INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

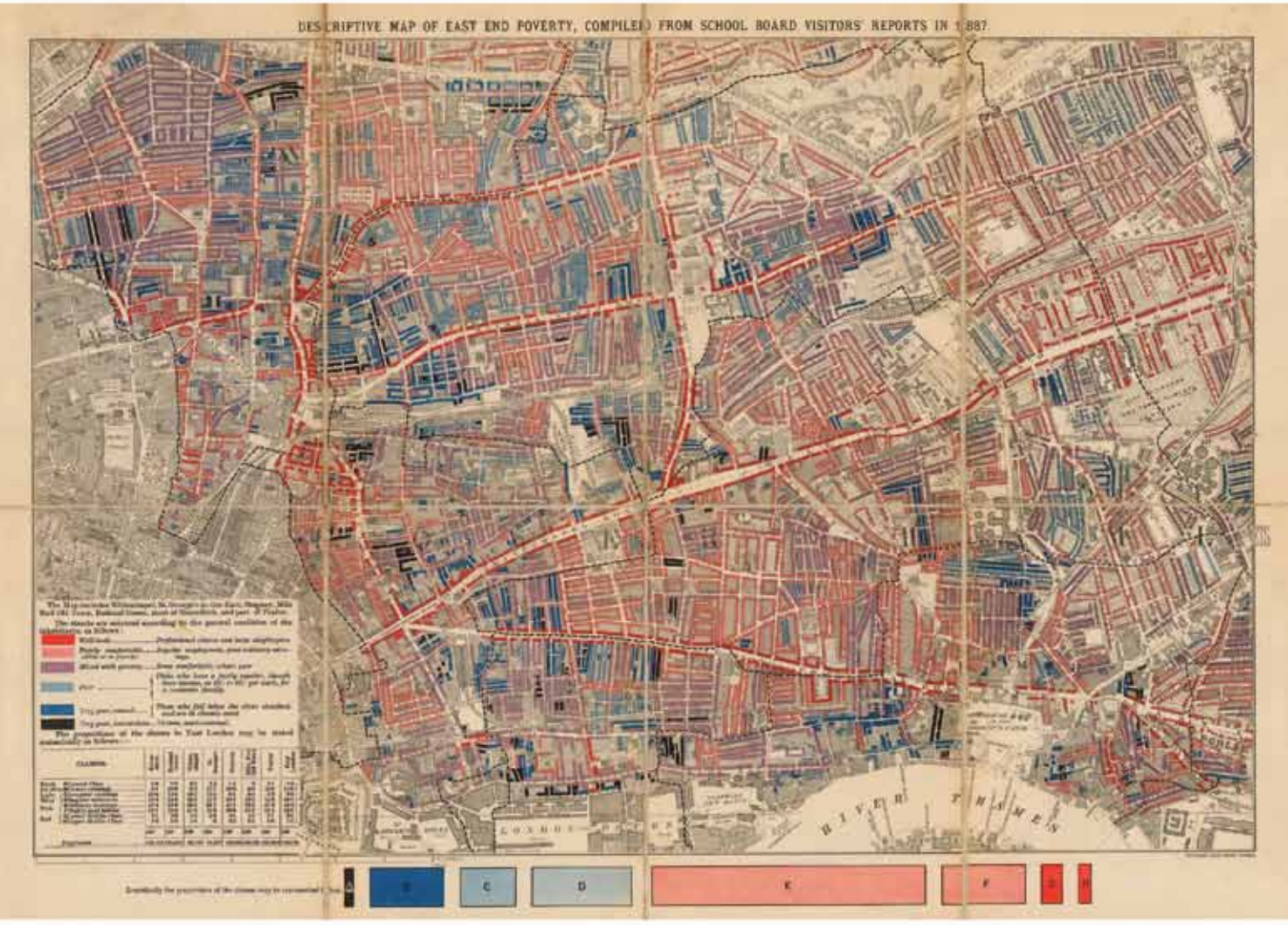
IMCS JOURNAL

SUMMER 2017 No.149



FOR PEOPLE WHO LOVE EARLY MAPS

THE MAP HOUSE



Rare, first edition of Charles Booth's "Descriptive Map of East End Poverty", published 1887.

Established in 1907, The Map House has the largest collection of fine antique and vintage maps for sale in the world.

The Map House
54 Beauchamp Place
London SW3 1NY

+44 (0) 207 589 4325
maps@themaphouse.com
www.themaphouse.com

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

SUMMER 2017 No. 149 ISSN 0956-5728

ARTICLES

Leonardo da Vinci's world map: On the neglected scope of his global cartographic projections 21
Christopher W. Tyler

'Darluniad y Ddaear': Pre-twentieth-century Welsh language maps of the world 32
Huw Thomas

Treasures of a Finnish collector: The Juha Nurminen Collection of world maps 38
Maria Grönroos

REGULAR ITEMS

A Letter from the Chairman 3

Editorial 5

New Members 5

IMCoS Matters 7

Rodney Walter Shirley 1928–2017 15

Mapping Matters 44
A pair of Blaeu wall maps

Cartography Calendar 47

Book Reviews 53
Sicilia 1477–1861. La collezione Spagnolo-Paternò in quattro secoli di cartografia Vladimiro Valerio and Santo Spagnolo • *Jonas Moore's Mapp of the Great Levell of the Fenns, 1658* accompanying text by Frances Willmoth and Elizabeth Stazicker • *The Pre-Siege Maps of Malta, Second Century AD – 1564* Albert Ganado and Joseph Schirò • *Oxford: Mapping the City* Daniel MacCannell • *Abraham Ortelius 1527–1598: Life, works, sources and friends* Marcel van den Broecke.







Front cover **Detail of 'Nouvelle Mappe-Monde avec La representations des deux Emispheres Celestes...', Nicolas Bailleul, Lyon, 1750, 510 x 725 mm, Juha Nurminen Collection. The decorative borders left and right are not shown; each side displays five cosmographic diagrams illustrating the movements of the sun, the moon, the eclipses, the winter and summer solstices as well as the theories of Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, Ptolemy and Descartes.**

Copy and other material for future issues should be submitted to:

Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Email **Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com** 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex CB11 3XY United Kingdom **Consultant Editor** Valerie Newby **Designer** Catherine French **Advertising Manager** Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ United Kingdom, Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358, Email **jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk**

Please note that acceptance of an article for publication gives IMCoS the right to place it on our website and social media. Articles must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author and the publisher. Instructions for submission can be found on the IMCoS website www.imcos.org/imcos-journal. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this *Journal*, the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information herein.

WATTIS FINE ART Est. 1988



www.wattis.com.hk

antique maps prints photographs paintings books

antiquariaat

SANDERUS

Nederkouter 32
9000 Gent - Belgium

Tel. +32 9223.3590 - Fax +32 9223.3971
E-mail: sanderus@sanderusmaps.com



Frederik de Wit, 1660

Early Antique Maps & Atlases

www.sanderusmaps.com

IMCoS
LIST OF OFFICERS

President Peter Barber OBE MA FAS FRHistS

Advisory Council
Roger Baskes (Past President)
W. A. R. Richardson (Adelaide)
Montserrat Galera (Barcelona)
Bob Karrow (Chicago)
Catherine Delano-Smith (London)
Hélène Richard (Paris)
Günter Schilder (Utrecht)
Elri Liebenberg (Pretoria)
Juha Nurminen (Helsinki)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & APPOINTED OFFICERS

Chairman Hans Kok
Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse,
The Netherlands Tel/Fax +31 25 2415227
Email HEKHolland@gmail.com

Vice Chairman & UK Representative Valerie Newby
Prices Cottage, 57 Quainton Road,
North Marston, Buckingham,
MK18 3PR, UK Tel +44 (0)1296 670001
Email valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

General Secretary David Dare
Fair Ling, Hook Heath Road,
Woking, Surrey, GU22 0DT, UK
Tel +44 (0)1483 764942
Email david.dare1@btopenworld.com

Treasurer Jeremy Edwards
26 Rooksmead Road, Sunbury on Thames,
Middlesex, TW16 6PD, UK
Tel +44 (0)1932 787390
Email jcerooksmead26@talktalk.net

Advertising Manager Jenny Harvey
Email jeh@harvey

Council Member Diana Webster
Email dcfw42@gmail.com

Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird
Email Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com

IMCoS Financial and Membership Administration
Peter Walker, 10 Beck Road, Saffron Walden,
Essex CB11 4EH, UK
Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org

National Representatives Coordinator
Robert Clancy
Email clancy_robert@hotmail.com

Web Coordinators
Jenny Harvey
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird
Peter Walker

Dealer Coordinator & International Representative
Both positions are to be appointed.



A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

With the June weekend upon us, there should be not too much reason to elaborate on the subject, which has been covered – I trust, adequately – by our Journal and website. The London Map Fair serves as a staple between our different activities and offers another incentive to visit London. The same consideration applies to the Hamburg International Symposium in October; the details may be accessed directly from our IMCoS website to the – very nice – Hamburg Symposium website, where you can register. The 35th Symposium follows in a long line of worldwide conferences, which have not only contributed to our reputation in the international field but also provided insights into historic cartography of countries that might otherwise have gone unnoticed. The overall list of speakers and their topics is endless and contains a number of surprising titles indeed. Regrettably, not all presentations found their way into our Journal, sometimes for petty reasons, sometimes for valid ones indeed. The offer still stands for those speakers who are happy to rework their presentation into an article, suitable for the Journal.

We all accept that maps, sooner or later, move into the realm of historic cartography, but it is much harder to accept that all humans are bound to move into a state somewhere between oblivion and history as well. Of course, the ranking between oblivion and history will turn out very much different for close relatives. Our Past President Rodney Shirley passed away in March after a period of diminishing health; both his personality and the numerous books and articles, that he so meticulously produced, ensure his place in the history of cartography. He always was a staunch supporter of IMCoS; our Society might have been very much different without him. There is more on him in this very Journal. I recall with admiration his magnificent use of the Queen's English, both spoken and written.

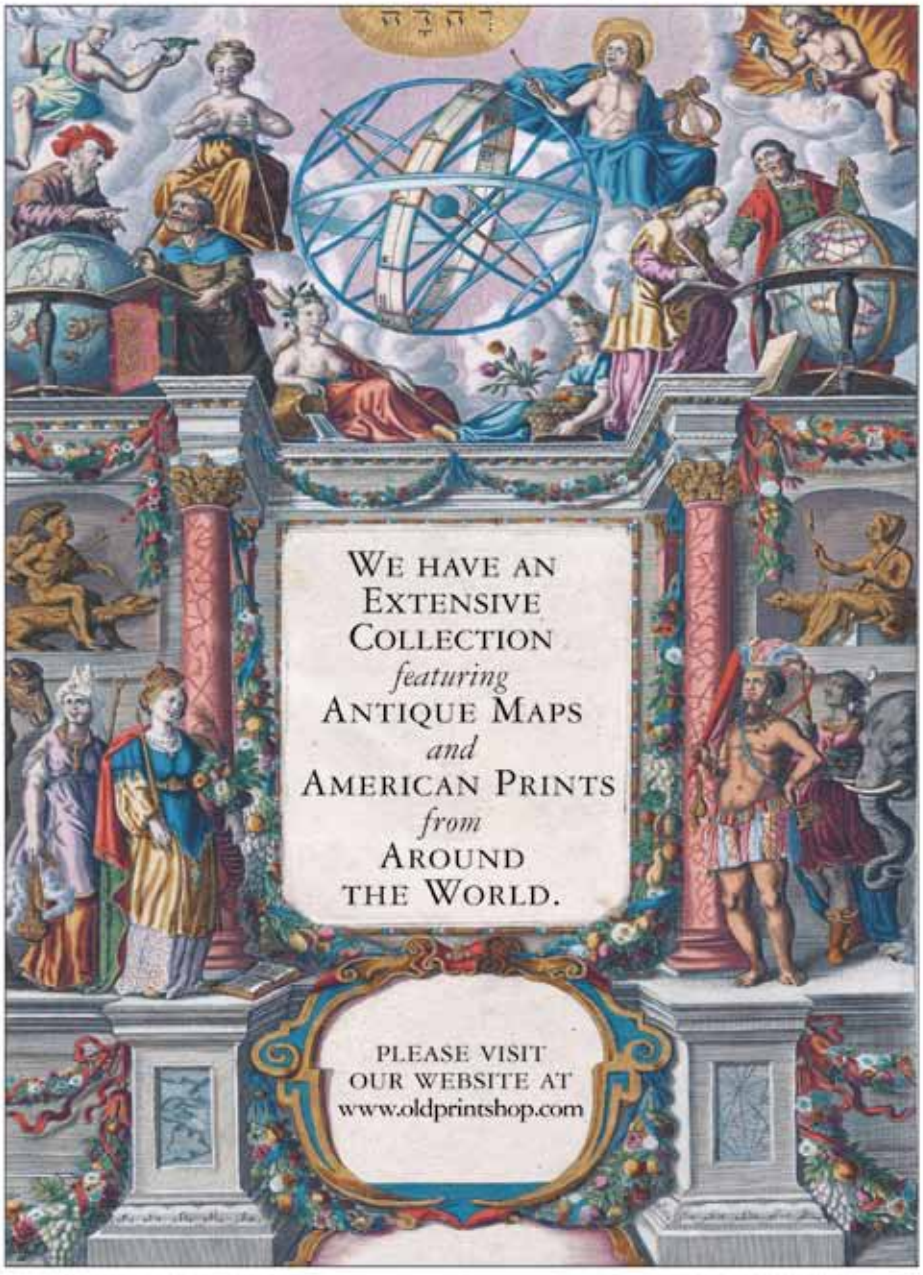
Our Sub-committee for the selection of the Helen Wallis Award is currently without a chairman. Tony Campbell has been in that post for a bit longer than our regulations prescribe, which goes to prove that we were more than happy with his performance. We will have to find somebody equally qualified for the job. The Society owes him a debt of gratitude for the way in which he has upgraded the selection, as his list of Winners will show. It is not always easy to provide the mix of scholars, dealers and collectors that our rules aim for, but of course that applies over the long run, more than on a year-to-year basis. Thank you very much, Tony; you leave us with big shoes to fill.

Currently, spring is in the air, as our editor kindly pointed out in order to squeeze this letter out of me, but by the time you read this, it will be high summer. May all our readers enjoy the 2017 weather indeed, and remember: should the summer or winter weather not cooperate, there will always be maps to console you and make the world look brighter.

The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

established 1898



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

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

1220 31ST STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007-3422
TEL 202.965.1818 FAX 202.965.1869
info@oldprintgallery.com

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

John Paul Andrews, USA
Collection interest: Magellanica, Antarctica, Arctic, exploration, astronomy, space

Thomas Bourke, Italy
Collection interest: General cartography

Lisa-Ann Bruemmer, Germany
Collection interest: Hamburg, Detmold, Holy Land, Hanseatic League, Christian iconography

Reynir Grétarsson, Iceland

Stephen Hanly, USA
Collection interest: 18th century maps of North America & the West Indies, cartographic ephemera

Libraries and Archives Canada, Canada

Joseph Martignetti, USA

Dubravka Mlinaric, Croatia

Jeffrey Murray, Canada
Collection interest: 19th & 20th centuries

New York Public Library Map Division, USA

Christian Perez, Philippines
Collection interest: Philippines

Michael Recke, Germany
Collection interest: North Western Germany, Sea charts North Sea

Ian Saunders, UK
Collection interest: Lancashire

Alice Tonkinson, Australia

Megan Webster, Canada
Collection interest: Canada & North America, islands

EMAIL ADDRESSES

It is important that we have your correct email address so please take a minute to check this by going to the **Members area** of our website **www.imcos.org**

Alternatively, send an email to **Peter Walker** at **financialsecretariat @imcos.org** who can update your details for you.



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

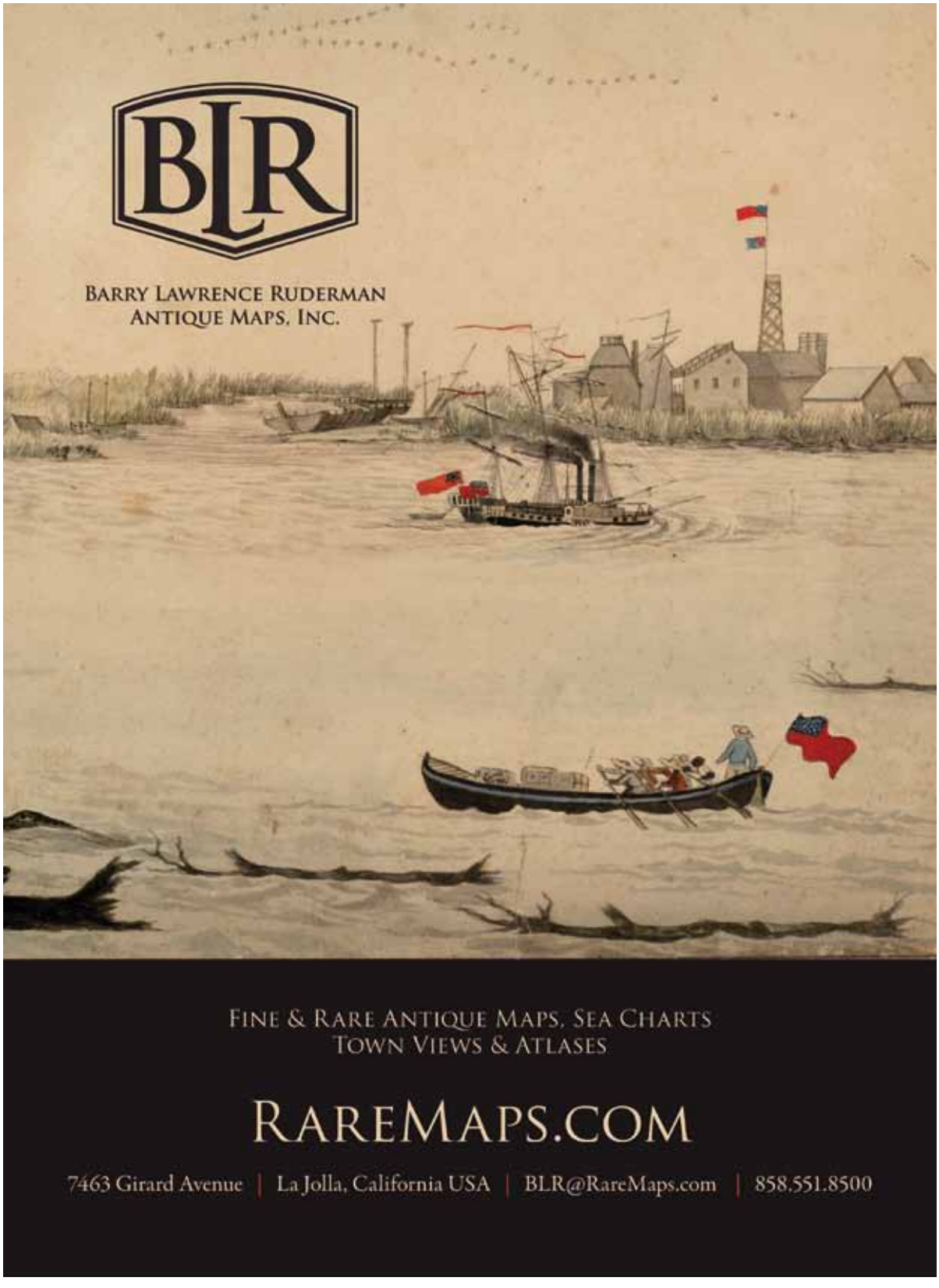
When the founding members of IMCoS decided, in 1980, the Society's inaugural year, on how it would operate, an annual map fair to be held in London was proposed as an essential activity for it to undertake. The first took place at the Grosvenor Hotel in 1981, thereafter the venue changed regularly in a bid for more exhibition space, better access and storage facilities. It was the first trade fair to be dedicated solely to maps. In competition, however, were the monthly book fairs, organised by members of the map trade, held at the Bonnington Hotel where maps could be purchased. In 2003 it was agreed to consolidate efforts into a single annual event, at which time IMCoS passed over the organisation to London Map Fairs Ltd. It is now in its 36th year and from past attendance we can feel confident that it will continue to grow from strength to strength, attracting more dealers and broadening its visitor profile.

The approach of a trade fair generates excitement amongst its participants, for those selling as much as for those with ambitions to buy. It provides a platform for showcasing one's wares; meeting colleagues; examining the activities of rivals; and following market trends.

While in age the London Map Fair cannot compete with the Frankfurt Book Fair, which was trading manuscripts as far back as the eleventh century, before it settled on printed materials in the sixteenth century, there are parallels between the two, and certainly their purpose remains the same: to provide a forum where like-minded collectors, dealers, scholars and enthusiasts from all parts of the globe can meet to further their interest in maps.

French printer and scholar Henri Estienne, in his account of the fair in 1574, described the large number of visitors 'as varied in garb and feature as the tongues they speak'. Elizabethan traveller Thomas Coryate marvelled at the 'infinite abundance of books'; Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador to Venice, was a frequent visitor; Ortelius was well known at the fair, collecting new material and contacts, here he met Mercator for the first time in 1554; Mercator launched his 1572 modernised map of Europe at the spring fair and six months later Braun and Hogenberg presented the first edition of *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*; Gerard de Jode had his stand there; and Nuremberg dealer Balthasar Caymox regularly met Jan Moretus manager of Plantin Press to buy maps.

Thanks to the commercial foresight of Augsburg book dealer Georg Willer there are records of the maps and atlases that appeared at the fair. In 1564 he published the first *Messekatalog* and by 1571 the number of maps had grown to warrant a separate section. Entries in his 1573 catalogue, which Bagrow discusses in 'A page from the history of the distribution of maps' (*Imago Mundi* V, 1958), include three atlases by Ortelius, 66 maps by Venetian publishers and seventeen large wall maps. Four hundred years later might these same items be found for sale at the London fair?


BLR
Barry Lawrence Ruderman
Antique Maps, Inc.
Fine & Rare Antique Maps, Sea Charts
Town Views & Atlases
RareMaps.com
7463 Girard Avenue | La Jolla, California USA | BLR@RareMaps.com | 858.551.8500

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

16 June 2017
IMCoS Annual Dinner & Malcolm Young Lecture

We look forward to welcoming members to our annual dinner and the Malcolm Young Lecture which will be held at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, London SW1A 2HJ. The Club is a short walk away from Charing Cross and Embankment underground stations.

6.20pm Reception in the Elizabethan room

7pm Malcolm Young Lecture in the dining room

Our speaker will be John Moore who has recently retired as Collections Manager after nearly forty years working in the University of Glasgow Library.

For the past twenty years he has also been Map Librarian there but has been researching the history of Scottish cartography since the late 1970s. Presently Book Reviews (Europe) Editor for *Imago Mundi,* he has written widely on a range of aspects of the mapping of his native country and his book *Glasgow: mapping the city*, 2015 (reviewed in the winter 2015 issue of the *IMCoS Journal*) was short-listed for a Saltire Society non-fiction literature award. Having been born just round the corner from map publishers W. & A.K. Johnston in Edinburgh, and with a father who worked for the Ordnance Survey, maps have been in his blood from his earliest days.

John's talk will be entitled **'Reflections on a life with Scottish maps: forty years as a map librarian and researcher'.**

8pm Dinner followed by the presentation of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award.

The citation will be given by Tony Campbell, former Map Librarian at the British Library.

The charge for the evening will be £50 and includes the three-course dinner and lecture. Please fill out the leaflet enclosed with this issue of the Journal and return it to the IMCoS Secretariat.

A list of members attending the dinner will be supplied to the Civil Service Club 48 hours before the event. Unannounced attendees risk being refused admittance.

17 June 2017
IMCoS Annual General Meeting

The AGM will start promptly at 10am in the Lowther Room at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. Members are welcome but please fill in the form enclosed as a list of attendees needs to be supplied to the RGS.

Agenda

1 Opening and welcome
2 Approval of minutes of AGM 2016
3 Chairman's annual report
4 Treasurer's report and presentation of annual accounts for 2016
5 Journal Editor's report
6 Membership fees for 2018 (including student membership)
7 Website matters
8 International matters
9 Re-appointment of Executive Officers: The following officers, having completed their 4-year term of office, offer themselves for re-appointment to the Executive Committee: David Dare and Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird.
10 AOB
11 Close

17–18 June 2017
London Map Fair

Saturday 17 June 12 noon–7pm
Sunday 18 June 10am–6pm
Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR (Entrance Exhibition Road)
Information: www.londonmapfairs.com

London Map Fair Lecture

Saturday 17 June 2.30pm RGS Ondaatje Theatre
'The other side of the map – how and why users personalise maps with annotations, corrections and worse' by topographer Dr Simon Morris.

21 September 2017
Collectors' Evening, London

Bring along your maps to The Collectors' Evening to discuss with other members or to have identified by our knowledgeable chairman, Francis Herbert. He has suggested the following themes
1 Maps of the world; of the British Isles / Britain / England & Wales; and / or 'Lafreri' items.

2 Maps of any political / propaganda / satirical cartographic representations.

If these are not your collecting areas do feel free to bring a map of your choice. We will have the facility of showing large maps on screen (please bring scans of your maps on a USB/memory stick) so there is no need to carry large tubes on the underground! A charge of £20 will be made to cover the hire of the room and refreshments. Do come along and make this a successful and interesting evening.

The event will be held on Thursday 21 September at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2HJ. The nearest underground stations are Embankment and Charing Cross.

Refreshments will be available from 6pm in the Milner-Barry Room followed by the meeting in the Elizabethan Room.

Due to the rules of the Civil Service Club we do need you to register for this event. Please email our Secretary David Dare at least 48 hours in advance at david.dare1@btopenworld.com.

IMCoS in Manchester, 31 March 2017

Manchester was host this year to the IMCoS UK regional event. Coined 'Cottonopolis' in the nineteenth century, Manchester's historical wealth was built from the vast profits made from the textile industry. The arrival of the world's first steam-driven textile mill, designed by Richard Arkwright in 1781, transformed Manchester from a hub for cottage industry into the most productive centre for cotton manufacture, responsible for 32 percent of global production. Paradoxically, this centre of great capital endeavour is also notable for its role in the history of Marxism and left-wing politics. The dire living conditions of its workers was the subject of political philosopher Friedrich Engels' *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*, written while he was posted to Manchester by his family to learn the business of the cotton trade. The first Trades Union Congress was held in Manchester in 1868.

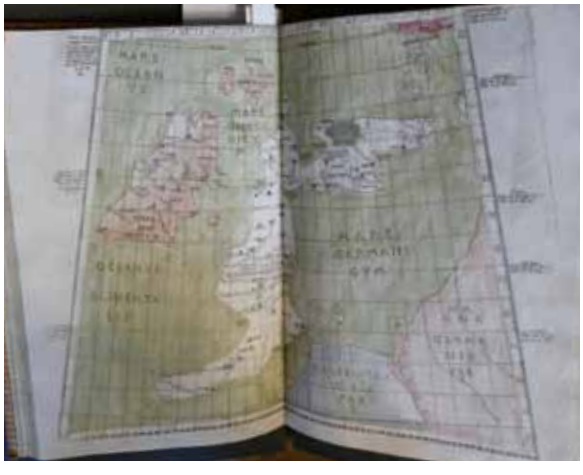
The John Rylands Library, our first visit of the day, was built from those profits. Cotton manufacturer and merchant John Rylands, who at the peak of his career employed some 15,000 workers in his seventeen mills, left to his wife Enriqueta, an estate worth £2,574,922 (£259 million as of 2017) with which she built the impressive neo-Gothic library in his memory.

