SUMMER 1999 ISSUE No. 77

IMCoS JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY
Telephone: 0171-589 4325 or 0171-584 8559
Fax: 0171-589 1041

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SUMMER 1999 ISSUE No. 77

CONTENTS

From the Editor's Desk	2	Hereford	47
IMCoS Visit to Berlin	3	Dundee	47
Cultural Imagery in Titlepages	4	Berliner Staats Bibliothek	49
German History through Postcards	14	From Alexander to Abraham	52
Ortelius as scientist and collector	21	Comments on the Bartholomews	62
IMCoS London Weekend	33	A History of IMCoS	64
International News & Events	43	Book Reviews	66
Istanbul 1999	43	Advertisers in this issue	67
Miami, Barcelona, Moscow	45	IMCoS List of Officers	68

Cover map: 'Natoliae, quae olim Aisa Minor, Nova Descriptio', from Theatrum Orbis Terrarum by Abraham Ortelius, 1570. Courtesy Muhtar Katırcıoglu

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by **15 July 1999** All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 3 Aylesbury Road, Wing, Leighton Buzzard LU7 0PD. Tel: 01296 681 071 Fax: 01296 682 671. e-mail: sgole@compuserve.com

For Advertising, contact the Journal Advertising Manager, Derek Allen, 25 St Margaret's Road, London SE4 1YL. Tel/Fax: 0181-469 3932. e-mail: autolycus@dial.pipex com

Chairman: Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ Tel 0181-789 7358 Fax: 0181-788 7819, e-mail: JEH@HARVEY27.DEMON CO.UK

Vice-Chairman: Valerie Scott, 48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH. Tel. 01442 824 977 e-mail: gp86@dial.pipex.com

Gen Secretary: W.H.S. Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ Tel: 0181-769 5041. Fax: 0181-677 5417

Membership Secretary: Sam Pearce, 7 East Park Street, Chatteris Camb PE16 6LA Tel: 01354-692 023 Fax: 01354 692 697 e mail: samantha@pearcel demon co uk

Treasurer: E.H. Timothy Whitten, Lower Bonehill Farm, Widecombe-in the Moor Newton Abbott, Devon TQ13 7TD

Publicity Officer: Yasha Beresiner, 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR Tel 081-349 2207 Fax: 0181-346 9539

Int. Development Officer: Caroline Batchelor, Pikes, The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Surrey KT22 0LG Tel: 01372-843 425

Int.Secretary: Dr Robert Clancy, 11 High Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300, Australia

IMCoS Web Site: http://www.harvey27.demon.co.uk/imcos/

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.

From the Editor's Desk

This is our second journal from the new printer and method of printing, and I think I am gradually getting the hang of how to use all the software, scanner, etc that I have acquired. I would certainly welcome any suggestions from proficient computer users among our members if they can help me obtain better scans. Very little assistance beyond the basic facts of how to install the system comes with them, particularly the scanner. It took me some time to realise that I required yet another piece of equipment to scan in transparencies, as opposed to ordinary photographs, and I still have to rely on the press to scan in the coloured illustrations, till I learn how to supply colour separations. Perhaps by the Autumn issue …

Although this Journal is being mailed earlier than usual (due to the early date of the Map Fair this year), and the AGM has not yet been held, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the gratitude of the Executive Committee for the great work of our Treasurer of the last nine years. Cyrus Ala'i joined the committee in 1990, replacing Eugene Burden who had filled in when Harry Pearce found it too much to manage both the Secretary's tasks as well as keeping the accounts. Cyrus has a long background of running his own company, as well as a specialised knowledge of maps, especially those of Persia drawn by Europeans, and more unusually of the indigenous cartographic traditions of the region, so he was an ideal choice to be the IMCoS Treasurer. Under his guidance the annual `turnover' of the Society has risen from £18,000 to £34,000. I have to be careful when I stress the great job he has done of looking after our finances, because our accounts have always been honestly kept, but under Cyrus they became intelligible to the rest of us! We shall miss him at our meetings, and the many valuable contributions he made to our discussions. But the accounts will remain in the safe hands of Tim Whitten whom many of us met at Budapest two years ago. He will be formally elected to the post of Treasurer at the AGM on 12 May, and we welcome his experience in looking after the accounts of organisations like ours.

Some members received only an empty envelope in March, instead of the Journal, due to the poor quality of the envelopes I was forced to use. The manufacturer of those used previously stopped production suddenly, and there was difficulty in obtaining replacements. I now have a new supplier, and hope the same problem will not recur. If any member missed their journal, please do get in touch and I will send them another copy.

On a similar topic, it seems that although Magister mailed registration forms for the symposium in Istanbul to all our members, using labels I had supplied, some got lost in transit. More forms are available with me, and I will send them to any member who wishes to participate. There is still time to register before the fee goes up on 1st July.

We have again an increased number of advertisements in this issue, thanks to the hard work of our Advertising Manager, Derek Allen. However, I would like to see more of them in colour. An advertiser's name and address would certainly stand out from the others if it were in bright, contrasting colours. This time we also have two classified ads. This service is free to members for their private wants.

S.G

A WEEKEND IN BERLIN

Over 30 members from 9 countries gathered in Berlin at the weekend. Our main aim was to visit the treasures in the newly integrated State Library. However we also witnessed the rebirth of a city. Final preparations were in hand for the opening on 19th April of the newly restored Reichtag building, once again to be home to the German Parliament after 66 years. It would have been feasible to produce a thematic map of high rise cranes – such was their profusion in the belt of land which formerly marked the border between East and West! Not in vain is Berlin currently called the construction site of Europe.

Our weekend started on a social note, with Berlin dealer Nikolas Struck, kindly being our host while we explored the contents of his gallery and renewed acquaintances with other members.

Our map viewing began on Saturday morning in the Staatsbiblotek in Unter den Linden. First we saw the Giant Atlas of 53 maps, which was described by Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke on page 27 of the last Journal. I had read about this in advance, and yet I was still not prepared for the size and magnificence of this Atlas – I will certainly never see anything like it, except its 'brother' volumes in London and Rostock. These three atlases bound in the workshop of Cors Dirckz contain wall maps from 1646-1662 by well-known Amsterdam map publishers, such as Blau, Hondius, Visscher, Danckerts and others. The Berlin Atlas contains 35 wall maps – all continents being represented – and 18 sea charts.

To complement this, the remainder of the morning's display focused on European town plans: London (Cary Pocket Atlas 1820), St. Petersburg (Savinkov 1810), Paris (Pichon 1780), Wien 1821 and several of Berlin (1668, 1825), together with World Atlases – Battista Agnese 1579, Mercator 1633.

In the afternoon in the impressive modern building of the former West Berlin Library, Herr Zögner, our host, had carefully provided a contrast to the morning with a wider scope of material, of no lesser interest. Here we saw an array of Portolan charts, the large World Map of Nicolas de Fer printed in 1754, a unique map of Europe by Gerardus de Iode 1584, a Mercator celestial globe of 1551, a silk map of Berlin 1788, and even some oriental exhibits including a Map of the Great Wall of China from the first half of the 18th century. Of course there was more which space does not permit me to describe, but we certainly had a feast of mapping throughout the day.

The afternoon had begun with a conducted tour of an exhibition of the work of the 19th century German cartographer Heinrich Kiepert. This exhibition had opened the previous evening with the support of the German Map Collector's Circle to mark the 100th anniversary of Kiepert's death. There were several themes within the exhibition – Palestine being one of them and, particularly poignant today, maps focusing on territory borders within Europe being another.

On Sunday, our theme changed from mapping to history and architecture. An excursion to Potsdam to visit the palaces of the former German royal family and a return trip by boat on the Havel under the famous former East West border crossing, the Glienicker Bridge, provided a different kind of relaxation. Two days provided only a taster of what this city has to offer. The city felt full of life, hope and regeneration. It will be nice to see this realised by a return visit in the future. J.H.

Cultural Imagery in the Titlepages of Ortelius and his Contemporaries

This article is an edited version of a talk given at the conference of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC) held on 12 Dec 1998. The conference commemorated the four-hundredth anniversary of the death of Abraham Ortelius in 1598 and there were two other talks on topics relating to Ortelius. Rodney Shirley's talk was illustrated by colour slides and in addition there was a small exhibition of about 20 decorative atlas titlepages and frontispieces. A similar talk and exhibition is taking place at IMCoS' London Meeting on 30 May 1999.

My talk embraces a rather elusive topic – the decorative titlepages and frontispieces that come at the beginning of many atlases and similar topographical works from the 15th century onwards. This subject has been strangely neglected. It somehow falls within a no-man's land: by-passed by art historians, bibliographers and by specialists in cartography. But the examples which I shall mention demonstrate the variety, complexity and imagery of the genre.

Dealers have been breaking up atlases to sell their constituent maps since the 1920s, if not before. Too often the preliminary material to an atlas, including many fine engravings, has been discarded. It is now realised that many titlepages invite a deeper appraisal in terms of their imagery and meaning which is usually related to the contents of the works they precede.

The decorative titlepage originated in the 15th century among selected manuscript works as a more inviting preliminary than the plain endpiece or colophon. A relatively sophisticated example is that from Gratian's *Decretum* (Venice, 1477) which shows the Seven Virtues – Justice, Fortitude, Prudence, Temperance, Faith, Hope and Charity (Fig.1).

With the advent of printing the techniques of composition changed. Some of the earliest titles are notable for their distinctive borders showing putti, vases, and floral decorations or even intricate Moorish patterns. Others bear little relation to the work they preface. This is because interchangeable woodblock panels could be re-assembled for different occasions; even to illustrate the verso of constituent maps. For instance the reverse of Sebastian Münster's map of France of 1550 has the titlepage frame from a book of the 1520s. The evangelistic figures and their symbols are reputedly by Hans Holbein the Younger (Fig.5). Another unusual example is the verso of Münster's Ptolemaic world map of 1578 which consists of an imaginative woodcut print showing the moralistic progression of pupils through the temptations of this world until they achieve bliss and salvation.

Some of the earliest titlepage examples are based on classical imagery. The designer of the frontispiece – and endpiece – to Waldeemüller's 1520 edition of the *Geographia* of Claudius Ptolemy clearly wished to impart images of the classical world with his vignettes of the three Graces at the top and of the Judgement of Paris at the foot surrounded by a tendrilled border (Fig.6). Waldseemüller's frontispiece is also distinctive in that it is often found as an









1. An early Italian book frontispiece: Gratian's *Decretum*, 1477. 2. Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1570), the first to show the continents in figurative form. 3. The second (1603) titlepage for Ortelius' classical atlas, the *Parergon*. 4. The unusual titlepage to De Jode's *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* , 1578.

example of two-colour printing. This was achieved by using two woodcut blocks, one for each colour. In the same atlas the map of Lotharingia (Lorraine) is a unique example of an early map with three- colour printing. Early colour printing florished in a limited way in Venice and in centres such as Augsburg for a few years up to about 1520. However, there were insuperable difficulties with the registration of successive blocks and so its adoption faded away, not be to re-introduced until the invention of lithography in the late 18th century.

A different form of titlepage is that of Münster's *Cosmographia* from 1544 onwards (Fig.7). Effigies and escutcheons of the rulers of the known world flank the seated figure of the Holy Roman Emperor at top. The panels below shown the threatening Asian hordes and, at the foot, the latest discoveries from the New World are presented. These images reflect the fears and hopes of contemporary Europeans.

Several elegant figurative and architectural titlepages are found at the front of Italian atlases and topographical works dating from the 1560s. An excellent example of this genre – more readily available than the rare titlepage sometimes prefacing the so-called Lafreri atlas – is that of Tommaso Porcacchi (Fig.8). First issued in 1572, the finely engraved architectural frontage graced several later editions. Note the two putti with an armillary sphere and the four figures perhaps representing four elements of Classical and Renaissance learning: Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics and Geometry.

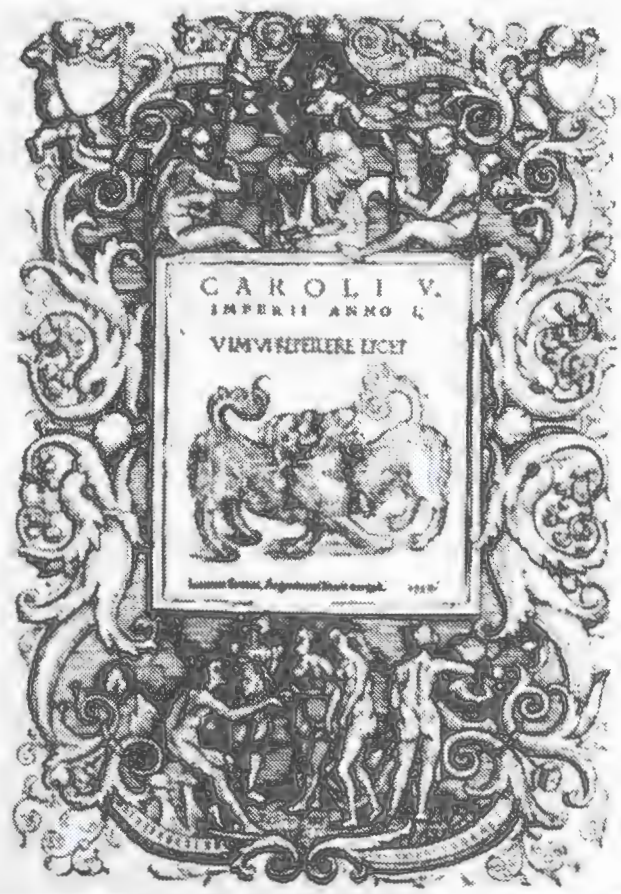
One of the most important atlases signalling the rise of Flemish and then Dutch supremacy in map-making was the *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of Abraham Ortelius published in Antwerp in 1570. His titlepage (Fig.2) was a highly innovative one. For the first time the continents are given personification in figurative form. The architectural nature of the titlepage, suggestive of the proscenium of a theatre, corresponds to the title Ortelius chose for his atlas. The five female figures immediately invite explanations of their roles.

Catholic Europe is seated atop an imposing classical arch flanked by the figures of Africa and Asia. America is symbolically represented by an Amazonian huntress holding a severed head. Ortelius took this image from Hans Staden's *Warhaftig Historia...in Neuen Welt* published in Marburg in 1557. The remaining figure, a bust lit by a flame, is at first sight a baffling piece of symbolism. However, its subtle meaning is elucidated by an explanatory poem printed in the preliminary pages to the atlas. The bust represents Magellanica, the southern continent of which only the top part has been discovered, and the flame refers to the fires which sailors saw burning on the coasts of Tierra del Fuego, the Land of Fire.

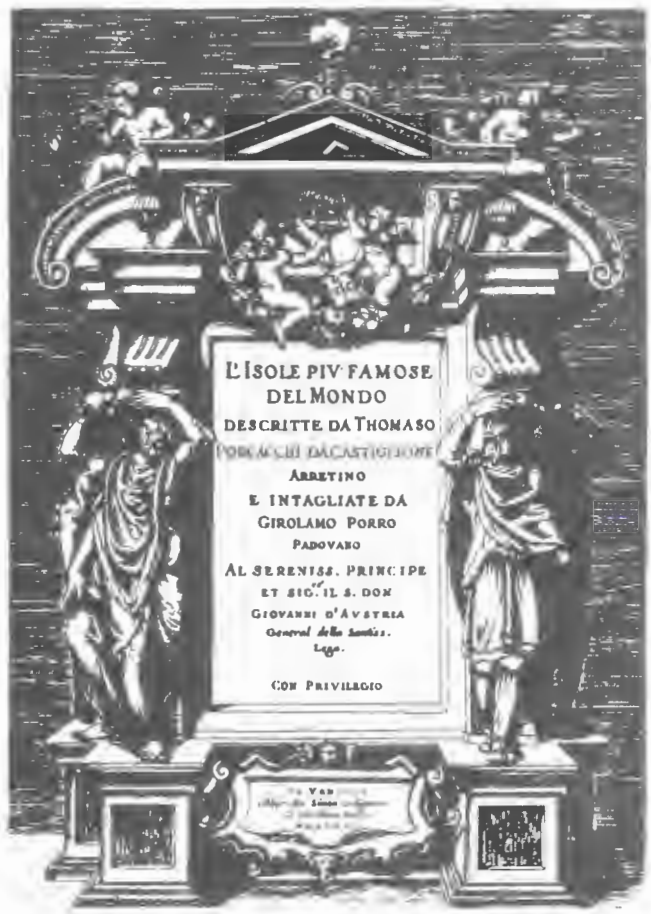
The same form of titlepage was used in all editions of Ortelius' atlas up to 1612 and the preliminary poem invites his readers to explore the maps of the countries therein:

> So you have seen, spectator, what the first page outside the book proper shows you. Let your eyes linger no longer here: look further and take the measure of the vast world in these small maps. You can now travel safely through all regions, between unknown tribes, through remote cities, rivers and mountains, valleys and seas. Your voyage will take you









5. On the reverse of Münster's map of France is the titlepage from a quite different book of the 1520s, reputedly designed by Hans Holbein. 6. The endpiece from the Waldseemüller-Ptolemy atlas of 1520.
7. Titlepage from Münster's *Cosmographia* from 1544 onwards. 8. An elegant classical titlepage, used by Porcacchi from 1572 onwards.

through the huge orbit of the world and all that it contains.

On the versos of some of Ortelius's titlepages may be found imposing coats of arms, a form of flattery honouring the titular ruler (the Hapsburg Emperor of the Low Countries) or the dedicatee (the King of England for the English-text edition of 1606).

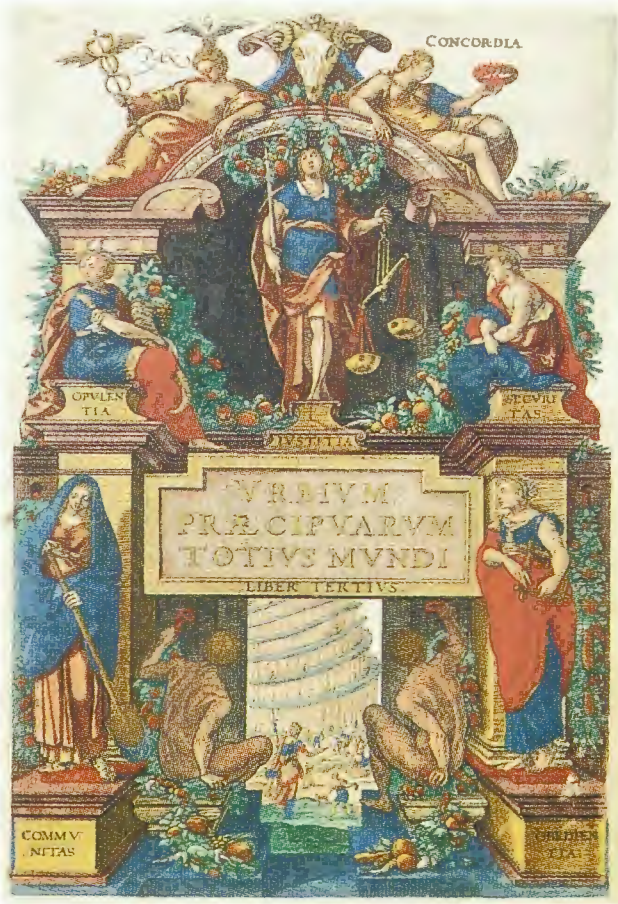
Two further titlepages are associated with Ortelius' historical supplement the *Parergon* . The first, dating from 1595, is a solid architectural structure with two massive pillars on a decorated base. Rather unusually it is a woodcut, and it had been used before in the Polyglot Bible of Benedictus Arias Montanus published by the Plantin Press. The phrase at the foot `Historiae Oculus Geographia' translates as `Geography is the Eye of History'.

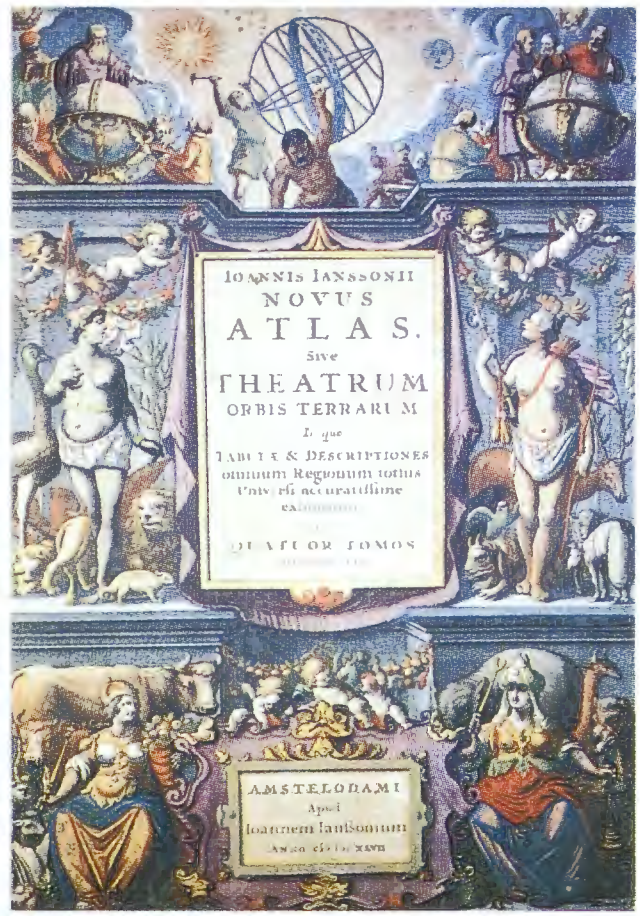
A new and more sophisticated titlepage to the *Parergon* appeared in 1603, after the printing of the atlas came into hands of Jan Baptist Vrints (Fig.3). Flanking the title are two classical supporters of a celestial or terrestrial globe. Above them are two primeval figures, the left-hand one holding a trident representing the seas and the right-hand one with a rudder representing the land, clouds and winds. Between them a serpent (Wisdom) encircles books of the ancients and above is a Greek motto reading (in translation) `Foolishness in the eyes of God' the meaning of which in this context is not clear. The historical scope of the *Parergon*, depicting the classical world of the ancients, is imaginatively displayed.

