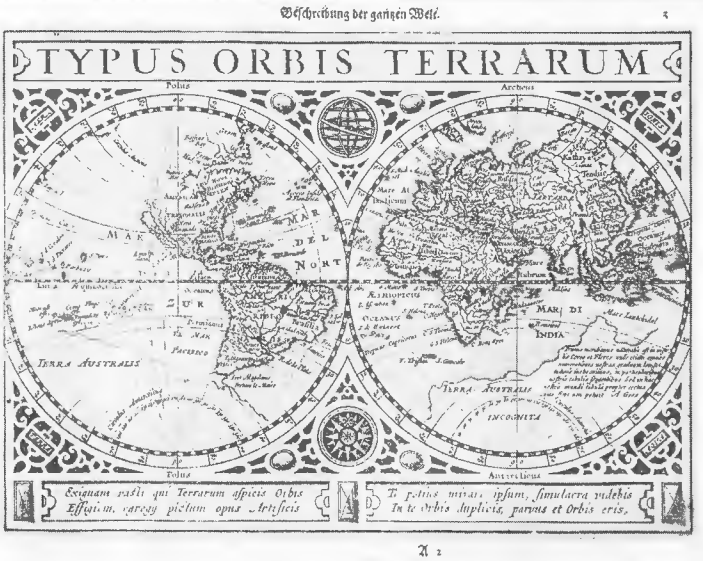
Many of the maps' makers remain unknown because almost 50% name no surveyor, although numerous makers have been deduced from other sources. Of 273 surveyors listed in the carto-bibliography (270 listed in Appendix A with biographical notes), almost 100 are not in Bendall's (1997) dictionary, 48 were from outside Devon, 22 from neighbouring counties, and 26 of the 203 Devonians also worked elsewhere. A comprehensive index of cited personal names is provided.

The carto-bibliography (pp. 47–384) lists the maps alphabetically by parish and chronologically within each parish. Each map is assigned a reference number; for example, 2/35/3, where 2 implies a parish beginning with

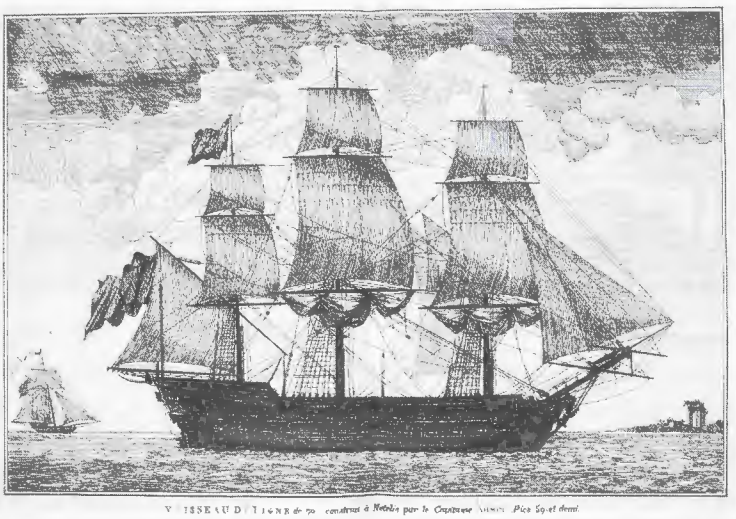
KETTERER KUNST
AUCTIONS EXHIBITIONS



H. S. de Passebon, Plan de plusieurs bâtimens de mer. Marseille about 1690. *(From our auction in May 2003)*
Estimate: € 8,000 Result: € 15,200



G. Mercator, Atlas minor. Amsterdam 1651.
(From our auction in May 2003)
Estimate: € 6,500 Result: € 9,700



Mahmoud Raif, Tableau des nouveaux reglemens de l'Empire Ottoman. Constantinople 1798. *(From our auction in May 2003)*
Estimate: € 4,000 Result: € 8,300

Consign now!