Both husband and wife were active Nonconformists



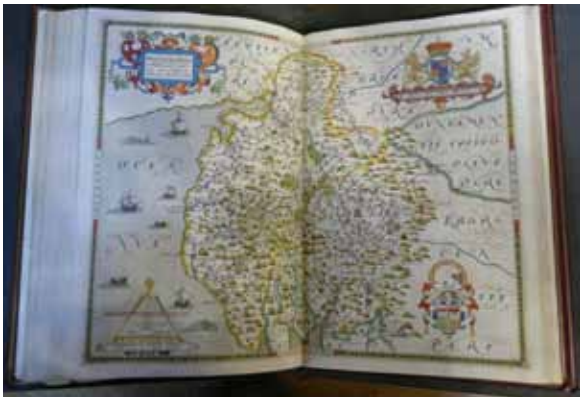
Interior of the Rylands Library designed by architect Basil Champneys under the guiding eye of Enriqueta Rylands.

and a significant core of the collection is devoted to religious texts. The Library lays claim to owning the earliest extant New Testament text 'Papyrus P52'. Enriqueta made purchases of two major collections: the Althorp Library of Lord Spencer with 43,000 items, 3,000 of which originate from before 1501, and the Bibliotheca Lindesiana from James Lindsay, 26th Earl of Crawford of Haigh Hall. Amongst these two collections were several fine atlases and maps – Ptolemy's 1477 Cosmographia, translated by Jacobus Angelus; ed: Philippus Beroaldus and others, published in Bologna, Joan Blaeu's 1662 Latin edition of *Atlas major* and the Descelier's world map. These were on display for our visit.



Ptolemy, Cosmographia, tr: Jacobus Angelus; ed: Philippus Beroaldus and others. Bologna, '1462' (1477).

The Rylands Library is now part of the University of Manchester Library and its map collection is the largest



Christopher Saxton, 'Westmoreland' atlas containing 34 maps of England and Wales. London, 1579.

in the North West and comprises approximately 150,000 printed map sheets and 1,300 atlases. The collection offers an extensive range of topographic and thematic mapping for the UK, as well as wide-ranging coverage for the rest of the world. The Rylands has digitised a large numbers of its maps and these are available to view in detail at enriqueta.man.ac.uk/luna/servlet/view/all?sort=reference_number%2Ctitle%2Cimage_sequence_number%2Ccrea

Our second visit of the day was to Chetham's Library, a medieval building nestled close to the city's Cathedral. It is the oldest, free public reference library in the UK, starting its life in the early fifteenth century as a home for priests and choristers who officiated at the parish church (now Manchester Cathedral). After the Reformation it was sold to the third Earl of Derby, subsequently sequestered to become a centre of operations in the Parliamentarian defence against Royalist forces and finally, bought in 1653 with the bequest of Manchester merchant Humphrey Chetham who also made his fortune from cloth. His will provided £500 for the purchase of a suitable building for his library and hospital project, £100 for library furnishings and £1,000 for books.



One of the five chained libraries mentioned in Chetham's will. He wished them to be stocked with 'godly English Bookes' and sent to local churches and chapels.

In 1655 three of its governors were nominated to choose books, manuscripts and archives for the Library, concentrating on theology, law, history, medicine and science. The aim was to build up, as quickly as possible, a collection that would meet the needs of the clergy,



The IMCoS group gathered in the library reading room with the only known portrait of Humphrey Chetham hanging on the paneled wall behind. The gate-leg table at which the group is seated is thought to be one of the largest of its kind in England.
L to R standing **Peter Barber, David Dare, Ursula & Ralph Langlais, Ian Harvey, Agustin Hernando Rica, Peter Walker, Donna Sherman, Jonathan Pepler, Cyrus Alai, Fergus Wilde, G. Wooley.** ***L to R seated*** **Jenny Skoog-Eichmuller, Ingalil Skoog, Katherine Parker, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Mark Clark, Jenny Harvey, Ian Saunders.**



A wing of the Chetham's Library, showing the shelves and stools made by Richard Martinscrofte.

lawyers and doctors of Manchester and its surrounding towns. The Library holds more than 100,000 printed books of which 60,000 were published before 1851. In the mid-nineteenth century it was decided to focus on materials related to North West England, and today it boasts one of largest collections of manuscript and printed material relating to the history and topography of Manchester, including maps. It is worth mentioning that in the summer of 1845 the Library reading room was where Friedrich Engels met Karl Marx to work on the Communist manifesto.

Set out in the Audit room for our perusal was a fifth Latin edition of the Mercator-Hondius Atlas, published in Amsterdam in 1623; a Saxton's 1579 Atlas of England and Wales; a charming estate map of Withingreave Hall, belonging to William Hulme a seventeenth-century lawyer and founder of the Hulme Charity for furthering education. It is one of very few manuscript plans of Manchester which shows what it looked like before the rampant redevelopment took place during the Industrial Revolution. Intriguing is Chetham's copy of Hartman Schedel's *Liber Chronicarum* printed in Nuremberg by Anton Koberger in 1493. The Library's copy contains extensive marginalia, many of which were made around 1590 by a Thomas Gudlawe whose name appears throughout the book.

Many thanks must go to Valerie Newby, IMCoS UK representative, who organised the event, but for family reasons was unable to join us; to Donna Sherman and her staff, who revealed just a few of the cartographic gems held at the Rylands Library and to Senior Librarian Fergus Wilde who brought so much colour and vigour to our visit to Chetham's.

Photographs by David Webb.

Susan Gole's lecture tour of Delhi

Susan Gole, past president of IMCoS, is highly respected among the community of historical map lovers in India. To her goes the credit of firmly establishing the fact that India had a tradition of recording information in her 'indigenous maps'. These are known to exist in the libraries of monarchs of past kingdoms as well as in the national and state archives of independent India. And they were made before the advent of 'modern' Europeans maps of India from the sixteenth century onwards.

In April Susan visited India and gave a series of five talks. Each presentation focused on a different aspect of old maps and map collection in India: 'Printed Maps of India in the Alkazi Collection', 'The Idea of India in early European Maps', 'Course of the River Ganga in the Gentil Atlas of 1770', '18th century Shahjahanabad: Maps of Chandni Chowk, Faiz Bazaar, and the Palace', 'Indian mapping: Local tradition or foreign influence?'.

On each occasion, audiences filled the halls to capacity and several people had to go without seats but happily remained to hear her speak. Yet there were very few cartographers, geographers or professional mappers who attended these sessions. You would wonder why.

My understanding is that many in India still do not give historical maps the status of a cartographic product since they are not based on terrestrial or aerial surveys. The earlier generation of map users here were largely restricted to the military and they were familiar with topographical maps only. This was a result of being a British colony for almost two centuries, when cartographic information was closely guarded by the rulers. This tradition remained even in independent India, when the maps available to the civilian population were restricted. Less than half the country was exposed in topographical maps by the government. With free Google Maps there has been an explosion of interest in digital maps.

Many Indians have used maps for the first time in the last decade. But they now routinely use map apps on mobiles. Thus, their appreciation of maps that are not scaled, and therefore cannot be used to measure distances, is somewhat of a startling idea. Susan was asked questions relating to the lack of scales in indigenous maps. It was also suggested that Indians did not have the technical knowledge to create maps in the past. She responded with aplomb and showed many maps that were 'drawn' and 'painted' to illustrate ground features in a subjective manner, before the advent of the 'objective', science and technology based later maps.

Manosi Lahiri, New Delhi

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY
IMCoS
HAMBURG SYMPOSIUM
8–12 October 2017

8–12 October 2017
35th IMCoS International Symposium in Hamburg
'The Hanseatic League and German cartography'

Provisional programme

Sun 8 October Welcome reception at Dr Götze Land und Karte, Alstertor 14–18.

Mon 9–Wed 11 October Morning lectures in the Commerzbibliothek (Library of Commerce) which is part of Hamburg's Chamber of Commerce. Afternoon excursions.

Wed 11 October Farewell dinner at the Überseeclub, Neuer Jungfernstieg 19.

Thu 12 October Day excursion to Eutiner State Library and Lübeck.

Fri 13–Sun 15 October Optional tour to Berlin.

Registration fee

The registration fee is €460.
This includes the pre-Symposium reception, morning coffee/tea on Symposium days, entry to afternoon visits and the farewell dinner.

Places to visit

International Maritime Museum
www.imm-hamburg.de/international/en/exhibition.php

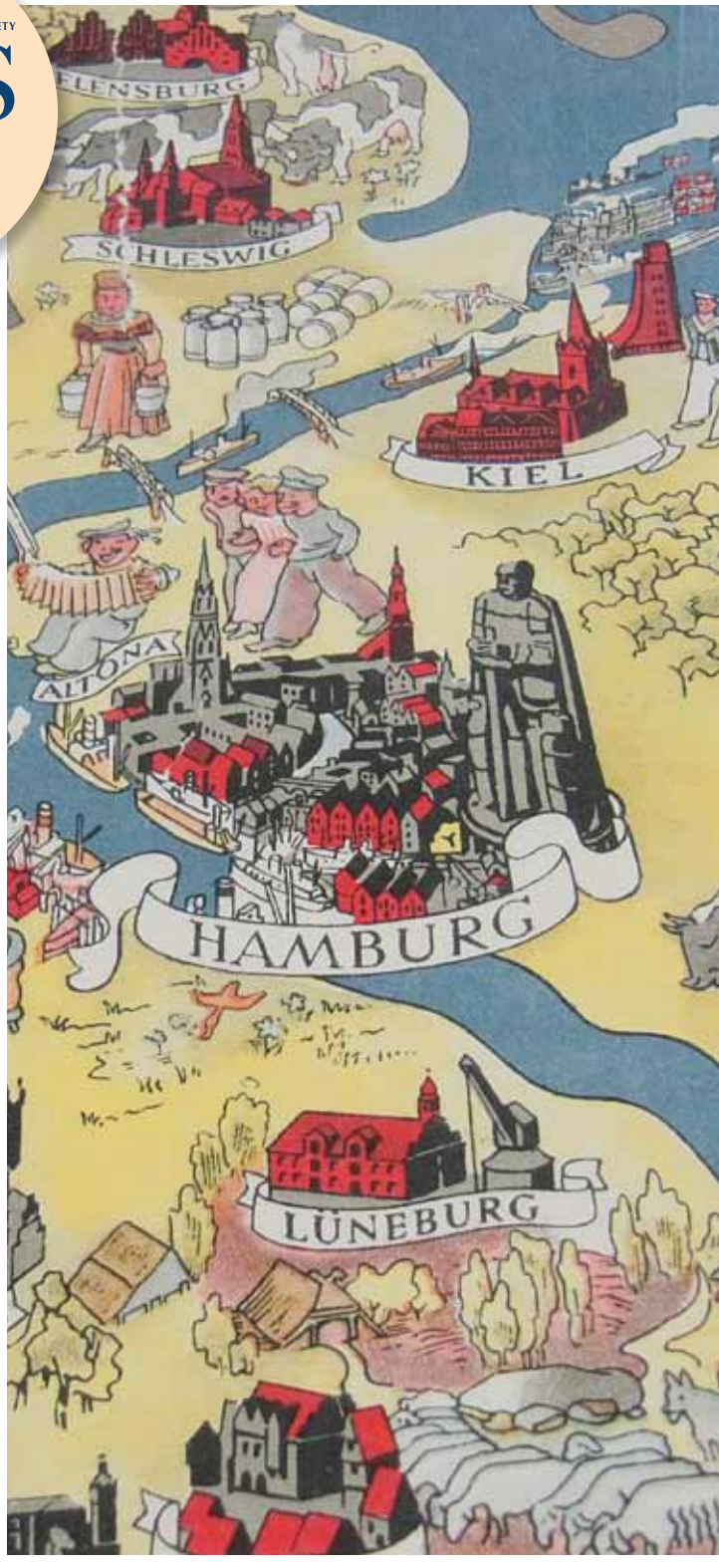
Staatsarchiv Hamburg
www.hamburg.de/staatsarchiv/180308/staatsarchiv-start

Planetarium
www.planetarium-hamburg.de/de/ueber-uns

Hanseatic City of Lübeck
www.luebeck.de/languages/eng/city_portrait

Hansemuseum Lübeck
www.hansemuseum.eu

Provincial Library of Eutin
www.lb-eutin.de



Detail of 'Germany the Beautiful Travel Country', Reichsbahnzentrale für Reiseverkehr, 1936. From the American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries.

Post-symposium excursion to Berlin
13–15 October
Provisional programme

Friday 13 October 2017
8am–8.30pm Depart Hamburg by coach early on Friday (meeting point to be confirmed).

12.30pm–1pm After arriving in Berlin, we will break for lunch close to Potsdamer Platz.
Here, you will find a range of restaurants to choose from. Lunch is not included in the excursion price.

2.30pm–4.30pm Tour of the Berlin State Library (Staatsbibliothek)
We will be greeted by Dr Markus Heinz and his colleagues from the Library's cartographic department before embarking on a guided tour (duration approx. 2 hours).



Berlin State Library (Staatsbibliothek)

4.30pm–5pm Travel to Hotel Westin Grand Berlin via coach.
The Hotel Westin Grand Berlin enjoys an unbeatable central location close to Berlin's Museum Island and the Brandenburg Gate. After checking in to the hotel, the evening is at your leisure. The Brandenburg Gate, the Humboldt Forum and Schlossplatz, the Friedrichswerder Church (home to the Schinkel Museum) and the Gendarmenmarket are all in easy walking distance from the hotel.



The Brandenburg Gate

Saturday 14 October 2017
9.30am–4pm Guided bus tour through Berlin
Saturday will start with a guided sightseeing tour with stopovers at many of Berlin's most famous attractions, including (but by no means limited to), the Berlin TV Tower, the Brandenburg Gate, Checkpoint Charlie, the Holocaust Memorial, the Jewish Museum, Museum Island and the thriving district of Kreuzberg. We will break for lunch at around 1pm. Lunch is not included in the excursion price.

The evening is free to further explore your surroundings and do some shopping.

Sunday 15 October 2017
Museum Island & departure
9am–10.30am Farewell breakfast in Hotel Westin Grand Berlin.
10.30am onwards Free time to visit the museums on Museum Island.
Departure via Berlin Tegel (TXL) or Berlin Schönefeld (SXF) airports as per individual travel itinerary.

Cost of Berlin excursion
Per person single room: €470
Per person double room: €295
Price includes coach from Hamburg to Berlin, 2 nights stay including breakfast, excursions on Friday and Saturday
Closing date for registration is 15 July 2017.
This excursion is available for only 30 participants.
Registration can be done at the Symposium's dedicated website: **www.imcos-2017-hamburg.com**

For further details about the trip to Berlin, please contact: **info@imcos-2017-hamburg.com**

Accommodation in Hamburg

Hamburg offers accommodation options to suit all pockets. As centrally-located hotels book up quickly, participants are advised to make their reservations sooner rather than later. **IMCoS Symposium registrants will receive special rates** for single or double rooms at the **Hotel ibis Alster Centrum**, **Hotel Barceló** and **Hotel Four Seasons**. Mention IMCoS when booking. These special rates only apply from 8 Oct until 12 Oct 2017 and for reservations made before 10 Sept 2017.

Hotel ibis Alster Centrum ★★

Located alongside the Außenalster Lake, within easy reach of Hamburg's main train station, the hotel provides comfortable accommodation. IMCoS rates: €89 per night for single rooms or €112 per night for double rooms. Breakfast is included. The offer is limited to 25 rooms. **www.ibis.com/gb/hotel-1395-ibis-hamburg-alster-centrum/index.shtml**

Hotel Barceló ★★★★

A modern hotel located in the city centre. IMCoS rates: single rooms and double rooms cost €145 and €165 per night respectively between 8–9 Oct, thereafter (10–12 Oct) €160 or €180. Breakfast is included. Nightly tourist tax of €2.14–€3.21 applies. **www.barcelo.com/en-gb/hotels/germany/hamburg/hotel-barcelo-hamburg**

Hotel Four Seasons ★★★★★

A traditional European grand hotel close to all the city's attractions. IMCoS rates: €235 per night for double rooms (single use) or €260 per night for double rooms (double use). Breakfast is included. The offer is limited to 30 rooms. **www.hvj.de/en/index.php**

Hotel Baseler Hof ★★★★

Hotel Baseler Hof is characterised by its comfort and its ideal location. **www.baselerhof.de/index_en.php**

Hotel Atlantic ★★★★★

Located directly on the Außenalster, it is the perfect combination of tradition and modernity. **www.kempinski.com/en/hamburg/hotel-atlantic**

The Westin Hamburg

Located in the upper floors the Elbphilharmonie, the hotel is approx. 1.5 km away from the Symposium location. **www.westinhamburg.com/en**

If you require assistance with accommodation and flights, please contact our travel department. Our colleagues will be happy to help. Email: **reise@landundkarte.de**

RARE MAPS & PRINTS
MONIKA SCHMIDT



NEW ADDRESS:
KUNSTANTIQUARIAT
MONIKA SCHMIDT
Schellingstraße 33 · 80799 Munich
Germany · T 0049 89 284223
info@monika-schmidt.com
www.monika-schmidt.com
Your inquiries are welcome





Septentrionalium Terrarum Descriptio
G. Mercator / J. Cloppenburgh, Amsterdam, c 1630



Magnae Britanniae Et Hiberniae Tabula G. Blaeu, Amsterdam, 1630

Jonathan Potter
ANTIQUE MAPS

CHARTS & PLANS, ATLASES & GLOBES, REFERENCE BOOKS & CARTEFACTS

JONATHAN POTTER LTD

5 MARGARETS BUILDINGS BATH BA1 2LP
+44 (0) 1225 300573 • www.jpmaps.co.uk
info@jpmaps.co.uk

CLIVE A. BURDEN LTD

www.caburden.com

Antique atlases, maps and prints of all parts of the world

P.O. Box 863, Chalfont St. Giles,
Bucks HP6 9HD, UK
Tel: +44 1494 763313
USA Skype +1 (757) 634 3813
E-mail: enquiries@caburden.com
www.caburden.com

Founded 1966

IMCS



RODNEY WALTER SHIRLEY
1928–2017



Rodney Walter Shirley 1928–2017
Valerie Newby

Rodney Shirley's Maps in the Atlases of the British Library (2004)
Tony Campbell

Guiding me through the British Isles
Art Kelly

'Not in Shirley'
Jonathan Potter



Left
Rodney Shirley, then President of IMCoS at the 'Mapping the Commonwealth' seminar in May 1985 flanked by Dr Helen Wallis (left) and Caroline Batchelor and Alan Bartlett, International Secretary on the right. The seminar was organised by the Map Library, British Library and the Commonwealth Institute.



Right
Pictured at the first Northern Antique Map Collectors' Conference held in Chester in October 1980 are from left to right: Terry Ramsell, Rodney Shirley (President of IMCoS), Alan Hulme, Christopher Moore, Margaret Hulme, Dr Brian Harley and Richard Smart. Nearly fifty map collectors gathered for the meeting which was judged a great success. An exhibition of maps by John Speed and Christopher Saxton was held alongside the event. Dr Brian Harley opened the proceedings and is shown here holding the map (right) with Rodney Shirley on the left. Rodney gave a talk about John Speed in the afternoon.

Rodney Walter Shirley 1928–2017

'A full and productive life' are the words which spring to mind when writing about Rodney. Not only was he an enthusiastic map collector he was also an author, a full-time businessman, a husband, father and grandfather, a lover of classical music and involved with many different societies.

Most importantly for IMCoS he was one of the people involved in the setting up of the society in 1980 after a chance meeting with another of the founders, Malcolm Young. Rodney was eligible because he was already a modest collector of maps of the British Isles. Malcolm invited him to become president of this new society and the inaugural meeting was held in Birmingham with Yasha Beresiner. When writing later in the published history of the Society he apparently agreed to become President but requested that the society 'although basically aimed at collectors, could attract academics, institutional curators, and map dealers as well'. He also urged that the word 'international' in the title should refer to the membership, not to any hierarchical rank in relation to societies abroad.

During his presidency the society went from strength to strength but after six years he felt it was time to hand over to someone else and as Dr Helen Wallis was retiring from the British Library as head of the Map Library, he decided to ask her if she would like to take over the role. "To my surprise and delight she took this up with characteristic fervour," he commented.

In addition to his IMCoS work and his collecting

interests Rodney had a full-time job with the Department of Trade and Industry. He was educated at Stowe School near Buckingham, Cambridge University (MA) and Harvard Business School. He was married to Barbara for 56 years and had three children and six grandchildren.

Rodney's writing career started with his listings of English county maps in *Map Collectors' Circle*, edited by the 'grand old man of maps' Ronald Vere Tooley. Later, when I took over from Tooley as editor of the *Map Collector*, Rodney was one of my most enthusiastic contributors. He wrote articles on diverse subjects such as 'A rare Italian atlas at Hatfield House' and 'The decorative cartographic title page'. He also wrote several books about maps and his *opus magnum* was *The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472–1700* (1983), listing 639 different maps in detail and weighing in at more than 5 kilos! This book, which went into four editions, is considered as an 'outstanding contribution to the field of cartobibliography'. It was, of course, based on another of his extensive collections, this time of world maps.

His first book was *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles: A Bibliography 1477–1650* of which there were five editions. His last book *Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons: The art of the decorative cartographic titlepage,* also based on one of his collections, was published in 2009. As I wrote in the introduction to this book 'I have known and worked with Rodney for more than 35 years. He is a perfectionist and a researcher who leaves no stone unturned'.

Rest in peace

Valerie Newby (formerly Scott), April 2017

Rodney Shirley's *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library* (2004)

It was in the mid-1980s, early in my tenure as the British Library's map librarian, that Rodney Shirley approached me with an interesting, if ambitious proposal. Coming up to obligatory retirement from the civil service, he wanted a stimulating and useful research project and had settled on describing the maps in the library's atlases. He certainly didn't imagine it would take sixteen years before the Atlas Collation Project reached fruition in the form of its two weighty volumes. Nor could he have anticipated the immense labour that would be involved.

The need for the project stemmed from the 91 British Museum 'rules' for the compilation of the library catalogue conceived by Anthony Panizzi (1839). Those had stipulated a single brief catalogue entry for a volume (even an atlas), without noting in detail what it contained. Except that some atlases *were itemised*, thus giving the modern researcher a very uneven idea of what the library contained. On the face of it, the task didn't sound impossibly challenging. But as Rodney set to work he found himself like a cartographic speleologist, entering one already recorded cave only to find others, unexplored, branching off it.

Maps in the Atlases of the British Library is a triumph of clear thinking and practical solutions. What is an 'atlas'? Some researchers would have agonised for a year over that. Rodney decided, arbitrarily, that an 'atlas' was a work that contained at least nine maps. [Like all good rules it would be broken where that made obvious sense.] At one stroke, the distinction between a book *of* maps, and a book *with* maps was removed, and with it a major barrier to research. Often, of course, the same maps were involved anyway. In doing this, Rodney built a cartographic bridge that united the two bibliographic halves of the same subject. The historians of printed maps might still have to retrieve material for direct comparison from a Map Library atlas or a volume in the Rare Books Library, but, with Rodney's collations, and using his indexes on the accompanying CD, they were provided with a single signpost to the relevant examples.

It is hard to sum up a work that runs to nearly 2,000 pages (with the indexes perhaps equivalent to the same again). Paul Ferguson's review in *Imago Mundi*, 58:1 (2005) gives an excellent summary. The figures alone are impressive. At the outset, we fed Rodney details of all the atlases we thought we had, though there was little documentation on the maps hidden within the covers of volumes in the book collections. In the end, 3,200 'atlases' and relevant books were described, roughly three times what had been expected. More than half the volumes came from outside the Map Library. In all, 56,000 maps caught Rodney's attention.



But statistics alone do little justice to the range and depth of Rodney's contextual notes and accompanying

comments, on such varied topics as bindings, acquisition stamps, thematic atlases and – ideal for those seeking illustrations – a listing of atlases in fine colour.

How important is this work? A collection is, effectively, only as good as its catalogue (or at least its finding-aids). As a result of Rodney's super-human efforts, what is arguably the greatest collection of early atlases in the world had its blinkers removed. As I pointed out in my Preface: 'It is without question that the Atlas Collation Project represents far and away the most generous contribution of time and expertise ever received by the Map Library of the British Museum/ British Library, in its long history'. Paul Ferguson's review concluded that Rodney 'produced a hugely important research aid not just for the British Library but for any library worldwide that has holdings of early maps. Future generations of researchers and map users will be forever in his debt'. Like Rodney's other books, this belongs in that very special, VIP category of 'indispensable' publications.

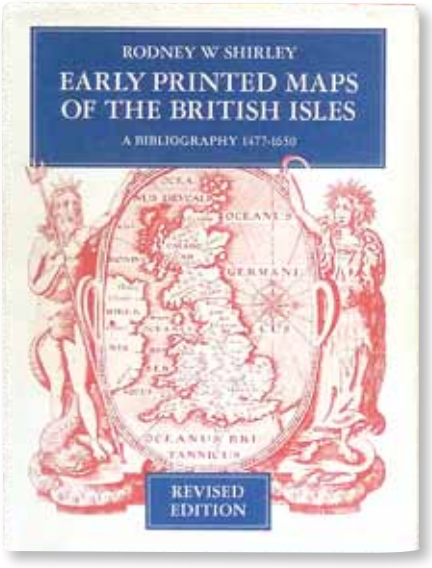
Tony Campbell, April 2017

Guiding me through the British Isles

Like many map collectors, I knew Rodney Shirley the author long before I met and got to know Rodney Shirley the man.

I had been fascinated by the evolution from Ptolemaic to modern geographic knowledge during and after the Renaissance. This was particularly evident and easy to visualise in the case of the British Isles, simply because they are islands. Placing early maps of the British Isles next to each other in their chronological sequence was a form of simulated time-lapse photography, as each new geographic feature was discovered, improved and documented.

Rodney Shirley had contributed five chapters of pioneering research on early printed maps of the British Isles to R.V. Tooley's *Map Collectors' Circle* between 1972 and 1974. He later combined these into book format and in 1980 published his cartobibliography, *Early Printed Maps of the British Isles, 1477–1650*. As soon as I discovered Rodney's book in the mid-1980s, I knew I had a travel guide to lead me on my British Isles collecting journey. Rodney subsequently added a second volume, *Printed Maps of the British Isles, 1650–1750*. I often referred to these two books as 'my bible, old testament and new testament', because they were so comprehensive and authoritative.



On a visit to Jonathan Potter's in 1990, Jonathan inquired as to whether I had ever met Rodney Shirley. When I replied that I hadn't, Jonathan facilitated an introduction. Rodney and I met for what was planned to be a 'short lunch' but ended almost three hours later with Rodney's giving me his personal address and phone number and asking me to send him information about any new British Isles maps I encountered. He agreed to reciprocate. This was my first exposure to what I soon learned was typical of Rodney: always accessible and open to new information and ideas; never self-important or pretentious; ever curious with a voracious appetite for anything he didn't know about maps; and gracious beyond words in acknowledging privately and publicly new discoveries and corrections made by others.

