AUTUMN 1999 ISSUE No. 78

IMCOS JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 1999 ISSUE No. 78

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

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Chairman's Report at the AGM, 1999

1998 has been the year in which we have taken stock of what we do through our survey and, as a result of your input, refocused some of our activities in the expectation of better meeting members' needs. I should like again to thank all members who took part in our survey, the results of which are known to you, and which led directly, for example, to our upgrading the Journal to a better quality paper with a colour printing option. Susan Gole is still experimenting with the new technology, so the fruits of the change will be borne during 1999, but the impetus to do this came from the feedback which the Committee received. The change has involved Susan in coming to grips with new technology, and I know from experience how time consuming and frustrating this can be. I should like to thank her for persevering on our behalf

Our year began with another successful evening at the Farmer's Club chaired by Rodney Shirley. I should like to thank Rodney for continuing to lead affairs on this inevitably wintry evening, and also for continuing to act as our ambassador during his lecturing visits in the UK and abroad. He was a speaker at the inaugural meeting of the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle and his enthusiasm remains particularly infectious when we are viewing material on our visits to map collections.

Our June Symposium in 1998 took place in Oxford. On Saturday morning we travelled from around the country to the Bodleian Library to see a selection of material carefully chosen for us by Nick Millea. This was followed by lunch and afternoon lectures from László Gróf and David Fletcher. Finally we had the opportunity to browse through maps in Sanders of Oxford, who kindly provided us with refreshments while we were looking and buying! The day was organised by Valerie Scott so our thanks go to her for cleverly fitting our visit round graduation day. The ambience of the city was certainly enhanced by mingling amongst gowned graduates and their smartly dressed parents! We returned to London for the Map Fair on the following day. The queue to get into the fair at the beginning of the day is undiminished year on year and plenty of satisfied collectors emerged triumphant with purchases to add to their collections. Regrettably we learned that the Forte Crest venue would no longer be available, since the room is to be divided into much smaller units no longer suitable, and so the hunt was on for a new venue. I am conscious of the fact that we had only moved to the Forte Crest two years previously and I understand that familiarity of venue is a benefit to both dealers and collectors. For this reason, in seeking a new location we decided that any new venue must be able to house us for a minimum of two years and we hope that our choice of the Commonwealth Institute will prove a good one. We shall certainly be making a special effort to ensure that settling in is as painless as possible.

Our survey confirmed that members wanted IMCoS to establish a web site and in August I was able to get this up and running. Illness had prevented me from doing this earlier in the year,

and I apologise for the unavoidable delay. I should like to formally thank my son, Martin, a computer science graduate, who taught me how to write the pages, create the pictures and load them. I remain an amateur, and I am conscious that there are many other attractive web sites full of pictures and gimmicks, which as yet I have not learned to master. However, my initial aim was to provide information on our activities which was easy to access, for example to save you hunting throughprevious Journals or looking for mislaid registration forms. Now that I have achieved this I shall be looking for other ways of promoting the site and linking it with others.

The highlight of the year, in terms of covering new ground, was our visit to Japan as guests of the Antique Map Society of Japan, for our International Symposium. lMCoS has visited Asia before, but we had not been so completely exposed to an entirely different mapping culture, where all the conventions were new to us. One of IMCoS's strengths is the open-mindedness of its members when it comes to seeing and learning about new things. We were fascinated by seriously long strip maps, maps we had to put down and walk round, and town plans depicting a time when Japan was closed to the West. The hospitality we received was second to none and the visit planned and executed with precision. Our thanks again to Hideo Fujiwara and Kazamasa Yamashita. We sincerely hope that as a result of our visit we shall meet newly made Japanese friends at future IMCoS events.

It was with regret that two of our key members were unable through illness to be with us in Japan. Our President, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, and Director and co-founder Malcolm Young. I am pleased that Oswald has made a good recovery as witnessed by his recent support of our visit to Berlin. Malcolm was with us in spirit in Japan and on his behalf Susan Gole presented a beautiful copper engraved plaque to the Society which records the Society's Presidents, Chairmen and International Symposium Organisers. In its portable form it is well illustrated in this [last] month's Journal. After 18 years it is good to have a formal symbol of the Society and its history which we can continue to update and display at meetings. On behalf of the Committee I should like to thank Malcolm for this gift.

As in any other organisation, it is inevitable that changes in the composition of the committee take place. 1998 marks the end of an era of financial consolidation by our Treasurer, Cyrus Ala'i. When Cyrus became Treasurer he saw opportunities to tighten up the way we handled our financial affairs, and he has meticulously worked towards achieving a situation where we have reserves equal to one years' turnover. This turnover has increased during his period of office from £18,000 to £34,000. He has husbanded our finances with precision and so we are in a sound position with healthy reserves. The society does not aim to make a profit, but to use its income as effectively as it can to the benefit of a maximum number of members. It is therefore with great regret that we accept Cyrus's resignation but I am sure that I speak for all of you in thanking him for his valuable contribution over the last nine years.

It is with great pleasure that I wel-

come Tim Whitten to the Committee, with his experience of looking after the finances of such bodies as the Widdecombe Fair, and I am sure that he will continue the tradition of careful husbandry which Cyrus maintained.

My thanks finally go to those committee members, who I have not had an opportunity to mention personally for their continued efforts, which enable us to operate effectively and without whom my task of steering the ship would be impossible. We look forward to 1999 with confidence.

JENNY HARVEY

From the Editor's Desk

With great sadness we record the passing away of one of our directors. All IMCoS members who were in San Francisco in 1990 know how much we owe to Al Newman for his magnificent organisation. He died in early July, and our sympathies go out to his wife Kitty in her loss. Al was also our representative for the USA, West, and in his place BillWarren has agreed to be our representative. Bill has been a regular participant at our recent International symposia, so will be known to many of you. He is currently President of the California Map Society.

Our sympathies also go out to Themis Strongilos, our International Secretary for so long, now a Director, and still our representative for Greece. His wife Thetis died in March. Members who were in Athens in 1989 will remember her smiling and welcoming face.

This issue of the Journal contains two articles that collectors should find particularly interesting. We value highly the contributions from our more academic members, whether they are articles from their own studies, or papers they have presented at our symposia, but it sometimes appears to our non-academic collectors that writing for the IMCoS Journal is not for them. I hope that Tony Nicholls' article on what he collects will lead the way for others to write about their own interests, maps they have come across that particularly please them, what and why they collect, or any topic they choose. After all, the majority of our members count map collecting as a hobby, and while articles on specific maps or genres may interest them, what they have in commmon with all our members is the love of maps of all types. So please let me have more articles from your own personal knowledge to go along with the more detailed researched products of our more acedemically minded members. There is room for all in our IMCoS family.

Kit Batten is a regular contributor to our pages, and while his particular interest is the county of Devon, the maps he writes about have relevance for collectors of other parts of UK as well as further afield. He looks at maps found on what are often termed ephemera, and frequently ignored by dealers. Kit shows us how much information they can yield, and add to our overall covereage of any area, when we look beyond the well-known names and dates.

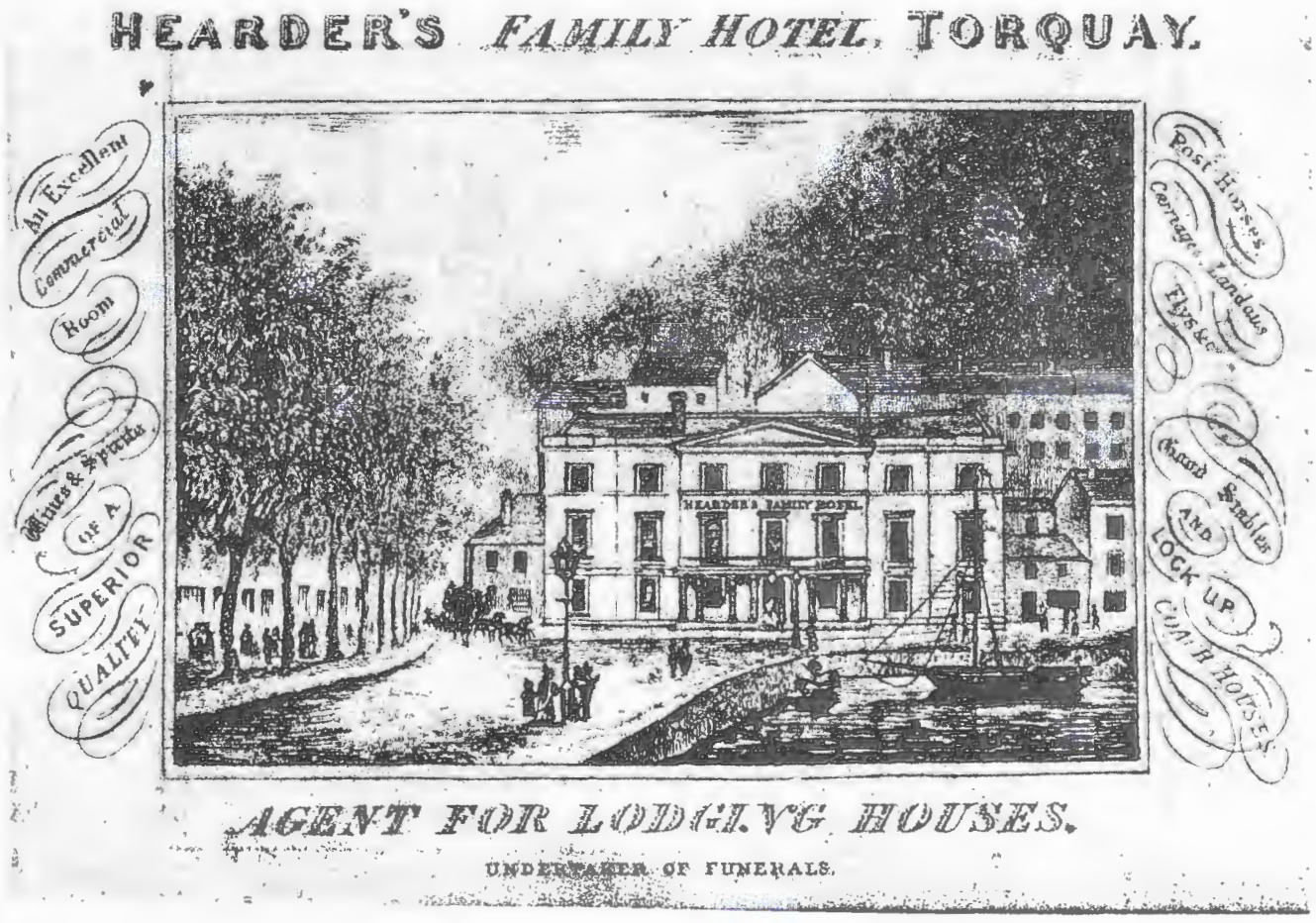
S.G.

Hearder

I have been interested in trade cards since finding some of the Liebig cards at fairs in Germany The first of the attractive Liebig Fleisch Extrakt chromolithographic cards (Chromos) appeared in 1872.[1] A number of these extremely attractive cards had maps on. Other companies producing trade cards also included maps but the date of all these is usually post-1880. Recently I came across the following in a dealer's catalogue: Hearder's Family Hotel Torquay. Advertising Card 3.5" x 5" w/litho & ornate borders; map on back. Ca. 1850.

I immediately went through the purchase procedure and then had to wait (anxiously) for four weeks while my purchase arrived (via customs in Hamburg, at the other end of the country!). The object that arrived was a very early trade card for a hotel in Torquay. The front of the card had a very pleasing illustration of the hotel, situated at the harbourside. As a map collector I was itching to know more about the map on the back: would it be a street map, area map or a county map. As it turned out it was a map of the immediate area up to 15 miles from Torquay.

The map actually shows the area from Teignmouth in the north to Dartmouth in the south; and from Torquay and Brixham in the east to Totnes and Ashburton in the west. All the larger towns have the milage indicated from Torquay. It was common in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries



Trade Card: Hearder's Family Hotel, Torquay.



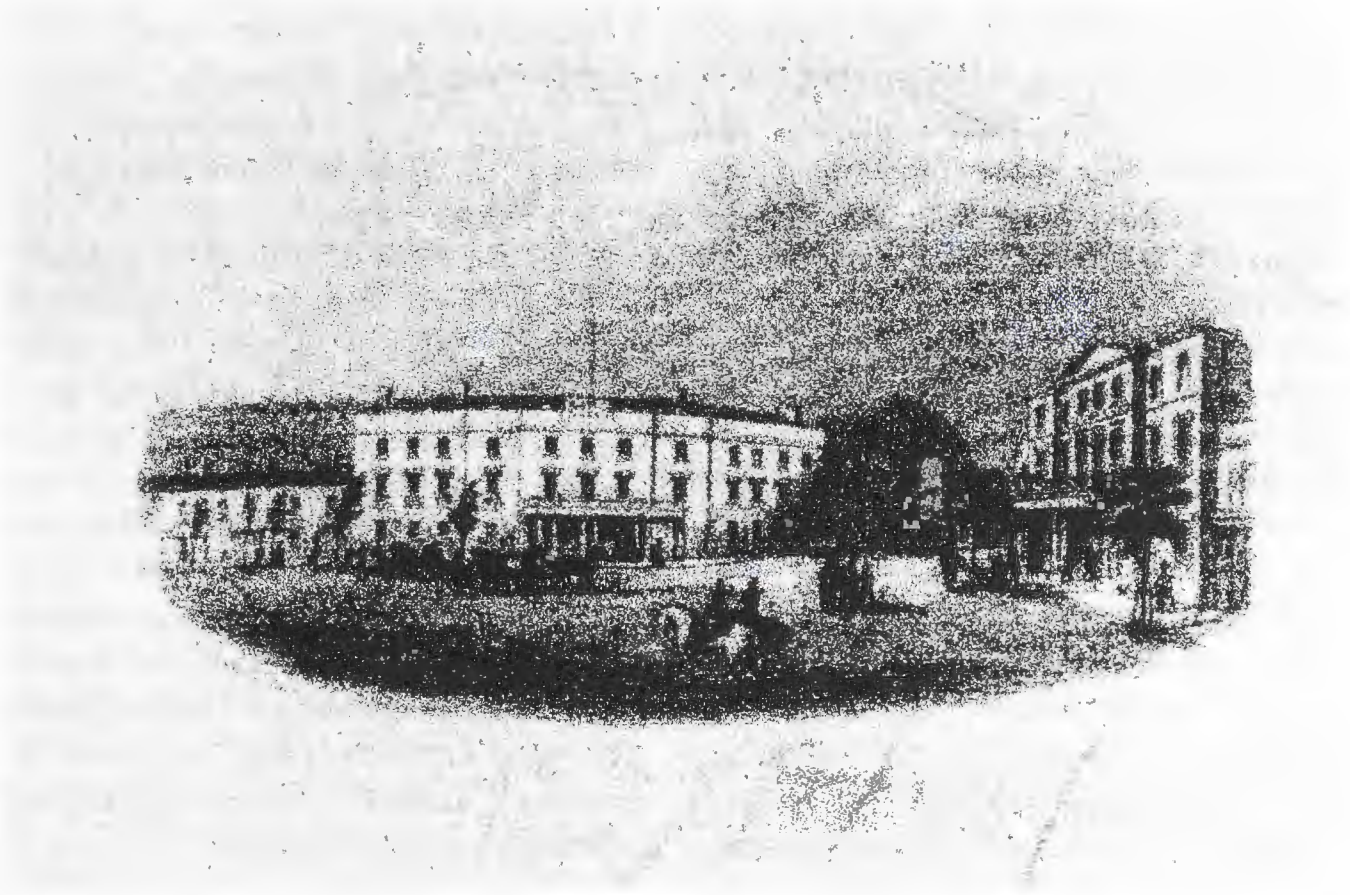
Trade Card (reverse): Map of Torquay.

to include milages from London, and even Devon maps with milages from London to Exeter, Devonport or Plymouth by different routes listed in a table[2] are known, but indicating distance from a relatively unimportant town is a rarity for such an early map. No railway is shown. The GWR arrived in Newton in 1846, and the line continued to Torre in 1848 but it did not extend to Torquay until 1859. A short stretch of canal is shown between Teigngrace and Newton, this was the Stover canal.

The trade card is 90 x 125 mm assuming the card to be held with the picture of the hotel to the front and horizontally (ie landscape). The map is set with north-south being the longer (ie portrait). The borders are 95 x 77 mm with *Hearder's Family Hotel* above and *Torquay* below (both centrally). There is a scale 5 mile=30 mm (Ae) and simple compass (Ad). Traces in the bottom right reveal that at one time the engraver's signature was present but must have been erased before printing. So far the source of the map has not been identified but C Smith in 1801 and J Cary in 1807 both produced maps at almost identical scales, ie a map of Devon at the same scale (as the trade card) would be folio size or approx. 475 x 520 mm. There are stars for rocky coasts, present in both Smith's and Cary's maps, but the precise course of the roads has been updated to show new developments and some spellings are different, eg Paington (sic) and Totnes (no longer Painton or Totness).

In fact the map resembles the map included in Edward Croydon's *The Teignmouth, Dawlish and Torquay Guide* of 1830. This had a map engraved by W Read of King St. near Covent Garden. The map has Paington (today Paignton), has the Stover canal by Teigngrace, has hill shading in the area (missing in the earlier maps) and the same inns, eg Traveller's Rest on the Ashburton-Newton road. However, the hill shading on the trade card is better executed and there is more of it. It also has Ruins of a Fort at Teignmouth, present in Smith and Cary but not in Read.

Henry Besley's first county guide to Devon, the *Route Book of Devon*,[3] reveals that: The principal inns [in Torquay] are the Royal Hotel, on the Strand, and Hearder's Family Hotel, opposite. The former contains an assembly room, very chastely fitted up, having an orchestra, with other conveniences for balls and concerts;- the latter, a very good subscription reading and news room. Excellent lodgings with board may also be had at Apsley



G Townsend's engraving of The Strand, Torquay for Henry Besley's Route Book of Devon. Note Webb's Hotel centrally (actually the Royal) and Hearder's to the right.

House, under the conduct of Mr Marchetti.

When the guide book was reprinted in *c.* 1854 there were copious engravings (there only being one or two in the original edition) and facing page 223 is a view of the two hotels. Facing the reader is the Royal but the sign over the door is WEBB'S HOTEL.[4] To the right, and therefore at an angle, is the Family Hotel, however the engraver, G Townsend of Exeter, has written REARDER on the hotel sign. Whether this was deliberate or not is not known, but the chances are that it was an error as Webb's Hotel refers to the tenant landlord at the time, Thomas Webb.

The history of the hotel[5] is interesting. It was built in 1828, near the Old Inn, and was occupied at first by Joseph Marchetti. However, it was not easy for Marchetti to obtain his licence. When in 1832 he applied to the magistrates at the Petty Sessions (then held at Newton) the application was refused on the ground that a second hotel was not wanted in Torquay! The Rev. J. Yonge, then vicar of Torre, even asserted that a second hotel would be prejudicial to the morals of the town. Opposition was also raised by the occupier of the Royal Hotel, and the ground landlord. One of the arguments advanced was that if the licence were granted, the value of the Royal Hotel would be reduced by £100 a year. Marchetti appealed to the Quarter Sessions, and the decision of the magistrates was reversed. Sir L. V. Palk, one of the founders of modern Torquay, then objected that Marchetti, by erecting a portico, had encroached on his Manorial rights. A party of workmen was sent to take it down, but they did not dare to begin tearing it

down, as Marchetti stood at the entrance with a drawn sword in his hand and threatened to cut down the first man who made an attempt. In the legal proceedings that followed, Marchetti won his case, as according to his lease, his right extended all the way to the quay. What would have happened to the growth of Torquay as a seaside resort if Yonge or Palk and others had got their way no-one knows.

Octavian Blewitt, four years later in his *Panorama of Torquay* (1832), reported: The Family Hotel of Mr. Marchetti, the Confectioner, is well entitled to general notice. This Hotel is quiet and respectably supported. The accommodations are good and the attention and civility experienced in the establishment add not a little to its popularity. The proprietor is a restaurateur and will be found particularly useful to those families who prefer occupying private lodgings to a residence in either of the Hotels. Connected with it are the *Beersheba Mews,* a commodious range of livery stables and coach-houses situated near the Independent Chapel in Park Street.

The original building was destroyed by fire on January 11th, 1833, and was then taken by W. Hearder. It was now operated under the name Hearder's Family Hotel and Stamp Office, while Marchetti removed to Apsley House[6]. Sarah C Hearder is listed as the proprietor of the hotel in Billing's 1857 directory[7]. The Hearders seem to have ceased running the hotel in 1860[8] as the hotel was owned from 1860 to 1863 by Cash, and was known firstly as Cash's Family Hotel and later as Cash's Queen's Hotel. The latter appears to be the first time it was run under the name Queen's Hotel, the name it is still known under today.