For our upcoming auction

Rare Books

Manuscripts · Autographs · Decorative Prints

on November 17 and 18, 2003 in Hamburg

For consignments and further information please contact:

KETTERER KUNST HAMBURG
Meßberg 1 · 20095 Hamburg · Germany · Tel: +49-(0)40-37 49 61-61 · Fax: +49-(0)40-37 49 61-66
www.kettererkunst.com

B (second alphabet letter), 35 the 35th of the B-parishes listed alphabetically, and 3 the third map in date order from the parish. Unhappily, this system cannot readily accommodate new discoveries. The Supplement (pp. 385–7) lists seven new maps (identified by S numbers) found by May 2002; incorporating 'S3 Colebrooke 1736' in the main list would mean changing existing 3/26/1 to 3/26/9 into 3/26/2 to 2/26/10. Further manuscripts will undoubtedly be found in various estate files, etc. Examples appear occasionally at local auctions. Both volumes include a useful map of 425 numbered parishes (excluding those in Plymouth, Torbay, and Exeter) and their names; unfortunately, these numbers are not cross-referenced with the manuscript-reference numbers.

For map collectors and historians of cartography, the 61 excellent full-colour facsimiles bring this set of books to life. Early Devon Maps provides 26 (from about 1550 to 1700), 27 are in Georgian Devon (1709–1816), and the carto-bibliography has 16 dated 1590 to 1801 (eight of which are repeated in the Georgian book). Each book includes numerous black and white and coloured pictures of particular details. Descriptive text in the Early Devon volume describes each map briefly and the background about their making; fascinating detail mentioned is occasionally difficult to spot without local knowledge (e.g. maps 9 & 20 of Exeter). All illustrated maps drawn after 1633 were on parchment, but earlier ones (except two in 1660) were on paper. For Georgian Devon, maps were chosen to give as wide a county coverage and as many types of estate map as possible. In this book, the history of the location/estate, the reason for making the map, and especially the map-maker's career and other works, are emphasised; almost all maps are by different surveyors/draughtsmen, and the facsimiles show there was little difference in style and execution between Devonian and national map makers in this period.

Only nine of the 26 Early Devon facsimiles have north to the top (7 east, 5 south, 4 west), whereas only four Georgian maps illustrated do not. In Early Devon, most maps are reproduced at half to a third of original size; at these reductions a few details mentioned in the text cannot be seen. The original manuscripts for the Georgian book were larger, so greater reductions were needed; only parts of five very large maps could be shown. The facsimiles suggest a scale began to appear about 1605; all but three maps in the Georgian book show their scale (in chains or perches to the inch). Scale was not always too important for the earliest maps, as illustrated by two 1620 maps of Dartmouth by Nicholas Townsend which show the same docks, plots and buildings with dissimilar relative sizes — map 18 (in Early Devon with N at the top and no ships) and Plate 2 (carto-bibliography with W at top and numerous ships docked and on the water) give very different impressions of Dartmouth's activities.

These very useful and attractive books reflect a huge amount of loving, painstaking, and scholarly research; they are recommended highly to the IMCoS membership All the books were designed and typeset in Exeter by Mike Dobson and printed and bound by Short Run Press, Exeter.

REFERENCES

Bendall, A. S., 1997. *Dictionary of land surveyors and local map-makers of Great Britain and Ireland* 1530-1850 (2nd edn.). The British Library, London, 2 vols, 912 pp.

Stuart, E., 1991. *Lost landscapes of Plymouth: maps, charts and plans to 1800.* A. Sutton & Map Collector Publications, Tring, 211 pp

E. H. T. WHITTEN

If you would like to review books for the IMCoS Journal, please contact the Reviews' Editor (address on page 1).

If you have seeen a good new book on cartography, send me a review of it. Or let me know the name and address of the publisher so that I can request a copy for review in the Journal, which will then be placed in the IMCoS Library. Books in the library are available for borrowing by members. Contact the Librarian.