Rodney and I soon initiated a correspondence focused on new plates and states 'not in Shirley' identified by each of us. Since I was still a relatively new collector of British Isles maps, I also had many questions. Once I learned that Rodney was willing to entertain these, I sent him queries almost monthly. His answers were always prompt, very complete and, often included, documentation and photocopies he had made for me at the British Library. In those rare instances when he didn't know the answer, he never hesitated to say so: 'More research needed; I'll get back to you'.

I was pleasantly surprised in the mid-1990s to receive an invitation from Rodney to visit him at his then-home in Beaconsfield 'to look at and talk about a few maps' This was his way of saying, 'I'd like to show you my collection'. What a treat, particularly because

Rodney had been collecting since the 1960s, and many of the maps in his collection had not been on the market for more than 30 years. About a dozen of his maps were the only recorded example. That visit resulted in my inviting Rodney to visit me in Chicago, which in turn led to multiple weekend visits to his wonderful seventeenth-century home in Buckingham. Barbara Shirley was always the perfect hostess, both permitting Rodney and me to disappear into his map cave for hours on end and then having delicious meals and libations waiting, when we got hungry. Thank you, Barbara.

I have never understood, and never will, how Rodney researched and produced his two British Isles cartobibliographies and *The Mapping of the World*, while simultaneously being a husband, father of three, and working full time – all well before computers, Internet searches and digital photography. His primary tools were his prodigious visual memory and note-taking skills. Those books were monumental achievements then and still are.

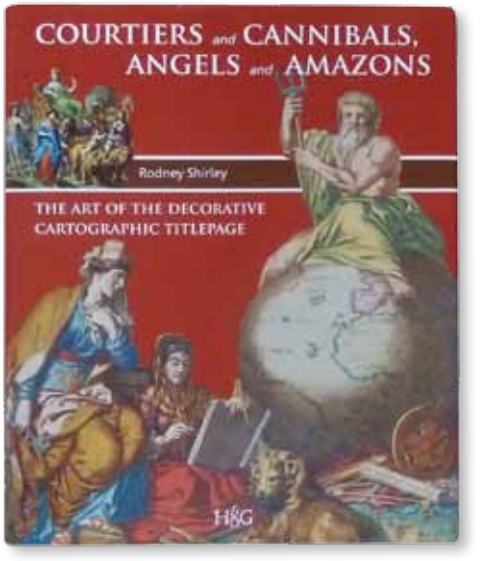
Rodney Shirley wrote the two guidebooks that have always accompanied me on my British Isles map collecting travels. In addition, he was my inspiration, my mentor, and most importantly, I'm pleased to say, my friend. I'm confident Rodney is travelling safely now, because he prepared for this journey by selecting the right map.

Art Kelly, April 2017

'Not in Shirley'

I first met Rodney in the early 1970s when working at The Map House, London, then in St James's Street a short walk across the Park from the civil service enclaves of Victoria and St James's. By this time Rodney was enthusiastically immersed in one of the many subjects which fascinated him and about to have published, in book form, the series of monographs which had first appeared in the *Map Collectors' Circle* series, as *Early Printed Maps of The British Isles*. In time his invaluable reference works on the British Isles to 1750 in two volumes, and world maps prior to 1700, a lavish publication, appeared. Whilst pursuing the aforementioned subjects, and with a full working and family life, Rodney was also working on his exhaustive and essential listing of *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library*. These works reflected not just enthusiasm but also his attention to detail and proved the yardstick by which many subsequent works may be compared. Any listings such as these invite collectors, academics and dealers to find maps 'not in Shirley' and, given the breadth of these works, it is remarkable how few maps can make that claim.

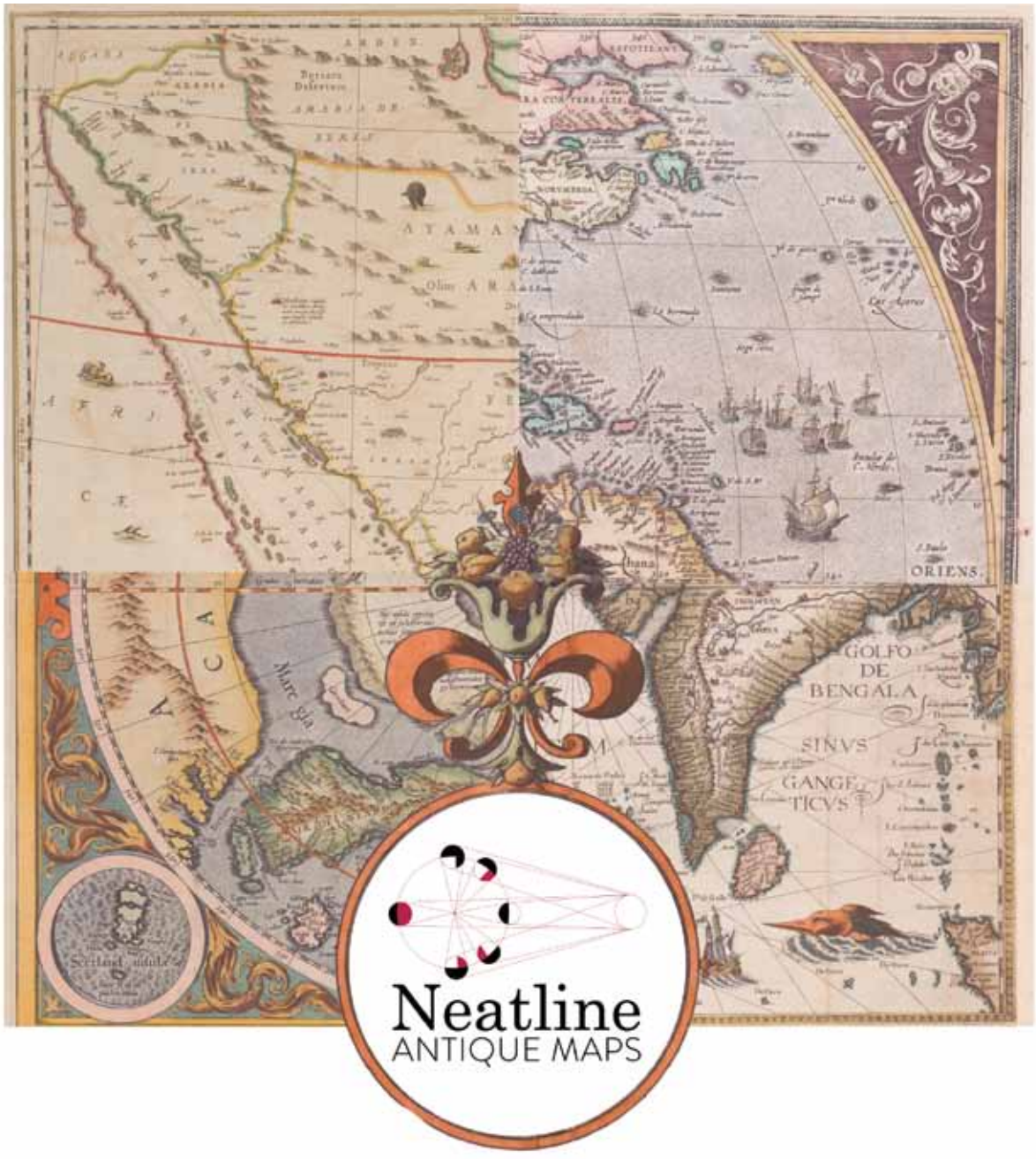
Rodney's interests extended beyond maps themselves and included title pages – a logical extension of having a map, unable to afford the atlas but wanting as much 'proof of origin' as possible, doubtlessly encouraged by Mick Tooley who had gathered a vast collection himself. Rodney's collection of these fascinating and beautiful images – the publishers' selling points of many ancient atlases – comprised the *Courtiers and Cannibals* book in which he analysed and explained the iconography, ethnology and the mythological and fantastical on display.



Rodney has been a constant supporter of the map trade in all guises, customer/collector, seller/supplier, source of information and advice and, as one of the earliest members of IMCoS, their Founder President, one whose influence in many ways has helped define the modern antique map trade. He was always ready to talk or lecture on maps, whether on specific topics or general collector's advice, or to provide maps and engravings from his collection for exhibitions.

My personal recollections will always be of someone who was welcome in the gallery for whether he was buying, often a tough negotiation, or selling, also a tough negotiation; he was unfailingly free with his knowledge and experience; unassuming, supportive and happy to be helping a fellow enthusiast.

Jonathan Potter, April 2017



How can we imagine what our lives should be without the illumination of the lives of others?
James Salter

NEATLINEMAPS.COM | SAN FRANCISCO, CA

LEONARDO DA VINCI'S WORLD MAP

On the neglected scope of his global cartographic projections

Christopher W. Tyler

Da Vinci's obscure mappamundi

The contribution of Leonardo da Vinci[1] to many spheres of human endeavour are too well-known to need enumeration. However, one obscure aspect of his oeuvre is a complete world map, or mappamundi, to be found among his papers in the Royal Library, Windsor collection. With one exception, I have not seen this remarkable document mentioned in any of the large set of books on his works, including several authoritative surveys of his drawings and diagrams. And this despite extensive coverage of his cartographic output for the Renaissance rulers Ludovico Sforza in Milan, Piero Soderini in Florence, Cesare Borgia in the Marches around Arezzo, and Pope Leo X at the Vatican, almost all for a series of large-scale hydro-engineering projects that either never took place or could not be taken to completion due to unforeseen complications.

The sole exception to the lack of coverage of da Vinci's global cartography is the extensive treatment in Veltman's 'Studies on Leonardo da Vinci' (a book that is no longer obtainable), which details his scattered efforts to capture the geometry of the sphere.[2] Even here, however, the world map itself is mentioned only in passing, with no consideration of its place in the historical development of the cartographic representation of global geography.

Global awareness in Da Vinci's youth

One can ask when da Vinci first became interested in global geography. Was it in the early 1500s, after he left his long-established position in Milan as a result of what must have been a flood of societal interest in the world geography following Columbus' discovery of the Americas? Or was it perhaps early in his life, as a result of early stirrings of interest in the nature of the globe when he first arrived in Florence? One item of interest in support of an early interest is the armillary sphere (or astrolabe) that he included in what is historically the first depiction of a perspective window for projecting accurate views of three-dimensional objects (Fig. 1). The drawing is generally dated to his first Florentine period, around 1480. The object chosen by da Vinci in this sketch is not a sculpture or a building, as might have been expected from his other output of this period, but a depiction of an analytic device of adjustable circles forming an armillary sphere, although it cannot be determined whether it is a celestial or a terrestrial sphere that is depicted. Whichever is the case, this choice attests to da Vinci's interests in global matters beyond the Tuscan environs of Florence in which he grew up.

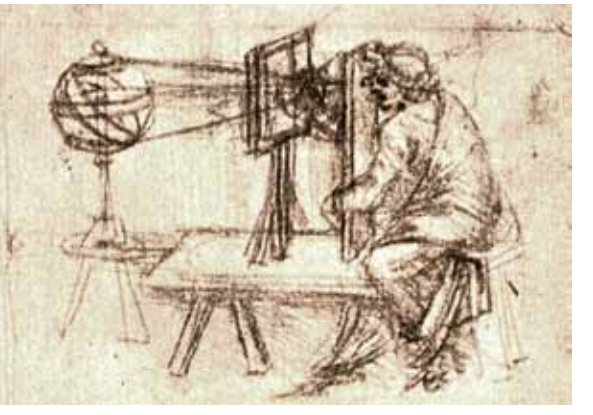


Fig. 1 Drawing of a man using a perspectograph to draw an armillary sphere. Leonardo da Vinci (Codex Atlanticus I, 5r; ~1480). Courtesy of Pablo Garcia.

The second link to a larger scale conception is the presence of Paolo di Pozzo Toscanelli in the Florence of da Vinci's youth. Toscanelli had been one of the progenitors of perspective geometry in discussions with Brunelleschi early in the century,[3] then worked with Nicolas di Cusa to produce the classic Renaissance text on squaring the circle[4] and other philosophical matters before turning his attention to cartography. As a cartographer, he was in demand well beyond the shores of Italy, providing maps of the Mediterranean to rulers such as King John of Portugal in 1460. Moreover, as an astronomer, Toscanelli detailed his observations on what later became known as Halley's comet, three centuries before Edmund Halley's notation of it. Importantly, as an astronomer, he took the lead in installing the world's first astronomical gnomon in Florence's Duomo: a hole near the top of the dome was incorporated into a camera-obscura-type installation to track the movements of the sun and determine the timing of movable festivals such as Easter. The unveiling of this remarkable intersection of science and religion

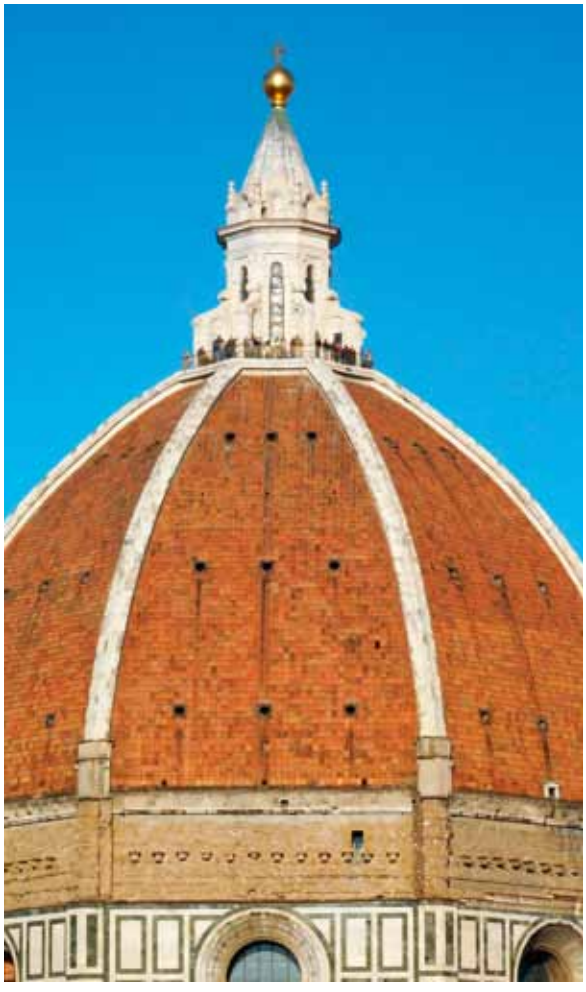


Fig. 2 The 22 m high lantern was completed by Michelozzo in 1461, and the 8 tonne gilded copper ball was added by Verrocchio and Leonardo da Vinci in 1469.

took place to great public fanfare in 1468. As chief pupil of the workshop of Andrea Verrocchio, the heir to Donatello and Michelozzo as the principal artisanal provider to the ruling Medici clan, da Vinci would certainly have been present as one of the supporting cast at this momentous event, and may even have performed musically to celebrate it (as he was famous in his youth for composing extempore songs at public events).

Da Vinci himself had a close connection with the Duomo at that time, when he was an impressionable young man in his late teens. In the same year, 1468, his master Verrocchio received a commission from the Medici to instal a gilded copper sphere on top of the lantern surmounting the Duomo (Fig. 2). The sphere again represented a kind of global consciousness and weighed over 2 tonnes, requiring extensive use of hoisting machines that were still available from when Brunelleschi was erecting the dome itself. As Verrocchio's pupil at the time, da Vinci would have been intimately involved in every phase of the operation, particularly as Verrocchio was renowned for being highly collaborative with his team of pupils. Thus, he would have had the opportunity to inspect the aperture of Toscanelli's gnomon for himself while on the top of the dome. He would also have been vividly aware of the god-like view of Florence and the surrounding countryside from the 115 m height of this crow's nest location, which may have played a role in his lifelong obsession with cartography and with flight, both in terms of the analysis of the flight of birds and of the design of a human flying machine.

A further link of da Vinci to global cartography is found in a fresco by his friend Donato Bramante from



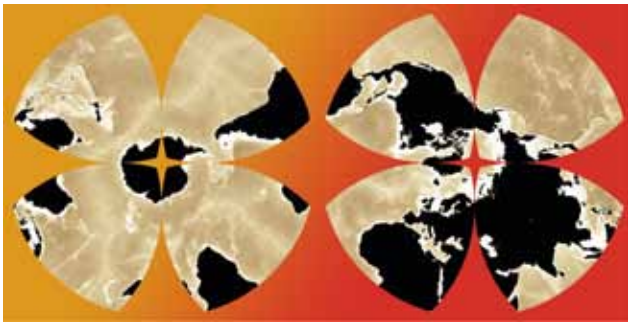


Far left
Fig. 3
'Crying Heraclitus and Laughing Democritus' by Bramante, 1483.

Left
Fig. 4
'The Philosopher' (a possible portrait of Leonardo da Vinci with a globe) by Michelangelo (~1515). Courtesy of The Royal Collection.



Above
Fig. 5 Da Vinci's octant world map projected onto Reuleaux triangles (~1508). Courtesy of ODTMaps.



Left
Fig. 6 Modern projection of the globe onto da Vinci's octant projection, based on a bathymetric image of the ocean depths from NASA Blue Marble. Courtesy of Lloyd Burchill.

his early years in Milan (Fig. 3). The painting depicts the Greek philosophers Heraclitus and Democritus, representing pessimism and optimism, respectively, flanking a geographically detailed depiction of the globe. The two figures are generally accepted as depictions of da Vinci and Bramante himself, respectively. Their association with the globe seems to reflect a mutual interest in the large-scale conception of the land they inhabited, consistent with the idea that da Vinci brought the global interests that he had developed in Florence with him to Milan when he relocated there in 1482.

The final association comes in a sketch by Michelangelo of a philosopher holding a globe (Fig. 4) that is often considered to be a portrait of the aging Leonardo da Vinci (especially as it seems to be the model for Vasari's portrait of him in his *Vitae*). The fact that the philosopher is holding a globe has nevertheless been considered puzzling in relation to this attribution.

Da Vinci's World map

Despite Leonardo da Vinci's renown as a Renaissance man, and as a cartographer in particular, he is not generally acknowledged as authoring a world map (or mappamundi) of the geography of the world.[5] Nevertheless, there is a world map among his papers in the Royal Library, Windsor (Fig. 5), which is one of the very first maps to name the Americas, and has the correct overall configuration of the continents, including an ocean at the north pole and a continent at the south pole (at the centres of the left and right quartets, respectively). At that time (as subsequently), there was a wide variety of projective conventions attempting to depict the curved surface of the globe onto the planar surface of a sheet of paper. By breaking the surface into eight octant petals in two florets, da Vinci develops a unique projection that had by far the most isometric mapping geometry to that date (although at the cost of a set of crosscuts that split some of the continents).

Da Vinci's projection may be compared with a modern mapping to the same projection (Fig. 6). This mapping makes it clear that, although he has the right general idea, he has substantially exaggerated the size of Europe and has the Americas much too far to the west (somewhere near Hawaii). Nevertheless, he shows India, Malaysia, China, Japan and even the Russian Far East peninsula in approximately the right proportions, implying that he must have had access to some information from sailors of the oriental sea routes. Remarkably, also, he has approximately the correct dimensions for both the Arctic Ocean and the landmass of Antarctica (at the centres of the right and left florets, respectively), something achieved by no other cartographer of the era, or for the next two centuries! The Arctic is particularly surprising in view of the fact that it is continuously covered in a thick layer of ice.

Attribution to Leonardo da Vinci

Despite the fact that it was found in his collection of papers from those assembled by his pupil Francesco Melzi, the attribution of this mappamundi to Leonardo da Vinci has long been questioned by most da Vinci scholars,[6] [7] [8] and has consequently been omitted from almost all books in his oeuvre (the sole exception being a passing mention in Veltman.[9] The line of the coastline is considered too curly and the notations too plain to match da Vinci's other works; thus, although it is occasionally acknowledged as his overall conception, the execution is commonly considered to be the work of a pupil. It should be noted, however, that all the features discussed to this point are those of conception, and thus should be accepted as relating to his autograph contributions to the design of the map, even if it is a copy of his original.

More recently, key evidence of da Vinci's ownership of the world map has emerged from references to it in the Codex Atlanticus.[10] He was a good friend of the rich merchant's son, Giovanni di Amerigo di Benci, brother of the 17-year-old Ginevra di Benci whose portrait da Vinci had painted in 1473 (now in the National Gallery, Washington DC).[11] The two young men evidently had a close working relationship, because da Vinci has notes among his papers in the Codex Atlanticus about exchanging books, precious stones and supplies (such as 'brass for eyeglasses') with Giovanni Benci. It was to Benci that da Vinci entrusted his most ambitious work of that period, the full-scale cartoon for the unfinished 'Adoration of the Magi', when he left Florence for Milan in 1482. Of particular relevance here is the scribbled reference in his notes to 'my world map that is with Giovanni Benci', which is unequivocal evidence of an interest in global cartography at that time, and that his interests extended beyond the shores of Italy to the configuration of the lands of the entirety of the globe. There is a suggestion of consequentiality about the statement, as though it was more than a sketch on a folio sheet. One has the image of a notable document that was worth recording as having been loaned to a particular friend.

What remains ambiguous, however, is whether the 'my' refers solely to ownership or implies that it was a map that he had drawn himself. Was da Vinci compiling world maps in his first Florentine period, before the age of 30? And did this indeed tie in with Toscanelli's cartography expertise of the previous decade? Or was it a world map that he happened to own somehow (as a gift from Toscanelli, for example)? It seems likely that the statement would have identified the source of the map in this case, as in 'Ser Paolo's world map that I left with Giovanni Benci'. Seen in this light, the statement does seem to imply that da Vinci was compiling a world map in this early period. Presumably this cannot have been have been the map in Figure 5 because that includes the American continent, whose existence was not suspected until after 1492, but an earlier attempt at a world map that has not survived. An alternative interpretation is that the comments about exchanges with Benci were from da Vinci's later post-1500 period in Florence, and that the map was the one we now have, although evidence of exchange between the two during this later period is much less secure.

With respect to his actual authorship, it is interesting to note that da Vinci's cartographic style is substantially different from his loose and flowing drawing style. His cartographic style can be seen in his map of the western Mediterranean (Fig. 7), which is also one of the few of his maps known beyond the borders of Italy, helping to underline the global reach of his cartographic interests. This accepted autograph map helps to link the mappamundi to da Vinci in two ways. The line style can be seen to have the same curly character and the lettering to have a similar plain character to those in the mappamundi, although the letters are predominantly lowercase as in most of his maps. The switch to upper case can be hypothesised to be indicative of an intention to provide the mappamundi to a sponsor of some kind, such as Cesare Borgia or Giuliano de Medici, both who were appointed to French Dukedoms (Borgia as Duc de Valentinois, Medici as Duc de Nemours), the French honorific titles reflecting the international range of their respective ambitions.



Fig. 7 Map of the eastern Mediterranean and drawing of the tower of the Palazzo della Signoria (Codex Atlanticus, 1106r, 1496). Courtesy of Biblioteca Ambrosiana.

A third key link to da Vinci's works is a remarkable, but again little known, page from his notebooks containing an intensive exploration of what seem to be all the known cartographic projections of the globe at that time (Fig. 8). Each miniature sketch represents a different projection geometry, with several of them showing projection lines or shadows, clearly indicating that he understood them as geometric projections of the globe, not simply images from some maps that he may have had to hand. The particular relevance of this page for the present analysis is that, among this array of classic projection geometries, da Vinci includes (at lower right) a clear reference to the octant triangular projection, tightly coupling this evidently autograph sheet to the conception underlying the mappamundi. Taken together with Figure 7, this notebook page seems to remove any grounds for questioning da Vinci's authorship of the unique mappamundi. Even if it is in fact a copy by a pupil, the pupil is most unlikely to have the kind of knowledge required to make major modifications, so we are safe in assuming that all the characteristic details are reflective of da Vinci's own intentions.

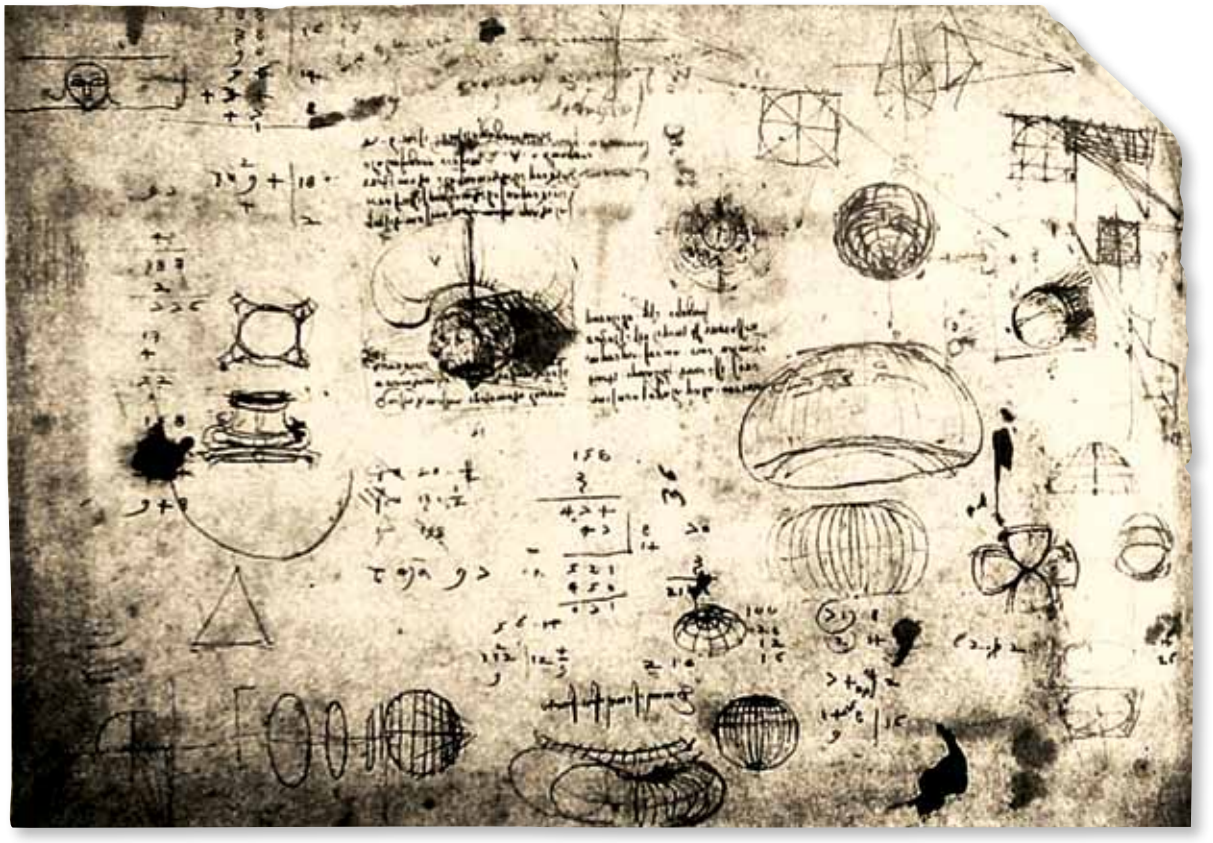


Fig. 8 A page of Leonardo da Vinci's cartographic notes (Codex Atlanticus, 521r, 1478-1519). Courtesy of Biblioteca Ambrosiana.