The Hearders may well have been a local family. The first mention of a William Hearder in Torquay is on December 26th, 1822. William Hearder agreed to supply 'good beef at seven farthings per pound and good mutton at threepence per lb' to the 'Poor House of Tormoham'. George Elliott Hearder is mentioned in several directories: he was clerk to the magistrates in 1850 (White's 1850); clerk to the magistrates, clerk to local board of health, Sub-Distributor of stamps and agent for Atlas Fore and Life Office with home address in Victoria Parade (Billing's 1857); resigned as solicitor to the Local Board in 1867 (Ellis); was clerk to the magistrates and agent with address in Torwood Street (White's 1878); and living in Chelston Cottage, Cockington (Deacon's Court Guide 1882).

The engraving of the hotel is attractive and bordered by advertising. Above the picture the name of the hotel is written in two types: *Hearder's Family Hotel. Torquay.* Below we are told that they are: *Agent for Lodging Houses* and also *Undertakers of Funerals.* The left border has the wording: *An Excellent Commercial Room. Wines and Spirits Of A Superior Quality,* while the right hand has *Post Horses, Carriages, Landaus, Flys &c. Good Stables And Lock Up Coach Houses,* both in attractive curling writing with flourishes.

The reference to wines and spirits must refer to the cellars where in previous years several schooners (called Bankers), belonging to two local families, used to bring their fish home from Newfoundland in the fall and lodge it in cellars on Victoria Parade. Later these became the wine stores at No. 32 belonging to Hearder. The wines and spirits business seems to have been run by William, as William Hearder & Co.

was listed in Billing's directory (1857) as wine and brandy merchants at 12, Beacon Terrace (a few streets away), and in Kelly's (1866) directory as importer of wines and spirits in Victoria Parade. In 1878 this is recorded as Hearder & Grimshaw, wine spirit, ale and porter merchants (and insurance agents) at 23 Victoria Parade (White's).[9]

As we have seen stabling was available. Before the railway reached Torre coaches were vital, and even after the railway arrived in Torre and Torquay[10] coaches were needed to bring guests the 1 ½ miles from either station. However, other long distance coaches were running out of Torbay and, once again, the names of Hearder and Marchetti were prominent. At that time two coaches, the *Mail* and the *Victoria,* ran to Dartmouth, and the *Coronet* to Plymouth. Two rival coaches ran from Mrs. Hearder's Family Hotel (later the the Queen's) while the *Neptune* was driven to Teignmouth by Paul Collings and Charles Lightfoot from Marchetti's Family Hotel, Apsley House, and from Rowe's Commercial Hotel. White's 1850 directory for Devon has both the Royal (Thos. Webb) and Hearder's as *Posting Houses.*

A goods service of waggons regularly left stops in Torquay for Newton, Exeter etc. One of the coaches from Brixham was known as *John's Rein-deer Omnibus,* and ran through Paignton and Torquay to Teignmouth; fares for this could also be booked at Hearder's Hotel.

The Besley company reprinted their *Route Book* several times and concurrently issued the engravings separately bound in collected books with no title pages. By 1874 the engraving of *The Strand, Torquay* shows a couple of changes; Webb's Hotel has disappeared from the sign and there is a new building to its left. However, Hearder's is still advertised as Rearder's and the date of the engraving (very inconspicuous) is still April 4, 1853.

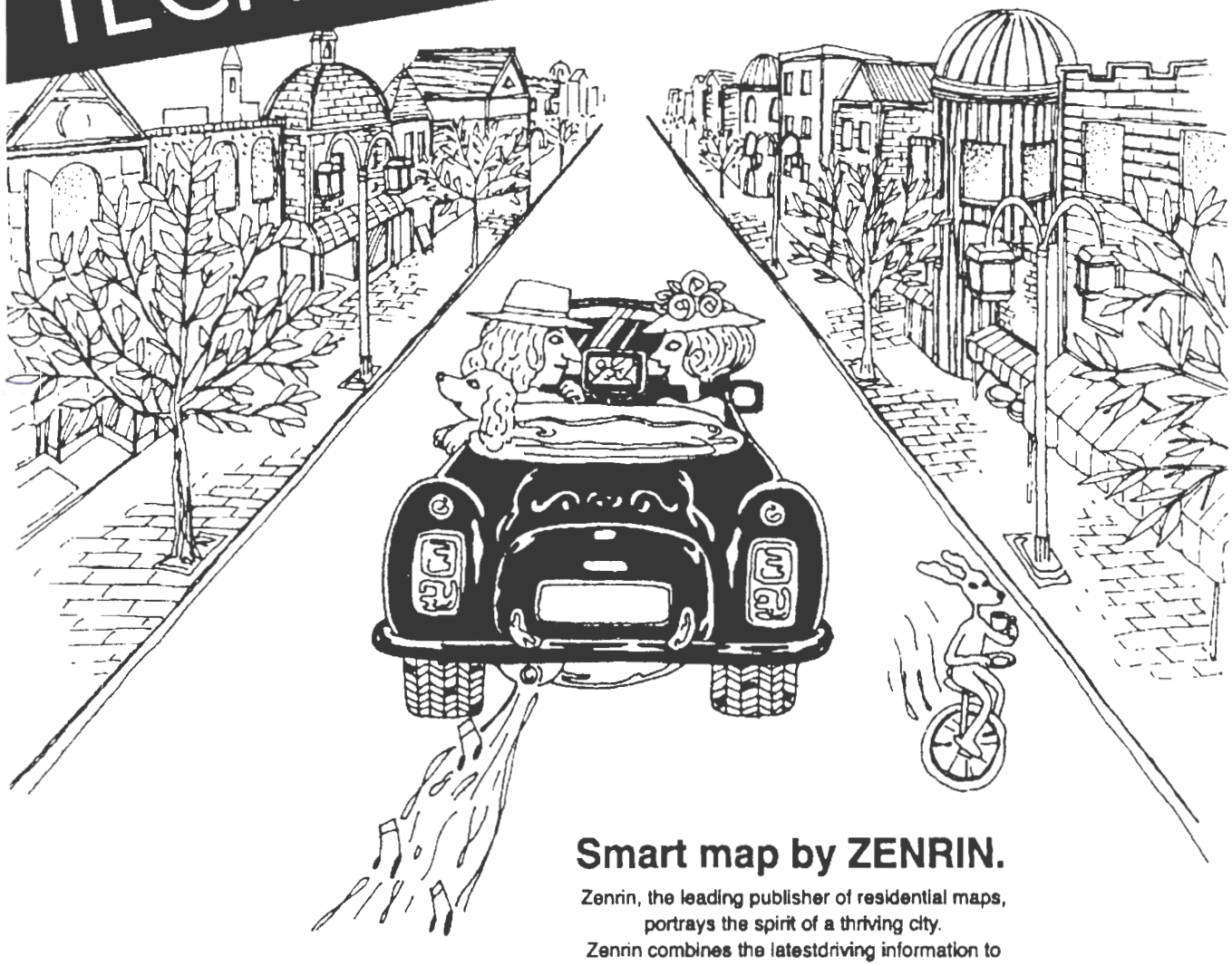
The trade card can certainly be dated to 1833-1860 by the ownership of the hotel by Hearder with the map probably being copied from a pre-1848 edition as indicated by the absence of any rail link to Torquay. Possibly printed about 1846, but not later than 1860 it certainly must be one of the earliest trade cards to include a map.

NOTES

1. Kit Batten, 'Justus Liebig's Trade Card Maps' in *IMCoS Journal*, Summer 1998, pp 19-23.
2. See entries 91 and 93 in Batten and Bennett, *Printed Maps of Devon 1575-1837*, Devon Books, 1996.
3. Henry Beesley, *The Route Book of Devon.* Exeter, publ. C.1851, with reissues in 1854 and c.1856.
4. The Royal Hotel was owned by Torquay Hotels Company Ltd from 1863 and Thomas Webb was the lessee until 1867 when he moved to the Imperial Hotel in Torquay.
5. The history of the hotel is taken from Ellis, *An Historical Survey of Torquay*, 1931 2nd edn.
6. The Dowager Queen Adelaide stayed here in 1845, and in July 1854, Marie Amelia, ex-Queen of the French. Marchetti was still occupying Apsley House as late as 1864.
7. My thanks to Ian Maxted of the Westcountry Studies Library in Exeter and Francis Bennett for the information relating to entries in directories.
8. The Hearders seem to have remained in Torquay, as on December 1st 1893, W. Hearder pened, in Beacon Terrace, the Torquay ir Torbay Club. William Hearder was recorded as living in Warberry Road, Torquay in 1882 (Deacon's Court Guide).
9. Directory entries also record Wm Hearder as Chemist and Druggist at (1) Victoria Parade as early as 1850, as family chemist in 1857, and trading as Hearder & Riches in 1878.
10. The railway reached Torre in 1848 which was then named Torquay. When the station was extended to Ror Abbey, this became Torquay and the previous station was renamed Torre.

KIT BATTEN

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ZENRIN

Off the Rails

Just as I was leaving this year's IMCoS fair in London, heading off to the Bonnington fair for another dose of cartographic indulgence, I got talking to our editor, Susan Gole, about the greatly improved quality of the quarterly journal. Big mistake! In mid-sentence I found myself accused 'You haven't written anything for us, have you?' I explained that as a mere collector it had not occurred to me.

'But we're a society of collectors'.

'And you have the academics contributing the factual material.'

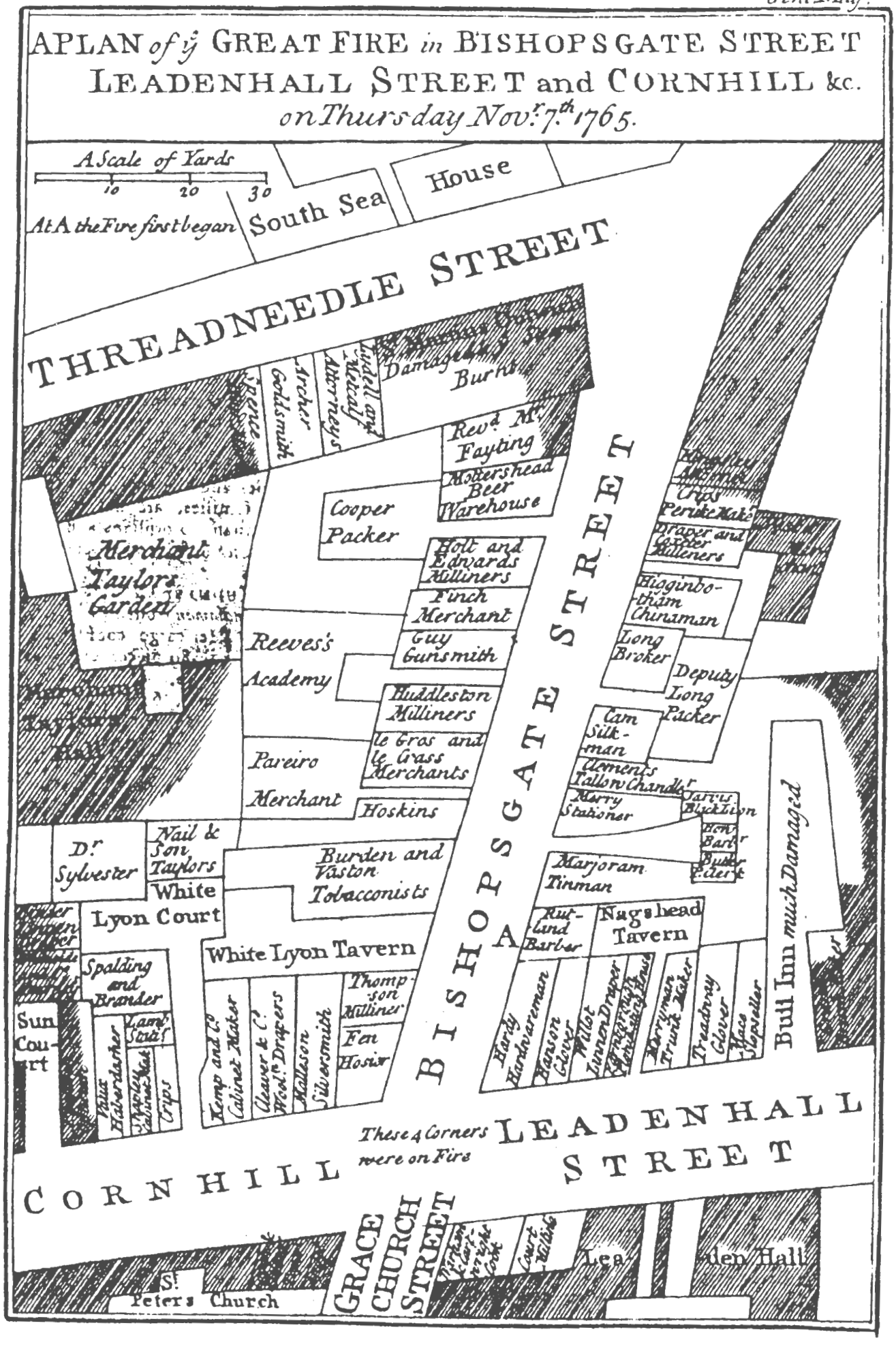
'Yes, plenty of academics and not enough regular collectors.'

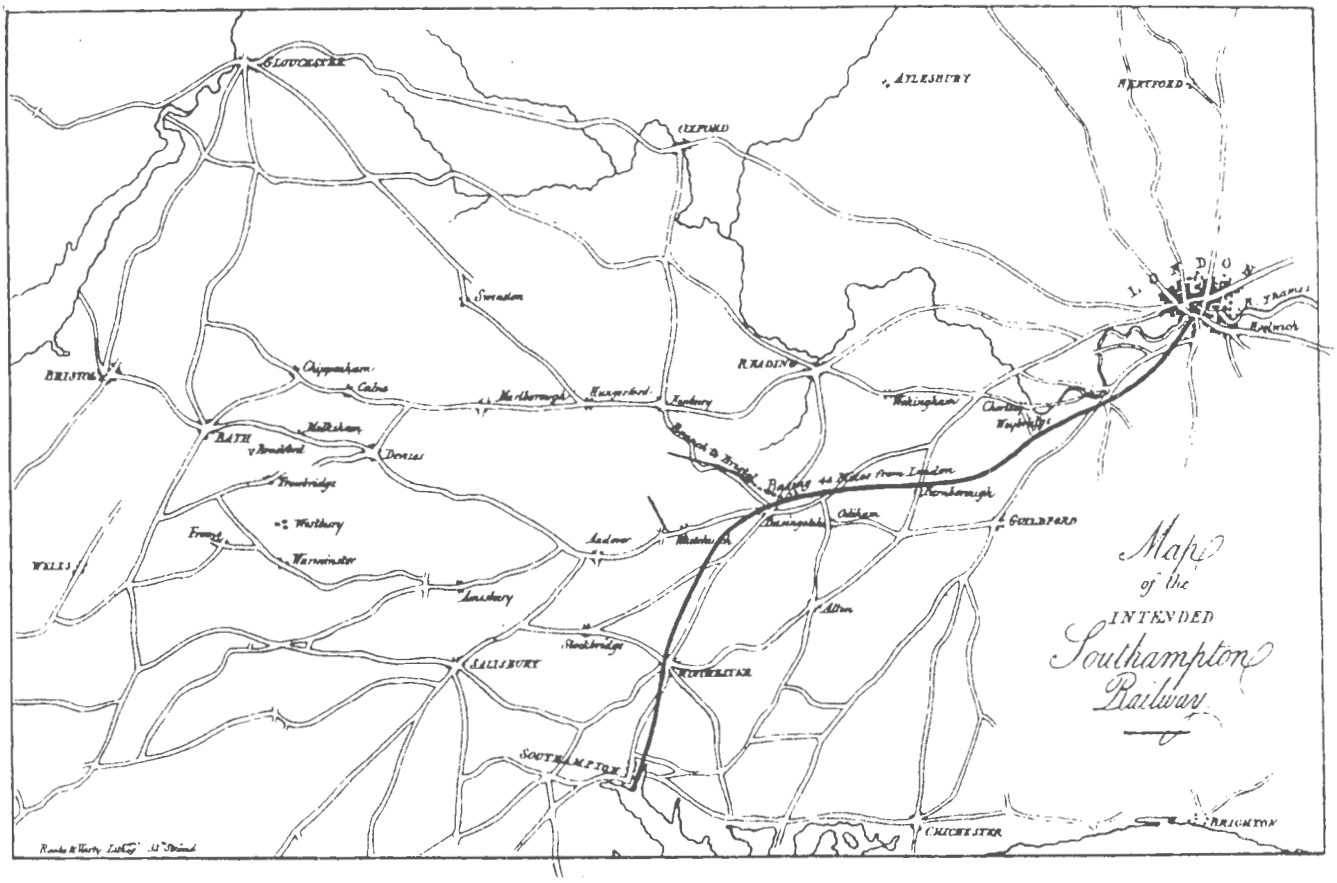
This went on for quite a while and we came to an arrangement that if she would relax her grip on my windpipe I would consider writing a small piece from the viewpoint of the humble collector.

I have a fairly open plan approach to map collecting — random and erratic some have said. If I like the look of a map, the price and condition are satisfying, and I'm in the right frame of mind, then I'll buy it. Otherwise, no purchase. Dealers hate this attitude. 'What are your particular interests?' they optimistically enquire. Then comes the vague indication of countries I've visited on holiday, road maps, London Ward plans, the African slave coast, islands, British coastal counties, Sea charts and whatever grabs me in the mood of the day. The dealer's face usually drops, followed by a broad sweep of the arm as if to say 'There it is, get on with it!' I'm a happy, docile collector — not driven, not paranoid.

I do have a couple of structured collections: the London Ward maps, London parish plans, street plans and general road maps. These are documented mainly so that I do not buy the same map twice. And yes, I have bought the same map, same edition, twice. I will not fill a gap in the collection at any cost — I'm prepared to wait. When collecting becomes an obsession the fun element has gone. I don't want to feel the need or obligation to go searching for maps. Sometimes I remind myself; 'It's only a piece of old paper' or 'There will be others', but that doesn't always work. Anyway, can a map collection ever be complete? Is it worth trying? You can see I'm struggling with some of my arguments.

My interest in London Street plans comes from exploring the detail of London as it was centuries ago. The streets and alleys can be traced and compared with today's layout. The popular maps are from the Stow Survey published by Strype, then Maitland, but a more obscure source is the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the mid-eighteenth century. It occasionally published small bland fire report maps intended to convey the extent of fire damage in a specified area. Each street or lane has the details of its properties, inhabitants (or property owners) and their trades. From the 1765 fire in Bishopsgate we can see that Mr Rutland the barber was opposite Burden & Vaston the tobacconists, and just up the road was Guy the Gunsmith. An earlier map of 1748 shows a gunpowder office in Cornhill and Mr Weston's elixir warehouse in Castle Alley. I have no idea how many of these maps were published.


A PLAN of ye GREAT FIRE in BISHOPSGATE STREET LEADENHALL STREET and CORNHILL &c.
on Thursday Nov.r 7.th 1765.
A Scale of Yards
10
20
30
At A the Fire first began
South Sea House
THREADNEEDLE STREET
Archer Goldsmith
Lydall and Metcalf Attorneys
Damaged by Burning
Rev.d Mr Fayting
Mottershead Beer Warehouse
Cooper Packer
Merchant Taylors Garden
Holt and Edwards Milliners
Finch Merchant
Guy Gunsmith
Reeve's Academy
Huddleston Milliners
le Gras and le Grass Merchants
Pareiro Merchant
Hoskins
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Thompson Milliner
Fen Hosier
BISHOPSGATE STREET
Higginbotham Chinaman
Long Broker
Deputy Long Packer
Cam Silkman
Clements Tallow Chandler
Marry Stationer
Marjoram Tinman
Nags-head Tavern
Bull Inn much Damaged
These 4 Corners were on Fire
LEADENHALL STREET
CORN HILL
GRACE CHURCH STREET
St Peters Church
Leaden Hall



Straying even further from the path we can turn to the purchase of old legal documents. Some contain manuscript maps. These were produced for the purposes of property sale, estate development, road and railway requirements, etc. Still reasonably priced and not available through the mainstream map sources, these items are best found at ephemera fairs or from book dealers with ephemera stock. A particular favourite of mine is a legal dispute between The London County Council and Sir Thomas Spenser Wells over a right of way across Hampstead Heath. Stapled to the pages of legal baloney is a coloured, 18" x 14" manuscript map of Hampstead Heath with disputed rights of way, dated 16/12/1890.

A while back I picked up a small pile of manuscript legal scribblings at a book fair. The papers were the clerical notes and memorandums from a solicitor's office. They were written on the reverse of printed maps of the 'Intended Southampton Railway' and were obviously the remnants of a piece of legal work to do with establishment of the railway. The map covered an area from London to Bristol, and from Oxford to the South Coast. It had some major towns and roads marked and of course the intended route of the railway. Roake & Varity, 31 Strand, were the printers and they probably produced tens of dozens of the maps, sometime in the late 1830s. Of the nine I originally purchased I now have six. I wonder how many others from the original stock have survived.