A contempory of Ortelius, Gerard de Jode, invoked occult symbolism in the titlepage to his *Speculum Orbis Terrarum* of 1578 (Fig.4). The figure of Geography, seated at the foot, is flanked by putti representing Hydography and Horology, each with their instruments or emblems of practice. The central oval title frame is surrounded by all twelve signs of the zodiac, perhaps signifying the cosmological order that the atlas was intended to embrace. The two elongated pyramids on either side are faced by curious signs and symbols reminiscent of the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Because such signs were devised before the invention of writing they were considered of mystical origin and (as expressed by Valeriano in his *Hieroglyphica* of 1556) were regarded with awe by Europeans.

The great *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* by Braun and Hogenburg(1572-1618), with its bird's-eye town plans and views complemented Ortelius' *Theatrum*. There are six detailed allegorical titlepages to the full set and Fig.9 shows volume III (1582). There are the personifications of Peace, Concord, Abundance and Security seated on the upper part of the arch, allegorising the virtues of the prosperous city state. Below, underpinning these virtues are the obligations of Duty and Obedience, presided over by the central figure of Justice. Volume VI, 1618 (Fig.13) contrasts two opposing groups of rulers with, at the top, the images of Prosperity and Punishment and in the lower vignettes pictures of War and Peace.

An important contemporary titlepage is that to Lucas Waghenaer's *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt* or `The Mariners' Mirror'. It shows the nautical instruments used at the time: two seamen (precariously balanced on a sort of floating superstructure) casting out leaded lines for depth-sounding; dividers, box compasses, astrolabes, quadrants, hour-glasses and portable globes, both terrestrial and celestial.









9. From the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, the atlas of town plans by Braun and Hogenburg; volume III, 1582. 10. Janssonius' *Novus Atlas*, 1648. A more complex set of images of the continents, with their associated fauna. 11. The general frontispiece from Blaeu's *Atlas Major* , 1662, after a picture by Rubens. 12. Blaeu's frontispiece for the American section of his *Atlas Major*, showing an idealised Indian.

9	10
11	12

National pride and monarchial flattery is well exemplified by images glorifying the ruler of the country concerned, often the dedicatee. Christopher Saxton's well-known and masterly frontispiece to his 1579 atlas (probably engraved by Remigius Hogenburg) vividly presents a resplendent image of Queen Elizabeth I and her majesty. This image, linked with Saxton's new maps of the counties and whole realm of England, articulates the theme of national pride and unity.

Sometimes prominence was given to contemporary events. For instance, the titlepage to Guicciardini's *Description de Touts les Pays-Bas* in the late edition of 1609, shows the opposing generals Maurits and Spinola and their adherents coming together to celebrate the signing of the Twelve Years Truce on 16 April 1609 (Fig 14)

The many engravings which form the sectional titlepages to De Bry's Major and Minor Voyages from 1590 onwards encapsulate explorations to the New World and elsewhere, with depictions of natives and their customs. All the figures in De Bry's *Virginiae* (1590) are copied directly from the drawings by John White, made during the ill-fated English attempt to colonise Virginia in 1585-87 Fig.15). Another De Bry titlepage is one which did not appear until 1619 and shows a world map with the track of Drake's circumnavigation of 1587-89.

The first titlepage to Mercator's *Atlas* lacked the flanking figures to the central image of Atlas. The 1606 edition, the first under the editorship of Jodocus Hondius, included full-length figures of the continents, now increased to six (Fig.16). Hondius' engraving of the titlepage to John Speed's *Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine* with its niched columnar structure was copied from Mercator's prototype. The figures are those of the ancient inhabitants of Britain: the Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans. In turn, Speed's imagery was copied by the great Dutch houses of Blaeu and Janssonius in the 1640s, and many similar titlepages were designed for other parts of their multi-volume atlases. One of the finest of these is that for Janssonius' *Novus Atlas*. Engraved by D V Bremden for editions of the *Novus Atlas* from 1648, it elaborates the images of the continents with great artistic skill (Fig.10).

In France, national pride is exemplified by Le Clerc's *Theatre du Royaume de France* (1631) showing the reigning King Louis XIII and his deceased father Henri IV as historic personae accompanied by maps of France and of Paris.

Up to now, most titlepages had been rather stiff in form, with figures or heraldic arms placed against a backdrop of an arched proscenium. A more sophisticated development was the pictorial titlepage where the title became a subsidiary element in the overall design. In a few cases the original is known to us, such as a Rubens painting in the Louvre which was adapted to form the grand frontispiece to Blaeu's *Atlas Major* of 1662 (Fig.11). The section with maps of America in the same atlas has an strongly evocative frontispiece contrasting an idealised Indian with the exploitation by the Spanish of the lands and peoples for gold (Fig.12).

From the 1630s onwards the stylistic forms and iconography of the baroque movement increasingly influenced atlas decoration. A study of, for instance, the many engraved titles and frontispieces for the cartographic works associated









13. From volume VI of Braun & Hogenburg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1618. 14. Guicciardini's titlepage to his description of the Low Countries celebrates a (short-lived) treaty of political amity. 15. De Bry's representation of the natives of Virginia, based on accounts of the ill-fated British expedition there of 1585-8. 16. The titlepage to the Mercator-Hondius Atlas of 1606.

13	14
15	16

with the German firm of Matthaeus Merian and his successors between 1630 and 1730 would be an art research project in its own right.

In summary, the titlepages described in this short overview all illustrate the evolving way in which the cartographer or his engraver reacted to their perceived market for their atlas and its maps. In form and content, they each reflect the contemporary society of which the map-maker, or publisher, were creative members. Many atlas titlepages express, even more vividly than their constituent maps, classical symbolism, cultural images, emblems of national pride or the techniques of cartography. They deserve greater attention than has been accorded hereto.

RODNEY SHIRLEY



Fine Original Antiquarian Maps from the 16th to 19th Centuries Africa, eastern US, World, and General

Richard & Penelope Betz
Box 355, Stoddard, NH, 03464, USA
(T) 603-446-7181, (F) 603-446-2301
betz@betzmaps.com

www. betzmaps.com

TOOLEY ADAMS & Co
ANTIQUARIAN MAPS AND ATLASES

13 Cecil Court
Charing Cross Road
London
WC2N 4EZ

Telephone: 0171 240 4406
Fax: 0171 240 8058
E-mail: tooleys@btinternet.com
Website: www.btinternet.com/~tooleys

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 • W1Y 9AF • UK
Tel: +44 (0) 171 491 3520
Fax: +44 (0) 171 491 9754
E-mail: jpmaps@ibm.net
Web site: http://www.jpmaps.co.uk

German History through Postcards
A post-war border dispute

The period between the two World Wars was one of recriminations with much unrest in Germany at the way the borders were redrawn. One area of interest that frequently appeared on postcards during this period was the Polish Corridor Region.

The period immediately after the First World War was taken up with recriminations against the Allied Powers for the way in which Germany was divided. After all, Germany had not lost the war. An interesting map, possibly used for propaganda purposes during the last stages of the war and the period immediately following, was actually first published in France by Publications Artistiques, 6 Rue Gitlie, Coer 5, Paris (Fig. 1). If the text is to be believed, this map of Germany had appeared in a French magazine or newspaper. This was copied and published as a postcard with the text: *Le Partage de L'Allemagne - L'Échéance de demain*. German text above and below, possibly added by the publisher F Astholz jun. in Hanover, explains that this was how the French, English and Russians would break up Germany after the war as War Booty.

Very soon the card was copied and issued by G H Kretzschmar in Stuttgart in colour and with altered text: *This is how our enemies want to divide Germany.* Probably circulated during the final stages of the war to encourage resistance, the map depicts a much-reduced Germany composed mainly of the Land of Thuringia with the surrounding areas now occupied by foreign powers with even England present occupying the area of Northwest Germany surrounding Oldenburg, Munster and Elberfeld (areas later occupied by the British army after the Second World War).

It is not known when the first of these cards appeared but they are in some ways similar to maps circulating earlier. A double folding map in the author's possession has a similar motif. The front side has a map of *The Map of Europe of 1915. (The Dream of Our Enemies.)* and depicts a Europe similar to that of the postcards mentioned except for the boundaries. Northern Germany is occupied by England and everything below Frankfurt is French with Germany remaining as a small enclave around the city of Gotha. The reverse has *The Future Europe, as the German-Austrian*

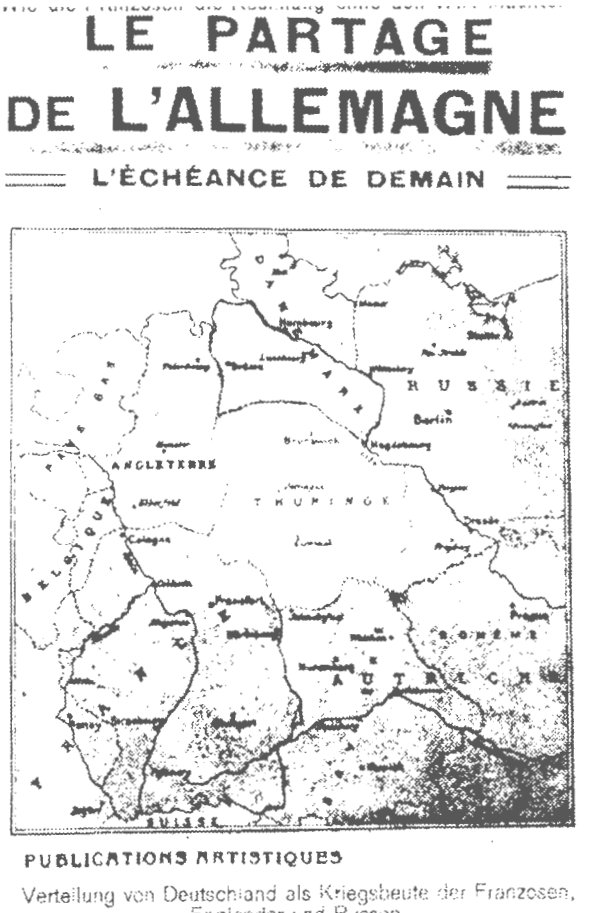


Fig. 1.

Armies Will Shape it. Under the picture is the text: *Dream of Karlchen Miesnik.* Except for Denmark, Holland and the Axis powers of Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania and Italy the rest of Europe is evenly divided between Germany and Austria-Hungary (with Ireland belonging to the latter, Britain to the former). The map has an imprint of A Sala of Berlin. The maps are designed to be folded twice and then slipped in a cover the shape, size and printing of a postcard.

It is clear that the idea of partition was used as propaganda. Whether this was to persuade the population to fight for their country or as a warning as to what might happen if they lost is not clear. They were probably used for both but the idea put forward as to possible division of the German Reich would have outraged most of the populace. It was a foreboding of what was to come. When peace did come most Germans were more than shocked to see how much land they lost and were extremely angry. The fact that many border disputes seemed to be settled arbitrarily and always to Germany's disadvantage must have done much to sew the seeds of discontent for years to come. The situation of Bischofswerder is a typical example: where the border was drawn between the town and its own station! The Saar area was another hotly-disputed border problem. This *Verlorenes - doch nicht vergessenes Land* was the object of many postcards between 1920-1935 and again after WW2.[1]

Good examples of the outrage felt at the carving up of Germany are the cards describing the border between Germany (formerly eastern Prussia) and Poland and Danzig and the establishment of the Polish Corridor. Early cards strongly attacked the course of the border as laid down under the Versailles Treaty of 1919.[2]

Treaty Article 28 stated that: The boundaries of East Prussia, with the reservations made in Section IX (East Prussia) of Part III, will be determined as follows: ... thence to the easternmost mouth of the Nogat River at a bearing of approximately 209 & 176; East from true North; thence up the course of the Nogat River to the point where the latter leaves the Vistula (Weichsel); thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula, then the southern boundary of the Kreis of Marienwerder ... .

The Treaty defined the border as being the middle of the Vistula (Weichsel) river.[3] Section 30 of the treaty states: In the case of boundaries which are defined by a waterway, the terms "course" and "channel" used in the present Treaty signify: in the case of non-navigable rivers, the median line of the waterway or of its principal arm, and, in the case of navigable rivers, the median line of the principal channel of navigation. It will rest with the Boundary Commissions provided by the present Treaty to specify in each case whether the frontier line shall follow any changes of the course or channel which may take place or whether it shall be definitely fixed by the position of the course or channel at the time when the present Treaty comes into force.

However, when the border was established it lay to the east of the river, at one point annexing five villages[4] with mainly German-speaking populations to Poland. These five villages – Fünf Weichseldörfer – are shown on some early cards (Fig. 2). One card that clearly shows the area concerned is titled *Ostpreussens Abschnürung von der Weichsel.* Printed by Otto Siede of Elbing it clearly shows the river and border. Although the Versailles Treaty laid down





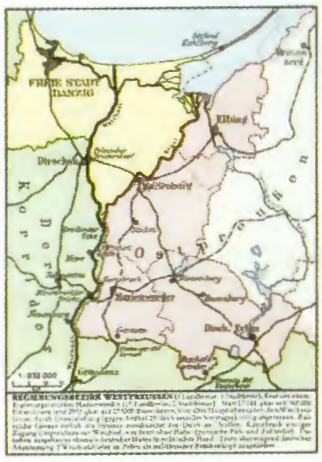
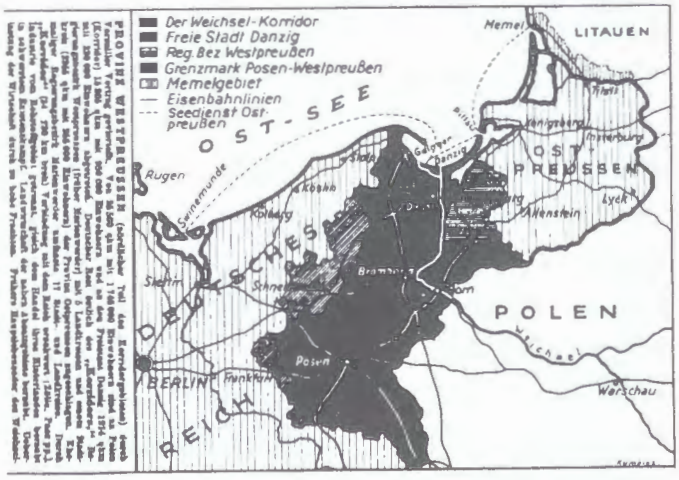


Fig. 2 (above left).
Fig. 3 (above right).
Fig. 4 (left).
Fig. 5. (below, with cut-out flap down).
Fig. 6 (bottom).



Der Korridor als Verkehrszerstörer.

Das ostdeutsche [illegible] nach Versailles.



that borders along rivers would follow the mid-channel line, here the border clearly runs along the east bank and at two places, the five villages and at a bridge further south, the border passes some hundreds of meters east to Poland's advantage. The five villages are located east of the main road from Weissenberg to Kurzebrack and the border has been severely stretched to include them in Polish territory.

A variation of this map postcard was produced by the same publisher[5] (Fig. 3) with a number of additions and has *Today: Corridor* where the partner card has *Poland*. It also has a text on the back strongly attacking the corridor. *The border stipulation of the Versailles Decree makes it impossible for the Prussian people to reach the Weichsel as the river does not form the border but has been converted into an inland waterway for the Poles, to which we have no access.* The author's copy of this card was sent through the post in September 1933. A third card is known with a different title.

Another pair of cards has a simpler map of the area but more text. The first (Fig. 4) has: *vom Reiche getrennt and Polens Willkur ausgeliefert.* A text on the reverse mentions a meeting from 6-8th July 1929 of the 4. Reichsjugendtag in Danzig: *Ostpreussen ist unser Wanderziel, den deutschen Brüdern, die im kleinkampf des Grenzlandes stehen, gilt unsere Fahrt gen Osten*! A later version of the same card, printed by Georg Westermann in Braunschweig, is more controlled in its language: *durch Grenzziehung ... völlig abgetrennt.*[6] Although these two corridor cards are almost the same, the second (and probably later) card shows a slightly different section (the area has

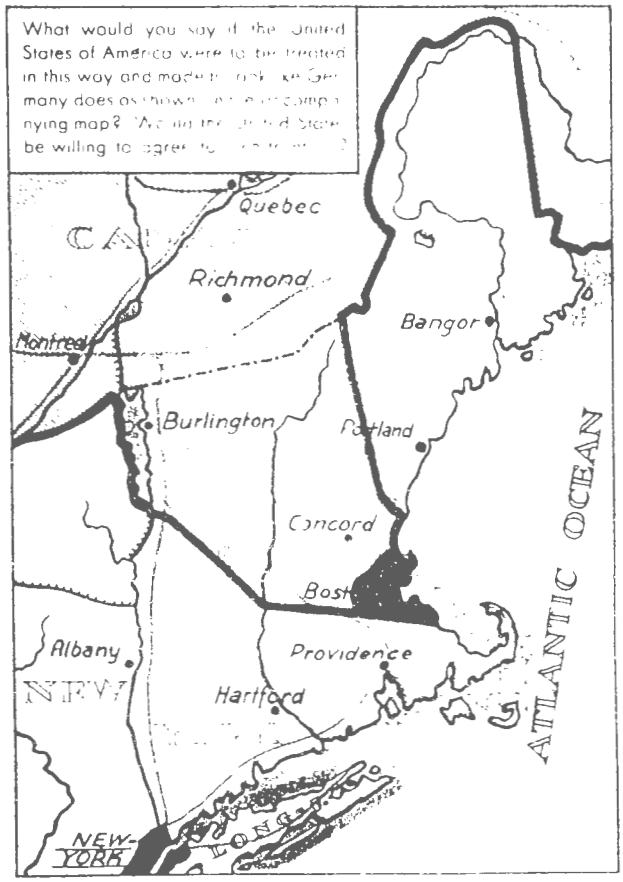


Fig. 7.

been moved a few miles to the east) and the text has mellowed but the original map was the same.[7]

Both this latter card and another by Georg Westermann mention the destruction of transport routes on the reverse. This map postcard shows the old and new political situation. The key has *Area of West Prussia before it was torn apart.* The reverse text explains that the Weichsel dyke system had been crossed seven times by the Polish border with the lowlands now endangered and that the road and rail connections were to a large part now completely economically worthless.

In economic terms, the decision by the Council of Ministers in Paris in 1920 to give Poland virtually sole rights to the river had catastrophic results. From being an important route for goods the Vistula returned to a rural backwater affecting trade in the region.[8] At least one pop-up double-postcard was published with the complete pre-war network on the bottom sheet, covered by the corridor on the top sheet (Fig. 5). Originally classed as a postcard, this was printed by the Danziger Verlags-Gesellschaft and there is a signature/imprint of W F Burau of Danzig. When opened the complete road and rail network that the Germans had built up before the war can be seen. Closed one sees a wall dividing the Corridor from Germany and East Prussia and only three roads and railways are now available connecting the two territories.

Another card showing the border area (see Fig. 6) has a variety of black and white shading. Only Poland and Lithuania are white, which strongly suggests that Germans were the majority population in all these areas which was not the case. The development of suggestive mapping was very strong during the years of the Weimar republic [9]

Under the terms of the Versailles Treaty territories were to be self determining. Although the corridor was ostensibly an area of Polish nationals in reality the larger population was neither Polish nor German but Kaschubes and Masures However, the Polish were better at preparing and presenting maps to the tribunal when it mattered and Poland obtained its access to the Baltic Sea [10] Anger at the terms of the treaty led to more interest in German cultural influences and a consolidation of German pride and must have contributed to the events of the late thirties.[11]

This unrest was best summed up in a card available in the USA in the thirties. A double postcard had a picture of the unoccupied territories and 'Three opinions on the Corridor'. These were : General Smuts: `One of the cardinal errors in policy on the Treaty of Versailles was the exaggerated enlargement of Poland,

Old World Auctions
Since 1977

Quarterly Map Auctions

400 maps, atlases and related

Request a free printed catalog
or view our catalog on-line
www.oldworldauctions.com

1+(520) 282-3944 fax: (520) 282-3945
(800) 664-7757
email:marti@oldworldauctions.com

671 Hwy 179 Sedona, AZ 86336 USA

Accepting quality consignments

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 Witch Ball

Antiquarian Print & Map Shop

48 MEETING HOUSE LANE,
BRIGHTON, BN1 1HB
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Telephone: **(01273) 26618**

Specialists in Marine, Sporting and Topographical Engravings, Caricatures and Maps

which menaces future peace in Europe, and I urge that every means be taken to remove it before it is too late; Hitler: Let us settle the matter in peace, all Germany asks for is a road and a railway; The Poles: Beside the Corridor we want East Prussia and the whole of the Baltic coast up to Stettin! The accompanying card (Fig. 7) depicted the east US coast and had Maine and New York separated by a Corridor New Hampshire belonging to Canada and posed the question: What would you say if the United States of America were to be treated in this way...?

NOTES

1. See Mahlon W. Wagner (Siegfried Feller): 'Saarland Maps on Postcards' in *Cartomania*, Issue 1, Spring 1986, pp2-6.
2. I would like to thank Chris Tabor and Raymond Craib of MapHist for drawing my attention to the treaty, especially paragraphs 27-30, and Guntrum Herb's recent book which is a fascnating account of how maps can be used politically by non-politicians. G. Herb: *Under the Map of Germany*, Routledge, 1997.
3. Article 28: ...thence up the principal channel of navigation of the Vistula... . Article 30: In the case of boundaries which are defined as waterways, ... the median line of the principal channel of navigation.
4. These villages were probably in the region where Janowo is today, ie.e due east of Gniew (formerly Mewe) and north of Kwidzyn (Marien werder).
5. This card was distributed by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Grenzlandarbeit in Marienwerder in Westpreussen. (See Herb, p. 15ff for more about thei organisation).
6. *...cut off from the Reich and delivered over to Poland's capriciousness/despotism* (depending on your point of view!) and *cut off due to redrawing of borders.*
7. Illustrated in K. Batten: 'History on a Postcard' in *Mercator's World*, Vol 3, No 2, 1998, p. 56.
8. Kohtz, H: *Westpreussen*, Adam Kraft, 1986.
9. Herb, *op cit,* p. 154ff.
10. Herb, *op cit*, pp 21-23.
11. I am grateful to Mr Siegfried Feller for bringing this card to my attention.