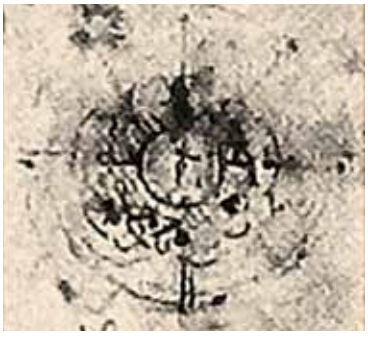
Ptolemy (C2nd BC)
conic section projection



Ptolemy (C2nd BC)
'mushroom' projection



Raisz (1943)
'armadillo' projection



Hipparchus (C2nd BC)
stereographic projection



Dürer (1504)
perspective projection



Pardies (1693)
cubic projection



Roger Bacon (1263)
globular projection

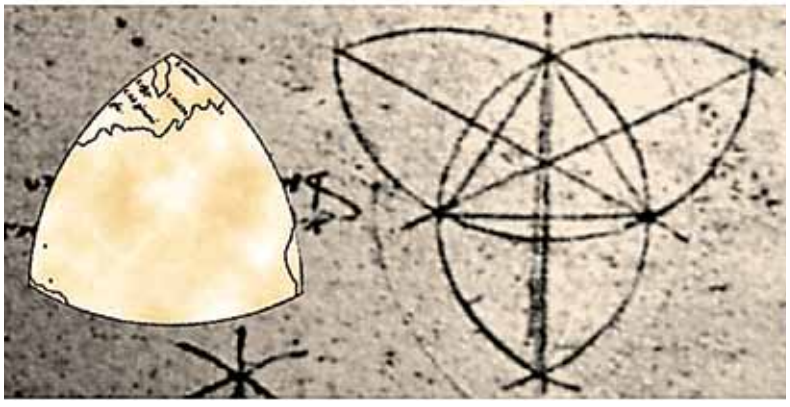


Rosselli (1508)
pseudocylindric projection



da Vinci (~1508)
octant projection

Fig. 9 Identification of the precursors or earliest known examples of nine different projections explored by Leonardo da Vinci in his notebook page. For those projections dated later than 1508, his drawings should be effectively considered the original precursors.



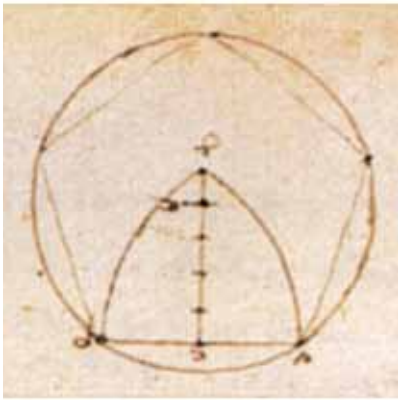


Fig. 10 Details of pages from Leonardo da Vinci's notebook developing the geometry of his octant triangle figure, which was later developed as the Reuleaux triangle[12] (Leonardo da Vinci, Paris Manuscript A, 15v; Codex Atlanticus, 923r).

To highlight the variety of projections considered in this notebook page, they have been isolated in Figure 9 and annotated with the originator of each form of projection (as far as they are known). Three of them date back to Roman times, as represented by the Geographia of Ptolemy, which had recently (in 1410) been translated and distributed by Jacopo da Scarperia, and of which da Vinci was known to have owned a printed copy with illustrations. He must have been among the many whose global conceptualisations were expanded and regularised by this systematic presentation of geographic information. Few, however, are likely to have gone into such depth in the analysis of the forms of projective geometry, and the scope of da Vinci's analysis is a further reason for assuming that he most likely sought out the counsel of an experienced cartographer like Toscanelli for discussions of these ideas.

The Reuleaux triangle projection

It is noteworthy that da Vinci's world map has a unique cartographic projection onto eight spherical-geometry triangles that provide close to isometric projection throughout the globe.

These are triangles created from three arcs of circles with their centres at the apices of the triangle, and as such, were easily constructible with the compasses available in Renaissance times (Fig. 10). The spherical triangle in this form is known as the Reuleaux triangle, after Franz Reuleaux (1829–1905), who realised that it would roll with a constant diameter. There is no evidence that da Vinci was aware of this property of its dynamics, despite his geometric construction of it from the three vertices of a Euclidean triangle with a compass set as a constant angle of its points. It seems appropriate, therefore, to say that da Vinci had anticipated the Reuleaux triangle rather than he invented it in this rolling sense, per se. Nevertheless, he was clearly fascinated with the geometric properties of this non-Euclidean form of a triangle and was certainly the first to develop it into a quasi-isometric mapping projection.

Da Vinci was evidently aware of the geometric significance of this figure, as he develops it as a means of constructing a regular pentagon (Fig. 10, right). If connected at one apex, equilateral triangles would form a hexagonal figure. To employ them to construct a pentagonal shape, da Vinci has subdivided the height into five subdivisions and indicated that the topmost division should be the centre of combination. This is a very good approximation to a valid construction, because the angle at the centre derived in this manner is 71.6° instead of the required 72°, which is accurate to 99.44 percent. Whether this pentagonal construction relates to other geometric figures that he developed, such as the Vitruvian Man, is unclear.

Geometric development

Da Vinci is renowned for the range of geometric explorations in his notebooks. One such development that relates to his octant approach to world mapping is that of 'squaring the circle', which has already been noted as a key interest of Toscanelli.[13] Da Vinci's interest is often referred to his iconic illustration of the geometric relationships in human proportions developed by the Roman architect, Vitruvius, known as the Vitruvian Man. Since, however, those proportions and the configuration of the elements were indeed worked out by Vitruvius, it is not clear from this what level of understanding da Vinci needed to have had in order to construct this diagram. In this connection, therefore, it is of interest to find explicit analyses of the relationships between the circle and its circumscribing square in his notebook pages, such as that reproduced in Figure 11.



Fig. 11 Octagonal analysis of the area of a circle inscribed in a square rhombus (left-right reversed) in which da Vinci is developing the idea that the circle, semicircle, quadrant, octant and sector all fill the same area relative to the enclosing rhombal square. (Leonardo da Vinci, Royal Library, Windsor, 12700v; detail).

At lower left, he develops an octagonal analysis of the area of a circle inscribed in a square rhombus (regular diamond shape) by approximating it with the eight triangles making up an inscribed octagon, reconfigured as an 'accordion' figure of eight

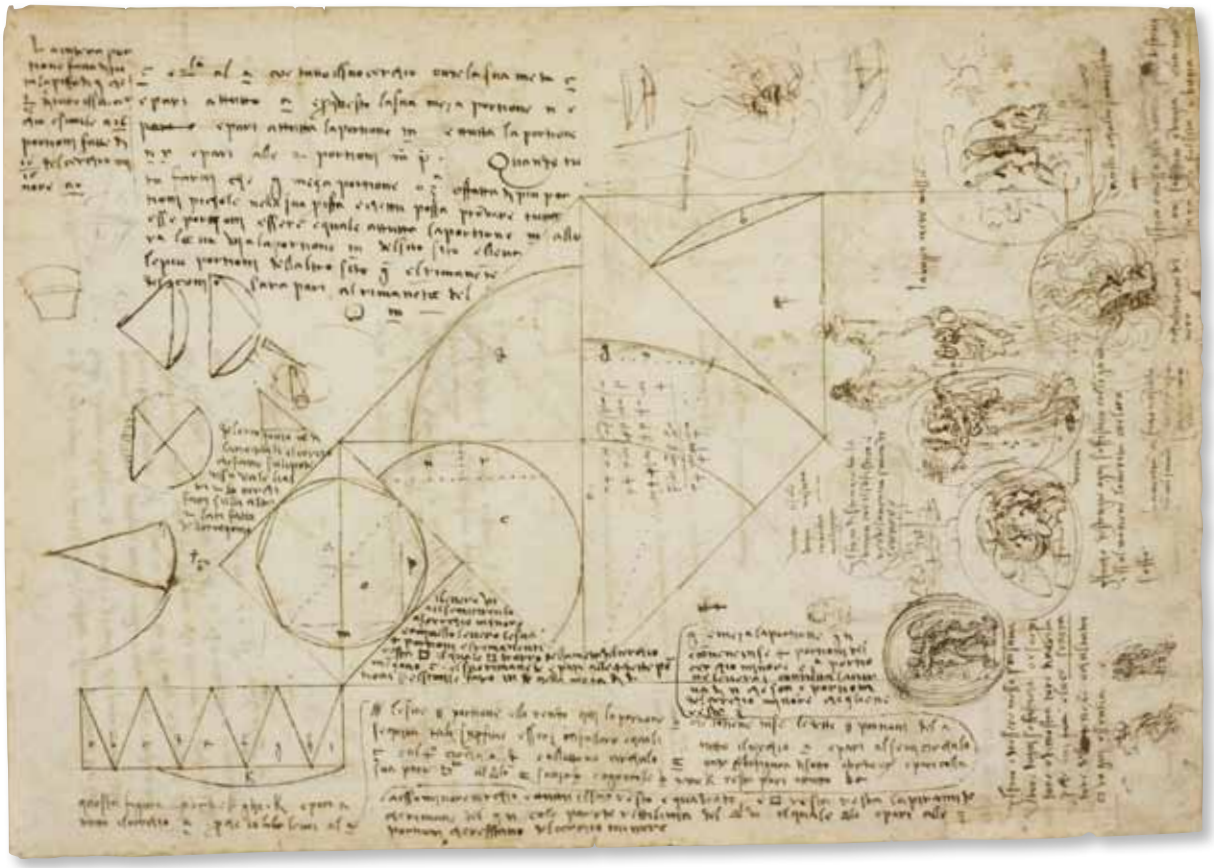


Fig. 12 Octahedral analysis of the volume of a sphere with various forms of segmentation (Leonardo da Vinci, Paris Manuscript E 24v, 25r).

isosceles triangles (or, actually, seven isosceles triangles and two right triangles making up the eighth, labeled *abcdefghi*) together with a lenticular segment labeled K to account for the eight missing lenticular elements in the octagonal approximation to the circle. This large lenticular segment K should have an area eight times larger than that of each of the eight segments in the circular figure, giving it a linear extent of sqrt(8), or 2*sqrt(2). Deriving this ratio seems to be the motivation for the scaled figures of the semicircle, quadrant, octant and sector, which all fill the same area relative to the original circle, making it clear that the lenticular segment is in the correct ratio of sqrt(8)/4 = 0.707 to the width of the eight triangle figure *abcdefghi*. (Fig. 11).

This analysis of the area of the circle does not solve the problem of squaring the circle, because there is apparently no indication how to derive the area of the lenticular segment, but it does show da Vinci thinking about the progressive fractional subdivisions of circles in a way that can be readily generalised to the solid geometry of spheres. It also links da Vinci directly with Toscanelli in the analysis of the problem of squaring the circle, which at one point he thought he had actually achieved: 'On the night of St Andrew I reached the end [goal] of squaring the circle and at the end of candlelight, of the night and of the paper on which I was writing, it was completed'. (Madrid Manuscript II, 112a).

A further analysis in which he took a similar approach to the spherical geometry per se is found in the Paris Manuscript (Fig. 12). Here da Vinci subdivides a sphere into octants and explores different ways of segmenting (or digitising!) the volume of an octant to quantify its volume. Indeed, this analysis may be considered a precursor to the differential calculus developed formally by Newton and Leibniz nearly two centuries later. Moreover, some of the approaches on these pages involve explicit visualisation of the spherical octant as a Reuleaux-like spherical triangle, which may have been what suggested the Reuleaux triangle approach to the world map.

Role in the discovery of America

This paper began with the evidence that da Vinci had a global conceptualisation of the world in his youth, and would most likely have encountered Toscanelli in his role in the leading workshop in Florence working at the Duomo at the same time as Toscanelli's gnomon. Now, as a cartographer, Toscanelli was in communication with the authorities in Portugal and Spain, and was reputed to have developed the (erroneous) map that inspired Columbus to set out to discover the western route to the Indies (which were known from the overland route through Asia). Toscanelli lived to 1482 (about the time that da Vinci left Florence), so his map must have been drawn at least a decade before Columbus set sail, and in the period when he would have known da Vinci. This gives rise to the speculation that da Vinci may have been involved in the conversation about the extension of the Ptolemaic octant (for that is about how much of the globe was mapped in Ptolemy's recently popularised Geographia) to the remainder of the full globe.

Evidence that da Vinci had a larger conceptualisation of global exploration is found in an allegorical drawing of unknown date, but undoubted provenance (Fig. 13). (Notice the characteristic Vinciesque rocks in the background at left.) This drawing shows a seafaring animal (apparently a wolf) using a compass-like device to target an eagle perched on a globe. The emblem of Isabella, the Queen of Spain in that era, has been inset for comparison, supporting the suggestion that the navigation target represents the Spanish throne (which was the actual patron of Columbus' voyages to the Indies). The suggested interpretation is that this image represents the conceptualisation of global exploration under the Spanish aegis, and that da Vinci was indeed somehow involved in that enterprise. Da Vinci was also an acquaintance of Amerigo Vespucci, whose voyages to the New World in the 1490s established the continents of the eponymous Americas, and according to Vasari had a sketched portrait of him among his notebook papers. Vespucci was a cousin of the Medici and also of Simonetta Vespucci, whose wedding to her cousin Marco Vespucci at the Medici Palace in that same year (1469) was the inspiration for Botticelli's famous paintings of the 'Birth of Venus' and 'Primavera'.

Later influences

Although barely recognised in the canon of cartographic projections, da Vinci's octant projection

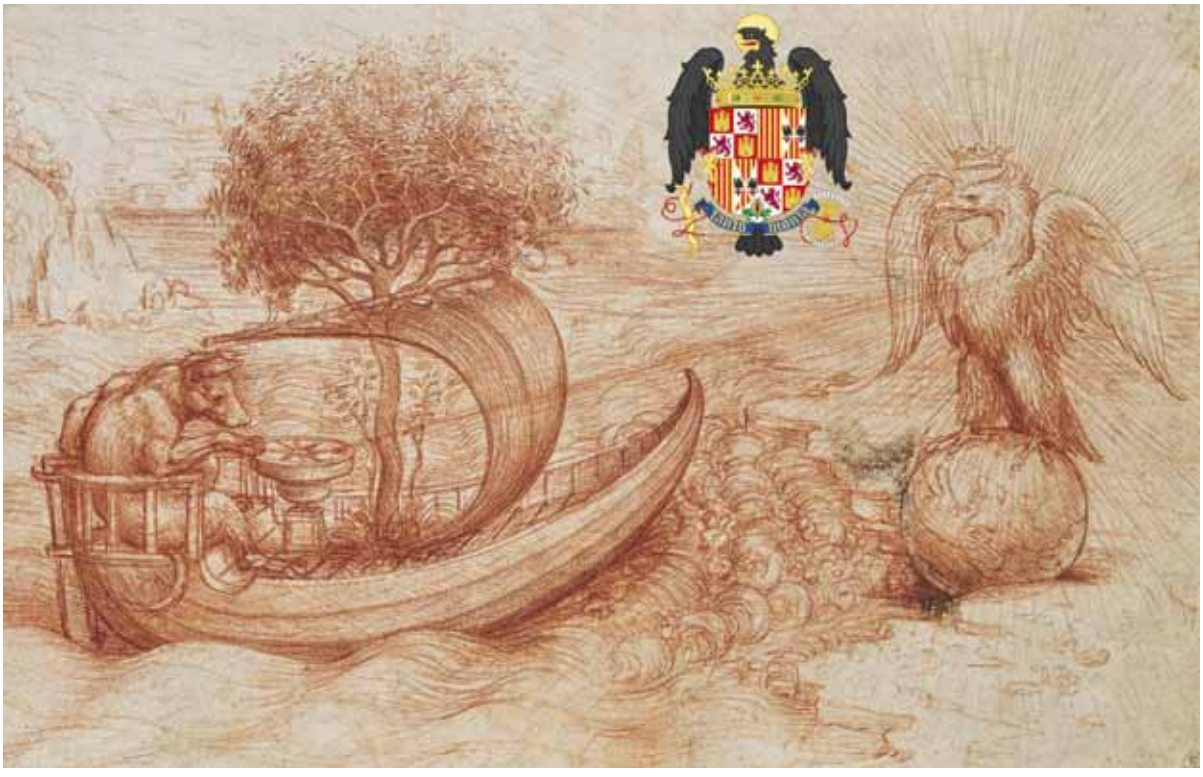


Fig. 13 Allegorical drawing of a voyage of discovery (Leonardo da Vinci, Royal Library, Windsor). Inset: emblem of Queen Isabella of Spain.



Fig. 14 Developments of the spherical octant projection by Oronce Fine. 'Le sphere de monde: proprement dicte Cosmographie': manuscript, 1549. MS Typ 57. Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., page f. 66 (seq. 141). Accessed 8 April 2017; 'Nova, et Integra Universi Orbis Descriptio', 1531, (Barry Ruderman Antiques Inc., www. raremaps.com); 'Recens et Integra Orbis Descriptio', 1536, (https://commons.wikimedia.org Accessed 8 April 2017).

can be seen to have influenced a line of cartographers to the present day. The first example of this influence was the diagrams of Oronce Fine (1494–1555), a French cartographer active in the years just after da Vinci died in France, who was notable for 'crossing swords' on academic matters with King François I, and who developed the gridlines of the spherical octant projection and elaborated it into several formats, including a whimsical heart-shaped projection (Fig. 14). There was a further flurry of interest in octant maps the following century when Daniel Angelocrator (Engelhardt) produced several rigorous versions.[14] (Unlike da Vinci, all these successors had Antarctica dramatically too large, however.)

We may jump forward several centuries to the Pan-Pacific Exposition of 1915 announcing the recovery of San Francisco from the great earthquake of 1906, for which Bernard J. Cahill[15] developed a connected version of the da Vinci octant projection to map the challenge of a flight around the world (Fig. 15). How da Vinci would have appreciated this combination of two of his lifelong interests! To provide more extended connection regions, Cahill slightly distorted the da Vinci octants into figures with each edge consisting of three straight segments, then connected the four pairs of north-south quasi-octants into a butterfly-shaped figure that allowed all the continents except Asia and Antarctica to appear as connected landmasses. Many of the continents are rotated to extreme angles relative to their natural north-south axes, however.

Following Cahill, several cartographers developed further forms of segmented maps, by projection onto various regular polyhedra, notably the Buckminster Fuller octahedron (and the other regular polyhedra) and the Keyes projection that took a different configuration of the Cahill projection to avoid the cut



Fig. 15 Connected quasi-octant map originally by Bernard J. Cahill (1909).

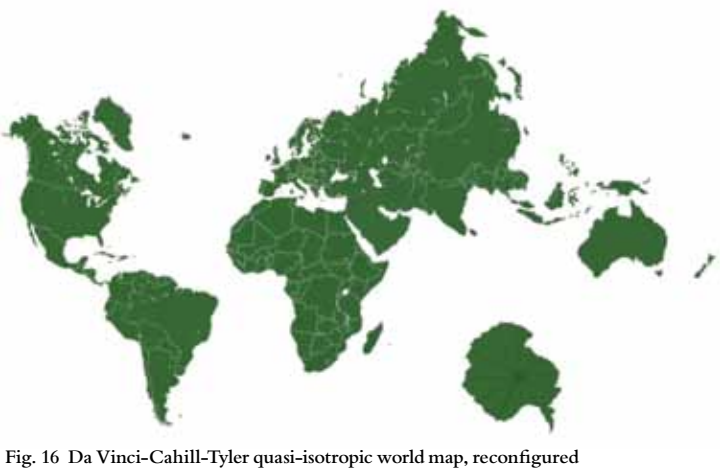


Fig. 16 Da Vinci-Cahill-Tyler quasi-isotropic world map, reconfigured from the Cahill projection to retain all continents as contiguous landmasses minimally distorted in shape and relative sizes.

through central Asia (but still lopped off the Russian Far East peninsula and segregated New Zealand from Australia, however). The Keyes projection also had continents such as Africa tilted at a rather severe angle.

These deficiencies may be partially rectified with a Cahill-like projection that does not adhere to the principle of complete octants, but allows segments of the octants to be shifted to complete the continents and also to regularise the oceans somewhat. A final map taking this approach, developed by the author, is depicted in Figure 16. Part of the motivation for including this reconfigured projection is to illustrate how powerful the da Vinci approach was in providing for closer-to-isotropic projection of the relative shapes and sizes of all countries and continents throughout the globe. All other projections distort the shapes of at least one continent, and most projections vastly exaggerate the sizes of Greenland and Antarctica. Here one can clearly see the approximate equivalence in size of the United States, Brazil, China, Australia and Antarctica, for example. Distances, too, are well represented by straight lines on the map within continents. The main sacrifice is of distances across oceans, which are heavily distorted in this projection. It may be possible, however, to derive an equivalent projection preserving the shapes and size of the oceans in the same way, although it is likely to be more challenging because they cover the majority of the earth's surface.

Acknowledgement

This article first appeared in *Cosmos and History: The Journal of Natural and Social Philosophy*, Vol 13, No. 2 (2017), (www.cosmosandhistory.org /index.php/journal).

Thanks to Carlo Séquin and Stefaan Missine for astute comments on the manuscript.

Notes

1 A note on naming conventions. As opposed to the art-historical consensus, I will follow the convention of referring to him by his last name, in common with those of other intellects of the time, such as Columbus, Toscanelli, Bramante and so on. It could be argued that his contemporaries would have referred to him by his first name, but it is well documented that many used his full name, and it seems over familiar of present-day authors to associate themselves with the appellations of his contemporaries.

2 K.H. Veltman, *Studies on Leonardo da Vinci I: Linear Perspective and the Visual Dimensions of Science and Art*. Berlin: Deutscher Kunstverlag, 1986.

3 G. Vasari, *Le Vite de' più Eccellenti Architetti, Pittori, et Scultori Italiani, da Cimabue Insino a' Tempi Nostri*. Nell'edizione per i tipi di Lorenzo Torrentino, Firenze 1550.

4 Nicolo di Cusa (with Toscanelli), *Dialogus de circuli quadratura*, Manuscript, 1457.

5 'In the Codice Atlantico we find sketches of a globe being unfolded that is not far from Waldseemüller's pseudo-Ptolemaic, cordiform projection (1507)', Veltman, 1986.

6 R.H. Major, *Memoir on a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci, Being the Earliest Map Hitherto Known Containing the Name of America: Now in the Royal Collection at Windsor*, London: J.B. Nichol and Sons, 1865.

7 A.E. Nordenskjöld, *Facsimile-Atlas to the Early History of Cartography with Reproductions of the Most Important Maps Printed in the XV and XVI Centuries*. Trans. Johan Adolf Ekelöf, Stockholm, 1889; reprinted, New York: Dover, 1973.

8 J.P. Snyder, *Flattening the Earth: Two Thousand Years of Map Projection*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993.

9 Veltman, 1986.

10 A. Cecchi, 'New light on Leonardo's Florentine patrons' in C. Bambaugh, R. Stern, A. Manges A (eds) *Leonardo Da Vinci Master Draftsman*, New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2003, pp. 121–39.

11 E. Möller, 'Leonardos Bildnis der Ginevra dei Benci', *Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst*. No. 12, 1937–8, pp. 185–209.

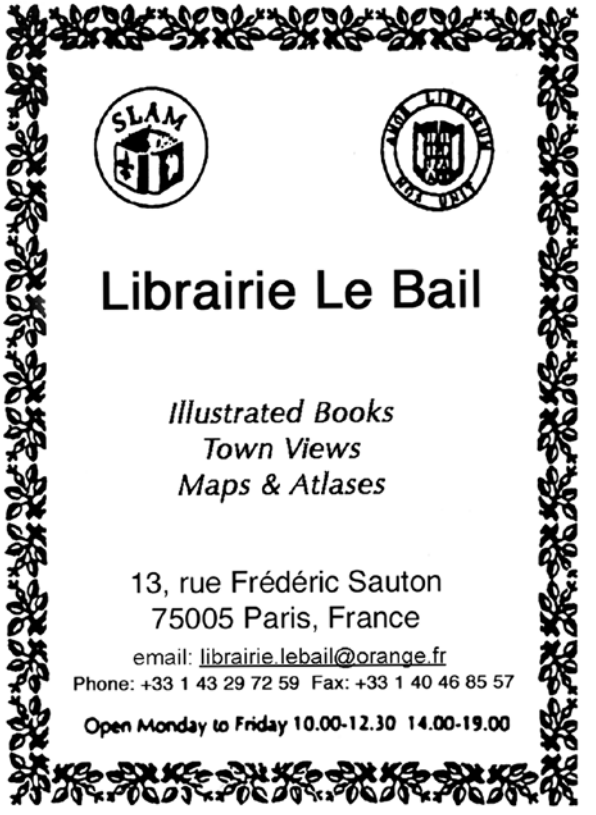
12 F. Reuleaux *The Kinematics of Machinery: Outlines of a Theory of Machines*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1876.

13 Di Cusa, 1457.

14 D. Angelocrator, *Doctrina de ponderibus, monetis, et mensuris per totum terrarum orbem usitatis*, Frankfurt: Johann Berner, 1628.

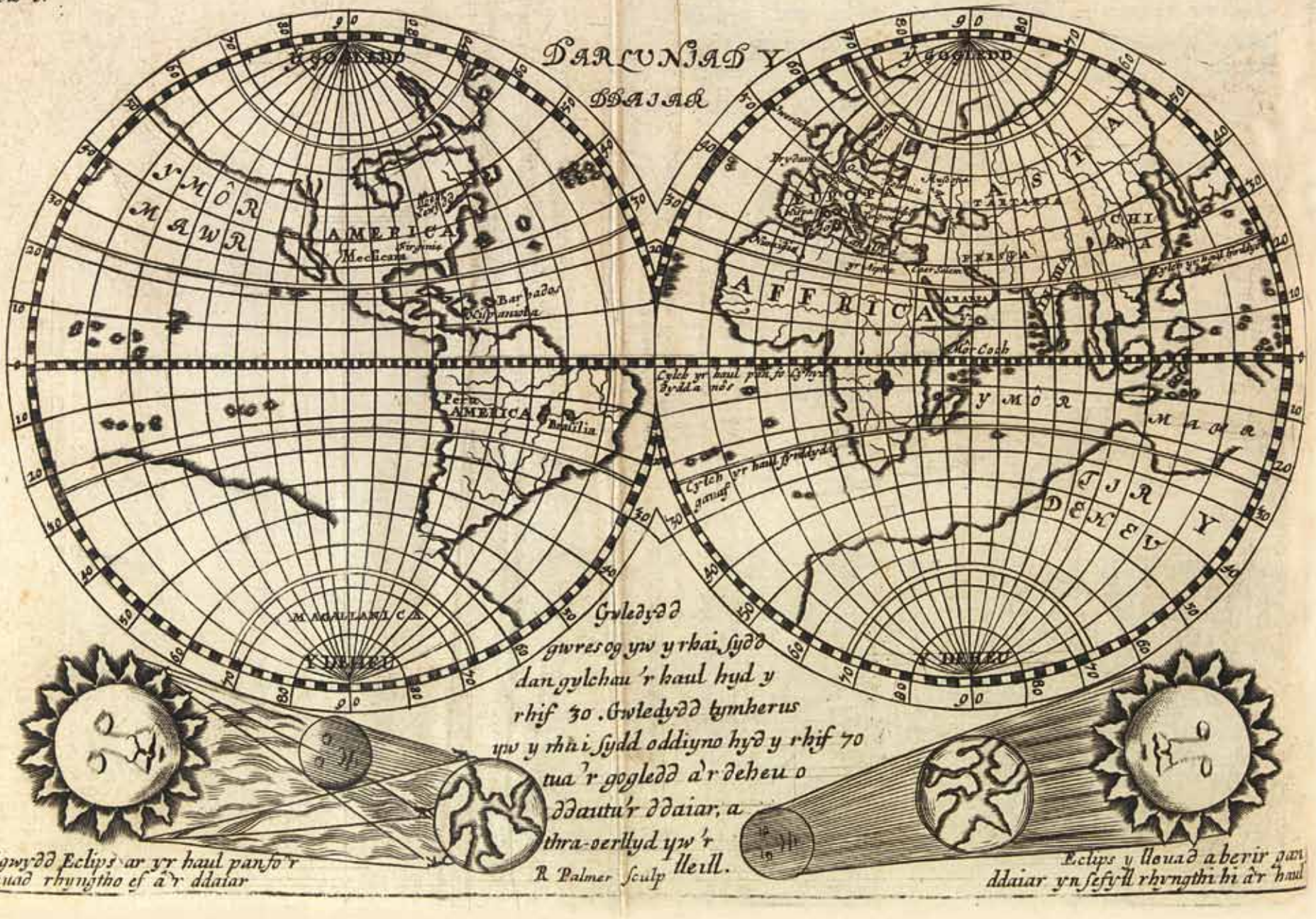
15 B.J.S. Cahill (1909) 'An account of a new land map of the world'. *The Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 1909–09, pp. 449–69.