The types of maps I have described here are dull and functional, and don't share wall space with Speeds and Blaeus, but they are just as interesting for historical content and are far more scarce. Many of the classic maps could be located tomorrow, but it may take a lifetime searching for the obscure map.

EXPLANATION of the References to the PLAN of the FIRE in *Cornhill*.

A Caſtle Alley
B Royal-Exchange
C Swithins Alley
D-E. Theſe houſes damaged
F Finch lane
G This houſe took fire twice
H New Union coffee houſe
I Cotton and Lambert
K Aſtley, bookſeller
L Walthoe, bookſeller
M Warren, ſtationer
N Strahan, bookſeller
O Mrs Carter, milliner
P Dep. Cleever, pewterer
Q Shipton, Tom's coffee houſe
R Brotherton, bookſeller
S Meadows, bookſeller
T Rainbow coffee houſe, and
Willock, bookſeller
U Sherwin, cabinet maker
V Legg, woollen draper
W Cock, eating houſe
X Penſilvania, coff. h. Richards
Y *Late* Martin, notary
Z London inſurance office
& M. Cleans, inſurance office
a Miles, attorney
B Brent, tallow chandler
C Hare, muſic ſhop
D Paradiſe, ſhoe maker
E Gunpowder. office
F Jonathan's, Mrs Price
G Jones and Horſley
H Swan, Mr Barton
I Homer, inſurance office
K Engliſh, inſurance office
L N. I. Hank
M Three tuns, Roycraft
N Fleece, Cook
O Kinnerſley, Oilman
P Eldridge, barber
• The powdering room were the fire began
: A fruit ſtall
Q Jeruſalem coff. ho. Worgan
R Smith, barber
S Gray, ſtocking frame knitter
T Glenn, barber
V Sword-blade coffee houſe
U Fletcher, inſurance office
W Hankin, ticket porter
X Driver, baker
Y Wilmer, hoſier
Z White-Lyon court
‖ ‖ Caſtle alley
• • White-Lyon yard
‡ ‡ St Michael's alley
† † Pope's head alley
... Fruit ſtall
a Nicholas, woollen draper
b Hodges, ſhoemaker
c Widow Harriſon
d Vaughan, Haberdaſher
e Yates, Hoſier
f Mrs Surratin, milliner
g Scateliff, optician
h Knight's ſhoe warehouſe
i Cock and Lyon ale-houſe
k Guyther, barber
l Lovn, notary
m Marine coffee houſe
n Wells o Empty
p Woolpack ale-ho. Baynham
q Owen, barber
r Winſtanly, tayler
ſ Barlows, chandler
s Mrs Smith, barber
t Weſton's, elixir ware-houſe
u v Empty
w Elford's coffee houſe
x George and Vulture
y Jamaica coffee houſe
z Oldis, ſadler
a Langly
b Crown ale-houſe
c Nelme, inſurance office
d Garraway's, Wilſon
e Baker's coffee houſe
f King's inſurance office
g Dearling, inſurance office
b Govans, inſurance office
i Philpot, barber. k Empty
l Ward's inſurance office
m Young, woollen draper
n Peckover, watch maker
o Watſon, hatter
p Cantiſon's inſurance office
q Richard's inſurance office
r Willſon, ſtationer
ſ Richardſon, cabinet maker
t Winſby, glazier
v Tom's coff. houſe. v Emp.
w Budding, milliner
x Vaughan
y Sowerby, milliner
z Ironſide, banker
1 Horrock, hardware man
2 Mrs Atkins
3 Williams, fell after the fire
4 De Veer, toyman
5 Lt Oldis, ticket porter
6 Shepherd, ticket porter
7 Boddens. 8 Sir J. Barnard's
9 Scot, bookſeller
10 Sidebotham, button maker
11 Deacon's inſurance office
12 Gadgcomb, barber
13 Cole's coffee houſe
14 Binks, hatter
15 St Edmunds the King
16 St Michael's church
17 Sam's coffee houſe
18 Poſt Office
19 Vere and Aſgill
20 Smith, ſadler
21 Knight and Jackſon, bankers
22 Martin, banker
23 Martindale, woollen draper
24 Pope, laceman
25 Belchier, banker

N. B. *The white ſquares, houſes burnt; thoſe mark'd With, houſes damaged.*

☞ The above Plan is publiſhed on a Copper plate, by *M. Payne*. Price 6 *d*.

SIR,

IN looking over the papers of a gentleman lately deceaſed, I found ſeveral wrote in the following *character*, a ſpecimen of which I ſend you, and hope from the rules laid down in your *Magazine* for *March*, *April* and *May* 1742, ſon e of your ingenious correſpondents will *decipher* it. *Yours, &c.* R. M.

[*Theſe characters ſhould ſtand all cloſe without diſtances*]

One of the pleasures I get from map collecting is going out with a completely open mind (also an open wallet) and coming home with the unexpected. It can then take forever trying to find any information on the new purchase. Unlike stamp collecting or Devon pottery this subject has not been exhaustively documented. Some map topics have had every detail wrung out of them, but many have not even been thought about. I suspect a few collectors have

produced private, comprehensive reference works on specialist subjects that the world at large would dearly love to read. I have yet to see dedicated documentation on, say, road maps or the county of Kent. Surely the godfathers at IMCoS could lend a persuasive hand here.

Calendars. It would be a jolly good idea for IMCoS to produce its own. Every year I thrash around trying to find an antique map calendar for the office, and usually get one on a visit to the USA. The cost of production could be recouped from the sales to map dealers, book shops, antique centres and the specialist calendar shops found in the large USA shopping malls. IMCoS would benefit from the headline banner on each month's display — all year free publicity! The members would enjoy a complimentary copy subsidised from the general sales. I wouldn't have to waste the best part of Autumn searching. I've thought this one through several times and have yet to see the sting in the tail.

Now here's a topic that baffles the humble collector — obscure states of maps. Why is it that the minutest of plate modifications can cause so much excitement? Yes, excitement is the right word here. I have seen grown men dribbling with joy at the discovery of a spelling correction. Once discovered, the details are published, quoted, requoted, and then it becomes folklore. The academics do a fine job documenting their detective work. I'm not criticising them. I have shelves of their books and urge them to press on and produce more. What I don't understand is how collectors become hooked on the hair-splitting details, but they do. I have seen pages describing the process of a plate crack over the life of a map. Gripping stuff for a good read on a rainy Sunday, but should it influence the acquisition of a map? Sometimes it is hard enough finding the right map, let alone agonising over its plate number. In deciding between two similar maps I'm not bothered a jot by the progress of a corner crack, not influenced by the plate number, nor excited by minor spelling corrections. I have been collecting maps for about 25 years and I still can't see the fascination. What's wrong with me? Does anyone else share my apathy? I need to know!

I have had it explained to me that many of the seriously blinkered collectors have studied to exhaustion their speciality and all they have left to occupy their interest is the peripheral trivia. There is a possibility of this becoming infectious, with one sufferer convincing a new and healthy collector about such matters. The rookie swallows the story and believes this is how map collecting should be. That's what happens when photographers join camera clubs and enthusiasts establish societies — there is a tendency for the individual to lose sight of their initial interest in the subject and get swept along in the common, and hyped, belief. Don't let it happen here! Be informative, not doctrinal. Don't lead the innocent astray!

Enough of these ramblings, By now, I'm sure some of you must be spitting blood at seeing such heresy expressed in these pages.

Let's hear from a few more of you. Are you a lateral collector or focused ? Is it a hobby or an obsession? And if you really are off the rails, are you ready to admit it ?

TONY NICHOLLS

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Letters to the Editor

Wayside Cottage, Wooton
Eccleshall, Stafford ST21 6HU

Dear Madam

Because of your comments about the map engraved on the plaque, I was particularly interested to read your `A History of IMCoS' on page 64 of the recent Journal. The photograph in Rodney Shirley's book is of the copy in my own collection. Much more interesting however, this map was almost certainly engraved in 1642. If you look carefully at the engraved date of 1646, you will see how it was altered from 1642.

Yours sincerely
Geofry S. King

Rodney Shirley replies: I myself hadn't looked as closely as you at Pieter van den Keere's 1646 world map. From my own copy I can now see that a final '2' is just discernible under the final '6'. The proofs of a revised edition of my *The Mapping of the World* supposedly went to press today, 1 June, so that I don't know if your observation will be too late, or just in time, to be incorporated with due acknowledgement.

Even if four years earlier than previously assumed, the quality of the engraving is a remarkable achievement for a 70+ year old in the 1640s. Thank you for writing to us.

32 Joydens Wood Road
Bexley, Kent DA5 2HT

Dear Madam

Thanks are due to Tim Nicholson for his three amendments of date and detail to my article on the 'Cartography of the Bartholomew's. In essays of such complexity and myriad detail, it is almost certain that minor errors will occur and I am pleased that so few were identified. Specifically I would like to point out:

1. The 40 or so maps noted by Nicholson as being published by Bartholomew at 'large' scales hardly constitute a significant proportion of the firm's huge output.
2. Page 45 col 1 line 29ff. I should have been referring to Bartholomew's Half Inch Cycling Road Map of 1897 and not to the quarter inch. Indeed, the noted source for this was Nicholson's own book Wheels on the Road (1983). The cartobibliography of the 16-sheet 'Imperial' map is partially unravelled in note 2 of the article and in more but not full detail in my Victorian Maps of the British Isles where the continued sale of the maps by Bartholomew is tracked into the 20th century.
3. Page 45 col 2 line 4. Actual scale of the tourist map of Central Europe is 1:2 million. A silly error caused by misreading the scale as noted in the official history of the firm (which, incidentally, was the source of the dating for the ½ in:mile map of England and Wales in 37 sheets, revised by Nicholson to the `numbered' edition only). The fact that Nicholson found no sign of such a map in the Bartholomew archive confirms my experience that these archives are never complete and justifies the fear that maps may be `lost forever'.
4. Of course, folding road maps by Bartholomew and others are still available by the box load. The question is how long they will continue to be so given their low profitability and their very limited market. *The Antique Map Price Records & Handbook* (1998) records only a total of 70 Bartholomew maps offered for sale world-wide between 1983 and 1998, with only 21 since 1992. My extensive and long-term research indicates that 19th century maps generally and those produced by Bartholomew specifically are increasingly disappearing from the international marketplace. They will continue to do so unless enthusiasts generate a healthy and persistent demand for them.

Yours sincerely
David Smith

187 Russell Court
London WC1H 0LR

Dear Madam

Following my notes in the last

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Journal, I have some corerctions arising from my ongoing research.

Comments on page 43 col 1 line 12ff. In fact, all but eight of the district maps were always unlayered. One was seen both layered and unlayered; and seven were exclusively layered. The numbered sectional series- the New Series- made its appearance in 1887, with two unlayered sheets. From 1888 all the Scottish New Series were layered sheets.

It is possible that there were more than 30 half inch district maps. Counties of Fife Kinross and Clackmannan was an unlayered latecomer (1890). I am checking to see if it was an existing district map retitled, or a new map in its own right. This map was listed by Bartholomew among its district maps. There were also some other, apparently new, unlayered maps in the early 1890s, but they were not listed among the district maps, and may have been special maps done for particular customers.

Comments on page 43 col 1 line 18ff. Two, maybe three, unnumbered sheets were published in 1895 (first issues of Surrey, South Devon, and possibly an undated Sussex). Discounting Sussex, which may have been issued in 1896, the two new unnumbered sheets of that year were North Devon and Watering Palces of Kent. The numbered series also began in 1896, with Sussex, sheet 32.

Yours sincerely
Tim Nicholson

By e-mail: INTERNET: siam@ibm.net

Dear Madam

Was thrilled to get the latest issue of the IMCoS Journal, with Hans Kok's excellent supplement about imaging maps. A few comments, for whatever they are worth, about the supplement's section about scanning.

Resolution is not a weakness of scanning maps on a flatbed scanner; it is, in fact, one of the strong points of the method. Even the cheapest modern scanner has 400 dpi actual optical resolution. Since the scanner dpi is of the map surface itself (not of the camera field), even this is greater than would be needed for most purposes, and is far better than possible with even expensive digital cameras. In their end result, scanners are inherently higher resolution than digital cameras.

The size of the flatbed is not a limitation in scanning maps. Firstly, it is not true that inexpensive scanners are limited to A4 size. A3 size scanners, with a maximum of 11.7x17 inches (297x423 mm) are available for about $200 (about £130). Secondly, larger maps can be scanned in pieces and 'stitched' on-screen. Full-folio maps are easily scanned in two parts on a cheap A3 scanner, and joined by software. This is an easy process.

Mr Kok stated that JPEG format cannot be converted to TIFF format. I understand this point, but it may be a bit unclear; one loses quality to varying degrees with JPEG (depending on compression), which cannot be regained by reconverting to TIFF, but the conversion itself is not a problem.

I would also like to note that there are two systems currently being used in scanners; the older CCD technology, and the newer, CIS method. The CIS device's virtues are lower manufacturing cost and slimmer design, but it is inherently inferior in imaging quality. Maps, which are very demanding subjects for scanners, fare particularly poorly on CIS devices. I would suggest that map people stick with a CCD scanner.

Yours sincerely
Tom Suarez

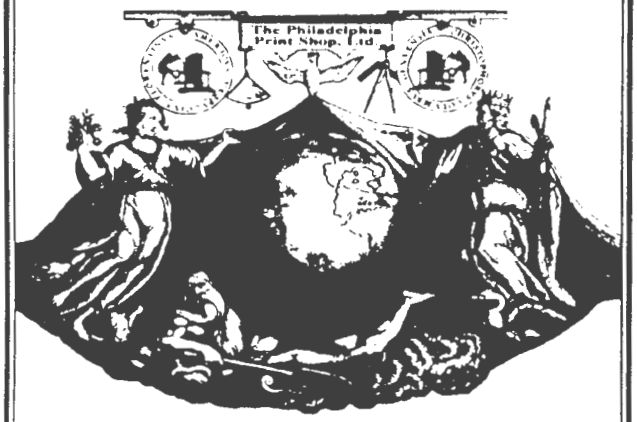
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Dear Madam

May I suggest that IMCoS might issue to each member a certificate showing their membership. This would be a good memento of IMCoS, and also a part of IMCoS history. In England there is a great tradition of producing decorative charts and certificates. Some people, myself included, would like to have such an IMCoS certificate to frame and put on display.

Yours sincerely
Drago Novak

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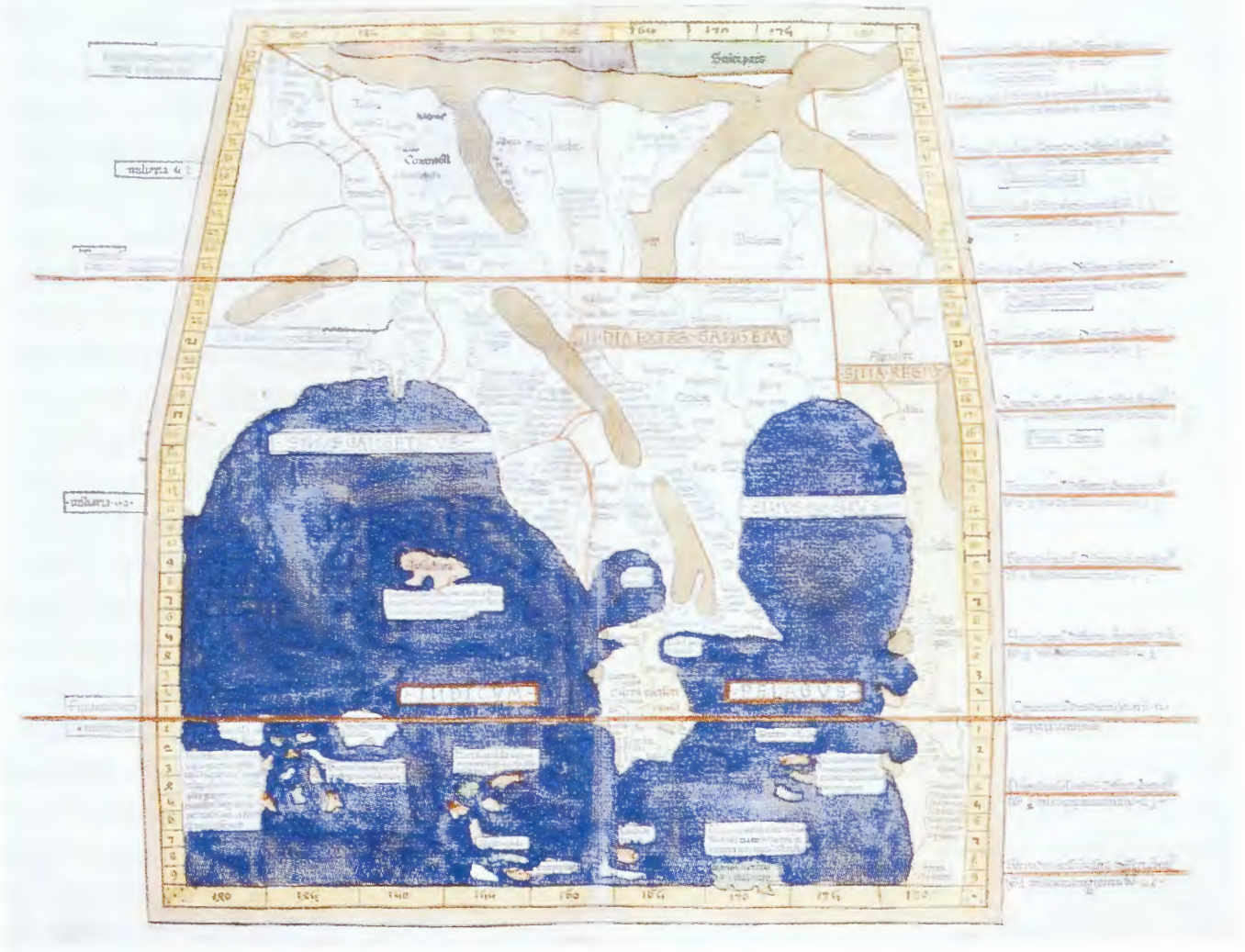
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RATES AND CONTACT ADDRESS ON PAGE 71.

The Spice Islands' Impact on Cartography

Cartography owes a tremendous debt to the five clove (*Eugenia caryophyllus*) producing islands of Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian and Bachian in the Northern Moluccas, and the five nutmeg *(Myristica fragrans)* producing islands of Neira, Great Banda (Lonter), Run, Ai (Way) and Rozengain in the Southern Moluccas and yet only Ternate is recorded in *The Times Atlas of World History*. In most atlases of the twentieth century world the Southern Moluccan islands are too small to permit individual mention. It was not always thus as testified by the folio-sized map of the Northern Moluccas *(Moluccae Insulae Celeberrimae)* compiled by William Blaeu and published in the *Atlas Major* or Grand Atlas in 1662 by his son Joan Blaeu, and the folio-sized map of the Southern Moluccas *(Insularum Bandanensium Novissima delineatio)*, published by Jan Jansson in the Dutch edition of his sea atlas *Atlantis Majoris Quinta Pars Orbem Maritimum* in 1652. Occupying a mere 340 square kilometres between them, their size bears no relationship to the impact that they have had on the development of world cartography. So important were



India Extra Gangem. *Ptolemaic concept of the Far East prior to Portuguese and Spanish discoveries on the late 15th century printed map from an edition of the Geography.*

these islands to world trade that they were the catalyst for most of the great fifteenth and sixteenth century voyages of exploration. Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco Da Gama, John Cabot, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, Sir Francis Drake, William Barents and Henry Hudson were all seeking a sea route, whether by rounding the southern capes of Africa or South America or attempting to force the north-west and north-east passages through the Arctic ice, to the fabled spice islands of the Moluccas, the only islands in the world where nutmeg and clove grew.

Nutmeg, the seed of the tree *Myristica fragrans*, was one of the most coveted luxuries in seventeenth-century Europe. Never cheap, its price rocketed when the physicians of Elizabethan London began claiming that their nutmeg powders were the only certain cure for the pneumonic plague, that 'pestiferous pestilence' that started with a sneeze and ended in death. The commerce in cloves is an ancient one; the clove is believed to be the earliest traded spice. The Chinese, trading with the Northern Moluccas during the Han Dynasty (206 BC – AD 220), had a court rule that cloves were to be chewed to sweeten the breath before speaking to the Emperor. By the eighth century, cloves were in use throughout Europe as ingredients in perfumes, medicines and as flavourings and preservatives in foods. The spices reached Europe via a network of traders who controlled the sea-links between the Moluccas and Bantem in Java, the principal port for spice trading, and the trade routes across the northern part of the Indian Ocean to the ports of Persia, Arabia and Mesopotamia. From these ports the spices would move overland via caravans to Europe, particularly to the City of Venice, which controlled much of the European spice trade. Trade in spices with other parts of Asia was centred on Malacca, a town on the western coast of the Malay peninsula that was an Asian city of major importance for trade long before its capture by the Portuguese in 1511.

