SUMMER 2004 ISSUE No. 97

IMCoS JOURNAL



Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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
Email: maps@themaphouse.com
www.themaphouse.com

IMCoS LIST OF OFFICERS
President
Roger Baskes

Directors
Themis Strongilos
Malcolm R. Young
Hans Kok

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
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 Newby
Price's Cottage, 57 Quainton Road
North Marston, Bucks MK18 3PR.
Tel: 01296 670001.
e-mail: mapcollector@btopenworld.com
General Secretary:
Membership Sec.: Patrick Whitten
Parsonage House, Woodbury,
Nr Exeter, Devon EX5 1EG.
e-mail: imcos@mapeq.com
Treasurer: Tim Whitten
Lower Bonehill Farm, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Newton Abbott, Devon TQ13 7TD
Dealer Liaison: Yasha Beresiner
43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR.
Tel: 020-8349 2207. Fax: 020-8346 9539
Librarian: David Gestetner
Flat 20, 11 Bryanston Square,
London W1H 2DQ
Photographer: David Webb
Journal Editor: Susan Gole
Members:Roger Brown
Richard Domb
Christopher Terrell
IMCoS Administrative Office
PO Box 352, Newton Abbot,
Devon TQ13 7ZR
Fax: +44 (0) 1364 631 042
e-mail:financialsecretariat@imcos.org

IM@S

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SUMMER 2004 ISSUE No. 97

CONTENTS

Re-opening of the RGS	3
Chris Fleet: The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland	5
Nils Germundson: Did Homann also sell uncoloured maps?	19
Lefki Michaelidou: Exhibition – European cartographers in Cyprus	25
László Gróf: The (Virtually) unknown maps of Péter Bod	37
Members' Wants/For Sale	50
Kit Batten: Touring England	51
Jonathan Potter: 'Heaven Above – Earth Beneath' at the American Museum	54
The IMCoS Web Site	56
International News & Events	57
Italy 2004	57
Piri Reis symposium in Turkey	59
Map Libraries	59
Collectors' Evening at the Shapero Gallery	60
IMCoS June Weekend	62
Book Reviews	65
International Representatives	72
Advertisers in this issue	72

Cover map: Cantino Planisphere, ms, 1502.
Courtesy: Biblioteca Estense Universitaria, Modena.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by 15 July 2004. 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. E-mail: susan.gole@onetel.net

Reviews Editor: Dr Geoffrey Tapper, The Mount, Salisbury Road, Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 8NL.

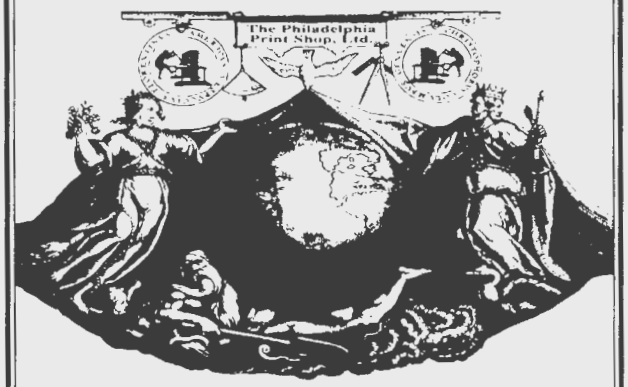
Advertising Manager: Rolph Langlais, Am Oberer Werth 25, D-40489 Dusseldorf, Germany. E-mail: rolph.langlais@t-online.de

IMCoS Web Site: http://www.imcos.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 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

SLAM

Le Bail-Weissert

Illustrated Books
Views of Towns
Maps & Atlases

5 rue Lagrange, 75005 Paris, France

Fax: 00 33 1/40 29 85 57 Phone: 00 33 1/43 29 72 59
Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

THE OBSERVATORY

RARE AND COMMON BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS
Alaska and Other Polar Regions

Dee Longenbaugh, proprietor
235 Second Street • Juneau, Alaska 99801 USA
Phone: 907/586-9676
Fax: 907/586-9606
E-Mail: deelong@alaska.com
www.observatorybooks.com

ABAA

Re-opening of the RGS

After nearly two and a half years of closure of most of its constituent Collections the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) will re-open them in a new purpose-built, and centralised, Foyle Reading Room on Tuesday 8 June 2004. Together with improved physical access – via the new entrance to the Society and a dedicated exhibition area in Exhibition Road – can be announced the advantage of online public access to catalogues of much of the heritage (i.e. pre-1940) materials. Both these major multi-million pound developments are supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund. Those who remember the ground floor Map Room (normally approached from the main entrance in Kensington Gore), the Library on the first floor, the Picture Library in the basement, and the Archives in a remote garret aerie will be delighted to learn that we now have a 'One-stop shop'.

Here may be consulted the 1482/1486 edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* (formerly owned by William Morris of Kelmscott); an unrecorded copy of *The Rutter of the Sea....* by Pierre Garcie and Richard Proude (London: John Awdeley, for Antony Kytson, [1573?]) from the Library of Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck; and *The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation ...* (with the 'Drake leaves') by Richard Hakluyt (London, 1589).

Also held are the only copy recorded in the British Isles of *Theatrum principum orbis universi* of Giovanni Botero (Cologne, 1596); the unicum of J. Hondius' wall-map 'Nova et exacta totius orbis terrarum descriptio . . .' (Amsterdam, 1608) and one of only two known complete copies of M. Ricci's world wall-map 'Kunyu wanguo quantu' of 1602/1644. Exemplars of hitherto unrecorded maps include the 98 x 144 cm 'Plan de le ville de Paris Et de ses Faubourgs' of B.-A. Jaillot (Paris, 1767); and 'Kitchin's New Map of the Countries Twenty Miles Round London . . .' (London : Thomas Kitchin, [1770?]).

Manuscript maps include John Barrow's 1821 sketch of a proposed expedition across Arctic Canada. From the early years of the RGS's founding there are those of Guyana and surrounding regions by Robert Schomburgk, and many others reflecting the RGS's role in promoting geographical discovery throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Correspondence detailing the compilation progress of 'A map of eastern equatorial Africa' on 25 sheets by E.G. Ravenstein (London : Edward Stanford, for the RGS, 1877-83) may now be read in conjunction with a copy of this information-rich map.

Of large topographic map and hydrographic chart series are over 60,000 sheets of the Ordnance Survey mapping of the British Isles at 6 inches to 1mile (1:10 560/1:10 000) from the surveys of the 1820s onwards up to the termination of printed metric (1:10,000) National Grid paper mapping; the Survey of India's mapping of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Pakistan, Sikkim and surrounding regions from the 19th and 20th centuries, including 'The Great Hedge' across India, 19th-century large-scale plans of Taj Mahal, etc.; over 500 hydrographic charts produced by – or under the direction of – Alexander Dalrymple (from 1795, first Hydrographer of the Navy); and pre-Revolutionary Russian hydrographic charting of Europe and Asia.

Large amounts of German and British secret cartographic, photographic, and textual materials from before, and during, the Second World War for invasion purposes of Europe, Africa, and Asia are often consulted. Gazetteers from the 16th century onwards, such as those compiled by Ortelius his *Synonymia Geographica* (Antwerp, 1579) and the *Thesaurus Geographicus* in its 2nd edition (Antwerp, 1596) relate to historical geography. For genealogical researchers, especially, items such as the 4-volume *Repertorium aller Oerter und anderer Gegenstände in der topographisch-militärischen Charte von Teutschland in 204 Blättern* (Weimar, 1812-13) – covering, in fact, all of Central Europe – usefully refer directly to the specific map sheet and its grid square; both forms of information are consultable together in one reading room.

Portraits – usually photographic – of British and foreign map-makers can now be seen, if they were members, alongside their obituaries published in the Society's Journal or Proceedings. Other biographical information on surveyors and on cartographers can be gleaned by reference to their election to Fellowship certificates from the 1830s onwards – i.e.: Who proposed and seconded whom?

The Collections will be open for reference purposes only Monday to Friday inclusive, 10.00 – 17.00 hours. Advance notice (using the OPAC whenever possible) for reservation of materials and for ensuring reading space are recommended. Members of the Society and persons in full-time education will have free access; other users will be charged a daily access fee of £10.00 (covering all the Collections).

Web: www.rgs.org [see 'Collections' / 'Unlocking the Archives']

FRANCIS HERBERT

From the Editor's Desk

All the pages for this issue had been made up when Francis rang with the above information. This seemed to be of more interest to members than anything I could write, so I decided to give up my traditional page. There is one thing, however, that I do require space for, and that is to thank the many members who have sent compliments about the new format of our Journal. It makes it all very rewarding both for the Society and for me personally. They came by telephone, by e-mail, and even on a postcard fromthe island of Hvar. Thank you.

This approval is reflected in the increased advertising, and we are grateful to our dealer-members, many of whom have supported this journal year in year out since the very early days. But more advertisements means more articles are required, so do please keep them coming in. Many of you responded to my appeal in the Spring issue, either with an article or the promise of one. I rely on you, and thank you again.

SUSAN GOLE

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

The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland (1654)
New translation and website

In January 2004 the National Library of Scotland unveiled a new website devoted to the Blaeu *Atlas Novus* (volume V) published in 1654, in effect Scotland's first atlas. The website presents the first full translation of the Atlas texts into English, alongside a fully searchable electronic facsimile of the original volume. The translations were completed by Ian Cunningham, formerly Keeper of Maps, Manuscripts and Music in NLS, and editor of *The Nation Survey'd* (2001), on Timothy Pont's manuscript mapping. This article describes the long and interesting process by which the Atlas information found its way into print at all, before examining the newly translated contents of the Atlas texts, and what they reveal about 17th century Scotland.

The history behind the publication of the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland

The publication in 1654 of volume V of Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* was the result of over 70 years of cartographic, chorographic, and editorial activity, by a dispersed network of people in Scotland and the Low Countries. Through their combined efforts, dogged by war, poverty, copyright restrictions, and only intermittent official support, 'Scotland became one of the best mapped countries in the world' (Stone, 1989), and the Atlas remains to this day a uniquely significant landmark publication. Yet most of the maps themselves had been drafted over half a century earlier, a considerable number of the



Fig. 1. The map of Lorne, dedicated to Sir James Balfour of Denmilne.



Roderick M Barron

The Antique Map Specialist

P.O Box 67

Sevenoaks

Kent TN13 3WW

ENGLAND

www.barron.co.uk

rod@barron.co.uk

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

accompanying descriptive texts were even older still, and despite decades of editorial work, one of its leading contributors, Robert Gordon of Straloch was to complain in its prefatory pages that 'There were many things to be altered, added, deleted, which now await a new edition'. What were the reasons for these difficulties, and why was it that it took nearly forty years after Timothy Pont's death, involving such a dispersed network of people in Scotland and the Low Countries, before the corpus of his survey work found its way into print?

'Defeated by the avarice of printers and booksellers', 1590–1628

This famous quote from Robert Gordon's letter to Sir John Scot in the Atlas prefatory pages, explaining Timothy Pont's general failure to publish his maps, is backed up by evidence from early Scottish printing history. It is noteworthy that Timothy's elder brother Zachary was appointed 'chief printer within this realm' in October 1590, a position that would surely have facilitated publishing for Timothy. No surviving books are attributed to Zachary, and in that his appointment was preceeded by that of Robert Waldegrave by two weeks, who remained as King's Printer until 1603, we can only assume Zachary's appointment had little practical value (Mann, 2000). In 1606 the Edinburgh printer Thomas Finlayson acquired a 25-year license under the Privy Seal, amongst other things to print and import all maps and charts (Aldis, 1896). There were also less official agreements. For example, in January 1607 Andro Hart, Scotland's wealthiest publisher and bookseller in the early 17th century, entered into a contract with two other printers, Richard Lawson and James Cathkine, 'not to print na manner of buiks mappes cairtis nor na utheris werkes...without the speciall mutuall and common advys and consent of us all thrie togidder' (NAS, RD1/313, 267r). It is significant that Hart was responsible for sponsoring the only Pont map engraved during Pont's lifetime, his map of Lothian and Linlithgow sometime before 1611, through Hart's contacts with the Hondius engraver/publishers in Amsterdam. Hart was one of the few printers in Scotland with the resources to attempt publication of an atlas of Pont's maps, yet he did not do so, and it may well be that the copyright granted to Finlayson eclipsed his own private contract, and acted as a deterrent for map printing at this time (Mann, 2001). One recent fact that has only come to light earlier this year is that Timothy Pont was definitely dead by 1615, as his widow Isobel is recorded the discharge of a debt due to them both, taken out in 1607 (NAS, RD1/238 (Scott) ff.248–9). In the years after his death the interest in the maps waned, and Robert Gordon later accused Timothy heirs, presumably Isobel and children Timothy and Margaret, (minors in 1615) of 'neglecting their heritage' (Robert Gordon's letter). The expiry of Finalayson's copyright in 1628 coincides with the first reference to Pont's manuscript maps after his death, and a new phase of interest in their publication. A letter from Charles I to Sir William Alexander (Secretary of State) in February 1629, shows that Sir James Balfour of Denmilne had acquired the maps from Pont's heirs in or shortly before 1628 (Roger, 1885, quoted in RSGS, 1973). This same letter also notes James VI's unrealised intention to have moncy given to Pont, and orders the payment of £100 to Balfour for his 'great panis and charges' in order to get the maps published.

Balfour, Scot, Gordon and Blaeu, 1628–41

Sir James Balfour may have briefly entertained thoughts of publishing Pont's maps, and his manuscript 'Topographical Descriptions relating to Scotland', including his transcription of Pont's description of Cunningham (NLS Adv.MS.33.2.27), show that he compiled chorographic texts suitable for such a purpose. Yet by June 1631 we know that he had passed at least some of them on, through Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit, to the Blaeu publishers in Amsterdam, who responded with glowing thanks. 'Your letter, with that of Master Balfour attached, and the map of the Merce, which I have received, place it beyond my power to express how much you will have put posterity in your debt here and elsewhere, when, as I intend, I shall have put the work into more finished form with your help' (Blaeu to Scot, 17th June 1631, quoted in RSGS, 1973, 43–4). Balfour's connection with the maps was brief, but Blaeu recognised its importance in dedicating the map of Lorne (Fig. 1) to Balfour, including his coat of arms.

Sir John Scot (1585–1670) was undoubtedly a key figure in the publication of the Blaeu Atlas of Scotland, holding important political offices of Director of



Fig. 2. Extima Scotiae, one of the smaller scale maps compiled by Robert Gordon of Straloch in the 1640s to complete coverage.

Chancery, Lord of Session and Privy Councillor, and through these having the right contacts and influence in Scotland and the Low Countries. From the mid-1620s, Scot had been in correspondence with Willem Blaeu about the publication of a volume of Latin poetry, and the discovery in 1967 of 15 further letters (NLS Adv.MS.17.1.9) from Willem and his son Johann (or Joan) Blaeu to Scot, between 1626–33 and 1641–57, provide vital information on the intermittent progress with the Blaeu Atlas (Moir & Skelton, 1968). From these we know that through some means the Blaeus had obtained a Pont map of Orkney and Shetland as early as 1626, and an engraved proof of this with Scot's arms was sent to Scot in 1628. We also know through a later letter of 10 March 1642 that by this time Blaeu had engraved as many as 40 of the 49 maps within the Atlas, and he provided a detailed list of remaining areas for which maps were lacking.

From the evidence of his surviving manuscript maps, and his letter in the Blaeu Atlas, it is clear that Robert Gordon of Straloch had been enlisted to help in the project from the early 1630s, and certainly before 1636. It seems likely that at least some of Pont's manuscript maps were returned to Scotland between 1633–36 (Stone, 2001), and together with Pont's written descriptions, these formed primary source material for over 61 surviving maps of Scotland that Gordon compiled between 1636 and 1641. Another letter from Charles I in October 1641 shows that the

King had been shown proofs of the engraved maps, and he again encouraged progress on the project, exempting Robert Gordon from his official duties (Spalding Club, 1841, quoted in RSGS, 1973). Robert Gordon's skills were probably more chorographic than cartographic (Stone, 1981), and he compiled several of the historical descriptions of Scotland as well as regional descriptions for northern territories within the Atlas. As Blaeu's requests for material became more urgent in the 1640s, he failed to provide the detailed maps of territories requested by Blaeu, sending instead the less detailed regional maps of *Extima Scotiae* (Fig. 2) and *Braid-Allaban...* Indeed, it has been suggested that his work in drafting maps that Blaeu had not requested, as well as engaging his son James to undertake fresh surveys of areas such as Fife and Stirlingshire that were already mapped, indicate a confusion over what Blaeu needed, and perhaps another purpose altogether (Stone, 1998).

The Church and James Gordon's surveys, 1641–49

In August 1641, Sir John Scot made a petition to the General Assembly for a 'description of our Shyredomes, by some in everie Presbytrie' (Baillie, 1841–2), and by January 1642 the Church had instructed its commissioners to prepare information on its parishes according to a written list of instructions. In that these topographical descriptions could include both maps and written text, Scot was trying to encourage work through the Church that could contribute to the maps as well as the chorography within the Atlas. Some progress was initially made in Fife (perhaps promoted by Scot), by the presbytery of Kirkcaldy, and in St Andrews, with further sporadic work in Carrick, Galloway, part of Lanark and East Lothian, but thereafter support for the project waned (Stevenson, 1982; Withers, 2001). Although the General Assembly urged compliance a further four times between 1643 and 1649, the Montrose campaigns of 1644–5, the Engagement Crisis of 1648, and execution of the King in 1649 unfortunately focused clerical attentions elsewhere. Within the published Atlas, the only texts resulting from this request are a description of Lothian by William Forbes, ministor of Innerwick, and a description of Galloway by John McClellan, minister of Kirkcudbright.

Of greater value for Scottish cartography was the General Assembly's decision in August 1642 to release Robert Gordon's son James, Parson of Rothiemay from his ministerial duties to complete a new map of Fife, published in the Atlas as *Fifae Vicecomitatus* (Fig. 3). A letter from Scot to Robert Gordon dated 2 September 1645 praises James for



Fig. 3. A detail from James Gordon's map of Fife, showing Sir John Scot's estate of Scotstarvit, which he renamed from its former 'Inglistarvit'!

keeping of copy of this map, as the original had been stolen in transit to Amsterdam by a Dunkirk ship (Spalding Club, 1641)! Blaeu's longer letter to the reader describes this in typically flowery terms. 'When that fell into the hand of the people of Dunkirk, as the landing of sailors are uncertain, Scotstarvit did not cease to use varied devices and to leave no stone unterned among the Belgians, until he had extracted the learned pledge from the sons of Neptune, as from the hands of the Laestrygonians.' By October 1646 James had proceeded to Aberdeen to prepare a very detailed description and map of the town, as well as assist in his father's description of the county. He then proceeded swiftly on to Edinburgh, where in April 1647 the Town Council paid him 500 merks (£350 scots) for drawing his spectacular map of Edinburgh, a bird's-eye view from the south that has remained famous to this day. Although both these plans were completed by 1649, they were not engraved by Blaeu until much later (1655–6 for Edinburgh, and 1661 for Aberdeen), and never appeared in the Atlas. Similarly, the Glasgow burgh council minutes in June 1641 record the payment of James Coquhoune 'fvye dollars for drawing a portrait of the town to be sent to Holland' (Marwick, 1914, cited in Mann, 2001), but no published view or plan of Glasgow by him survives.

There is further record of activity on the Atlas without results. In September 1647 the General Assembly instructed James to survey the county of Stirling, although no map or description survives, and the engraved *Sterlinensis Praefectura* in the Atlas remains very much the work of Pont. The following year he was requested to compile a map of Angus by the nobility of the shire through the Earl of Southesk, but no work survives as proof that such a survey took place, and doubts remain over whether James Gordon or the Earl of Southesk had misplaced Pont's map of the county (Stevenson, 1982). Whatever the truth, Pont's map still survives, but no map of Angus appeared in the Blaeu Atlas, and Robert Edward's less detailed map of the county, published in 1678, also fails to make use of Pont's work (Martin, 1980).

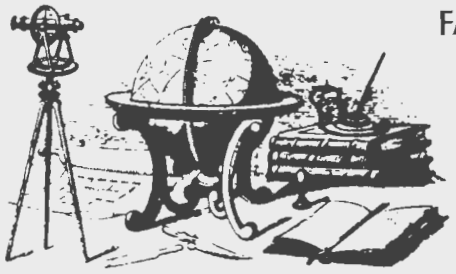
The drive towards publication, 1645–54

In September 1645 Sir John Scot escaped the Civil War in Scotland by visiting the Low Countries, and as-

CONTACT US:

TOLL FREE USA ONLY
800-748-9946

EMAIL: MAPMAN@ECSIS.NET



FAX: 731-836-9017

INTERNATIONAL CALLS:

731-836-9057

Murray Hudson ~ Antiquarian
Books, Maps, Prints & Globes

THE OLD POST OFFICE
109 S. CHURCH ST. * P.O. BOX 163 * HALLS, TN 38040

20,000+ ANTIQUE MAPS, 100'S OF POCKET & WALL MAPS
10,000+ ATLASES, EXPLORATIONS, AND GEOGRAPHIES, TRAVEL GUIDES & HISTORICAL/DECORATIVE PRINTS
1,200+ WORLD GLOBES OF ALL SIZES & DATES

VISIT US ON THE WEB!
WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST SITES FOR MAPS & GLOBES ON THE WEB!
WWW.MURRAYHUDSON.COM

IAMA

sisted Blaeu directly with the Atlas. By 1645 Blaeu had published Volume IV of his *Atlas Novus* covering England and Wales, and had moved on to the Town Atlas of the Netherlands, yet had only 8 of the Scottish descriptions completed by this time (Skelton, 1970). Fortunately for Blaeu, Scot 'passed whole days in my establishment writing, dictating what made for illustrating the maps of his country, with such felicity of memory that, though lacking all papers and books, he dictated regional shapes, situations, boundaries, old and more recent lords, produce of the soil, cities, rivers, and similar matters in great profusion' (Joan Blaeu's longer letter). The many additions to Camden printed in square brackets can therefore be attributed to Scot without hesitation (Cunningham, 2004). Robert Gordon was given further Parliamentary exemptions from official duties in 1646 and 1649, again demonstrating official encouragement in the Atlas project, yet Blaeu had reason to continually seek more than Gordon was able to deliver. Doubts remain over quite what proofs Gordon saw of the Atlas prior to its publication, and in his prefatory letter he mentioned his wish 'that I had been allowed to unroll and pore over all Pont's autographs before they experienced the engraver's hand'. A further revealing remark in the 'Topographical Notices of Scotland' (Adv.MS.34.2.8) accompanying Gordon's description of Aberdeen (so presumably drafted in the late 1640s or early 1650s) notes 'The printer has as yet sent me nothing of what, induced by persistent requests, I had caused to be given to him in a half-finished state.' (Mitchell, 1908, vol.II, p. 289)

Other contributions to the Atlas came from varied sources, and there is evidence of Robert Baillie, the Glasgow academic, despatching arms for dedications on the maps, via his cousin William Spang, minister of Veere and later Middleburg, who acted as 'desk-editor' for the project (Baillie, 1841; Mann, 2001). Samuel Wallace, deputy conservator and factor at Veere, Scotland's staple port in the Netherlands, was primarily responsible for transmitting material for inclusion to Blaeu, and in 1647 he reported to Gordon that Blaeu would take no further work in hand until the maps of Scotland were finished. In March 1647 Blaeu applied to the Scottish Parliament for copyright protection for his Atlas from the English Parliament (which had already been granted in Scotland) indicating that he was close to publication. By March 1649, Blaeu informed Scot that he was already beginning to print Scotland and intended to finish it that year, if only the descriptions were supplied. Amongst the final material to be compiled were Robert Gordon's notes on the map of Old Scotland, drafted in December 1649, and the accompanying *Scotia Antiqua*... map which was engraved by Blaeu in 1653. (The arrangement of groups of maps within the Atlas provide useful inferences on their order of engraving and authorship (Stone, 1980))

Unfortunately, other events conspired against Blaeu, and for a period of five years from 1649 progress on the Atlas was largely halted. The execution of the King in January 1649 and the new Cromwellian administration deprived Sir John Scot of his official posts by 1652, and a war between Britain and Holland (1652–4) caused further delays. However, even before peace was declared in April 1654, Blaeu was in contact with Commonwealth forces in Scotland, and a 14 year license was granted by Cromwell for publication of the Atlas on 14 June 1654. Blaeu also received licenses from the States-General in the Netherlands (10 June 1654), and the Holy Roman empire (11 August 1654), all of which were printed in the first edition, securing comprehensive copyright. With some justification Gordon could write in his prefatory letter 'Now at last, after many labours endured, the loss of much time and troubles such as the mind shudders to recall, our Scotland is put on view...'