SHAPERO GALLERY

Rare Maps and Atlases

24 Bruton Street LONDON W1J 6QQ

To request a catalogue please contact Daniel Crouch

t: +44 (0) 207 491 0330 *e:* maps@shapero.com

www.shapero.com

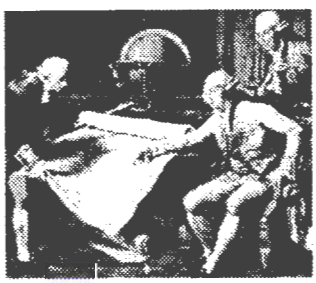
Le Bail-Weissert

Illustrated Books
Views of Towns
Maps & Atlases

5 rue Lagrange, 75005 Paris, France

Fax: 00 331/40 29 85 57 Phone: 00 331/43 29 72 59
Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

PARIS MAP-FAIR



Saturday November 15th 2003

Hotel Ambassador,
16 Blvd Haussmann, PARIS

50 International map dealers.

Info: www.map-fair.com

Tel. ++33 (6) 11803375

ADVERTISING RATES

New rates from Spring 2004

	Colour	*B&W*
For four issues per year		
Full page (same copy)	£900	£600
Half page "	£600	£400
Quarter page "	£350	£220
Eighth page	£240	£140
For the Map Fair issue (Summer)		
Full page	£540	£360
Half page	£360	£240
Quarter page	£200	£132
Eighth page	£140	£84
For a single issue		
Full page	£360	£240
Half page	£240	£160
Quarter page	£140	£88
Eighth page	£90	£56

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

Richard B. **Arkway**	50
Roderick M. **Barron**	16
Philip D. **Burden**	38
The **Carson Clark** Gallery	28
Richard & Jo Ann **Casten**	18
Fair Winds	48
Frame	2
J.A.L. **Franks**	26
Garwood & Voigt	34
Hemispheres	52
Intercol	outside back cover
Kit S. **Kapp**	4
Keterer Kunst	68
Le Bail-Weissert	71
Warwick **Leadlay** Gallery	45
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Record Publications	2
Harry **Margary**	62
Martayan Lan	inside back cover
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	24
The **Observatory**	52
Old Church Galleries	4
Old Print Shop	42
Old World Auctions	54
Kunstantiqvariat **Pama** A.S.	58
Paris Map Fair	71
Pettinaroli	28
Philadelphia Print Shop	57
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	30
Jonathan **Potter**	8
The **Prime Meridian**	30
Reiss & Sohn	24
George **Ritzlin**	6
Rocky Mountain Map Fair	22
Hanno **Schreyer**	26
Shapero Gallery	70
Paulus **Swaen**	4
Wattis Fine Art	66
World View Maps	46

IMCoS List of Officers

President Roger Baskes

Advisory Council

Past Presidents	Rodney Shirley
	Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke
Adelaide	W.A.R. Richardson
Barcelona	Sra Montserrat Galera
Chicago	Bob Karrow
London	Tony Campbell
London	Catherine Delano Smith
Paris	Monique Pelletier
Utrecht	Günter Schilder