In the Middle Ages these spices including pepper, the most commonly used spice in the western world, were known to come from the eastern part of the world, a vague and uncharted region that included Cathay, India and Greater India, as well as being the probable location of Paradise. It was Isidore, Bishop of Seville (*c.* AD 600 – 636) and originator of the T-O type of *mappa mundi*, who pictured Paradise on the mainland in the Far East surrounded by a fiery wall to deter the curious. The strait jacket of medieval ecclesiastical thought discouraged further enquiry into the true geography of the Far East prior to the advent of the crusades (1096–1270) and the irrefutable evidence of exotic shores producing fabulous wealth brought back to Europe by soldiers, merchants, adventurers and seamen. The impact of over a century and a half of crusading zeal on the development of cartography in general and on the mapping of Asia and the Far East in particular, was profound. In the first instance there was an explosion of knowledge and awareness about the Orient in all those European countries which supplied soldiers to the Crusades. None more so than in those countries and City States (Venice and Genoa) surrounding the Mediterranean which provided the transport to move the armies in return for trading privileges in the Middle Eastern cities that acted as entrepot ports for commodities from the

Orient; the silk and gold from Cathay, precious stones from India and the camphor wood and spices from the fabled Indies.

A second result of this frenetic trading activity in the Mediterranean was the emergence of schools of mariners and pilots from the City States of Genoa and Venice who were highly proficient in the science of navigation and who evolved the most practical and accurate map yet devised and the forerunner of all modern navigation charts – the portolan chart. The mapping of Asia and the Spice Islands owes more to the evolution of the portolan chart than it does to the classical *mappa mundi* since it was the former that enabled the ships of Portugal, Spain, England and Holland to reach the Spice islands in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But two centuries before the great maritime voyages of discovery it was the spectacular success of the brothers Polo and their nephew Marco in their dealings with Kublai Khan that seized the imagination of fourteenth century Europe and provided the inspiration for Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco Da Gama and Christopher Columbus in their search for the sea route to the Indies. A quest that spawned the epic voyages of the European Renaissance explorers and feats of human courage, skill, endurance and brutality that stagger the imagination. The 'Indies', which sometimes included Asia, India and the Malayan, Philippine and Indonesian archipelagoes, became the goal of civilization in general and of western Europe in particular. In the words of Lloyd Brown,[1] 'They remained the most cherished commerical prize in the world for more than two hundred years after the discovery of North and South America. The burning question was how to get there when both the overland route across Asia and the Red Sea Route were closed. The answer to that question was the answer to many others: and it was the search for a water route to the Indies that ultimately unrolled the map of the world to the south and to the west, revealing the continent of Africa and the important island groups of the Atlantic.'

The book, *The Travels of Marco Polo,* was written in 1298 whilst Marco was in prison in Genoa where he acquired the name Marco Millioni because of his frequent use of astronomical figures when describing his experiences in the Orient. Nonetheless, in spite of his faults and the weaknesses of his editors and translators, Marco Polo emerges as the greatest traveller and explorer of the Middles Ages. He unrolled the map of Asia to its eastern limits and traced a route across it. 'He was the first to speak of the new and brilliant court which had been established at Peking; the first to reveal China in all its wealth and vastness, and to tell of the nations on its borders; the first to tell more of Tibet than its names, to speak of Burma, of Laos, of Siam, of Cochin-China, of Japan, of Java, of Sumatra and the other islands of the archipelago...'[2]

As far as is known, Marco Polo did not produce any maps. As a rule he was content to plot the position and extent of countries, towns and natural features according to a rough-and-ready framework of directions and distances that makes no exaggerated claims to precision. His favourite unit of distance, the 'day's journey', is an elastic quantity but sufficiently precise in its context for the traveller on a recognised caravan route.

When referring to sea voyages Marco Polo uses the term miles. Since he

was an Italian the assumption is made that he referred to the Italian mile which was approximately 0.8 of an English mile. In his *Travels* he described the sea journey southwards from Chamba (generally believed to be South Vietnam) thus:

> From Chamba a traveller who sails south-south-east for 1,500 miles comes to a very large island called Java. According to the testimony of good seamen who know it well, this is the biggest island in the world, having a circumference of more than 3,000 miles. The people are idolators ruled by a powerful monarch and paying no tribute to anyone on earth. It is a very rich island, producing pepper, nutmegs, spikenard, galingale, cubebs and cloves, and all the precious spices that can be found in the world. It is visited by a great number of ships and merchants who buy a great range of merchandise, reaping handsome profits and rich returns. The quantity of treasure in the island is beyond all computation. And I assure you that the Great Khan has never been able to conquer it, because of the long and hazardous voyage that must be made to get there. It is from this island that the merchants of Zaiton and Manzi derive a great part of their wealth, and is the source of most of the spice that comes into the world markets.[1]

Chamba is generally believed to be South Vietnam and by sailing 1,500 Italian miles on a south-south-east bearing, from the port of Da Nang in South Vietnam, a ship would reach Sarawak on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, the third largest island in the world with a circumference in excess of 3,000 Italian miles, rather than the much smaller island of Java, which is 2,000 Italian miles due south of Vietnam. Marco Polo never visited either Borneo or Java and, since at that time clove and nutmeg only grew in the North and South Moluccan Islands and not on either Java or Borneo, his references to the production of such spices should be interpreted as trade in the same rather than cultivation. He did claim to have spent five months on Sumatra or Lesser Java as he calls it, an island he describes of 2,000 miles circumference some 100 miles south-east of Bintan, an island in the Riau Archipelago close to present day Singapore. The bearings and distances provide little doubt that he is referring to the island of Sumatra. Polo's references to Borneo as Java and Sumatra as Lesser Java resulted in considerable confusion in the early nomenclature of the larger East Indian Islands. Borneo was often named Java Minor or *Java Minore* on early and mid-sixteenth century maps of the region although both Gerhard Mercator and Abraham Ortelius call the island Borneo on their maps of Asia and South-east Asia.

Probably the first cartographic reference to the Spice Islands appears in the so-called Catalan Atlas, compiled *circa* 1375 by the Mallorcan cartographer Abraham Cresques, mapmaker to Pedro IV the King of Aragon. The Atlas, which is a map of the world on twelve leaves mounted on folding wooden boards, was the first to be clearly influenced by the reports of the Polos' journey to the Far East and stands as the most complete picture of geographical knowledge of the later Middles Ages. The Catalan Atlas, which is kept in the Biblioteca Estense, Modena, Italy, contains rhumb lines, compass roses and copious cartographical notes on the regions covered. Cresques was supplied with copies of Marco Polo's *Travels* and Friar Oderic's *Description of Eastern Regions* by his patron, Peter of Aragon. In the Atlas Cresques marked cities and stations along the overland routes to the east, including that followed by Nicol and Mafeo Polo on their first journey and the 'southy road' silk route across what is

now China's Sinkiang Province to Cambaluc (Peking). In the Far East the Atlas shows '7,448 islands off the China coast rich in all manner of spicery'; these are the same islands referred to by Marco Polo – 'most of them inhabited..... and I assure you that in all these islands there is no tree that does not give off a powerful and agreeable fragrance and serve some useful purpose. There are, in addition, many precious spices of various sorts. These islands also produce pepper as white as snow and in great abundance, besides black pepper.[4] Opinion is divided on whether these islands refer to the Philippine or Indonesian archipelago. The location 'off the China coast' suggests the Philippines but the exotic commodities, particularly the spices, and the fact that the return journey to Zaiton or Kinsai took a full year, suggests the Indonesian archipelago. If so, this was the first time the East Indian Islands, including the Spice Islands, were drawn on a map although without any names being given. An island called 'Jana' is mapped and this may be Java but is more likely to be Sumatra.

Further developments in the mapping of the Spice Islands occurred over half a century after the Catalan Atlas with the publication of in 1457 of an anonymous 'Genoese' map of the world. The map, which is kept in the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence, Italy, shows Sumatra, Java Major (in this instance Borneo), Java Minor (Java) and, to the south-east, the islands of 'Sanday' and 'Bandam'. This is believed to be the first time the real spice islands had been included on any western map. The map is based partly on traditional Ptolemaic sources and partly on reports brought back from the East Indies by the Venetian merchant Niccolo de Conti who set out for the east in 1419 and returned to Venice in 1444. The stage was now set for an explosion of exploratory voyages by the Portuguese into the western Atlantic and along the African coast in the quest for the shortest direct sea route to the Spice Islands, culminating in Bartolomeo Diaz rounding the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. This remarkable feat of endurance and navigation demonstrated that the great land mass of Africa could be rounded, thus exploding Ptolemy's notion of a land-locked Indian Ocean, and laying open the sea route to India and the Far East for the Portuguese. However, before the Portuguese could capitalise on the discoveries of Bartholomeu Diaz and send out their first properly equipped expedition to India via the Cape of Good Hope, news arrived from Spain in 1492 that Christopher Columbus had reached the Orient by sailing west from the Azores. This claim did not withstand close examination; nonetheless, in 1502 –04 when Columbus made his fourth and final voyage to the New World he declared that the land from Nicaragua to Darien was 'Catigara (Indochina) and still searched for the elusive strait that would lead him west to the Spice Islands. At this point Columbus believed himself a mere nineteen days voyaging from the Ganges river in India

Following the rounding of the Cape by Diaz in 1488 Portugal seemed to hesitate before capitalising on the sea route to the Indies. History records that the first Portuguese expedition to visit India via the Cape sailed under Vasco Da Gama in 1497 and reached the west coast of India at Calicut on May 20th 1498, a distance of 4,500 miles or nearly twice as distant from

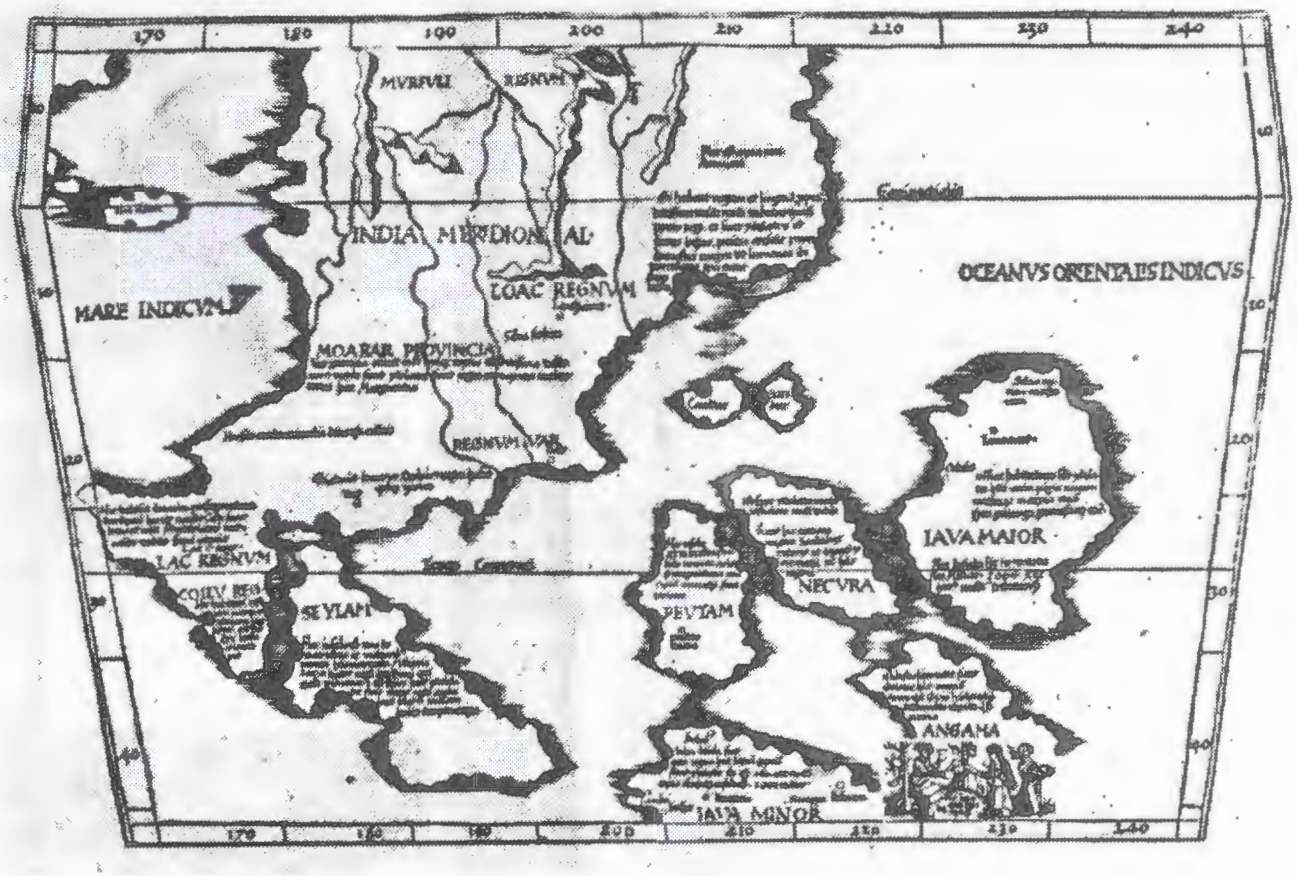


Tabula orientalis regionis, Asia felicet extremas à Printed map of Asia showing the Portuguese trading ports of Aden, Goa and Malacca from Sebastian MunsterÆs Geographia published in 1540.

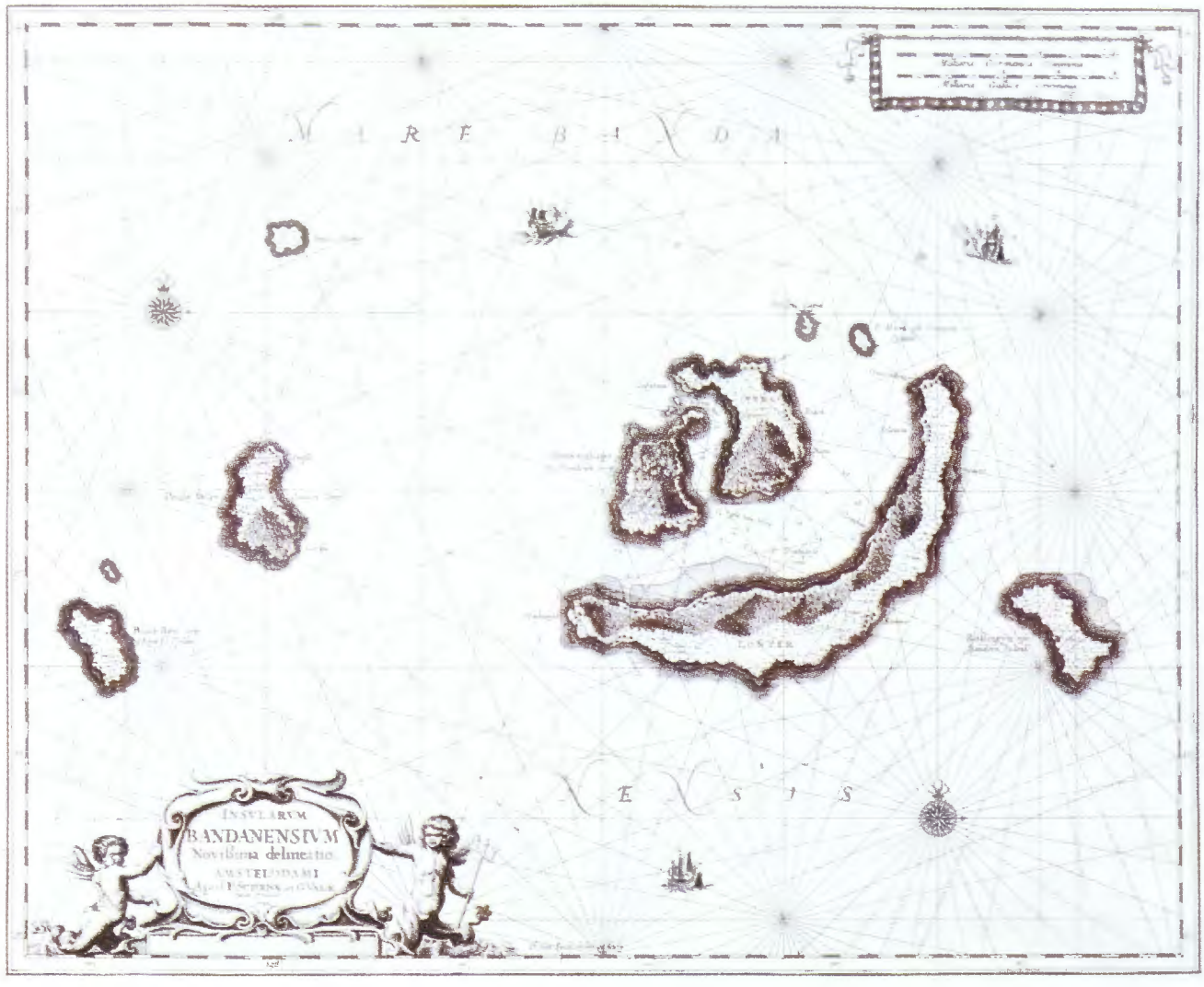
Europe as Columbus' San Salvador. Vasca da Gama's route was completely different from the one taken ten years before by Diaz whose caravels had stayed close to the African coast. Da Gama's fleet sailed south-west across the Atlantic Ocean out of sight of land for three months before turning south-east to run with the trade winds and make an accurate landfall about one hundred miles north of the Cape of Good Hope. Some historians[5] believe that such assurance indicated prior experience of the route that could only have been gained between the time of Diaz's return to Lisbon in 1488 and Da Gama's voyage to India in 1497. The evidence that such voyages took place is found in Portuguese archives where royal orders for ships' biscuits – the 'hard tack' handed out to caravel crews – exist for over eighty separate voyages from 1488 onwards. In August 1489, nine months after the return of Diaz, there were successive orders from the royal treasury for forty tons and sixty tons of these biscuits, each enough to supply two caravels for voyages of eighteen months or more. It was said that Vasco Da Gama had been chosen to command the historic expedition because he was 'experienced in the things of the sea'; but no surviving account tells of any such experience. Hall[6] makes the reasonable assumption

that Vasco Da Gama learnt about the 'things of the sea' by commanding one of those long, unrecorded voyages during the decade of seeming inactivity after Diaz had reached the Cape.

On his return to Lisbon Da Gama was appointed Admiral and Viceroy of the Indies. A second fleet, led by Pedro Alvares Cabral, set sail in 1500 for India sailing via Brazil on Da Gama's advice to avoid the calms of the Guinea coast. Following these pioneering voyages a Portuguese seaborne empire was established rapidly, with king Manuel I assuming the title 'Lord Guinea and of the conquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India'. The empire was a commercial rather than a political one, based on trading ports and factories commanding the Indian Ocean trade routes. The key points were secured during the governorship of Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-15). The land-locked island of Goa was wrested from the Sultan of Bijapur on St. Catherine's Day, November 10th 1510, and 'Golden Goa' soon supplanted Calicut as the principal trading port between Cambay and Cape Comorin and became the centre of Portuguese activity in the East. In 1511 Malacca on the west coast of the Malay peninsula was captured by Albuquerque thus giving the Portuguese the major distributing centre for oriental spices, as well as a naval base which controlled the bottleneck between the Indian Ocean, the Java Sea and the South China Sea, for the alternative route through the Straits of Sunda was rarely used.[7] In 1511 and 1512 ships under Antonio de Abreu and Francisco Serrao reached Java and the Moluccas,



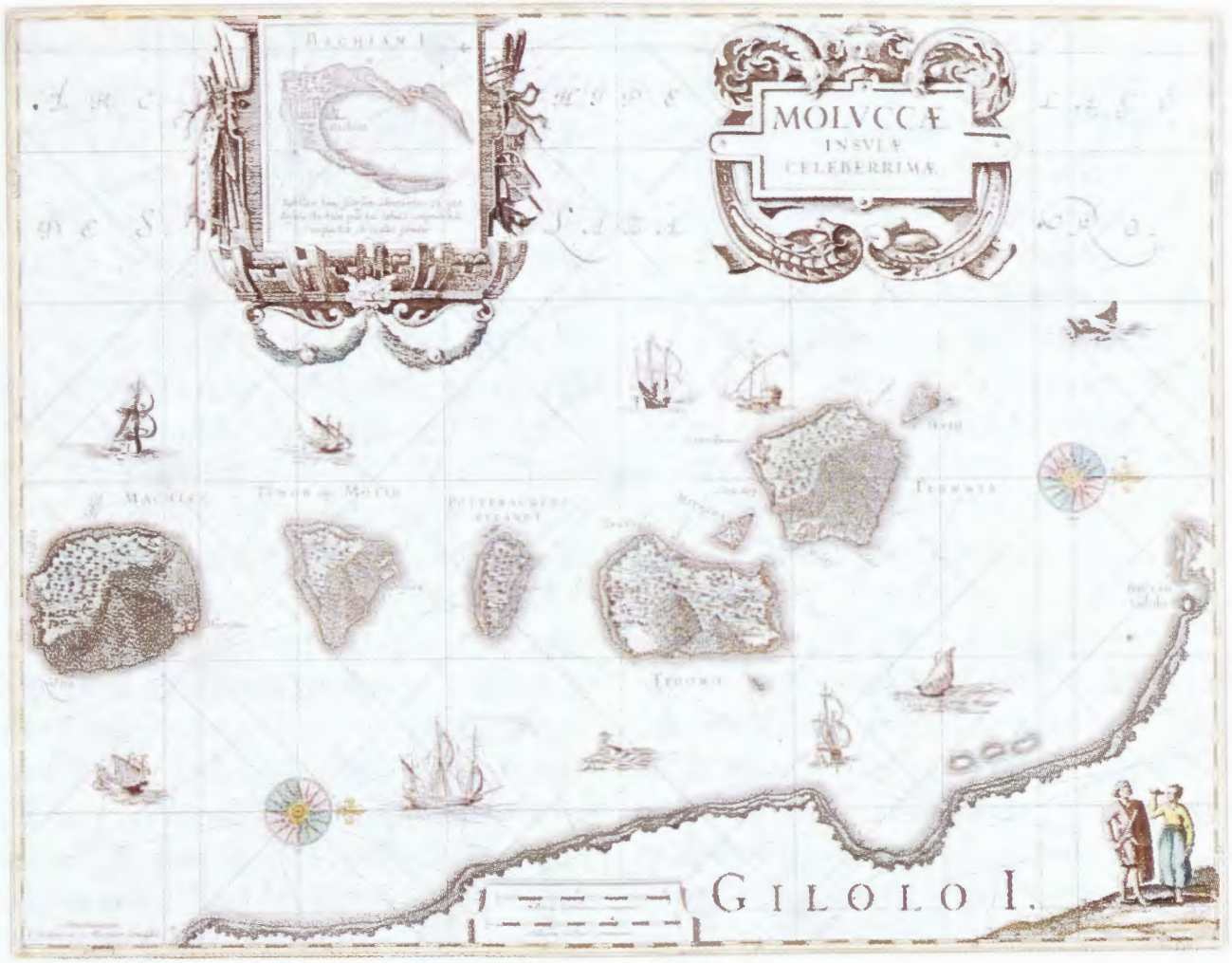
Untitled printed map of South-east Asia by Laurent Fries derived from Ptolemy's Geographicae Enarrationis, c.1522. Regarded as the first map devoted to South-east Asia and the Spice Islands.