KIT BATTEN

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

Occidens Proximus Orienti



ANTIQUARIAN MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES, VIEWS, CARTOGRAPHIC & TRAVEL BOOKS

Beginners & Established Collectors Welcome

ROBERT ROSS
P.O. Box 8362
Calabasas, CA 91372 USA
Tel & Fax (818) 348-7867
email: rossmaps@earthlink.net
http://www.abaa.booknet.com/usa/ross

Catalogues Issued; Purchases Sought

MAP COLLECTOR PUBLICATIONS LTD are offering readers a chance to buy Volume I of the revised edition of **Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers** at a pre-publication price of £60 (US$97) and save £10 ($16) on the published price of £70 ($113). Vol. I is edited by Jo French, consulting editors are Valerie Scott and Mary Alice Lowenthal.
Hardback. 435pp, 50 b/w portraits.

It is 20 years since the first edition of this popular work was produced and there has been a desperate need for an update ever since. At last, after eight years of research, we are ready to publish the first volume. Further volumes will appear at regular intervals. Orders can be made from our website, by e-mail, by post or fax. Credit cards are accepted.

Map Collector Publications
48 High Street Tring
Herts HP23 5BH
Fax: (0) 1442 827712
e-mail: gp86@dial.pipex.com
Website: http ://www.mapcollector.com
Closing date 30 June 1999

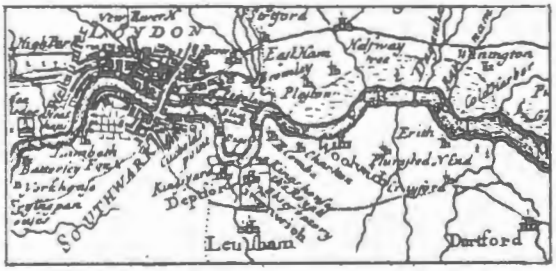
THE PRIME MERIDIAN
Antique Maps and Books

385 Thistle Trail,
Danville, Va 24540, USA
Website:
www.bibliocity.com/home/PM
Email: jsk@gamewood.net
Phone: 804 724-1106
Fax: 804 799-0218

Browsing and secure
ordering on-line
Specific enquiries welcome

WARWICK LEADLAY
MAPS GALLERY PRINTS

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

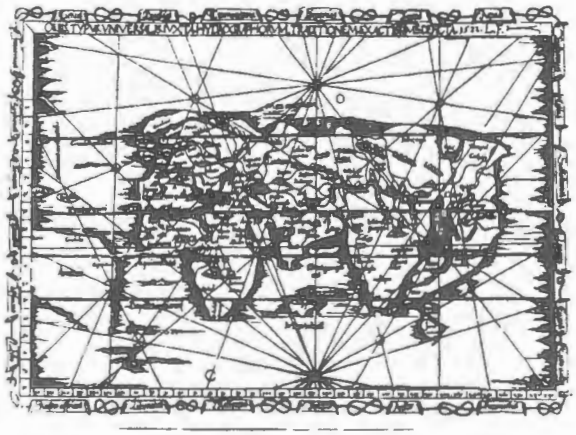


PROFESSIONAL PICTURE FRAMING

· *ALL ENQUIRIES WELCOME* ·

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

Antiquariat
Adina S. Sommer



Maps - Views - Decorative Prints
Paper Restoration since 1965

Rosenheimerstr. 8
81669 München
Tel: 089/811 22 50
Fax: 089/811 13 36

Office: Winzererstr.154
80797 München
Tel: 089/ 30 00 22 14
Fax: 089/30 00 22 13
E-mail: Adina.Sommer@t-online.de

Ortelius as a scientist, collector and merchant

Presentation for the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle, Dec.12, 1998.

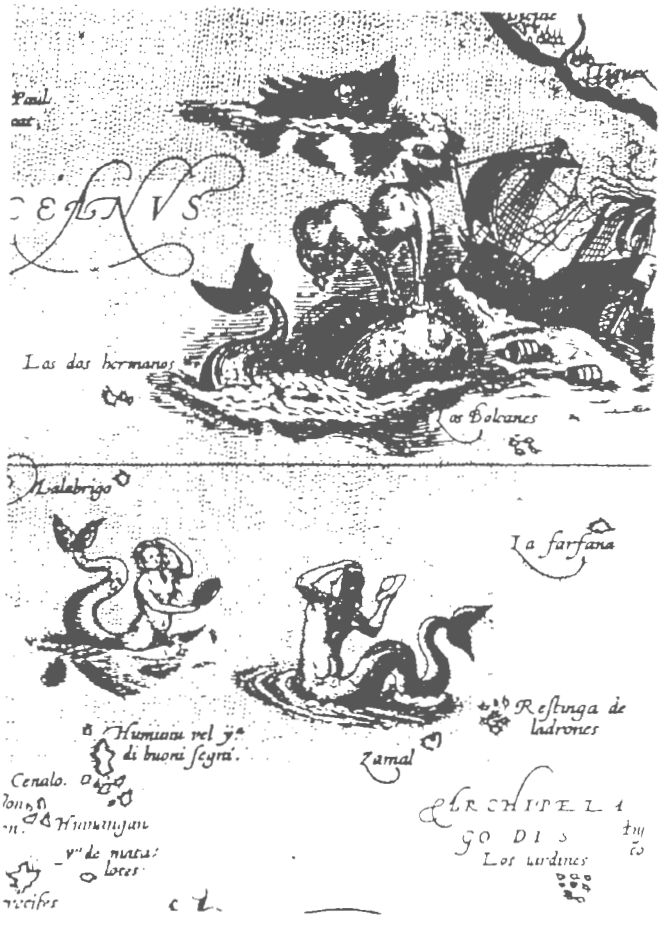
Why do I study Ortelius?

Why have I occupied myself with Ortelius over the past seventeen years, researching his life and works, publishing about his atlas maps, and trading these maps, whereas most researchers concentrate on an area and/or a period in historical cartography?

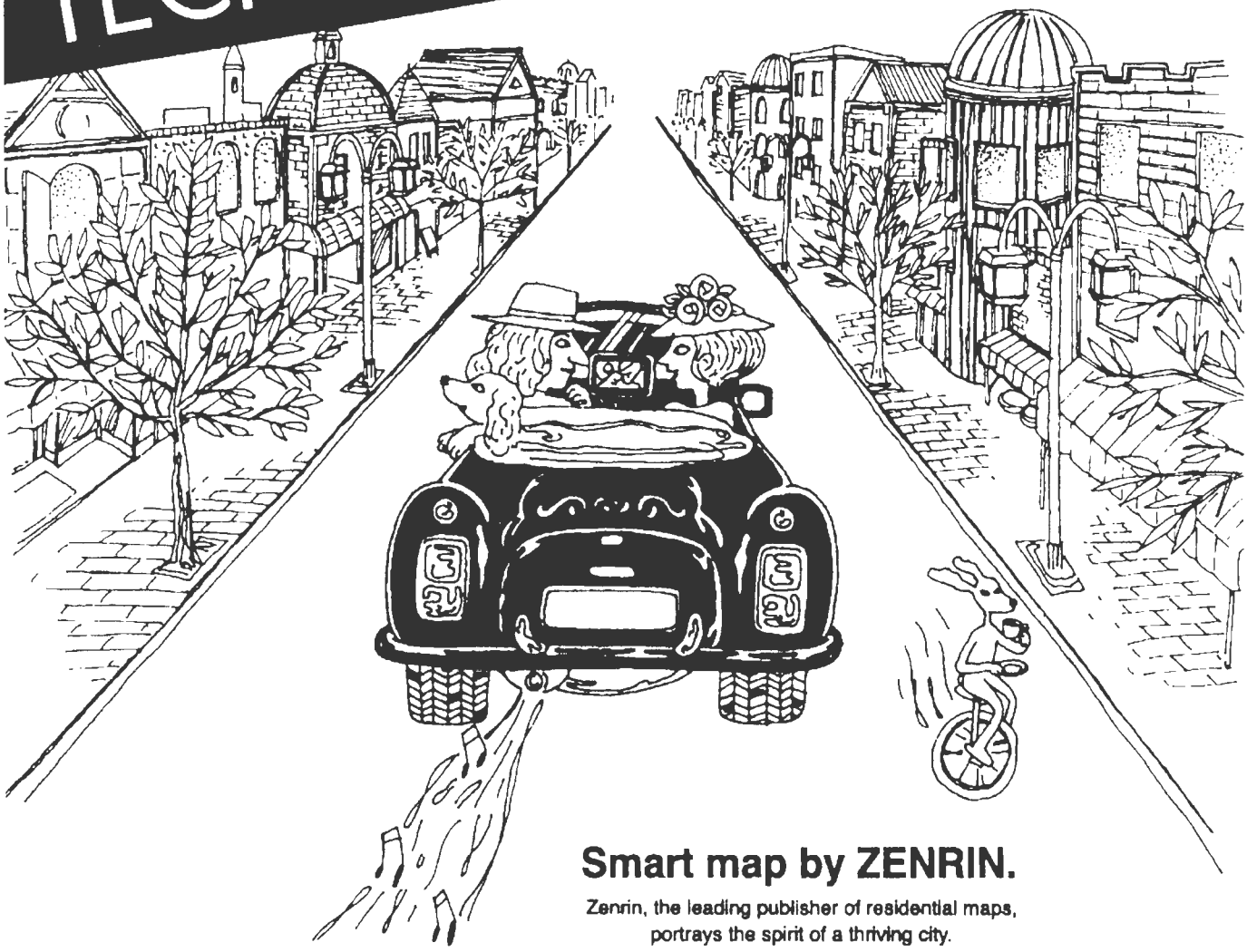
When I am asked this question, I usually answer that Ortelius represents a milestone in cartography, and that his maps are numerous and common enough to allow me to collect them, but rare and important enough not to be trivial. This may be true, but it is not the complete story. I will now reveal to you my real motivation for studying Ortelius.

During my first amateur explorations of Ortelius' maps under the guidance of Professor Schilder, lecturing on historical cartography at Utrecht University, in 1981, I became fascinated by an illustration on the Ortelius' map 'Indiae Orientalis', my number 163 (van den Broecke 1996).

Let us examine a detail of this map more closely. We see a merchant vessel in a state of severe distress off the American Northwest coast. Its sails are torn, caskets have been cast or flushed into the ocean, and it is evident that this ship will not return to its European home base. Even the whale that witnesses the scene looks scared. A second whale, probably the cause of all this misery, two fuming spouts aggressively issuing from its head, conveys an impression of satisfaction, to say the least. It is hardly a coincidence that this frightening occurrence takes place in the archipelago called *Los Bolcanes*. We are witnessing a veritable disaster. What do we see below this distressing scene? Two mermaids, totally oblivious of the catastrophe, or perhaps simply uninterested in it. They are beautifying themselves, applying make-up and combing their hair in their hand-held mirrors which happen to be around conveniently, to increase their appeal and attractiveness. For whom? And why? Are we witnessing an illustration of Ortelius' motto in life *Contemno et orno, mente, manu* (I scorn and adorn, with mind and hand)? This picturesque, absurdist scene, combining apparently unrelated scenes of violence and vanity, represents an enigma. It can only have been conceived by someone with an ine.



DIGITAL MAP TECHNOLOGY ZENRIN



Smart map by ZENRIN.

Zenrin, the leading publisher of residential maps,
portrays the spirit of a thriving city.
Zenrin combines the latestdriving information to
produce a highly accurate series of car navigation software
that accounts for more than 50% of the market in Japan.
Functioning as the essential brain of car navigation systems,
Zenrin digital maps fully support the various needs of drivers.
Zenrin will continue its dedication to the realization of a more comfortable
driving experience and navigate the world and future
with our trusted mapping technology.

ZENRIN EUROPE BV Amsterdamseweg 35 NL-1422 AC Uithoorn The Netherlands TEL(31)-297-513880 FAX(31)-297-521070
ZENRIN EUROPE BV GERMAN BRANCH Charlottenstrasse 51 40210 Dusseldorf Germany TEL(49)-211-36978-0 FAX(49)-211-36978-29
SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE 1814 Ogden Drive "Burlingame, CA 94010" USA TEL(1)-650-652-1790 FAX(1)-650-652-1791
R&D US OFFICE "2105 112th Ave. NE, Suite 201""Bellevue, WA 98004" USA TEL(1)-425-646-8511 FAX(1)-425-646-8521
ZENRIN TECHNOLOGY CENTER "3-1Nakabarushinmachi, Tobataku""Kitakyusyu, Fukuoka" Japan TEL(81)-93-883-5207 FAX(81)-93-883-2734

ZENRIN

teresting mind. Someone who has a story to tell, someone worth knowing better.

Four hundred years?

This year we celebrate the quadricentennial of Ortelius's death. When did Ortelius die? We are not sure. On October 4, 1582, when Ortelius was *55* years old, Pope Gregorius XIII abolished the Julian calendar instituted by Julius Caesar. The calendar time and astronomical time had diverged too widely in the intervening 16 centuries. Eleven days were skipped or rather annulled, and October 4 was declared to be October 15. This measure has caused confusion in Ortelius' days extending into the present century. Thus, the Russian October revolution actually occurred in November.

According to his contemporary biographer Sweertius, Ortelius was born on April 2, 1527 and died on June 28, 1598. Sweertius states, as exemplified in an inscription on Ortelius' tomb, reproduced in the editions of his atlas which appeared after his decease, that he lived for 71 years, 2 months and 18 days. There is something wrong here. Of the eleven days skipped by Pope Gregorius, eight can be found in the time span specified by Sweertius. Three days are unaccounted for. Thus, we do not know whether the life span which Sweertius specifies is wrong, or that his date of Ortelius' decease is incorrect. Let us conclude that Ortelius died some time between June 25 and June 28 June, according to the modern Gregorian calendar.

Ortelius as a scientist

Ortelius never received a formal education as a scientist. He did receive some private tuition, first from his father Leonard, and after his father's untimely death from his uncle van Meteren. He acquired some basic proficiency in Latin, a little bit of Greek, some geometry and mathematics, but it cannot have amounted to much. He had to help earn a living for himself, his widowed mother and his two sisters. At the age of 19 we find his first registration as a colourist of maps in the Saint Luke guild. At the time, map colouring was typically a task for children, who coloured two maps a day for 5 cents each. Ortelius had probably been doing this work for some time before formally entering the guild. He seems to have been very good at colouring maps, since buyers insisted on buying atlases coloured by him personally as late as 1575, although he clearly states that personally he preferred uncoloured maps for optimal clarity and readability.

As regards his talents and skills, Ortelius was typically a highly gifted self-made and self-taught man, shaping his own intellectual development. He learned German by going to the book fair in Frankfurt, French and Italian through his exploratory and commercial journeys there. He continued to apply himself to Latin, the most important language of his cartographic works, and the lingua franca in science then like English is today. Ortelius' interest in books, prints and maps dates from his youth, and Antwerp was in the 16th century the ideal location to develop these talents, as explained eloquently by Voet (1998).

From his early twenties, Ortelius worked together with Gerard de Jode, the publisher of his first map, a wall map of the world in eight sheets, truly an ambitious start. On this map, we find a feature which was to be characteristic of all his subsequent publications, *viz,* specific mentioning of his sources.

ESTABLISHED 1976

GEORGE RITZLIN

Maps & Prints

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

Antique Fashion Plates

Natural History Prints & Botanicals

Medieval Manuscript Leaves

Cartographic Reference Books a Specialty

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

473 Roger Williams Avenue
Highland Park Illinois 60035

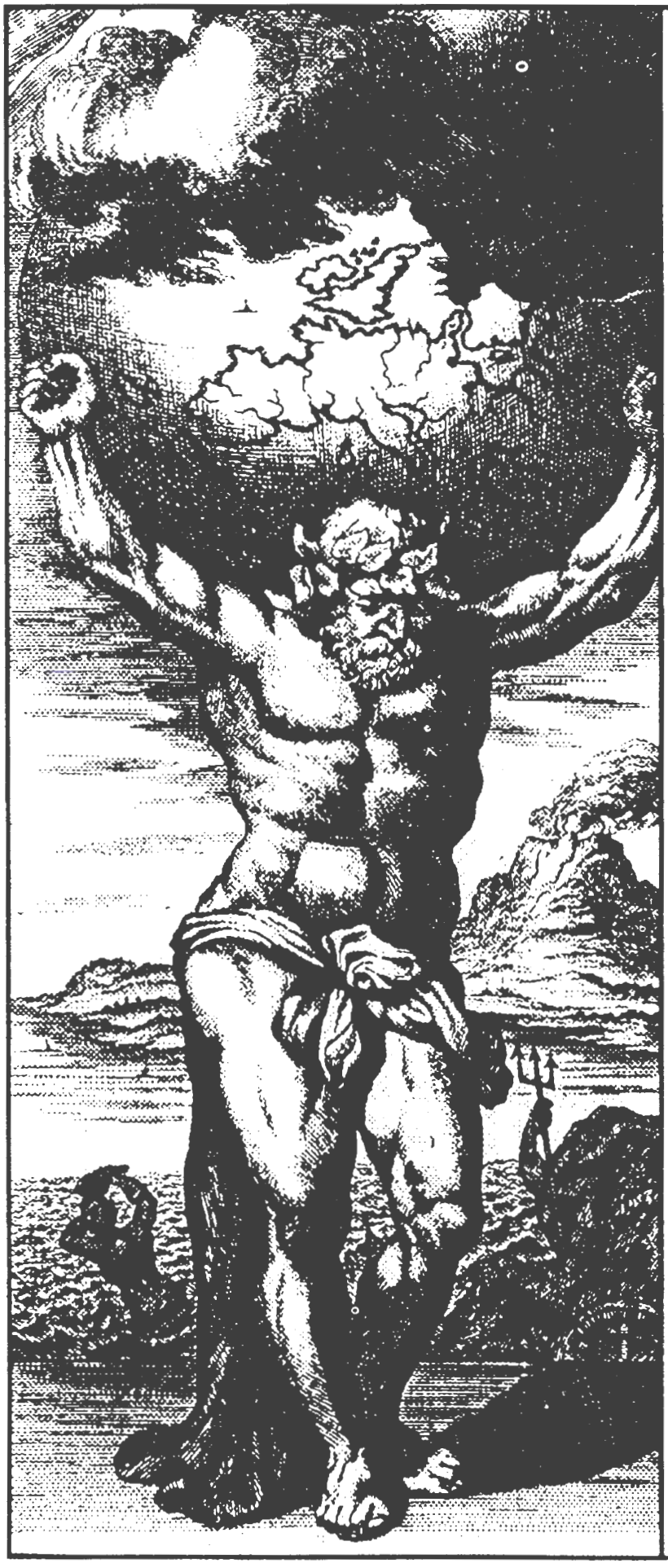
847/433 2627 847/433-A-MAP
FAX 847/433-6389

Acknowledgement of sources is now a self-evident feature of any scientific publication, but in the Middle Ages, which only turned into the Renaissance some thirty years before Ortelius' birth, this was by no means the rule. It was customary in those days, especially in literary works, to make frequent references to the classics to enhance the credibility of whatever was rewritten, but these references were mostly of a vacuous or ritual nature, in the sense that authors had no access to classical manuscripts, and moreover could not read Latin, let alone Greek. In Ortelius' time, this changed drastically. The invention of book printing led to a dramatic increase of knowledge about the classical literature which began to appear in print. This also led to a more critical, evaluative attitude towards the classical authors. While it was customary in the Middle Ages simply to repeat what the classical authors said, people now began to check their classical sources. Thus, Aristotle's observation that spiders have eight legs turned out to conflict with actual observation of spiders which showed that they only have six, and that the great master had been 'sleeping' or even 'dreaming', as Ortelius tended to characterise such anomalies. 'Take note of everything, and retain the valuable' is the attitude assumed by Ortelius and his humanist contemporaries.

The notion of mentioning sources and only using good ones are the two pillars of the emerging Renaissance scientific attitude and it led to spectacular advances in scientific knowledge. Ortelius took these to heart by studying as many classical and contemporary sources as he could lay his hands on, and by specifying all those sources which he considered to be of sufficient value on the basis of his studies. It was the rigorous application of this inquisitive and selective attitude which distinguishes Ortelius from his contemporaries, and which makes him one of the most outstanding scientists of his time. When we compare his atlas to that of his contemporary de Jode, we see that Ortelius' *Catalogus Auctorum* represents a full justification of his sources, contemporary and classical.

The four versions of the first edition of his atlas differ mainly by the growth of this *Catalogus* in each version, showing the importance Ortelius attached to an exhaustive specification of his sources. In contrast, de Jode's *Catalogus Auctorum* is a much shorter list, mainly consisting of literary, non-cartographic sources from antiquity. Whereas Ortelius continues to expand his list of sources, ultimately comprising 183 names in his 1601 edition, the last he would edit, as compared with only 87 in the first edition, his contemporaries and successors in the art of atlas making neglected or omitted a mentioning of sources altogether, copying each others plates, often merely changing the name of the publisher. The fact that the *Catalogus* was not further expanded any further after his death, (although new maps, based on other sources continued to be included), is a clear and significant proof of Ortelius' unique and outstanding position in his full acknowledgement of sources. He truly deserves to be called the first modern scientist because of this self-evident mentioning of sources.