The textual contents of the Atlas

The texts within the Atlas can provide a fascinating snapshot of 17th century Scotland, as well as an insight into the nature of early modern geographical discourse, but the lengthy and difficult history behind their publication is evident in several ways. Not only are the descriptions very uneven, with some counties receiving full new descriptions spanning several pages, whilst others are covered in a mere paragraph, but there is both duplication and inconsistency in these texts themselves. Where new descriptions were not forthcoming, Blaeu and his compilers were forced to fall back on descriptions from the 1607 edition of William Camden's *Britannia*, or even older works, such as George Buchanan's 1582 *Rerum Scoticarum Historia* (History of Scotland). 'Kind reader, at the beginning of this volume we gave a general description of Scotland from George Buchanan's History, with the exception of the Islands, which we thought it

worthwhile to reserve for this position, as the harshness of the times does not allow us to have others from Scotland' (Atlas, p. 117). In fact, George Buchanan's island information was largely derived from Dean Donald Monro's 'Description of the Western Isles' in 1549, so Blaeu's information for many of the Western Isles was over a century old. The 'harshness of the times' was also blamed for the abbreviated entry for Knapdale, whilst for Lauderdale, the promised description from Lord John, Earl of Lauderdale was not forthcoming due to his capture at the Battle of Worcester in 1651. 'Enjoy these, Reader, until he has been restored, or some other has provided better.' (Atlas, p. 33) Robert Gordon's address to the reader similarly excuses these problems: 'Hence if anything that is published in this edition is less than perfect, that should be assigned to the inequity of the times, not to my carelessness. For... these studies... have fallen on the most hostile times.'

Strictly speaking the texts within the Atlas are chorographic, rather than geographic, containing descriptive details on the quality of regions, places and their distinctive features, creating a pictorial impression in words. Deriving from a distinction by Ptolemy, where geography represented the reality of the known world and its true nature and location, chorography focused on the local, the historical and the qualitative. The texts within the Atlas cover well-established themes within the chorographic tradition, including the extent and position of regions, major natural features of interest, the names of landed gentry and their long and distinguished genealogical roots, major commodities and resources, placenames and their meanings, and historical anecdotes and antiquities. As illustrated below, the result is a lively and relevant portrait of the country, where strict historical accuracy is perhaps less important than the perception of places, and the values of the author (Withers, 2004).

Poetic shapes: elephants and rabid dogs

For John McClellan 'The whole of Galloway (Fig. 4) has the shape of an elephant: the head is the Rhinns, the trunk the Mull, the feet the promontories stretching out into the sea, the shoulders the mountains mentioned above, the spine of the back the rocks and moors, the rest of the body the rest of the region' (Atlas, p. 49). For the Orkney island of Walls, 'its south coast is gnawed at as if by a rabid dog by the Pictish



Fig. 4. Galloway, shaped like an elephant?

strait [Pentland Firth]'. These poetic descriptions are complemented more generally through the Atlas by extracts from John and Arthur Johnston's poems, the latter of whom had a volume of poetry published in the Low Countries in 1642 financed by Sir John Scot of Scotstarvit.

Beauty, violence and bounty of nature

Nature's bounty or magnitude forms a regular theme. In Galloway, 'Perchance there is here lack of much luxury, yet none of nature. In no part of Scotland is the wool so outstanding, nowhere in Scotland are there more outstanding horses.' (Atlas p. 50). For Sir Robert Gordon's Sutherland, 'This whole province is abundantly productive in flocks, herds, crops and fruits, and the other necessities of human life.' (Atlas, p. 107). In contrast, further west in Ross, 'the mountains in this province are large, numerous and high, so that a great part of the ground is taken up by them' (Atlas p. 99). The Pentland Firth's 'contrarie tides' (featured on the map of Orkney and Shetland, Fig. 5) 'create whirlpools twisted against themselves [that] can in no way be overcome by the power of oars or sails. Any who dare approach too closely are either snatched again into the sea by the violent force, or are gripped by the speed of the flowing waves and driven on to the cliffs and rocks, or sucked into the heaps of boiling water.' (Atlas, p. 133) Further on in the same description, we read that the waves 'fighting amongst themselves and rising in their battle almost to the sky' can by calmed temporarily by sailors throwing oil on the sea; 'but alas, immediately after that oil the sea is made much crueller and without any pity swallows up as it were with gaping mouth other ships following behind the first.' (Atlas, p. 140)

The profitable fisheries of Scotland, and the various methods employed receive regular attention. In Dumfries, many 'wait on the sandbanks of the Solway for the arrival of salmon, and when they have seen them coming up the river, they spur on their horses and enter the water, and with lances armed with iron points they easily spear and draw them out.' (Atlas, p. 45) 'No river in Britain rivals [the Spey] in yield of salmon, except the Dee and the Don, each of which however it equals in various years: for there are preserved and exported hence each year generally 80, not infrequently more than 100 lasts as they call then, which if converted to tons are a quarter greater... Fishing is carried on by throwing by hand in day-light hooked spears into the swimming fish, or at night in wicker baskets covered with leather.' (Atlas, p. 104) Meanwhile in Peebles-shire, 'such a great quantity of



Fig. 5. A detail of the Pentland Firth and its dangerous 'Contrarie tydes', from the map of Orkney and Shetland.

MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES · REFERENCE BOOKS



On-Line Auction

Auction 106

March 3, 2004

John Speed's
"Bermuda"

Circa 1626
21" x 15.7"

"Extremely Rare Proof State"

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

www.OldWorldAuctions.com
Free Illustrated Catalog!
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

Antique Map Price Guide

www.OldMaps.com

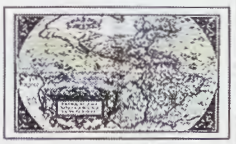
- Over 25,000 Records
- Powerful Search Engine
- New Records added Monthly
- Daily, Monthly and Annual Subscriptions Available
- The Only On-Line Price Guide

Visit us at www.OldMaps.com

Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

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

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



river fish, especially eels, abounds that... the local people, gathered there for the fishing and standing ready in the outflow of the lake for the opportune moment of taking them, are sometimes scattered by the force of the fish as they burst out, losing the footholds which they have endeavoured to make and strengthen for themselves.' (Atlas, p. 33)

In several of the fuller descriptions there are detailed lists of features including commodities, crops, animals, plants, rivers, lochs, islands, castles, and landowners, conveying useful information for many different avenues of historical research. For example, in Sutherland 'various products are exported, which are exchanged either for money or for other goods for the use of the inhabitants: grain, expecially the highly praised barley, salt, fossil coal, of which veins were found here not so long ago, salmon, beef, wool, hides, skins, butter, tallow, cheese, and the young of horses.' (Atlas, p. 110) Over twenty wild plants and herbs that can be found on the island of Inchkeith in the Forth estuary are named, including wild sorrel, stonecrop, daisy, geranium, groundsel, sorrel, burdock, henbane, and Mary's thistle (Atlas, p. 80). Nearly forty islands on Loch Lomond are individually named and described, a level of detail unequalled by earlier or later maps or descriptions, a passage also interesting in its likely derivation from Timothy Pont himself (Atlas, p. 68). For constructing the index of place names in the Atlas texts for the website, Ian Cunningham has recorded over 2,100 place names, their importance increased by the realisation that a significant proportion of them cannot be located on the accompanying engraved maps.

The character of the local people are also regular subjects for praise or criticism. Thus Robert Gordon's description of Fifers (conveniently including the Atlas' editor Sir John Scot) claims that 'no province in the kingdom has more gentle or cultivated inhabitants...' and that 'this most humane province produces civil, cultivated kindly men.' (Atlas, p. 78) Not so for Moravians 'who gorge themselves with [beer] in full draughts, so that is is a miracle to foreigners (such is its strength) that they can endure it. None even of better reputation abstains, nor do matrons escape this disgrace.' (Atlas p. 104) Not surprisingly Elgin, the head of the prefecture is lacking in elegance and culture, but with 'friendly people, merry, open and lavish with food and especially drink.' (Atlas, p. 106) For better morals, we must look to the inhabitants of Lewis 'who are the only people in the whole world who never lack anything, but have a sufficient quantity of everything. They are ignorant alike of luxury and avarice; innocence and peace of mind, which others seek with great labour from customs and precepts of wisdom, is gained by them from ignorance of vices.' (Atlas, p. 132) Finally, for longevity we must look to Shetland, and 'a certain Laurence, who married after his hundredth year. Whilst in his hundred and fortieth year he went out to fish in his small boat in the most savage sea, and recently he died, not struck by any force of serious illness, but weakened by old age.' (Atlas, p. 147)

The states of the Atlas

The Atlas of Scotland appeared as Volume V of Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* (Fig. 6), including 49 maps of Scotland and 6 maps of Ireland. As the Atlas was not bound until ordered, a wide number of different states are known to exist, only some of which can be dated. All editions of the Atlas contain the main body of maps and texts, one of the versions of Blaeu's address to the Reader; the States-General's privilege; Andrew Melville's poem on Scottish topography, and Robert Gordon's 'Notes on the antiquity of the Scots'. However, one or more of the other prefatory items may be omitted. Our website aims to include all main elements known to exist from different versions of the Atlas. Although the NLS copy of the Atlas shown on our website (Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici* 2:401,Qe) includes Blaeu's longer letter to the reader, the dedication from Blaeu to Scot and the Cromwellian and Imperial privileges, we have also included a translation of Blaeu's shorter letter to the reader from a copy at the National Museums of Scotland, which lacks these latter elements. The catalogue of kings of Scotland exists in two versions, one ending with Charles II (to satisfy supporters of the Royal Family in exile in Breda), the other ending with James VI (for supporters of the Protectorate). Scot's Royalist sympathies may also explain why some copies do not have Blaeu's dedication to him, nor Robert Gordon's 1648 letter to him; the two-line epigraph from Blaeu to Scot was not included in the Atlas until 1656 or later. (Van der Krogt, 2000)

Editions of the Atlas with Dutch, French and German texts swiftly followed the Latin edition during



Fig. 6. The Blaeu Atlas Novus vol. V (1654) title page.Fig. 7. The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland website home page.

1654. In March 1656 Scot sent Robert Gordon's detailed description of Aberdeen and Banff to Blaeu, which appeared in copies of the Spanish edition from 1659, but did not appear in Latin until 1662. The text was reset for this second Latin edition of 1662, by this time appearing as Volume VI of Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*, but the only other plate changes were the addition of compass roses and ships on 28 map plates where they were originally lacking. There were later editions in French (1663), Dutch (1664) and Spanish (post-1664).

The website (Fig.7)

The aesthetics of the Blaeu maps have always been popular, and now it is possible to read the related texts that accompany each map. This is the first time the Atlas texts have been translated into English, by Ian Cunningham, and the website allows a number of search methods for these: geographically (using clickable maps), textually (by regional name) and also through comprehensive place-name and keyword indexes. Related textual materials are also included, such as David Buchanan's description of Midlothian that was intended for the Atlas but omitted, and the more detailed description of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire by Robert Gordon that only appeared in the later 1662 edition of the Atlas. There are links to and from relevant online resources, including Pont's manuscript maps and texts, Robert and James Gordon's maps, and between the Blaeu maps and texts themselves. The entire volume can be scrolled forwards and backwards, and a collection of supplementary essays and biographies provides supporting context. In future, it is likely that the Blaeu website will grow with further related translations, and an index of personal names. In summary perhaps the final word should be by Blaeu: 'my labours are for you to enjoy, Reader, and look now on Scotland, which hitherto shadows

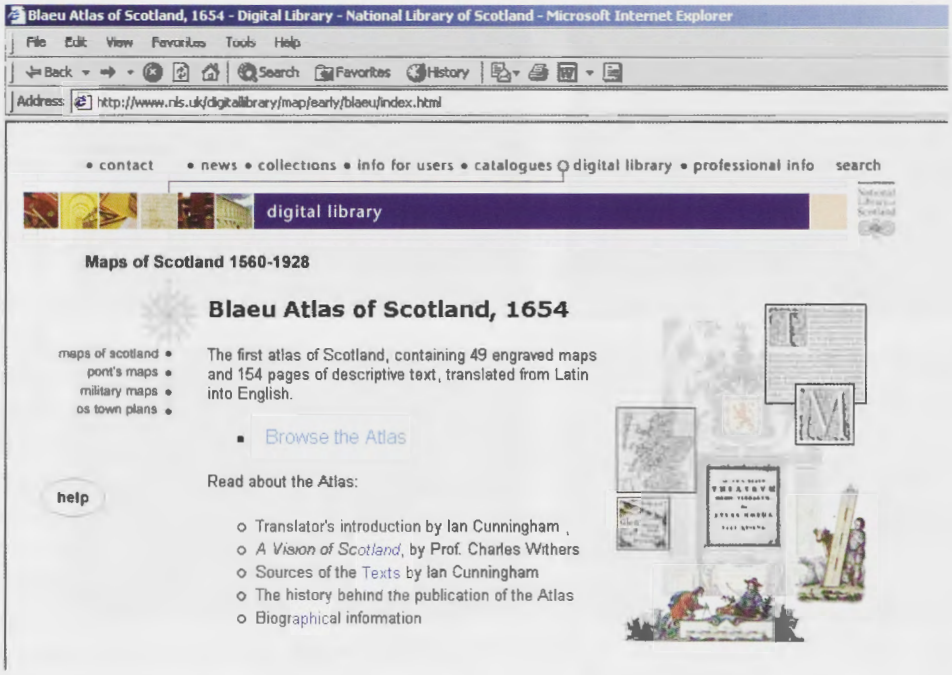


Fig. 7. The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland website home page.

have enveloped, lit and gleaming with a clear light, in all of its parts.' (Joan Blaeu's longer letter)

The website complements an expanding collection of over 3,500 map images of Scottish maps already online, including county maps, town plans, maps of Scotland, Ordnance Survey mapping and coastal charts. The first part of this article appears on the Blaeu Atlas website.

View NLS maps websites at: **http://www.nls.uk/maps**

REFERENCES

H.C. Aldis, 'Thomas Finlayson and his Press', *Edinburgh Bibliographical Society Papers*, vol. XX (1896), 1–14.

Baillie, R., *Letters and Journals* (Edinburgh, 1841–2)

Cunningham, I.C., (ed.) *The Nation Survey'd: essays on late sixteenth-century Scotland as depicted by Timothy Pont* (East Linton: Tuckwell, in assocation with the National Library of Scotland, 2001)

Cunningham, I.C., 'The Blaeu Atlas of Scotland: the texts', *Cairt: newsletter of the Scottish Maps Forum* 4 (Jan 2004), 3–4

Mann, R., *The Scottish book trade, 1500–1720 : print commerce and print control in early modern Scotland* (East Linton, 2000)

Mann, R., 'The Atlas of the 'Flemish Priest': government, law and the publishing of the first atlas of Scotland', *Publishing History* 50 (2001), 5–29

Martin, A.I., 'A Study of Edward's map of Angus', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 96 (1980), 39–45

Marwick, J.D., *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 1573–1642* (Glasgow, 1941)

Mitchell, A., *Geographical Collections relating to Scotland made by Walter Macfarlane II* (Edinburgh, 1907)

Moir, D.G. and R.A. Skelton, 'New Light on the First Atlas of Scotland', *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 84 (1968), 149–159

Rogers, C. (ed.), *The Earl of Stirling's Register of Royal Letters* (Edinburgh, 1885).

Royal Scottish Geographical Society, *The Early Maps of Scotland to 1850*, 3rd ed. (Edinburgh, 1973)

Skelton, R.A., *County Atlases of the British Isles 1579–1850* (London, 1970)

Spalding Club, 'The Straloch Papers', *Miscellany* I (1841), 1–58

Stevenson, D., 'Cartography and the Kirk: aspects of the making of the first atlas of Scotland', *Scottish Studies*, 26 (1982), 1–12

Stone, J.C., *The Pont manuscript maps of Scotland: sixteenth century origins of a Blaeu atlas* (Tring, 1989)

Stone, J.C., 'The Blaeu atlas of Scotland', *The Map Collector*, 10 (1980), 25–29

Stone, J.C., 'Robert Gordon of Straloch: cartographer or chorographer', *Northern Scotland*, 4 (1981), 7–22

Stone, J.C., 'Robert Gordon and the making of the first atlas of Scotland', *Northern Scotland*, 18 (1998), 15–29

Stone, J.C., 'Timothy Pont: three centuries of research, speculation and plagiarism' *in The Nation Survey'd: essays on late sixteenth-century Scotland as depicted by Timothy Pont*, ed. by Ian C. Cunningham (East Linton, 2001), 1–26

Van der Krogt, P., *Koeman's Atlantes Neerlandici*, vol. II, New ed. ('t Goy-Houten, 2000)

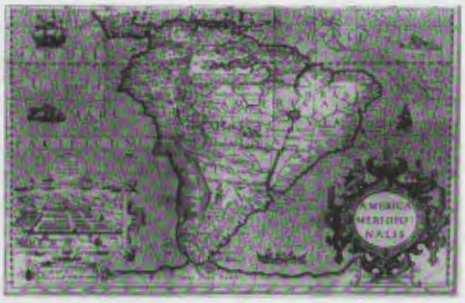
Withers, C.W.J., *Geography, science and national identity: Scotland since 1520* (Cambridge, 2001)

Withers, C.W.J., 'A Vision of Scotland: Joan Blaeu and the Atlas Novus', introductory text on *Blaeu Atlas of Scotland website* <http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/map/early/blaeu/blaeu-visionofscotland.html>

CHRIS FLEET



1



2



3



4

Map Mogul Ltd

supplies high quality original antiquarian maps, atlases and prints from the 15th to 19th century. Maps by the most influential cartographers, over all periods, are represented in our catalogue. Our maps reflect the discovery of the world and the changes in the cartographic record over half a millennium.

We welcome enquiries from map enthusiasts, collectors, dealers and curators and those looking for a decorative antique map as a gift or presentation item. Please view our on-line map gallery at: **www.mapmogul.com**

1 Angliae Regni flo: rentissimi nova descriptio (1573) England and Wales by Ortelius. This map presents an interesting picture of the southern Welsh coast and the Devon and Cornwall peninsula

2 America Meridionalis (1609) This map by Hondius depicts Eastern Brazil as an island, made insular by a huge Rio de la Plata that extends from the Atlantic in the south to a large lake, Eupana Lacus. From this lake the Rio Grande flows further northward into the Amazon river and from there into the Atlantic.

3 Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique (1704) This landmark map by Nicolas De Fer is a pivotal document in the cartographic history of California and the Southwest, particularly regarding the popular notion in the 1600s that California was an island.

4 'Maris Pacifici' (1579) The Pacific Ocean by Abraham Ortelius, from the famous 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. The first printed map of the Pacific and acknowledged as a cartographic cornerstone and one of the most beautiful and decorative of the Ortelius maps.

MAP MOGUL
ANTIQUE MAPS & PRINTS

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7794 2658

Did Homann also sell uncoloured maps?

The French connection

In my collection I have three Homann maps, which look rather different from the standard type. Two are 'Upländischen Scheren' and one is 'Bahusia'. What makes them unique is the paper and the colouring.

The paper is typical French and of a quality produced in the 18th century in Auvergne. The watermark is a Maltese cross surrounded by a rosary (Fig. 1). The paper size is considerably larger than that which Homann normally used, a size more similar to maps by Jaillot or Robert.

The two 'Upländischen Scheren' have only outline colouring of the borders as on the maps by Sanson-Mariette and most other French map makers (Fig. 4). Homann's maps, on the other hand, usually have the main areas fully coloured (Fig. 5). The 'Bahusia' map is printed on large, Auvergne paper though main areas are fully coloured in the Homann style.

I recently came across a probable explanation for this 'anomaly'. In the catalogue of the Homann exhibition in Nürnberg in 2002 Mary Sponberg Pedley has written an article describing the relations with the French map market. She quotes from the French publisher and mapseller Julien's stock catalogue from 1763 that he 'sends fine paper from Auvergne to the German enterprises in order to have them print their maps on it.'



Fig. 1. Typical Auvergne watermark c. 1700, as seen on the Homann maps.

OCG

OLD CHURCH GALLERIES

MATI HARRINGTON & NICKY RANSOM

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

An extensive general stock including Natural History, Architectural, Decorative & Topographical prints



Bespoke Picture Framers



98 FULHAM ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 6HS
TEL: 020 7591 8790 FAX: 020 7591 8791

Apparently Julien and others needed special maps (Figs 2 and 3) for composite atlases or to satisfy their clients' demands. Since there were no French maps available

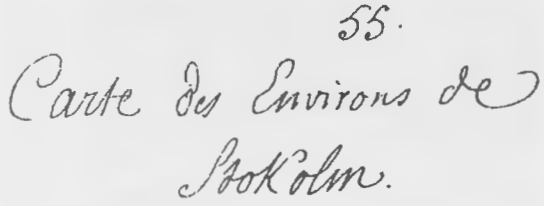


Fig. 2. Title on verso of 'Upländischen Scheren' in state 3, after 1729.