Insularum Bandanensium Novissima delineatio. The South Molucca nutmeg and clove producing islands by Jan Jansson published in the sea atlas Atlantis Majoris Qunita Pars Orbem Maritimum in 1652.

the true Spice islands, and control of the Persian Gulf was secured by the seizure of Ormuz in 1515.

The discoveries of the two decades 1492 – 1512 changed mens' perception of the earth for ever and marked the dawn of Renaissance cartography. The Portuguese certainly mapped their discoveries but very few charts from the sixteenth century have survived. The secrecy which surrounded the charting of the routes to both the East and the West Indies, the normal wear and tear of ship board documents and the great earthquake and subsequent fires that destroyed much of Lisbon in 1755, are all compelling reasons for such scarcity. The oldest extant map showing the discoveries of the Portuguese in the east is a manuscript world map by Alberto Cantino drawn in 1502, four years after Vasco Da Gama's epic voyage to India. The map was smuggled out of Lisbon by Cantino who was the agent of Ercole d'Este, the Italian Duke of Ferrara. The map which is kept in the Biblioteca Estense in Modena, Italy, depicts an Asia whose coasts were more accurately shown that ever before with India a triangular peninsula and Ceylon reduced to something like its



Moluccae Insulae Celeberrimae. *The North Molucca clove producing islands by Willem Blaeu published in the* Atlas Major *in 1662.*

true proportions. 'Taprobana', shown as a large island located off the Malay peninsula, represents Sumatra. One of the most important features of the Cantino map is that its maker rejected Ptolemaic conceptions of Asia's eastward reach for an approximation of the truth.[8] During the first decade of the sixteenth century Portuguese navigators sailing for the east had at their disposal the Cantino chart or others like it which provided a working navigational chart to get them to India or the Malay peninsula but the actual maps available of the East Indian or Spice Islands, with the possible exception of Sumatra, were medieval and Ptolemaic in concept and based, very largely, on the thirteenth century verbal accounts of Marco Polo. The anonymous Genoese map of 1457, the Contarini map of the world drawn in 1506, Martin Waldseemüller's world map of 1507 and Martin Behaim's globe made in 1492, all show the East Indian Islands as a group of ill-defined islands scattered to the south-east of the ficticious peninsula that some medieval maps depict to the east of the Malay peninsula. The names of the islands and their positions on the maps vary although Java Major and Java Minor are shown on all four maps. The other islands named include Pentam, Seylan, Necura, Angama, Sanday and Bandam, names largely derived from the accounts of Marco Polo and Conti, although not all appear on any one map. Such maps would have been of little or no use to

navigators trying to reach the Spice Islands and it is clear that charting of the east Indies was carried out by the Portuguese between 1512 and 1569 when Gerard Mercator produced his seminal world map- showing South-east Asia and the East Indies in a configuration that was to provide the basis for all future mapping of the region.

During this period of 58 years the results of Portuguese and Spanish discoveries in the Far East were gradually incorporated onto world and regional maps. The first evidence is provided by Martin Waldseemüller's Carta Marina published in 1516 and entitled: *A Portuguese Navigational Sea-chart of the Known Earth and Oceans*. The map is the first and only printed version of the world charts previously known only to Portuguese and Spanish explorers and their patrons. Its model is clearly the Cantino chart and, as Whitfield[9] observes, 'we see that rare historical moment when a single identifiable document carries new knowledge from one society to another. Waldseemüller's 1516 map is a deliberate expression of that empirical sea-chart tradition which co-existed with the scholarly Ptolemaic legacy. With its plane-chart construction, its compass roses and compass-lines, and it restriction to 250 longitude degrees, Waldseemüller is setting down a record of the known world, empirically constructed from the knowledge of professional mariners.' Notable Portuguese cartographers at this period included Diogo Ribeiro (*fl.* 1519-33), Pedro Reinel (*fl. c*1485-1522), his son Jorge (*fl. c*1510-40) and Lopo Homen (1497-1572). Pedro Reinel was cartographer to be Portuguese crown and the first Portuguese mapmaker whose name is on record. Pedro and his son Jorge, 'a Portuguese pilot of much fame', may have collaborated with Lopo Homen to produce the so-called Miller Atlas which is now in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. The atlas contains a magnificent untitled manuscript chart *c*1519 extending from Arabia to Sumatra (Taprobana) that gives details of the coasts observed by Portuguese navigators between 1498 and 1515. The chart is sumptuously decorated with scenes of the local flora, fauna, peoples and architecture and has the recent Portuguese conquests in Asia marked with flags. The island of Sri Lanka (Ceylon), or Ceilam as it is called on the chart, is correctly located off the south-east coast of India but away from the coastlines the geography, particularly relating to smaller islands, is both stylised and confused, and in some ways more reminiscent of the medieval *mappa mundi*. In this respect and of particular interest and note are the hundred or so islands shown scattered over the middle of the Indian Ocean to the south west of India and well to the west of Malaya and Sumatra. They bear a passing resemblance to the 7,000 islands off the coast of China referred to by Marco Polo and generally shown in similar cartographic form in the extreme east of late medieval and early fifteenth and sixteenth century maps.

The next landmark in the exploration and the cartography of the Spice Islands belongs to Spain and Ferdinand Magellan, himself a Portuguese in the employ of the Spanish. Following the issuance in 1514 of Leo X Papal bull Magellan decided to sail west for the Moluccas and claim them for Spain. In September 1519 Magellan sailed with 239 men in a fleet of five ships from Se-

ville and began, what few would contest, was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, feat of navigation in history. Discovering the strait that bears his name at the southern end of South America, Magellan's ships sailed on into a calm ocean, which Magellan named the Pacific, and which was incredibly wider than he or anyone else had ever imagined. The fleet sailed west across the ocean for one hundred and ten days before habitable islands hove into view, and the crews were reduced to living on sawdust, leather and rats. At their first landfall they obtained fresh fruit and vegetables but the inhabitants were such unscrupulous thieves that the islands were named 'Islas de los Ladrones' – the Spanish for thieves – and later, in 1688, renamed the Marianas in honour of Philip IV's widow. The fleet reached the Philippines in March 1521 where Magellan was killed in a local skirmish and the Spanish were forced to flee in two ships, the *Victoria* and the *Trinidad*, under the command of Juan Sebastian del Cano, south towards the North Molucca islands. In November 1521 the ships reached the clove producing island of Tidore where they were graciously received by the Sultan and exchanged a cargo of cloves for what European merchandise had survived the journey. Del Cano in the *Victoria* headed for Spain while the *Trinidad* headed for Panama. The *Trinidad* fell into the hands of the Portuguese almost immediately but the *Victoria* crossed the Indian Ocean, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and reached Spain in September 1522 three years after departing; the *Victoria* carried eighteen men when she put into her home port of Seville, thus completing the first circumnavigation of the globe.

The track of Magellan's ships across the Pacific was charted in 1529 by Diego Ribeiro and by survivors of Magellan's expedition, in particular by Antonio Pigafetta, the official chronicler of the expedition, whose diary contains a number of hand-drawn maps of the places visited including one of the Moluccan spice islands, in addition to the riveting accounts of the hardships endured by the crews. The most famous of these charts derived from the expedition and dealing exclusively with the Spice Islands and the whole of the East Indian archipelago is one known as the Penrose Map. Published around 1523, the map shows Borneo, Java, Sumatra, the Malay Peninsula and New Guinea and is regarded as almost certainly the work of one of the survivors of the expedition.

For the collector of antique maps of the region the charts produced by these Portuguese and Spanish cartographers are items to be read about and occasionally viewed in a museum or in national archives, such is their rarity and historical value. Even at the time of their production these charts would have had a very restricted circulation among the few deep sea captains and navigators engaged in West and East India trade and exploration. The secrecy surrounding such charts would have been rigorously enforced by the *Casa da Mina et India*, a Crown office in Lisbon responsible for trade and mapping within the Portuguese overseas empire and the *Casa de la Contratacion de las Indias*, the Spanish equivalent located in Seville. The layman's knowledge of these discoveries and the changing shape of world cartography was gleaned largely from the numerous non-manuscript or

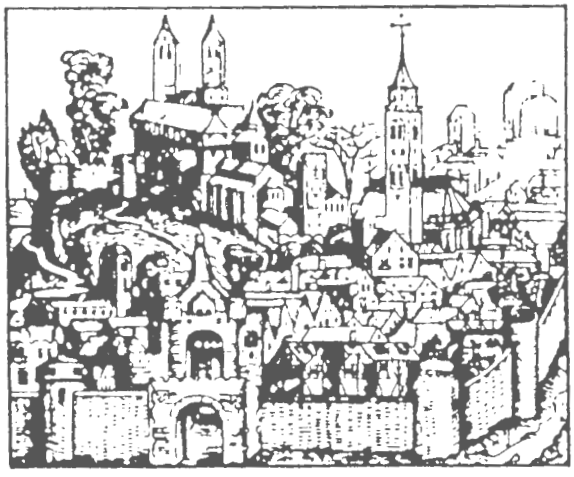
printed editions of Ptolemy's updated *Geographia*. These wood-cut and copper engraved maps relied mainly on the Ptolemaic conception of the Orient supplemented by cartographers' interpretations of Marco Polo's Travels, combined with approximations of the latest Portuguese or Spanish discoveries. Despite the strict secrecy surrounding the charting of such exploits information was inevitably leaked to map makers either by design or accident. The result in the first four decades of the sixteenth century was the gradual evolution of maps of South-east Asia and the East Indian Islands that began to resemble the actual insular and peninsula geography so characteristic of the region. It is sheets of printed maps from these numerous editions of Ptolemy's *Geographia* by Laurent Fries, Gaspar Treschel and Sebastian Munster that are likely to be the earliest maps of the region in any private collection and represent the starting point for considering the mapping of the region from the layman's, albeit rich layman's, perspective. The printed maps of South-east Asia and The East Indian Islands in general, and the Spice Islands in particular, from 1522 to 1595 will be covered in the second article in this series.

NOTES

1. Lloyd Brown. *The Story of Maps*, Dover Edition, 1979, p 107.
2. Ronald Latham, *The Travels of Marco Polo*, Folio Society, 1990, pp 212-13.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, p 210.
5. Richard Hall, *Empires of the Monsoon*, Harper Collins, 1996, pp 155-56.
6. Ibid.
7. C.R. Boxer, *The Portuguese Seaborne Empire 1415-1825*, Pelican Books, 1973, p 46.
8. C. Bricker, *Landmarks of Mapmaking*, Wordsworth Editions, 1989, p 116.
9. Peter Whitfield, *The Image of the World; 20 Centuries of World Maps*, The British Library, 1994, p 54.

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IMCoS in London, May 1999

We arrived at the new venue substantially earlier than anticipated just as the Committee members and their helpers were completing their preparations. Once we had registered, coffee was available and within a relatively short time, the room was humming with friendly chatter, in some instances catching up after the very successful visits to Berlin and Dresden or, in others, recalling earlier IMCoS events.

In due course over fifty of us from seven different countries were being warmly welcomed by our Chairman, Jenny Harvey. Then, commenting on the success of a similar talk at December's BIMCC conference, she invited Rodney Shirley to address us on 'Cultural imagery in the title pages of Ortelius and his contemporaries'. Although, understandably, somewhat concerned that many of us had already read the edited version of his Brussels lecture in the IMCo.S journal, our speaker need not have worried. His lively and beautifully illustrated presentation, adapted to suit his audience, was further enhanced by the opportunities subsequently available to examine examples of title pages displayed in the adjoining room. Consequently what was until recently a 'rather illusive topic' was transformed into a fascinating subject of interest to map collectors irrespective of their speciality. Furthermore, in our case, the talk prompted us to re-read Rodney's earlier article in the *Map Collector* and the *IMCoS Journal* and to recognise more fully the added dimension which can follow from a study of these fascinating documents.

Following an excellent buffet lunch with its informal seating arrangements, it was time to move on to the presentation of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 1999. Under the new procedures, the announcement of the winner was made by Valerie Scott in her capacity as Chairman of the Selection Sub-Committee. As the full citation is available in this journal we should, ideally, restrict ourselves to confirming the delight amongst all present that Professor Günter Schilder – 'a man crazy about maps' and 'one who has dedicated his life to the History of Cartography' was present in person to receive his award. However, as we live in a period when research groups in UK universities are forced to compete for the limited financial resources available, we cannot refrain from one further observation. How heartening it was to learn from Günter Schilder's acceptance speech of the active support being given by the University of Utrecht in recognition of the importance of his own personal research and that being undertaken by the groups working under his guidance, into the History of Cartography.

After the award ceremony, the Chairman took advantage of the occasion to display the free-standing plaque recently presented to the Society. We were all delighted that Malcolm Young was well enough to be with us and formally to receive our thanks for his magnificent gift. As members know, this visual on-going record of the names of the Founders, Presidents and Chairmen as well as Organisers of the International Symposia will be on display at most future events. Furthermore, in due course it will, in conjunction with copies of the IMCoS *Journal*, undoubtedly become an important archival record of the Society's activities.

As is customary on such occasions, Yasha rounded off the lunch in his usual entertaining manner. How one envies his ability to remember so many jokes. His light-hearted but sincere vote of thanks also reminded those of us who continue to benefit from the labours of others, how

much we owe to the ever willing band who work so unstintingly to ensure that IMCoS continues to thrive.

The third major component of the day, a display of maps from the collections of individual members, was an innovative session introduced to enable those who are not normally able to attend the January meeting at the Farmer's Club to share some of their more interesting items with other map lovers. Thomas Niewodniczannski from Bitburg, Germany had four maps, one of which – the 1592 Hondius map of England, Wales and Ireland – is extremely rare. This was a separate publication and one of only three known copies, the other two being housed in the Library of the Boston Athenaeum, Mass. and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Johannes Kok, another long established European member, had packed two small items in his luggage, viz: a beautiful early 19th century folding map of the port of Nagasaki on mulberry bark paper which he had bought whilst at the Symposium in Japan in 1998, and a map of South Greenland by Coronelli showing the 'phantom' island of Friesland. An imaginary physical feature was again much in evidence in Caroline Batchelor's exhibits, viz: the exotically named Mountains of Kong, a range of non-existent highlands spanning Africa at its widest point, which continued to appear on several maps of the continent from 1807–1892.

Ian Harvey's framed and mounted facsimile set of Robert Morden's playing cards (1676) was eye-catching; Wales's 13 counties being conveniently used to form the suit of spades. His set of small 19th century English county sketch maps in manuscript by an unknown cartographer, was also extremely interesting. A manuscript map of the same period but of slightly larger dimensions also featured in Sam Pearce's varied group of small maps of Cambridgeshire. Not surprisingly, the display by Kit Batten, the expert on Devonshire maps, included three small maps of the county. Unusually, they were printed on the backs of a hotel's advertising material, and the three pictures of the hotel showed the progressive changes made to the buildings over a period of time.

The French cycling and motoring maps 1900-1939 displayed by Tim Nicholson, were indicative of his particular interest. They included some fascinating maps of the country based on versions of the official General Staff maps issued by the Service Géographique de l'Armée. Initially distributed to the public by various clubs and commercial organisations, from 1927 the SGA began to sell its own maps. Finally the display by Rodney Shirley, consisted of two items from the 17th and 18th centuries respectively. An unusual town plan of Frankfurt-am-Main by Joan & Cornelis Blaeu with vignettes extolling the dignitaries of the city and a second exhibit, one of some rarity, a 1730s sheet containing two maps by Homann entitled 'Little known Parts of the Russian Empire'.

Was the Map Display a successful innovation? In our view the answer must certainly be yes. However, should the exercise be repeated we are sure that more members of IMCoS will now pay heed to Jenny's request that we 'dig out that cardboard tube and find something interesting to bring'.

This account would not be complete without mentioning the two albums of photographs, all taken during the 1998 International Symposium in Japan and the short IMCoS visits to Berlin and Dresden in April, which were available for all to see. The Society is greatly indebted to David Webb for the meticulous way in which he continues to add to his photographic record of IMCoS events both at home and abroad.

IOLO and MENAI ROBERTS

The IMCoS International Map Fair

'The best fair ever' was the way Richard Arkway (over from New York) answered my question about the new venue for the IMCoS Map Fair on May 31st 1999. The arrangements in the Commonwealth Conference and Events Centre at Holland Park received universal approval from the forty dealers who had brought their maps from countries around the world to display and sell at the annual fair organised by members of IMCoS in London every year.

Tom Suarez also of New York told me that he made every effort to attend this fair in particular, because it provides the largest exposure to international dealers and collectors. There are other fairs that specialise in maps alone, rather than including them among antiquarian books and prints, but it is IMCoS in London that brings together so many international people on one day in the year, thus providing the best possible facilities for map collectors to see what is available, how prices compare, different states of a particular map, and often just to be among friends with similar interests.

Much as we would have liked to be established in one place, so that everyone knows exactly where we are and how to get there, circumstances have forced us to change our venue four times. The first IMCoS Map Fair was held in the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, on 11 October 1981. Strangely, holding a Map Fair was not one of the original 'Aims and Objectives' of the newly formed Society as they were printed in the *Newsletter* of November 1980, though the possibility of one was certainly discussed at the first committee meeting. However, in February 1981 the announcement for the first Fair, in association with the Annual Symposium, appeared in Volume 1 No 3 of the *Newsletter*. So it has been an important event in the IMCoS calendar from the very beginning.

Jonathan Potter looked after arrangements for that first fair, as reported in Vol. 1 No. 5:

> **The Map Fair:** Under the guidance of Jonathan Potter, all available tables have been booked and 24 dealers from the U.K., U.S.A., Italy and Germany will be attending. We have had to extend the fair area to two rooms thus hopefully allowing for greater comfort. The support we have achieved from all dealers is truly magnificent and greatly appreciated by the Society.

There was also an auction with details of maps prepared by Bruce Marsden and a raffle with several attractive prizes donated by members. No list of dealers was included in the *Newsletter*, but the account of the day mentions dealers from France, Sweden and the Netherlands, in addition to the four countries listed above. On a personal note, that was my introduction to IMCoS I happened to be over from India and saw the Fair board on the pavement outside the Grosvenor Hotel, went in, and of course bought several maps – a casual pedestrian drawn in by the publicity on the street.

After that early success, it was recognised that more space would be required in future, and the date was changed to June to coincide with the major London antiquarian book fairs.