In this respect, it should be noted that Ortelius never introduced his own name on his contemporary maps (with the ex-



RODERICK M. BARRON
THE ANTIQUE MAP SPECIALIST
Rare & Decorative Antique Maps, Atlases & Globes

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

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

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

E-MAIL
barron@centrenet.co.uk

One of the UK's foremost international Map dealers

Regular illustrated Catalogues of Maps of all areas of the World

---

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

---

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

---

New Customer inquiries welcome

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

---

Offers of new inventory always sought from collectors and dealers

ception of the 'Fezzae et Marocchi' map of 1595, one of the last included in the editions he edited). In contrast to this, his name appears on almost all *Parergon* maps. The reason for this is simple: he designed these maps himself, and takes responsibility for them by adding on them `ex conatibus Abrahami Ortelij'.

We owe it to Ortelius' *Catalogus Auctorum* that we know about the existence of some maps and map makers for which any other evidence is lacking.

To conclude this section on Ortelius' scientific merits, I would like to draw attention to the fact that he was the first scientist to advance the notion of continental drift, a notion which has been accepted since the beginning of this century, but which incidentally has been challenged recently.

Ortelius as a collector

Collectors may be scientists, but normally, they are not merchants. Some map dealers, Nico Israel for example, even argue that dealers cannot be collectors. For Ortelius, and for myself too, for that matter, this is simply untrue. Collecting is primarily a `state of mind'. You are a collector, or you are not, and next to being a scientist and a merchant, Ortelius was a born and passionate collector. Initially, due to his limited resources, he only collected in a modest fashion. Later, when his atlas became a best-seller, his collections grew dramatically in size and scope. His friends called his house – and he acquired increasingly bigger ones, always in the name of his sister Anna – a veritable museum. What could be found there? First of all maps, of course. Through his commerce, Ortelius obtained numerous maps on a temporary or permanent basis. His request, which appeared in every edition of his atlas, to send him better maps, to be included in future editions, did not remain unheeded. This not only shows in the growth of his atlas, but also in his voluminous correspondence, of which an important part has been preserved and published by Hessels in 1889. Next to maps, he collected coins and medals, notably Roman and Greek ones, to which he devoted a book in 1573: *Deorum Dearum Capita.* We find numerous references in the letters addressed to Ortelius and written by him, demonstrating that collecting coins and medals (one was struck with his own effigy in silver and even in gold) were his true passion, perhaps closer to his heart than maps were. Also, he collected books. He wrote books, traded in them, but also possessed them, in large numbers. Of course, most of the authors of these books were writers from Roman antiquity. Restricting ourselves to the numerous references in his atlas text, his library must have contained many hundreds of books. It would be extremely enlightening if an attempt were made to reconstruct the contents of Ortelius' library. He usually put his name in his books, and annotated books in the margin. His handwriting is recognisable and distinctive.

Finally, Ortelius collected prints and paintings, and rare, exotic objects. Sweertius, in his contemporary biography on Ortelius, provides some insight into which exotic objects he tended to collect: shells, some so small you could hardly see them, tortoises so large you could sit around them with a company of ten people, and have dinner that way, feathers of tropical birds, cups and beakers made of unusual materials, etc. To summarise, Ortelius was a passionate collector and his house looked like a museum.

Ortelius as a merchant

Ortelius' mercantile spirit is often discussed somewhat condescendingly in the literature, as if a mercantile and a scientific attitude mutually exclude each other. I do not share this view. On the contrary. The combination of collecting, studying and trading may strengthen each of these activities, and it certainly did in Ortelius' case. He was able to collect as much cartographic material as he did because of his successful trade in atlases and maps. This material, books, maps and coins, formed the basis for his scientific work. Thus, the three elements shaping Ortelius' life, *viz,* science, commerce and collecting, functioned as a logical unit. His scientific knowledge told him what to collect, and his commercial success allowed him to expand his collection.

Let us have a closer look at Ortelius as a merchant, particularly with respect to his atlas. On the basis of the financial records of Plantin, as published by Denucé (1912)1 have reconstructed (1986) that Ortelius made about 7200 atlases. Except for the 1588 Spanish edition, he financed these atlases himself, the main reason why he made so much money on them. More recent research by Imhof (1998), based on original Plantin sources, shows that this figure is most probably too low, and should be raised to about 7500 atlases. This amounts to about 900,000 maps.

Figure 2 gives a schematic picture of the production of these atlases and their constituent maps, which were either bound in atlases, or sold in loose form without text on verso (about 5%). In the period from 1570 to 1612, some 900,000 sheets of paper were bought, mostly by Ortelius himself, printed at the printer, bound by the binder, and sold by Ortelius or by his publishers and his network of bookshops/printers. Some of these atlases were sold after their maps had first been coloured. Ortelius provided manuscript-maps which he drew or had drawn for him on the basis of his sources, to engravers, whose engraved copperplates were checked and handed over to the printer for printing maps with them. Ortelius wrote the map texts or had them translated. Figure 2 shows the logistics involved in this, with Ortelius right in the centre of it all.

Figure 3 shows the present situation for what is left of the 7500 atlases, over 900,000 maps, that were printed about 400 years ago. About 40%, roughly estimated, have survived as an atlas or in loose form. Most atlases and maps are to be found in libraries. A smaller part is in private hands of collectors, and the smallest part in the hands of dealers and auction houses. Arrows indicate the traf-

LOGISTICS IN ORTELIUS' ATLASES/MAPS

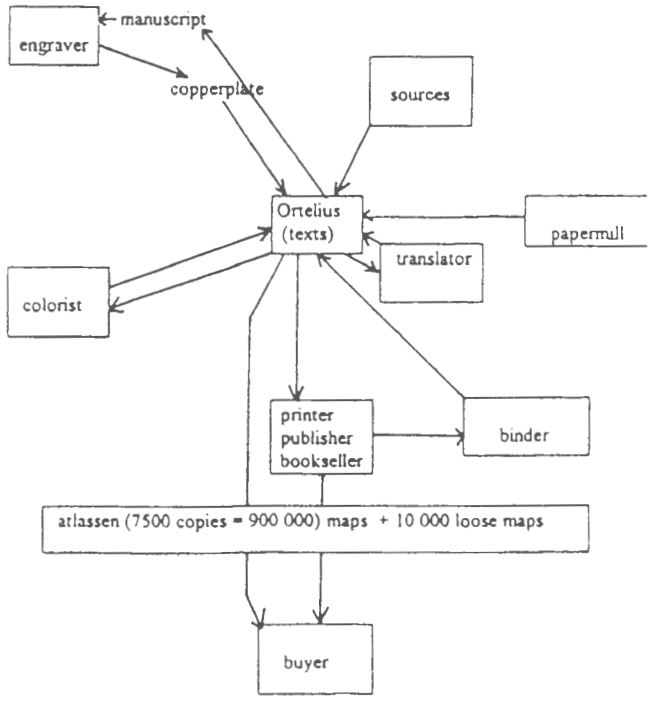


Figure 2.

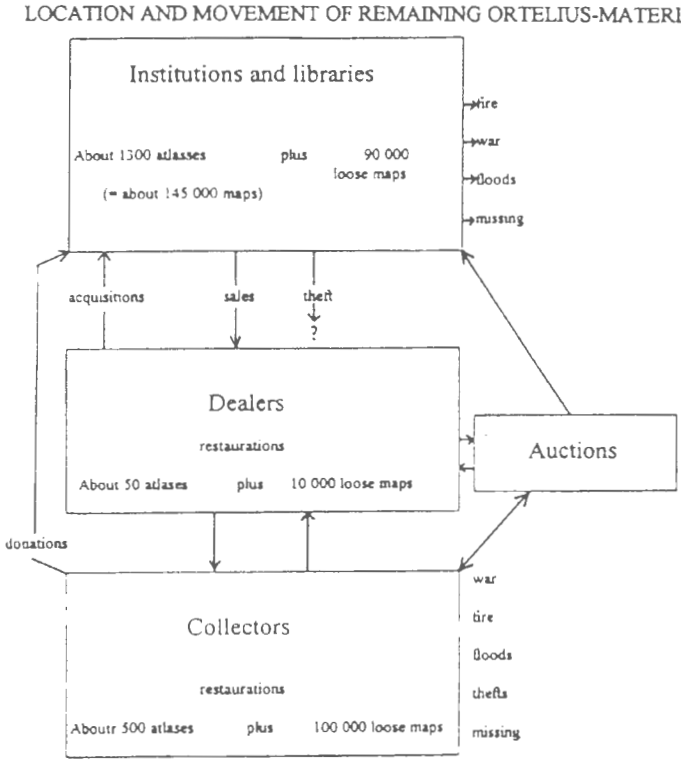


Figure 3.

fic in atlases and maps between the various owners. Obviously, the most temporary owners are auction houses.

Institutional possessions increase, private ownership diminishes. Next to losses, due to calamities, restoration of atlases and maps occurs too, mostly at the level of private owners and dealers. Institutions do not tend to restore and complete incomplete atlases.

All loose Ortelius-maps with text *on verso* derive from broken atlases. This process has only stopped quite recently, because market prices of atlases have developed to a point where complete atlases are worth more now than their constituent parts. A simple early copy in ordinary vellum binding with only 53 maps in black and white will now easily fetch some $15000, and good copies in original leather binding and old colour of the late editions with over 150 maps may now fetch as much as $125000 at auctions This situation is a prerequisite for bringing the procedure of breaking atlases to an end. As noted, a reverse tendency is developing: private owners and dealers now try to reconstruct incomplete atlases to further increase their value. This will of course not lead to a reconstruction of all atlases that have been broken in the course of time, since too many bindings and text sheets have been discarded to allow such a reconstruction to take place on a massive scale.

Further research

Most research papers end with the recommendation that additional research is needed. Sometimes I suspect scientists who say this of trying to secure their income in the future. Although I have no such motivation myself, I will make the same recommendation. If we are to improve our understanding of the significance of Ortelius' work in historical cartography, there is still a lot of knowledge lacking These are my priorities:

- a full translation of all texts on verso of Ortelius' atlas maps, including textual growth and development over the various editions. Such a translation should include an analysis of the textual sources of these texts, as a follow up on the sources identified and listed by Brandmayer (1913). Why and on what grounds did additions and deletions occur in these texts?
- publication of Ortelius' correspondence, insofar as not included in Hessels (1889) Unpublished correspondence, or letters published elsewhere, are not trivial as regards their numbers and possible significance There may be scores or even hundreds of them waiting to be located in numerous institutions all over the

world. Their publication is certain to add to our knowledge and understanding of Ortelius' work. The identified correspondence not contained in Hessels already numbers about 100 letters, and there are bound to be many more.

- analysis of the sources, the significance and the influence of the *Parergon*-maps. As noted before, this part of his atlas was closest to Ortelius' heart, but apart from some recent, preliminary studies by Peter Meurer (1998), the *Parergon*-maps are largely terra incognita.
- analysis of the various types of paper sheets used in the *Theatrum* in order to improve our understanding of the production process of Ortelius' atlases. In earlier publications (1993, 1994) I have attempted to demonstrate that there are no `canonical' editions of Ortelius' atlas. Because of the manual nature of their production process, no two copies of the same edition of the atlas are exactly alike in all respects. A better understanding of occurring variants by including analysis of the paper and its maker not only provides a better insight in Ortelius' atlas production, but also in that of his contemporaries and followers. Such knowledge also helps to identify forgeries (Van den Broecke 1998a).
- analysis of the various `ghost monsters' and hidden cartouche images occurring on various atlas maps. What is it, that we see so faintly, and why did unsuccessful deletion of these illustrations occur? A preliminary and tentative inventory of these has recently been provided by Bodenstein (1998).
- recognition of the unique scientific qualities of Ortelius, who was not simply a publisher of other people's work, as has often been suggested, but an outstanding and original scholar who embodied par excellence the mutually beneficial qualities of a scientist, collector and merchant. A reconstruction of Ortelius' library may be a useful tool in bringing about this recognition.

LITERATURE

Bodenstein, W. (1998) 'Ortelius Maps of Africa', in: *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas; Essays Commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death, 1598-1998.* M.P.R. van den Broecke, P. van der Krogt and P. Meurer editors, 't Goy Houten: HES Publishers.

Brandmair,E.(1914) *Bibliographische Untersuchungen tiber Entstehung und Entwicklung* des Ortelianischen Kartenwerkes. München: Dressely (reprint Amsterdam, Meridian Publishing Company, 1964).

Hessels, J.H. (1887). *Ahrahami Orteiji (geographi Antverpiensis) et virorum eruditorum ad eundem et ad Jacobum Colium Ortelianum (Abrahami Ortelii sororis fihium) epistulae cum aliquot aliis epistulis et tractatibus quibusdam ab utroque collectis (1524-1628) ex autographis mandante ecciesia Londino-Batava.* Cantabrigae (Canterbury), 1887. Reprint: Osnabruck: 0. Zeller.

Imbof, D. (1998). *The Production of Ortelius's Atlases by Christopher Plantin, in Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas; Essays Commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death, 1598-1998.* M P R van den Broecke, P. van derKrogt and P. Meurer editors,'t Goy-Houten: LIES Publishers pp. 79-92.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1986).'How rare is a map and the atlas it comes from? Facts and speculations onproduction and survival of Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum and its maps'. *The Map Collector* 36: 2-15.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1994). 'Variaties binnen edities van oude atlassen, geillustreerd aan Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', *Caert Thresoor* 13 (4): 103-110.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1995a). 'Unstable editions of Ortelius's atlas'. *The Map Collector* 70: 2-8.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1995b). 'Ortelius zag continenten al drijven'. *Caert-Thresoor* 14: 9-10.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1996a). *Ortelius Atlas Maps: an illustrated guide.* 't Goy-Houten: LIES Publishers.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1996b).' Platen en staten in Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. In: *Capita Selecta uit de geschiedenis van de kartografie,* ed. P.C.J. van der Krogt, NVK publikatiereeks no. 18. Amersfoort: Nederlandse Vereniging voor Kartografie, 3 9-42.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1997). 'Abraham Ortelius'. *Mercator's World* 2 (3): 18-24.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R., van der Krogt, P.C.J., and Meurer, PH. (eds). (1998) *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas; Essays Commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death, 1598-1998.* 't Goy-Houten: HES Publishers.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1998a). 'Unmasking a forgery'. *Mercator's World* 3 (3): 46-49

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1998b). 'Introduction to the life and works of Abraham Ortelius', in: Van den Broecke et al., 1998, p. 29-54.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. and Gunzburger, D. (1998). 'The Wanderings of Patriarch Abraham', in: Van den Broecke et al., 1998, pp. 319-330.

Van den Broecke, M.P.R. (1998c). 'Appendix II. The Plates of Ortelius's Theatrum Orbis Terrarum', in: Van denBroecke et al. 1998, pp. 383-390.

Vuylsteke, B. (1984) 'Het Theatrum Orbis Terrarum van Abraham Ortelius (1595). Een studie van de decoratieve elementenen de gehistorieerde voorstellingen'. Unpublished Dissertation, Leuven University.

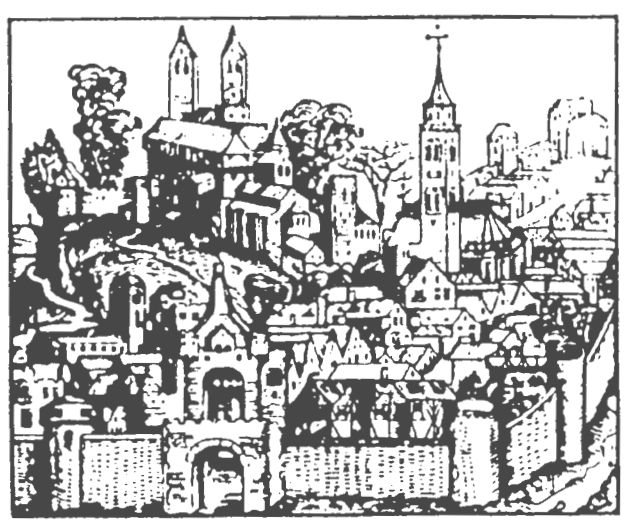
MARCEL P.R. VAN DEN BROECKE

Classified Advertisements

IMCoS Back Issues: Complete set from number 48 (Spring 92) till Issue number 75 (Winter 98). Any reasonable offer. T. Oerlemans, Tel: 01483 575 280.

Wanted: O.S. Devon one-inch Sheet XXI, 1809; prefer dissected & linen mounted State 3. Also, Title Sheet Vol. II, 1809. Tim Whitten, Lower Bonehill, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Devon, TQ13 7TD.

Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



Antique Maps, City Views
Fine Illustrated Books

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

SPAIN

Maps and Prints

Atlas and Illustrated Travel Books

Especialistas en mapas y grabados antiguos sobre España

Frame

c/ General Pardiñas 69

28006 Madrid - Spain

Tel. 3491. 4113362 Fax: 3491.5641520

email: armero@nauta.es

Specialists in fine atlases and maps



Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.

P.O. Box 370

Glencoe, Illinois 60022

Phone: 708/835-0515

Fax: 708/835-0519

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

IMCoS LONDON WEEKEND 1999
at
The Commonwealth Conference & Events Centre
Kensington High Street, London W8
on Sunday–Monday 30–31 May 1999

Programme for Sunday

11.30 Lecture by Rodney Shirley: **'Cultural Imagery in the Title Pages of Ortelius and his Contemporaries'**

12.15 **Drinks** (Cash Bar)

12.40 Presentation of the 1999 **IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award** for 1999

12.50 **Lunch**

14.00 **Map Display**

This session enables members to bring along a map of interest to display and explain to other members. Screens and tables will be available so that maps may be hung (in protective covering) or placed flat. The first part of this display will be some examples of title pages from Rodney Shirley's talk. It will be very informal, with members moving around the stands at will, stopping to study whatever takes their fancy.

The Centre is about five minutes walk from the nearest underground station, High Street Kensington on the District and Circle lines. On exiting the station on the High Street, turn left and cross to the north side of the High Street. The Conference Centre is about ten minutes walk towards Hammersmith. You will recognise it by the flag poles along the street. There will be limited parking permitted within the Centre itself, and since it is a Bank Holiday, parking will be permitted on the surrounding roads. Several buses run along the High Street, and there is a stop outside the Centre.

Contact **Harry Pearce**, if you have not yet registered to participate, or did not receive the registration form.

Invitation from Jenny Harvey
IMCoS Chairman

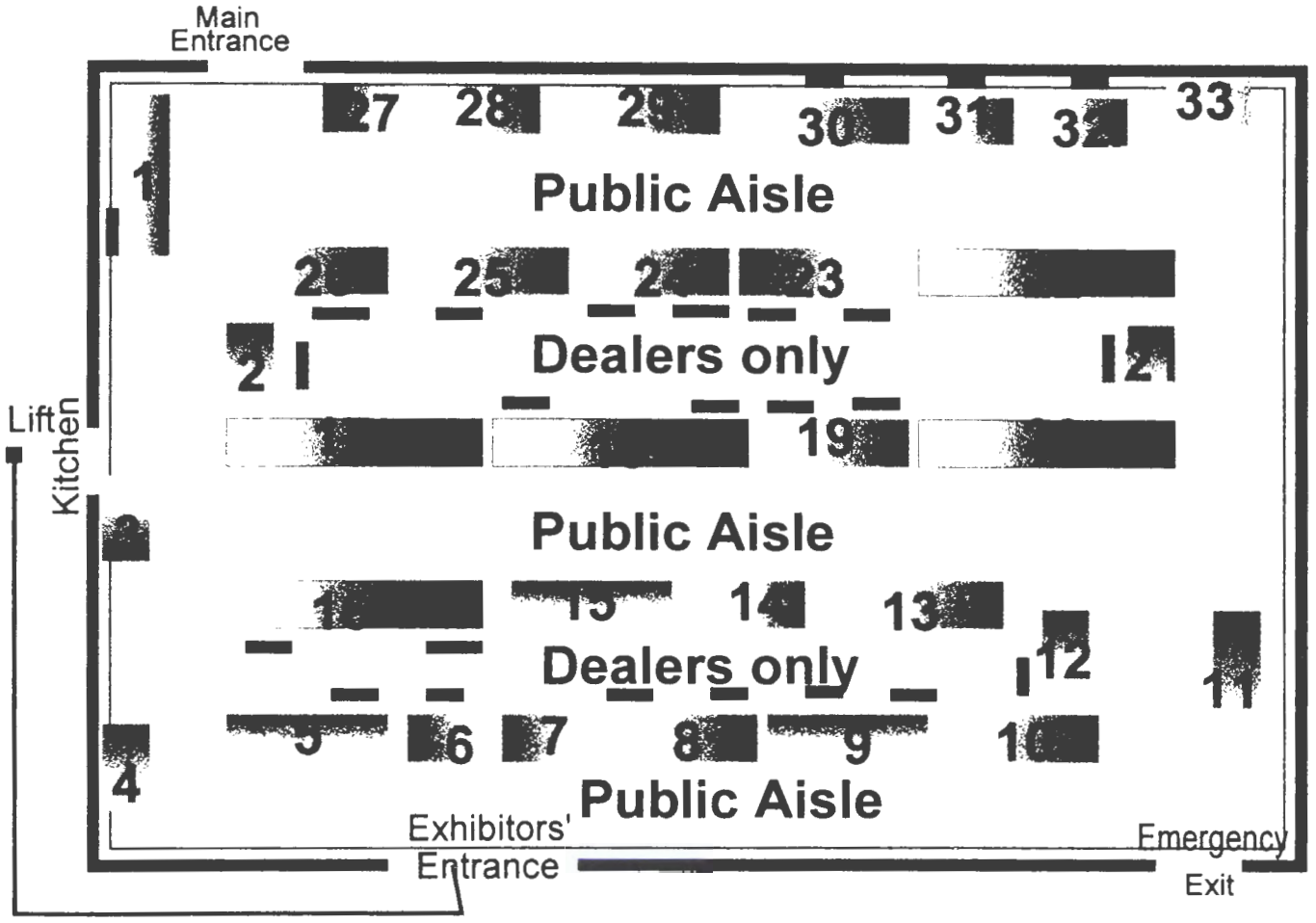
Arrangements for the IMCoS weekend are gathering pace with 40 people representing six countries already booked for the lecture and lunch.