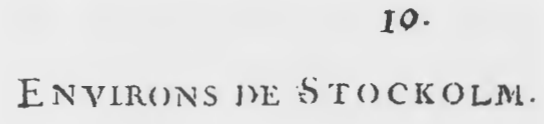
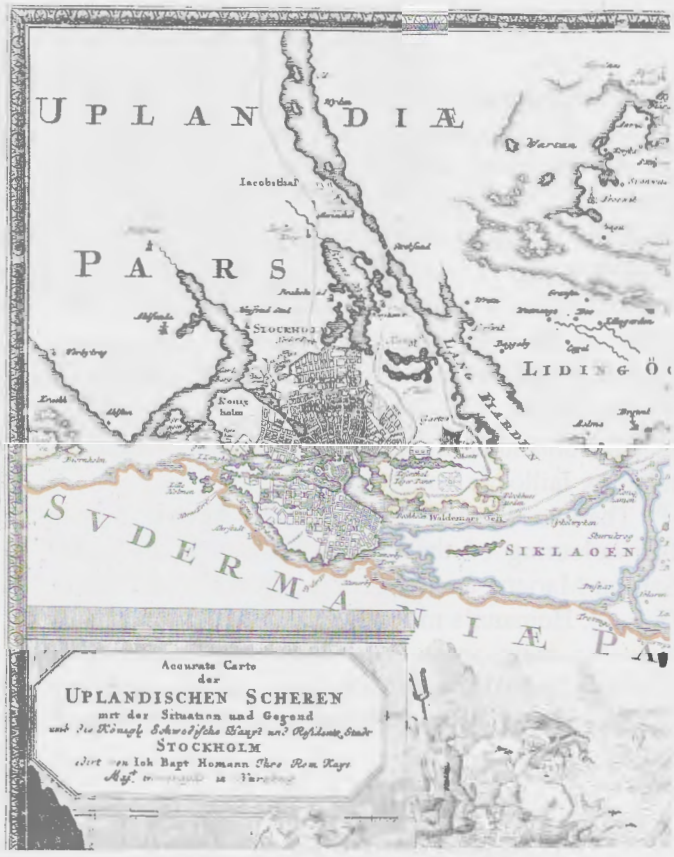


Fig. 3. Stamp on verso of 'Upländischen Scheren' in state 4, after 1750, probably 1755–60.

Fig. 4 (right). 'Upländische Scheren' by Johan Baptiste Homann in state 4, after 'Cum Privilegio etc.' had been removed below the title. French colouring.

Fig. 5 (facing page). The same map in state 4, but with the typical Homann colouring.





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


UPLANDIÆ
PARS
SVDERMANIÆ
Accurate Carte
der
UPLÄNDISCHEN SCHEREN
mit der Situation und Gegend
umb die Königl. Schwedische Haupt und Residentz Stadt
STOCKHOLM
edirt von Ioh: Bapt: Homann Thro Rom: Kays:
Maj.t Geographo in Nürnberg
STOCKHOLM
Iacobsthal
Bellstad
Stocksund
Wreta
Wattrange
Norbybrog
Königl. Thier Garten
LANG FIARDEN
Konig holm
Waldemars Oen
Hamerby
Wartan
LID
SIKL



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

of the Stockholm greater area, a map of this region had to be imported from Germany.

For the province of 'Bahusia' the Mariette plate from 1668 could be used. It had been bought about 1730 by Gilles Robert , who issued it again on large paper with the new date of 1740. Mariette's plate, however, is smaller than Homann's and looks a bit out of place on large paper. Homann's map is also more modern, another reason for ordering this map from Nürnberg (Fig. 6).

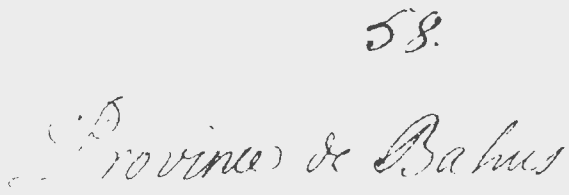
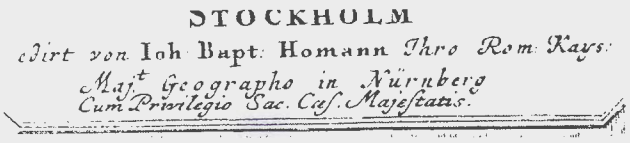


Fig. 6. Title on verso of Homann's map of Bahusia in state 2, after 1729.

This trade must have been going on for a period of time, which may be indicated by the fact that the two maps of 'Upländischen Scheren' are in two different states. One is in state 3 with the imprint 'Cum Privilegio etc.' (Fig. 7) thus after 1729 when Homann obtained this grant. The other is in state 4 where this imprint has been erased from the plate (Fig. 8), thus after 1750, the year the privilege ended.



Figs 7 and 8. Details from the titles of 'Upländische Scheren', above in state 3 with the addition of 'Cum Privilegio ...' and below in state 4 (after 1750), showing traces of 'Cum Privilegio ...' after its removal..

This latter version has a stamped title on verso: 'Environs de Stockolm' [sic] of the same type used by Robert de Vaugondy in the *Atlas Universel* published in Paris in 1757 (Fig. 9). The map was probably printed between 1755 and 1760.



Fig. 9. Stamped title on verso of the map of Scandinavia from Robert de Vaugondy's Atlas Universel, *1757.*

The Dutch connection

In addition I possess an uncoloured copy of 'Upländischen Scheren' with Dutch writing in ink on verso: 'Uplandsche Scheeren (Zweden)' (Fig. 10). The map is in state 3, i.e. with 'Cum Privilegio etc.', thus printed after 1729. My hypothesis is that it was ordered perhaps by Covens & Mortier for use in a composite atlas where the colour scheme was to match throughout.

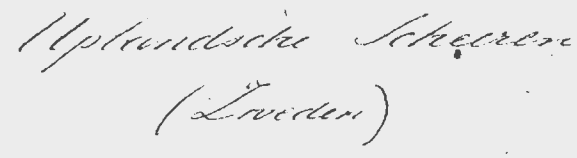


Fig. 10. Dutch title on verso of an uncoloured copy of 'Upländische Scheren' in state 3, after 1729.

There is no indication of origin on two uncoloured copies of Homann's plan of Stockholm also in my collection. One is in state 2 before the imprint 'Cum Privilegio etc.' was added in 1729, which was during the time Covens & Mortier were active. The other is printed in sanguine (red) (Fig. 11), the purpose for which I cannot imagine. It is in state 3 with 'Cum Privilegio' or after 1729.

Homann started his work in Nürnberg as an engraver working for the publisher Funcke and others at the end of the 17th century. Many of his maps were directly copied form de Wit's production, e.g. Funcke's map of Scandinavia, where even the colour closely resembles that of de Wit.

After Homann started his own business in 1702, he continued to rely on de Wit's maps as models for many of his own. Homann's maps have as a rule full body colouring, whereas the caretouche was generally left uncoloured. An exception are his earliest maps where often the cartouche is coloured as well.

I hope I have produced some food for thought and that the readers of *IMCoS Journal* may be able to shed some light on the ideas and problems I have outlined above.

NILS G. GERMUNDSON



Fig. 11. Homann's plan of the town of Stockholm printed in sanguine (red), with no other colouring.



Introduction to the Exhibition 'The European Cartographers of Cyprus 16th–20th centuries'

The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation organised from the 14–16 October 2003, the 22nd International Symposium of the International Map Collectors Society (IMCoS) and presented the exhibition 'The European Cartograrhers of Cyprus 16th–20th centuries' (14 October 2003 – 11 January 2004).

The exhibition included 98 maps from the Cultural Foundation's Collections and its aim was to trace the development of the cartography of Cyprus, which is interwoven with the island's troubled history. At the same time these maps demonstrate the interest of the European cartographers, geographers, historians and travellers who recorded important infornation about Cyprus. The exhibition was divided into nine units.

The **first unit,** which included thirteen maps, was entitled 'Ancient Cosmographers' and was focused in the work of the two Greek geographers Strabo and Claudius Ptolemaeus which is preserved in Renaissance editions, of the 16th century.

The *Geographike Hyphegesis* or *Geographia* of Claudius Ptolemaeus was introduced to the west by Byzantine scholars and was translated into Latin in 1407. The first printed editions of Ptolemy's work to include maps begin with the Bologna edition of 1477. They include a map of the world and 26 maps



Fig. 1. Ptolemaeus (Claudius) – Bernardo Sylvano d'Eboli: 'Prima Asiae Tabvla', from Claudii Ptholemaei Alexandrini Liber Geographiae Cum Tabulis et Universali Figura et cum Additione Locorum. *Venice, Jacobus Pentius de Leucho, 1511. (C-123).*



An overview of the exhibition.

(tabulae) of wider geographic regions. Cyprus is usually part of the fourth map of Asia, the 'Tabula Quarta Asiae'.

The earliest map in the collections of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation is the Ptolemaic map of Asia Minor with the outline of Cyprus printed in Venice in 1511 (Fig. 1). In this Latin edition Bernardo Sylvano of Eboli edited and revised the maps with the intention of making the maps of Ptolemy conform to the accounts of later discoveries. It is the first map of Asia Minor to be printed in two colours, red and black, and the entire work is the earliest example of two colour printing for maps.

After 1482 publishers started adding new maps,



Fig. 2. Oliva (Joanne, or Joannes): 'Isola d[e] Cipre'. Marseille or Livorno, c.1638. (C-037).

Clive A Burden Ltd

ELMCOTE HOUSE, THE GREEN, CROXLEY GREEN,
RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, WD3 3HN, UK
TEL. +44 (0) 1923 772387 or 778097
FAX. +44 (0) 1923 896520
Email: philip@caburden.com

25 minutes from Baker Street on the London Underground train network
Please contact either Philip D. Burden
or Ian F. Williams with your enquiries

Antique maps and topographical prints of all parts of the world.
We also handle antique books and decorative prints.
We are specialist suppliers to the trade. Founded in 1966. By appointment only.



'Samuel de Champlain - Pierre Duval c.1616 - [53].
First available state of Champlain's significant map of Canada'

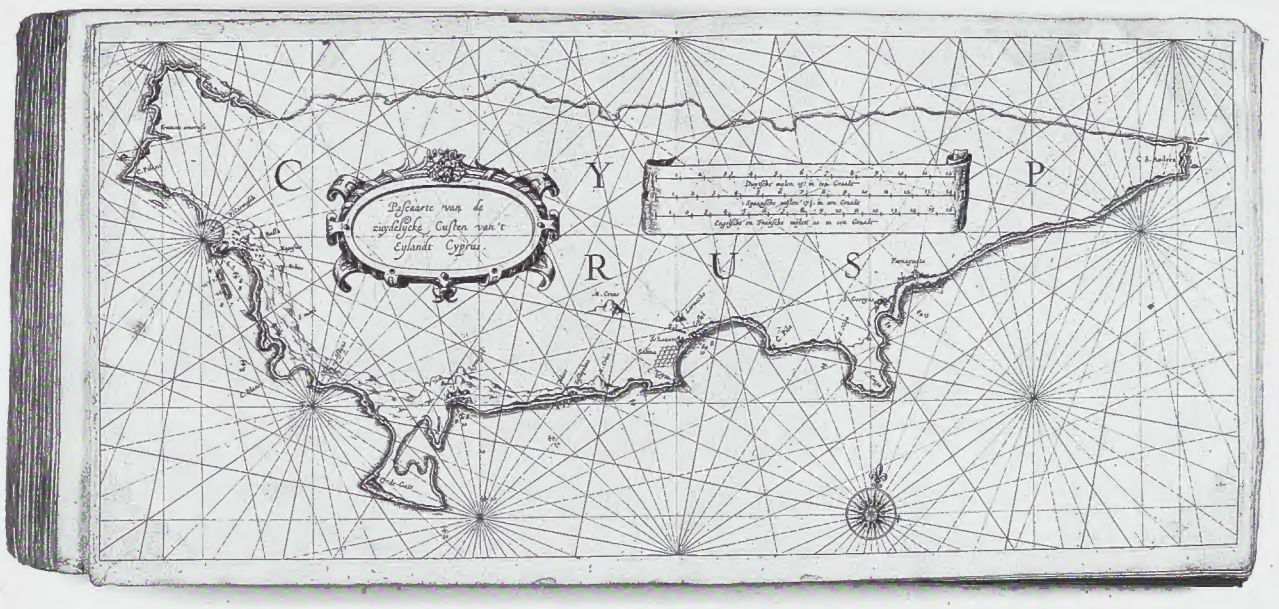


Fig. 3. Blaeu (Willem Janszoon): 'Pascaarte van de Zuydelycke Custen van't Eylandt Cyprus' from Vierde Deel der Zeespiegel inhoudende de Beschryvinghe der Zeecusten van de Middelandtsche Zee. *Amsterdam, 1635. (C-061).*

the *tabulae modernae* or *tabulae novae*. Characteristic is the map of Asia Minor which comes from the third Strasbourg edition, published by Johannes Grüninger in 1522. The map of Cyprus in particular shows distinct changes, as if it had been reversed in the carving, with the Rizocarpasso peninsula narrowing towards the West instead of the East.

In the **second unit** were included five maps of the Mediterranean and the Near East, which illustrate important historical events that marked the history of the region from antiquity to the period of Ottoman rule.

The first map was Ortelius' map of the expedition of Alexander the Great to the east, which was originally published in *Additamentum V* and the *Parergon* in 1595. The inset map depicts the oracle and the Temple of Jupiter Ammon in Egypt.

The **third unit,** included thirteen maps, was called from the 'Portolans to the nautical charts'. In the 13th and 14th centuries, with the development of navigation, portolan maps, which were based on empirical observation, evolved. Portolans showed chiefly the coastlines and the ports, while including sailing instructions for quick and ready reference by those at sea. The medieval portolans, which were drawn in ink on parchment, were the ancestors of printed nautical maps.

The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation possesses a manuscript portolan chart on vellum drawn by Joannes Oliva (c.1638). The map is rich in information; it includes 290 place names written in the local dialect. This map is the jewel in the Cultural Foundation collection (Fig. 2).

In the same context of empirical observation, the 'isolaria', which contained maps of the islands of the Mediterranean and gave navigation instructions, made their appearance. The first printed map of Cyprus appeared in 1485 in the *Isolario* of the Italian, Bartolomeo dalli Sonetti.

One of the earliest examples is the *Isolario of Benedetto Bordone* (Venice 1528). The Foundation possesses a complete copy of Bordone's work, which includes hundred eleven woodcut maps and a map of Cyprus

In 1618, Willem Janzsoon Blaeu, a leading Dutch cartographer, introduced a new nautical map of Cyprus in his publication *Zeespiegel*. The present publication comes from an unrecorded edition of *Zeespiegel* of 1635, which is so far unique (Fig. 3). The shape of the island illustrates the relatively slow development of sea charts, compared to land maps. The northern coast is uncharted because seamen called only at the harbours on the south coast from

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.

ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES & VOYAGE BOOKS



Rare Moxon Re-engraving of the Wright World Map

[EDWARD WRIGHT] JOSEPH MOXON, A Plat of all the World.
Projected according to the truest Rules..., 1655

Richard B. Arkway, Inc. • 59 East 54th Street, #62 • New York, NY 10022
(800) 453-0045 • (212) 751-8135 • fax (212) 832-5389
www.arkway.com • arkway@mindspring.com



Fig. 4. Bertelli (Ferrando): 'Cyprvs Insula olim Macharia ...' Rome (or probably Venice), 1562. (M&A-009).

Paphos to Famagusta. The map was copied by Dutch, Italian, French and English cartographers.

In 1764 Joseph Roux has published a collection of harbour charts in the *Recueil des principaux Plans, des Ports, et Rades de la Mer Mediterranée.* The Foundation possesses the first edition with 67 plates, which includes charts of the ports of Limassol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

The **fourth unit,** included seventeen maps, and was entitled 'Cyprus and the Venetians'. In the 16th century, when Cyprus was the most valuable Venetian colony in the Eastern Mediterranean, there was an abundant production and publication of maps of the island in loose-sheet form in Venice, but also in Rome. The cause of this special interest was the Turkish-Venetian conflict and the 'War of Cyprus' in 1570, which brought Cyprus to the forefront of European history and created the Golden Age of Cyprus cartography.

One of these maps is the that of Ferrando Bertelli printed in Rome or probably Venice in 1562. The map uses mostly pictorial symbols instead of place names. Nicosia is still surrounded by the square towers of the Frankish fortifications, which the Venetians were to demolish in 1567. Noticeable is also the Lion of St Mark outside Famagusta (Fig. 4).

Some other examples of rare maps of the 16th century are the Camocio map of 1566, the Bonifacio map of 1570 and the map of Duchetti of 1570 which is oritented with east at the top.

At the same period, another group of important maps circulated in Europe as newspapers, to inform the public of the events relating to the 'War of Cyprus', the name under which the invasion by the Ottomans of Venetian-held Cyprus in 1570–1 has passed into history.

The maps of Camocio (Venice 1570), Antonio

Find Your Way To:

The 4th Annual Rocky Mountain Antique Map Fair

Saturday September 18th, 2004

9:00 AM to 5:00 PM

Sneak Preview- Friday Sept. 17th 6-9PM $30 admission

Denver Public Library – Main Branch

13th Ave. & Broadway, Denver Colorado

Sponsored by:

The Rocky Mountain Map Society
& The Denver Public Library

The Rocky Mountain Antique Map Fair has grown to include many prominent antiquarian map dealers from around the world, as well as regional exhibitors. The Fair is held each year on the third Saturday in September. This year, the Fair is expanding, and related events are being arranged. We invite map enthusiasts of all persuasions to join us. Discount hotel accommodations are available. Additional details are available on our web site. Admission is $5.00 at the Door

rmmaps.org

Autumn in the Rockies is Beautiful!
We Hope To See You There

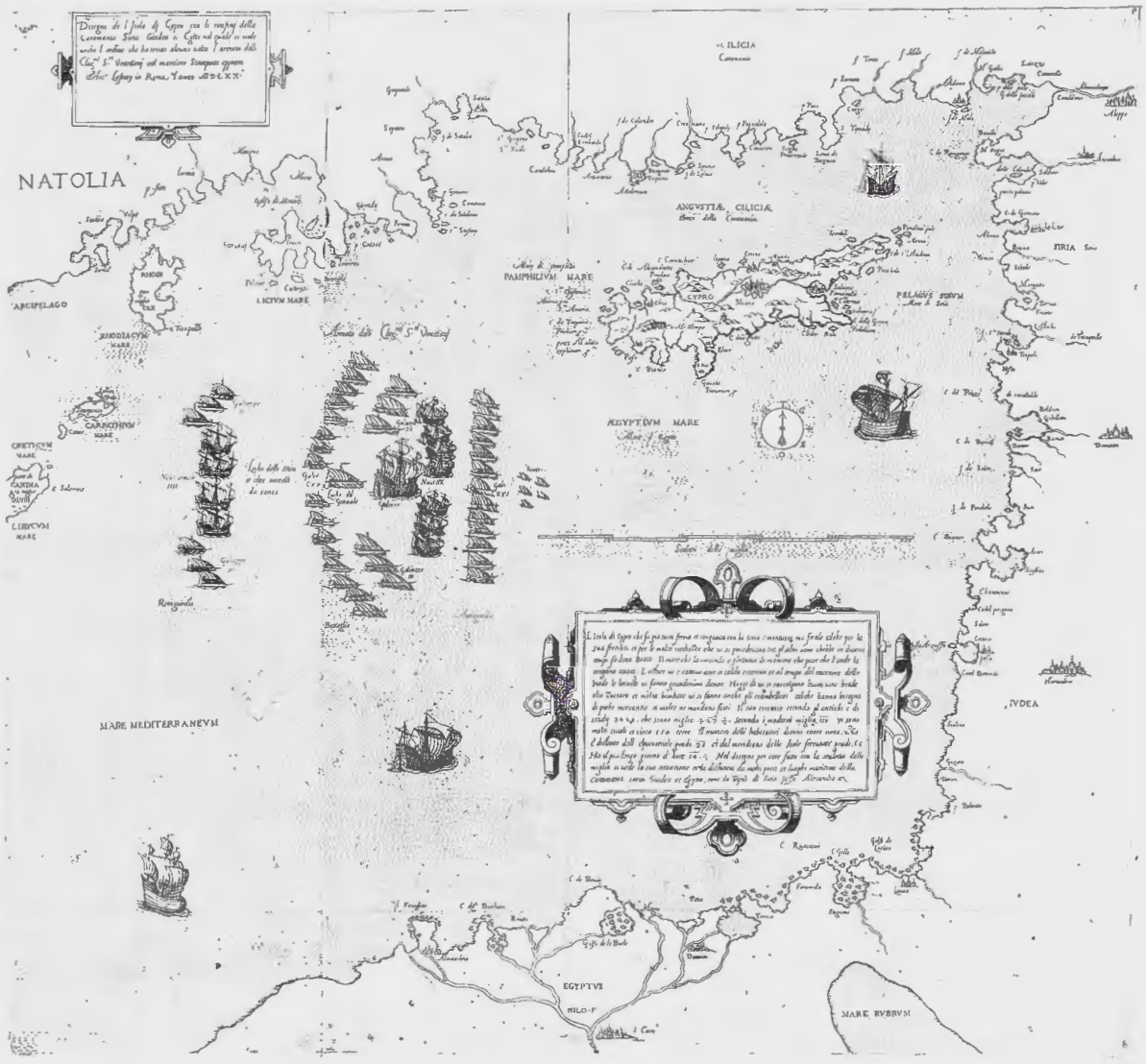


Fig. 5. Lafreri (Antonio): 'Disegno de l'Isola dj Cypro con li confinj della Caramania...' Rome, 1570. (C-082).

Lafreri (Rome 1570), Nicolo Nelli (Venice 1570) and Balthasar Ienichen (Nurenberg 1571) are typical examples of this group. The map of Lafreri (Fig. 5) illustrates the advance of the Christian armada which has been formed to assist Cyprus during the Turkish invasion of 1570. Due to internal divisions among the allies the armada never reached the island.

During the same period, maps of plans of the Venetian fortifications of the two most important cities of Cyprus, Nicosia and Famagusta, were published, both before and during the siege of the two cities by the Turks, in 1570 and 1571, respectively. These plans were copied and repeated until the 18th century.

The **fifth unit,** included eighteen maps, and was called 'Cyprus and Abraham Ortelius'. In 1570, the great cartographer Abraham Ortelius published in Antwerp his famous atlas *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, in which he included the map of Cyprus by Matheo Pagano. In the 16th century, Venice had the island mapped at least twice. The result of the first undertaking was the cartographical model published in 1538 by Matheo Pagano, and of the second, the cartographical model published in pamphlet form in 1570 by Giacomo Franco.