The venue for 1982 was the London Penta Hotel (later to be called the Forum) in Cromwell Road, and the floor plan and list of exhibitors was produced in full in a special (unnumbered) edition of the *Newsletter* in June. There were 32 dealers, mostly from UK, but with representatives from Switzerland and Italy, and from Germany came Rainer Schmidt who is still regularly with us after nearly twenty years. Yasha Beresiner, Editor of the *Newsletter*, reported:

> To achieve success, we needed the strong support of collectors and dealers alike, and the IMCoS extends its gratitude to all those who supported the Society on what has been, until now, an experimental effort. No more so. The IMCoS and our annual fairs are here to stay ...

In 1983 an exhibition to accompany the fair was organised by Ray O'Shea, containing many interesting 'Cartographical Oddities'. At the symposium the previous day one of the



Scenes at the Map Fair: Above and below, dealer dealing, business before the fair opens. Right, IMCoS desks. Bottom, members gathering in the hall, eager to enter before the fair opens to the public. Facing: Inside the hall.










Henry Taliaferro
New York USA








A. Sapunaru-Sommer
Munich Germany


Alexandre Antique Prints Maps
Books Toronto Canada




Marianne Katz-Moorhamers
Paris France



speakers was Gillian Hill who had organised a major display on this theme at the British Library, and those attending the fair were able to see some of these strange images in the original. As Ray wrote in his article in the Map Fair issue of what was now a 'journal' rather than simply a 'newsletter':

> The 100 or so exhibits on view at the 1983 IMCS [sic] Symposium Map Fair are a good cross-section of the type of material available; some are extremely rare, some are bizarre, some are 'junk in isolation', but all are cartographic curiosities.

By the following summer, the exhibition had reached new heights, and the special 'Map Fair & Exhibition 1984' catalogue had a full colour world map on the cover, to accompany the display of 203 world maps, some on loan from members, others for sale. All were listed in full in the catalogue, and many were illustrated. IMCoS President Rodney Shirley's book *The Mapping of the World* had just been published and in his introduction to the exhibition Rodney claimed that apart from individual dealer offerings, this was the 'first public exhibition of world maps in this country within recorded memory.'

The move to the New Connaught Rooms in Holborn took place in 1989, a 'larger and more suitable venue to accommodate the increased number of dealers wishing to attend', located by then IMCoS Chairman Tony Burgess after much scouring of London's halls and exhibition centres to find somewhere big enough that would not cost the earth. While the total area was larger, some dealers disliked being sited in the smaller room, and the lack of a lift was inconvenient for the heavy material that always has to be carried in for such events.

In 1997 we moved to the newly refurbished Forte Crest Hotel in Bloomsbury. We were now all in one room, and there were no stairs to contend with. There was the added advantage of being close to the book fair in the Russell Hotel and the map fair at the Bonnington Hotel. We thought we were settled for many years, but were forced to move again after only two fairs when the hotel decided to split the hall into many smaller rooms. This is how we arrived at the Commonwealth Centre this year, and once again, we hope to stay put for a long time to come. No one likes this constant change of venue, but it has not been of our choosing. We are grateful to all our exhibitors who have tolerated our moves without grumbling, especially those from abroad who are not so familiar with London's geography.

Talking to some of the exhibitors when I was able to catch them in a spare moment, I found that it was the light and airy feel to the rooms at the Commonwealth Institute that please them most. It is easy to find, there is plenty of parking space, the lift works, and even those who prefer to carry their maps up the stairs do not find it too much of a struggle. The main (and very serious) disadvantage was the lack of a restaurant or cafeteria on the premises, and IMCoS committee promises to rectify this omission for next year.

Many of our dealers have been coming to our Fair for many years now. Richard Casten told me that this is the only one outside the US that he attends regularly. He found that in contrast to book fairs the customers at IMCoS know exactly what they want, make quick decisions, and know the importance of different states. 'It is refreshing when people recognise price and quality', he said. 'At book fairs there are more amateurs, and while they may be the customers of the future, it is difficult to give them adequate attention in what is a very intense few hours of buying and selling.'

A frequent comment was the increasing rarity of early choice examples. These are still the items most in demand, but fewer and fewer of them come on the market. As Bob Augustyn of USA said, 'Collectors snatch at rare items the moment they catch sight of them.' Nigel Garwood and Rainer Voigt, UK dealers, told me about a runner twenty years ago giving them a list of 'wants', and they are not surprised to find that they are exactly the maps sought by customers today. The lack of rare items has forced some dealers to include more 19th century stock, just as in USA there is special-

ised concentration on first editions of modern books because there are so few early ones around. They thought, however, that though there are often changes in geographical collecting areas from year to year, these changes come and go. Just now they feel that Switzerland, Austria and Germany are in less demand, while collectors want Sweden, Poland and Hungary, though in cheaper versions. Gonzalo Fernando Pontes of Spain said that the first ten customers to his stand all asked for maps of Scandinavia! This was his first year on the 'inside', and he found it a different experience as a standholder, rather than a buyer. He has attended the Miami map fair, and enjoyed the more relaxed spread over three days, but he found most of the business was still conducted on the first day. We are often asked to extend our fair for a second day, which would certainly make it more attractive for dealers coming from abroad, but I think they tend to forget that the organisers are all volunteers, many working during the week, and with family commitments. The cost of the stands would also have to double, since the halls are charged by the day. So for the foreseeable future our fair will be a single day crammed with excitements, and hard work for all of us, organisers, dealers and collectors alike.

Another dealer to notice a change in demand was Lee Jackson of London. He used to be asked frequently for English counties ten years ago, but now there are more requests for foreign countries. The question of what to bring from a large stock is always a problem for these fairs. Robert Putnam from the Netherlands thought it was largely a matter of luck, that whatever you selected, you were always asked for something you had left behind. Graham Franks of London said that he always brings as wide a range as possible, something for everyone. But again, he was frequently asked for something he had left out, or which he had sold the day before. He felt that one of the advantages of the map fair was not only the sales made on the day, but the new people he met who would be in touch with him later. Rainer Schmidt from Bremen said that IMCoS was the only foreign fair he attended, but he went to some book fairs. Each year there were new requests, but he always carried a stock of world maps and of the Americas. He was surprised this year at the number of customers looking for maps of Yugoslavia, a result of renewed interest following the war there. A consequence of this was the scarcity of such maps coming onto the market.

We had several newcomers among the dealers this year, and all promised to be here next year. Hella and Detlef Reitzuch of Germany said they had found it difficult to be away in previous years, as Hella is also a horse breeder. This year a friend had offered to look after the horses, and they hope for the same assistance next year. They enjoy the friendly atmosphere at our fair, not always evident at some of the book fairs they have attended. Penny and Richard Betz, also first-timers, found their fellow dealers most supportive at the IMCoS fair, and really enjoyed the occasion. They used to live in Africa, though coming now from USA, and notice a growing interest in maps of that continent. Like many others, they have no retail shop, and depend on map fairs both to replenish their stock and to be in touch with customers.

Another dealer uses the Internet to display his stock, but feels that collectors still like to handle the items for themselves, which of course they can do at our fair. He is often asked to bring something that has been seen on the net, but the deal is only clinched at the fair.

Nicolas of London was among several of the standholders who made the point that the IMCoS fair is really a 'dealers' fair'; most of the commercial transactions, particularly the larger ones, taking place before the fair opens. I think that it is not unusual for a map to be bought from one dealer as he sets up his stand, and then to be sold on to another the same day. And probably the same holds for sales to customers too. Adina Sommer said she leaves her stock of European maps at home in Germany when she comes to IMCoS, since she meets more demand for countries further afield. She thought customers liked the two-day fairs,

so that they could take their time making up their mind to buy a map or not, going home to sleep on it first. Marianne Katz-Moorthamers also leaves her stock of French maps at home, and brings those of the highest quality to IMCoS. This was her first time with us; she has only been to book fairs in France before. She values the contacts she made here, as well as the sales. Johannes Müller felt that the IMCoS fair attracts the really big collectors, and is the only one to have a truly international atmosphere.

I joined Dr Günter Schilder, winner of this year's IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, in the lobby near the IMCoS desk for a brief sit-down, and he told me of his excitement at being shown a world atlas printed on leather, something he had never seen before. It was a small oblong miniature atlas with one of the dealers, but I forgot to ask him the date or cartographer. Günter said he enjoyed coming to the fair to renew contacts with both dealers and collectors, but rather than discovering new things for himself he found that others were busy extracting information from him!

Everyone I spoke to found our fair this year to be much better organised, and the venue more pleasant. Some missed the proximity to the other fairs, and felt that since the building was rather set back from the road, some customers might have difficulty finding their way. One of the happiest I spoke to was Massimo de Martini of London. He had purchased six mugs from the IMCoS desk in which to serve tea and coffee to customers at his shop. He expressed his personal thanks to the IMCoS committee, and especially Roger Brown, for their hard work which had given such good results. 'They have done a marvellous job,' he said. He was glad that next year the fair will not be held on a bank holiday, though this had not deterred many people coming from abroad to attend our fair either as dealers or as collectors.

It was not possible to speak to all the dealers, as it was sometimes difficult to catch them not surrounded by collectors. Others gave me their comments but asked not to be named. However, from those I have quoted here, it is clear that the IMCoS map fair has lived up to those expectations formed nearly twenty years ago, and is well set to last another twenty in good shape.

I think we all came away from the Commonwealth Centre tired but happy after a successful day. Everyone I talked to expressed their approval of the new venue. Many also mentioned rthe friendly spirit of the IMCoS map fair. As I repeat so often, none of us are in competition with others (beyond the normal trading patterns), there is no job at risk if we make a wrong choice, there is not even time for gossip, malicious or otherwise. We are simply a large family spread throughout the world who enjoy old maps.

SUSAN GOLE



Muhtar and Julia Katircioglu at their stand, inviting members to the 18th IMCoS International Symposium in Istanbul in October, enticing us with real Turkish Delight, and posters of Piri Reis maps.

Citation for Professor Dr Günter Schilder

There are many people who deserve to be honoured in the map world but Günter Schilder's name would almost undoubtedly be at the top of anyone's list. If it wasn't it would be because of his extreme modesty. He has dedicated his life to the history of cartography and his enthusiasm and sheer hard work have inspired many others.

Günter has served on the Council of IMCoS for at least 15 years and was recruited by Rodney Shirley early on in the life of the Society to lend academic weight. Rodney describes him as 'one of the young Turks I enlisted!'

I first met him at a history of cartography conference at least 20 years ago and have to admit that I was just as impressed by his good looks as his academic prowess! I was also impressed that he spoke so many languages, at least three to my knowledge and probably more. He was born in Austria and it was at the University of Vienna that he studied history and geography. His special interest was in history of discovery and colonial history. He gained a Dutch fellowship in 1968 to do research in the archives of the Dutch East India Company. This took him to The Netherlands rather against the wishes of his father. His thesis was published in Amsterdam — in English this time — as the book *Australia Unveiled. The Share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia.* This book is now out of print and it is almost impossible to find a copy on the secondhand market.

I believe this was when Günter first started making his now famous discoveries or, in some cases, rediscoveries. During his research he found the oldest consecutive series of coastal profiles of the Australian



continent painted during the voyage of William de Vlamingh in 1696-1697. He also helped to trace the wreck of a Dutch East India Company ship which sank in 1735 in the mouth of the Scheldt River This was found after Günter's detailed analysis of an anonymous 18th century manuscript chart, together with a thorough investigation in the archives.

In 1972 he joined the Geography Department of the University of Utrecht as a lecturer in the History of Cartography. He did so well here that he was awarded a Chair — only the second person in the world at that time to be given a personal chair in this subject. This was a great honour awarded by Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands

Since then Günter has written numerous books and articles. He edited a series of full size facsimiles of wall maps produced in the Low Countries. These were published by Nico Israel, a former winner of the IMCoS award. But Günter's magnum opus is his series *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* published by Caneletto. The series began

in 1986 and five volumes have already been published. At the moment ten are planned; Volume VI will be launched this year and will be devoted to the Dutch single-sheet maps with decorative borders. The aim of this series is to present an inventory of rare and significant Dutch maps and charts from the period 1550 to 1700. In the course of his research many further discoveries have been made.

Another aspect of Günter's life is the encouragement and inspiration he gives to others. As head of the research group known as EXPLOKART, which has protected status as one of the four official 'jewels' of the University, he offers courses in the history of cartography. These are attended by people from all walks of life, many of whom have gone on to do research in their own right. As a result of the course many volunteers have formed working groups to support the research of the full time lecturers Working with Günter are two other well known figures, Peter van der Krogt and Paul van den Brink. EXPLOKART has currently eight working groups with 27 volunteers. No mean achievement.

It is true to say that Günter has been an inspiration to so many people that his department at the University is one of the best known in the world for the research work being carried out on Dutch cartography and cartographers. Perhaps we are seeing a revival of the golden age of Dutch supremacy in mapmaking!

VALERIE SCOTT

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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

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Fax: 90-212-233 15 52
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2000 19th International Symposium
Reykjavik, Iceland
15–18 September
Contact: Einar Sigurdsson, National and University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgotu 3, IS-107 Reykjavik.

Arrangements are well under way. The symposium will be held at the National and University Library, where a special exhibition will be opened by the President of Iceland on 16th. There will be receptions and visits to Hofdi House by special invitation of the City Council of Reykjavik, to the Culture House, Reykjavik, to the National Land Survey of Iceland in Akranes, a guided tour of Videy Island, and to the Open Air Museum at Arbaer. Post-symposium tours will start on 18th.

It is expected that registration forms will be sent out with the Winter Journal on 1st December.

2001 20th International Symposium
Chicago and Milwaukee
11-17 October
This is a couple of weeks earlier than first indicated, so that participants may also attend the Nebenzahl lectures.

2002 21st International Symposium
The Netherlands

Locations for future International symposia include the following: Nicosia in Cyprus, Florence and Venice in Italy, Capetown in South Africa, and Denver, Colorado, in USA.

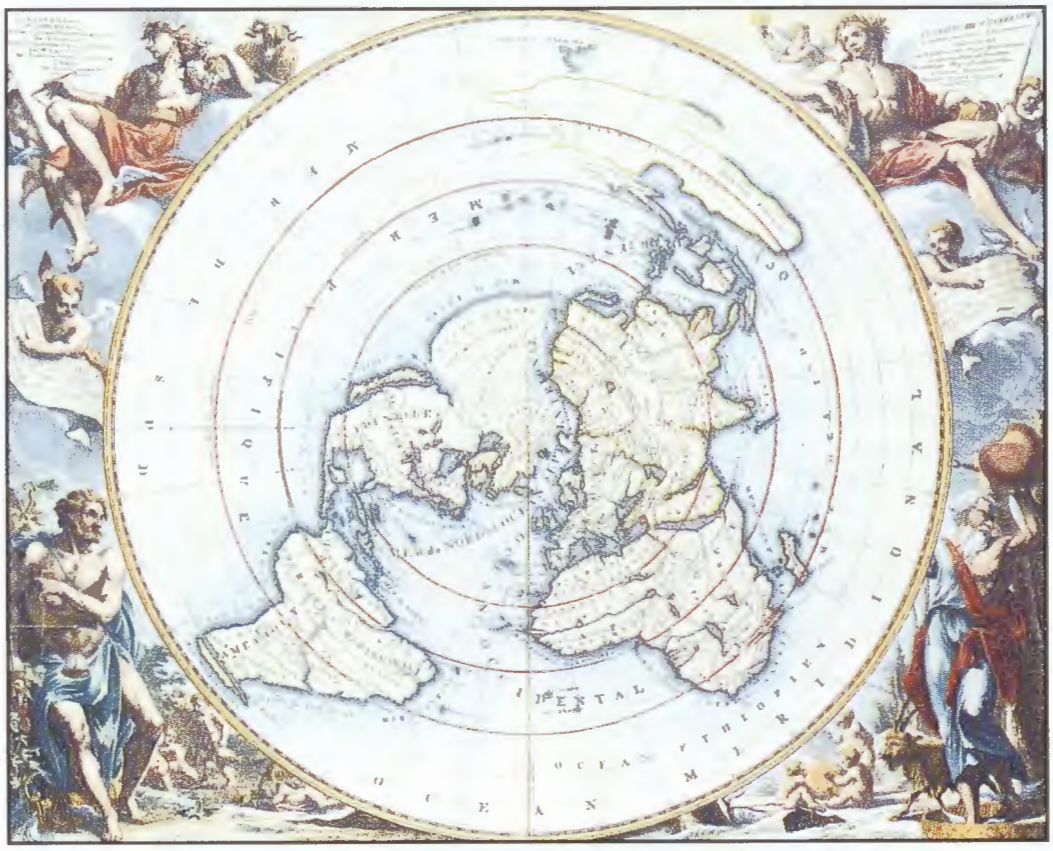
Istanbul 1999

Anyone who has not yet registered for this symposium still has time to do so; more than fifty members with 33 accompanying persons are already booked. I have more registration forms for those who still wish to register, and there is still time to send them in to Magister at the address given above.

I am regularly assured by Muhtar that despite political events, there should be no disruption to the programme, and the subversive happenings that make headlines throughout the world are barely noticeable in Istanbul, nor in any of the destinations for our pre- and post-symposium tours.

The symposium will be amost interesting and informative. Janette Condon is coming from the Australian War Musuem to talk on Ottoman maps as used

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

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Cristoforo Buondelmonti's map of Constantinople from his Isolario of c.1422 (edition of 1711).

in the Gallipoli campaign. They have a complete set which they obtained in 1919, showing great foresight!

Gregory Macintosh's new book on Piri Reis will be published by then, and he will be with us to talk about the Turkish admiral's maps of the Atlantic and the American coast. This is a good opportunity to learn about maps which do not fall nto the standard westenr pattern thatw e are more familiar with.

Also coming from America (Texas, not California where Gregory comes from) Katheryn Ebel will talk on 16th century Ottoman seige plans.

There will be three local speakers, two of whose papers will be translated into English and read by Muhtar's son who has trained with the BBC and the National Theatre in London.

Special exhibitions of their maps will be held at the Topkapi Museum and the Suleymaniye Library. It will be a unique opportunity to see these rare holdings, not normally on view to the public. There will also by opportunities to see maps held by local private collectors.

Regarding flights, I found at the THY office in London that their regular reduced flights are actually cheaper than requesting the discount for the symposium. Booking early in July (but no payment required till end-September) I was offered return flight from London to Istanbul, and a return internal flight for the tour, for £268. There may even be more reductions by the time I come to confirm and pay.

Another suggestion, for those going from other starting points, is to pay the internal flights in Turkish lira (by requsting Magister to do this for you, and sending him the payment) if you do not wish to fly to Turkey on THY. They are cheaper than buying in your own currency, but not as cheap as using the 'add-on' classification for those going to Turkey on THY. If you have registered with Magister for a tour involving internal flights, they will have made a reservation for you on the required flight, but you are responsible for payment.

The UK THY (Turkish Airlines) office is at 125 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5EA. Tel: 0171-766 9300.

Finally, for those who have not yet quite made up their minds, let me remind you that Muhtar loves good food, and he is determined that we should all sample the best that Istanbul has to offer.

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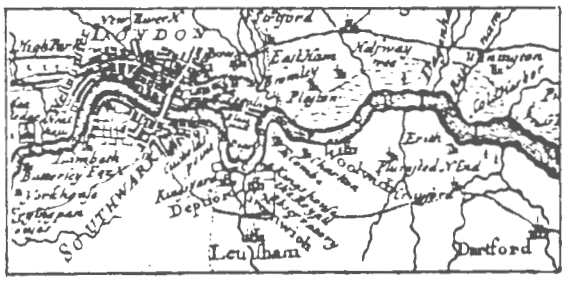
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Call for Papers

The Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction will hold its third biennial meeting at Flagler College in St Augustine, Florida, on February 18 & 16, 2000. The Fourm is concerned with the expansion of Europe and the world-wide response to the expansion, from its beginnings in the 14th century to the middle of the 19th century. Inquiries and proposals to: Prof. Jane Landers, Vanderbilt University, Dept of History, Box 1802 Station B, Nashville, TN 37235. Tel: (615) 322-3403. Fax: (615) 343-6002. E-mail: jane.landers@vanderbilt.edu

Completed proposals must reach by Oct 15.

Reasearch Fellowships

The John Carter Brown Library has awarded fellowships to 30 scholars from around the world for the 1999-2000 academic year.

Application deadline for 2000-2001 is January 15, 2000. Further information from: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Tel: 401 863-2725. Fax: 401-863-3477. E-mail: JCBL_Fellowships@brown.edu

Nebenzahl Lectures

The Thirteenth Series in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, Chicago, will be held on October 28-30, 1999. The theme will be 'Narratives & Maps: Historical Studies in Cartographic Storytelling'. Further information from: Kristen Block at 312/255-3659 or on e-mail: smithctr@newberry.org

Exhibition in Spain

Maps from the Puertas-Mosquera Collection will be on display at the University of Santiago de Compostela in April 2000. A catalogue of the exhibition will become an important reference work for the maps and charts of Galicia.

It is possible that IMCoS will arrange a visit similar to the weekend in Berlin, on April 7th-8th.