Many thanks to those who have indicated that they will be bringing a map (or maps) to display. These include people who will be taking the trouble to bring something from abroad, which is just what we hoped for.

As a society we spend a lot of time looking at maps in libraries and museums and very little time looking at maps from each other's collections. Those of you who regularly attend the January meeting in London will endorse my comments when I say that we have gained much enjoyment out of displaying our own materiel and learning about what has captured the interest of other collectors.

I am looking forward to seeing and learning about the material which you choose to bring from further afield Those of you constrained by plane travel can, I hope, find a smaller example which you can tuck into your hand luggage – after all, there has always been room on the homeward journey for wonderful purchases from the Map Fair!

So just dig out that cardboard tube and find something interesting to bring with you. Remember that the anecdote surrounding a purchase can add to the interest – what about maps purchased in Budapest, Japan or any of the venues which we have visited for our International Symposia



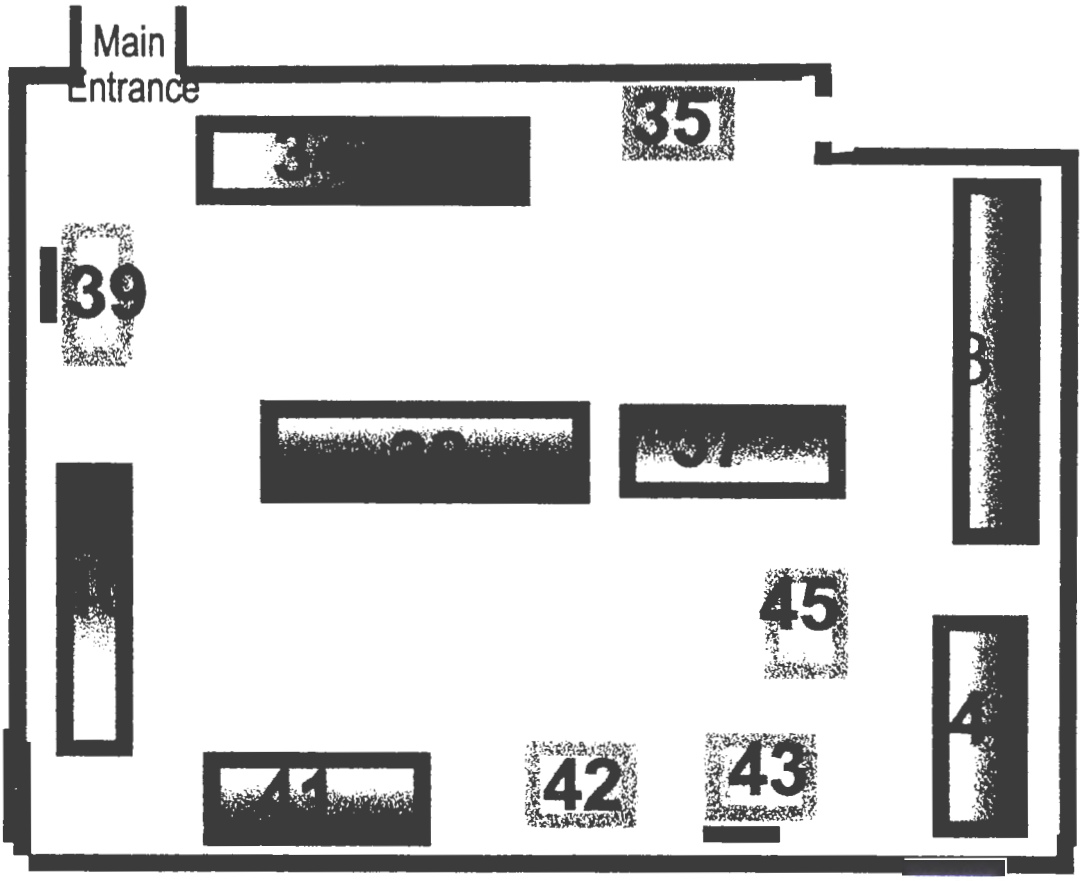
IMCoS 19TH INTERNATIONAL MAP FAIR
MONDAY 31st MAY 1999



The Commonwealth
Conference & Events Centre
Kensington High Street
London W8

11.00–17.30
Admission Free

Doors Open
for IMCoS Members
10.30 am
Nearest underground station:
High St Kensington
on Circle Line



LIST OF EXHIBITORS

1. Intercol
2. Robert Putman
3. Map Identification & Valuation
4. Brendan Moss Esq
5. Altea Maps
6. Hemisphere - R & P Betz
7. Map Collector Publications
8. Heritage Map Museum
9. Martinez & Frers
10. Garwood & Voigt
11. Nikolaus Struck
12. Henry Taliaferro
13. Nicolas
14. Richard Casten
15. Lee Jackson
16. Jonathan Potter
17. Le Bail - Weissert
18. Clive A. Burden
19. Gonzalo Fernando Pontes
20. Ben Hoepelman
21. Holger Christoph
22. Antiquariat Gebr. Haas
23. M. Katz-Moorthamers
24. The Ark
25. Martayan Lan
26. Antiquariat Reinhold Berg
27. IMCoS 18th International Symposium in Istanbul
28. Miami Map Fair
29. Johannes Müller
30. Richard Arkway
31. Adina Sapanaru-Sommer
32. Paulus Swaen
33. Hanno Schreyer
34. G.-R. Schmidt
35. T & A Suarez
36. Paralos Ltd
37. J.A.L. Franks
38. Tooley Adams
39. Roderick M. Barron
40. Marcus Perini
41. Armando Morbiato
42. Antiquariat Detlef Reitzuch
43. Alexandre Antique Maps
45. Beginners' Bargains

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Alexandre Antique Prints, Maps & Books	43	194 Queen Street East Toronto M5C 156 CANADA Tel: 00 1 (0)416 364 2378 Fax: 00 1 (0)416 364 8909 e-m: alexandremapsbooks@home.com	Early & Decorative Maps of all parts of the World wityh an emphasis on North America.
Altea Maps & Books	5	3rd Floor, 91 Regent Street London W1R 7TB Tel: 0171 494 9060 Fax: 0171 287 7938 e-m: altea@antique-maps.co.uk Web: www.antique-maps.co.uk	World Maps, Celestial Maps, Sea Charts of all parts of the World, Atlases & Travel Books, Catalogue on the Internet.
The Ark Dr Fritz Müller	24	Suderein 40 9225 LC Tietjerk THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 00 31 (0)511 432 146 Fax: 00-31 (0)511 432 135	Maps, views and books on early voyages of discovery.
Richard B. Arkway	30	59 East 54th Street New York NY 10022 USA Tel: 00 1 (0)212 751 8135 Fax: 00 1 (0)212 832 5389 e-m: arkway@mindspring.com Webb: www.arkway.com	Dealers in fine antique Maps, Atlases and Voyage Books.
Roderick M. Barron	39	21 Bayham Road Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3XD Tel: 01732 742 558 Fax: 01732 742 558	Rare & Decorate Atlases, Maps & Globes. Specialist in items referring to South East Asia & the Far East.
Anttiquariat Rheinhold Berg	26	Wahlenstrasse 6 D-93047 Regensburg GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)941 52229 Fax: 00 49 (0)941 52229 e-m: bergbook@donau.de	Antiique Maps & Atlases, Illustrated Books, Decorative Prints.
R.A. and Penelope Betz	6	Hemisphere Antique Maps and Prints 28 Anderson Road Stoddard, NH 03464 USA Tel: 00 1 (0)603 446 7181 Fax: 00 1 (0)603 446 2301 e-m: betz@betzmaps.com	

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Clive A. Burden Ltd	18	Elmcote House, The Green Croxley Green, Rickmansworth Herts WQA 3HN Tel: 01923 772 387 & 778097 Fax: 01923 896 520 e-m: philipglenn@caburden.com	Antique Atlases & Maps, Topographical & Decorative Prints.
Richard Casten Ltd	14	4 Dodge Lane, Old Field New York 11733 USA Tel: 00 1 516 689 3018 Fax: 00 1 516 689 8909	Maps, Atlases, 15th–18th Centuries.
Holger Christoph & Co. GmbH	21	Venusbergweg 33 D-53115 Bonn GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)228 210 973 Fax: 00 49 (0)228 216 336	Map, Views, Atlases, Illustrated Books.
J.A.L. Franks Ltd	37	7 New Oxford Street London WC1A 1BA Tel: 0171-405 0274 Fax: 0171 430 1259 e-m: jalfranks@btinternet.com Web: http://www.binternet.com	Antique Maps of most types and areas, with an emphasis on small, early maps.
Garwood & Voigt	10	55 Bayham Road, Sevenoaks Kent TN13 3XE Tel: 01732 460 025 Fax: 01732 460 026 e-m: gv:garwood-voigt.com Web: www.garwood-voigt.com	Fine & Rare Books, Maps & Prints Worldwide.
Antiquariat Gebr. Haas oHG	22	Sonnenblick 8a D-47551 Bedburg-Hau Ndrh GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)2821 6336 Fax: 00 49 (0)2821 6739 e-m: haaschg@aol.com	Old Maps and Prints, Atlases, Illustrated Books, Travel, Topography and Decorative Prints
Heritage Map Museum	8	P.O. Box 412, Lititz, PA 17543 USA Tel: 00 1 717 636 5002 Fax: 00 1 717 626 8858 e-m: heritage@carto.com Web: http://www.carto.com	15th–19th century Atlases and Maps

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Antiquariat Ben Hoepelman	20	Eikendonk 11, 5268 LB Helvoirt THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 00 31 (0)411 642 212 Fax: 00 31 (0)411 643 131	Maps, Views & Atlases.
Intercol London Yasha Beresiner LL.B.	1	43 Templars Crescent London N3 3QR Tel: 0181 349 2207 Fax: 0181 346 9539 e-m: Yasha@compuserve.com Web: www.intercol.co.uk	World & British County Maps, Playing Card Maps and related ephemera. Gallery (Wed or Sat 1000–1700) or by appointment, 114 Islington High Street, London N1.
Lee Jackson	15	2 Southampton Street The Strand, Covent Garden London WC2E 7HA Tel/Fax: 0171 240 1970 e-m: leejackson@btinternet.com Web: http://www.btntrnet.com	Antique Map Shop in Covent Garden, open Monday–Friday 1000–1700. Fine selection covering all areas of the World. Also Topographical & Botanical Prints.
Marianne Katz-Moorthamers	23	26, rue Olivier de Serres 75015 Paris FRANCE Tel: 00 33 (0)1 4531 9498 & 4533 3122 Fax: 00 33 (0)1 4531 7133 e-m: mkm@katzmoor.com Web: http://www.katzmoor.com	Books, Atlases and Maps.
Richard Lan/Martayan Lan	25	48 East 57 Street 4th Floor New York NY 10022 USA Tel: 00 1 212 308 0018 Fax: 00 1 212 308 0074	Early and Rare Mpas of all parts of the World.
Libraire Le Bail-Weissert	17	5 rue Lagrause 75005 Paris FRANCE Tel: 00 33 1 4329 7259 Fax: 00 33 1 4046 8557	Maps, Atlases, Townviews.
Map Collector Publications Ltd Mrs V. Scott	7	48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH Tel: 01442 824 977 Fax: 01442 827 712~ e-m: gp86@dial.pipex.com Web: http://www.mapcollector.com	Publishers and distributors of books on the history of Cartography. Also have stock of out-of-print reference books.

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Martinez & Frers	9	Peru 285 1641 Acassuso ARGENTINA Tel: 00 54 (0)11 4798 3387 Fax: 00 54 (0)11 4793 8624	Maps – Prints –Travel Books.
Morbiato Armando	41	Via Mazzini 12 35010 Vigonza (Padova) ITALY Tel: 00 49 (0)80 96 824	Maps from all over the World.
Brendan M. Moss Esq.	4	#110–332 Water Street (Gastown) Vancouver BC V6B IB6 CANADA Tel: 00 1 604 662 8171	Antiquarian Map Dealer specialising in West Coast of Canada, Ireland, Small Maps. Low to middle price range.
Johannes Müller	29	Hildmannplatz 1A 5020 Salzburg AUSTRIA Tel/Fax: 00 43 (0)662 846 338 e-m: kunsthandlung Mueller@aon.at	Antique Maps, Topographical Views.
Nicolas	13	59 Fallowcourt Avenue London N12 0BE Tel: 0181 445 9835 Fax: 0181 446 9615 e-m: nicolas@nicolasbooks.demon.co.uk	Atlases, Maps, Prints, Illustrasted Books and Art Material on rthe Levant and orther Coutnries of the Central and Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.
Paralos Ltd	36	4th Floor, 23–24 Margaret Street London W1N 7LB Tel: 0171 637 0796 Fax: 0171 657 0819	Specialising in Maps, Atlases, Illustrated Travel Books, Classics. Private premises by appointment.
Marcus Perini	40	Via A. Sciese 11 37122 Verona ITALY Tel: 00 39 045 802 0073 Fax: 00 39 045 802 0073 e-m: libperini@iol.it	Early Maps & Atlases–Travel Books in general.
Gonzalo Ferdinand Pontes	19	Nuñez de Balbo a 19, Local 1 E-78001 Madrid SPAIN Tel: 00 34 91 435 8000 Fax: 00 34 91 435 8000	Maps and Topographical Views, Travel Books.

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Jonathan Potter	16	125 New Bond Street London W1Y 9AF Tel: 0171 491 3520 Fax: 0171 491 9754 e-m: jpmaps@ibm.net	Antique Maps, Charts and Plans of all areas of Britain and the World. Atlases. Reference Books on the History of Cartography.
Robert Putman	2	P.O. Box 70084 1007 KB Amsterdam THE NETHERLANDS Tel: 00 31 (0)20 670 1700 Fax: 00 31 (0)20 670 0350 e-m: putmap@dds.nl Webb: http://www.nvva/putman	Maps & Atlases XVIth–XIXth century. Speicality: Sea Charts & Atlases, Cartobibliography. Catalogues on Onternat. Business by appointment.
Antiquariat Detlef Reitzuch	42	Westerweg 92 D-459549 Ladberden GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)5485 1829 & 1838 Fax: 00 49 (0)5485 1881	Topography of New York and its environs.
A. Sapunaru-Sommer	31	Rosenheimestrasse 8 D-81669 Munich GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)89 811 2250 Fax: 00 49 (0)89 814 4440 e-m: adina.sommer@t-online.de	Early Maps, Views, Decorative Prints.
Antiquariat G.-R. Schmidt	34	Nernstrasse 16 D-28357 Bremen GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)421 256242 Fax: 00 49 (0)421 254138	Maps, Atlases, Prints.
Hanno Schreyer	33	Euskirchenstrasse 57 D-53121 Bonn GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)228 621059 Fax. 00 49 (0)228 613029	Old Maps and Views, Decorative Prints, Books.
Antiquariat Nikolaus Struck		Spandauerstrasse 29 D-10178 Berlin GERMANY Tel: 00 49 (0)30 242 7261 Fax 00 49 (0)30 242 4065	Maps and Views

Name & Stand No.		Address & Tel/Fax/E-mail/Web	Speciality
Thomas & Ahngsana Suarez	35	225 Warren Avenue Hawthorne, NY 10532 USA Tel: 00 1 (0)914 741 8155 Fax: 00 1 (0)914 741 6156 e-m: siam@ibm.net	Fine early Maps of all parts of the World, specialising in 16th–17th Century Maps of the World, America and the Far East.
Paulus Swaen Old Maps Internet Auction	32	POB 128, 5590 AC Heeze THE NETHERLANDS or POB 1238, Indian Rocks Beach FL 33785, USA Tel: 00 31 (0)495 599050 or 00 1 (0)727 596 8734 Fax: 00 31 (0)495 599051 or 00 1 (0)727 596 8734 e-m: paulus@swaen.com Web:http://www.swaen.com	Maps, Atlas, Globes, Prints of all parts of the World. Internet Auctions in March and November.
Henry Taliaferro	12	110 West 80th Street New York, NY 10024 USA Tel: 00 1 212 595 0289 Fax: 00 1 212 579 8403	Maps and Atlases, Topographical Views.
Tooley Adams & Co.	38	13 Cecil Court Charing Cross Road London WC2N 4EZ Tel: 0171 240 4406 Fax: 0171 240 8058	Very large stock of rare and original Maps of all parts of the World 1482–1880. English County and World Atlases. Reference Books.

ADVERTISE IN THE IMCoS JOURNAL
IF YOU WANT TO REACH A TARGETED AUDIENCE

Our rates are very reasonable; we mail to nearly 700 map enthusiasts world-wide.

	Full Page Colour	Full Page B&W	Half Page Colour	Half Page B&W	Quarter Page Colour	Quarter Page B&W
For four issues per year	£650	£300	£400	£175	£200	£90
For the Map Fair Issue	£375	£180	£225	£105	£120	£54
For a single issue	£225	£100	£150	£60	£80	£30

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.

Dealers in Early & Rare Maps, Atlases, Globes & Voyage Books



59 East 54th Street, suite 62 ~ New York, N.Y. 10022

(212) 751-8135 ~ (800) 453-0045 ~ fax: (212) 832-5389

arkway@mindspring.com http://www.arkway.com

JOHANNES MÜLLER

KUNSTHANDLUNG - ANTIQUARIAT

Antique Maps, Prints & Rare Books

Please visit us at our web site:
http://members.aon.at/antiquariat.mueller

Your offers and enquiries are welcome

***A-5020 Salzburg** • Hildmannplatz 1A*
***Phone/Fax** 0662/84 63 38 • **Mobil** 0664/2010925*
***e-mail:** kunsthandlung.mueller@aon.at*

International News & Events

1999 18th International Symposium
Istanbul, Turkey
10–14 October
Contact: Muhtar Katircioglu
Karanfil Araligi 14
Levent Istanbul
Tel: 90-212-264 17 86
Fax: 90-212-269 81 54
Travel Agency: Magister Tours Inc.
Halaskargazi Street No: 321/1
Sisli, Istanbul
Tel: 90-212-230 00 00
Fax: 90-212-233 15 52
E-m: magister_pco@turk.net

2000 19th International Symposium
Reykjavik, Iceland
Likely dates: 15–18 September

2001 20th International Symposium
Chicago and Milwaukee
Likely dates: 31 October–
3 November

2002 21st International Symposium
The Netherlands

Istanbul 1999

Despite the current political problems in the Eastern Mediterranean, Muhtar has stressed that there is at present no cause for concern about the safety of travellers to Istanbul and western Turkey. There is still some to go before our symposium, and over the tourist summer season, events should become clearer, or resolved.

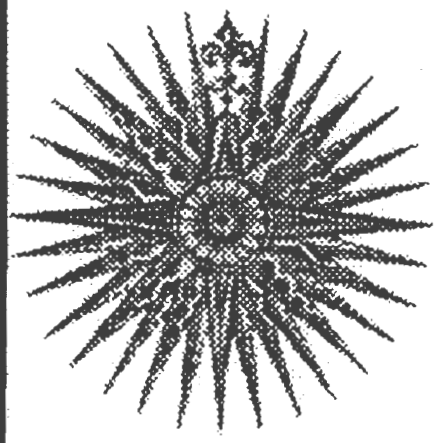
Flights

Magister has received confirmation from Turkish Airlines in Ankara that IMCoS participants may expect special discounts for flights starting within 10 days before the symposium until 10 days after it ends, for flights on Turkish Airlines (THY). These include:

- 50 per cent discount on all published normal APT fares (C/Y class) [However, no one ever pays the full APT price anyway]
- additional 10 per cent discount on all published special APT fares (excursion/apex/pex/spex)
- additional 10 per cent discount on all other special THY fares.

These tickets can only be issued by THY offices (not travel agents, who will have their own pricing). There is no 'number' for our symposium, but the letter of confirmation from Magister should be adequate. All THY offices have (theoretically) been informed of this arrangement.

The UK THY office is at 125 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EA. Tel: 0171-766 9300. At present the APT fare London-Istanbul-London is £386, but the fare currently on offer for travel in October is £170 +£37.70 taxes. Internal flights are currently priced at £40 single per flight for all those included in the pre- and post-symposium tours. As stated earlier, participants are responsible for paying for all flights themselves, though seats have been reserved in their names on the relevant internal flights by Magister, according to their registration requests.



MapForum.Com

A web site magazine
about
Antique Maps

No Registration - No Access Fees

Recent Articles include:

Biographies of John Speed & John Ogilby
Early Maps of the United States of America
Ptolemaic Atlases
Charts of the New England Coast
Mapping of Bermuda
Checklist of a 'Lafreri' atlas
Auction Reports

ALL ISSUES STILL ON-LINE AT:

http://www.mapforum.com

IMCoS in Miami

A stand in a prime position at the Historical Museum of Florida's two-day map fair (Feb 8/9) in Miami led to some excellent contacts being made and the signing up of a number of new members.

Representing IMCoS were the Chairman, Jenny Harvey, and Vice-Chairman Valerie Scott. They were both delighted to learn that the founder and chairman of the Miami fair, Joe Fitzgerald, and the organiser, Marcia Kanner, are to attend the IMCoS fair in London on an exchange visit. This consolidates the close cooperation between the organisers of these two major events.

Lured by the sunshine of Miami and the promise of a feast of early maps for sale from 32 dealers from around the world, including several from Europe, nearly 1,000 people visited the Miami fair. The weekend began with a dinner attended by 150 people held at the Hyatt Regency Coral Gables Hotel. The Map Fair opened on the Saturday morning and running throughout the fair was 'expert opinion' enabling participants to bring maps in for identification. This was undertaken in rotation by different dealers. Workshops were also held throughout the weekend and included a keynote address by Philip Burden.