When, three years later in 1573, Ortelius, located the map of Giacomo Franco he included it, with the in-



Leen Helmink

Antique Maps & Atlases

www.helmink.com





Fig. 6. Ortelius (Abraham): 'Cypri Insvlae Nova Descript. 1573.' from Additamentum A. Ortelii Theatrum Orbis Terrarum. *Antwerp, 1573. (C-068).*

Fig. 7. Blaeu (Willem Janszoon): 'Cyprvs Insvla' from Novus Atlas, da: ist Abbildung und Beschreibung von allen Landern des Erdreichs. *Amsterdam, 1641-42. (A&L-038)*



Fig. 8. Raignauld (Henri): 'Isle de Cipre', from Baudoin (Jean), translator, Francois-Antoine de Naberat, editor, Histoire des Chevalie: de l'Ordre de S. Iean de Hierusalem. *Paris, 1629. (C-039)*



PARIS MAP-FAIR

INFO: www.map-fair.com

Saturday 14 November 2004
from 11.00 am - 6.00 pm
Hôtel Ambassador
16, Bd. Haussmann - 75009 Paris - France

50 international map dealers offering thousand of maps, atlases, globes and views.
With coctail and diner on Friday 13 November at the Hotel Ambassador.

Exhibitors are :

Le Bail-Weissert, Martayan-Lan, Altea Antique Maps, Cartographica Neerlandica, Rodolphe Chamonal, Paulus Swaen, Jo-ann & Richard Casten , Iris globes, Tooley-Adams & Co., Sanderus, WorldView Antique Maps, Frederik Muller, Loeb-Larocque, Katz-Moorthamers, Holger Christoph, Clive A.Burden Ltd., Götz R. Schmidt, Johannes Müller, RAM Forum, Plancius, Gonzalo Fernàndez Pontes, Reinhold Berg, Lee Jackson, Garwood & Voigt, Old Times, Bernard Shapero, Gebr.Haas, Leen Helmink, Agnes Talec, Robert Frew, Adina Sommer, Silverenberg Galleries, Hanno Schreyer, Alexandre Antique maps, Antiquariaat Plantijn, Monsieur le Prince, D.Martinez, Asher, Librairie Livres & papiers, Hemispheres Antique Maps, Pallas & Janos, Schmidt & Green, Nikolaus Strück, IMCoS, Imago Mundi, BIMCC,...

Info at www.map-fair.com or call:

Béatrice Loeb-Larocque, tel : +33 (0)1 44.24.85.80
Agnès Talec - tel : +33 (0)6 80.48.97.09
Paulus Swaen - tel : +1 727 687.3298

set of the island of Lemnos, in his *Additamentum I,* a supplement to the *Theatrum* (Fig. 6). This standard map disseminated by Ortelius throughout Europe remained the most authoritative map of Cyprus from the point of view of shape and content until the mid-19th century. The same map, on a smaller scale, was published in 1584 by Ortelius in *Additamentum III.* This map shows Cyprus with the ancient place-names and the Greek islands as insets.

The map of Matheo Pagano (1538) was used as a model in Ortelius's pocket atlas the *Epitome* in 1577. It was widely disseminated and was used by European publishers in pocket atlases such as Langenes' *Thresor de Chartes (The Hague 1600)* and Vrient's *Abregé du Théatre d'Ortelius,* (Antwerp 1602).

The **sixth unit** included 'Maps of Cyprus with decorative elements'. This group of six maps, which circulated in the 17th and 18th centuries, was based on Ortelius's map of 1573. These included the ancient or medieval place-names, or a combination of the two, and are marked by a taste for decoration. The island of Lemnos in an emblem on the map of Cyprus of Ortelius was replaced by Willem Janszoon and Joan Blaeu by the chariot of the goddess Aphrodite, drawn by swans. The present map comes from Blaeu's German edition *Novus Atlas* published in 1641–2 (Fig. 7).

In Olfert Dapper's 'Cyprus Insula' of 1688, Aphrodite and the swans are replaced by a marine composition with Poseidon, Tritons and winged cupids. Both maps are decorated with two coat of arms: the coat of arm of the House of the Lusignans consisting of three lions with the cross of Jerusalem and the coat of arms of the Ottoman Empire.

Another impressive map is Coronelli's 'Acamantis Insula hoggidi CIPRO' from his *Isolario dell'Atlante Veneto*, published in Venice 1692. In the cartouche Coronelli notes that the island had been a possession of the Venetian Republic until the year 1571. In the bottom right corner an elaborate composition combines the Lusignan coat-of-arms and reproduces the coat-of-arms on the façade of the Cornaro Palace in Venice.

The **seventh** unit, which included seventeen maps, was entitled 'European travelers in Cyprus (17th–18th centuries)'. During the 17th and 18th centuries there was no development in the cartography of Cyprus. The island had become a province of the Ottoman Empire and the only Europeans who visited were travelers on their way to the Holy Land. In their account they included a map of Cyprus and very often, important information and personal observations: Johannes Cotovicus (Antwerp 1620), Olfert Dapper (Amsterdam 1703), Richard Pococke (London 1745), Ali Bey (1814), etc.

At the same period, European publishers brought out historical and geographical publications in which there were references to Cyprus and maps of the island were included.

One characteristic example is the deformed map of Cyprus engraved by Raignaud from the book *Histoire de chevaliers de l'ordre de St Jean*, edited by Nabérat in 1629. The place names are replaced by numbers, which correspond to a list of names at the lower right corner of the map, while the cities are represented pictorially (Fig. 8).

In the **eighth unit,** were included three modern maps of Cyprus of the 19th century. The first hydrographic mapping of the island, in 1849, by Captain Thomas Graves of the British Navy was displayed at the beginning of the unit. Grave's chart is the first to record a correct relationship between the geographical position and the outline of the island. The map is enclosed on all four sides by insets containing panoramic views of the coastal towns (Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol and Kerynia and the mountain range of Pentadaktylos). This new and correct outline of Cyprus was immediately adopted by contemporary historians and geographers.

The French historian Louis de Mas Latrie included the present map, with the toponomy of the island updated, in his invaluable work *Histoire de l'ile de Chypre sous le règne des princes de le maison de Lusignans*, first published in Paris in 1862 (Fig. 9).

The **last unit** of the exhibition included six maps and was entitled 'Kitchener's map and the 20th century'. When, in 1878, Cyprus passed under the rule of Great Britain, the British administration commissioned the officer Herbert Horatio Kitchener to map the island.

His triangulation of the island, which was published by Edward Stanford in London in 1885, has remained a milestone in the modern history of the island's cartography. Kitchener's Trigonometrical Survey of Cyprus was in 15 sheets. When mounted together as one map it measures 4 m. x 2.5 m. It shows the districts and the subdistricts into which the island



Fig. 9. Mas Latrie (Jacques Marie Joseph Louis de): 'Carte de l'Ile de Chypre dressée par M. L. De Mas Latrie pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Ile de Chypre sous le Régne des Princes de la Maison de Lusignan 1862'. Southampton, Ordnance Survey Office, 1878. (C-106).



was divided for administrative purposes.

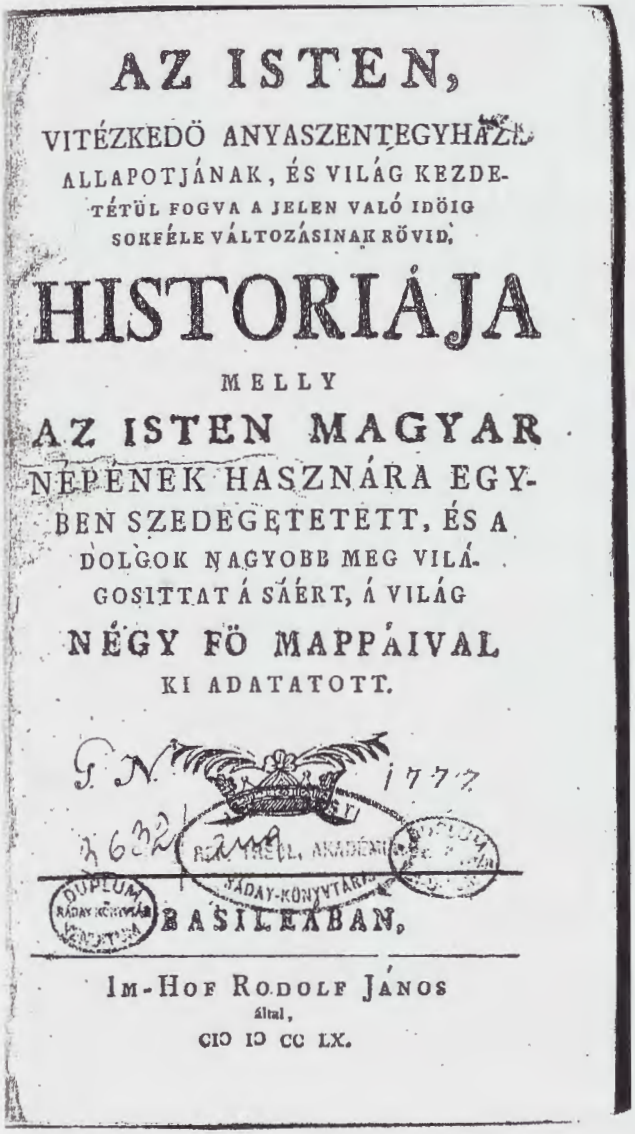
At the same time, large-scale plans of the cities of Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, and Famagusta were prepared. The Foundation possesses also a rare large scale plan of Limassol with Kitchener's signature (Fig. 10). Kitchener's maps, were then copied in travel books by European publishers.

LEFKI MICHAELIDOU

Fig. 10. Kitchener (Captain Horatio Herbert, RE): 'Plan of Limassol', Scale: 1/2500, [facsimile signature:] 'HH Kitchener 16.2.83 Capt. R.E.' London, Edward Stanford, 1885. (A&L-076)

The (Virtually) Unknown Maps of Péter Bod (1712–1769)

Four maps, showing *Europa, Asia, Afrika* and *Amerika,* came to light recently in one of Péter Bod's ecclesiastical works entitled: *Az Isten, Vitézkedö Anyaszentegyháza Allapotjának, és Világ Kezdetétül Fogva a Jelen Való Idöig Sokféle Változásinak Rövid Historiája Melly az Isten Magyar Népének Hasznára Egyben Szedegetetett, és a Dolgok Nagyobb Meg Világosittatásáért, á Világ Négy Fö Mappáival Ki Adatatott.* [A Short History of God's Gallant Church, its Present State and the Many Changes in its Fortunes, Collected for the Benefit of God's Hungarian People and Published with Four Main Maps of the World for the Easier Understanding of Things]. The book had been published in Basle in 1760.[1]



AZ ISTEN,

VITÉZKEDÖ ANYASZENTEGYHÁZA

ALLAPOTJÁNAK, ÉS VILÁG KEZDE-

TÉTÜL FOGVA A JELEN VALÓ IDÖIG

SOKFÉLE VÁLTOZÁSINAK RÖVID,

HISTORIÁJA

MELLY

AZ ISTEN MAGYAR

NEPÉNEK HASZNÁRA EGY-

BEN SZEDEGETETETT, ÉS A

DOLGOK NAGYOBB MEG VILÁ-

GOSITTAT Á SÁÉRT, Á VILÁG

NÉGY FÖ MAPPÁIVAL

KI ADATATOTT.

1777

BASILEÁBAN,

Im-Hof Rodolf János

által,

CIↃ IↃ CC LX.

Fig. 1 Title page of the 1760 edition of Bod's History.



Fig. 2. Portrait of Péter Bod.
Nagylényei Kelemen Benjamin ajándéka (1860), kinek felesége Bod Katalin unokája volt Bod Péternek.
By kind permission of Muzeul de Arta, Cluj.

Although a number of authors have written at considerable length about Péter Bod's work as Calvinist theologian, literary historian, bibliophile and man of letters, until recently there were no publications about his maps.[2]

Péter Bod was born in Transilvania on 22 February 1712 in the small village of Felsöcsernáton [Çernatul de Sus], just north of Brassó [Brasov]. His parents were impoverished 'seklers' from the Hungarian minor nobility. His father died in the



LONDON MAP FAIRS

The Only Specialist

ANTIQUE MAP & PRINT FAIR

2004

Rembrandt Hotel

11 Thurloe Place, SW7

(opposite the Victoria & Albert Museum)

Sunday 9 May • Sunday 10 October • Saturday 6 November

Sunday 12 December, 10.30 – 17.00

Olympia 2

Exhibition Centre

Hammersmith Road, W14

2-DAY EVENT SUPPORTED BY ***IMCoS***

Saturday 5 June, 12.00 – 19.00 & Sunday 6 June, 11.00 – 18.00

ADMISSION FREE

www.londonmapfairs.com

London Map Fairs Ltd. • info@londonmapfairs.com

great plague of 1719, in which he also lost two of his sisters, so the young Péter Bod had to help with the small farm they owned and cultivated under the foothills of the Carpathian mountains, by tending to the cows while studying at the local school. However, he soon showed exceptional talents and was sent to the famous college at Nagyenyed [Aiud] on the recommendation of the local Calvinist minister. Now in the academic environs of the college, Péter Bod excelled in his studies of the classics, history and theology; he also became fluent in several languages. After graduating at Nagyenyed Kollegium, the 17 year-old Bod secured a teaching post at Felsöbánya [Baia Sprie], returning after three years there to Nagyenyed as a senior student. He was appointed to the care of the college's library, carrying out his duties with great diligence. The College also had bursaries to send two of their most able (and poor) students to the university at Leiden, one of which he secured in 1740 at the age of 28.

Péter Bod gives a detailed description of his journey, mostly on foot(!), across Hungary, Austria and Germany to the Netherlands in his *Diarium*, visiting churches, famous buildings and libraries along the way. He matriculated to the University of Leiden in 1740 and entered academic life at the College of the Honourable Orders of Holland and Western Friesland, where, apart from the Classics, he attended lectures on astronomy, anatomy, theology, oratory, had disputations with his professors and fellow students, and studied Arabic, Hebrew and Syrian. Péter Bod's love of books is obvious from an early age. He was a regular reader at the College's library, visited many libraries and bought books from the numerous antiquarian dealers. His three years at Leiden were spent in earnest diligence attending to his studies, and on leaving the university his professors gave him glowing reports.[3]

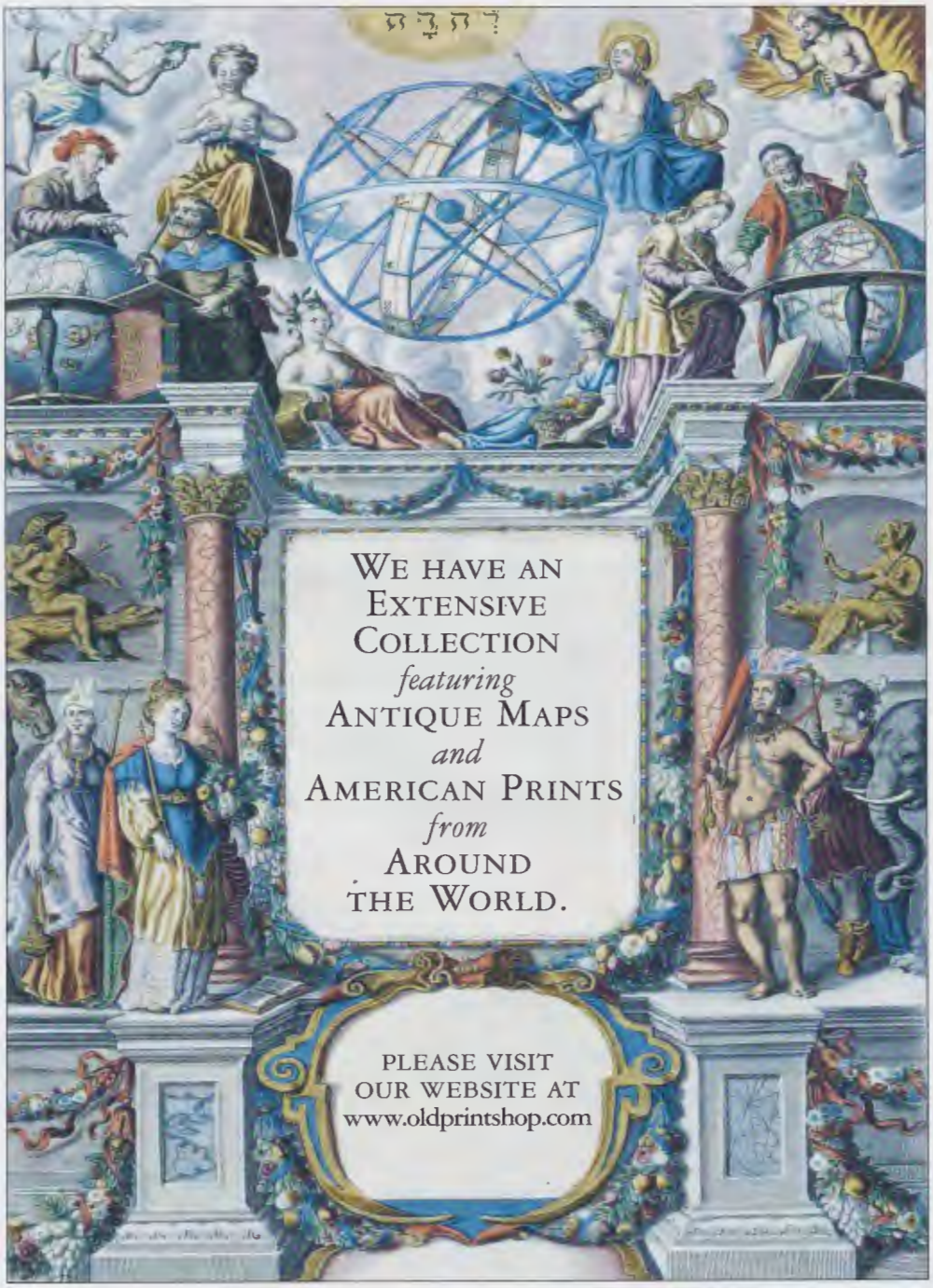
When in 1743 Péter Bod returned to Transilvania, he received an invitation from Countess Kata Bethlen to become her court chaplain at Olthévíz [Hoghiz] which he gratefully accepted, especially as he was already the beneficiary of her patronage during the previous three years. The following year he was also appointed as pastor of the local Calvinist congregation. Apart from his ecclesiastical duties, he cared for the countess's considerable library, which helped him in his literary endeavors, enabling the publication of six of his books in as many years. Péter Bod's talents were recognized not only by his benefactress but by the Reformed Church authorities too. So in 1749, he received an invitation from the wealthy parish of Magyarigen [Ighiu] to become their pastor. Being very happy and content at Olthévíz, Péter Bod only accepted this new invitation with great reluctance and on the encouragement of the now elderly and ailing countess. He took up his new parochial duties at Magyarigen on Christmas day in 1749, whither he travelled with his many books and 'a heavy heart' and where he was to spend the last twenty — and the most prolific — years of his life.

At the beginning of his ministry at Magyarigen, Bod set out to write his major ecclesiastical history *Az Isten Vitézkedö...*, already referred to at the beginning of my paper. By the autumn of 1753 the manuscript was ready, but it was not published until 1760 and in contrast to all his other works, not in Transilvania (Nagyszeben [Sibiu], Kolozsvár [Cluj Napoca], Nagyenyed) or in Hungary (Debrecen), but in Basle, Switzerland. The delay of seven years was, in all probability, due to finding an engraver for his maps. An ideal opportunity arrived in 1759 when Count József Teleki (1738–96), the young nephew of Kata Bethlen and former pupil of Péter Bod, embarked upon a European study-tour at the Universities of Basle, Utrecht, Leiden and Paris. At the same time two other members of the Teleki family, Sámuel and Ádám, were also studying at the same universities. However, it was József who arrived first in Basle on 26 July 1759, some months before his young uncle and his cousin.[4] Teleki at once set out to find an engraver for Bod's maps and a printer for the book. Following prolonged negotiations with Rodolph Im-Hof, the printer, an agreement was reached on 12 February 1760 for an edition of 500 copies to be printed at a cost of 300 Hungarian forints; the cost reflecting the extra expense incurred for the copper-plate engravings of the map-plates, though the printer agreed 'to supply paper for the maps, being four to each book and totalling two thousand, free and gratis. The engraved plates will remain with Im-Hof'.[5] We are indeed fortunate that Péter Bod decided to illustrate his church history '... and take the reader along the dotted lines' with the help of these four maps as they represent the first maps of the continents with Hun-