International Officers

Chairman	Susan Gole
Secretary	Robert Clancy
Development	Caroline Batchelor

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

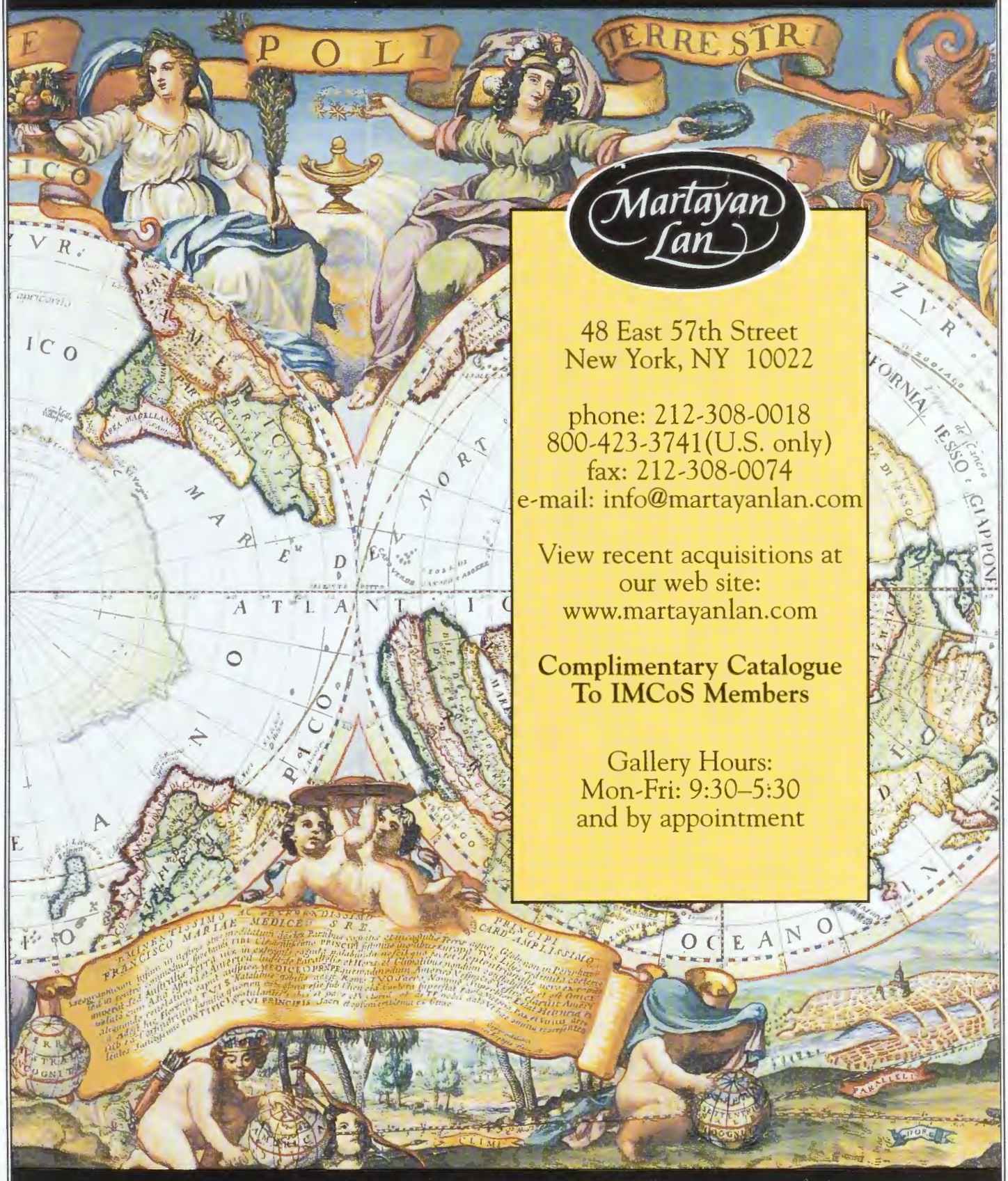
Chairman	Jenny Harvey
Vice Chairman	Valerie Scott
General Secretary	
Membership Secretary	Patrick Whitten
Treasurer	Tim Whitten
Dealer Liaison	Yasha Beresiner
Map Fair Organiser	Roger Brown
Map Fair Liaison	Philip Burden
Journal Advertisements	
Librarian	David Gestetner
Photographer	David Webb
Journal Editor	Susan Gole
Members	Richard Domb
	Christopher Terrell