Barcelona

The Xth Course on the History of Cartography was held at the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya in Barcelona on 22–26 February 1999. The theme was 'La cartografia catalana'.

Moscow

The first ever exhibition of early maps to go on display in a Russian museum took place between 20 February and 15 March 1999 at the Museum of Private Collections, Volkhonda 14, Moscow. The maps were from the collection of IMCoS member Andrey Kusakin, and the exhibition was titled: 'Geographical Maps from Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich to Catherine the Great'. An elegant catalogue lists the 45 maps on display.



Martayan Lan

Fine Antique Maps, Atlases & Globes

COMPLIMENTARY CATALOGUE TO IMCoS MEMBERS

48 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022
Tel. (212) 308-0018 / (800) 423-3741 *Fax.* (212) 308 0074
Gallery Hours: Mon–Fri: 10–6; Call for Saturday hours

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: 49/6174/1017 · Fax: 49/6174/1602

Hereford

Jenny Harvey writes: Bookings for Hereford through IMCoS are now closed. Latecomers should apply directly to the Mappa Mundi Conference, 5 College Cloisters, Cathedral Close, Hereford HR1 2NG. Tel: 01432 359880. Fax: 01432 355929. E-mail: library@herefordcathedral.co.uk

Tickets for the Open Day, Wednesday 30th June, went on sale to the public on 1st April, so it is now first come first served! The ticket price is £12.50 and cheques should be made payable to 'The Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.

Project Pont in Dundee

Stuart Jackson writes: On 30th Jan there nearly a hundred people gathered at the third Project Pont seminar organised by the National Library of Scotland and held this year in Dundee. Nicholas Pont was a young St Andrew's graduate who undertook the daunting task of mapping Scotland during the last twenty years of the sixteenth century, very soon after Saxton's mapping of England and Wales. The maps of Scotland in Volume V of Blaeu's *Atlas Novus*, published in 1654, were based on manuscript maps attributed to Pont, of which 77 survive. Project Pont was launched in 1996 by the National Library of Scotland to stimulate study and research relating to the maps, the man (of whom little is known), and the background. A particular impetus was the availability of new scanning technology which gives much clearer definition of the manuscripts.

Corrections from the Editor

Several mistakes crept into the Spring Journal.

Alan Bartlett, our Reviews Editor, can be contacted on telephone number 01784 464835, not as stated on page 3.

In my account of the Farmers' Club evening, I mistakenly noted that Hingham in Norfolk was the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, when it was his ancestor Samuel who went from there to USA in 1637.

Discover why people love our website

"Beautiful... easy to navigate. informative." - S.A.*

"A superb website." - C.J.*

Neil Charles Street Fine Antique Maps

http://www.vintagemaps.com

Email: ncstreet@vintagemaps.com

Tel: +425/895-9312
Fax: +425/883-2639

15600 N.E. 8th St., Suite B-1655
Bellevue, Wash 98008 USA

Catalogs Available *Actual User Comments

Bookdealer

the trade weekly for books wanted and for sale

Bookdealer is the leading weekly magazine for the British second-hand and antiquarian book trade. The annual post-free subscription is **£52**. A specimen copy and rate-card will be sent on request.

Every issue of **Bookdealer** contains approximately 10,000 titles. Wanted for Sale, Editorial, Classified, and an Author and County Index of Books Wanted

☆

Published by Werner Shaw Limited

26 CHARING CROSS ROAD (SUITE 34)
LONDON WC2H 0HY
071 240 5890 and 5991

The Carson Clark Gallery

For fine quality antique maps and charts of all parts of the world

In fact everything for the collector of Discovery, Travel & Topography

Stock includes items published between 1500-1900

Confidential consultations on valuation whether buying or selling

Specialist advice on investment. Call at our lovely Gallery in the heart of Historic Edinburgh or write to

A Carson Clark FRGS
SCOTIA MAPS-MAPSELLERS
173 Canongate
The Royal Mile
Edinburgh EH8 8BN
Tel: 031-556-4710

Catalogues issued on request



PAULUS SWAEN



7th INTERNET MAP-AUCTION

OCTOBER 23 – **NOVEMBER 2**

www.swaen.com

Email: paulus@swaen.com
Tel. Netherlands +31 (495) 599050
Fax. Netherlands +31 (495) 599051

****

ANTIQUARIAT BERG REINHOLD

Maps & Atlases
Illustrated & Valuable Books
Decorative Prints & Fine Flower Prints



Wahlenstr. 6
93047 Regensburg
Germany

Phone & Fax:
++49-941-52229

E-mail:
bergbook@donau.de

Berliner Staatsbibliothek : Past and Present

There are buildings that have a soul, and a firm place in a city's memory. The 'Berliner Staatsbibliothek' (Berlin State Library) on Unter den Linden—known until 1945 as 'Preussische Staatsbibliothek' (Prussian State Library)— is an example. In reality, enthused its director Adolf von Harnack at the opening ceremony in March 1914, it was not a mere building, but a veritable 'cathedral of scholarship'.

That is what has remained, even through two dictatorships hostile to the intellectual world, with reservations here and there, but indestructible at heart.

Even von Harnack did not mean only the books and the bibliophilic treasures of world thinking housed here— many of them hundreds of years old— when he went into raptures about his library, but also its modernity, also much admired at the time. Modernity that is now history, though you can still sense it here.

The building was constructed between 1903 and 1914 in a neo-baroque style designed by Ernst von Ihnen. It was modelled on the best the world had to offer around the turn of the century: the buildings of the famous national libraries in London and Washington. As late as the 1940s it still counted as the world's fourth largest library, after the French Bibliothèque Nationale, the British Library and the American Library of Congress. In 1944 the splendid glass cupola of the round reading room was penetrated by a parachute mine that exploded in the basement. Makeshift repairs were made to the roof, but eventually in 1977 the demolition team moved in. Since the surviving fabric of the building was senselessly removed, there can be no question now of restoring the much-vaunted cupola hall, the show-piece of the old library. Where the famous room once stood, is now the site of four storage towers, the hideousness of which defies all description.

As a result of the partition of Berlin into a western and an eastern sector after the Second World War, a new library, designed by Hans Scharoun, was built on Potsdamer Strasse in the western sector from 1967-1978. The building can house up to eight million volumes. The inventory at the building on Unter den Linden has more than doubled since Harnack's days.

During WWII the contents of the library were evacuated to more than 30 places in Germany and Poland. Together with the Scharoun building, the Staatsbibliothek now reunited in the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation after nearly five decades of partition is still one of the largest in existence, and certainly the biggest in Germany.

Of the four million volumes in the Unter den Linden building that were taken over after the reunification of Germany, 800,000 exhibit serious binding damage and 1.2 million minor damage. The more recent stocks (from about 1840) need deacidification treatment to preserve them from decay. About 700,000 volumes from the pre-war inventory are still missing. A large number of these, including some very valuable works, may be in the possession of the Jagellonian Library in Cracow, and in Lodz, Lublin and Moscow.

The Great Elector founded the Library in 1661—at that time in the castle, which no longer exists today either. Later, after 1701, it was called the Royal Library, and in 1870 it moved into the Old Library (Alte Bibliothek)—the 'Kommode' on Bebelplatz. When even this building became too cramped, the building known today as Building 1 was built for the Prussian State Library at Unter den Linden 8. Bibliophilic collec-

J.A.L. FRANKS & CO.,
7, NEW OXFORD ST.,
LONDON WC1A 1BA

Tel 0171 405 0274
Fax 0171 430 1259
e-mail:- jalfranks@btinternet.com

We stock maps of all parts of the world from the 16th to the 19th centuries, specialising in small, early maps. We exhibit at the Bonnington Map Fairs.

Exeter - Meissner, c1623, 14 x 9½ cms; fighting serpents in the foreground. £100
Scotland - Hondius, 1630. Three sheets showing Scotland, North Scotland & South Scotland each 19 x 14 cms. The set £180
Norway - Van der Aa, 1729, 30 x 22 cms. Decorative cartouche. £90
France - Ruscelli/Valgrisi, 1562, 24 x 18 cms. Based on Gastaldi's original of 1548. £70
Iberia - Ortelius, 1603, 12½ x 8½ cms; coloured with ornate cartouche. £45
Zeeland - Porcacchi, 1590, 14 x 10 cms; engraved by Porro; compass rose & decorative cartouche. £42
Konstanz - Schonsperger, 1496, 19 x 9 cms. Restored side margins; coloured, based on Schedel's portrayal. £85
Africa - Sanson, c1680, 27 x 19 cms. Decorative cartouche. £100
N. Africa - Gastaldi, 1548, 17 x 13 cms. From Libya to the Guinea Coast; includes Malta. £75
Middle East - De Fer, 1705, 34 x 23 cms. From Turkey & Egypt to Uzbekistan & Iran; old outline colour. £70
Red Sea - Bertius/Langenes, 1609, 12½ x 8½ cms; coloured. £65
Maldive Is & Sri Lanka - Mallet, 1683, 10 x 14 cms; coloured with a very fine cartouche. £30
China - Du Val/Hoffmann, 10 x 13; shows Korea as an island; coloured. £100
Sandwich Is - Hogg, 1784, 34 x 21 cms; inset of Karakakooa Bay. £130
South Pole - Buache?, c1730?, 20 x 23 cms. The western portion of Australia is shown as very narrow; old outline colour. £180
Gulf of Mexico & W. Indies - Lattre, 1783, 25 x 18 cms. In old outline colour with a decorative uncoloured cartouche. £80

tions from the French and Italian Renaissance, a valuable music archive, a map collection (of which the most valuable items include a portolan chart dating from 1530 and the famous, though somewhat unwieldy Atlas of the Great Elector (2.22 by 1.70 metres), precious first editions and scholarly bequests, manuscripts, and of course millions of books are gathered together under its roof.

Now space problems for readers and books in both buildings are once again giving cause to think about expansion. And here one can repeatedly hear voices — outside the Library — expressing the opinion that a new building would at the same time make it possible to solve the massive and urgent restoration problems of the tradition-rich building in the east by closing it down.

'Unthinkable!' is the spontaneous reaction of many. Fortunately the building enjoys protection as a historic monument, though not as a library. But that is the only use to which it can be put, say insiders and the long-serving staff.

With its 107-metre facade on Unter den Linden, the monumental structure —probably the biggest historic building complex in Berlin after the loss of the Castle — concludes the 'cultural mile'. It is thus closely integrated in Berlin's 'intellectual centre'—in close proximity to the Museum Island, the Humboldt University, the Museum of German History, and the State Opera Unter den Linden.

Scharoun's 'library ship' in Potsdamer Strasse is to be developed into a modern information library based on world-wide stocks. The building is one of the boldest and most imaginative library buildings of our century, and in terms of design and architecture is likely to endure in the long term alongside the gigantic book towers of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France completed last year and the less striking new building of the British Library. Nor do the tradition-rich national libraries of France or the United Kingdom have any thoughts of bringing all the departments of their rich stocks together at a single site and abandoning their venerable 'ancestral seat' entirely.

The map departments of the two buildings — the official usage of the Library speaks of one (united) map department — are under the management of Dr Lothar Zögner, who has been working for many years in this capacity in Potsdamer Strasse. The former head of the map department, Egon Klemp, has now retired. By 31 December 1996 the combined inventory of the map departments had grown to over a million items. And it continues to grow by about 10,000 cartographic items every year.

Every year 15,000 visitors in the map department's two reading rooms use 67,000 items from the magazines and use the reading room collections to inform themselves. For their researches they can also use the IKAR database, which now contains 240,000 maps (year of publication up to 1850), of which 140,000 are kept in Berlin. The rest are catalogued together with the relevant maps in the Bavarian State Library in Munich and the University Library in Göttingen.

With these two buildings, Germany's capital city has the chance of realising a library strategy that is equal to the challenges of our time. The federal bodies that will soon be installed here and all those in the capital who bear intellectual and social responsibility should have at their disposal an information system affording access in keeping with the latest advances, so that they can find their way around in the rapidly growing flood of knowledge. This requires in-depth insights into the cultural and intellectual history of the nation, of Europe and mankind, and careful observation of contemporary thought and ideas.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE

From Alexander to Abraham – The European Cartographic Image of Asia in the Renaissance

The year 1998 was a special one for the memory of the Flemish cartographer Abraham Ortelius who died 400 years earlier on June 28 at the age of 71. He had lived and worked in Antwerp, which had become the leading commercial port of Europe, especially for the spice trade. Accordingly, a strong demand for maps, discovery maps in particular, emerged. Ortelius was a leading figure to satisfy this demand. In 1564 he published a wallmap of the world, and in 1567 a wallmap of Asia. His greatest and most influential achievement, however, was the publication of his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in 1570. Herein, Ortelius assembled the knowledge of his time about the world in 53 maps with descriptive text in Latin on the reverse. Further editions appeared also in Dutch, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and (after Ortelius's death) in English. Ortelius kept on adding more maps, and by the year of his death 31 editions had appeared. Altogether more than 40 editions were published, one as late as 1641. Thus this work became extremely influential, and many of Ortelius's maps were copied or reworked by other cartographers, even centuries later. Arguably, the *Theatrum* remains the single most influential work in cartography till this day. One reason for this success may be that Ortelius was pioneering in two ways: he critically organized the information which he had gathered through a wide network of contacts with fellow scientists, clergymen, merchants, etc. into maps of uniform format and style, and he scrupulously acknowledged his sources, thereby giving accountability to his work.

Looking at Asia on the maps of the first edition of the *Theatrum* we notice an impressive degree of accuracy with respect to the overall shape of the landmasses. This is all the more remarkable if we compare these maps with the image of the world as it was published less than a century earlier, shortly after the invention of book printing by Gutenberg (Fig. 1). Those maps were based on the writings of Ptolemy of Alexandria (active 2nd c), one of whose ancestors is said to have accompanied Alexander the Great on his Asian expedition in the 4th c BC. On these earlier maps the Indian ocean is surrounded by land. A great landmass stretches from an oval Caspian Sea to the eastern end of the 'known' world, where it is connected in a wide circle by the 'Sinus Magnus' to the sub-equatorial 'Terra Incognita Australis'. Asia's northern and central parts comprise the lands of 'Scythia' (Tartary), and 'Seres' (China). These are separated in the south by a linear chain of mountains from 'India intra Ganges' (India) and 'India extra Ganges' (Further India). The former can barely be recognised as a peninsula, virtually consisting only of its northern part, which had been frequently described by ancient authors like Herodotus (5th c BC) and Megasthenes (c. 300 BC). However, to its south-west the large island 'Taprobane' (Ceylon, which, of course, actually lies to its south-east) is prominent. Further India is drawn more like a subcontinent, wrongly extending too far south, well beyond the equator, with 'Aurea Chersonesus' as a peculiar appendix. Its eastern shores do not face an

open sea but the 'Sinus Magnus' connecting Asia with the southern landmass, as mentioned above.

Commercial intercourse between Europe and Asia along the Silk Road, but also along Asia's coastlines, had been frequent from antiquity through the Middle Ages. Marco Polo became the most famous traveller to the Far East, but he, his father and his uncle, were not the only ones by any means. Other medieval reports originated from diplomatic missions to the court of the Khan. The Franciscan Friar Odoric travelled the sea route from India to China two decades after the Polos' return. By the first half of the 14th century Cambaluc (Beijing) had a Christian archbishop and the Chinese Latin community numbered several thousands. European traders lived there, and Mongolian missions were sent to the papal courts of Rome and Avignon. A century later Nicoli di Conti, another Venetian merchant, travelled extensively on the Indian Ocean throughout Southeast Asia.

Hence, when the maps based on Ptolemy's antique concept of the world were finally published towards the end of the 15th century in printed editions of his *Geographia,* they were already in obvious conflict with contemporary geographical knowledge, not only with respect to Europe, but also to Asia. Such knowledge was further increased through the discoveries made by Iberian seafarers. In recognition of the spherical nature of the globe Spanish ships sailed West to circumnavigate it. Columbus discovered the

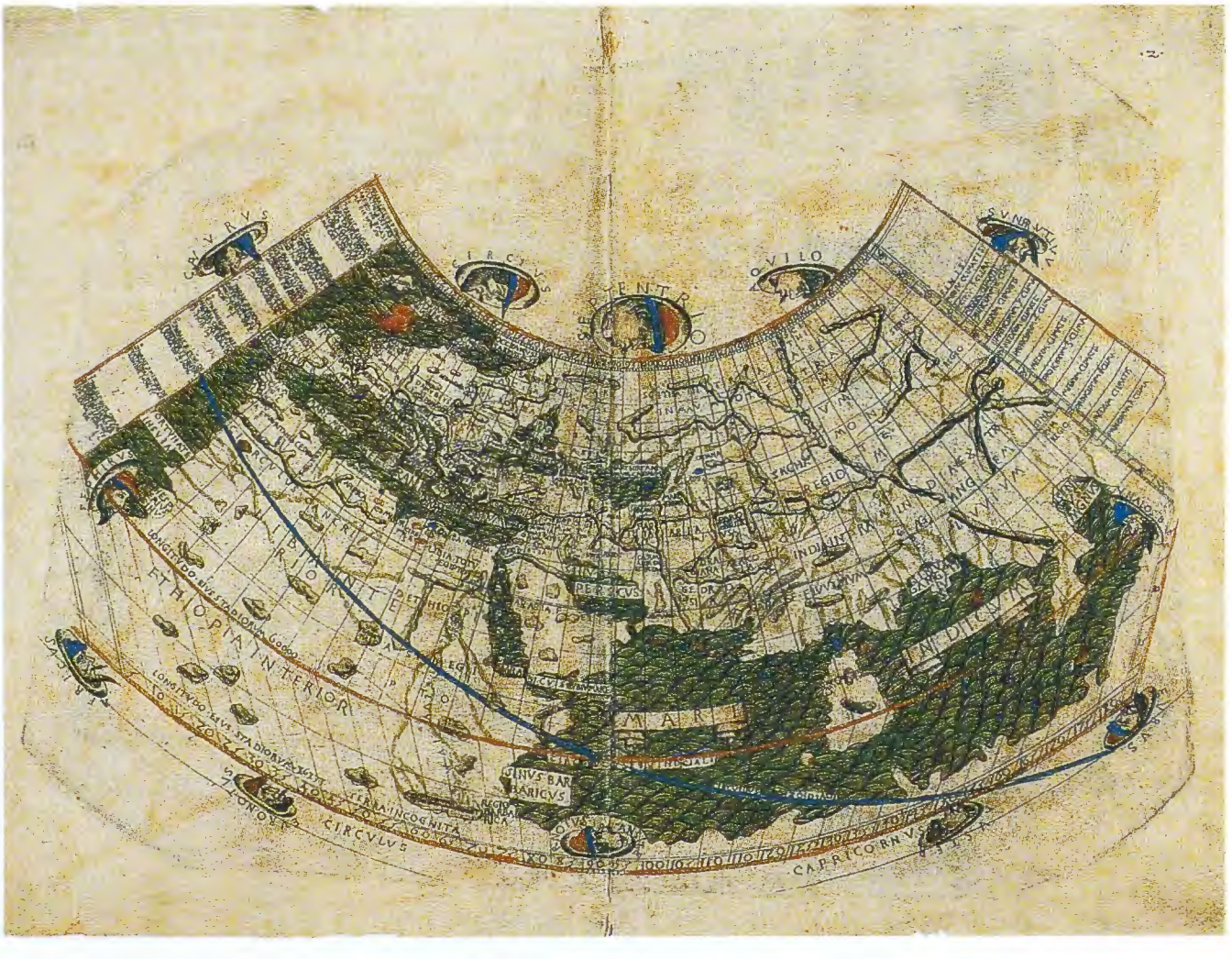


Fig. 1. Ptolemaic World Map, Bologna, 1477

Antilles in 1492 (believing until his death that he had found Zipangu), and Magellan reached the Philippines in 1521. Meanwhile Portuguese sailors had worked their way down south along the western shores of Africa. Bartolomeu Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Vasco da Gama reached Calicut in 1498. Goa was captured in 1510 and Malacca in 1511, both by Albuquerque. China was finally reached (again) on the sea route in 1514, and Japan around 1542.

All this information, as it emerged, could hardly be ignored by the different editors of Ptolemy's *Geographia.* At first they addressed the issue by incorporating it into the body of Ptolemy's view of the world, assuming that that was what the great ancient author had originally written, or actually intended, or at least would agree to, as he himself had said that 'more credit should always be given to recent information.' But with the rapid progress of discoveries, this method soon reached its limits, and it became necessary to supplement Ptolemy with a body of 'new' or 'modern' maps (Fig. 2). On these the Caspian Sea still retains its oval shape, a straight mountain range runs horizontally from east to west, separating India (but no longer Further India) from central Asia, and another one stretches north from the springs of the river Ganges, separating the eastern and western parts of Scythia. India itself becomes a full-fledged peninsula, albeit still much smaller than 'India extra Ganges'. Ceylon is now rather too small in comparison, instead of being exaggerated as 'Taprobane' was before, and the latter is sometimes identified with Sumatra, south of the Malayan peninsula. Along the Asian coasts we find the Portuguese settlements like Goa, Calicut, Pegu, Malacca, etc., but place-names for the interior still rely on ancient authors supplemented by medieval sources like Marco Polo. For some time the latter remains also the only source for the fantastic shape of Japan, placed halfway



Fig. 2. Sebastian Münster, Asia, New World (detail), Basel, 1540

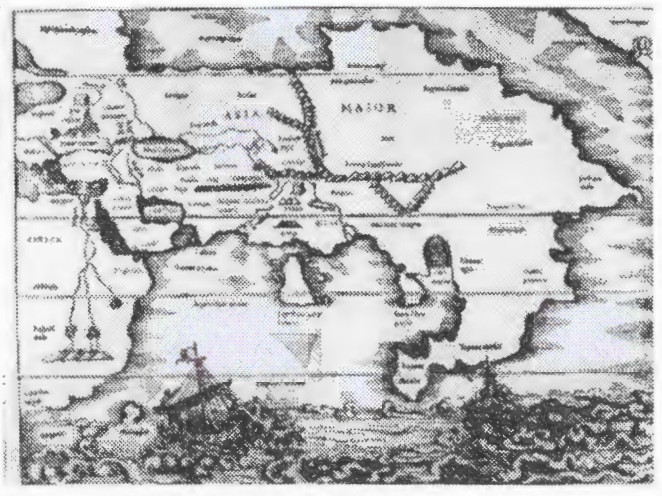


Fig. 3. Sebastian Münster (attributed to), Asia, Basel, 1538

between Asia and the New World.