The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

established 1898



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

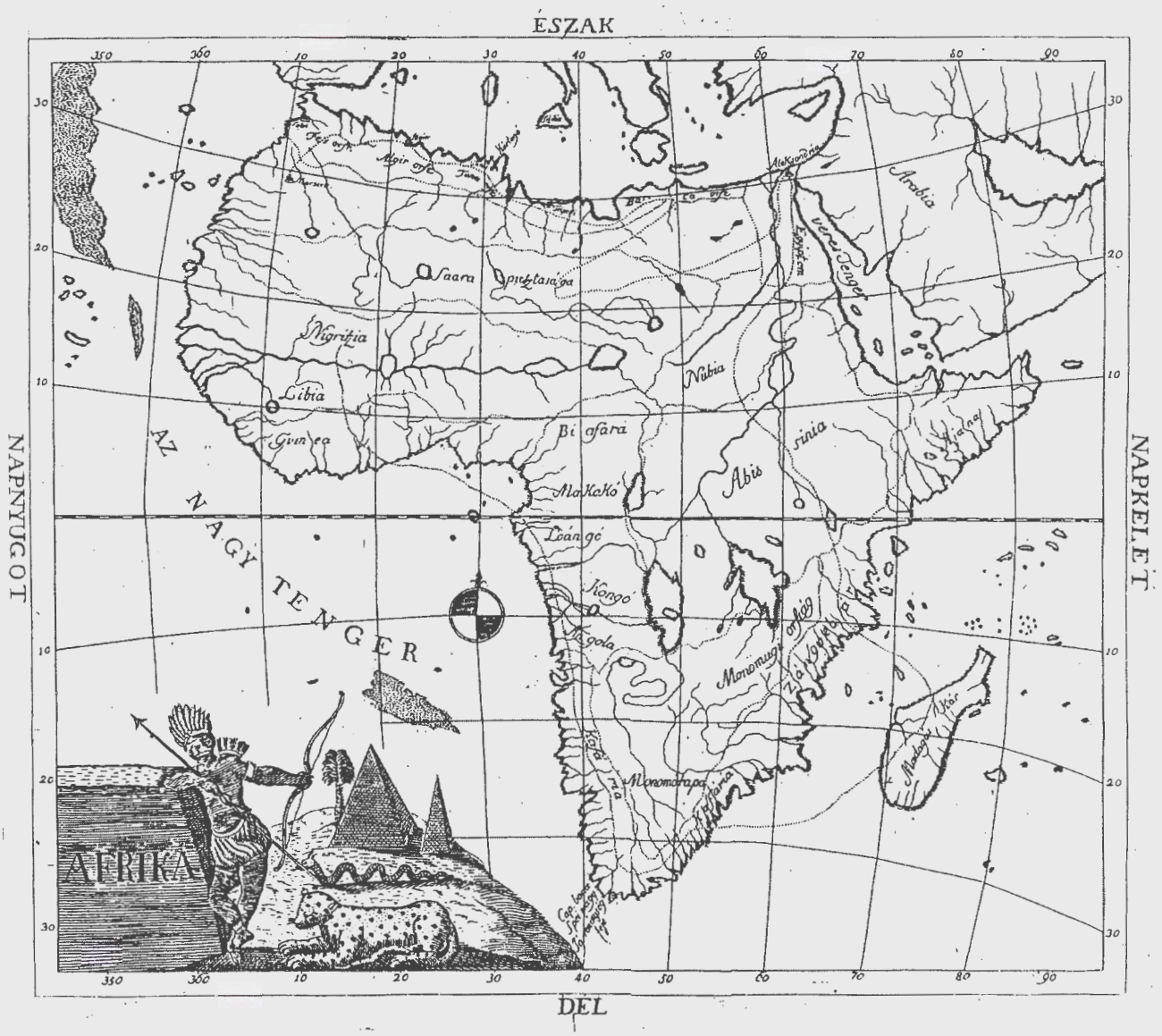
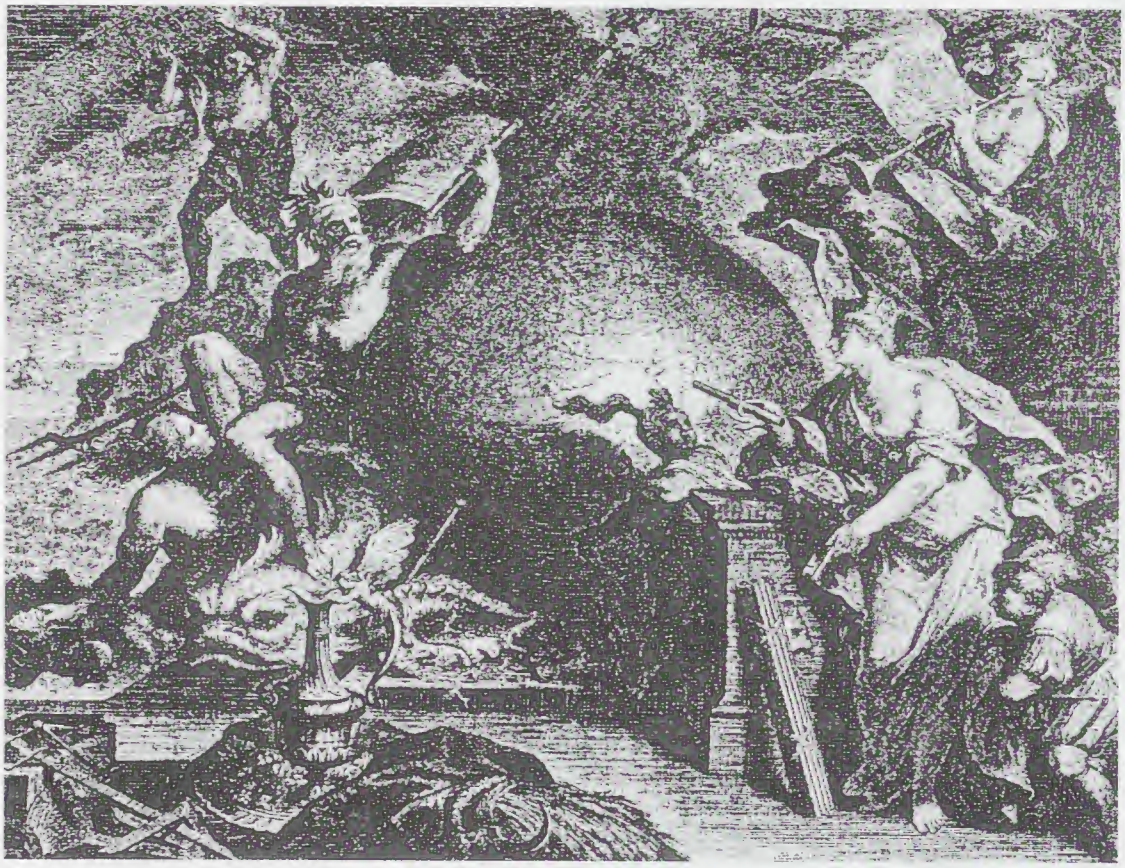


Fig. 3. 'Afrika'. The cartouche is self-evidently taken from Seutter's map of Africa, although in a much simplified form; a native leans casually against a block of stone, complete with spear and arrow, accompanied by a rather docile leopard and a ferocious-looking anaconda in front of two pyramids and a palm tree. The hydrography of the continent is also taken from Seutter.

garian toponyms and terminology. Fortuitous too, that the engraver signed the plate of 'Europa', so we know that he was a certain C. Burckhardt,[6] but apart from his name we know nothing of him. Judging from his work, he was of mediocre talent, manfully toiling away and engraving from the original Hungarian manuscript sent to him by Bod. Nevertheless, Burckhardt managed to include and place more or less all the accents in the right places, but it is self-evident that he was not conversant with the Hungarian language. Back in Transilvania Péter Bod was getting anxious about the delay in his '*Historia*' being printed and wrote several letters to Teleki enquiring about its progress. There were constant delays, due mainly to the engraver's slow progress. In September 1760 an impatient Teleki shows his annoyance in a letter when he writes, 'Im-Hof is ready with the Hungarian printing of

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

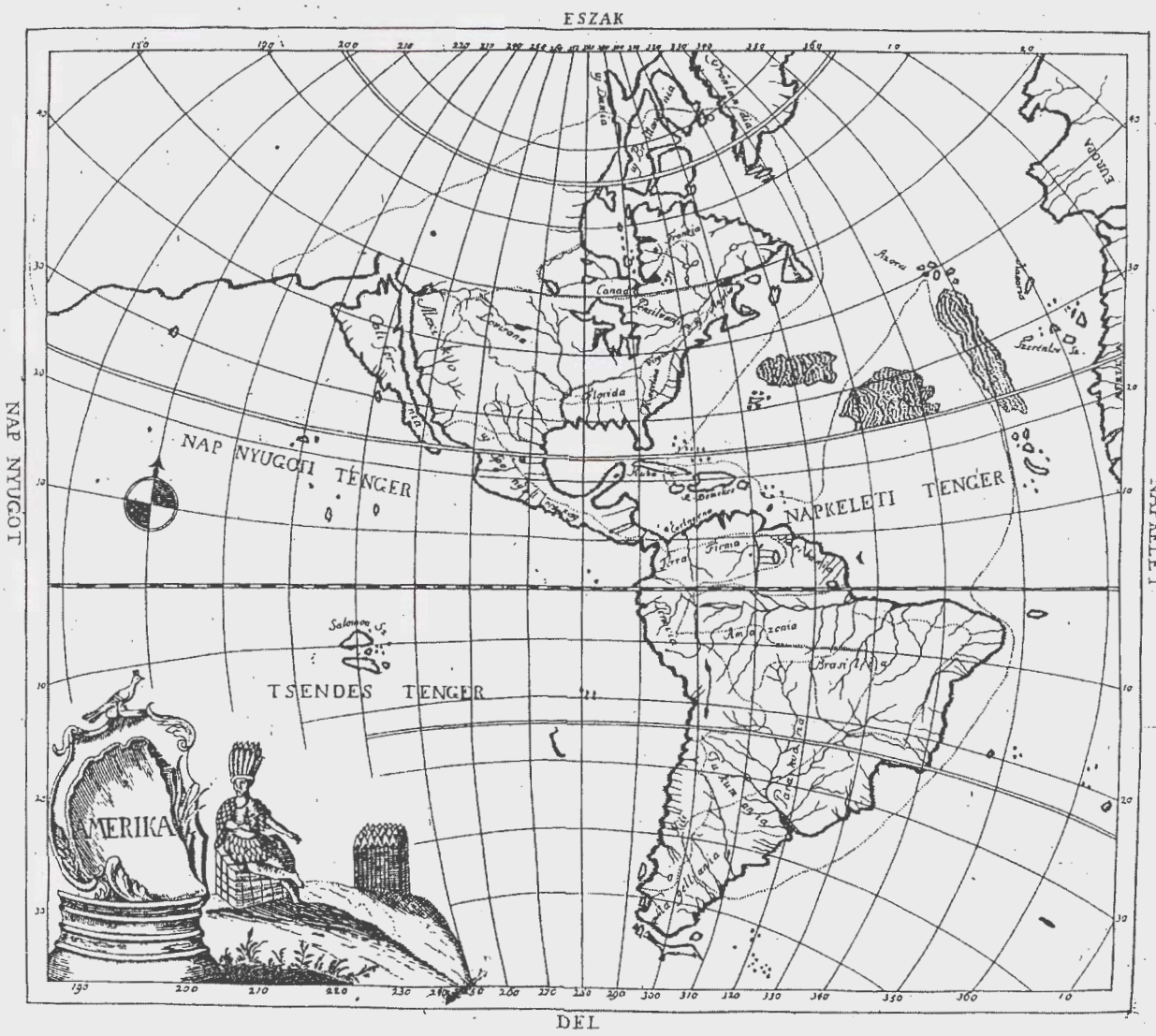
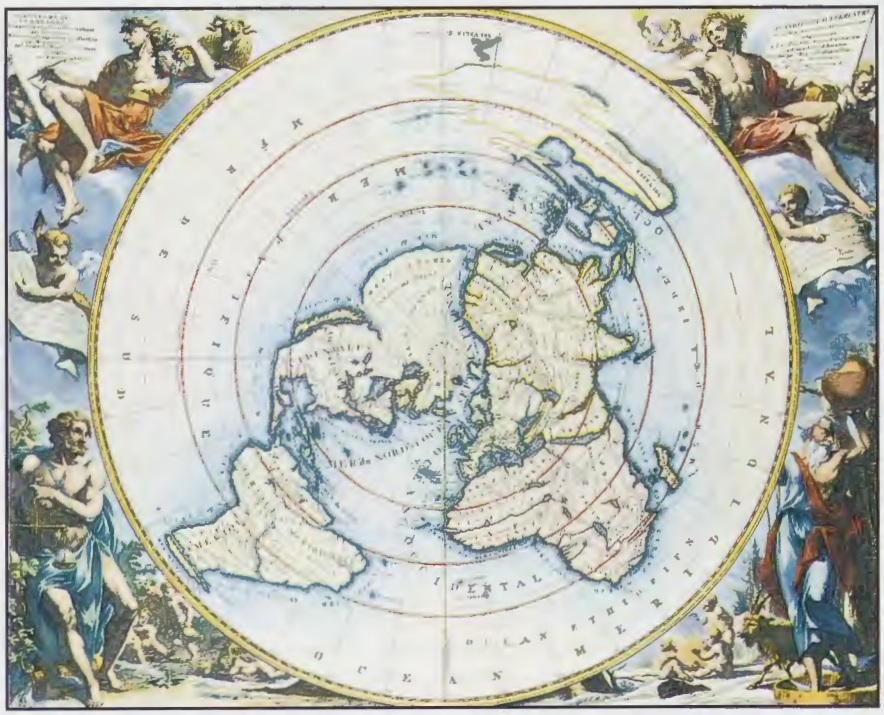


Fig. 4. 'Amerika'. On the map of the Americas, where California is shown as an island, the title-cartouche is decorated with a tropical bird, next to which a native chief is seated on a bale in a feather head-dress. In the top left-hand corner and in place of Seutter's large decorative 'Novus Orbis' cartouche the shore-line veers off in a westerly direction, leaving a large area of the west as 'terra incognita'. 'Canada' and 'uj Franzia' [New France] are named by the Great Lakes, as are 'uj Brittannia' [New Britain] and 'uj Dania' [New Denmark] to the north, and 'Pensilvania', 'uj Anglia' [New England], 'Virginia', 'Carolina', 'Florida', 'Louisana' and 'Mexiko' to the south. Central America is shown as 'uj Spanyol orszag' [New Spain], while in South America 'terra Firma', 'Peruvia', 'Amazonia', 'Brasilia', 'Parakvaria', 'Tukumania', 'Kili' and 'Magellania' are named. A large, but unnamed, Sargasso Sea is shown south-west of the Azores. 'Napkeleti Tenger' [Eastern Sea], 'Nap Nyugoti Tenger' [Western Sea] and 'Tsendes Tenger' [Calm Sea] are Bod's own Hungarian terminology for the oceans.

Sire Bod's Ecclesiastical History, but the engraver working on the plates keeps lying'.[7]

The source, which Bod could have used from his own or indeed Kata Bethlen's library for his maps, could not be identified as no atlas is listed in the surviving inventories. However, a detailed study of the information contained within the maps, such as the stippling of the 'Sargasso Sea', the placement of the islands in the Red Sea, the showing of the Great Wall of China, the shape of Madagascar, the style and plac-

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



Fig. 5. 'Europa'. The title-cartouche, due in all probability to lack of available time and possibly lack of talent of the struggling engraver, is rather plain and rudimentary. The diagonal course of the 'Duna' [Danube] is taken from Seutter and shows the pre-Marsigli line of the river. Here the Atlantic Ocean is named 'Nagy Tenger' [Great Sea]; of he cities 'London', 'Paris', 'Madrid', 'Lisabon', 'Berlin', Stockholm', 'Lipsia' [Leipzig], 'Praga', 'Buda', 'Riga' and 'Moskov' are marked.

ıg of the compass-rose, and perhaps most convinc-ıgly, the cartouches on the maps of Africa and merica which enabled the source to be identified as eorg Mattheus Seutter's *Atlas Novus*. Bod must ıvc been familiar with all the maps and atlases of the reat Dutch cartographers: Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu ıd Visscher, but they were from the previous cen-ıry. So while at Leiden he turned to Seutter's great atlas for up-to-date information, freshly published in 1740. From this he made sketches of the four continents out of interest, or possibly anticipating future use for them, which he then carried back to Transilvania together with his books, weighing a staggering 15 hundredweight.

The size of the maps is 'small folio', measuring 345 x 390 mm. They were attached folded 4 x 5 to the back

WORLDVIEW
ANTIQUE MAPS & BOOKS






Specializing in fine Antiquarian Maps of Africa.

Featuring a select choice of Maps & Sea Charts of Asia, Oceania, Australia, the Americas and Europe.

Enter our on-line book store to find Antiquarian Books on Exploration from the Age of Discovery.

Our Antiquarian Books can also be found on www.abebooks.com

In our bookstore you can find reference works and a select group of important new books.

Visit Our Online Gallery at www.worldviewmaps.com

salomon@worldviewmaps.com ✵ tel: 914.232.6142 ✵ toll-free: 866.368.6277

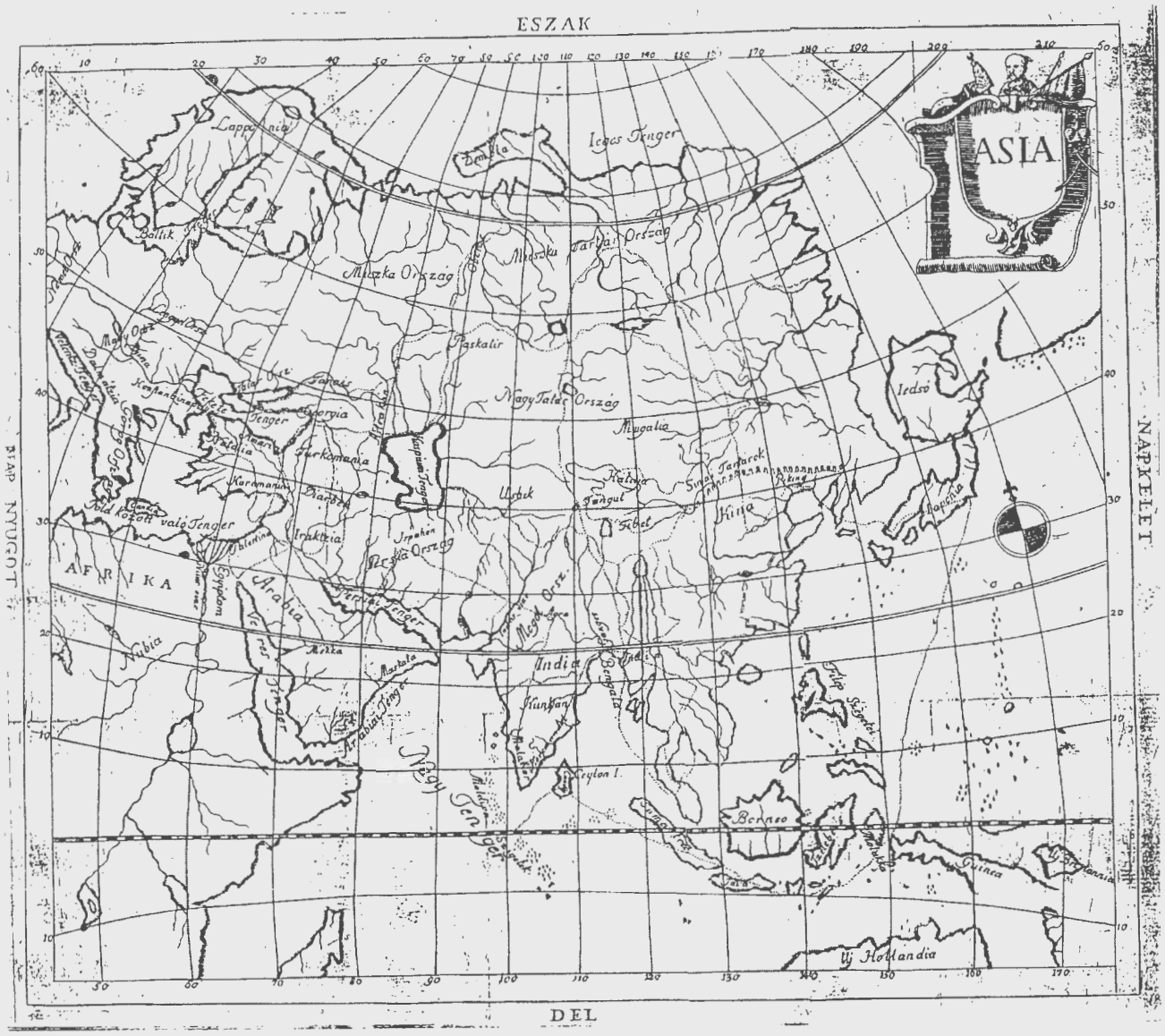


Fig. 6. 'Asia'. The title of the map is again placed in a simple cartouche which is topped by a half-length male figure with shaven head and with a tail of hair flanked by flags and Muslim symbols. Almost all of Asia is shown to be occupied by Tartars, 'Muszka Tatár Ország' [Moscovite Tartaria] in the north, 'Nagy Tatár Ország' [Great Tartaria] in central Asia, with 'Sinai Tartárok' [Chinese Tartars] in the south near the Great Wall, which is shown visually as a castellated line stretching from Tibet to the east coast. 'Iaponia' and 'Iedso' [Hokkaido] of Japan are rather disproportionate in size to one another with the coastline of an imaginary land (shown as 'Compagnie Land' by Seutter) to the east. The Arctic Sea is shown as 'Ieges Tenger' [Icy Sea], while the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean are called 'Nagy Tenger' [Great Sea].

of the book between the last page and the back cover. This is perhaps the reason for the frequent damage suffered by the maps, made worst by the poor quality of the 'free' paper used for the first edition.

Watermarks in the paper used for the first (1760) edition are the letter 'M' with the cross rising from its centre or the cross with the letter 'D' standing on three spheres; the first originating in Frankfurt, the latter from the mills of the Düring family in Bern, Switzerland. These watermarks appear separately in the map-sheets which were used randomly for the maps of the first edition. The paper used for the second edition

Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



Antique Maps, City Views
Fine Illustrated Books
Nuñez De Balboa 19,
Local 1,
28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel/Fax: 34 91 4358000
e-mail: info@pontesmaps.com
web site: www.pontesmaps.com

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

,1777) of the book is of a much better quality and each sheet contains two watermarks: the Anchor with the letters 'Z' and 'P' and the Lion Rampant, holding a shield with his left fore-foot, and a sword on his shoulder with his right. The origins of the paper-mill have not yet been identified. Nor have the circumstances in which the second edition was published, to which the text was corrected and had to be re-set, but somehow the copper-plates for the maps survived and were used again without any alteration.

The text of the 'Elöljáró Beszéd' or *Introduction* reveals Bod's desire to teach, inform and communicate: History is important above all in the lives of Man, that he may learn and correct his ignorance, find solace from sorrow, so he may create new from the old, from the past discover the future'; and introducing Europe, 'It is decent, nay, necessary that before one embarks upon seeing foreign lands, first of all he knows his own country. Your journey will be made easy if on the map of Europe you follow those small dots which lead from Transilvania towards Hungary, on the map of Asia from Constantinople towards Anatolia, on the map of America from Canada to New France [French territories in North America from the Mississippi to Hudson bay, ceded to Britain in 1763] because reading the names of countries and towns in the book the dotted lines will lead you to them directly'.[8]

Péter Bod did not enjoy good health. Apart from the seasonal bouts of colds and influenza, he suffered with abscesses to his skin, turning into 'nasty and festering' ulcers, which he treated by applying the boiled leaves of the quince-apple and worms, and also by frequent blood-letting. He often travelled to 'take the waters' at the hot springs of Algyógy [Geoagiu], seeking cures for his sickly children and for his own ailments and suffering.

Péter Bod died of dropsy a few days after his 57th birthday, on March 3rd 1769. He is buried in the church-yard at Magyarigen, just a few yards from his presbytery.

Statistics

A thorough and comprehensive census carried out between 2000 and 2003 revealed some interesting results.

The books

According to data supplied by the Országos Széchenyi Könyvtár [National Széchenyi Library] at Budapest, surviving volumes of Péter Bod's work under discussion here are kept by 55 different institutions in 31 different locations spread over 6 countries. In addition, there are a few, perhaps no more than ten volumes, in private collections, a figure based on auction and antiquarian trade records.

To carry out the survey, I have constructed a questionnaire, with special emphasis on the maps and their condition, copies of which were sent or taken to all institutions on the Hungarian National Library's list. Of the 55 depositories, 50 have replied, representing 90% response! Sadly, ten copies on the original list can no longer be found, while personal visits to libraries, colleges, museums and archives during several tours of Transilvania have yielded four extra, previously unrecorded, volumes.