Directors Themis Strongilos
Malcolm R. Young

Representatives

America, Central: Jens P. Bornholt, 4a Avenida 13-11, Zona 10, Guatemala C.A. (for mailing address, see Membership List)
America, South: Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers, Peru 285, 1641 Acassuso, Argentina
Australia: Prof. Robert Clancy, P.O. Box 891, Newcastle, NSW 2300
Austria: Dr Stefan J. Missine, Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna
Belgium: Phillippe Swolfs, Nieuwe Steenweg 31, Elversele, 9140
Canada: Edward H. Dahl, 1292 Montée Paiement, Gatineau, Quebec J8R 3K5
China: S.C. Tam, 16/F Wayson Commercial House, 70 Lockhard Rd, Wanchai, Hong Kong
Croatia: Dubravka Mlinaric, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Trg Stjepana Radica 3, 10 000 Zagreb
Cyprus: Michael Efrem, P.O. Box 22267, CY-1519 Nicosia
Finland: Jan Strang, Jatasalmentie 1, FIN-00830 Helsinki
France: Andrew Cookson, 4 Villa Gallieni, 93250 Villemomble
Germany: Dr Rolph Langlais, Am Oberen Werth 25, D-40489 Düsseldorf
Greece: Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Sreeet, GR-106 74 Athens
Hungary: Dr Zsolt Török, Deartment of Geography, Eötvos Univ. Ludovika 2, Budapest
Iceland: Jökull Saevarsson, National & University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgata 3, IS-107 Reykjavik, Reykjavik 101
Indonesia: Geoff Edwards PO Box 1390/JKS, Jakarta 12013
Israel: Eva Wajntraub, 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem
Italy: Marcus Perini, Via A. Sciesa 11 37122 Verona
Japan: Kazumasa Yamashita, 10-7-2-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
Latvia: Dr Janis Strauchmanis, Tallinas 83-40, Riga, LV-1009
Lithuania: Alma Brazieuniene, Universiteto 3, 2633 Vilnius
Mexico: Martine Chomel de Coelho, A.P. 40-230, Mexico 06140 DF
Netherlands: Hans Kok, Poelwaal 15, 2162 HA Lisse
New Zealand: Neil McKinnon, PO Box 847, Timaru
Norway: Pål Sagen, Josefinesgt 3B, PO Box 3893 Ullevål stadion, N-0805 Oslo
Philippines: Rudolf Lietz, POB 2348 MCPO, 1263 Makati, Metro Manila
Romania: Mariuca Radu, Muzeul de Istoria Brasov, Str. Nicolae Balcescu Nr. 67, 2200 Brasov
Russia: Andrey Kusakin, Appt. 124, Kolpatchny per. 6, 101000 Moscow
Saudi Arabia: Fay Huiderkoper-Cope, c/o Rezayat Co Ltd, PO Box 90, Alkhobar 3952
Singapore & Malaysia: Julie Yeo, 3 Pemimpin Drive #04-05, Lip Hing Industrial Bldg, Singapore 1024
South Africa: Elizabeth Bisschop, P.O Box 26156, Hout Bay, 7872
Spain: Jaime Armero, Frame SL, General Aardiñas 69, Madrid 6
Sweden: Leif Åkesson, Vegagatan 11, S-392 33 Kalmar
Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney, Nana PO Box 1238, Bangkok 10112
Turkey: Ali Turan, Dumluca Sok #9, Beysukent, 06530 Ankara
USA, Central: Kenneth Nebenzahl, PO Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022
USA, East: Robert A. Highbarger, 7509 Hackamore Drive, Potomac, MD 20854
USA, West: Bill Warren, 1109 Linda Glen Drive, Pasadena, CA 91105

Fine Antique Maps, Atlases, Globes, City Plans & Views



Martayan Lan

48 East 57th Street
New York, NY 10022

phone: 212-308-0018
800-423-3741(U.S. only)
fax: 212-308-0074
e-mail: info@martayanlan.com