Dr Christopher Tyler *is the Director of the Brain Imaging Center at the Smith-Kettlewell Eye Research Institute with scientific interests in the brain mechanisms of visual perception and the diagnosis of retinal and binocular eye diseases. He has a longstanding interest in the interface between art, the science of vision, including portraiture, the general principles of composition, and the historical development of space representation.*



pa 1.

DARLUNIAD Y DDAIAR



Gwledydd gwres og yw y rhai sydd dan gylchau 'r haul hyd y rhif 30. Gwledydd tymherus yw y rhai sydd oddiyno hyd y rhif 70 tua 'r gogledd a'r deheu o ddautu'r ddaiar, a thra-oerllyd yw'r lleill.

R Palmer sculp

Digwydd Eclips ar yr haul pan fo'r lleuad rhyngtho ef a'r ddaiar

Eclips y lleuad a berir gan ddaiar yn sefyll rhyngthi hi a'r haul

‘DARLUNIAD Y DDAEAR’

Pre-twentieth-century Welsh language maps of the world

Huw Thomas

The history of mapping in Welsh is irrevocably bound to the fight to protect Welsh language, culture and identity over the past 450 years.

The first printed map to use Welsh was Humphrey Llwyd’s (1527–1568) ‘Cambriae Typus’ (1573). Published by Ortelius after Llwyd’s drawings, it included a number of place names rendered into Welsh, English and Latin.[1] Llwyd was from Denbighshire, a county which, as will be seen, played an important role in the story of Welsh mapping. Llwyd is perhaps one of the most important figures in sparking the renewed interest in Welsh cultural history out of which grew the impetus for the production of world maps.

Despite Llwyd’s pioneering work it was to be over a century before the first map, wholly in Welsh, was printed, however, rather than depicting Wales, as might be expected, it was of the world. ‘Darluniad y Ddaear’ (A delineation of the Earth) was first published in the third edition of *Y Ffydd Ddi-ffuant* (The Unfeigned Faith), in Oxford in 1677. A book on Christian apologetics and history, it was written by Charles Edwards a ‘Puritan man of letters’ from Llansilin in Denbighshire.[2]

A double hemisphere map, measuring 13.5 x 20.5 cm, with limited information, it includes diagrams and text explaining both solar and lunar eclipses as well as a generalised description of climatic zones. The content is not unusual for the time: California is presented as an island; Tierra Del Fuego is possibly attached to Antarctica; the Northern Australian coastline is poorly delineated and shown as connected to Antarctica (Fig. 1).

This map is a simplified version of one engraved by Robert Vaughan, another Denbighshire man, which was in turn a reduced version of John Speed’s world map published in the ‘Prospect’ in 1627.[3] Its London engraver, printseller and publisher was Richard Palmer (fl. 1673–89), a former apprentice of Richard Blome who had also worked for John Overton and John Seller among others.[4]

The map was reissued in the book’s fourth edition. Remarkably, the original copper printing plate has survived and is now held in the Rawlinson Collection at the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

As a visual aid in a religious text the inclusion of a map was already well established in the seventeenth century and the places on the map are mentioned in the text. This use of maps to illustrate other works, rather than being produced as distinct publications, is a feature of the history of Welsh language mapping in this period.

The next world map printed in Welsh was not produced until 1805, drawn by Robert Roberts (1778–1836) of Holyhead, probably while he was working in London as an author and publisher.[5] It has two similarities to its predecessor: firstly the title is the same, ‘Darluniad y Ddaear’ and once again, the original copper printing plate has survived (Figs. 2 & 3).[6]

The map was drawn for the Rev. Thomas Charles, a leading Welsh Calvinistic Methodist. Charles was concerned to help the Welsh speaking population to a better understanding of the Bible and in their education more generally. In order to achieve this goal, he produced *Y Geiriadur Ysgrythyrol* (The Scripture Dictionary). This substantial work was originally published in four volumes between 1805 and 1811; despite the title, it was more of a general encyclopaedia: thus the inclusion of a world map.

The map states in Welsh that it was drawn by Roberts for inclusion in the *Geiriadur*, yet the imprint is in English: ‘Engraved by C. Taylor, No 108 Hatton Garden, London. Published by the Rev. T. Charles, Bala. Jan. 1. 1806’. It is clear that it was engraved in London by Charles Taylor and probably also printed there, rather than in Bala where the text was printed.

This double hemisphere map is larger, measuring 21 x 35 cm, and more detailed than the Palmer engraving. It displays the advances in geographical knowledge which had occurred since the publication of the 1677 map. Apart from the northern reaches of North America and the southern coast of Australia, the world is largely as we know it today. The original source for this map is unknown; there were many double-hemisphere

Opposite **Fig. 1 ‘Darluniad y Ddaear’ engraved by Richard Palmer, 13.5 x 20.5 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.**

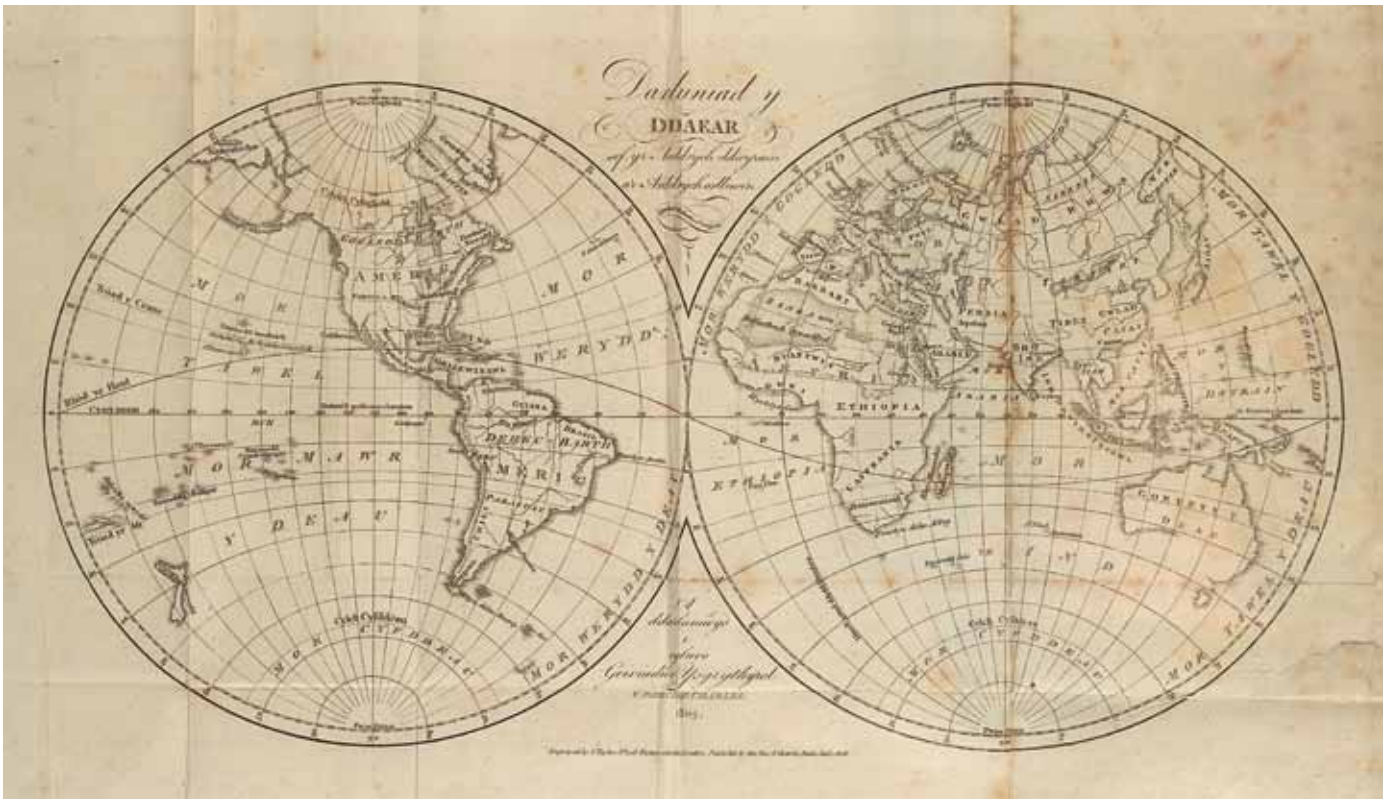


Fig. 2 'Darluniad y Ddaear' by Robert Roberts, 1805, 21 x 35 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.



Fig. 3 'Darluniad y Ddaear' by Robert Roberts, 1836, with Robert Saunderson's imprint. Printing plate 22 x 39 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.

maps of the world published at the end of the eighteenth century and, especially in the treatment of Australia, this map has similarities with a number of them, such as maps by Laurie and Whittle, Faden and Cary.[7]

Volume one of the *Geiriadur* was republished in 1813 with the map unchanged; subsequently it appeared in four further states. The first of these was produced in a work by the map's author Robert Roberts. *Daearyddiaeth* (Geography) was another large work, over 650 pages long, printed in Chester by J. Fletcher and originally issued in four parts between 1812 and 1816, and as a complete volume in 1816.

The map is essentially the same but the reference to the *Geiriadur* has been erased and the imprint, now in Welsh, states that it was published in Holyhead by Robert Roberts in 1816.

Roberts used the map again in his 1823 publication *Y Dangosai Daearyddawl* (The Geographical Guide) with an additional note on the surface areas of the continents and an updated imprint. The work also contains another small world map, this time on the Mercator projection, which forms part of Arwyddai Daearyddawl (Geographical Clock) a method for ascertaining the time of day at various locations around the globe. It is an outline map, engraved by V[incent]. Woodthorpe, with several locations indicated by letters or numbers. Although Roberts' name is omitted, it is probably his work (Fig. 4).

'Darluniad y Ddaear' was re-issued twice more in *Y Geiriadur* in 1825 and 1836. The imprint is now that of Robert Saunderson and the reference to the *Geiriadur* has been restored along with the original 1805 date; however Robert Roberts' name no longer appears and in the 1836 edition the 1805 date has also been removed (Fig. 5).

As mentioned previously the original copperplate of this map has survived and shows the 1836 state of the plate. A look at the back of the plate shows the multiple re-workings it underwent over 30 years, including repairs to the area behind the reference to the *Geiriadur* which had been the most reworked area. It is a strange coincidence that the earliest two world maps produced in the Welsh language should both have extant copperplates; such things are generally a rare survival (Fig. 3).

So far this article has discussed just three world maps produced over a period of about 150 years; the remaining four, were all produced for the same publication, Thomas Gee's (1815–1898) *Y Gwyddoniadur Cymreig* or *Encyclopaedia Cambrensis*, published in parts between 1856 and 1879. Gee was

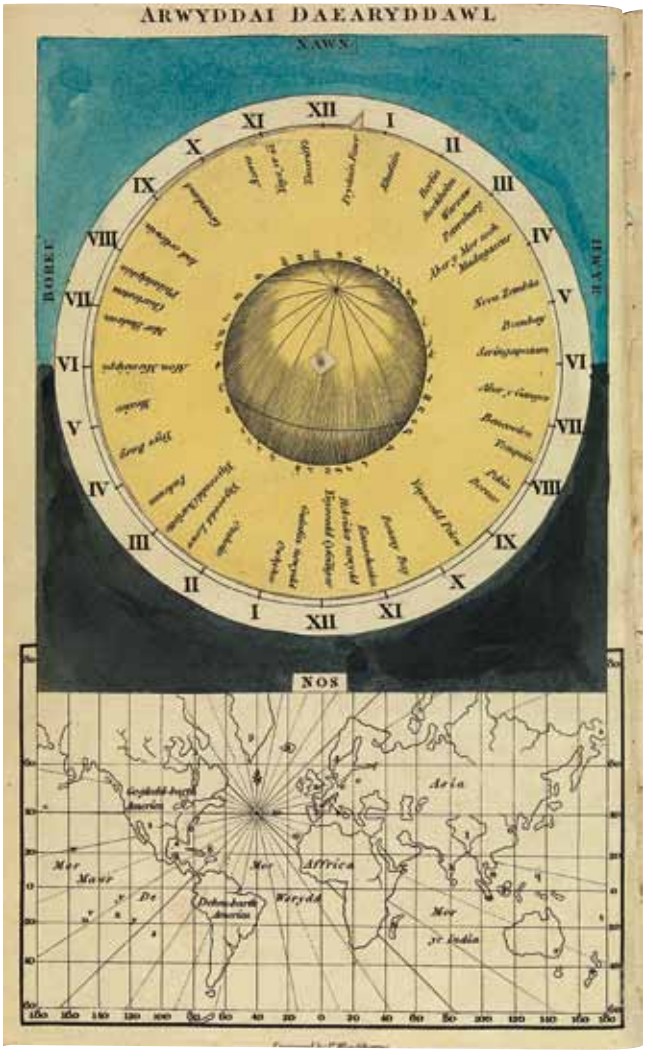
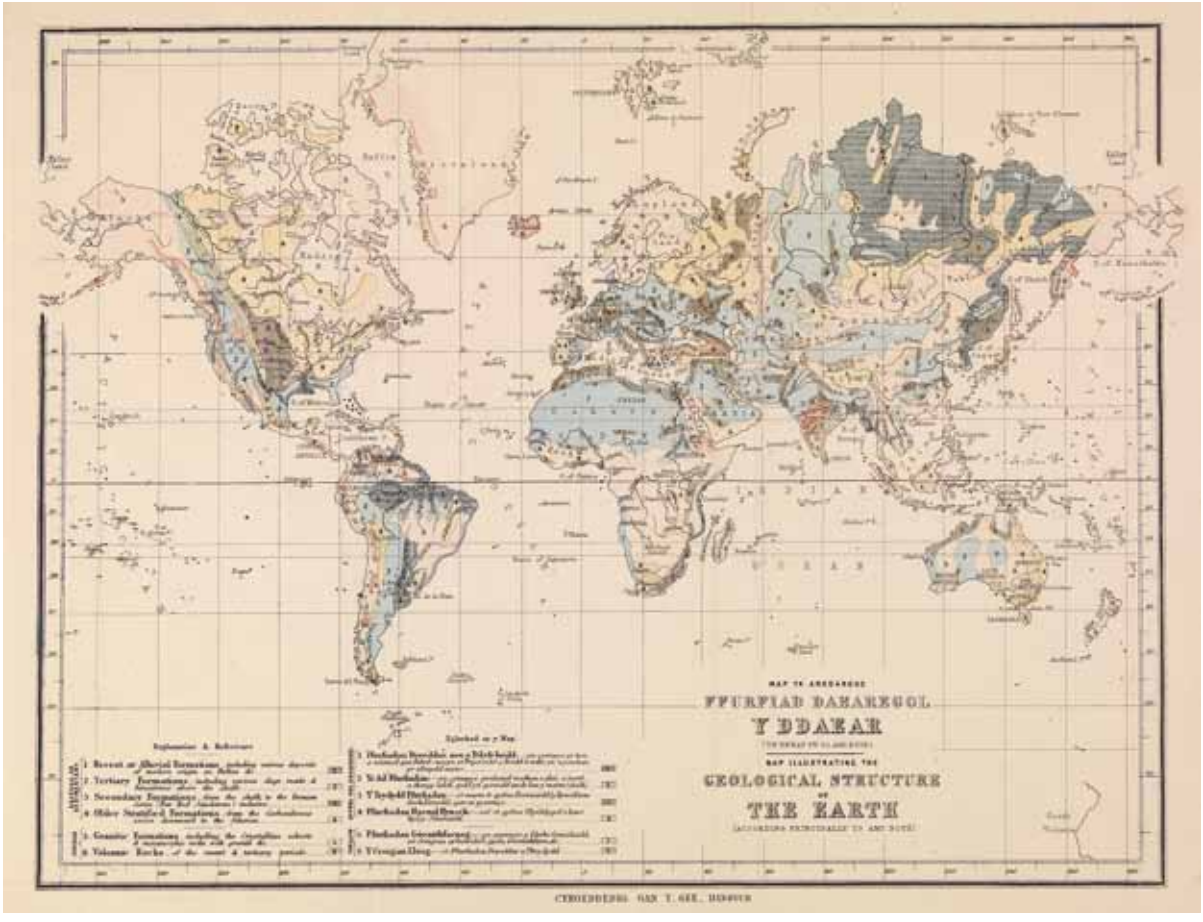


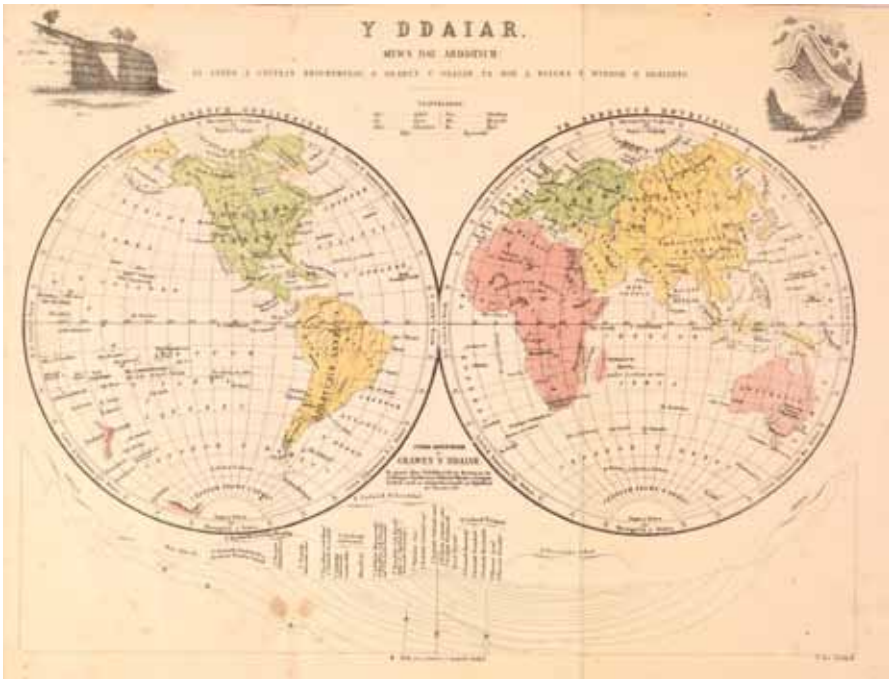
Fig. 4 Arwyddai Daearyddawl by Robert Roberts, 1823, 7.5 x 11 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.



Fig. 5 Detail of 1836 edition of 'Darluniad y Ddaear' with Robert Saunderson's imprint. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.



Above
Fig. 6 'Map yn arddangos ffurfiad daearegol y Ddaear (yn benaf yn ol Ami Boue). Map illustrating the geological structure of the Earth (according principally to Ami Boué)' from Thomas Gee's *Encyclopaedia Cambrensis*, 1st edition, 1856–79, 25 x 36 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.



Left
Fig. 7 'Y Ddaiar, mewn dau arddrych' from Thomas Gee's *Encyclopaedia Cambrensis*, 1st edition, 1856–79, 25 x 36 cm. Image © Copyright National Library of Wales, 2017.

a Calvinistic Methodist Minister, journalist and publisher from Denbigh and the encyclopaedia was his most ambitious publishing project; its ten volumes containing over 9,000 pages and 27 maps to illustrate the various articles, make it one of the largest paper publications in the Welsh language. The project cost him some £20,000 or over £1 million in modern terms.[8] A second edition was published between 1889 and 1896.

The first two world maps appear to have been copied from the work of the famous geographer William Hughes FRGS, and were probably published in their original form in English-language atlases published by George Philip in the 1850s. Both of these maps have Welsh titling added (Fig. 6).

The source of the other two is as yet unclear although the third (double-hemisphere) map bears Thomas Gee's name in the bottom right corner, which raises the intriguing possibility that this might be his own work (Fig. 7).

The exact sequence of states of these maps is unclear, but a number of them appear in at least two states between the first and second editions of the Encyclopaedia. The most obvious change between the two editions is in the spelling of the title in the second edition which has been corrected to 'Daear' and Thomas Gee's imprint has been added.

It is not clear where each map is meant to be added as they appear bound in different places in different copies of the work. A thorough study of the Encyclopaedia's maps is needed before further conclusions can be made.

None of the maps mentioned in this article were published separately or in an atlas, but produced to accompany other publications. The first world atlases in Welsh, mostly aimed at the educational market, appear later in the twentieth century and the first globe produced in the Welsh language appeared only in 2009.[9] The author has been unable to find any evidence of the publication of any large wall map of the world in Welsh.

The question is, why over a period of 200 years and even in the period since, so few world maps have been produced in the Welsh language. The simple reason for this is, that map publishing was, and is, a commercial business and there has to be a demand before most publishers will produce anything.

Before the twentieth century demand for larger maps and atlases tended to be limited to those who could afford such things and to the educational market. In the period covered by this article much of the Welsh gentry, those who could purchase large maps and atlases, were becoming increasingly anglicised and, with a few notable exceptions, tended to deride the Welsh language. This attitude spread into the educational sphere. Beyond the Nonconformist movement's Sunday Schools, education tended to be taught solely in English and the use of Welsh was frowned upon and seen as backward: thus there would be no market for a Welsh version of the large schoolroom world maps which one would have seen in English-speaking schools.

Only a limited number of maps were produced in the Welsh language prior to the twentieth century and all of these were small and bound within other works. This is not to say that the possibility of finding further examples does not exist, and a great deal more research is needed.

At the end of their article, 'Pre-Victorian Printed Maps in the Welsh Language', Iolo and Menai Roberts added a note stating that they were uncertain as to whether all published Welsh maps of their specified period had been discovered and that they would welcome details of any maps they may have omitted.[10] It is a request that this author can only echo.

Notes

1 Llwyd sent his manuscript of the map to Abraham Ortelius, who published it in the 1573 *Additamentum* to the 1570 publication of *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*.
2 *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*; entry for Charles Edwards (http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-EDWA-CHA-1628.html).
3 Iolo and Menai Roberts, 'Pre-Victorian Printed Maps in the Welsh Language' *NLW Journal*, Vol. 33, No.3, Summer 2004, p. 286.
4 Laurence Worms & Ashley Baynton-Williams, *British Map Engravers: A Dictionary of Engravers, Lithographers and Their Principal Employers to 1850*, London: Rare Book Society, 2011, p. 511.
5 Huw Thomas, 'A view of the world on a copper printing plate', National Library of Wales Blog, 30 September 2013 (https://www.llgc.org.uk/blog/?m=201309l).
6 I. and M. Roberts, Ibid., p. 297.
7 I. and M. Roberts, Ibid., p. 298.
8 *Dictionary of Welsh Biography*; entry for Thomas Gee (http://yba.llgc.org.uk/en/s-GEE0-THO-1815.html).
9 WalesOnline. 'First globe in Welsh sells out as schools give it a spin', 21 April 2009, (http://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/first-globe-welsh-sells-out-2112817).
10 I. and M. Roberts, Ibid., p. 308.

Huw Thomas *is the Map Curator at the National Library of Wales. After obtaining a degree in Geography from the University of Nottingham, and a library qualification from Aberystwyth University, he worked in the Map Room at the Royal Geographical Society and as the Society's Archivist before coming to the National Library of Wales in 2001.*



TREASURES OF A FINNISH COLLECTOR

The Juha Nurminen Collection of World maps

Maria Grönroos

When Juha Nurminen (1946–) was fifteen his mother Laila Nurminen gave him a beautiful map as a Christmas present. It was Gerard Mercator's map of Scandinavia dating from the late sixteenth century. Juha's keen interest in the history of cartography began as teenager, and now, over fifty years later, he has one of the finest private collections of world maps, not only in Finland but worldwide.

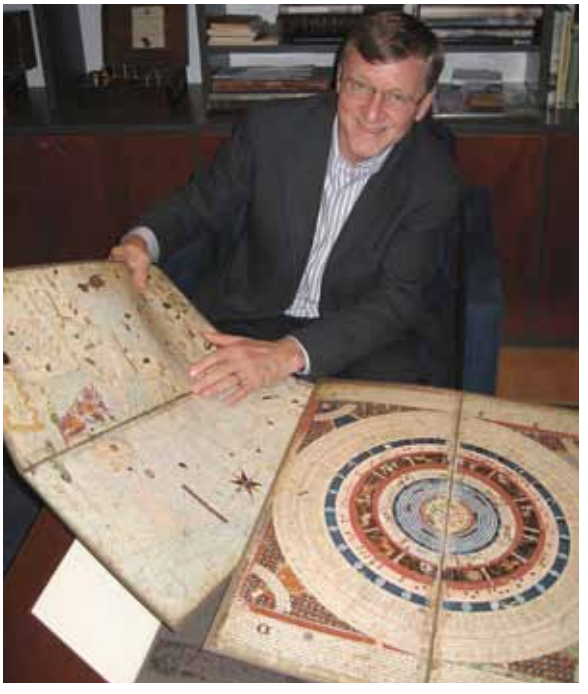


Fig 1 Juha Nurminen is a fourth-generation family entrepreneur who has been granted various awards for his achievements in protecting the marine environment and maritime culture. He is also a third-generation Maritime Counsellor (honorary title granted by President of Finland). He is a member of the IMCoS Advisory Council.