Most of the surviving books are within the present borders of Hungary (65). In Romania there are 21 (all in Transilvania), in Slovakia 2, in the Czech Republic 2, in Serbia 2. The British Library also has 2 volumes, one from each edition (one heavily restored), also one copy listed as 'missing' (!). Surprisingly, neither the Bibliothèque Nationale, nor the Library of Congress or the Bodleian Library possess a copy.

The maps

According to the census results, only half of the surviving books contain all the four maps. Eight volumes have three, one has two, three have only one, while the remaining 37 books have no maps at all, although their mutilated stumps can mostly be seen.

A total of 210 maps survive, 128 from the first edition and 82 from the second (*Europa* 52, *Asia* 53, *Amerika* 54, *Afrika* 51); of course all of them in guarded collections. Surprisingly, the condition of the maps which have survived, in the main, are either *excellent* (33%) or *good* (43%). 35 maps were judged to be *mediocre* and only 15 are in *poor* condition.

Of course, it is virtually impossible to ascertain the quantity or the quality of the maps or the books with (or without) these maps in private collections. However, if the fact that in nearly half a century of collecting I have seen just one (!), which came up for sale recently, is anything to go by, then I think one can safely say that any collector is very lucky indeed to own one of these cartographic treasures from Transilvania!

NOTES

1. A second edition was printed in 1777, also in Basle, by Rodolph János Im-Hof és a Fia [Rodolph János Im-Hof and Son] in an estimated edition of not more than 250 books.
2. László Gróf, *Bod Péter Térképei* [The Maps of Péter Bod] in *Geodézia és Kartográfia*, Budapest, 2004/2, pp.34–40.
3. Péter Bod, *Önéletírás* [Autobiography], published by Zsigmond Bodnár in *A magyar irodalom története*, 1891, pp.25–29.
4. Tolnai G., ed., 'Egy erdélyi gróf a felvilágosult Európában' [A Transilvanian Count in Enlightened Europe] in *Régi Magyar Prózai Emlékek* [Old Hungarian Prose], Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1987; p.56.
5. Ibid., pp.90–91.
6. Ibid., p.112. The only other mention of the engraver's name appears in Teleki's travel diary as 'Burckhardt, a metszö' [Burckhardt the engraver].
7. Ibid., p.137.
8. Bod, P., *Az Isten Vitézkedö Anyaszentegyháza ...*, Basle, 1760; p.18.

LÁSZLÓ GRÓF

Members' Wants/For Sale

For sale. Complete set of *The Map Collector* £600.
Saxton 'Anglia' 2nd state and 'Cornwall' £7500 each.
Smith Anonymous 'Surrey', Overton £1500.
Alan Hulme +44 (0)1244 336472.
This space is available for members' private wants or to sell items. It is not for regular trade use. Text is limited to 25 words, and notices should not be repeated.

http://www.intercol.co.uk
Please view our website for comprehensive listings of
Books * Maps * Playing Cards * Prints

InterCol London (Yasha Beresiner)
43 Templars Crescent
London N3 3QR, UK
Tel: 020 8349 2207,
Fax: 020 8346 9539
Mob 07768 292066
E-mail: yasha@compuserve.com

Books * Maps * Playing Cards * Prints
Please view our website for comprehensive listings
http://www.intercol.co.uk

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

Touring England

Many years ago, wandering around a flea market, I came across a small box of pieces that obviously had belonged to a board game. The box contained a wooden cup with a dice (although the dice may have been a replacement) as well as four tin racing cars and a set of game cards. These 32 cards (numbered and complete) had the names of various towns around Great Britain with a one-line description, eg, 1: CARLISLE Cathedral City in the Northwest of England. The box itself was in good condition and made it clear that the pieces belonged to *TOURING ENGLAND An entirely new and up-to-date Map Game.*

Knowing from experience that pieces are often lost, and seeing it cost only ^4.50 I risked buying it in the hope that I could also find the missing board that obviously went with it some time later. The set of rules was also included and explained that *Touring England* was a competitive game for two to four players (so all cars were present) and that it had been devised by P. H. Thorpe and produced and published by Geographia of Fleet Street, London.

Geographia and Thorpe

P. H. Thorpe certainly worked for the Geographia company during the 40s and 50s as shown by the inclusion of his name on the adverts for games. He would also seem to have been an editor for their atlas publications: the *Geographia Greater London Atlas including outer suburbs* is ascribed to Thorpe in its 10th new and revised edition and maybe one of the readers can provide more detail.

Although over the next ten years I visited many flea markets I never came across the missing board. I appealed to MapHist members for assistance but this type of cartofact is probably too new for most of them. With the advent of the internet and such companies as e-bay and google I started to explore further. I regularly browsed through e-bay's offerings but didn't spot what I was looking for. However, google turned up trumps. I found two companies who were offering the game. A request for a photocopy of the board was ignored (not even a return mail!) and so I had to resort to buying the set. I ordered it from the second dealer. Alas, he had recently sold it but offered me a similar game from Geographia called *Commonwealth Trader*. Interested to see what it was I ordered it.

The game, as it came to me, was a board and a box, similar but larger than my *Touring England* box, complete with all the playing pieces. This *Exciting World Race* has ships (made of lead) and flags of the countries to be visited. These flags have the name of a country on one side and an export product on the reverse, eg, Canada: To S. Africa Agricul-

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

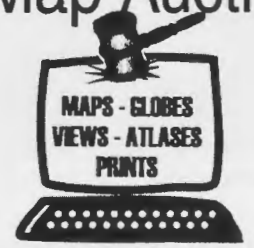
Euskirchener Strasse 57 – 59
Tel.: 49 - 228 - 62 10 59
Fax: 49 - 228 - 61 30 29
E-mail: SchreyerBonn@T-online.de

Visitors are welcome – by appointment
Specific enquiries welcome

VERBAND DEUTSCHER ANTIQUARE

Swaen.com

Map Auction



Paulus Swaen
Internet Map Auctions
March - May - September - November

www.swaen.com
Email: paulus@swaen.com
USA Tel. (727) 687 3298
Paris Tel. +33 (1) 4424.8580









tural Machinery. The object being to sail from Canada with the Agricultural Machinery, deliver it to South Africa and then pick up the next cargo. The winner being the first to complete the round trip and return to their starting port.

The game was again devised by P. H. Thorpe and the map on the board shows the Commonwealth and the route. Along the way there are numerous obstacles such as fog between the British Isles and Canada, engine trouble in the Indian Ocean or storms. South of Australia we even find a 'Man overboard'.

As luck would have it, within a couple of months of finding *Commonwealth Trader* another dealer offered *Touring England* for sale. However, this copy of the game came in an omnibus box – Cabinet of Map Games – of three games together with *Buy British* and *Motor Chase Across London*. Nevertheless, I decided to purchase it. Although the (original) box containing the three games was in poor condition, the three games contained are in a very good state.

My Touring England board was as I expected: A map of England and Wales (with Scotland only as far as Lanark), with the two lands criss-crossed with motor routes. There are various symbols on the routes such as red (miss a throw) or green (have an additional throw) traffic lights and even little pictures of collisions requiring the driver to return to the last town visited for repairs. The rules sheet is identical, as are the route cards, but the cars are now cardboard on wood bases.

Motor Chase Across London has a map of London and various routes. Each car has a starting point and home (ie destination). However, the object is not to simply reach one's home first, one must draw level with, or overtake, the Racing Car number one along the way, becoming the leader, who is then pursued by all other players. There are various obstacles along the way including one-way roads and traffic holdups as well as roads under repair (miss one and two throws for each of the last, respectively). There is no reference to the designer of this game, it may have been Thorpe but could have been Dennis Wheatley whose name is associated with other games advertised on the rules leaflet.

I was very surprised when I turned to the final game in the trilogy. *Buy British* was in fact an altered version











state?) of my previous purchase, *Commonwealth Trader*. Now in possession of both boards I suspect that *Buy British* was the earlier edition. This has areas shown such as Russian Soviet Republics with dotted lines to indicate Baltic states' borders, and also has simply China and India. The *Commonwealth Trader* board has Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Baltic delineation removed, whereas there is more detail in both China and India. The former has Mongolia in the north and on the Indian border Tibet, Nepal and Burma are now shown, while the latter shows India and Pakistan. The Buy British game is *An exciting world race and one which will teach the players – Trade Within The Empire*. Two Union Jacks on the cover label are adorned with interesting pieces of advertising propaganda: Public Opinion says, 'They will be lucky children who this year receive "Buy British". All the perils of the sea will come their way'. *Daily Mail* says 'Children of all ages will find interesting and amusing the latest Empire Voyage game. Very neat and well made.'

There were, according to adverts on the instructions leaflets, many other games with a geographical bent such as *Touring Scotland* and *Touring Europe* and there was even a game *Western Front*.

KIT BATTEN

Heaven Above – Earth Beneath
The American Museum's current exhibition

Claverton Manor, a couple of miles outside Bath, occupies a beautiful position overlooking one of the prettiest parts of the River Avon. The area was the scene of much activity during the years of the English Civil War, and the house, built about 1820, was the location of Winston Churchill's first public speech as a young politician. Set in attractive landscaped gardens, the Manor now houses the collections of North American furniture, art and artefacts acquired by two Americans, Dr Dallas Pratt and John Judkyn in the 1950s and 60s. Their intention, in which they succeeded admirably, was to display aspects of the North American way of life from the earliest times of European influence to around 1900.

One of Dr Pratt's greatest passions developed from his chance acquisition of three woodcut maps, from a Seine-side bookstall, in 1932. His life-long interest created a collection, focused on Classical cartographic thinking, the early discoveries and the New World, now regarded as probably the finest in private hands remaining in the Old World. The Map Room houses the special cartographic display but original maps are used throughout the Museum to demonstrate vividly the spread of European knowledge and influence from Columbus through the Colonial period, and from Independence to the Gold Rush and the settlement of the West.

The current exhibition 'Heaven Above - Earth Beneath' is, as Librarian Anne Armitage states in her introduction, intended to 'convey the sense of excitement felt by people in the past as they strove to observe, interpret and represent on paper newly emerging aspects of the earth and sky.' Just over 40 maps, books and images are used to explore this theme, in four sections, reflecting observation discovery, measurement and interpretation.

Although 40 items do not constitute a large display the combination of unique and very rare, decorative and fascinating, makes for a wonderful and thought provoking exhibition.

'Observing the Heavens', the first section, features Schedel's depiction of the Seventh Day of Creation, with God presiding over a universe with earth at the centre; further magnificent woodblocks include star charts attributed to Durer, and by Honter and Volpaia's, 1530,'unique Southern hemisphere chart showing stars previously unseen by Europeans until recorded by Italian navigator Andreas Corsali. In contrast two Victorian charts are



DOMINIC WINTER



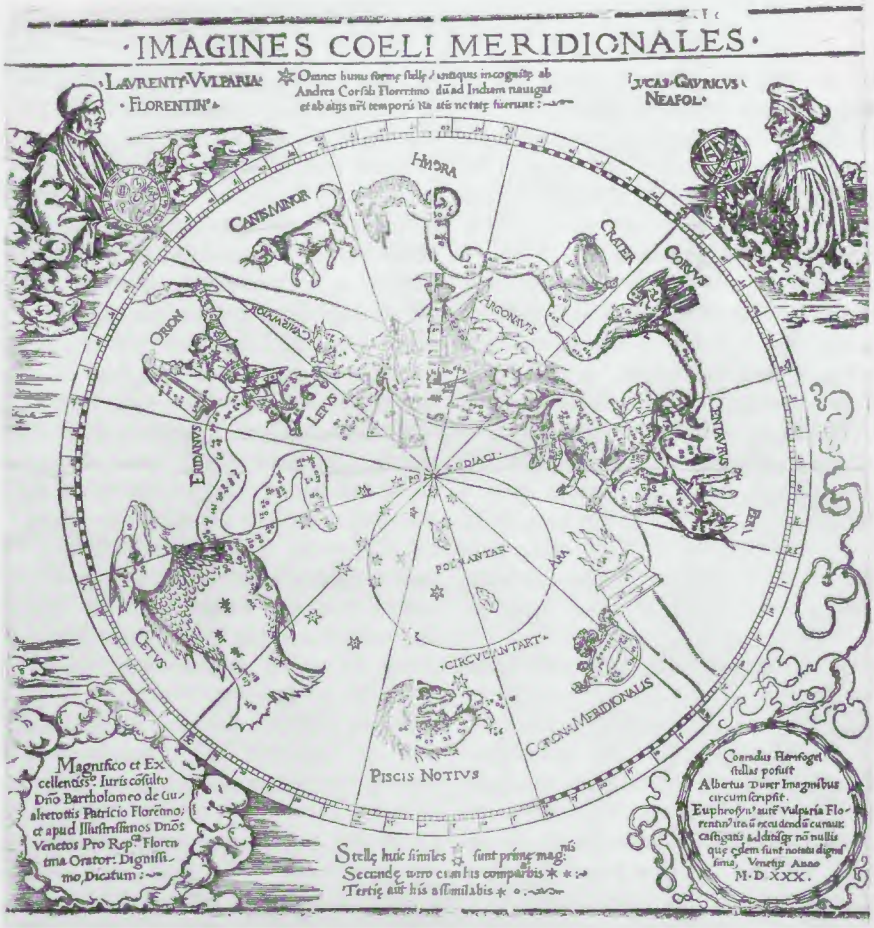
SPECIALIST BOOK AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS

We hold monthly auctions of
antiquarian books, maps & atlases

Please visit our website to view our latest
catalogue at www.dominicwinter.co.uk

For further information contact Benjamin Martin
on 01793 611340 or ben@dominicwinter.co.uk

The Old School, Maxwell Street, Swindon, SN1 5DR
Tel: +44 (0)1793 611340 Fax: +44 (0)1793 491727
Web site: www.dominicwinter.co.uk E-mail: info@dominicwinter.co.uk



'Imagines Coeli Meridionalis'. Southern celestial hemisphere after Dürer, by Volpaia. Woodcut, Venice 1530. Original size 46 x 43 cm.

shown back-lit to emphasise the pin-holes in the card showing precise star positions and constellations.

Better known, but no less interesting, maps form the next two parts of the exhibition. The Earth's discovery is recorded in a fine copy of the great Ruysch map, of 1507 (the earliest conceivably available to collectors, with a couple of hundred thousand dollars to spare, to show parts of the New World) and the progression of European knowledge reflected over the next one hundred years in various maps including those of Girava, Ortelius, de Jode and Merula. The display 'Measuring the Earth' commences, logically, with Martin Waldseemüller's dramatic Ptolemaic World and includes a section of gores from Vopell's globe of 1546, Salamanca's double-cordiform projection, Ruscelli's double hemisphere, a volvelle from Apian, and Pedro de Medina's 'Regimiento', an early and rare navigational handbook.

Summarising the medieval and renaissance struggles to understand the universe and our 'place in things', the last section 'Interpreting the Earth and Sky' demonstrates philosophical approaches to the problem. As map-based observers, this is the hardest and most challenging section to comprehend comprising diagrams from a 12th century manuscript copy of Macrobii 'De Somnio Scipionis', a map of the different parts of Hell from Giambullari's critique of Dante's 'Inferno', an Italian 15th century zonal map, a very early Isidore Hispalensis 'T-O' map, the Borgia world map and the famous Fool's Head map of the World.

Each item displayed deserves a full description, impossible in this short review. The American Museum offers a wonderful afternoon out for the whole family, map enthusiasts will be happy, furniture and quilt (another special exhibition) enthusiasts will be happy and children, having seen the wagons, cowboys and Indian displays will be happy and might even start looking at the maps.

JONATHAN POTTER

The exhibition is open until 31 October 2004, and will continue in 2005 when the Museum reopens in March.

Contact the Museum at 01225 460503, or info@americanmuseum.org, for full details, or e-mail: anne.armitage@american museum.org

Opening hours: Tues–Sunday, Grounds, Exhibition & Gallery Shop 12–5.30; Main Collection 2–5.30. Closed Mondays, except August and Bank Holidays.

The IMCoS Web Site

By the time you read this article the revised web site should be operational. The format has been updated so that navigation around the site is easier, and some of the content has been revised. Like all web site design, in planning the site we wanted to ensure that whether you have a 15 or a 17 inch monitor, and whatever your browser, the site should as far as possible look the same. We then had to decide how and where to place the images. In some ways having most of the images interspersed with text may 'read' better, but such a random approach makes for more difficult design, and we felt that we could make a structural feature of the site by keeping all the images in a vertical column on the right hand side of the screen. Where text and images are related the latter will appear as close to the text as possible.

Our former site was written by me using Netscape Composer, taught to me by my son who was a computer science undergraduate at the time. This time round I needed some professional input, and chose a local web designer who was happy to undertake the initial design, create the framework and the first new pages, and then tutor me through the writing of the remaining pages. This has been an interesting experience in itself, and this is why it has taken time to complete the task. I have taken things slowly and carefully rather than devoting my every waking minute to the activity! I have learned two new software packages – Dreamweaver and Fireworks – and it has been like attending an adult education class! There is nothing like learning a new skill to make one feel part of the 21st century. Now I feel better qualified to keep up with my children's generation.

The new site is located at www.imcos.org through which we now have email facilities as well (chairman@imcos.org for me and financialsecretariat@imcos.org for financial matters). However, we shall be retaining the URL www.imcos-mapcollecting.org to facilitate visits to the site using search engines by people who don't know us. Maximising the latter is an art in itself and I hope that with 'map collecting' in our title, together with our first attempt at incorporating meta-tags into the pages, we shall be found by many surfing the net looking for all aspects of map collecting. As I write (at the end of March) we have just given the go-ahead to our software integration consultants to write the software to create the links from the new site to WorldPay, so that the on-line payment system is activated. You can view the on-line payment format on the 2004 Events page and the Membership Enquiries page. Naturally, we wish our payment method to be secure, and this is achieved by asking you first to complete some personal details on our site which are required for the membership database (e.g. name and address), and then clicking you through to the WordPay site to enter all the necessary financial information. You will then be redirected back to the IMCoS site and receive a confirmatory email that the transaction has been successfully completed. As a leading organisation for on-line international payments, WorldPay offers complete security. It is a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and you can visit their site if you wish at www.worldpay.com to reassure yourself of their credentials. I hope that by the time you receive this Journal our on-line facility will be fully operational.

Returning to the question of images, you will see on visiting our site that I have in some instances created a larger version of an image which you reach by clicking on the smaller version. I have not done this in all cases. Sometimes, where the image quality is not great, seeing the larger image helps; in other cases it adds no extra value. Obviously the solution is to improve image quality generally, and here the state of the original is critical. I have been surprised that some maps have not scanned well when others have done. For example, if you look at the caricature maps I have used from my Atlas 'Geographical Fun: being Humourous Outlines of Various Countries' by Aleph (pseudo.: William Henry Harvey), the caricature of Scotland scanned well and can be seen on the Bulletin 3 page. The caricature of Italy underwent the same scanning process and can be seen on the Italy Programme page. The impression of the originals appears not to differ greatly, and yet the end result is not the same. I print both here so you can see the difference. Whilst I have learned a lot about scanning images in the last three months, if I am missing an obvious trick then I hope someone can tell me. Those of you who are dealers are also faced with this issue of image quality on your own sites.

My final comment on the site relates to a Members Only section. This is in the process of development, so you will see only some of its intended content. For example, we wish to post some back Journal articles in this section and our Bulletins from numbers 5A onwards. Other facilities will follow depending on what you require, so please let us know what you think would be appropriate. Indeed, feedback on any aspect of the site is welcomed, as are suggestions. After all, apart from benefiting IMCoS, any additions and changes will help reinforce my new skills!

I hope you enjoy browsing the new site.

JENNY HARVEY





International News & Events

2004 23rd International Symposium
Italy: Modena, Verona and Florence
16–22 October.
Contact: Susan Gole, address, etc. on page 1.

For registration, hotel reservation and queries in Italy:
Contact: Modenatur, Via Scutari 10, Modena 41100
Tel: +39 059 220022. Fax: +39 059 206688
e-mail: motur@modenatur.net
web: www.modenatur.net

2005 24th International Symposium
USA: Denver, Colorado
17 Sept: 5th Annual Rocky Mtn Map Fair
19 Sept Symposium registration and opening
20–22 Sept Symposium
23–25 Sept Optional tours

2006/7 25th International Symposium
Feb 2007, Guatemala
2007 Probable: Russia
2008 Probable: New Zealand
2009 Probable: Norway

23rd International Symposium, Italy

After 15 May registration for the symposium will be increased, so if you have not already sent in your registration form and hotel request, do so immediately to avoid paying extra. More forms are available with the Editor, and will be on the IMCoS desk at the London Map Fair. To whet your appetite three of the libraries we will be visiting in Florence are shown on the right.

It has been pointed out (by Barbara Thomas, thanks for her help) that senior citizens (over 65 years) do not have to pay the entrance fee for Italian libraries and museums. If you have requested Modenatur to make a reservation for you to visit the Uffizi, and you qualify for free admission, the entrance charge will be refunded when you reach Modena, but the reservation fee of Euro 4 still has to be paid. You should have proof of your age with you (passport).

The titles for the eight papers to be presented during the symposium are as follows:

Marcus Perini: History of the cartography of the Veronese region

Dick Pflederer: Portolan Charts: A Mediterranean tradition becomes an indispensable tool of the Age of Discovery

Dr Ernesto Milano: The Estense Library and its Cartographic Collections

Dr Piero Falchetta: The Fra Mauro World Map

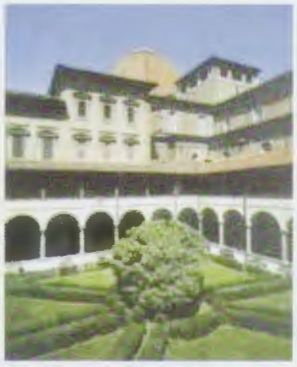
Angelo Cattaneo: Innovation in fifteenth century Cosmography : The first vernacular translation and adaptation of Ptolemy's *Geography*

Vladimir Valerio: Italian Atlases : A survey on the State of the Art

Marica Milanesi: A Special Geography for the King: The Terrestrial Globe made by Vincenzo Coronelli for Louis XIV (1681–83)

Col. Antonio Finizio and **Col. Giovanni Orrù**: The Italian Campaigns in North Africa

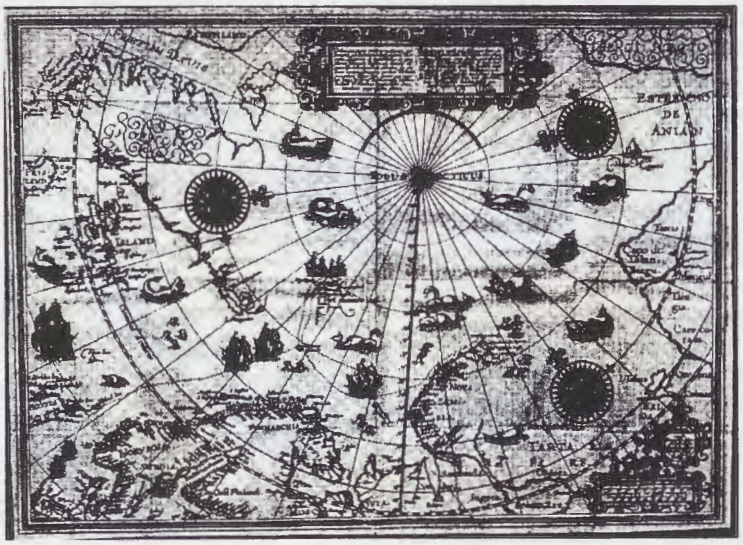






Libraries in Florence (right): top, Biblioteca Riccardiana, centre, cloisters of the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, bottom, Istituto Geografico Militare.