Geographical endeavours in the 15th and early 16th century were, of course, not limited to the editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* or other ancient writings. The routes to the newly discovered lands were recorded in ships' diaries and on manuscript seacharts to make it possible to repeat the daring but profitable voyages. However, these were kept secret, since they contained extremely valuable commercial information.

Other important cartographic achievements were the production of the oldest extant globe by Martin Behaim in Nuremberg in 1492, the publication of so-called *Isolarios* (island atlases) in Venice (e.g. Benedetto Bordone, 1528), and of separately issued maps of the world in Florence (Francesco Rosselli, 1492/93; Matteo Contarini and Francesco Roselli, 1506), and in Strassburg (Martin Waldseemüller, 1507). All of these, while incorporating the new discoveries, remained much indebted to Ptolemy for their concept of Asia, very much the

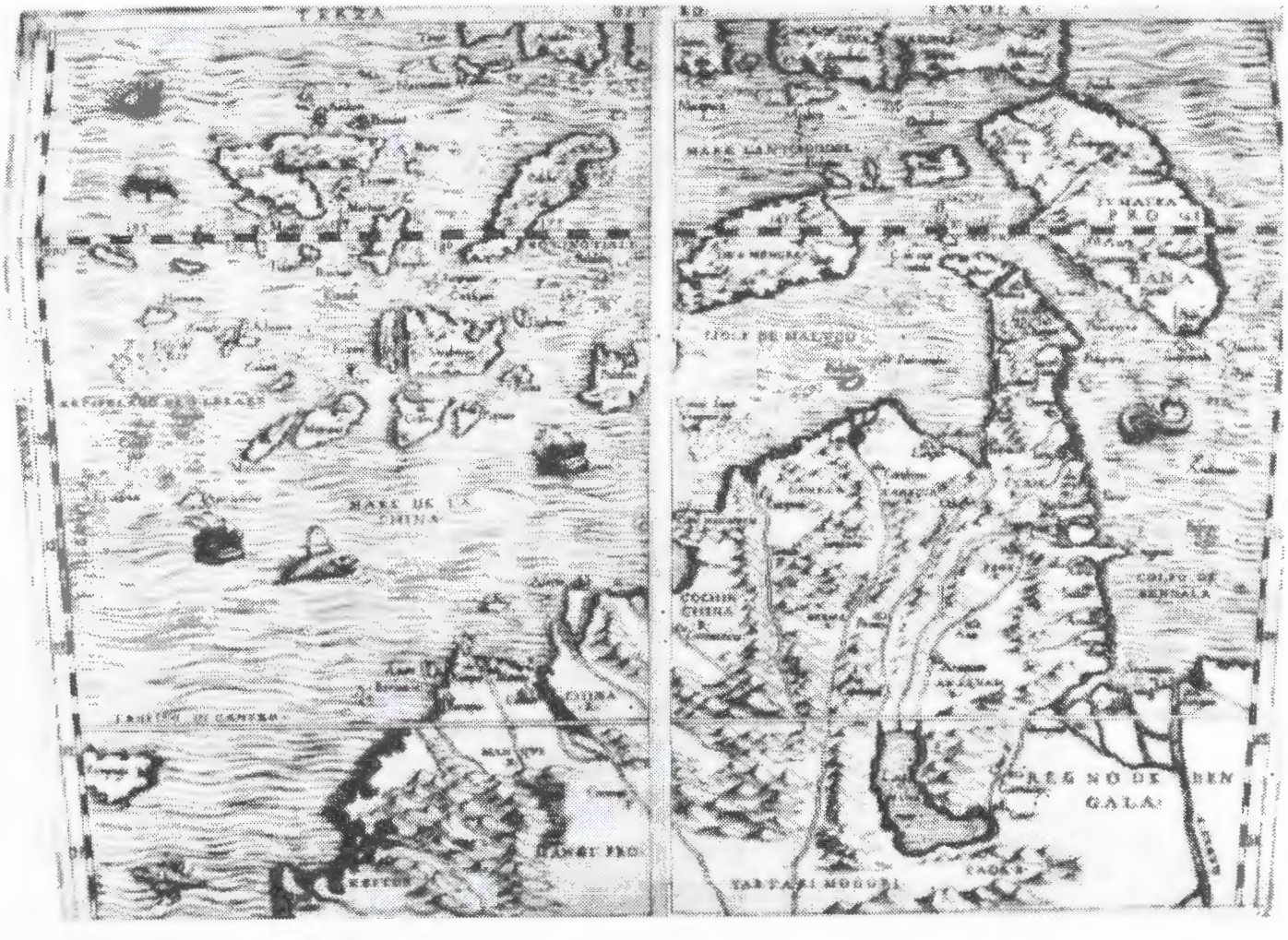


Fig. 4. Giacomo Gastaldi, Southeast Asia and Japan, Venice, 1554



Fig. 5. Abraham Ortelius, Asia, Antwerp, 1570

same as the *tavolae modernae* of contemporary editions of the *Geographia.* A common feature is a newly invented third Asian subcontinent in the east. Already Marco Polo and Friar Odoric had been travelling the sea route between India and the Far East. Thereby they had proven wrong Ptolemy's assumption that the Indian Ocean was landlocked by the 'Sinus Magnus'. This was now acknowledged by disconnecting Ptolomy's eastern landbridge from 'Terra Incognita Australis', converting it into another peninsula, even larger than 'India extra Ganges'. Since the shape of this new subcontinent is derived from 'Sinus Magnus', it bends to the south-west. At its southern tip it also has an appendix, similar to the 'Aurea Chersonesus' of Further India. On earlier maps this new appendix is associated with Polo's 'Regnum Lac', but soon becomes 'Regnum Malacha' on subsequent maps. It kept on appearing throughout the first half of the 16th c , although the true position of Malacca was established beyond doubt by its Portuguese capture in 1511 (Fig. 3).

A major early departure from this tradition came with Martin Waldseemüller's *Carta Marina* (Strassburg 1516). On this map India, with a host of place-names along its newly discovered coastlines, is getting close to its real shape. Following an example set by an anonymous Portuguese chart, the so-called *Cantino Map* of c. 1502, the fictitious third Asian sub-continent is deleted again. However, its prolonged shape is transferred to Further India, which therefore now protrudes far to the south of the equator, almost to the Tropic of Capricorn.

The groundwork for a full modern



Fig. 6. Abraham Ortelius, Indiae Orientaliae.. ,Antwerp, 1570

picture of the East was laid by Giacomo Gastaldi, who made use of Portuguese sources, as well as of Pigafetta's report on the discoveries made by Magellan's expedition. In 1554 he created a map of Southeast Asia for Giovanni Battista Ramusio's collection of travel accounts *Delle navigatione e viaggi* (Fig. 4). On this south-oriented map Further India is still missing its pronounced eastern bulge, but the Malay peninsula is approaching its actual shape, bending correctly east, not extending beyond the equator, and with 'C. do Cimcapula' (Singapore) on its southern tip. A fictitious 'Lago de chiamay' is the source of several rivers including the Menam, but not the Mekong. The latter opens into another 'Lago' before falling into the open sea. The origin of the myth of Lake Chiengmai is unclear. Engelbert Kaempfer was one of the first to doubt its existence, but it was only eradicated when the sources of the rivers were finally explored in the early 20th c. Here the lake is surrounded by more factual designations like 'Cochinchina' (Vietnam), 'Berma' (Burma), 'Syam' (Thailand), etc. Also Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Halmahera, etc. reflect the fairly precise data collected by the Iberian powers, while knowledge about the Philippines is still rudimentary, although the name 'Filipina' is introduced.

Widening the picture and filling in more details, Gastaldi completed in 1561 a map of Asia in three sheets of different scale. The Middle and Near East are dealt with in great detail on parts 1 and 2. On part 3 India and China are added to the area covered already by the map of 1554. For the former Gastaldi could draw on much factual data, designating, e.g. 'Regno de Delli' (Delhi). But for China, Mongolia and Tartary he still had to rely mainly on the medieval reports of Marco

Polo and others. He helps himself by covering the area with a largely speculative network of rivers and lakes.

Japan, which was still called 'Ciampagu' in 1554, becomes now 'Giapan'. From its wrong position, just north of the Tropic of Cancer, it is moved to a more correct latitude, north of 30°. Already by 1554 Gastaldi had departed from the speculative rectangular Zipangu type, although with a still somewhat fuzzy shape. Now he makes reference for the first time to an actual place-name with 'C. de cangossima' and the city 'cangossima' (Kagoshima on Kyushu), thereby demonstrating that his image of Japan is not pure fantasy. It is further improved on his wall map of the world, also of 1561, to show a large slender main island in west-east direction, with more place-names, and one small island each added in the north ('Torza') and south. The landmasses of Asia and North America are for the first time shown separated by water, the 'Streto di Anian', an assumption proven to be correct only by Bering's discovery in 1728. Another important feature of this map is the bulge of Further India, which had started to appear from 1525 on Portuguese manuscript charts.

Ortelius's wall map of the world of 1564 follows Gastaldi's in many ways, in particular with respect to Asia, including the eastern bulge of Further India, although the shape of Japan is closer to the triangle on the Ramusio map of 1554. In addition to 'Torza', north of the main island, also 'Mazacar' is now designated in the south.

On his wall map of Asia of 1567 Ortelius adheres more closely to Gastaldi's three sheet map of Asia, which he consolidates into a single image of uniform scale, extending its scope towards the north and the east. For the north coast of Asia Ortelius largely follows Gastaldi's world map, lamenting in one of the numerous legends the lack of reliable knowledge about this area. To the east a new concept for Japan is introduced, which shows some similarity to a manuscript chart by Bartolomeu Velho of c. 1560. It reflects Portuguese first hand information, which at the time extended not much further than today's Kansai region, designated by 'Osaquo' (Osaka) and 'Meaco' (Kyoto, misplaced west of Osaka). The archipelago stretches in west-east direction, with the Ryukyu chain of islands attached in the south-west. Honshu ('lapan') and Shikoku ('Tonsa') are prominent, but Kyushu is not clearly separated from Honshu, with 'Bungo' (the Oita region on Kyushu) placed on the main island, and 'Cangoxima' (Kagoshima, also on Kyushu) on a smaller island, not next to Honshu, but further to the south-west, with three other islands in between. Another peculiarity is the part of another large island 'Ziampagu', south-east of Japan, cut off by the right border of the map. It reveals uncertainty with respect to Japan, as visited by the Portuguese, and 'Zipangu', as described by Marco Polo, being one and the same.

Gerhard Mercator published his epochal wall map of the world in 1569. For Asia in general it seems to be largely indebted to Gastaldi's world map of 1561, including Further India's eastern bulge, which is depicted even more rounded, and, hence, more accurately. For Japan, however, yet another concept is introduced. This is also based on Portuguese manuscript charts. They show the Japanese archipelago as a double chain of tiny islands. In the middle 'Japam' is designated, and the Ryukyu islands, in-

cluding "lequio maior" (Okinawa) and "lequio menore" (Taiwan), are attached in the south. Mercator distinctively enlarges the central island 'lapam', stating that this is the same as Polo's 'Zipangri' and the 'Chrise' (gold island) of antiquity. Following Gastaldi (World, 1561) and Ortelius (World, 1564), two islands in the north and south are marked as 'Torz'" and 'Mazacar', respectively. The whole cluster, north of 'lapam', is designated as 'Insule de Miaco'. On the main island place-names from Jesuit reports and Portuguese charts are complemented by 'Dinlai', 'Menlai', and 'Hormar'. These are Polean designations, originally not related to Japan. With the two island chains attached north and south and the plump main island in the middle, the archipelago resembles the picture of a kite. Although this image is much less correct than the one established by Ortelius on his wall map of Asia, it was frequently copied, even by Ortelius himself, due to Gerhard Mercator's overwhelming authority.

In fact, in the first edition of his *Theatrum* Ortelius promotes two distinctly different concepts for Asia: the maps of the world and of *Indiae Orientalis* (Fig. 6) faithfully follow Mercator's world map, while Ortelius's map of Asia (Fig. 5) is a reduction of his own wall map of the continent of 1567 (in turn, based on Gastaldi's three part map of Asia of 1561), and the map of Tartary shows a segment of that map, putting Asia in relation to North America. As a result on *Indiae Orientalis*... Further India with its rounded bulge is better rendered, but the Malay peninsula is getting too wide. Its shape, as well as the situation and shape of Sumatra and Borneo are better rendered on the map of Asia. Celebes is not very well portrayed on either map, but 'Gilolo' (Halmahera) is again more accurate on *Indiae Orientalis*... Mindanao appears better on the Asia map, but the name 'Philippina' turns up on a small island (Cebu?) on *Indiae Orientalis* A peculiarity of the latter map is the reference to Ptolemy's southern continent Terra Australis Incognita, of which a tip is shown south-east of Java as 'Beach', a corruption of one of Marco Polo's place-names which was already introduced into cartography by Mercator's world map.

Japan is, of course, more accurate on the maps of Asia and Tartary according to Ortelius's own model, than on the maps of the world and *Indiae Orientalis*.. , where they are based on Mercator's kite shape. However, Ortelius adopts yet another shape for Japan on his separate map of China, added to the *Theatrum* in 1584 (Fig. 7). Kyushu, western Honshu and the Kii peninsula encompass Shikoku in crescent form New place-names appear on Kyushu (e.g. 'Faccata'= Hakata) and the Kii peninsula (e.g. 'Sacai'=Sakai, and 'Cumano' =Kumano in Wakayama). This crescent shape of Japan, as well as the new place-names along the Chinese coast (e.g. 'C. Ciampo', from where the Portuguese had set out to eventually discover Japan), and also the Chinese inland network of rivers and lakes show much similarity to manuscript charts by Vaz Dourado, dating from c. 1570 to c. 1580.

Dourado's model of Japan appears again in simplified form on Ortelius's map of the Pacific (Fig. 8), dated 1589, but published in the 1590 edition of the *Theatrum*. In the north a gigantic 'Isla de Plata' is shown. Its shape resembles a similar island on a manuscript chart by Bartolomeu Velho of 1561, there bearing



Fig. 7. Abraham Ortelius, China (detail), Antwerp, 1584



Fig. 8. Abraham Ortelius, Pacific (detail), Antwerp, 1589/90

a legend 'Nesta ilha ha muito ouro y prata' (this island has much gold and silver). On Velho's chart it is, however, much smaller in proportion to Japan, which itself is modelled not on the crescent style of Dourado, but on Velho's own style, the precursor to Ortelius's model for Japan on his wall map of Asia (1567). Here, on the Pacific map, the situation of the new island above central Honshu, i.e. not in the northeast, already contradicts the assumption that this is an early depiction of Ezo (Hokkaido). Moreover, Ortelius himself reveals in a legend the ancient 'Argyre' (silver island), as the inspiration for this fictitious island. In spite of the fact that Francis Xavier had already in one of his letters warned against the futile search for this silver island 'because there are no islands in the Orient, where there are silvermines, except the isles of Japan', these same stories still motivated the Dutch expedition led by Maerten Gerritsz. Vries in the 17th c, which resulted in the discovery of the southern Kuriles and parts of Ezo (Hokkaido) and Sakhalin, the latter being mistaken for the north-east of Ezo, generating another largely fictitious gigantic island in the north of Japan on European maps.

Ortelius himself abandoned the silver island again on the separate map of Japan (Fig. 9), which he added to the *Theatrum* in 1595. This map is credited to 'Ludoico Teisera', a Portuguese cartographer to the Spanish crown. It is a combination of western and Japanese sources. Honshu is shown for the first time on a western map in its full extension, including areas in the north-east, not yet visited at the time by Europeans. The nomenclature of the cities on the four main islands largely corresponds to the names of the provinces on Japanese maps of the Gyoki type. For the shapes of Kyushu and Shikoku as well as for the many smaller islands including the Rykyus western sources prevail. Another novelty is the depiction and designation of 'Corea' on a European printed map. Already medieval diplo-



Fig. 9. Abraham Ortelius, Japan, Antwerp, 1595

matic missions had reported on this country, whose envoys they met at the court of the Khan. The misunderstanding that it is an island rather than a peninsula may have been caused by the impression given by the more than 800 km long Yalu river forming a natural wet border, also in the north, especially since the shores of that river were purposely kept uninhabited to prevent any uncontrolled intercourse between Korea and the Asian mainland. In any case this misrepresentation of Korea as an island continued on European maps for almost a century.

In summary, Ortelius for his representation of Asia made use of the most recent information available at his time, which he combined with medieval travel reports, and also with ancient sources. The authority of Ptolemy and others was still so strong, that they were not only used to fill in blanks, but attempts were continued to reconcile their data with contemporary discoveries. Thus, Ortelius's image of Asia, which looks quite accurate at first glance, still includes a large number of fantastic and fictitious details, which have bee perpetuated over many decades by his followers and copyists, and which it took almost two centuries to finally and completely eradicate.

FURTHER READING

Waldseemiiller's *Carta Marina,* Gastaldi's map of Asia in three sheets, his wall map of the world, as well as the wall maps of Asia and the world by Ortelius can all be conveniently studied in volume II of Giinter Schilder's truly monumental series *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica,* Uitgeverij 'Canaletto', Alphen aan den Rijn, 1987. The significance of the intense commercial intercourse between Europe and Asia since the antiquity is discussed in depth by Donald F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe, Volume I, The Century of Discovery,* The University of Chicago Press, Chicago & London, 1994 (1965). Thomas Suarez, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia,* Tuttle, Tokyo, 1999 (Autumn/Winter), gives a fascinating account of the routes covered by the explorers and the appearance of their discoveries on maps. The changing shape of Japan from its first appearance on western maps into the 19th century is dealt with by Lutz Walter (ed.), *Japan – A Cartographic Vision,* Prestel, New York & Munich 1994.

LUTZ WALTER

Comments on the article 'Cartography of the Bartholomew Family Firm'

Editor's Note: Tim Nicholson is well known for his research on cycling and other transportation maps. Recently he has turned his eye to Bartholomew maps. Though too modern for some of our members, they can be found in most collections based on region rather than date or cartographer, so I requested him to add to our information on Bartholomew maps by commenting on David Smith's article in the Spring Journal.

Page 37 col 2 last para

'Not notably active ... rarely ventured into scales larger than its favoured ½ in: 1 mile'. I don't know who the author is comparing Barts with, but 'rarely' is not the *mot juste* in any context. See enclosed list of 25 large-scale town plans on offer in 1898 alone. Also in the 1890s, Buxton, Leeds, Scarborough, York and quite likely other towns were also covered. And, around a dozen one-inch maps were published in the period to 1914.

Page 43 col 1 line 12ff

'The maps were layer coloured'. Not so. Of the 30 Scottish district maps, all but nine were always unlayered, and at least four of the nine were offered unlayered as well as layered at various times. Only five (possibly fewer) were offered exclusively in layered form. In 1888 (not 1890) the district sheets began to be superseded by a numbered, sectional series; these were all layered.

Page 43 col 1 line 18ff

'The ½ in:mile map of England & Wales was published in 37 sheets between 1897...' No. The earliest of the sheets, unnumbered, were published in 1895 (Surrey, South Devon) and 1896 (Sussex, North Devon). The *numbered* series began in 1897.

Page 45 col 1 line 29ff

The 12-sheet ¼ in. map of 1897 'appears to be a cheap version of the ½ in'. No – not in 1897 when it first appeared. It was then still based on the old 16-sheet 'Imperial' map of the 1860s. It was not until 1910 (Scotland) and 1911 (England & Wales) that the 12-sheet map was given a new base, in the form of the ½ in. layered map. And why 'A cheap version'? It was simply a reduction of the ½ in. And it was not 'only designed for publication by others.' It was a feature of the Bartholomew list for many years, as well as being sold to other publishers.

Page 45 col 2 line 4

Central Europe mapped for tourists in 1891 on a *half-inch* scale. No – the number of sheets would be vast, and there is no sign of such a map in the Bartholomew archive.