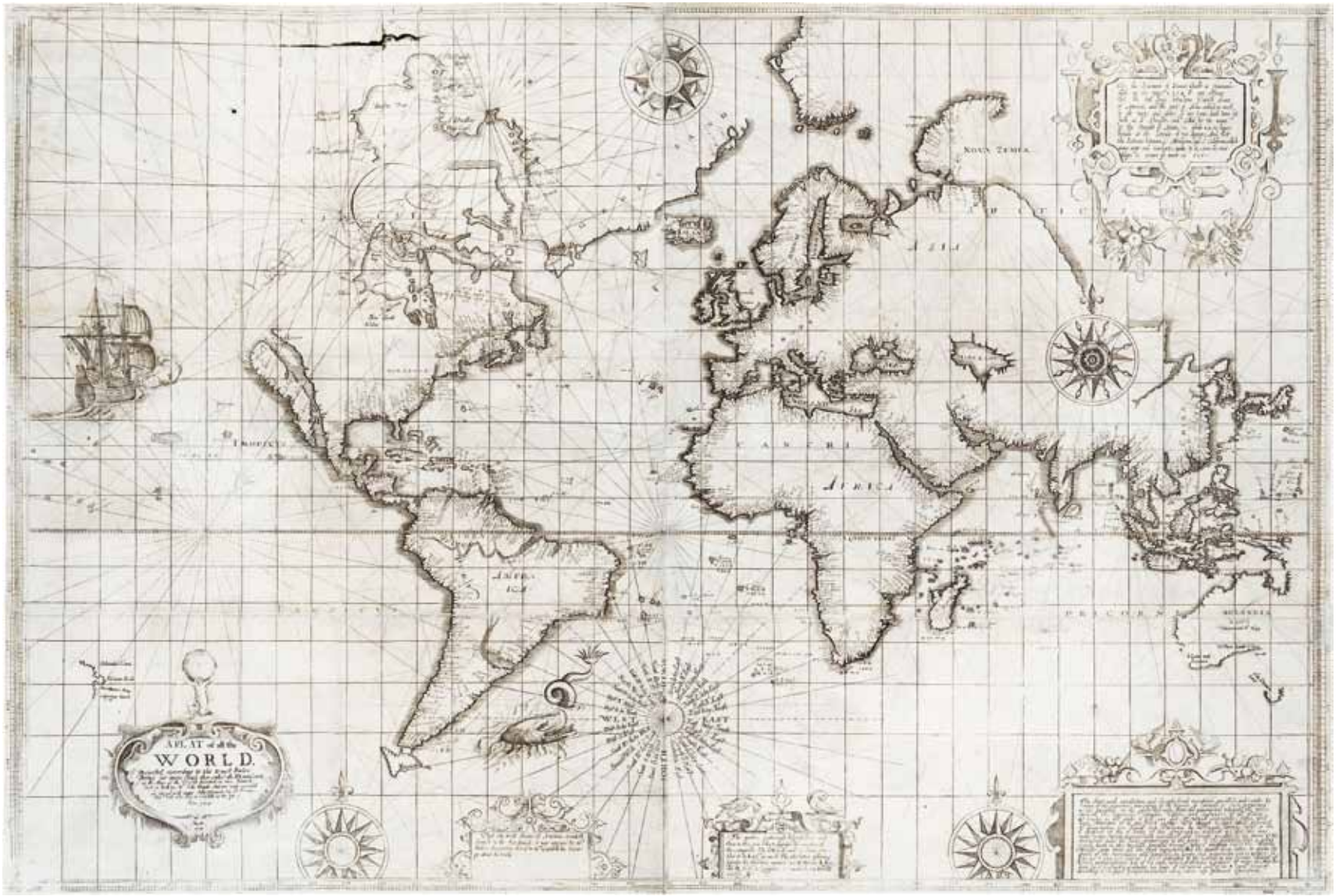
Left **Fig. 2 World map, *c.*1750, Anonymous (Persian), 320 x 410 mm. Juha Nurminen Collection. This manuscript map was copied from a Persian original by an Indian follower of Islam. Although the map does not resemble the known maps of Arab provenance, its non-Indian details largely reflect those of Arabian maps and suggest that the work is Arabic. The land area is encompassed by an ocean in a manner that corresponds to medieval ideas. Extending across the entire map is an east-west [mountain] range representing the Himalayas, Caucasus mountains and the Alps. Two hundred and twenty-one place and country names are identified against a numbered key translated into French and with descriptive annotations. Buildings are shown representing some major cities including Baghdad (14), Medina (20), Mecca (24) and Basra (25).**

Relative to its size, Finland is a 'cartographic superpower'. There are several significant map collections in our country, the jewel of which is the A.E. Nordenskiöld collection included in 1977 in the UNESCO Memory of the World, but amongst private collections, the Juha Nurminen Collection of World Maps is one of the foremost in Finland. It is unique because it is so well preserved, so meticulously catalogued and what is most important to Juha as a collector, is that the collection is a harmonious selection of the history of printed European world maps. It is also essential that the maps have been carefully studied and used as a source for many printed publications concerning the history of cartography, seafaring and explorations.[1]

Juha Nurminen curiosity in maps may have been awakened on Christmas Eve in 1961, but collecting maps was already a family tradition: his father Matti Nurminen (1911–2000) was a collector who often brought home precious antique maps from his extensive travels abroad. His collecting did not follow any strict guidelines, however, as a member of the John Nurminen shipping and forwarding company family, sea charts were naturally of interest to him.[2] On business trips to Paris in the early 1930s, Matti purchased his first maps from the *bouquinistes*, traders in old books and prints along the River Seine. The first maps that roused his interest were maps of the regional waters of Finland, drawn by the French hydrographer Jacques Nicolas Bellini.

Initially, Juha continued in his father's footsteps, collecting maps mostly of the Nordic area, the Baltic Sea and the Arctic. The collection grew to hundreds of items, which later were, by donation, transferred to the John Nurminen Foundation.[3] As a result, the Foundation now holds one of the world's most comprehensive collections of sea charts of the Baltic Sea.

Tragically, Matti Nurminen's map collection was almost completely destroyed in a fire in 1982; after this incident Juha decided to concentrate on collecting printed world maps. Today, the Nurminen world map collection features 150 individual world maps, of which nine are large wall maps and eighteen miniature


NOVA ZEMBLA
ASIA
AFRICA
AMERICA
AMERICA
WORLD.

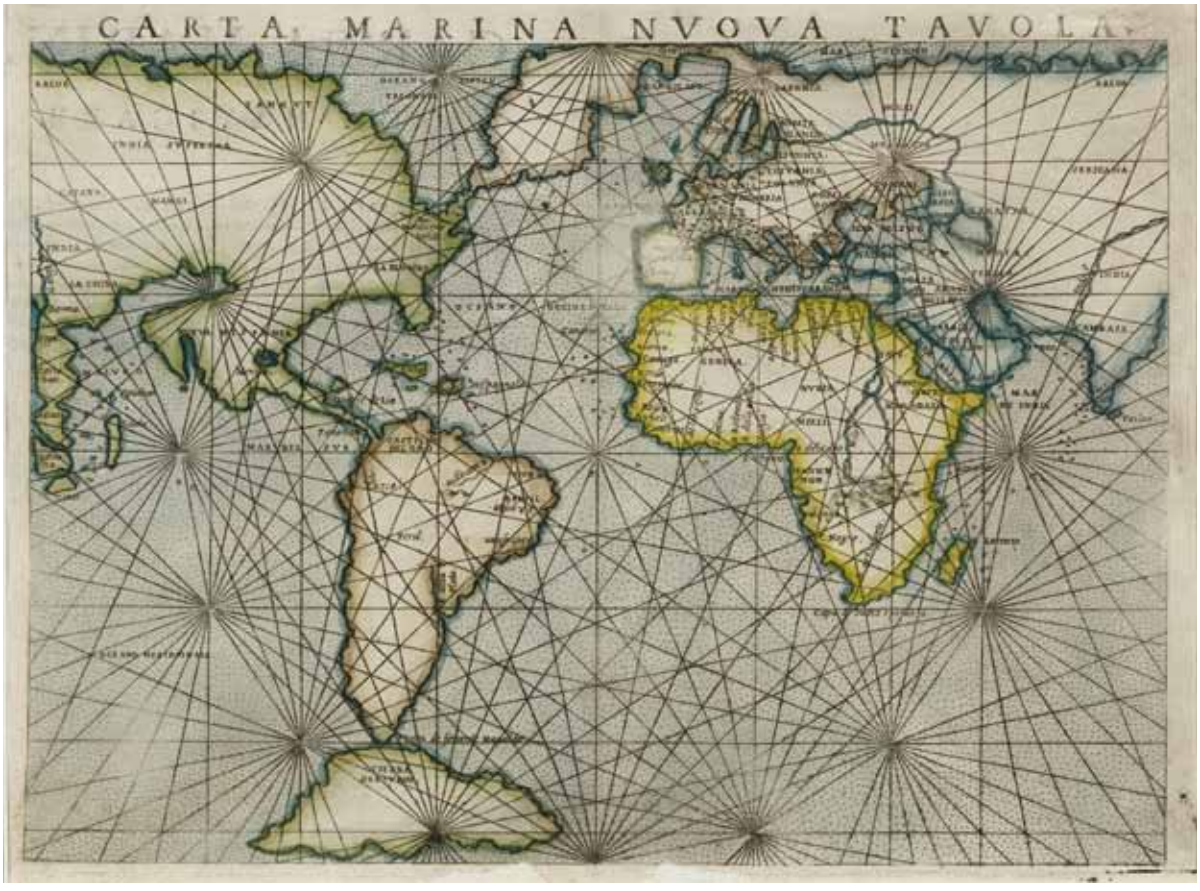


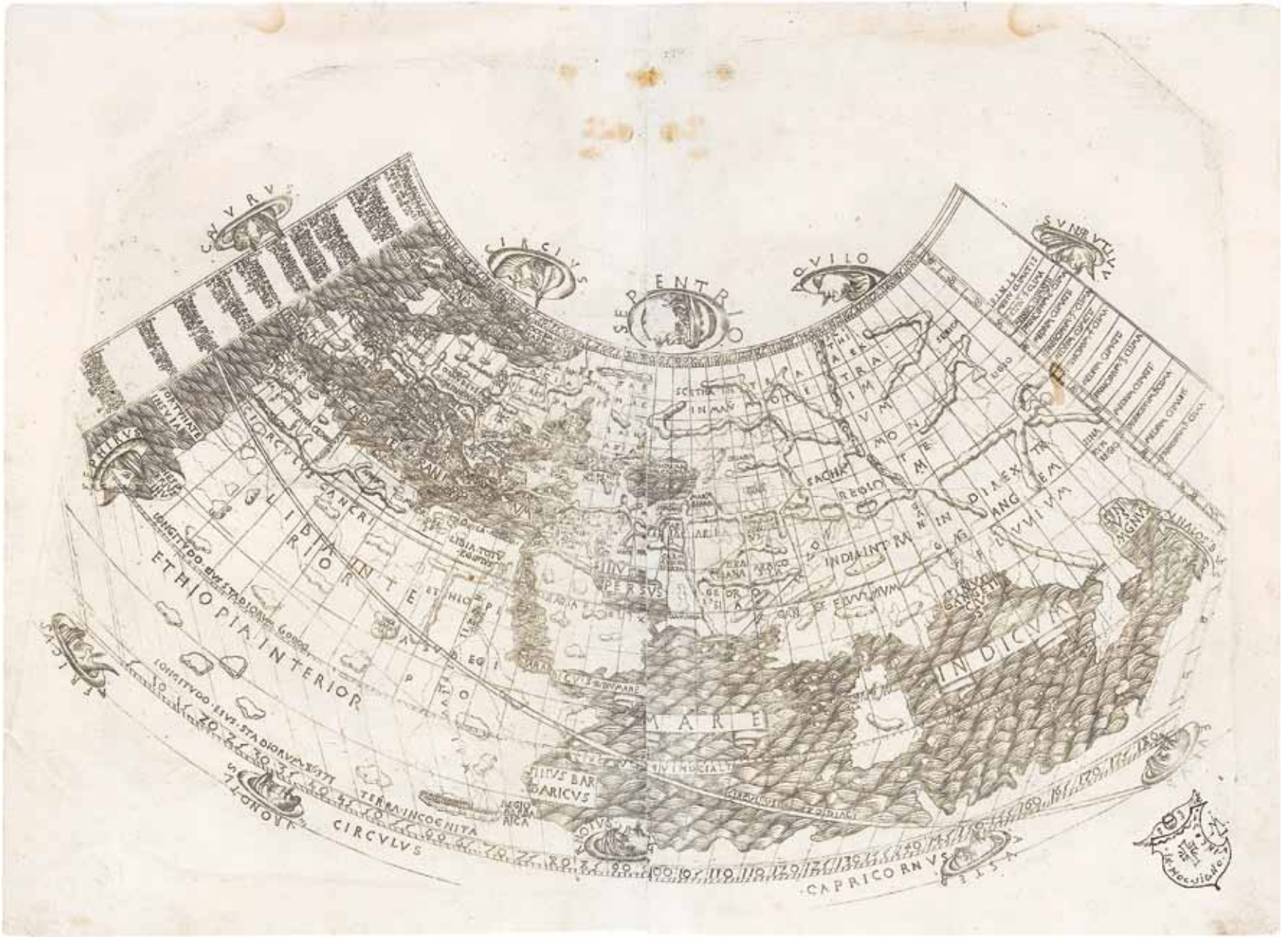
Fig. 4 Girolamo Ruscelli, 'Carta Marina Nuova Tavola', Venice 1561, 185 x 240 mm. Juha Nurminen Collection. One of the first sea charts to depict the whole world was published in Girolamo Ruscelli's Ptolemy miniature atlas in Venice in 1561. The map has many interesting features depicting Asia and America as one continent and a land connection between Europe and America. In the Northeast the Montagna Verde appears just below an isthmus that connects to Greenland and then onto Scandinavia. It includes one of the earliest depictions of California as a peninsula and Florida.

maps. The scope of the collection covers some 500 years, dating between 1477 and 1914. It also includes ten globes and 22 atlases and several other rare books on cosmography, cartography and navigation which contain world maps. Although the collection is mostly based on European maps, Japanese, Chinese, Persian and Korean maps present the non-European viewpoint (Fig. 2).[4]

The uniqueness of the Juha Nurminen Collection lies in the number and quality of its early maps. Juha has managed to acquire an example of both the first and second ever printed world maps of Ptolemy: the Bologna 1477 and the Rome 1478. Amongst the collection of incunables are also the 1486 Ulm edition of Ptolemy and two works by Hartmann Schedel dating to 1493 and 1496. Ptolemy's Ulm (1482/1486), purchased a few years ago, was the last item to be added to the collection. This incunable is a special piece not only because of its rarity but because it is the first representation of Scandinavia. Moreover, it is an excellent companion to the Nicolaus Germanus map of Scandinavia of the same period, which also belongs to the Foundation.

The sixteenth century is well represented by such maps as Bernand Sylvanus' cordiform map of 1511 and Sebastian Münster's / Hans Holbein's 'Typus

Opposite **Fig. 3 Edward Wright and Joseph Moxon, 'A Plat of all the World / Projected according to the truest Rules / Being far more exact than either the Plain-Card / or the Maps of the World described in two Rounds / First set forth by M^r^ Edw. Wright And now newly corrected / and inlarged with many New Discoveries by Jos. Moxon / And Sold at his Shop in Cornhill at the Sign of the Atlas, London, 1655'. (1657), 520 x 770 mm. Juha Nurminen Collection. The map is one of the very earliest to present Mercator's projection. It was first published in 1599 in Wright's *Certain Errors in Navigation detected and corrected by Edw. Wright* in which he explained the mathematical basis of the Mercator projection.**


SEPTENTRIO
CIRCVLVS
OVILO
SVNIVRVLA
CAPRICORNVS
MARE
INDICVM
ETHIOPIA INTERIOR
CIRCVLVS

Cosmographicus Universalis' of 1532. From the seventeenth century are gems such as Philip Eckebrecht's 'Nova Orbis Terrarum' (1658) and Edward Wright's / Joseph Moxon's 'A Plat of all the World' (1657). The Dutch Golden Age is well represented by the great mapmakers of Ortelius, Mercator, Hondius and Blaeu. Examples of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century world maps demonstrate the new science and technology available to mapmakers and the distant corners of the globe that were being discovered and mapped. Among these are Edmund Halley's 'Nova et Accutarissima Totius Terrarum' (*c.*1730), the large-scale 'Le Globe Terrestre' (*c.*1750) by Jean Baptiste Nolin, Aaron Arrowsmith's 'Map of the World' of 1794 and 'Imperial Federation' (1886) by Walter Crane.

Miniature world maps also feature in the collection. It was Rodney Shirley who first encouraged Juha to collect them. They met in 1985 at the IMCoS Symposium in Helsinki, and Juha remembers how Rodney Shirley advised him to collect miniature world maps, which then were much more expensive than they are today. "I had a warm memory of Shirley, he was very helpful and sympathetic to a younger collector like me," Juha concludes. Among these miniature maps one of his favourites is the 'Carta Marina Nuova Tavola' (1561) by Girolamo Ruscelli (Fig. 4).

Maps in the collection were acquired mostly from antiquarian bookshops and auctions in London, Amsterdam, Paris and Vienna. Up to the early 1990s, before a global, digital market for maps was created on the Internet, map collecting was exciting detective work. For Juha it was fascinating to rummage through the storerooms of dealers, making surprising discoveries at times.

One of the most memorable days for Juha as a collector occured almost ten years ago when he secured the Bologna Ptolemy (1477), the world's first printed world map. It is the only known single sheet copy of the map. When Finland hosted the ICHC (International Conference on the History of Cartography) in 2013, it was this map that aroused most discussion and speculation when conference participants visited the Nurminen Collection in Helsinki (Fig. 5).

Over the years, the monetary value of many of the maps purchased in the early period of Juha's collecting career has multiplied. But he reminds us: 'The enchantment of a collection does not lie in its commercial aspects. Many maps that are commercially less valuable are just as important for the collection to complete it as an entity. It has to be admitted, though, that the acquisition of some exceedingly rare maps has been on a personal level extremely pleasurable'.

The collection, which over the past fifty years has been compiled with great thought, cared for with love and studied enthusiastically, is now complete. Its future is undecided, it might be sold one day.

Opposite **Fig. 5 Claudius Ptolemy, World map, Bologna 1477, 350 x 530 mm. Juha Nurminen Collection. The first printed world map is the crown jewel of the collection and acquiring this piece was a personal triumph for Juha Nurminen. This map must have been excised from one of the 500 copies printed of the *Cosmographia* printed by Dominico de' Lapi. It was the first atlas in which the maps were engraved on copper plates using the newly acquired German technique. The project was hastily prepared as Bologna was in competition with a parallel printing in Rome overseen by the German printing master Konrad Sweynheym. As a result the first printed atlas is peppered with typographical errors and crude engraving and was quickly superseded by the Rome edition that came out a year later.**

Notes

1 For example, see Marjo T. Nurminen, *The Mapmakers' World. A Cultural History of the European World Map*. John Nurminen Foundation and The Pool of London Press, 2015. The book has been translated into several different languages and received many awards including the Royal Geographical Society's Fordham Award for collaborative research and writing on the cultural history of mapping.

2 The Nurminen family business was established in Rauma in 1886, when Johan Matinpoika, the great-grandfather of Juha Nurminen, set up a store selling timber, ship supplies, and imported goods. Johan gave up farming and moved from the Rauma rural commune to the city of Rauma. In connection with the move, Johan began using the name Johan Nurminen. In 1891, Johan Nurminen commissioned the construction of the schooner *Uljas* and became a shipping entrepreneur.

3 The John Nurminen Foundation was established in 1992 by Juha to safeguard the cultural heritage of Finnish seafaring and maritime history and the marine environment. The cultural activities of the Foundation focus on the history of seafaring, exploration and cartography, and on disseminating information on these topics to the general public. The Foundation has a publishing arm and lend items from the collection to exhibitions.

4 A catalogue *Juha Nurminen Collection of World Maps* was published in 2013 and is available to purchase from the John Nurminen Foundation, maria.gronroos@jnfoundation.fi.

References

Grönroos, Maria & Palsamäki, Christian (ed.) *Juha Nurminen Collection of World Maps*, Helsinki: John Nurminen Foundation, 2013
John Nurminen Foundation. www.johnnurmisensaatio.fi/en/
Juha Nurminen. www.juhanurminen.fi
Nurminen, Marjo T. *The Mapmaker's World. A Cultural History of the European World Map*, John Nurminen Foundation & The Pool of London, 2015

All images are reproduced with the permission of Juha Nurminen.

Maria Grönroos (B.Sc.) *has worked for over ten years for the John Nurminen Foundation taking care of its collections, publications and exhibitions. She is currently writing her Masters thesis about map collecting in Finland at the University of Helsinki.*

MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

A pair of Blaeu wall maps

Wall maps, by their nature are vulnerable, designed for display they are exposed to the damaging effects of sunlight, changes in humidity and temperatures, dust and ill handling. Few quality early examples have survived despite their immense popularity in the seventeenth century.

Extraordinarily, the May sale at Sotheby's featured not one but two! A pair of Blaeu wall maps found their way from central Italy to the London auction house: 'Asia descriptio novissima' and 'Archipelagus Orientalis sive Asiaticus'. Both are dated to 1659 and both are considered great rarities. The only known examples are safely bound in the world's grandest atlases: the Klencke Atlas (1660, British Library), the Great Elector's Atlas (1661, Berlin Deutsche Staatsbibliothek) and the Rostock Atlas (1664, Rostock University Library). Their inclusion in these celebrated works is testament to how highly they were regarded at the time of production.

In 2010 a 1663 copy of 'Archipelagus Orientalis' was discovered languishing in a storage facility in Sweden. Dubbed as 'New Holland's birth certificate', it was subsequently acquired by the National Library of Australia and was a centrepiece of their 2013 exhibition *Mapping our World: Terra Incognita to Australia*. Beyond this find Sotheby's has been unable to locate any record of either map appearing at auction or in dealers' catalogues.

Each map is made up of six sheets, framed on three sides by letterpress panels which bear Blaeu's imprint. The text describes the regions depicted and includes information on the latest discoveries made in the area. The panels, printed in three languages – French, Latin and Dutch – hint at the commercial intent of Blaeu's workshop in producing these elaborate cartographic masterpieces. Wall maps figure frequently in seventeenth-century Dutch paintings of domestic interiors; their presence attesting to their popularity with the wealthy classes as items of beauty, status and



Fig. 1 'Asia descriptio novissima', Joan Blaeu, 1659, Amsterdam. 117 x 155 cm. Sold at Sotheby's London on 9 May 2017. Photo © Sotheby's.



Fig. 2 'Archipelagus Orientalis sive Asiaticus', Joan Blaeu, 1659, Amsterdam. 117.4 x 158.7 cm. Sold at Sotheby's London on 9 May 2017. Photo © Sotheby's.

expanding geographic awareness. Kees Zandvliet estimates that 'during the 1660s each office [VOC and WIC] was decorated with ten to sixty paintings and wall maps'.[1] These maps, he explains, 'were proudly shown to visitors, some of whom, such as Cosimo III de' Medici and Frederick August I, elector of Saxony, were truly impressed and ordered copies … to decorate their own palaces'.[2] In Italy the use of maps as wall displays was established by the beginning of the sixteenth century. Paolo Cortesi apostolic protonotary to several popes declared in 1510 that the residence of a cardinal 'should be adorned with maps' for 'sharpening the intellect and imprinting knowledge on the mind'.[3]

While looking impressive they also needed to carry the latest geographical knowledge. The text accompanying 'Archipelagus Orientalis…' contains all the Dutch discoveries in Australia at around the time of printing. Information about Abel Tasman's findings had filtered back to Europe by the mid-century but it was Blaeu who published them in detail on this wall map. It shows his sighting of Tasmania in 1642; records New Zealand as being discovered in the same year; and indicates an extended stretch of the New Holland coastline. Günther Schilder described the work as 'possibly the best general map of Dutch Sea power in South-East Asia executed in the seventeenth century'.[4] This depiction of New Holland remained largely unchanged for a century until the arrival of James Cook who charted the eastern coastline and claimed the continent for Great Britain.

The maps are in their original unrestored condition. Despite their fragile state they demand attention. The sheets are mounted on linen and attached to poles decorated with rolling red and gold stripes. Hanging from the upper finials (Asia only) are two weighty tassels; the upright sides of the maps are trimmed with a centimetre-wide fringing.

Foxed and peeling, damaged and discoloured, the maps have lost their visual brilliance. They are a far cry from their original state but their historical significance is undiminished. For those curious to see the maps in a pristine state may I encourage you to visit the recently digitised Klencke Atlas at www.bl.uk/collection-items/klencke-atlas

Both maps sold at Sotheby's 'Travel, Atlases, Maps and Natural History' auction on 9 May 2017: 'Asia descriptio novissima' for £87,500, 'Archipelagus Orientalis sive Asiaticus' for £248,750.

Notes

1 Kees Zandvliet, 'Mapping the Dutch World Overseas in the Seventeenth Century', *The History of Cartography.* Vol. 3, Part 2, p. 1458, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007.
2 Ibid., pp. 1459–60.
3 George Tolias, 'Maps in Renaissance Libraries and Collections', *The History of Cartography*, Vol. 3, Part 1, p. 639, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007.
4 Günther Schilder, *Australia unveiled: the share of the Dutch navigators in the discovery of Australia* translated by Olaf Richter, Amsterdam: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1976, p. 402.

DOMINIC WINTER

SPECIALIST BOOK AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS



We hold monthly auctions of antiquarian books, maps & atlases

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

For further information contact John Trevers on 01285 860006 or john@dominicwinter.co.uk

ILLUSTRATED:
Christopher Saxton. *Somersetensis Comitat (agri fertilitate Celebrent) hec ob oculos ponit. [1579].* Sold £4500.00 (June 2013).

Mallard House, Broadway Lane, South Cerney, Near Cirencester GL7 5UQ
Tel: 01285 860006 Fax: 01285 862461
Website: www.dominicwinter.co.uk Email: info@dominicwinter.co.uk



Specialists in fine atlases and maps

Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.
P.O. Box 370
Glencoe, Illinois 60022
Phone: 847/835-0515
Fax: 847/835-0086
Email: knebenzahl@gmail.com

Appraisers & Consultants • Established 1957
Emeritus Member ABAA/ILAB

CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Exhibitions

Until 27 August 2017, Boston
Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library
Regions and Seasons: Mapping Climate through History
The mapping of broad climate zones, wind direction, ocean currents and related weather events has a long and storied history. In this exhibition, visitors will discover how 'Venti' were wind personas who directed ancient ships and 'Horae' were goddesses of the seasons who dictated natural order during the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries: how Enlightenment scientists started to collect and map weather data, and how nineteenth-century geographers reflecting the golden age of thematic cartography created innovative techniques to represent vast amounts of statistical data and developed complex maps furthering our understanding of climatic regions.
Information: www.leventhalmap.org

Until 31 December 2017, Amsterdam
National Maritime Museum
The world according to Joan Blaeu: Master cartographer of the Golden Age
After being hidden away for a long time Joan Blaeu's map of the world, dating from 1648 and measuring over 2 x 3 metres, is once again on view and is one of the highlights of this exhibition.
At the time of its publication this map displayed the most up-to-date geographic knowledge of the world.
Information: www.hetscheepvaartmuseum.nl/discover/exhibitions/the-world-according-to-blaeu

Until 7 January 2018, The Hague
The National Archives
No Business without Battle: The world of the Dutch East India Company
This exhibition marks the digitisation of the archives of the Dutch East India Company (VOC). The archives are spread across various countries around the world and a large portion is preserved in the National Archives. They contain a wealth of information and have served as a unique source for research for many years. The National Archives brings this remarkable material together for the first time in a single exhibition. Visitors can view maps, ships' logs, letters and drawings. On display are 50 unique maps and charts.
Information: www.gahetna.nl/en/actueel/nieuws/2017/the-world-of-the-dutch-east-india-company



7 June–9 October 2017, Marseille
Museum of European and Mediterranean Civilizations (MuCEM)
Ocean Explorers From Sindbad to Marco Polo
Following geographers, explorers and mariners from the beginning of Islam to the dawn of the seventeenth century, this exhibition is a maritime adventure which visitors can experience as an exceptional immersive itinerary that combines sound effects, images and optical devices. Under the guidance of sailor and cartographer Ibn Majid (1432–1500), visitors will learn about the vessels used by Sindbad, the geographer al-Idrīsī and explorer Ibn Baṭṭūṭah, and about the art of sailing and navigation.
Information: www.imarabe.org/en/exhibitions/ocean-explorers

14 September 2017–16 January 2018, Leiden
University Library Leiden
Mapping Asia
Asia is home to many different cultures, which share important characteristics. The exhibition investigates a number of the most conspicuous features, such as language, education, urbanisation and natural resources. Politics and especially migration have been instrumental in shaping some of these features. These issues are explored in this exhibition using cartography and GIS mapping tools. The exhibition includes maps, prints, books and photographs.
Information: www.blogs.library.leiden.edu/mappingasia



Jean Javier, 'L'Asie divisee en ses Principaux Etats', 1770.