Project Pont

The next seminar is planned for Spring 2000. Firther information from. Map Library, National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL. Tel: 0131-226 4531 x 3418 Fax: 0131-466 3812, e-mail. maps@nis.uk

Lecture in Cyprus

The Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation announces that the fifth of their bi-annual lectures on Cyprus Cartography will take place on Tuesday 16 November 1999. Rodney Shirley will talk on 'Herbert Horatio Kitchener and his Survey of Cyprus'.

The lecture will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, 86-90 Phaneromenis Street, Nicosia, Cyprus, at 7.00 pm. For further information please contact the offices of the Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation, Tel: 00357 2 677134
Fax: 00357 2 662898,
e-mail: infor@cultural.bankof cyprus.com

Between 1878 and 1882, at an early stage of his military career, Kitchener underook a detailed trigonometrical survey of Cyprus. It was the first modern survey of the island and formed the basis for nearly all maps of Cyprus for the next 100 years. The two previous presenters of papers have been Christopher Terrell (1997) and Susan Gole (1995).

IMCoS Visit to Dresden 19–20 April 1999

Blue skies and spring sun welcomed a smaller but very convivial IMCoS party to Dresden for a two-day visit—one which held particular memories for Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke who was just outside the town on that fateful day of firestorm destruction in February 1945. A substantial amount of reconstruction from rubble has already been carried out and much more is in progress with the aim of total rebuilding of the old town by 2006.

A 20-minute sightseeing ramble from our hotel, past the old Royal stables, the Hofkirche, the Georgenbau palace and Semper opera house (all restored) took us to a display of globes and astronomical and surveying instruments in one of the wings of the Zwinger Palace, the Mathematisch-Physikalischer Salon. We were ably guided around by Wolfram Dolz who had helped plan the IMCoS visit and who accompanied us during the day. The earliest globe was an Islamic one of c.1280; the latest a probe-imaged globe of Mars. The largest were those by Blaeu (1616 and 1643) and by Coronelli (c.1700), and the rarest globe was probably that of Johannes Schöner (1515), showing a fictitious strait of Magellan seven years before it came known in Europe.

Our next visit was to the Saxon Central



Front row: Fay Huidercoper-Cope, Barbara Shirley, Eva Wajntraub, Menai Roberts, Mrs Frostick. Middle row: Heather Bell, Clare Terrell, Gimfel Wajntrraub, Iolo Roberts. Back row: David Webb, Warren Furth, Erika Dreyer-Eimbcke, Chris Terrell, Raymond Frostick, Margaretha Furth, Rodney Shirley.

State Archives (Sächsisches Hauptstaatsarchiv) which may have sounded rather routine. But laid out for us was one of the most breath-taking displays of rare and unusual maps that most IMCoS members are ever likely to see again in one place. Some of the early manuscript maps were in the form of map-paintings and map-views and were quite astonishing in their detail, colour and artistry. Then there were some extremely rare woodcut maps, often in contemporary colour, by little-known mapmakers such as Johannes Humeilus, Georg and Matthias Öder, Balthasar Zimmermann, Bartholomäus Scultetus, the surveyors Dietz and Nienborg and Adam Friedrich Zürner.

Two great world maps were on display: one the huge 20-sheet world map by Jodocus Hondius of 1611 in its later 1618 state with the roller from which it was suspended dated 1623. Only one other early example of this double-hemispherical map is known (in the Schloss Wolfegg) and this lacks the superb decorative borders present on the Dresden copy. The second world map, also a *unicum* by Jodocus Hondius, was only discovered in 1993 by Dr Günter Schilder after being lost for many years. Although a smaller (8-sheet) map it is one of the first to use Mercator's projection and dates from 1595/96. The engraving by Pieter van den Keere is of the highest quality.

An unusual later oddity with modern political connotations was a map dated 1855 by HG Collins entitled `Europe as it will be'. It showed a new grouping of the countries of Europe based on race and culture under the subtitle `United States of Europe'. The Curator Dr Hans Brichzin said that it was unknown to him and had only been uncovered a few days before our visit.

IMCoS warmly thanked Dr Brichzin and his staff for laying out for us such a large and fascinating collection. Dr Brichzin had kindly provided us in advance with an excellent set of notes, translated into English, on the maps in the State Archives.

Finally a visit was made to the Saxon State Library (Sächsische Landesbibliothek—Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek) where we saw a selection of their rare books and manuscripts and then through the courtesy of Dr Georg Zimmermann a special display of their maps. These included many fine printed maps from the 17th-18th century when Saxony was a major power. Two such items were a map of the siege of Görlitz (1641) by Melchior Schomach, and an unusual example of two-colour copperplate printing in 1709 for JG Schreiber's map of Bautzen.

The rarest item on display was undoubtedly a large manuscript world chart on vellum dating from 1541 by Nicolas Desliens, a `Dieppe' school chart-maker. Previously this chart was thought to have been destroyed in 1945. Charts of the Dieppe school typically show a large `Java la Grande' as a putative rendering of the northern part of Australia. However, this conclusion is by no means accepted and—to help fuel the argument—Desliens' chart has on it an even greater cluster of place names than some other Dieppe charts.

The next day the paths of the IMCoS members criss-crossed as individual visits were made to the many museums and art galleries in Dresden, offering an outstanding feast of old master and modern paintings, jewels, crafted treasures and porcelain. Dates were entered in diaries for return visits in 2005 or 2006!

RODNEY SHIRLEY

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MAPS AND SOCIETY

NINTH SERIES

This lecture series in the history of cartography is convened by Tony Campbell (*Map Library, British Library*) and Dr Catherine Delano Smith (*Institute of Historical Research, University of London*). Displays for each lecture, at the Royal Geographical Society, are arranged by Francis Herbert, Hon. F.R.G.S. Meetings are held at the Warburg Institute at 5.00 pm. All are welcome. Admission is free. Meetings are followed by refreshments.
Enquiries to 0171 412 7525 (Tony Campbell).

1999

Oct 28 **Stephen Mastoris** (*Museum, Arts and Records Services, Leics County Council)*
Why Map a Forest? Mapping Sherwood Forest before 1700.

Nov 25 **Dr Uta Lindgren** (*History, University of Bayreuth*)
Constructing Accurate Sea Charts in the Thirteenth Century: The scientific evidence.

Dec 9 **Professor Bruce Lenman** (*Dept of Modern History, University of St Andrews*)
War a Catalyst for Cartography: The cases for Cartagena de Indias and Havana, 1660—1762.

2000

Jan 20 **Dr Yolande Hodson,** F.S.A.
Maps and Society in Twentieth-Century Britain.

Feb 17 **Professor Charles Withers** (*Dept of Geography, University of Edinburgh*)
The Social Nature of Map-Making in the Enlightenment.

Mar 30 **Ian Mumford** (*Dept of Typography and Graphic Communication, University of Reading*)
Lithographed Maps – Art or Artefact? A Round-Table Discussion.

May 4 **Sarah Tyacke** (*Keeper, Public Record Office*)
Charting the East Indies before Amboyna (1612).

May 18 **Dr Jim Egan** (*Dept of English, Brown University, Providence*)
`From India's Savage Plain': Maps from Eighteenth-Century Georgia and the Colonial American South.

This programme has been made possible through the generous sponsorship of The International Map Collectors' Society, Jonathan Potter of Jonathan Potter Ltd, and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. It is supported by Imago Mundi: the International Journal for the History of Cartography.

A feast of medieval maps for IMCoS members

A group of IMCoS members had a unique opportunity to see many of the world's surviving medieval world maps when they joined a conference at Hereford Cathedral for the day on June 28.

The conference was held over five days and was organised by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, home to the famous Hereford world map, described by Peter Barber, Deputy Map Librarian at The British Library, as `the only great 13th-century English world map to survive complete.' Attending were experts on medieval cartography and scholars from many parts of the world who gave lectures and discussed all aspects of the map. Running alongside the conference was an exhibition of medieval mappae mundi which was truly a feast of the eye for any map aficionado.

The public day, attended by members of IMCoS, was opened by the chairman, Professor Paul Harvey, author of *Mappa Mundi: the Hereford World Map*. The speakers included Martin Bailey, an art historian from *The Observer* who talked about the triptych (the wooden frame on which the map was mounted on the High Altar). Part of this was found in the Cathedral stables a few years ago. He told the story of how it was identified and carbon dated to show it was'highly probable' that the map and frame are contemporary. Other speakers were Professor Marcia Kupfer, who discussed the philosophy of world maps, and Dr Evelyn Edson, a Research Fellow at Merton College, Oxford, `Travelling on the mappa mundi: the world of John Mandeville.'

Included in the day's events was a visit to the exhibition with the Hereford map as star of the show. Amazingly, most of the other medieval maps in existence today had been lent to the Cathedral. They include the tiny Psalter world map c.1265 from The British Library, the Aslake map fragment showing Africa and part of Asia dating from the mid 1300s, and the famous Gough map of Great Britain c. 1360, the most detailed map of any European region to survive from that period. An added bonus for the day was a viewing of the chained library which dates to the 17th century.

Of particular interest to me was the Duchy of Cornwall map fragment showing Africa as this was discovered whilst I was Editor of *The Map Collector*. The map fragment, c. 1283-1300, was found among archives at Ashridge College in Hertfordshire serving as a wrapper for some old records. It was probably commissioned by Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, who owned Ashridge College, and was created within years of the Hereford map. Anyone who has not visited this exhibition should take this opportunity to view these rare items; they may never be seen altogether again. It is open until October 1.

VALERIE SCOTT

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Participants at the Mappae Mundi conference in Hereford. The photograph was taken in the gardens of College Hall, part of the school for choristers, after the IMCoS members had left. Chairman Paul Harvey is seated in the cetnre.

IMCoS Accounts — 1998

Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1998

	1998 £	1997 £
Fixed Assets		
IMCoS Library	1,500	1,500
Current Assets		
Debtors & Prepayments	2,551	1,923
Cash at Bank & in Hand	38,345	37,934
Current Liabilities		
Creditors & Provisions	(2,959)	(5,370)
Net Current Assets	37,937	34,487
TOTAL ASSETS	39,437	35,987
Represented by:		
Membership Funds (Life & Advances)	13,508	12,565
Surplus of Income over Expenditure:		
brought forward	23,422	20,022
for the year	2,507	3,400
	39,437	35,987

Hon. Treasurer: Dr C. Ala'i
Examined byAndre B Vracas & Alan Bartlett

The full accounts are available for inspection with the Treasurer

Summarised Income & Expenditure Account — 1998

	1998 £	1997 £
INCOME		
Registration & subscription fees	9,418	8,984
Regional events	320	560
Nat. & International events	13,484	13,064
IMCoS Journal	5,763	5,770
Interest (gross)	1,816	1,413
Map sale/valuation		90
Banking cgarges refund	45	
Third party account	216	
Total Income	31,062	29,881
EXPENDITURE		
Membership administration	1,003	475
Regional events	299	608
Nat. & International events	9,880	11,581
Maps & Society Lectures	250	250
Special publications		1,301
IMCoS Journal	11,583	8,989
Provision for tax/bad debts	711	283
Bank & Credit card charges	566	638
Promotion & publicity	1,199	105
General adminsitration	1,989	1,685
Insurance	208	208
Gifts & Awards	687	316
Corporation tax		42
Third party account	180	
Total Expenditure	28,555	26,481
Surplus/Income over expenditure	2,507	3,400

IMCoS 1980—2000

Our Society will be twenty years old next Autumn. Founder and first Chairman Malcolm Young thought it would be a good idea if these early years could be recorded in a single publication (so that when we are 100, there will be something to look back on!).

In Vol 1 No. 5 September 1981 of the Journal the first 180 members who had joined the Society in its initial year are listed. Of them, 58 are currently members. We decided that the 'Record' should not replace an issue of the Journal, but be a publication in its own right, twice the regular size in height. Malcolm himself has pledged sufficient funds to get the project started, and I wrote to our founding 58 members requesting a donation towards the cost of production of the 'Record'. Their response has been most generous, and we can now be sure that funds are in place for a fitting tribute to all the members who have made the Society what it is today.

I also requested our early members to send me a few lines (suggested 50-100 words) about what IMCoS has meant to them over the years, or any other theme they think suitable. Many of them have done so, and I now extend this request to all our current members. It is hoped that contributions will be as varied as possible, reflecting the very wide range of our members' cartographic interests.

As planned at present the publication would have perhaps 64 pages, twice the height of the Journal. It would be in four broad sections:

1. An essay by Malcolm Young on the founding of IMCoS, highlights over the years, what it has achieved, its aims, and hopes for the future.

2. A full colour pictorial record, including photographs of events, pictures of early journals, dinner invitations, symposium posters, etc., with emphasis on new ideas introduced year by year.

3. Reminiscences from members (yourself?), about their own interests, what IMCoS has meant to them, what they have enjoyed, in fact anything any of you like to send me, keeping it brief.

4. Statistics of the Society, such as members of the Executive Committee year by year, International Representatives, winners of the IMCoS Award, organisers of the International Symposia, Regional meetings, etc.

Malcolm is busy writing his essay at present, and I will be with him soon sorting through all the IMCoS material he has collected. David Webb has most of the photographs, since he has so generously taken them through the years, and Yasha Beresiner has copies of much of the early material, including minutes of the first meeting.

Now it is up to our members of 1999-2000 to make the Record interesting. Please send your anecdotes/reminiscences/memories to me (**by end of 1999**) at:

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Mexico & Central America – Hoffmann/Du Val, 1690, 12½ x 10 cms; coloured with a cartouche. £75

Ecuador – D'Anville/Bellin, c1751, 35 x 59 cms. A detailed survey based on a series of triangulations; 2 ornate cartouches; small tear repaired & one very small rust mark. £90

Brazil – Bertius/Hondius, 1618, 13 x 9½ cms; attractive map with a fine cartouche; coloured . £65

Book Reviews

Japanese Maps of the Edo Period, by Kazumasa Yamashita. Bilingual text with English translation by Charles de Wolf. Tokyo: Kashiwashobo Publishing Co Ltd, 1998. ISBN 4-7601-1670-2 C0021. Pp 270+2. Available from Map Collector Pubns,

This is a sumptuous volume dealing with maps that for most Westerners are of a style and in forms which are far from familiar. Despite its large size, high quality and brilliance of its numerous illustrations, it is no mere addition to the 'coffee table'. Those of us who were fortunate enough to attend the IMCoS International Symposium and subsequent tour in Japan last year were given many insights into the particularities of Japanese cartography, of which this book provides a fascinating resumé. For those less fortunate it offers substantial compensation. As with a good individual map, delving into its pages with a little imagination enables one to 'visit' the world of Japanese mapmaking from the comfort of one's armchair. Beyond that, the book is a considerable repository of detailed information, both textual and graphic, presented with a clarity that will give pleasure to any map enthusiast and much satisfaction to any researcher.

As the preface explains, the 17th century Tokugawa shogunate brought lasting peace, but also near isolation to Japan. For 250 years Japanese mapmaking developed independently, with such as city plans and roadmaps achieving by the 1720s a level of circulation greater than anywhere in the rest of the world. As early as the 1760s, Japan was producing multicoloured maps to a remarkably high standard, as can be seen from the many faithful reproductions in the book. Your reviewer, both while in Japan and when studying the book, was struck by three particular aspects of mapping that developed differently there. First, that so many highly sophisticated city plans and regional maps, for all their beautiful colours and great elegance, were produced to serve the purposes of rigidly authoritarian government. Second, the astonishing size of many maps. Some of the folded, hand-drawn variety have to be spread out on floor mats and are designed to be viewed standing, from any side. The author mentions that the largest map he has ever seen measured 5.5m x 11.6m and also describes a travel map, in five sections, which laid end to end is 36m long. Third, the manner in which Japanese mapmakers eventually produced versions of Western maps in traditional ways. A remarkable example appears in the book: a circa 1849 version of a map of Holland from Stieler's *Hand-Atlas*, 1828, which manages to replicate the extremely fine lines and minute lettering of place names through a woodblock print!

This review would not be complete without a few words about the author. IMCoS is particularly well endowed with a number of International Representatives who, to the envy of your plodding reviewer, somehow combine an immensely busy and illustrious professional career not only with great erudition and writing abilities, but also onerous organising responsibilities. Kazumasa Yamashita is one such. An architect of international standing, both

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in practice and academically, an expert and writer on such subjects as modern porcelain as well as cartography, he was the omnipresent force that made the IMCoS Symposium in Japan such a tremendous success. His book is a fitting reminder of all that we owe him.

ALAN BARTLETT

An Atlas of Rare City Maps, by Melville C Branch. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1997. ISBN l-56898-073-6 (HC). Pp. 8+104. £42.

Its sub-title 'Comparative Urban Design, 1830-1842', gives a better indication of the content of this second, revised, edition, of an impressive book first published in 1978. Many of us will doubtless have come across the publications of that encouragingly named 'Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge', and 40 of the city plans produced by the Society between 1830 and 1844, and here reproduced, are the basis of this study.

Professor Branch is Professor of Planning Emeritus at the University of Southern California, and has written extensively on planning matters over many years. His book is a comparative study of the state of urban development in the 1830s, based on the cities illustrated by the SDUK plans, mainly in Europe, but by contrast Calcutta, and including Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the USA. He includes a historical description of each of the cities to accompany the plans, and an Introduction discussing differences in planning patterns and urban design.

The steel engraved SDUK plans achieved a high technical and artistic standard, and they have been well reproduced in this book. This is a publication of high quality, and an important contribution to the study of city mapping and urban development in the 19th century.

RAYMOND FROSTICK

The Antique County Maps of Cumberland, by John Higham. Bookcase, 17 Castle Street, Carlisle. 1997. ISBN 0-951992-08-0. 128pp, numerous black & white ills. £11.95.

This is an atractive popular account of the county maps — and also town plans, road maps and others — of Cumberland. It does not seek to be a detailed definitive guide to all issues, but it is informative, well-written and well illustrated and will be welcomed by all who are interested in Cumbrian maps.

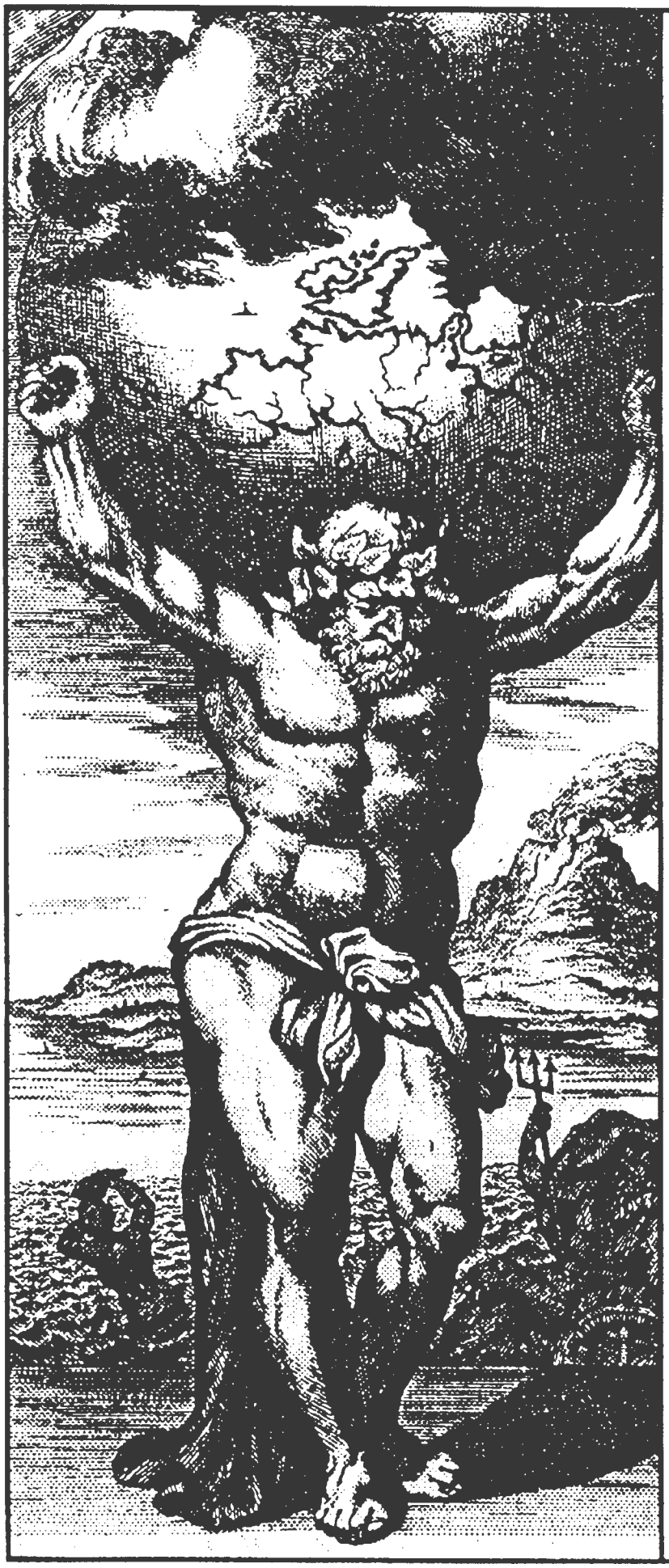
J. STUART JACKSON

Map of World Financial Law, by Philip R. Wood. Allen & Overy, 1997.