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

www.antiquemaps.no e-mail: post@antiquemaps.no

he Fra Mauro map in Venice

Members who have not already seen the Fra Mauro orld map may like to make a side trip to Venice. It is easy) reach from Bologna (about an hour by train) or Florence ıbout two hours by train). The 'canal bus' runs from the ıain station to St Mark's Square (tickets bought as you oard), and the four main museums around the square now ave a combined entrance ticket for Euro 6.50. This covers ıe Doge's Palace, the National Archaeological Museum, ıe Correr Museum and the Libreria Sansoviniana. The Fra lauro map is actually kept in the Marciana Library, but ne can see it by going to the far end of the galleries of the orrer Museum. It is in a small alcove, covered with a cur- in, so it is necessary to get help from a warden to reveal it.

It is certainly exciting to see. I felt a similar thrill see- ıg other unique maps, such as the Juan de la Cosa map hen IMCoS was in Madrid. And as Dr Falchetta will be ıscussing the latest theories about it during the session in lodena, the topic will be even more interesting if you have :en the real thing (dt 1459). Then compare it with the Cata- .n world map (c.1455)and the Cantino planisphere (1502) ı Modena. Members who attended the symposium in Her- ford a couple of years ago will also be able to recall the orld map preserved there (c.1396), and thus have a very ·al idea of cartographic thought at such an important time ı European discovery of the world.

If you also visit the Doge's Palace, do not admire the maps painted on the walls in the Sala della Scudo too much; though they at first seem to be contemporary with the ones we shall see in the Palazzo Vecchio, they have in fact been repainted in the 18th century, and include information that was certainly not available in the 16th century. According to the plaque they were originally painted by Ramusio, Giovanni Domenico Zorzi and Jacopo Gastaldi, but were then reworked in 1762 by Francesco Grisellini who was asked to add voyages by the great explorers.

Piri Reis symposium in Turkey

On Tuesday 27–28 September 2004 a symposium on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the death of the great sailor and admiral Piri Reis is being held in Istanbul, run by the Hydrographic Dept of the Turkish Navy. Lectures will be held in the Military Museum, and accommodation is available at the Army Club.

For further information contact Mukhtar Katirciogiu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Istanbul, Turkey. Tel: 90-212-264 17 86.

International Map Libraries. Following my suggestion in the Spring issue, John Docktor has sent the first of what I hope will eventually be a large lists of interesting libraries holding unusual maps.

The United States Army Military History Institute

ESTABLISHED 1976

GEORGE RITZLIN

Maps & Prints

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

Antique Fashion Plates

Natural History Prints & Botanicals

Cartographic Reference Books

WHEN YOU CAN'T VISIT OUR BRICKS AND MORTAR GALLERY, VISIT OUR WEBSITE

www.ritzlin.com

473 Roger Williams Avenue • Highland Park, Illinois 60035

847-433-2627 (847-433-A-MAP) • Fax 847-433-6389

maps@ritzlin.com

(http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usamhi/) 'collects, organises, preserves, and makes available source materials on American military history to the defence community, academic researchers, and the public'. The Institute solicits donations of the personal papers of retired soldiers. It has received hundreds of operational maps and annotated overlays of numerous fields of battle; especially World War II battles. The Institute is located on the grounds of the U.S. Army War College at Carlisle Barracks (http://www.carlisle.army.mil/Welcome.asp) in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Visitors are able to enter the Carlisle Barracks after passing through a security check (carry photo ID), and the Institute is open Monday-Friday 10:15 am – 4:15 pm. Detailed driving instructions are available at
http://www.carlisle.army.mil/usamhi/1contactingMHI.html.

Editor's note: Please do send similar information about any libraries you visit which you think may not be known to members, especially those coming from abroad. When I have several entries, I will devise a format, so that whatever you send me can be transferred straight into a data base or spreadsheet, for eventual publication if members are interested.

Collectors' Evening at the Shapero Gallery

The road map was definitely king at the annual IMCoS collectors' evening held at the Shapero Gallery, London on February 18. Some thirty members gathered, aptly surrounded by the gallery's stock of maps and prints; some framed and hung on the walls, some peeping temptingly out of drawers and folders. But a fascinating selection of items had been brought by members to share with each other.

Tim Nicholson, author of *Wheels on the Road: Road maps of Britain 1870-1940* and a collector of road maps for cyclists and motorists, started the evening and the road map theme by producing a selection of strip maps from various countries from the first part of the last century. One was a German map taking us from Berlin to the Riviera, one produced by BP to mark the opening of the MI in 1957 and another American 'upside-down' map of the route from New York to Florida.

Jenny Harvey, our chairman, told us how excited she was when her husband Ian found an anniversary Wedgwood mug decorated with plates 10 and 11 of John Ogilby's road maps from London to Bristol showing London to Marlborough (plate 10) and then Marlborough to Huntsville on the outskirts of Bristol (plate 11). As a collector of maps of Somerset, with those two maps hanging on the wall of her home, she saw this as serendipity. The mug was produced in 1975 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the publication of Ogilby's famous *Britannia* in which the maps first appeared.

Caroline Batchelor thought we were all tired of seeing maps from her Africa collection at earlier collectors' evenings so she had actively gone out shopping for something different. Browsing through the stalls at Farnham market in Surrey she had found a despatch rider's bag of maps which had been found in a loft of his home after his death. Not just any despatch rider but one who worked for General Eisenhower at Bushey Park near Hampton Court where Eisenhower was stationed during the 1939–45 war. The bag, which was designed to be carried on his motorbike, revealed 15 hand-coloured route maps mounted on card.

Map dealer, Doreen Green, who is a regular attendee at this annual event, carried on the road map theme by bringing four different examples. The most unusual was a copy of J. Baker's *Imperial Guide with picturesque plans of the Great post roads ...*, 1802 (21 road maps and 8 views) which had come from the collection of the cricketer John Arlott who died in 1991.

Although the road map dominated the evening there were some other non-road related items including those brought along by Raymond Frostick, author of *The Printed Plans of Norwich 1558-1840* and a collector of maps of Norfolk. He explained that he is fond of geographical playing cards because they show a lot of information in a small space. He had brought the King of Diamonds with a map of Norfolk which he claims is the smallest county map he has ever come across. This is part of a set by W. Bowes of which only two sets are known; the first dated 1590 and the second c.1605. They are also believed to be the earliest pack of geographical playing cards showing English county maps and the originals are in the British Museum Print Room.

Rosemary Vracas, an IMCoS member from Leatherhead in Surrey, asked if anyone could help her identify a map of the Gulf of Guinea dated 1732 which she had bought in New York. Daniel Crouch, manager of the Shapero Gallery, was happy to identify it as being by William Kip.

Prize for oddity of the evening goes to David Bowen-Bravery, another member from Surrey, who had found an ostrich egg covered in a Visscher map of Africa. Definitely a candidate for the heading cartographical curiosity. He had also found a map jigsaw by Darton and a pocket atlas of the world with 20 miniature maps which was dated *c.*1890. Rodney Shirley, past President of IMCoS and author of *The Mapping of the World*, always acts as chairman for this event. He had also brought three items he had acquired last year including *The Young Ladies and Gentleman's Atlas* by John Adams with brightly coloured maps to show the political divisions in 1805.

David Webb, our faithful photographer and himself a farmer, ended the evening by bringing us all back to the present with a land utilisation map which had been bounced off several satellites and provided information for farmers about the yield from their crops.

The busy evening closed with a vote of thanks to Rodney for acting as chairman and Daniel Crouch for providing the venue.

VALERIE NEWBY

















IMCoS June Weekend

5 & 6 June 2004

Invitation Lectures

Saturday 5th June at 2.15 pm
Pembroke Room, Hilton London Olympia Hotel
380 Kensington High Street London W14 8NL

14.20 **'19th Century Maps : A neglected field for collectors', by Peter Whitfield**

Researching his recently-published history of the London firm Stanfords has made Peter aware of the tremendous historical interest of 19th century maps. This talk will show us a fascinating window on the Victorian world.

Peter Whitfield, who now lives in Witney in Oxfordshire, was Director of Stanfords International Map Centre in London. He is author of a number of books on maps including *The Charting of the Oceans* and *The Image of the World*.

15.00 **'The trials and tribulations of compiling a cartobibliography', by Kit Batten**

A light-hearted look at the problems facing anyone who envisages not only compiling a cartobibliography but also having it published. Kit will give examples of some of the pitfalls from a personal and subjective viewpoint.

Kit Batten trained to be a teacher and after working in the UK for four years emigrated to Germany where he has worked as a teacher and teacher trainer ever since. He has amassed an extensive collection of Devon cartographic material and is co-author of two books on County Maps of Devon.

15.40 Tea
16.00 **Annual General Meeting**

19.15 Reception, Pembroke Room, Hilton London Olympia Hotel

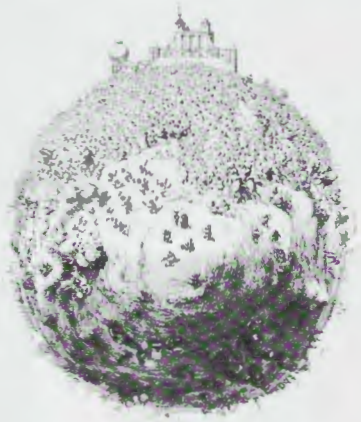
19.45 **IMCoS Annual Dinner**
The 2004 IMCoS–Helen Wallis Award will be presented at the Dinner

London Map Fair
Supported by IMCoS
The Conference Centre, Olympia 2
Saturday 5th June
12 noon – 7.00 pm
Sunday 6th June
11.00 am– 6.00 pm

Contact Valerie Newby if you have not already booked.

WARWICK LEADLAY GALLERY

Antique Maps • Prints • Fine Art



Tel: 44 (0) 20 8858 0317

Web: www.warwickleadlay.com
Email: info@warwickleadlay.com

5 Nelson Road Greenwich London SE10 9JB



June Olympia Exhibitors, The Conference Centre, Olympia 2
Saturday 5 June 12 noon–7.00 pm : Sunday 6 June 11.00 am–6.00 pm

Alexander Antique Prints, Maps & Books
593 Mount Pleasant Rd,
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2M5
CANADA
Tel: 416 364 2376
Fax: 416 364 8909
e-m:
gallery@alexandremaps.com

Altea Antique Maps
3rd Floor, 91 Regent St,
London W1B 4EL,
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7494 9060
Fax: 020 7287 7938
e-m: info@alteamaps.com

Richard B **Arkway** Inc.
59 E 54 St, New York
NY 10022, USA
Tel: (212) 7518135 or (500) 4530045
Fax: (212) 8325389
e-m: arkway@mindspring.com

Roderick M. **Barron**
PO Box 67, Sevenoaks
Kent TN13 3WW
Tel & Fax: 01732 742558
e-m: rod@barron.co.uk

Antiquariat Reinhold **Berg**
Wahlenstr. 6, 93047
Regensburg
GERMANY
Tel & Fax: 0049 941 52229
e-m: rberg@bergbook.com

Clive A. **Burden**
Elmcote House, The Green
Croxley Green, Herts,
WD3 3HN
Tel: 01923 772387
Fax: 01923 896520
e-m: philp@caburden.com

JoAnn & Richard **Casten** Ltd.
4 Dodge Lane, Old Field
NY 11733, USA
Tel: 631 689 3018
Fax: 631 689 8909
e-m: jrcasten@castenmaps.co

Classical Images
14 The Ridgeway, Ivanhoe
Melbourne, VIC 3079,
AUSTRALIA
Tel: 03 9497 2845
e-m:
simon@classicalimages.com

J. A. L. **Franks** & Co.
7 Allington St., London
SW1E 5EB
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7233 8433
e-m: jalfranks@btintemet.com

Robert **Frew** Ltd.
106 Great Russell Street
London WC1B 3NB,
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7580 2311
Fax: shop@robertfrew.com

Angelica C. J. **Friebe**
Fleischmarkt 715
1010 Wien, AUSTRIA
Tel & Fax: 00-43-1-532-9483
e-m:
cabeurope@compuserve.com

Garwood & Voight
55 Bayham Road, Sevenoaks
TN13 3XE, ENGLAND
Tel: 01732-460025
Fax: 01732-460026
e-m: GV@garwood-voigt.com

Antiquariat Gebr **Hass** OHG
Sonnenblick 8a
D-47551 Bedburg-Hau,
GERMANY
Tel: 02821 6336
e-m:
antiquariat-hass@t-online.de

Donald **Heald** Rare Books, Prints & Maps
124 East 74th Street
New York, NY 10021, USA
Tel: 212-744-3505
Fax: 212-628-7847
e-m: info@donaldheald.com

Leen **Helmink** Antique Maps & Prints
Remtesselaan 20,
3138 HJ Amsterfoort
NETHERLANDS
Tel: +31334627623
Fax: −31334659296
e-m: helmink@helmink.com

Hemisheres Antique Maps & Prints
PO Box 355, Stoddard, NH 03464
USA
Tel: 1 603 446 7181
Fax: 1 603 446 2301
e-m: betz@betzmaps.com

Simon **Hunter**
21 St Johns Road, Brighton
BN3 2FB
Tel: 01273 746983
Fax: 01273 746983
e-m:
simonhunter@fastnet.co.uk

Imago Mundi Antique Maps Ltd.
40A Museum St, London
WC1A 1LU, England
e-m info@imagomundi.co.uk

Intercol London
43 Templars Cresc.
London N3 3QR
Tel: 020 8349 2207
Fax: 020 8346 9539
e-m: Yasha@compuserve.com

Iris Antique Globes & Maps
Dorpsstraat 31b
NL-7218 AB Almen
Nertherlands
Tel: 00 31 575 439 440
Fax: 00 31 575 433 973
e-m: info@irisglobes.nl

Lee **Jackson**
Suite 53, 176 Finchley Road
London NW3 6BT,
ENGLAND
Tel & Fax: 020 7625 2157
e-m:
leejackson@btinternet.com

Le Bail - Weissert
5 Rue Lagrange, 75005 Paris
FRANCE
Tel: 01 43297259
Fax: 01 40468557
e-m:
lc-bail-weissert@wanadoo.fr

Fa. **Loose**
Papestr 3, NL 2513, Den Hag
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: 31 (0)70 3460404

Magallanes Ltd.
Peru 285, Accasuso, B 1641
Bua
ARGENTINA
Tel: +54 11 4793824
Fax: +54 11 4798 3387
e-m: magallanes@sion.com

Rare Antique **Map Forum** – RAMFORUM
PO Box 312, White Plains
NY 10605, USA
Tel: 941 261 6598
Fax: 914 421 0532
e-m: ramforum@aol.com

Map Mogul Ltd.
23 Well Walk, London
NW3 1LD
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7794 2658
e-m: james@mapmogul.com

Map Record Publications
60 Shepard St.
Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
Tel: 617 661 3718
Fax: 617 868 1229
e-m: jeremypool@comcast.net

Martayan Lan Rare Maps
70 East 55 St, Heron Tower
New York, NY 10022, USA
Tel: 212 308 0018
Fax: 212 308 0074
e-m: rlan@martaylan.com

Librairie **Moorthamers**
240 Rue de Vaugirad
75015 Paris, FRANCE
Tel: (33) 1 4531 9498
Fax: (33) 1 4531 7133
e-m: mkm@katlmoor.com

Frederik **Muller** Rare Books BV
Noordermeer 10,
NL-9251 LS Bergum,
HOLLAND
Tel: 0031 (0) 511 432146
Fax:0031 (0) 511 432135
e-m:
info@frederikmuller-rarebooks.com

Nicolas
59 Fallon Court Ave.,
London N12 0BE,
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 8445 9835
Fax: 020 8446 9615
e-m:nicolas@nicolasbooks.demon.co.uk

Old Church Galleries
98 Fulham Road, Chelsea
London SW3 6HS, ENGLAND
Tel: −44 (0)20 7591 8790
Fax: −44 (0)02 7591 8791
e-m:
sales@old-church-galleries.com

Oldfield Gallery
76 Elm Grove, Southsea
Hampshire P05 1LN,
ENGLAND
Tel & Fax: 02392 838042
e-m:
oldfield-gallery@ntlworld.com

Paralos
4th Floor 23-24 Margret St.
London W1W 8RU,
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7637 0796
Fax: 020 7637 0819
e-m: paralos@paralos.co.uk

Gonzalo Fernandez **Pontes**
Nuñez de Balboa 19, Local 1
28001 Madrid, SPAIN
Tel & Fax: 3491 4358000
e-m: info@pontesmaps.com

Jonathan **Potter** Ltd
125 New Bond Street
London W1S 1DX,
ENGLAND
Tel: 020 7491 3520
Fax: 020 7491 9754
e-m: jpmaps@attglobal.net

Robert **Putman** Antiq. Maps & Books
PO Box 70084,
1007 KB Amsterdam
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel: +3120 6701700
Fax: +3120 6700350
e-m: putman@putman.com

Sanderus Antiquariaat
Nederkouter 32, 9000 Gent
BELGIUM
Tel: +32 (0)9 223 3590
Fax:+32 (0)9 223 3971
e-m:
sanderus@sanderusmaps.com

Schmidt & Green
Herbringhausen 10, D-42399
Wuppertal,
GERMANY
Tel: 0049 202 612061
Fax: 0049 202 613 740
e-m: sg@schmidt-green.de

Hanno **Schreyer**, Antiquariat
Euskirchener Strasse 57-59
53121 Bonn, GERMANY
Tel: +49-228-62 10 59
Fax: +49-228-61 30 29
e-m:
SchreyerBonn@t-online.de

Shapero Gallery
24 Bruton St, London
W1J 6QQ
Tel: +44 (0) 20 9491 0330
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7629 5324
e-m: maps@shapero.com

Philip **Sharpe**
38 Place de la Madeleine
34500 Beziers, FRANCE
Tel: +33467281720
Fax: +33467280153
e-m: pjbsharpe@tele2.fr

Antiquariat A. **Sommer**
Winzerstr 154, 80797
Munchen
GERMANY
Tel +49 (89) 3000 2214
Fax:+49 (89) 3000 2213
e-m: antiquariat@asommer

Antiquariat Nikolaus **Struck**
Spandauer Str. 29
D-10178 Berlin, GERMANY
Tel: +49 30 2427261
Fax: 49 30 2424065
e-m:info@antiquariat-struck.de

Paulus Swaen/
Loeb-Larocque
31 Rue De Toblac
75013 Paris, FRANCE
Tel +33 1 4424 8580
e-m: paulus@swaen.com

Talbot Court Galleries
7 Talbot Court
Stow - On - The Wold,
Glos GZ54 1BQ, ENGLAND
Tel: 01451 832169
Fax: 01451 832167
e-m: john.trevers@lineone.net

Henry **Taliaferro**
110 West 80th Street
New York, NY 10024, USA
Tel: 212-595-0289
e-m: thgt3@aol.com

Tooley Adams & Co
PO Box 174, Wallingford D.O.
Oxon OX10 0YT, ENGLAND
Tel:01491 838298
Fax: 01491 834616
e-m steve@tooleys.co.uk

Worldview Antique Maps & Books
13 Todd Rd, Katonah
NY 10536-2511, USA
Tel: 914 232 6142
Fax: 914 232 9008
e-m:
saloman@worldviewmaps.com



Book Reviews

Historic Maps of Armenia : The Cartographic Heritage, by Rouben Galichian, Preface by C J Walker. London and New York: Tauris & Co. Ltd., 2004, page layout and printing by Printifino, Yerevan. 232 pages, 127 maps and figures mostly coloured. ISBN 1-86064-979-3. £49.50.

'The selection of the maps shown here, and the essay that accompanies them, prove that antique maps are far more than decorative curios... Rather, they constitute vital and intricate elements at the heart of serious history, science and international trade...The follies and misunderstandings of many nations, both ruling and ruled, have often derived from ignorance of maps...' writes C. J. Walker in his preface.

'Armenians are the aboriginal inhabitants of the Armenian Highlands, located between Anatolia, Persia and south of the Caucasus, and from part of the Indo-European cultural world...' notes the author Rouben Galichian. He was born in Tabriz-Iran to a family of immigrant Armenians who had fled the city of Van in 1915 for Iran. After attending school in Teheran, he graduated from the University of Aston, Birmingham,UK, in engineering. His interest in geography and cartography started early in life, but he began seriously studying this subject in the 1970s. In 1981, he moved to London where he had access to a huge variety of cartographic materials. The present volume is the result of his studies and research on the maps of the region of Armenia.

After 'A Historical Note' and 'Foreword' the author gives 'A Brief History of Maps of Armenia' from early times, when the name of Armenia appeared on the oldest known map of the world, a Babylonian clay tablet from the sixth century BC, until present time, divided into twelve stages. The list of 127 maps (and 36 details), chronologically ordered, comprises: 31 ancient and medieval, 15 Ptolemaic, 19 sixteenth century, 19 seventeenth century, 23 eighteenth century, 13 nineteenth century and 7 twentieth and modern maps. Bibliography, a glossary of some frequently used geographical names and an index of personal and place names are also included.

Each map is accompanied by a description, giving the particulars and the source of the map, and any further useful information noted by the author during his lengthy research work. The paper, printing and binding are of high quality, making it a delight to look at the reproductions, some of which are more colourful than the originals. This is the case of a later copy of the 10th century world map of Istakhri (Fig. 10), mentioning 'Armenia' [Armaniyah] in Persian, and the two Ptolemaic maps (Figs 33 and 34) from the 1482 Ulm edition, one showing Asia Minor with 'Armenia Minor' at its eastern end, the other 'Armenia Maior' between the Ponti Pars (Black Sea) and the Hircani Pars (Caspian Sea). Gerard De Jode's 1578 edition of Gastaldi's 'Prima Partis Asiae' of 1559 (Fig. 65), and Fredrick De Wit's famous map of West Asia (Fig. 74), entitled 'Nova Persiae Armeniae Natoliae et Arabiae' of 1670 are two other good examples of such maps.