View recent acquisitions at
our web site:
www.martayanlan.com

Complimentary Catalogue To IMCoS Members

Gallery Hours:
Mon-Fri: 9:30–5:30
and by appointment

G.G. De Rossi, c. 1700-1710

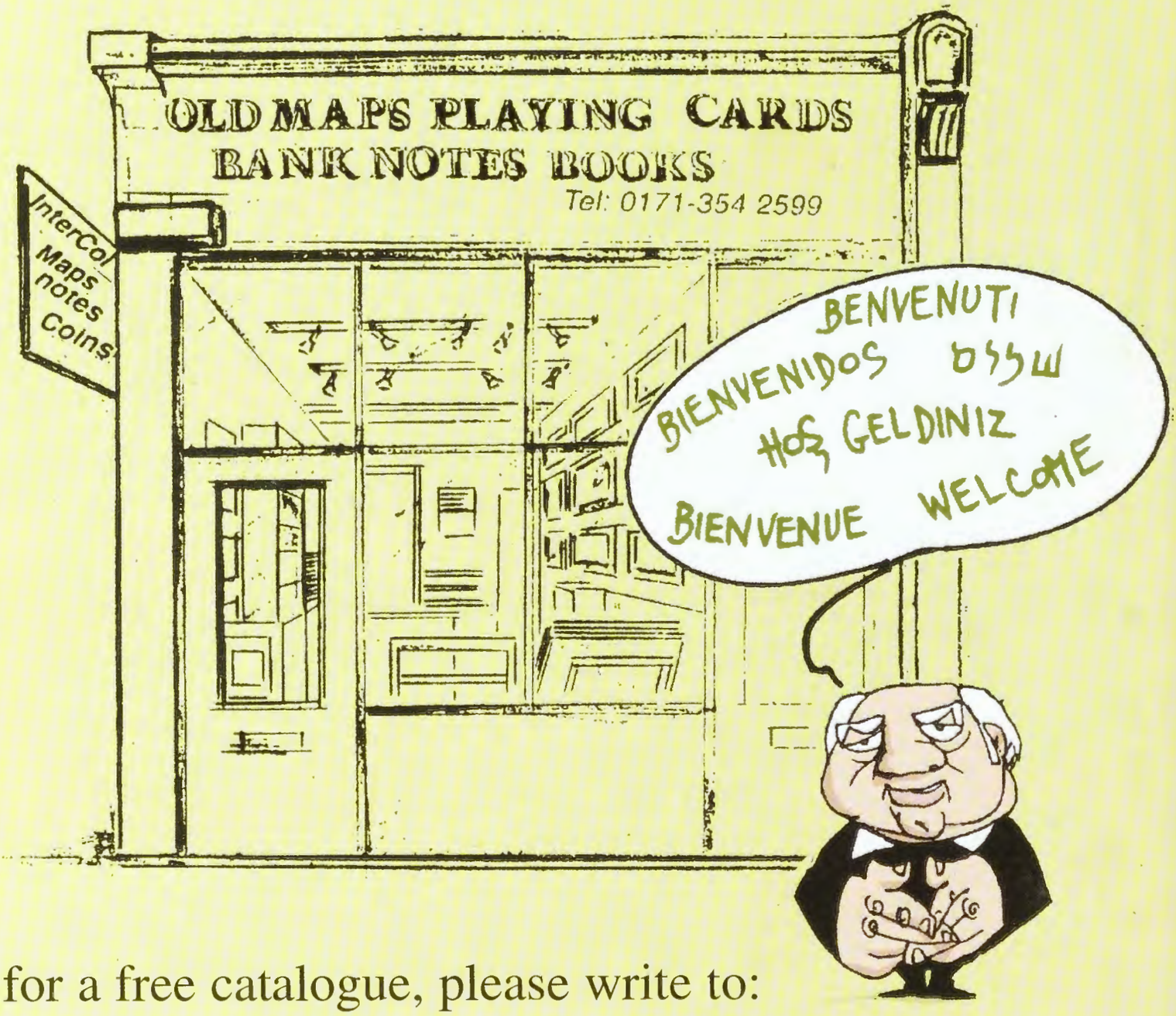
InterCol

visit Yasha Beresiner's Gallery

at 114 Islington High Street (in the Camden Passage) London N1

tel: 020 7354 2599

Tuesday to Saturday 9^{30}–5^{00}



for a free catalogue, please write to:

InterCol 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR

Tel: 020 8349 2207 Fax: 020 8346 9539

E-Mail: yasha@compuserve.com

Please visit our Website: www.intercol.co.uk