Mostlymaps
for a good impression

Antique Map
and Print Sellers

www.mostlymaps.com
Telephone: +44 (0)1497 820539



16th PARIS Map-Fair
& Travel Books

Saturday 4 November 2017
11am - 6pm

Hotel Ambassador
16 Bd Haussmann - 75009 PARIS

maps - charts - atlases - globes - travel books
30 International Map Dealers

www.map-fair.com

Info : paris@map-fair.com - Tél +33 1 44 24 85 80

Friday Night Welcome Cocktail
FREE FOR IMCoS MEMBERS

Dive into the Old World with Murray Hudson's
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS,
MAPS, PRINTS & GLOBES

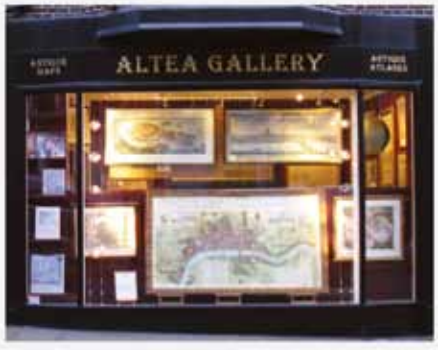


antiquemapsandglobes.com



MURRAY HUDSON
MAPMAN@MURRAYHUDSON.COM
109 S. Church Street
Halls, TN 38040, USA
800-748-9946 or 731-836-9057

ALTEA ANTIQUE MAPS



DEALERS IN FINE & RARE MAPS

Altea Gallery
35 St. George Street
London W1S 2FN - UK
Tel: +44 20 7491 0010
info@alteagallery.com
www.alteagallery.com

3 November 2017–11 March 2018, New York
New York Historical Society
We are One: Mapping the Road to American Independence
The exhibition was developed by the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Britain's 1765 Stamp Act. The exhibition uses maps, hand drawn and hand printed in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, to illuminate the tremendous changes – geographic, political and economic – that occurred before, during, and just after the Revolutionary War. The New York Historical Society has added rarely seen manuscript and printed maps from its premier collection to what is a remarkable selection of maps at the core of the travelling exhibition. Among the additions are a selection of maps drawn in the field by Robert Erskine, Geographer and Surveyor General of the Continental Army, and his successor Simeon Dewitt, and a copy of John Mitchell's 'Map of the British and French Dominions in North America with the Roads, Distances, Limits and Extent of the Settlements' (1755) to which John Jay added red lines to indicate proposed boundaries during the negotiations of the Treaty of Paris in 1783.
Information: www.nyhistory.org

Lectures and conferences

6 June 2017, Paris
Le Monde vu d'Asie: Histoire et pratiques cartographiques dans les mondes asiatiques [The world saw Asia: History and cartographic practices in Asian worlds] is a joint research seminar from E.H.GO, du Centre d'Histoire de l'Asie contemporaine de l'Université Paris and MNAAG – Musée Guimet. Lectures are open to the public. The dramatic emergence of Asia on the international scene and its leading role in the current globalisation are driving new thinking about this region and its interactions with the rest of the world. Maps and space objects reveal the differentiated process of construction of representations and Asian identities. They allow in particular the understanding of the different socio-cultural universe of Asian countries and their relations with Europe and the rest of the world. They show also the gradual broadening of horizons of Asian geography and cross-influence of Asian and European cartographers.
Information: fabrice.argounes@univ-paris1.fr; helene.blais@wanadoo.fr

24 June 2017, Donnington, Berkshire, UK
Arlington Arts Centre
The twelfth annual ***Maps & Surveys*** seminar on historical and current hydrographic and military surveying, charting and mapping.
Information: Mike Nolan maptnolan@gmail.com or Tel 01635 253167.

28–30 June 2017, Washington
Commission on the History of Cartography and the Library of Congress
Charting The Cosmos Of Cartography: History – Names – Atlases
Pre-International Cartographic Association Workshop with the ICA Commission on Atlases and the ICA/IGU Commission on Toponymy.
Information: vervust@ugent.be

1–2 July 2017, Washington
The George Washington University
Maps and Emotions
A workshop organised by the International Cartographic Association Commissions on Cognitive Issues in Geographic Information Visualization & Art and Cartography. This workshop aims to bring together artists, scholars and students from cartography, geography, the humanities and the arts who are interested in exploring further the relationships between maps, emotions and places. These discussions will be structured around two types of activities: (1) conventional academic presentations enabling individuals to talk about their own research and artistic practices; and (2) emotional mapping activities organised by some of the participants to address one or several aspects of the relationships between maps and emotions. Information: Paula Williams at p.williams@nls.uk

2–7 July 2017, Washington
28th International Cartographic Conference of the International Cartographic Association
Information: Lynn Usery info@icc2017.org

3–6 July 2017, Leeds
University of Leeds
International Medieval Congress
Topics for discussion are 'Shaping the Medieval World'; 'Medieval Maps, their Makers and Uses'; and 'Maps as/and Narratives'.
Information: Felicitas Schmieder felicitas.schmieder@fernuni-hagen.de or Dan Terkla terkla@iwu.edu

9–14 July 2017, Belo Horizonte, Brazil
27th International Conference on the History of Cartography
The Cartographic Challenge of the New
This is the first time that the conference, founded in 1964, will take place outside Europe and North America. Its selection underlines the growing importance of the history of cartography in Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking Latin America.
Information: ICHC-2017 infoichc2017@gmail.com

10–12 July 2017, Aberystwyth, Wales
Aberystwyth University, Wales
Borders and Crossings Conference
A meeting of all scholars interested in questions of travel, travel writing and tourism. The main organiser of the event this year is Dr Gábor Gelléri of the Department of Modern Languages at Aberystwyth University.
Information: Gabor Gelléri at gag9@aber.ac.uk

21–22 July 2017, Greenwich, UK
Royal Museums Greenwich
Mapping the Past, Exploiting the Future: Cartographies and Understandings of the Arctic
An interdisciplinary conference which aims to interrogate the processes and products of mapping the Arctic, to coincide with the opening of a major new exhibition, 'Death in the Ice: the shocking story of Franklin's final expedition', about John Franklin's voyage to look for a North-West Passage, and the searches for those involved which followed. At a moment when the story of Franklin's 1845 expedition is being exploited by various commercial and political interests, we seek to broaden and deepen our understanding of voyages of exploration, surveying and mapping practices and their subsequent narration.
Information: research@rmg.co.uk

29 August–1 September 2017, London
Annual International Conference of the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG)
Decolonising geographical knowledges: opening geography out to the world
Decolonising geographical knowledges will query implicitly universal claims to knowledges associated with the west, and interrogate how such knowledges continue to marginalise and discount places, people and knowledges across the world. The challenge is to re-think scholarly epistemic and institutional forms of knowledge production that privilege predominantly western over 'southern' knowledges and ways of seeing. Such debates in turn influence how geographers and geographical knowledge engage with schools, policy-makers and third sector organisations. The Conference offers an opportunity to take these debates forward in the context of research on socio-natures, the Anthropocene and multi-scalar inequalities.
Information: www.rgs.org/whatson

5 September 2017, County Durham, UK
Annual Map Curators' Group (MCG) of the British Cartographic Society workshop
Unfolding the map: presenting your map collection to new audiences
Information: Ann Sutherland ann.m.sutherland@talk21.com or Anne Taylor aemt2@8cam.ac.uk

5–7 September 2017, County Durham, UK
2017 British Cartographic Society and Society of Cartographers' joint conference
Maps for changing reality
Information: www.cartography.org.uk/product/maps-for-changing-reality

15–16 September 2017, Leiden
Leiden University Library
Mapping Asia – Cartographic encounters between East and West
To celebrate the opening of the Asian Library as well as 'Asia Year' at Leiden University, an international symposium on the History of Cartography will be jointly hosted by the International Cartographic Association's Commission on the History of Cartography and Leiden University.
Information: Martijn Storms m.storms@library.leidenuniv.nl8

22 September 2017, Oxford
Bodleian Library
Enlightening maps: a celebration of 25 years of TOSCA – The Oxford Seminars in Cartography
Information: nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

8–11 October 2017, Hamburg
35th International Map Collectors' Society Symposium
Information: www.imcos.org
See pages 11–13.

Map & Book Fairs

17–18 June 2017, London
The ***London Map Fair*** will be held at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) at 1 Kensington Gore, London, SW7 2AR.
Information: www.londonmapfairs.com

15–17 September 2017, San Francisco
The ***San Francisco Map Fair***, sponsored by the History in your Hands Foundation
Information: www.hiyhf.org/san-francisco-map-fair-2017



SWANN
75 YEARS OF AUCTIONS



Mahmud Raif Efendi, *Cedid Atlas*, first folio atlas published in the Muslim world, Istanbul, 1803-04. Sold May 2016 for $118,750.

Accepting Consignments to Upcoming Auctions of
Maps & Atlases, Natural History & Color Plate Books

Caleb Kiffer • caleb@swanngalleries.com

104 East 25th Street
New York, NY 10010
212 254 4710
SWANNGALLERIES.COM



Antonio Lafreri [Carta Marina] Olavs Got. Benigno Lectori... 1572.

DANIEL CROUCH RARE BOOKS

Daniel Crouch Rare Books LLP
4 Bury Street
St James's
London SW1Y 6AB

+44 (0)20 7042 0240
info@crouchrarebooks.com
crouchrarebooks.com

BOOK REVIEWS

Sicilia 1477–1861. La collezione Spagnolo-Paternò in quattro secoli di cartografia

by Vladimiro Valerio and Santo Spagnolo, 2 vols. Napoli: Paparo edizioni, 2014. ISBN: 9788897083832. HB, 754, illus., biblio., index. €250.



It is with great pleasure that I am writing this review of the scholarly work by Vladimiro Valerio and Santo Spagnolo on the cartography of Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.

From ancient times the Mediterranean Sea was the seat of intensive navigation. The Phoenicians are known to have traded with the various islands of what Latin writers often called the *Mare internum*, although they even ventured beyond the Pillars of Hercules. The western and eastern basins of this inland sea are divided right in the centre by the Italian peninsula, Sicily, and the miniscule group of the Maltese islands.

Geographically the island of Sicily, like Malta, can be considered to be the focal point of the Mediterranean. Mariners from the east and those of the whole Roman Empire were to lay their course along the land to the west coast of Sicily. However, in spite of the survey ordered by Julius Caesar and undertaken in the reign of Antonius, the Antonine Itinerary was primitive and devoid of scientific skill. It was only after the school of Alexandria was set up that geography started coming into its own as a science. With its limitations, it was perfected by Ptolemy in the second century AD who compiled an atlas of the old world consisting of twenty-seven maps.

During the seventh century the Arabs became masters of the Mediterranean. They developed a civilisation of their own, specialising in the science of mathematics, geography and astronomy. In 1138–1139 Roger II of Sicily commissioned the celebrated Al-Idrisi to gather information on all the countries of the known world. In 1157 he drew a map of Sicily and the surrounding Mediterranean islands. The earliest manuscript Ptolemaic map which shows the shape of Sicily goes back to the early fourteenth century and it is the first illustration shown in Valerio–Spagnolo's book. Their opus however dates from 1477 when the first printed map of Sicily came into being through the publication in Bologna of Ptolemy's *Geographia*.

The book is fully illustrated with just under 400 maps, preceded by essays on the Sicilian cartography from Ptolemy to the Bourbonic maps of the nineteenth century. The corpus of those published maps goes to prove how frequently the island's image changed. This was due to each author's use of the sources and historical data available to him, rather than because of direct observations on the ground. Mapmakers like Münster, Gastaldi, Mercator, Janssonius, and many other geographers never set foot on the island, and yet their maps are milestones in the history of representations of Sicily.

The first series of maps reproduced follows the various printed editions of Ptolemy, the most significant being the Gastaldi edition of 1548 and Magini of 1596. Bordone, Honter and Du Pinet are also represented. Of exceptional interest is the Dutch map of Hieronymus Cock published in Antwerp in 1553, while the Ortelius composite map of 1570 is quite well known; de Jode's map of 1578 is of course much rarer, like the miniature map of Francesco Ferretti. The Barents map of 1594 is conspicuous by its great detail and the inset views of harbours, including that of Malta's Valletta.

One cannot abandon the sixteenth century without signalling the unique feature of the *isolari* in the history of cartography. In the field of books of islands the name of Giovanni Francesco Camocio comes to the fore. The title page of his 1574 edition of *Isole famose* finds its rightful page in the book. In the same context reference was made to Donato and Ferrando Bertelli, ending up with Girolamo Porro's engraved maps for Porcacchi's *isolario*.

With the turn of the century, maps started to become more attractive with elaborate cartouches, decorative borders, allegorical figures and other

baroque features. Prominent among these, as one can see from the Sicilian maps, were cartographers like Cluverius, Janssonius, Hondius, Merian, Bleau, and Coronelli. Of particular interest are the map of the Central Mediterranean in Dudley's *Arcano del Mare*, the charming cartouche by de Ram and the really tiny map by Casimiro Freschot, who for the education of the young Venetian nobles, reduced maps to miniscule dimensions. He reduced all the countries of the world into 160 maps on a single sheet!

Again in the eighteenth century, in addition to some minor cartographers, all the well-known mapmakers are to be found, like van der Aa, de l'Isle, de Fer, Gerard van Keulen, Vaugondy, Homann and Seutter. Special emphasis is made of the contribution by the Viennese Samuel von Schmettau who made the first large and modern map of Sicily. Besides, it is one of the really beautiful maps of the island ever made, brought up to date in all respects. Made around 1723, it reigned supreme until the following century.

An improvement on the Schmettau map came about only in 1808–09 through the work of the Officio Topografico di Palermo, and by the hydrography of Sicily done by William Henry Smyth in 1822–23, later followed by Rizzi Zannoni, Zuccagni Orlandini and others. Worthy of mention is the map of Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, Malta and Gozo, in 24 sheets by Bacler d'Albe, published in Paris in 1802. It was followed in 1808 by a reprint of the four copperplates of the lovely map by Gian Giuseppe Orcel, first published in Palermo in 1778. The reprint was made by Giovanni Martinon, and reissued in 1814. Quite unusual is the map 'Carta Esférica que comprende las Islas de Sicilia y Malta' published in Madrid in 1835, based on the Smyth map of 1822–23.

The map illustrations are accompanied with a text giving the basic details of each map with the names of the authors, engravers and publishers, together with the source of publication in an atlas or some other work, unless the map was published in a loose sheet, which makes it always rarer. One map follows the other in chronological order, making it easier to trace the changes from the primitive representations of Sicily to the purely scientific ones of the late nineteenth century.

Maps of the Mediterranean islands have long engaged the attention of scholars on the history of cartography. In 1974 Luigi Piloni published a tome on the maps of Sardinia, while Franck Cervoni brought out his *Image de la Corse* in 1989. A. and J. Stylianous tackled Cyprus in 1980, followed in 2016 by another work edited by A. Baynton-Williams and A. Scutari. Books on the cartography of Malta include 143 maps of the Great Siege of 1565, the pre-siege maps, 92 sixteenth-century maps of Valletta and its harbours, 56 charts of the Maltese waters, miniature maps of Malta, German maps of Malta, and the Brocktorff mapmakers, the authors being the present writer, Joseph Schirò, Claude Micallef-Attard and William Soler.

Sicily, of course, has not been lacking in scientific contributions. In 1998 Domenico Sanfilippo edited in Catania *Imago Siciliae*, covering the maps between 1420 and 1860, written by Liliane Dufour and Antonio La Gumina. A year later Giuseppe Maimone published a catalogue of maps of Sicily exhibited in Catania in February–March of that year. Now we have been regaled with the prestigious two-volume work under review.

Apart from an extensive bibliography, the book has a name index, a chronological index of the maps shown and an alphabetical index of the places where they were published. But very useful is the index of map titles, which is not always found.

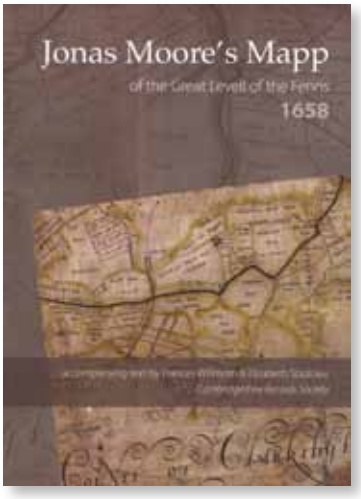
This history and description of the maps of Sicily has been done with loving care, inspired by the vast collection of Sicilian maps belonging to the lawyer Santo Spagnolo, and studied by the excellent knowledge of the well-known Vladimiro Valerio. It is next to the last word on the cartography of Sicily. However, there is always room to find out whether there are different states of a printed map and to study the variants of some manuscript maps, like those of Piri Reis and Antonio Millo mentioned in the book, or the numerous ones of Battista Agnese.

Besides, the book will serve as an invaluable tool for the study of Sicilian harbours, both manuscript, like those of Antonio Borg (*c.*1720–*c.*1798) extant in four volumes at the British Library, and printed ones, among which the set of plans in the *Recueil* by Joseph Roux (1764), Jean-Joseph Allezard (1800), William Heather (1802), Yves Gravier (1804), Jacques Aliprandi (1817), Joseph Gamba (1833), and Roux's *Nouveau Recueil*.

I feel personally gratified by this publication as I had collected over fifty maps of Sicily in which Malta figures, including the 1808 Martinon map on four sheets which is quite rare. They are now in The Albert Ganado Malta Map collection at Heritage Malta in Valletta.

Albert Ganado, Valletta, Malta

Jonas Moore's Mapp of the Great Levell of the Fenns, 1658 *with accompanying text by Frances Willmoth and Elizabeth Stazicker. Cambridgeshire Records Society, 2016. ISBN 9780904323252. Map: 17 colour plates. Booklet: 120; 3 illus. CD: 3 maps on 25 PDFs. STG £36.*



In 1658, eight years after he was appointed to the post of surveyor by the Company of the Conservators of the Fens (soon to become known as the Bedford Level Corporation), the mathematician Jonas Moore created the first large-scale plan of the East Anglian fenlands. Depicting the peatlands of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk following their partial reclamation, it showed lands newly allocated to more than eighty 'adventurers' who had provided the capital that funded the draining operations during the middle years of the seventeenth century. By the time Cromwell's Commonwealth was drawing to a close, this first major phase of reclamation had been completed, and the Company were able to convince themselves that their task had been accomplished.

For many years Moore's survey was known only through the multiple copies of an edition from 1706, together with a single copy of an earlier edition published by Moses Pitt in 1684, available to such researchers as the eminent historical geographer H. C. Darby whose *The Changing Fenland* (1983) reproduced one small extract taken from the map. More recently the only example of the original 1658 edition known to survive was identified in the British Library, cut up and bound into a later volume. This differed from its successors in the appearance around the periphery of the map of the coats of arms of the adventurers, many of whom had Cromwellian sympathies, something best unacknowledged after the Restoration of Charles II with the heraldry omitted from later editions.

It is this solitary survivor from the 1658 printing that the Cambridgeshire Record Society has reproduced in the latest addition to their occasional record series. An A4 folder contains the sixteen sheets of the original map as cut up, but scaled down to A3 reproduction size, a compact disc on which is not only the 1658 original but also the subsequent editions of 1684 on eight sheets and of 1706 on a single sheet, and a booklet dedicated to an explanation of Moore's map. This is co-authored by Frances Willmoth of the University of Cambridge, the biographer of Jonas Moore in 1993 and without doubt the best-qualified to take the reader through the intricacies of his map.

In a relatively few pages Dr Willmoth summarises the complex history of attempts made to drain the southern fenlands in the first half of the seventeenth century, a subject where modern research, some of it by the author herself, has elaborated the basic story that Darby first laid out in 1940. Next comes a detailed review of how Jonas Moore came to be involved in the survey of the southern fens from 1650: a small map was produced in 1654, but a further four years passed before the much larger scale survey was published, its overall size 'about six feet wide by four foot six inches high'.

The following section addresses the map itself, its precise chronology, its contents and its accuracy. Then a general reflection on the coats of arms of the adventurers, their inclusion a popular device in the seventeenth century for encouraging map sales, acts as an introduction to the eighty-seven biographies of the adventurers compiled by Elizabeth Stazicker which constitute the bulk of the booklet; these tell us much about the social status and the personal and political links of the men who gambled their money in anticipation of land gains. In researching these individuals, the authors suggest that they have gone some way to completing a task that Moore himself left unfinished, namely to compile a list of the names of the adventurers and their lands as instructed to do by his employers at the Company.

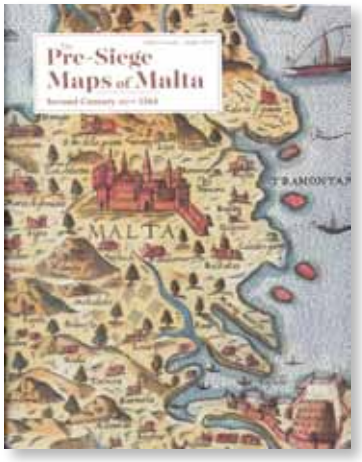
Dr Willmoth then analyses the relationship of later editions of Moore's map to other broadly contemporary publications on the southern fens. And finally she examines the cartography itself, tracing the development of wall maps from the medieval *mappae mundi* through to their depiction by seventeenth-century Dutch artists such as Vermeer, and the upturn in English mapmaking in the 1650s. She considers the influence of trends in estate mapping, of earlier and

smaller-scale maps of the fens and of continental models, and also assesses the influence of Moore's map on later cartographic representations of the region.

Probably the only readers likely to be disappointed by this attractively packaged and well-documented reproduction of a seemingly unique map are landscape historians and historical geographers. Little attention is paid to what the map displays, despite the fact that the advances in the reclamation of the peat fen were the primary motivation behind its compilation and the pre-eminent measure of Moore's own achievement in recording the southern fens in such detail. As Dr Willmoth remarks in her closing statement, his map 'stands alone as the earliest and most flamboyant printed declaration of the drainers' achievements', and the booklet calls out for another chapter defining what Moore mapped, the degree to which he utilised what was already recorded on earlier depictions and how much of those seventeenth-century efforts have survived in the modern landscape. But in mitigation she also suggests that the present re-printing of the map will allow local historians easier access to research the details of the reclaimed landscape, and in this she is surely correct.

Bob Silvester, University of Chester, UK

The Pre-Siege Maps of Malta, Second Century AD –1564 *by Albert Ganado and Joseph Schirò. San Gwan, Malta: BDL Publishing, 2016. ISBN 9789995746889. HB with dust jacket, x, 230, 47 col. illus. €50.*



The authors, Albert Ganado and Joseph Schirò, respectively founder and Honorary Secretary of the Malta Map Society, founded in 2009, are veterans in the field of the history of cartography. Their publications have provided, understandably, a broad look at the world of historical maps, for Malta, although a small island in the very centre of the Mediterranean, has always been a focal point for seafarers and all major cartographers have included it in their maps.

In the sixteenth century Malta became central in the European fight against the Ottoman world and Barbary corsairs. In 1530, after the eviction from Rhodes, the island became the new seat of the Order of St John. For that reason Malta was attacked by the naval forces of Suleyman the Magnificent, who dispatched, in 1565, a formidable armada to conquer Malta and destroy the fleet of the Order.

About this important moment in Maltese history, and we might say of the Western world, Albert Ganado and Maurice Agius-Vadalà, have already devoted two volumes – *A Study in Depth of 143 Maps Representing the Great Siege of Malta of 1565* (1994–95) – listing and describing in detail all the contemporary maps produced during the Siege and their publishing history, even far from the event. The present publication, an enlarged reworking of *The Pre-siege Maps of Malta, 1536–1563* (1986), is, in a certain way, complementary to this work and to others made on the behalf of the Malta Map Society. The volume completes the history of cartographical representation of the Maltese islands from the earliest maps up to the time of the Great Siege.

The authors explain in their introduction that the book includes 'all the separate maps of Malta, whether manuscript or printed, as well as the appearance of Malta on the maps of the Mediterranean drawn by Ptolemy in the second century AD, by Al-Idrisi in 1157, and by practically all the cartographers that came after'. There are only thirteen separate maps of Malta in the period covered by the book. The authors have added some general maps that do not exactly match the title of the volume such as the regional seventh map of Europe and the second of Africa in Ptolemy's *Geografia*, as well as those by Pietro Coppo (1524–26), Benedetto Bordone (1528) and Antoine Du Pinet (1564), all which depict Malta as a small and crude shape among other islands, Sicily in particular.

There are more maps printed before the Great Siege that show Malta in a wider context but they have not been mentioned and their obvious absence is not explained by the authors. The Bolognese edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia* in which the island of Malta is clearly drawn on the map of Sicily is one such instance; Johannes Honter's 1542 map of Sicily with 'Melite' in the *Rudimenta cosmographica* is another.

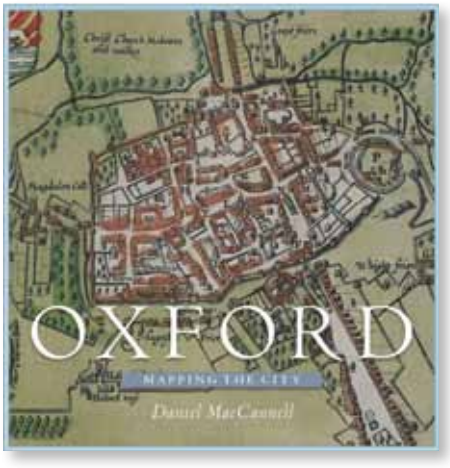
The book follows the organisational principle established in *A Study in Depth of 143 Maps Representing the Great Siege of Malta of 1565* in which each map is described, its location given and a bibliography provided. The detail is invaluable. However, the order in which the maps are presented is confusing, and a simple chronological arrangement would make navigating the book more straightforward.

A highlight of the book is the inclusion of a never-before recorded manuscript chart showing Malta (1560) by Spanish cosmographer Alonzo de Santa Cruz.

In spite of the shortcomings indicated above the book is a valuable resource for its rich biographical data on the mapmakers and the authors' new insights to the individual maps.