IMCoS does not often have the opportunity to review atlases of the 1990s. This example is certainly one of the most unusual such items.

Thematic atlases — that is those depicting a series of maps with particular themes other than topographical, physical or political ones — became popular from the 1820s onwards. Over the next 50 years diligent German scientists and cartographers contributed a whole series of important maps and atlases, with the names Humboldt, Berghaus, Kiepert, Petermann and Stieler still resonating from 150 years ago. The tendency then was to concentrate on scientific or human phenomena such as climate, fauna and flora, ethnic characteristics, religious affiliations etc.

Our world today is both more complex and more comprehensible. Economics, business relations, financial services and



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legal jurisdictions all require a degree of global understanding. Philip Wood's *Maps of World Financial Law* breaks new ground (I think) in combining expertise in global jurisdiction with computer-generated maps of the world showing each relevant country. The maps are colourful, distinctive and explicit, enabling the reader to pick out which characteristics apply to which country, and to understand some of the country-by-country differences that are germane. The atlas is now in its third edition as a working tool of the international law firm Allen & Overy of which Mr.Wood is Head of the Banking Department. He is also Visiting Professor, Queen Mary & Westfield College, University of London.

The maps are supplemented by text, succinctly summarising those principles of international jurisdiction which they illustrate. For instance, Map no.1 shows which countries adopt which traditional forms of financial law: English (or American) common law; Franco-Latin, Islamic and others; nine in total. As to be expected, shades of one-time Imperial influences (English, French, Spanish) predominate. Russia and China are, interestingly, designated 'emerging jurisdictions'. Other maps show the application of global bankruptcy law, corporate security, divided (trust) ownership, global netting, or set-off. Map no.27, on global netting, shows us the chances of recovering a debt against a matching liability in various countries.

It was this latter problem which first engaged Mr Wood's attention following the Iranian revolution in 1979. A separate ten-page background note to the atlas describes how *Maps of World Financial Law* came to be put together. As he says, several of the maps have proved their worth at the sharp point of actual deals by making it easier for financial traders to comprehend concentrated data and assess legal risks.

IMCoS is grateful to Mr Wood, and Allen & Overy, for kindly presenting a copy of their atlas to our Library. To date, our relations with our IMCoS partners in some 40 countries overseas have been so amicable that recourse to litigation has never been dreamt of. It is very much hoped that any reference to this atlas in our Library will be solely for cartographic purposes.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

Sailor's Luck, At Sea & Ashore in Peace & War, by Rear Admiral Geoffrey Hall. Durham: The Memoir Club, 1999. ISBN: 1 84104 003 7. Pp 238. £20.

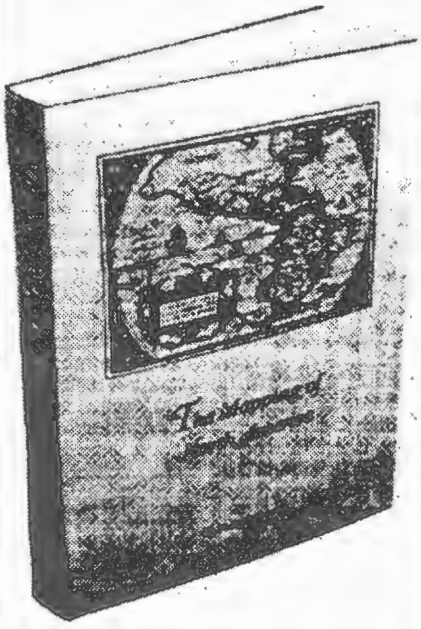
'Admiral Hall had an unusually long naval career of exactly 41 years, from 1934 to 1975. On his retirement, approaching the age of 60, he was the oldest serving officer in the Navy. Throughout his career luck played a considerable part in determining its direction and duration. When many officers would give their eye-teeth for a Sea Command, the fact that six of these came his way suggests at least a measure of good luck, rather than simply the fortunes of war (or peace). He experienced a number of 'Life-or-Death' instances where pure luck decided the outcome, and on other occasions crucial appointments occurred just as he happened to be 'in the right place at the right time'.

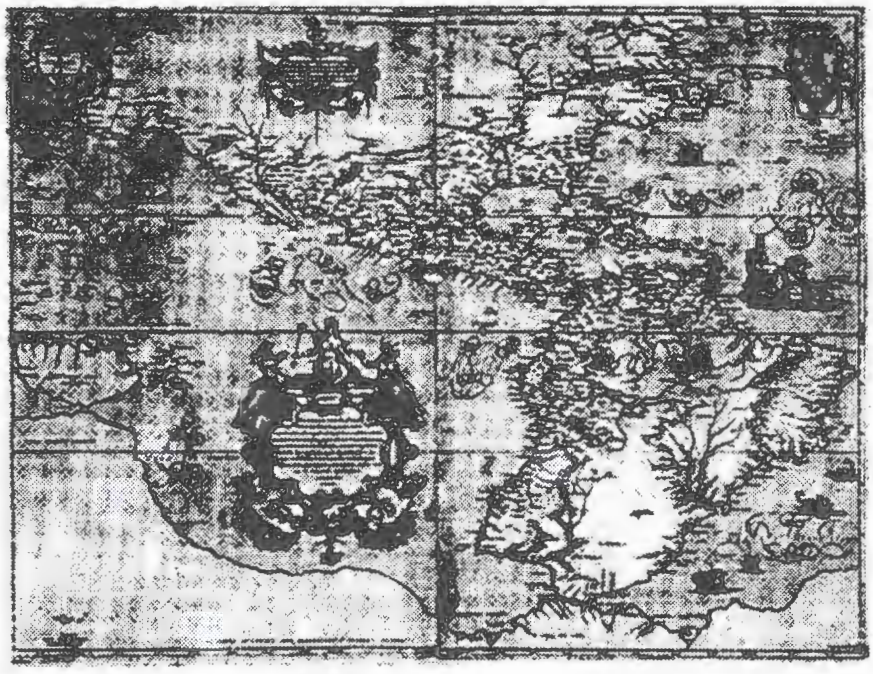
The flyleaf describes succinctly the content of this book and there is little point in paraphrasing it. I was at first

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puzzled by the title; I had never known sailors to be particularly lucky and wondered whether it was an expression that had passed me by. But it seems to be just a title and one that might deceive the reader, for despite the author's contention that luck ruled his life it is evident that good career management and an indefatigable resolve to be good at whatever he did played equally important roles in Admiral Hall's distinguished and eventful career.

This is the second auto-biography by a Hydrographer of the Navy in seven years, the first being Admiral Ritchie's 'No Day too Long — An Hydrographer's Tale' of 1992, and one has to wonder, slightly mischievously, whether one triggered the other. Having said that, the style of each is absolutely different; reading what Admiral Ritchie in his foreword describes as the author's 'very personal vein' is rather like sitting round the wardroom table over a decanter of port listening entranced to an excellent raconteur, the whole effect enhanced by a liberal use of inverted commas and words like 'splendiferous' or 'a facer'.

Few details escape Geoffrey Hall's amazing memory much of it in naval idiom not always explained to the uninitiated. While this detail might prove very useful to an author wishing to create a twentieth century Hornblower, the lack of an index makes it less valuable to the historian. One occasionally finds oneself wishing that some of the more interesting episodes could have been expanded upon at the expense of some of the detail. To take just one example there are not many seamen, let alone landsmen, that have been in a ship which nearly broke her back in a China Sea typhoon but the episode is not described in any detail. The Editor confesses to keeping editing to a minimum, but this may have been a mistake as more severe editing could well have improved the book. But this is a personal view and judging from his many brushes with authority, the Admiral was probably not an easy man to edit.

I believe this book will be fascinating reading to anyone connected with hydrography and entertaining to anyone connected with the sea. It should also be instructive reading to any map enthusiast curious not only in the content of maps but also in how they are made, and I shall await with interest the comments of the first landsman I encounter who has read it.

CHRISTOPHER TERRELL

Envisioning the City — Six Studies in Urban Cartography, edited by David Buisseret. Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press. 1998. ISBN 0-226-07993-7. Pp xiii + 181.US$50, UK£39.95.

These six essays are revised versions of lectures given in the tenth series of Kenneth Nebenzahl Sr. Lectures in the History of Cartography, held at the Newberry Library, Chicago in 1991. The essays deal with the concept of the city plan ranging from the idealistic vision typified by St. John's vision of Jerusalem through town planning, ancient and modern, to the actual realisation. The essays encompass ancient depiction on stone or paper, plans, panoramas, bird's-eye views, elevations and models. Each essay is given by a specialist in the subject and is well argued, presented and illustrated. If there is a common theme, it is to show how the planners sought to sat-

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isfy the needs of their patrons either in self-aggrandisement or military ambitions. In a review like this, it is difficult to do justice to the scope and the level of scholarship of the presenters.

In the first essay, Nancy Shatzman Steinhardt discusses 'Mapping the Chinese City: The Image and the Reality'. Starting with the vision of the ideal city 'Wangcheng — the Ruler's City', the city was built allowing for geographical features. Excavation of sites dating from the Second Millenium BC are showing how close to the ideal the planners and builders were able to come, and how the plans developed over the centuries. Mapmakers were guided by the vision of the city and the map of the ideal was considered to be more accurate than the reality on the ground, and could be constructed without having seen the original. Buildings were planned and constructed on the same principles. Surely modern politicians would understand and approve of this.

The second essay, 'Mapping the City: Ptolemy's Geography in the Renaissance', is by Naomi Miller. She describes in detail the collection of city maps that were added to Ptolemy's *Geography* by Massaio in the late 1400s, and compares each of them with other medieval maps of those cities. Also, she sets the maps in the context of the copies of the *Geography* in which they appeared, and their relation to the Crusades and pilgrimages to the Holy Land. The maps represented the dawn of a new era of map-making. The caption to Figure 2.3 does not describe the map to which it relates.

In the third essay, '*Urbs* and *Civitas* in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Spain', Richard L. Kagan distinguishes between the topographical actuality of a town, the *urbs,* and its idealised perception in the minds of its rulers and inhabitants, the *civitas.* These distinctions are exemplified by the maps of the *urbs* provided by the military surveyor for defence or attack and the maps of the *civitas* which exaggerated particular aspects to encourage the loyalty and devotion of the inhabitants. Maps of the *urbs* were usually closely guarded military secrets, whereas maps of the *civitas* often showed the town to be under divine protection, and ignored awkward facts about the history or topography of the town. Kagan illustrates his theme with maps and paintings of Spanish cities in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The subject of the fourth essay by Martha Pollak is 'Military Architecture and Cartography in the Design of the Early Modern City'. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, developments in siege warfare led to a re-consideration of the design of the fortress which was usually an appendage to a city's defences. The fortress was the refuge of the ruler in time of siege and the place from which he could dominate the inhabitants of the city in time of peace. The ruler demanded that the fortress should be powerful but should also be beautiful. This required close co-operation between the military designers and the artist. Maps showing ground plans, elevations and panoramas were produced. Dr Pollak illustrates her theme with the maps from several European cities. Various polygonal defences were tried, although the pentagonal design seemed to be the most favoured, possibly for symbolic reasons. The arguments are well argued and developed. Dr Pollak

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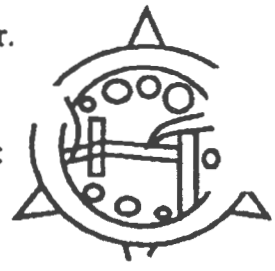
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Contents

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presented a shortened version of this essay as a lecture at a recent Warburg Institute meeting.

In the fifth essay, 'Modeling Cities in Early Modern Europe', David Buisseret studies the use of scale-models of cities that were made for military planners for attack and defence. He describes their early history, citing as an example a model of Florence commissioned by Pope Clement VII in 1529. This was constructed secretly *in situ* and smuggled out of the city to be used by the Pope in the siege of the city. A model of Quebec was transported to England where it was used to plan the defence of the town against an expected attack by the USA. It was later returned to Quebec where it survives. Professor Buisseret gives an instructive account of these model towns giving the locations of those surviving, and an account of many of those that have been destroyed. He describes the large collection of 125 models housed in the Musée des Invalides in Paris and goes on to describe lesser known but no less important collections elsewhere. Each model provides a striking snapshot of each city at an important point in its history. The essay is well illustrated. The location map provides an itinerary for map collectors wanting a European holiday with a difference. If IMCoS visits Paris, a trip to the Musée des Invalides would seem to be essential.

The subject of the last essay by Gerald A. Danzer is 'The *Plan of Chicago* by Daniel H. Burnham and Edward H. Bennett: Cartographic and Historical Perspectives'. Burnham was a distinguished architect based in Chicago who was responsible for many developments in his home city in the late nineteenth century. He gained a reputation as a city planner and planned the layout of Washington DC. In 1906, he was commissioned to produce a plan to re-develop Chicago. It became the climax and culmination of Burnham's career. The plan was published in 1909 in the form of an atlas containing bird's-eye views, panoramas, elevations and plans. It was Burnham's vision of how Chicago ought to look. Danzer describes the career of Burnham up to 1909 and then analyses the many plans and drawings in the atlas.

EUGENE BURDEN

New Found Lands — Maps in the History of Exploration, by Peter Whitfield. London: The British Library, 1998. ISBN 0-7123-4557-4. 200pp, 150 ills, 100 in colour. £25.00.

This is the fourth book on maps by Dr Whitfield which the British Library has published in the span of the last five years, and possibly the most ambitious; whilst previous titles addressed specific categories of maps (world maps in *The Image of the World*, 1994; celestial charts in *The Mapping of the Heavens*, 1995; maritime maps in *The Charting of the Oceans*) we are here presented with a new approach: a large spectrum of maps and illustrations has been chosen to demonstrate man's difficult, often hazardous progress in the vast realm of exploration of our planet, from ancient times to the present day.

The achievements of over 200 explorers are described, in much condensed form, in what amounts to about 100 pages of text, the other space being taken up by a representative sample of maps to illustrate these, although, as the author himself admits, neither list could be exhaustive in a

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work limited to 200 pages. Rather than providing a schematic account of our current knowledge of the exploration of the world, Whitfield proposes, as he explains in the introduction, 'to set these journeys in the wider cultural context' of their time, and to probe into the motives for the explorers' quests, to analyse their own understanding of the results. This novel concept dispenses with chronological tables or modern maps tracing the explorers' progress, as frequently found in other books on discoveries; instead it concentrates on the intellectual background to the intricate pattern of European explorations, and Whitfield convincingly exposes their successive phases from vigorous search for wealth, often camouflaged as crusades, to the systematic establishment of trade patterns and the resulting spreading of European power, and culture until, at the beginning of this centuy, European nations were directly or indirectly dominant over eighty-five per cent of the earth's surface.

This compelling story is narrated in five compact chapters; in spite of the density of information the text remains clear and coherent, and very readable. As always in this series of books on maps, the reproductions are a pleasure to look at and study, and their quality is such that they yield satisfactory detail under a magnifying glass where this is indicated. The author clearly has had, once again, privileged access to the treasures of the British Library since nearly 75% of the maps reproduced are from BL collections, which probably contributed to achieving a uniform high reproduction standard. On the other hand, as previous reviewers have pointed out, there is regrettably no cross-reference between text and illustration, a minor though somewhat irritating drawback already found in *The Mapping of the Heavens*, and some of the maps shown are not mentioned in the text at all. The index was found to be a little unreliable in places, and the motivasted reader, his interest aroused by the subject, might have wished for a more comprehensive bibliography. But these are minor points compared with the impressive task achieved: this is an excellent work of eminent interest and high technical quality. Those who already possess the other books quoted above will be pleased to find that there is practically no duplication of map illustrations from one volume to another, excepting some unique classics such as the Martellus and Genoese world maps and a few more, so that this book is unhesitatingly recommended as a logical and fitting complement to the others, concluding the cycle of map presentation and interpretation commenced five years ago.

WULF BODENSTEIN

Abraham Ortelius and the First World Atlas—Essays commemorating the Quadricentennial of his Death, 1508-1998,edited by Peter van der Krogt and Peter Meurer. Utrecht: H& S. ISBN 90-6194-388-4. Dfl 371.

This sumptuous commemorative volume provides a fascinating study of one of the key figures in the history of Renaissance mapmaking, considered by many as the 'father' of the modern Atlas. It was published in 1998 to commemorate the Quadricentennial of his death and to coincide with a number of commemorative exhibitions, most notably that at the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp. The book brings

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together a number of writers — private collectors, dealers and academics — in an attempt to assess Ortelius the man, the mapmaker and his wide and varied works from a number of different perspectives and on a number of different levels and themes. This takes the form of a series of wide-ranging and varied essays that span the respective interests of both the scholar and the collector in a pleasing and complementary fashion.

The Appendices complement the work still further by providing a useful series of short-lists. The first Appendix cross-references all the individual Ortelius maps to both Marcel Van den Broecke's more detailed 1996 survey of Ortelius' maps and to the editions of the *Theatrum* and *Epitome* as shown in the newly revised and illustrated edition of Cornelis Koeman's *Atlantes Neerlandici*. A further Appendix examines Ortelius' *Catalogus Auctorum*, providing a short-list of the original authors of maps found in the *Theatrum* with their respective cross-reference to Van den Broecke's 1996 work.

Leon Voet, Honorary Curator of the Plantin-Moretus Museum opens with a fascinating resumé of Ortelius and his World — the world that was the thriving commercial metropolis of late 16th century Antwerp into which Ortelius was born, where he was raised and where he died. Despite his widespread notoriety and ubiquituous network of contacts and correspondents, Ortelius remained very much an Antwerp man. Voet expertly outlines the manner in which Ortelius was able to develop from a simple *Afletter van Carten* (colourist of maps)—the title under which he was listed in the Saint Lucas guild in 1547 and which was initially his principal livelihood—and from which starting point he was able to assimilate the knowledge, learning, education and attributes of a true Renaissance humanist and a renowned 'cosmographus'.

A series of fascinating essays follow—Marcel Van den Broecke introduces the life and work of Ortelius and in passing studies of the known contemporary paintings and portraits of the man. Peter van der Krogt wrestles with the thorny question of whether Ortelius' *Theatrum* can justifiably be given the accolade of the first atlas. Dirk Imhof examines the important role of Christopher Plantin and his successors in Antwerp in the expansion and development of the *Theatrum* and Ortellius' pocket atlas, *Epitome*. Günter Schilder revisits Volume II of his *Monumenta Cartographica Neerlandica* (Canaletto, 1987) for a resumé of Ortelius' wall maps, complemented by the subsequent essay which reveals the recent discovery of a rare 'palimpsest' — an engraving forming the lower Easternmost corner of Ortelius' eight-sheet wall map of Asia — found on the reverse of a late 16th or early 17th century Flemish painting on copper of the Last Judgment. Peter Meurer addresses Ortelius' important role as the father of historical geography and studies many of the maps found in the meekly named *Theatrum* supplement, *Parergon* (accessory work), an atlas of historical maps so often overlooked by collectors and scholars alike, but including the famous and important Peutinger tables, a Roman itinerary map 'rediscovered' by Ortelius and fittingly first published by Moretus very shortly after Ortelius' death in the winter of 1598. Rodney

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Shirley's two essays provide fascinating insights into the iconography of Ortelius' titlepages and frontispieces and into the sources and designs for the maps of the world found in the *Theatrum.*

Further regional studies look at Ortelius' maps of Africa; of the Americas; of the British Isle;, of Spain; of Hollan;, and of the Netherlands. In the British Isles study by the Chicago collector Arther L. Kelly, a hitherto unknown state of Ortelius' British Isles map and a previously unknown derivative of the same map are highlighted. The final essay deals with some of Ortelius' lesser known non-cartographic works — his Dictionaries of Ancient Geographical Names, his Travels through Belgian Gaul and his correspondence with the Welsh cartographer Humphrey Lluyd on the subject of Mona (Anglesey).

The book does not claim to be comprehensive or definitive. What it lacks in cohesion it makes up for in the breadth of its slightly idiosyncratic and varied coverage. The quality and number of illsutrations is superb. The only reservation for those on a limited budget might be the fact that it is only available in hard-back and with a fairly hefty price tag. One might wonder whether an alternative cheaper soft-cover edition might have made it a little more widely accessible to the general map reference book buyer. But then (with apologies to Galle) 'As Ortelius gave mankind an image of the World to see ... so (this book) has given us an image of Ortelius' — certainly as current and all-encompassing a picture of the Man, his Maps, and his Times as you are likely to find for some time to come. A must for the Library of any true cartophile.

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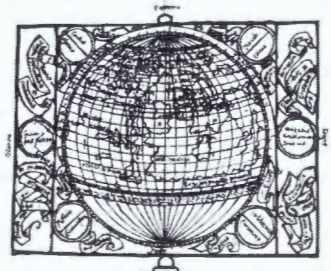
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