Besides several Persian and Arabic medieval maps, a few Armenian and Ottoman maps are also illustrated in this work. A good sample of the former is the 'Map of the Old and New Armenia' (Fig. 74) engraved by Ignatius Khachaturian, and published in Venice in 1751 (1200 Armenian calendar). The Ottoman maps are inscribed in Old Turkish or Arabic, such as the map of 'Turkey in Asia' (Fig. 108) from the Turkish edition of William Faden's *General Atlas* of 1797. It was translated into Turkish by Mahmud Raif, and published in 1803 in Üsküdar, now a part of Greater Istanbul. The familiarity of the author with Armenian, Turkish and Persian languages has surely been helpful in selecting such little known maps for this work.

The last map (Fig. 127), which is a photograph of the geographical area of Armenia taken from an orbiting artificial satellite in 2002, looks like a modern piece of art.

While studying this book, one may wonder why the author, alongside maps of Armenia itself, has also included a good number of world maps, maps of Turkey in Asia and extended regional maps of West Asia. The reason may be the limited number of specific maps of territories such as Armenia, which for most of their history were part of neighbouring large and powerful empires or kingdoms. Considering the history and the geographical particulars of Armenia, the selection of maps seems balanced, and this book, perhaps the first of its kind in English, is surely a valuable document, worthy of being studied and enjoyed by all those interested in the history of cartography, and particularly by the friends of Armenia.

CYRUS ALA'I

El Territorio Mexicano, by Victor Manuel Ruiz Naufal, Arturo Gálvez Medrano, Cecilia Brown Villalba, Lourdes Celis Salgado, Miguel Messmacher et al. 2 vols. in 4to; Vol. I, La Nación, xxxvii+488 pages, 148 coloured illustrations, 108 black-and-white illustrations and 9 maps; Vol. II, Los Estados, xvi+804 pages, 230 coloured illustrations, 208 black-and-white illustrations and one chart; plus a box of 36 coloured maps. México, Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, 1982. ISBN 968-824-156-3. 3.000 copies: 300 hundred hand-numbered from I to CCC in roman characters; 700 hand-numbered from 1 to 700 in arabic characters and the rest unnumbered. The whole thing weighs forty pounds!



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

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

Why does this more-than-twenty-years-old work come out in the open today? It was published at the very end of President José López Portillo's mandate and was poorly distributed. The stock of books was miraculously saved from the 1985 earthquake and finally came into the hands of an individual who stored them all that time.

It was written by a team of social sciences specialists coordinated by Dr Ernesto Lemoine. Although this work is not recent, it is quite contemporary and constitutes a valid source of information for collectors and dealers alike. At the time, it represented a titanic effort to gather together Mexican cartography as the basis for the study of the development of the country. It is not meant to be a catalogue, but it is a monument — partially cartographic — to the complex and convulsive history of Mexico. This means it includes not only printed material, but also manuscript maps which belong to national and international archives and libraries.

It was published by the Mexican Social Security Department, wealthy in those days, which partly explains the luxurious aspect of the work: two encased volumes in 4to on couché paper and a box of coloured maps. Each book is dedicated to the study of a main theme: the building of the Nation on one hand and then the antecedents of the progressive creation of 32 Federal States dating back to the Spanish Independence at the beginning of the 19th century.

The first volume is divided into two parts: firstly, New Spain under colonial rule with its syncretism with Indian cultures expressed through cartography; its main explorations first along the coasts and later inland, both south and north, with gold and silver in mind (cf. mythical Cibola and California); and finally the first seeds of Creole independence.

The second part of the first volume begins with the Independence of Mexico from Spain. It explains the painful inner struggle between conservatives and liberals, which weakened the country to such an extent that Texas obtained its independence and opted for annexation to the United States. It also allowed the northern giant to expand southwards, by invading Mexico, and finally deprive the Mexicans of half their territory, California, Arizona and New Mexico, which was a very profitable result for North American map-makers in particular. The short French intervention, led by Maximilian of Hapsburg, was less successful. The preparation of hundreds of large-scale sketch maps by the French army is the only contribution left by the invaders.

With the restoration of the Mexican Republic local intellectuals were able to study their new country in order to publicize its potential abroad; great strides in cartography were made by Antonio García Cubas, Manuel Orozco y Berra and later La Comisión Geográfico-Exploradora who worked up to the beginning of the Mexican Revolution.

The second volume, titled Los Estados, gives the antecedents of the progressive 19th century division of Mexico into Federal States until their present conformation. It also shows the power of the Catholic Church, as the new administrative divisions often reproduced bishoprics, owners of huge latifundia (estates). This development is also seen as an forceful agent in the advance of cartography, as the establishment of new parishes often required the use of cartographic sketches, which eventually evolved into regional printed maps of the area.

A box of 36 maps, selected for their documentary value and artistic beauty from leading international collections, completes this historico-cartographic horizon.

El Territorio Mexicano has its weaknesses, especially in the individual interpretation of maps and, above all, in the lack of indexes of any kind, an indispensable working-tool for map lovers, whether collectors or dealers. Nevertheless, this work remains to be appreciated as a general survey of this vast, varied and wealthy country with all its complexities.

In view of its contemporary value to North Americans and Europeans alike, *El Territorio Mexicano* will be on display and sale at the June 2004 International Map Fair (IMCoS stand), for US $1000.00, postage and insurance not included.

MARTINE CHOMEL

Journey into Africa : The Life and Death of Keith Johnson, Scottish Cartographer and Explorer (1844-79), by James McCarthy. Scotland: Whittles Pbrs, 2004, 248 pp. ISBN 1-90445-01-2. £35.

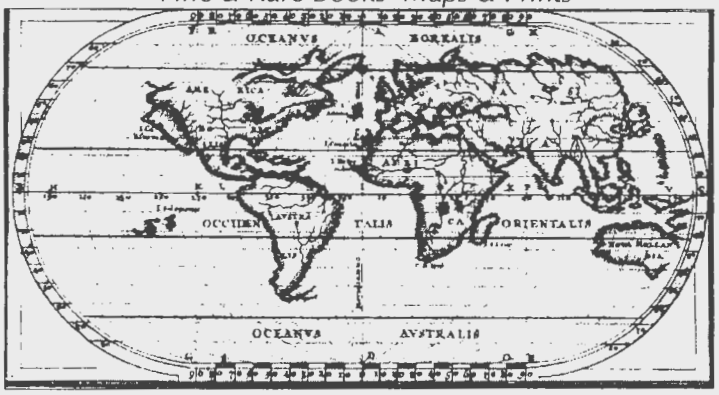
This book documents the life of Keith Johnston, cartographer and son of the founder of the famous publishing firm of A. and K. Johnston of Edinburgh. It gives a detailed description of his early family life, which must have stimulated his interest in exploration because of the many visitors entertained by the hospitable Johnstons.

Before I read this book I could not have imagined what a very full and varied life a man who died aged thirty-four could have led. Not until page 187 does the account of his journey begin but the preceding pages with many quotations from letters give a fascinating account of his life in Edinburgh, his breakaway from the family firm and his time in London, working as curator of maps at the Royal Geographical Society, as well as his expedition to Paraguay, where he was lucky to escape with his life.

The Royal Geographical Society 1878 East African Expedition was planned in order to provide a detailed survey for a telegraph line and new maps. It was headed by Keith Johnston accompanied by Joseph Thompson, his bot-

GARWOOD & VOIGT

Fine & Rare Books Maps & Prints



55 Bayham Road Sevenoaks TN13 3XE England
Telephone: +44-1732-460025 Fax: +44-1732-460026
E-mail: maps@garwood-voigt.com

www.garwood-voigt.com



Antique Map Price Record

(Jolly/Rosenthal/Pool)

CD-ROM Edition for MS/Windows or Macintosh
Vols. 1-18 (1983-2003) on a single CD

- Fully, and quickly, searchable
- Over 86,000 individual price records
- Over 38,000 separate map titles
- Over 28,000 carto-bibliographic citations
- Updates published annually, each April

www.MapRecord.com

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

The ***original*** price record of the antiquarian map trade.
The CD-ROM includes ***all*** the data from the prior 17 volumes (many of which are now out of print), plus nearly 5,000 new records for the 2003 edition.

anist, and consisted of 150 men and five donkeys with Chuma (Livingstone's faithful servant) as head porter. It could not have been better prepared, although from the start there was evidence of a clash of personalities. They waited for several months in Zanzibar, where they were befriended by Dr Kirk and his wife and many others, who gave them much valuable advice. Vivid pictures of life in a caravan are drawn and mention must be made of the many excellent photographs that are included. The African expedition left Dar-es-Salaam on the 18th May 1879 and Keith Johnston died of dysentery on 28th June only 41 days later.

In the epilogue, James McCarthy writes about how in July 2001 he retraced their route from Zanzibar to the place where Keith Johnston died, which is now in the middle of the Selous Game Reserve and a World Heritage site, but after careful searches no trace of his grave or headstone was found.

This is a book, which I thoroughly recommend to all who have an interest in African history but which could be enjoyed by a much wider readership, as it is very well written and is excellently laid out with comprehensive footnotes. Of particular interest are the personal letters written to his family, which have lain unread in an archive and have never been published before.

CAROLINE BATCHELOR

As it Was: Highlights of Hydrographic History, from the Old Hydrographer's Column *Hydro International*, Volumes 1-6, by Steve Ritchie *et al* . GITC bv, The Netherlands, 2003. 118 pages, numerous illustrations. ISBN 90-806205-5-6. £24.95 (pb)

The prospective purchaser could be put off by the price of this anthology of magazine articles, now re-published without benefit of an index. This would be a great pity. For this is a remarkable overview of hydrographic history, with much to offer the specialist as well as the complete newcomer to the field. Admiral Steve Ritchie has attracted fellow contributors who share both his sparkling style and his ability to encapsulate a complex tale in the short compass of two to three pages. This is well illustrated, for example, by Nick Emerson of Hong Kong, in his account of the voyages of Admiral Zhen He, now the subject of the controversial book *1421*. Absorb this short version and you will be quite ready for China's celebration of the 600th anniversary of the exploits in 2005.

The expert readers of this journal must form a judgement on the coverage of the Carte Pisane, the Piri Reis map, the Rotz Atlas, and the work of Waghenaer, his contemporaries and his successors. Your reviewer, coming from a hydrographic background, has picked up fascinating scents in the articles closest to his own experience and research interests. The content is truly international. The motivation and methods of the British pioneers from the 'public' (Collins) and 'private' (Mackenzie) sectors are analysed astutely. Their effort was matched by the adventures of the French expeditions that measured the length of a degree of latitude in Lapland and Peru, the Russians in the Bering Sea, a remarkable practitioner from Japan, and many others. There is particularly good coverage of oceanography and other deep-sea work, from the nineteenth century pioneers of the Royal Navy, Italian Navy, Monaco, and Scotland, through to the innovations of the present day surveyors who support the offshore oil and gas industry.

Given its provenance, the selection is strong on developments in equipment that have revolutionised the art of hydrographic measurement through the ages. Here one of the particular selling points of the book shines through. When the main contributor was first sent away in a sounding boat the lead-line was still in use. He has taken part in a complex river survey controlled by traditional triangulation, and has helped to lay and fix a network of anchored beacons for positioning out of sight of land. On 6 June 1944 he was second in command of a surveying ship off Normandy which first exploited the electronic positioning devices that transformed our work in the half-century that followed. This is priceless first-hand testimony, and, from the opening article on the earliest sailing directions, the history in this book is larded with vignettes from real life experience.

In the Introduction, Admiral Ritchie states: *'It has ... been my intention to show what a wonderful story our history provides which may, perhaps, encourage others to delve further to expose many hidden gems.'* He has succeeded.

CAPTAIN M K BARRITT RN

Jean Guérard's Atlas of America found in the Austrian National Library and the Topkapi Palace Museum Library, by Cevat Ülkekul. Istanbul: Dönence, 2004. ISBN 978-7054-32-1. 33 x 22.5 cm. Text in Turkish, English and French. 64 pp + 28 pp coloured map reproductions.US$50, Euro 45.

Before discussing the book itself, I would like to say how heartening it is to see IMCoS acknowledged in the Preface for encouraging the author, first by his invitation to speak at our symposium in Istanbul, and secondly for the favourable review in our Journal of the first volume of Guérard's atlas. This appeared in the Autumn 2003 issue, and provides the background to the exciting search for these atlases. Now the second part, reproducing the two atlas volumes relating to the Americas, completes the work. It also comprises better translations as Ulkekul prevailed upon the publisher to accept the offer by Muhtar Katircioglu ('pro bono publico') for the English, and Mme Pierrette Grolier for the French (regrettably there remain many misprints).

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

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

The text pages in the three languages contain many monochrome illustrations, highlighting the discussion. This covers a brief biography of Jean Guérard (died 1643?), a list of his known works, and detailed information on the charts in the final two books of the atlas. After the discovery of the first two volumes in the Military Museum of Istanbul, and surmising that the hydrographer must have intended to complete his work by drawing charts of the Americas, Ülkekul attempted to find the atlases in leading world libraries. His search was rewarded by the discovery of a third volume in the Austrian National Library, Vienna. Now seven more charts were known, covering the Atlantic coast of North and South America, but still leaving some of the world's coasts uncovered. Eventually the fourth book was discovered catalogued under 'anonymous' in the Topkapi Library, with seven charts of the 'Southern Sea', the Pacific coastline. They have been somewhat reduced in the present book, as the size of the original volume was 490 x 355 mm, but have been beautifully printed in full colour, with most of the very fine text still legible.

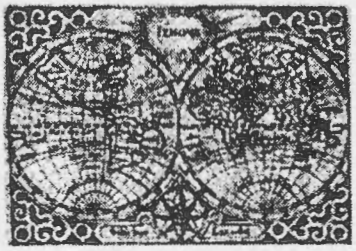
The seven charts in the third book are titled (in French): 1. Chart of part of the Eastern coast of America, to wit: the coast of Greenland, the straits of David, Canada, New France, and the great St Lawrence river. 2. Part of America, to wit: New France, the coast of Acadia, the great St Lawrence river, the coast of Virginia, the great sea banks where one fishes for shell fish. 3. Part of the coast of Florida, the Gulf of Mexico, the golden Castle, the mainland, the government of St Martha. 4. Includes: the coasts of Paria, Aromara, Guiyana, Caribana, Harry and Hiahans, the great Amazon river, the Apehous pop. 5. Includes parts of: the coasts of Brazil, the governments of Paraiba and of Tamarca, part of Pernambuc, part of the Bay of All Saints. The smaller islands, Port Seguru, Spirito Santo, Januerio, the captaincy of St Vincent. 6. Includes: the coasts of Brazil, the River Plate, the kingdom of Chikas, Guaira, Tucuman. 7. Chart of a part of Central America, to wit: the River Plate, the kingdom of Chile, Chika, Patagonya, the Straits of Magellan, the Straits of Maire . This listing of the contents of each map is contained in the cartouche, and another legend on each map provides the latitude, and the colouring used. These have all been fully translated in the text. A third cartouche provides the scales in several national variations.

The fourth volume continues around South America with seven more charts covering Chile, Peru, Nicaragua, California (as an island), islands of the Southern Sea, the Straits of Anion, and finally a chart of New Guinea and 'other lands newly discovered, and as yet one is unable to state whether they are islands or part of a land mass'. When such 'hot off the press' information is included on a chart, its historical value increases dramatically.

These are very important additions to our knowledge of the voyages of discovery in the 17th century, and all map lovers and researchers are surely grateful to General Ülkekul for his persistence in tracking them down, and for presenting them so beautifully for our study.

SUSAN GOLE

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

International 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 Stefaan J. Missinne, 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, Department 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

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

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 Äardiñas 69, Madrid 6

*Sweden:*Leif Äkesson, 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

ADVERTISING RATES

	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

Altea	inside back cover
Richard B. Arkway	28
Roderick M. **Barron**	6
Clive A. **Burden**	26
The **Carson Clark** Gallery	66
Richard & Jo Ann **Casten**	4
Fair Winds	64
Frame	66
J.A.L. **Franks**	71
Garwood & Voigt	68
Leen **Helmink**	32
Hemispheres	24
Murray **Hudson**	10
Intercol	50
Kit S. **Kapp**	2
Le Bail-Weissert	2
Warwick **Leadlay** Gallery	62
Loeb Laroque	62
London Map Fair	38
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Mogul	18
Map Record Publications	68
Harry **Margary**	70
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	70
The **Observatory**	2
Old Church Galleries	19
Old Print Shop	40
Old World Auctions	14
Paris Map Fair	34
Pettinaroli	20
Kunstantiqvariat **Pama** A.S.	58
Philadelphia Print Shop	2
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	48
Jonathan **Potter**	44
The **Prime Meridian**	48
Reiss & Sohn	50
George **Ritzlin**	59
Rocky Mountain Map Fair	30
Hanno **Schreyer**	51
Shapero Gallery	22
Paulus **Swaen**	51
Wattis Fine Art	42
Dominic **Winter**	54
World View Maps	46

Bertius, Amsterdam 1616



Camocio, Venice 1572



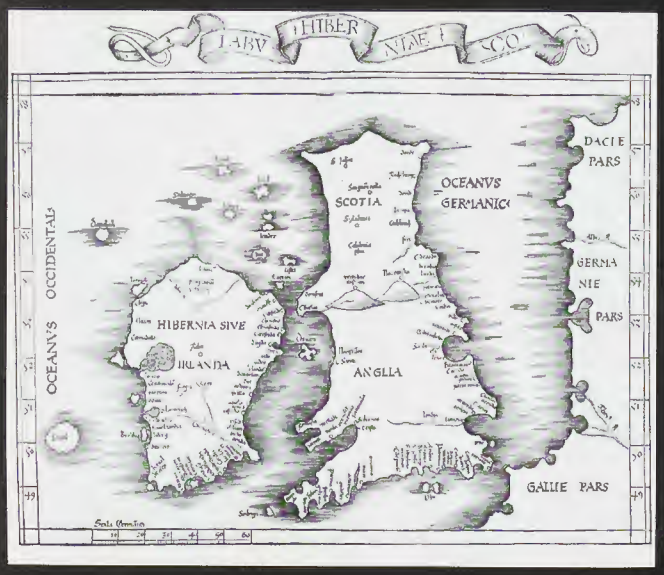


ALTEA

ALTEA ANTIQUE MAPS
Third Floor
91 Regent Street
London W1B 4EL
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 20 7494 9060
Fax: +44 20 7287 7938
info@alteamaps.com

- Individual subject lists available on request
- Map Search: we can help you find specific items
- Professional Restoration and Colouring available
- Exhibiting at Miami & All London Map Fairs
- We buy individual Maps and entire Collections
- Our Gallery is open Monday to Friday 10.00 -18.00 however an appointment is recommended

Catalogue: www.alteamaps.com

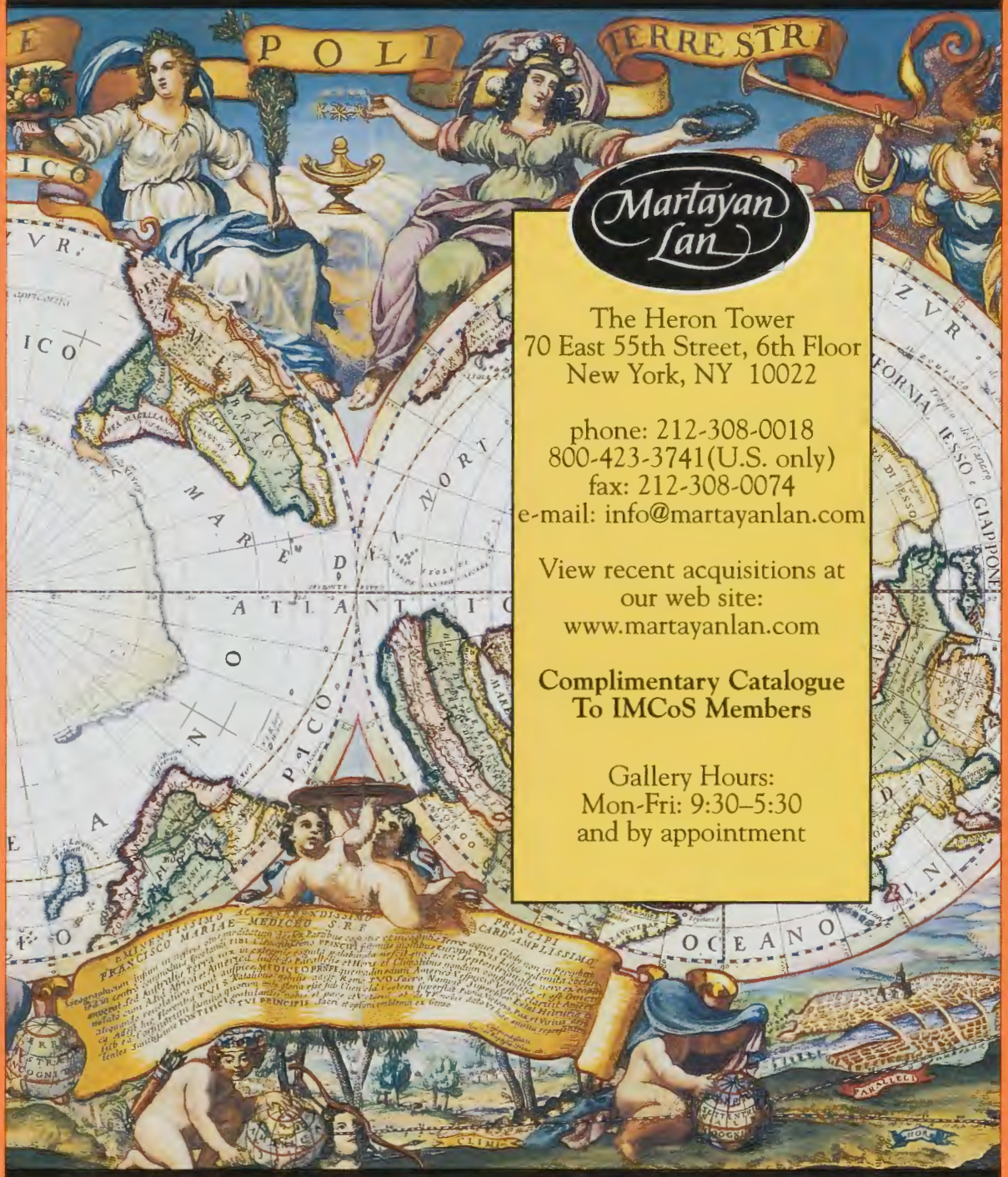


Waldseemuller - Fries, Strassburg 1522



Hondius, London 1625

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



Martayan Lan

The Heron Tower
70 East 55th Street, 6th Floor
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