Page 45 col 2 last para

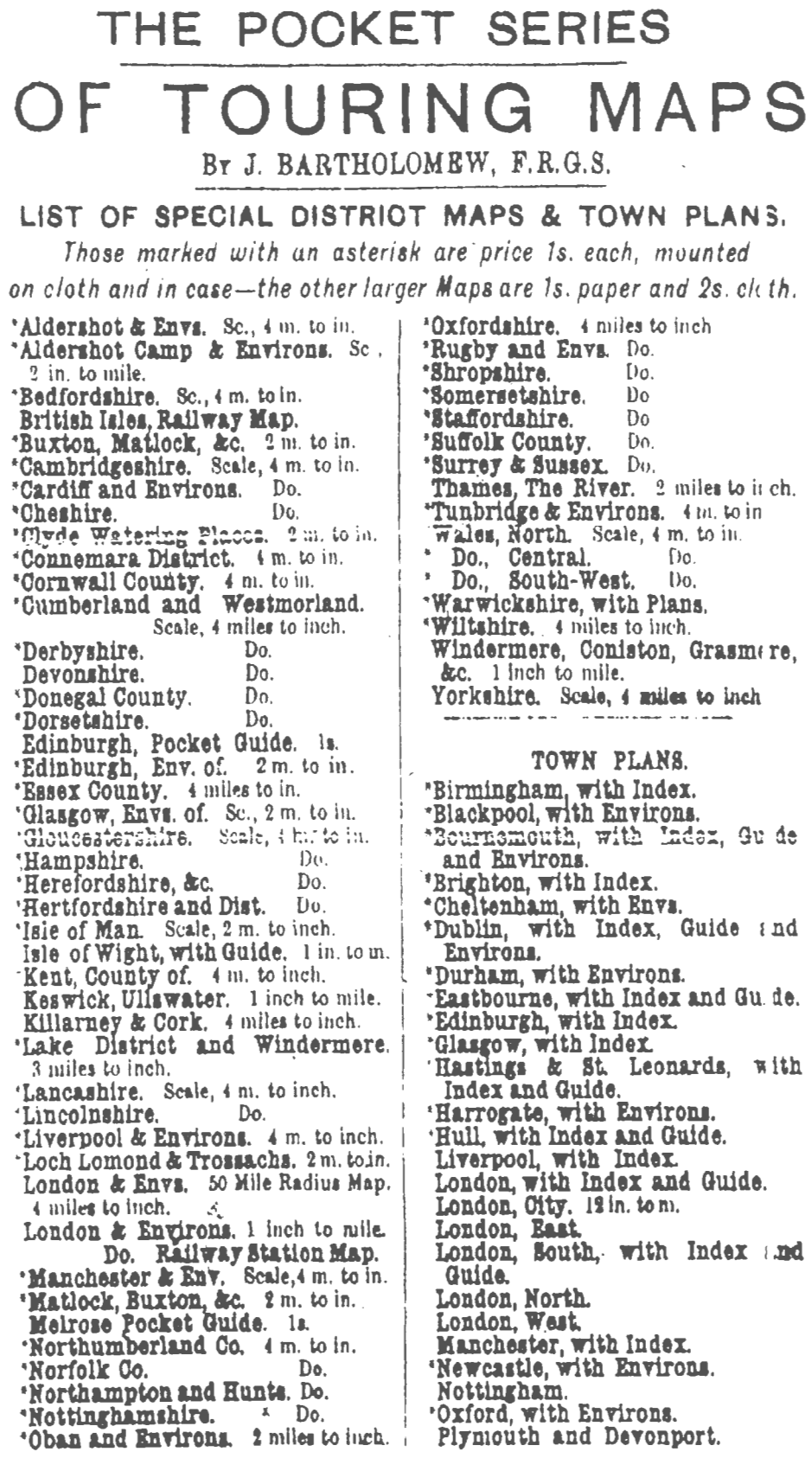
'Surprisingly few Bartholomew map appear in the collectors' market today'. Not so. Even if we are talking of pre-1919 maps, they are often seen at the more down-market book fairs and at paper fairs generally; and are available from specialist dealers. I started collecting pre-1914 Bartholomew maps seriously, but selectively, about 18 months ago, and within a couple of months had accumulated well over 300. I think that the author's subjective experience has misled him; and the fact that he has not seen many maps would explain

most of the difficulties above.

Page 45 last line

Not 'lost forever'. See above – there are a lot of them about. Also, the Bartholomew archive includes scores of bound volumes from 1877 onwards containing thousands of examples of the firm's best work.

TIM NICHOLSON



THE POCKET SERIES

OF TOURING MAPS

By J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

LIST OF SPECIAL DISTRICT MAPS & TOWN PLANS.

Those marked with an asterisk are price 1s. each, mounted on cloth and in case—the other larger Maps are 1s. paper and 2s. cloth.

*Aldershot & Envs. Sc., 4 m. to in.
*Aldershot Camp & Environs. Sc., 2 in. to mile.
*Bedfordshire. Sc., 4 m. to in.
British Isles, Railway Map.
*Buxton, Matlock, &c. 2 m. to in.
*Cambridgeshire. Scale, 4 m. to in.
*Cardiff and Environs. Do.
*Cheshire. Do.
*Clyde Watering Places. 2 m. to in.
*Connemara District. 4 m. to in.
*Cornwall County. 4 m. to in.
*Cumberland and Westmorland. Scale, 4 miles to inch.
*Derbyshire. Do.
Devonshire. Do.
*Donegal County. Do.
*Dorsetshire. Do.
Edinburgh, Pocket Guide. 1s.
*Edinburgh, Env. of. 2 m. to in.
*Essex County. 4 miles to in.
*Glasgow, Envs. of. Sc., 2 m. to in.
*Gloucestershire. Scale, 4 m. to in.
*Hampshire. Do.
*Herefordshire, &c. Do.
*Hertfordshire and Dist. Do.
*Isle of Man. Scale, 2 m. to inch.
Isle of Wight, with Guide. 1 in. to m.
*Kent, County of. 4 m. to inch.
Keswick, Ullswater. 1 inch to mile.
Killarney & Cork. 4 miles to inch.
*Lake District and Windermere. 3 miles to inch.
*Lancashire. Scale, 4 m. to inch.
*Lincolnshire. Do.
*Liverpool & Environs. 4 m. to inch.
*Loch Lomond & Trossachs. 2 m. to in.
London & Envs. 50 Mile Radius Map. 4 miles to inch.
London & Environs. 1 inch to mile.
Do. Railway Station Map.
*Manchester & Env. Scale, 4 m. to in.
*Matlock, Buxton, &c. 2 m. to in.
Melrose Pocket Guide. 1s.
*Northumberland Co. 4 m. to in.
*Norfolk Co. Do.
*Northampton and Hunts. Do.
*Nottinghamshire. Do.
*Oban and Environs. 2 miles to inch.
*Oxfordshire. 4 miles to inch
*Rugby and Envs. Do.
*Shropshire. Do.
*Somersetshire. Do
*Staffordshire. Do
*Suffolk County. Do.
*Surrey & Sussex. Do.
Thames, The River. 2 miles to inch.
*Tunbridge & Environs. 4 m. to in
Wales, North. Scale, 4 m. to in.
* Do., Central. Do.
* Do., South-West. Do.
*Warwickshire, with Plans.
*Wiltshire. 4 miles to inch.
Windermere, Coniston, Grasmere, &c. 1 inch to mile.
Yorkshire. Scale, 4 miles to inch

TOWN PLANS.

*Birmingham, with Index.
*Blackpool, with Environs.
*Bournemouth, with Index, Guide and Environs.
*Brighton, with Index.
*Cheltenham, with Envs.
*Dublin, with Index, Guide and Environs.
*Durham, with Environs.
*Eastbourne, with Index and Guide.
*Edinburgh, with Index.
*Glasgow, with Index.
*Hastings & St. Leonards, with Index and Guide.
*Harrogate, with Environs.
*Hull, with Index and Guide.
Liverpool, with Index.
London, with Index and Guide.
London, City. 12 in. to m.
London, East.
London, South, with Index and Guide.
London, North.
London, West.
Manchester, with Index.
*Newcastle, with Environs.
Nottingham.
*Oxford, with Environs.
Plymouth and Devonport.

A History of IMCoS

During my eighteen years as Chairman and International Chairman I have persuaded many International Representatives and IMCoS members to organise International Symposia overseas. I have always felt that the immense energy in planning these events has not been properly recognised and publicly recorded. As soon as one symposium is ended our minds are concentrating on the next two events! It is for these reasons and for the International Organisers that I am presenting this free-standing plaque which could be a centre-piece for the Society at IMCoS Dinners and UK events.

The plaque gives the names of the presidents and chairmen to date and also the principal founders who are still active in supporting the Society.

The engraved Van den Keere map of 1645 is copied from Rodney Shirley's *The Mapping of the World*. The details are pasted on the back of the frame. The map is the last recorded work by Van den Keere executed just before his death aged 75 in 1646. It was prepared for the pocket edition of John Speed's *Prospect* printed by Miles Fletcher for William Humble, and there were further editions by Roger Rea in 1662, 1665, 1666 and 1668, and by Thomas Basset and Richard Chiswell in 1676.

The first Overseas Symposium was in 1982 in Amsterdam, and this is the name at the head of the upper left hand copper plate in the bottom section on the plaque. The names of the Symposium Organisers world-wide are listed with the year and city where the event took place.

I am sure all members will join with me in thanking the organisers, their families and all the members of their committees and others for making these symposia so instructive and enjoyable for us all over so many years.

It is regrettable that there is only room for one engraved name for each meeting. As our numbers swelled, the administration became ever more complicated, and more helpers in every location became involved in the smooth running of the symposia. They are all remembered in the person of the main organiser who is named here.

The plaque has space for twenty more presidents and chairmen and at least forty more symposium organisers. The copper plates will be updated annually and can be adjusted to take many more names.

In the 1660s it was possible to find engravers of maps. Not so today, I can assure you. I would like to congratulate Graham Townsend of Colbourne's, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, for his fine work. My personal thanks go to Susan Gole for assistance in design, David Webb for photography, and Rodney Shirley for the choice of map. My final thanks go to the past and present members of the London committee who have assisted in planning these International Symposia.

I hope this historical record of the Society will give members pleasure over many years. It will be on display at the Annual Dinner, the Farmers' Club meetings, and other suitable venues. It will also be carried for display at our international meetings.

This plaque is a tribute to all the International Organisers.

MALCOLM R. YOUNG

The International Map Collectors' Society

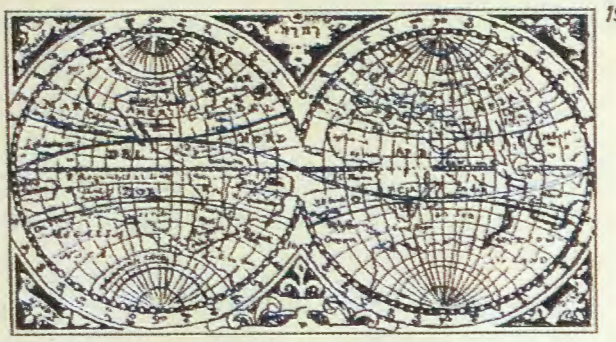
IMCoS

PRESIDENTS

1980 Rodney Shirley
1986 Helen Wallis
1995 O Dreyer-Eimbcke

PRINCIPAL FOUNDERS

YASHA BERESINER RODNEY SHIRLEY MALCOLM YOUNG



CHAIRMEN

1980 Malcolm Young
1988 Tony Burgess
1989 Susan Cole
1996 Jenny Harvey

PRESENTED BY MALCOLM R. YOUNG

1982 Amsterdam
Werner Lowenhardt
1984 Nicosia
A Hadjipaschalis
1985 Helsinki
Arno Piltz
1986 Barcelona
Montserrat Galera
1987 Jerusalem
Eva Wajntraub
1988 Zagreb & Dubrovnik
Drago Novak
1989 Athens
Themis Strongilos
1990 Washington
Eric Wolf
1991 Singapore Michael Sweet
Sydney Robert Clancy
1992 Madrid
Jaime Armero
1993 Mainz & Bonn
O Dreyer-Eimbcke
1994 Antwerp
Itzhak Sperling
1995 San Francisco
Alfred Newman
1996 Riga
Janis Strauchmanis

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ORGANISERS

1997 Budapest
Zsolt Torok
1998 Tokyo
Hideo Fujiwara

Book Reviews

Who's Who in the History of Cartography. The International Guide to the Subject (D9). Edited by Mary Alice Lowenthal. Map Collector Publications Ltd. for Imago Mundi. 1998. ISBN 0-906430-18-6. Pp 204. £24 ($39) + £3 ($5) p&p.

As the name implies, this is the ninth edition of this invaluable work. Its structure is unchanged from its predecessor, but it is enlarged because the number of researchers listed has increased by 24 per cent, surely a mammoth task for the editor who should be congratulated on the results of her labours.

Part I 'What's What in the History of Cartography' is a general guide to the literature and publications, and the societies working in the field It does not claim to be comprehensive, but it is a very useful listing.

Part II is the main section, the Who's Who listing the names, addresses, recent publications and fields of research of 630 workers. The work concludes with four indexes classifying the fields of research by people, places and subjects, and the geographical locations of the researchers.

Such a work can only be as comprehensive as the researchers allow it to be. One can think of names not included, probably due to the modesty or isolation of the worker.

A book every reference library should have and every researcher should have access to.

EUGENE BURDEN

Fire Insurance Maps-Their History and Applications. By Diane L. Oswald. Texas: Lacewing Press, 1997. ISBN 0-9659698-0-0. Pp 102 $9.95 plus postage from Lacewing Press, 15889 Woodlake Dr, College Station, TX 77845 E-mail for postage rate: dianeoswald@juno com

I thoroughly enjoyed reading this little book. Diane Oswald is an enthusiast on her subject and she conveys her enthusiasm to the reader. Without going into too much detail she sketches the history and development of fire insurance maps in the United States and outlines their utility at the present. Starting with the first extant fire insurance map, of Charleston, South Carolina, made for an English insurance company by an English surveyor in 1790, she ranges through the production of the pioneering map-making companies until they were, one by one, absorbed into the major provider, the Sanborn Company.

The surveyor's duty was to map towns and trading estates and detail the construction and uses of the various buildings so that insurers could quickly assess the risks posed to their customers, not only by their own buildings and operations, but also by those of their neighbours. The insurers could also see if their risks were grouped too closely together so that a natural or man-made disaster in one area could result in a catastrophic loss to the insurers.

The Sanborn Company relied on meticulous and detailed training of each group of employees: surveyors, draughtsmen, printers and colourists to achieve a high degree of consistency. The maps were continuously updated by pasting amendments over the original map.

Diane Oswald supplements her account with a series of humorous sketches of employees and tales told by surveyors on their travels when they were often treated with suspicion and hostility.

Whilst the operations of the Sanborn Company were mainly confined to the USA, another major operator was Charles Goad who started his career as a representative of the company in Canada. Goad spread his operations throughout the globe and became well known in England in the early years of this century for his fire insurance map of large English towns.

Although these maps are no longer used for their original purpose, they may be found in locxal libraries and used by local historians, developers and environmental; health officers who may wish to learn of hazards posed to potential development by former users.

A readable account for someone wishing to know something of the story of these maps

EUGENE BURDEN

The Shadow of the Moon. British solar eclipse mapping in the eighteenth century. By Geoff Armitage. Foreword by Patrick Moore. Tring; Map Collector Publications Ltd, 1997. ISBN 0-906430-17-8. Pp 2+46. £22.

On 11th August 1999 a total eclipse of the sun will be observable in parts of Devon and Cornwall. The cyclical motions of the earth and moon around the sun were known to the Babylonians over 2500 years ago Because of these cycles, solar eclipses visible at particular points on the earth's surface sometimes occur in clusters. One such cluster occurred in the eighteenth century when five solar eclipses were visible over the British Isles within fifty years.

Geoff Armitage details the immense scientific interest in these eclipses and how this was manifested in the production of 'predictive' and 'retrospective' maps. One of Edmund Halley's achievements was to refine the tables of lunar motion so that he was able to predict the 1715 solar eclipse to within four minutes and its track within a few miles. He illustrated this in the form of a map of England and Wales showing the track of the umbra. Others produced maps, but these did not have the immediate impact of Halley's map. After the event, Halley amended the plate to produce a retrospective map showing the actual course. Later he amended the plate again to add the prediction for the 1724 eclipse.

Armitage describes and illustrates the various maps produced for these two eclipses and for the later eclipses of 1737, 1748 and 1764. Whilst the subject is 'British solar eclipse mapping', Armitage also discusses the influence of French and German mapmakers, illustrating a two-colour printing of a map by Desnos for the 1764 eclipse. The booklet concludes with a listing of the maps and their locations and shelf marks. As one would expect from Geoff Armitage, the booklet has been well researched and the results well presented. If one must criticise, it is in the frequent lack of proximity of the maps and the text to which they relate, so that one has to go leafing backwards and forwards.

As Patrick Moore says in the foreword, this booklet will become the standard reference on the subject. Those wishing to know more about the 1999 eclipse and the mysteries of predicting eclipses, should read the RGO Guide.[1]

1. The RGO Guide to the 1999 Total Eclipse of the Sun – Steve Bell. Cambridge. HM Nautical Almanac Office. Royal Greenwich Observatory, 1997. ISBN 0-905087-03-8.

EUGENE BURDEN

ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

Altea	inside back cover
Richard B. **Arkway**	42
Roderick M. **Barron**	26
Antiquariat **Berg Rheinhold**	48
Book Dealer	47
The **Carson Clark** Gallery	48
Classified	31
Frame	32
J.A.L. **Franks**	50
Hemispheres	12
Intercol	back cover
Kit S. **Kapp**	48
Le Bail-Weissert	18
Warwick **Leadlay** Gallery	20
Map Collector Publications	20
The **Map House**	inside front cover
Map Forum	44
Martayan Lan	46
Johannes **Müller**	42
Kenneth **Nebenzahl**	32
Old World Auctions	18
Philadelphia Print Shop	19
Gonzalo Fernández **Pontes**	31
Jonathan **Potter**	64
The **Prime Meridian**	20
Reiss & Sohn	46
George **Ritzlin**	24
Robert **Ross**	19
Adina S. **Sommer**	20
Neil Charles **Street**	47
Paulus **Swaen**	48
Tooley Adams	12
The **Witch Ball**	18
Zenrin	22

IMCoS List of Officers

President Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke

Advisory Council

Past President	Rodney Shirley
Adelaide	W.A.R. Richardson
Barcelona	Sra Montserrat Galera
London	Tony Campbell
London	Catherine Delano Smith
Paris	Monique Pelletier
Quebec	Ed Dahl
Utrecht	Dr Günther Schilder
Washington	Ralph Ehrenberg

Directors Themis Strongilos
Alfred W. Newman
Malcolm R. Young

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

Chairman	Jenny Harvey
Vice Chairman	Valerie Scott
General Secretary	Harry Pearce
Membership Secretary	Sam Pearce
Treasurer	Tim Whitten
Publicity Officer	Yasha Beresiner
Map Fair Organiser	Roger Brown
Map Fair Liaison	Philip Burden
Journal Advertisements	Derek Allen
Librarian	Christopher Terrell
Photographer	David Webb
Journal Editor	Susan Gole

International Officers

Chairman	Susan Gole
Secretary	Robert Clancy
Development	Caroline Batchelor

Representatives

America, Central Paul F. Glynn,
Casa El Carmen, 3a Avenida Norte 8, La Antiqua, 03001 Guatemala

America, South Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers,
Peru 285, 1641 Acassuso, Argentina

Australia: Prof. Robert Clancy,
11 High Street, Newcastle, NSW 2300

Austria Dr Stefan J. Missine,
Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna

Belgium Phillippe Swolfs,
Nieuwe Steenweg 31, Elversele, 9140

Canada Edward H. Dahl, 1292 Montee
Palement, Gatineau, Quebec J8R 3K5

Croatia Ankica Pandzic, Hist. Museum of
Croatia, Matoseva 9, 1000 Zagreb

Cyprus Michael Efrem, P.O. Box 2267,
1519 Nicosia

Finland Jan Strang, Jatasalmentie 1,
FIN 00830 Helsinki

France Jacques Reutemann,
54 Rue des Grands Forts, 26110 Nyons

Germany Prof Dr D. Novak
Adenaurallee 23, D-5300 Bonn 1

Greece Themis Strongilos,
19 Rigillis Sreeet, GR-106 74 Athens

Hungary Dr Zsolt Török, Dept of Geography,
Eotvos Univ Ludovika 2, Budapest

Iceland Kjarten Gunnarsson,
Smaragata 9, 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

Korea: Dr. Chan Lee, #1003 Pungnim Bid,
Kongdok-dong 404, Mapo-Ku,
Seoul 121-022

Latvia: Dr Janis Strauchmanis,
Tallinas 83-40, Riga, LV-1009

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, Bygdoy Alle 69,
PO Box 102 Tasen, N-0801 Oslo 8

Philippines: Rudolf Lietz, POB 2348 MCPO,
1263 Makati, Metro Manila

Portugal: JC Silva,
Travessa de Quelmada 28, Lisbon 2

Saudi Arabia: Fay Huiderkoper-Cope, c/o
Rezayat Co Ltd, PO Box 90, Alkhobar 3952

Singapore & Malaysia: Julie Yeo, 21 Cuscaden
Rd, Ming Arcade,01-02, Singapore 1024

South Africa: Elizabeth Bisschop,
P.O Box 26156, Hout Bay, 7872

Spain: Jaime Armero, Frame SL,
General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 6

Sweden: Gunnar Skoog,
Fridhemsvägen 25, S-217 74 Malmö

Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney,
PO Box 11, 1238 Bangkok

Turkey: F. Muhtar Katircioglu,
Karanfil Aralligi 14, Levent, 80620 Istanbul

USA, Central: Kenneth Nebenzahl,
PO Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022

USA, East: Robert A. Highbarger, 7509
Hackamore Drive, Potomac, MD 20854

USA, West: Alfred W. Newman, 1414 Mariposa
Street, Vallejo, CA 94590

ALTEA
Maps & Books
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER

Third floor – 91 Regent Street – London W1R 7TB
Tel: 0171-494 9060 – Fax: 0171-287 7938 – Mobile: 0467-430726
Web site: www.antique-maps.co.uk – E-mail: altea@antique-maps.co.uk



SPEED, JOHN.

The Kingdome of China...1627.

A beautiful map of China and Japan, from Speed's Prospect of the Most Famous Parts of the World, with eight vignettes of costumes down the sides, views along the top. 400 x 520mm.

InterCol

visit Yasha Beresiner's Gallery

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

tel: 0171 354 2599

Tuesday to Saturday 9^{30} –5^{00}



for a free catalogue, please write to:

InterCol 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR
Tel: 0181 349 2207 Fax: 0181 346 9539
E-Mail: yasha@compuserve.com

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