Vladimiro Valerio, Venice, Italy

Oxford: Mapping the City *by Daniel MacCannell. Edinburgh: Birlinn Ltd., 2016. ISBN 9781780274003. HB, xviii + 255, illus. STG £30.*



Following the widely acclaimed and popular *Treasures from the Map Room* by the Bodleian Library Daniel MacCannell's book has come as a welcome addition to the cartographic literature dealing with Oxford – although from a different perspective. Rather than setting out the city as a leading depository of maps, it shows Oxford as it has appeared on maps (including iconographic views). The city is illustrated with 57 examples presented in chronological order from 1568 –'The city meets the world'– to the present in the chapter '… internet of things' with maps selected to show the major historical, cultural, industrial and sociological events over the past centuries.

In this sizable volume, besides maps illustrating the physical features of the twin 'town & gown' city of Oxford, the accompanying text gives an insight into its daily life throughout the ages from Shakespeare's visits between 1604 and 1613 to attending a baptism at St Martin's Church, of which now only the tower survives and the rest fallen victim to the 'modernisation' carried out in the late eighteenth century. This modernisation is also dealt with in detail in the entries '…the making of modern Oxford', 'Improvement in full cry' and 'Widening the High Street at Carfax'. The Civil War's impact, when Oxford became a royal seat and head-quarters of Royalist England is vividly described as is the transformation from a mainly university-led settlement to a considerable centre of commerce and industry first with the 'Planning the Oxford Canal' and later with the arrival of the railway, discussed in 'Steaming into the future' by bringing coal, customers and tourists to the city. The military's presence – vitally important for obtaining and keeping an empire – has not been overlooked either and is dealt with in the section 'Housing the military', their accommodation later giving way to the carmaker William Morris.

The book, with John Speed's inset plan of Oxford on its front cover, published in a square format now familiar to readers of cartographic publications and its chronological organisation similar to the British Library's *The Map Book* edited by Peter Barber attracted my attention, and reading it has won my sincere admiration for the intimate knowledge of its author about the history of Oxford, even if I had some doubts about its opening sentence describing it as being 'Second only to London' – however flattering that may be.

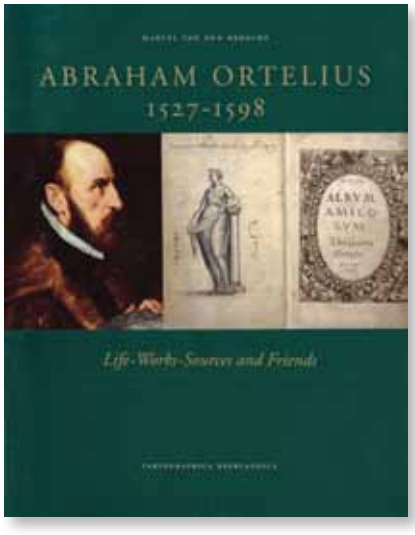
Selecting maps for the book, indeed, must have been difficult, however, perhaps the inclusion of Hoefnagel's original Oxford picture, instead of Windsor (Vindesorium, not Uindesorium) might have been a better choice. The only known map of Oxford by Agas [Aggas] survives in an unfortunately dark and discoloured state, however, more could have been done to improve the images presented in the book, as very little detail is visible, especially the ones showing – or rather supposed to show – 'the messenger of the gods' and 'Rythers's mannerist cartouche and extensive use of heraldry'. The use of footnotes would also have been useful in advising the readers on the source of some historical statements, such as the 'ban on thatched roofs and wooden chimneys' in 1582, or why 'Braun's idea to include human figures' on the Oxford plate so that the 'Turks […] could not glean military secrets, as

they were barred by their religion from viewing depictions of the human figure' was relevant to Oxford, which unlike many Central European cities, was not under threat of Ottoman expansion. Moving onto more recent times: although the importance of the Oxford Canal is discussed at length, surprisingly its much celebrated extension into the city in 1790, shown for the first time on Richard Davis of Lewknor's inset plan of Oxford as part of his large-scale map of the County of Oxford, published in 1797, is not included. Furthermore, I could see no mention of famous sporting events such as the one that took place at Iffley Road University Sports Ground in 1954 when Roger Bannister ran the 4-minute mile or the rowing activities of the colleges in preparation for the Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race.

However, despite these observations I found the book immensely informative, an enjoyable read, and a great addition to any library, not just in Oxford but throughout the world. It is an excellent in-depth study and a worthy tribute to the memory of John Stoye, Professor Emeritus, to whom it is dedicated 'on behalf of generations of Magdalen historians'. Sadly, John Stoye died just before last Christmas in his 100th year.

Lázló Gróf, Oxford, UK

Abraham Ortelius 1527–1598: Life, works, sources and friends *by Marcel van den Broecke. Bilthoven NL: Cartographica Neerlandica, 2015. ISBN 9789090294865. HB, 379, 293 [author's figure] b & w illus.+ DVD in back cover. €49.50 + shipping. To purchase contact info@orteliusmaps.com*



Marcel van den Broecke is the latest in a line of Ortelius admirers/addicts from Leo Bagrow ('A. Ortelii catalogus cartographorum' in *Petermanns geographische Mitteilungen: Ergänzungshefte* 199 & 210, 1928 & 1930), Peter H. Meurer (*Fontes cartographici orteliani: das 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum' von Abraham Ortelius und seine Kartenquellen*, 1991), to Robert W. Karrow Jr (*Mapmakers of the sixteenth century and their maps: bio-bibliographies of the cartographers of Abraham Ortelius, 1570 …* , 1993). Each has approached Ortelius in varying ratios of recording both the human and subjective and the scientifically bibliographic and objective; each writer's intellectual input, publisher's financial resources and distribution network, public demand, and continuing technological developments have increased access to our knowledge.

This book-with-DVD is a brave and laudable effort, accomplished two years ago by Marcel van den Broecke: a culmination, in one self-published 'multi-media package', of his 30 years' research on Abraham Ortelius. Some readers will recall his joint editorship, with Peter van der Krogt and Peter Meurer, of selected essays from international specialists on Ortelius-related subjects – *Abraham Ortelius and the first atlas: essays commemorating the quadricentennial of his death 1598-1998* (1998). To that collaborative work he contributed a black-&-white illustrated and concise 'Introduction to the life and works of Abraham Ortelius (1527–1598)'. Now we have another same-size, attractive dark green cloth and gilt lettered hardbound, 379-page product. The amount of material – some not by any means 'subsidiary' or of little interest to collectors or collections of maps – necessitated the author, in order to keep his work within a sensible one-volume size and weight, to resort to a DVD.

The DVD contains the texts of 'Deorum Dearumque Capita', 'Album Amicorum', 'Sources and Friends', and 'Itinerarium'. The 'Table of contents' *in the book* lists a main section only (pp. 303-342) of '**3** Sources and friends'; with sub-sections '3.0 Friends (DVD)', '3.1 Album Amicorum (DVD)', and '3.2 Sources and Friends (DVD)'. The 126 leaves of the 'Album Amicorum' are described and analysed on these forty pages. Additionally (*not* listed in 'Table of contents') the DVD contains sub-sections '3.3. Index of Ortelius's friends and bibliographic sources' (of 444 pages, and 230,151 words!), followed by '3.4 Itinerarium per nonnullas Galliæ Belgicæ partes'. Neither of these sub-sections is illustrated, but the latter inserts references to where the reader should consult Figures 0 – 4. The latter also expands Klaus Schmidt-Ott's

summary version of his work on the *Itinerarium* that was published, with in-text illustrations, in the 1998 collected quadricentennial essays. Van den Broecke explains that now "with the approval of the author and his publisher Peter Lang" he presents "a translation from [Schmidt-Ott's] German into English … and a few of his comments".

The book's penultimate section concludes with section '**4** Bibliography'. A preliminary explanation informs that "This list was first compiled by Peter van der Krogt and printed in (1998) *Abraham Ortelius and the First Atlas* […] It has been extended and updated to the middle of 2015. Articles in Russian, Chinese and Japanese have not been included." Original literature, including reviews of Ortelius products and of Ortelius-related publications, from 1808 to 2015 on paper are recorded: their reprints only occasionally, and not when they may also be web-accessible, such as for Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle's *Newsletter*, *Cartographica Helvetica*, *Imago Mundi*, etc.. Omitted are the fuller details, from the author's mention in his 'Preface', of a dissertation "Robey (2006)"; but included twice (differently enumerated is the author's own Autumn 2005 (issue 7) *MapForum* article 'Has the fourth Ortelius Americas plate ever been used?' The book ends with sub-section '4.1. Mercator and Ortelius. Two of a kind?': an inevitable comparison of two (differently) great Renaissance minds and disseminators of knowledge.

Also inevitable, when the author has already devoted so many years to research, translation, editing and publication, are attempts to keep up-to-date on some facts or references. Unfortunately, spelling and terminology throughout the author's publication are not always good. Using an external proofreader to lessen the numerous typographic errors would greatly benefit the author and other potential readers (some of whose grasp of the English language may prevent better comprehension of the enormous content).

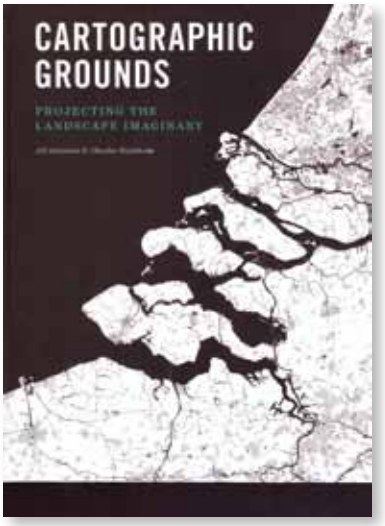
Similarly, this reviewer, equably unable to keep pace with publications – hard copy and/or web – offers the fact that "Ortelius" is listed in the three (un-numbered) pages of 'Authorum, qui in hoc opera citantur, nomina, Alphabetico ordine digesta' in *Orbis maritimi sive rerum in mari et littoribus gestarum generalis historia* … by Claude Barthélemy Morisot (Dijon: Pierre Palliot, 1643). He is named also in the main text and a marginal note, referring to both his maps and his "Thesauro Geographico" (*Thesaurus Geographicus* of 1596). An interesting 'regal' point: Palliot, officially from at least 1643, was 'Imprimeur ordinaire du Roi' (as Ortelius had, in 1573, been appointed by Philip II of Spain as 'His Majesty's Royal Cartographer'; or, as on the engraving of Lipsius' epitaph to him, "rex regum Philippus geographum").

Since 2015 the Bodleian Library in Oxford has been hosting – within the programme 'Early Modern Letters Online' (EMLO) – a digital source 'The correspondence of Abraham Ortelius (currently 541 letters)': http://emlo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/blog/?catalogue=abraham-ortelius. Including a 'Catalogue: Ortelius-related correspondence' (74 results to 1624) it is making available as much extant and locatable material as possible.

Francis Herbert, London, UK

BOOKS RECEIVED

Cartographic Grounds, Projecting the Landscape Imaginary *edited by Jil Desmini and Charles Waldheim. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2016. ISBN 9781616893293. HB, 272, illus. STG £30.*

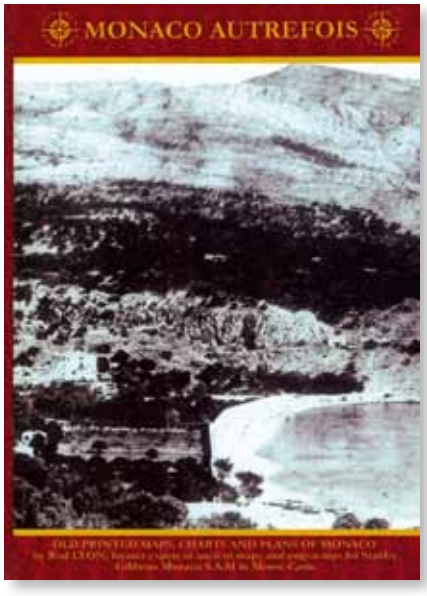


Editors Desmini and Waldheim are professors of landscape architecture at Harvard University Graduate School of Design. In response to the ascendancy of data mapping and visualisation, they are calling for a return to traditional cartographic techniques to map our physical landscape.

The book is organised into ten chapters, with each one focusing on one technique – sounding/spot elevation; isobath/contour; hachure/hatch; shaded relief; land classification; figure ground; stratigraphic

column; cross-section; line symbol; conventional signs. Each chapter is amply illustrated with example maps and plans from notable designers and cartographers across the centuries, from the shaded relief work of Leonardo da Vinci to the stratigraphic layering used by William Smith in his geological maps and twenty-first century cross-hatching employed by Patrick Kennelly in his map of Mount Saint Helens. The book is beautifully presented, and the maps and plans well chosen to convincingly argue the case for a reevaluation of traditional cartographic techniques.

Monaco Autrefois, Old Printed Maps, Charts and Plans of Monaco *by Rod Lyon. Malta: Rod Lyon, 2016. HB, 88, illus. €50 + postage.*

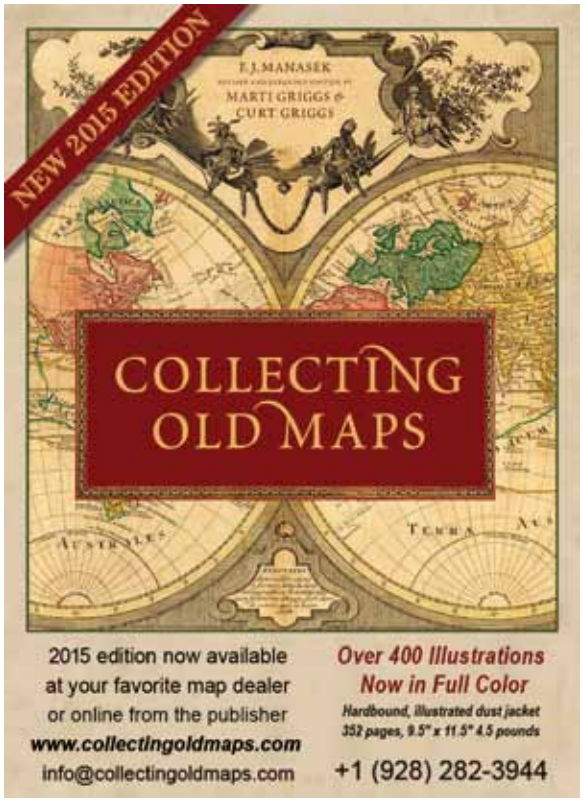


This is an expanded and much enlarged edition of the 2014 publication. The book can be ordered from Colourprint Ltd design@colourprintmalta.com or from the author 28triqsikka@gmail.com

---

Colour Your Own Historical Maps
London: British Library, 2016. ISBN 9781911216018. STG £9.99.

This colouring book contains 22 maps from the British Library. The selection includes examples by Ortelius, Dankerts, Braun and Hogenberg, Joan Blaeu, Cresque and Langen.



BARRON MAPS

RODERICK M. BARRON

P.O Box 67, Sevenoaks, Kent,
TN13 3WW, England

t: (44) (0)1732 742558
e: rod@barronmaps.com
www.barronmaps.com

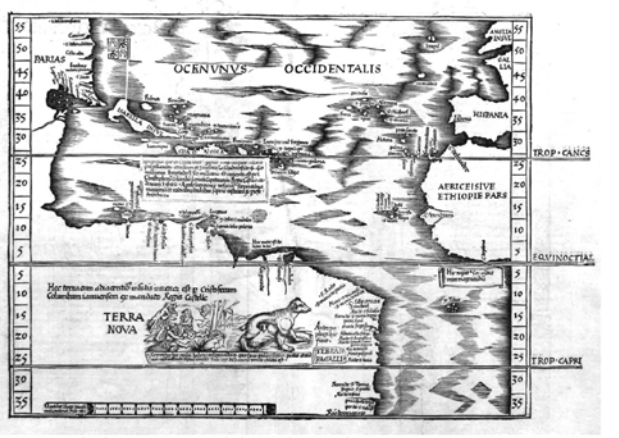
REISS & SOHN
Antiquarian Booksellers & Auctioneers

Auction sales in spring and fall · Consignments are welcome any time

Special auctions on geography, maps and travel books of all parts of the world

Illustrated catalogues with detailed bibliographical descriptions (partly English) available on request and also on our website

Adelheidstraße 2
D - 61462 Königstein/Taunus
Phone: +49 61 74 / 92 72 0
Fax: +49 61 74 / 92 72 49
reiss@reiss-sohn.com
www.reiss-sohn.com



Oceani occidetalis sive terre nove tabula, woodcut map by L. Fries from the Ptolemaeus edition by J. Grüninger, Strasbourg, 1525

Old World Auctions
Specialists in Antique Maps & Atlases Since 1977

BID WITH CONFIDENCE

100% Money-back guarantee*

* We pride ourselves on having complete and accurate catalog descriptions and condition reports, and we stand by everything we sell.

UPCOMING AUCTIONS

JUN 7-14: Evolution of a Nation: The David Morgan Collection
SEP 1-13: Antique Maps & Atlases
NOV 1-15: Antique Maps & Atlases



ACCREDITED BUSINESS A+

www.oldworldauctions.com

IMCoS LIBRARY BOOK SALE

Book list No.17
Summer 2017



If you are interested in buying any books from the list, please contact **Jenny Harvey** at **jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk** or telephone **+44 (0)20 8789 7358** for a quote for post & packaging.

Title	Author	Date	Publisher	£
Cartografia Rara Italiana: XVI Secolo, L'Italia e i suoi Territori	Stefano Bifolco & Fabrizio Ronca	2014	Edizioni Antiquarius	75
Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape, 2nd Edition	F. H. A. Aalen, K. Whelan & M. Stout	2011	Cork University Press	25
Stare Karte I Atlasi, Old Maps & Atlases Exhibition in Zagreb	Ankica Pandzic	1987	Povijesni Muzej Hrvatske	10
The Mapping of California as an Island, An iIlustrated checklist	G. McLaughlin & N. Mayo	1995	California Map Society	30
Tesouros da Cartografia Portuguesa	Garcia & Guedes	1977	Edicoes Inapa	20
Cyprus, 2500 Years of Cartography	A. J. Hadjipaschalis	1986	Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation	5
Portolane und Seekarten des 16 bis 20 Jahrhunders aus der Sammlung Niewodniczanski	Eckhard Jäger	2003	LiberBerlin	10
Cartografia antigua de Galicia (Portuguese text with English text at the back)	G. M. Martînez	1994	Diputacion Provincial de Pontevedra	25
Maps of Malta in the Museum and Library of the Order of St John	R. Mason & P. Willis	1989	St. John Supplies Dept., Clerkenwell	8
Antoon van den Wijngaerde, pintor de cuidades y de hechos de armas en la Europa del Quinientos	M. G. i Monegal	1998	Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya	15
Danzig und die Ostsee in Karten, Ansichten und Dokumenten aus der Sammlung Niewodniczanski (Polish and German text)	T. Niewodniczański	2004/5	Ratusz Glównego Miàsta, Gdanska	30
Cartes et Plans imprimés de 1564 à 1815; Collections des bibliothèques municipales de la région Centre (French text)	B. Pasha & L. Miran	1996	Bibliothèques National deFrance	20
History of Cartography Book 2 Vol 2 – Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies	*Edited by J. B. Harley and David Woodward*	2009	Published by the University of Chicago Press	125
Maps for Local History	B. P. Hindle	1988	London: Batsford	5
Rare Maps of Pakistan	F. S. Aijazuddin	2000	Lahore, Ferozsons Ltd	50
Plans of Harbours, Bays and Roads in St George's Channel – 1748	L. Morris	1987	Beaumaris: Lewis Morris Publications	10
Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts from 16th to 19th Centuries	A. Kisić	1988	Dubrovnik: Dubrovački Muzej	10

Loeb-Larocque

Antique Maps- Atlases



31 rue de Tolbiac - 75013 PARIS
France
Tel +33 1 4424 8580
Open Monday to Friday from 9.00 - 18.00
by appointment only
www.loeb-larocque.com

MAPS - GLOBES
VIEWS - ATLASES
PRINTS

Swaen.com

Monthly Internet map auctions 2017

June 13- 20 | September 12 - 19
October 10 - 17 | November 14-21

Quality consignments welcome

AbeMaps.com

Auction - Buy - Explore antique Maps
Explore 20,000+ auction results and
map valuations for free.

www.swaen.com | paulus@swaen.com



KIT BATTEN
RHINE MAPS ON-LINE

IMCoS members may be aware I have a good collection of Rhine leporello maps from 1825-1900. These are the basis of a new web site cataloguing all Rhine leporellos I could find. Visit my new blogspot!

I am in the process of selling these and other maps from my personal collection: these are all listed at my new **Maps-For-Sale** web site. I have recently posted fifty World War One German propaganda postcards (with maps) – well worth a look – and there will be more to follow!

This web site has a selection of maps from my personal collection – I am not dealing commercially.

www.kitthemaps-rhine-panoramas.blogspot.de
www.maps-for-sale.com

BECOME A MEMBER OF IMCoS

The International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) is made up of an informal group of map enthusiasts from all parts of the globe. It is an interesting mix of map collectors, dealers in maps and books, archivists and librarians, academics and writers.

Membership benefits:

- ***The IMCoS Journal*** – a highly respected quarterly publication.
- **An annual International Symposium** in a different country each year.
- **An annual dinner in London** and presentation of IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award.
- **Collectors' evening** to discuss one or two of your maps and get members' feedback.
- **A visit** to a well-known map collection.

Membership rates

Annual: £50 | Three years: £135 | Junior members, under 25 or in full time education pay 50% of the full subscription rate.

Subscribe online at www.imcos.org or email or post your payment to Peter Walker, IMCoS Secretariat, 10 Beck Road, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 4EH, UK
Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS

To give a gift of an IMCoS membership contact Peter Walker, IMCoS Secretariat, 10 Beck Road, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 4EH, UK
Email financialsecretariat@imcos.org



IMCoS NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

America, Central Erika Bornholt P.O. Box 1376, Guatemala City erikab@ufm.edu
America, South Lorenzo Guller Frers magallanes@sion.com
Australia Prof. Robert Clancy clancy_robert@hotmail.com
Austria Dr Stefaan J. Missinne Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna
Belgium Stanislas De Peuter stanislas.depeuter@hotmail.com
Canada Edward H. Dahl ed.dahl@sympatico.ca
Croatia Dubravka Mlinaric dubravka.mlinaric@imin.hr
Cyprus Michael Efrem P.O. Box 22267, CY-1519, Nicosia
Finland Maria Grönroos maria.gronroos@jnfoundation.fi
France Andrew Cookson mercury75@free.fr
Germany Dr Rolph Langlais rolph.p.a.langlais@googlemail.com
Greece Themis Strongilos strong@otenet.gr
Hong Kong Jonathan Wattis info@wattis.com.hk
Hungary Dr Zsolt Gyözö Török zoltorok@ludens.elte.hu
Iceland Jökull Saevarsson National & University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgata 3, IS-107 Reykjavik, Reykjavik 101
India Dr Manosi Lahiri manosi@mlinfomap.com
Indonesia Geoff Edwards geoffrey.bunglon@gmail.com
Israel Eva Wajntraub 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem
Italy Marcus Perini info@libreriaperini.com
Japan Kasumasa Yamashita yamaken1@mx2.ttcn.ne.jp
Korea T.J. Kim tjkim@tmecca.com
Lithuania Alma Brazieuniene Universiteto 3, 2366 Vilnius
Mexico Martine Chomel martinealbine@gmail.com
Netherlands Hans Kok HEKHolland@gmail.com
New Zealand Neil McKinnon nmmaps@xtra.co.nz
Philippines Rudolf Lietz gallery@gop.com.ph
Romania Mariuca Radu Muzeul de Istoria Braşov, Str. Nicolae Balcescu, Nr.67, 2200 Braşov
Russia Andrey Kusakin andrey.kusakin@list.ru
Singapore & Malaysia Julie Yeo aotosing@singnet.com.sg
South Africa Roger Stewart ristew@iafrica.com
Spain Jaime Armero info@frame.es
Sweden Leif Åkesson l.akesson480@gmail.com
Switzerland Hans-Uli Feldmann hans-uli.feldmann@bluewin.ch
Thailand Dr Dawn Rooney drooney@msn.com
Turkey Ali Turan alituran@damas.com.tr
UK Valerie Newby valerie.newby@btopenworld.com
USA, Central Kenneth Nebenzahl knebenzahl@gmail.com
USA, East Cal Welch calwelch@gmail.com
USA, West Bill Warren wjwarrenca@yahoo.com

BACK COPIES OF THE JOURNAL

Back copies of the *IMCoS Journal* can be obtained from Jenny Harvey (jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk) at £3 per copy plus postage.

IMCoS JOURNAL ADVERTISING

4 issues per year	Colour	B&W
Full page (same copy)	£950	£680
Half page (same copy)	£630	£450
Quarter page (same copy)	£365	£270
For a single issue		
Full page	£380	£275
Half page	£255	£185
Quarter page	£150	£110
Flyer insert (A5 double-sided)	£325	£300

Advertisement formats for print

We can accept advertisements as print ready artwork saved as tiff, high quality jpegs or pdf files.

It is important to be aware that artwork and files that have been prepared for the web are not of sufficient quality for print. Full artwork specifications are available on request.

Advertisement sizes

Please note recommended image dimensions below:

Full page advertisements should be 216 mm high x 158 mm wide and 300–400 ppi at this size.

Half page advertisements are landscape and 105 mm high x 158 mm wide and 300–400 ppi at this size.

Quarter page advertisements are portrait and are 105 mm high x 76 mm wide and 300–400 ppi at this size.

IMCoS website Web banner

Those who advertise in our Journal have priority in taking a web banner also. The cost for them is £160 per annum. If you wish to have a web banner and are not a Journal advertiser, then the cost is £260 per annum. The dimensions of the banner should be 340 pixels wide x 140 pixels high and should be provided as an RGB jpg image file.

To advertise, please contact Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London, SW15 1AQ, UK Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358 Email jeh@harvey27.demon.co.uk

Please note that it is a requirement to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the *IMCoS Journal*.

Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	48
Antiquariaat Sanderus	2
Barron Maps	60
Barry Lawrence Ruderman	6
Collecting Old Maps	60
Clive A Burden	14
Daniel Crouch Rare Books	52
Dominic Winter	46
Frame	13
Jonathan Potter	14
Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc.	46
Kunstantiquariat Monika Schmidt	13
Librairie Le Bail	31
Loeb-Larocque	63
The Map House	inside front cover
Martayan Lan	outside back cover
Mostly Maps	48
Murray Hudson	48
Neatline Antique Maps	20
The Old Print Shop Inc.	4
Old World Auctions	61
Paris Map Fair	48
Paulus Swaen	63
Reiss & Sohn	61
San Francisco Map Fair	50
Swann Galleries	51
Wattis Fine Art	2

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



J. Lattrē's Rare Cartographic Celebration of Benjamin Franklin & the Birth of the United States, 1784

Visit our beautiful map gallery at
70 East 55th St. (Between Park & Madison Avenue)
New York, New York 10022
212-308-0018 • 800-423-3741 (U.S. only) • info@martayanlan.com
Recent acquisitions regularly added at

martayanlan.com

Contact us to receive a complimentary printed catalogue or register on our web site. We would be happy to directly offer you material in your collecting area; let us know about your interests. We are always interested in acquiring fine antique maps.
GALLERY HOURS: Mon-Fri, 9:30-6:00 and by appointment.

Martayan Lan