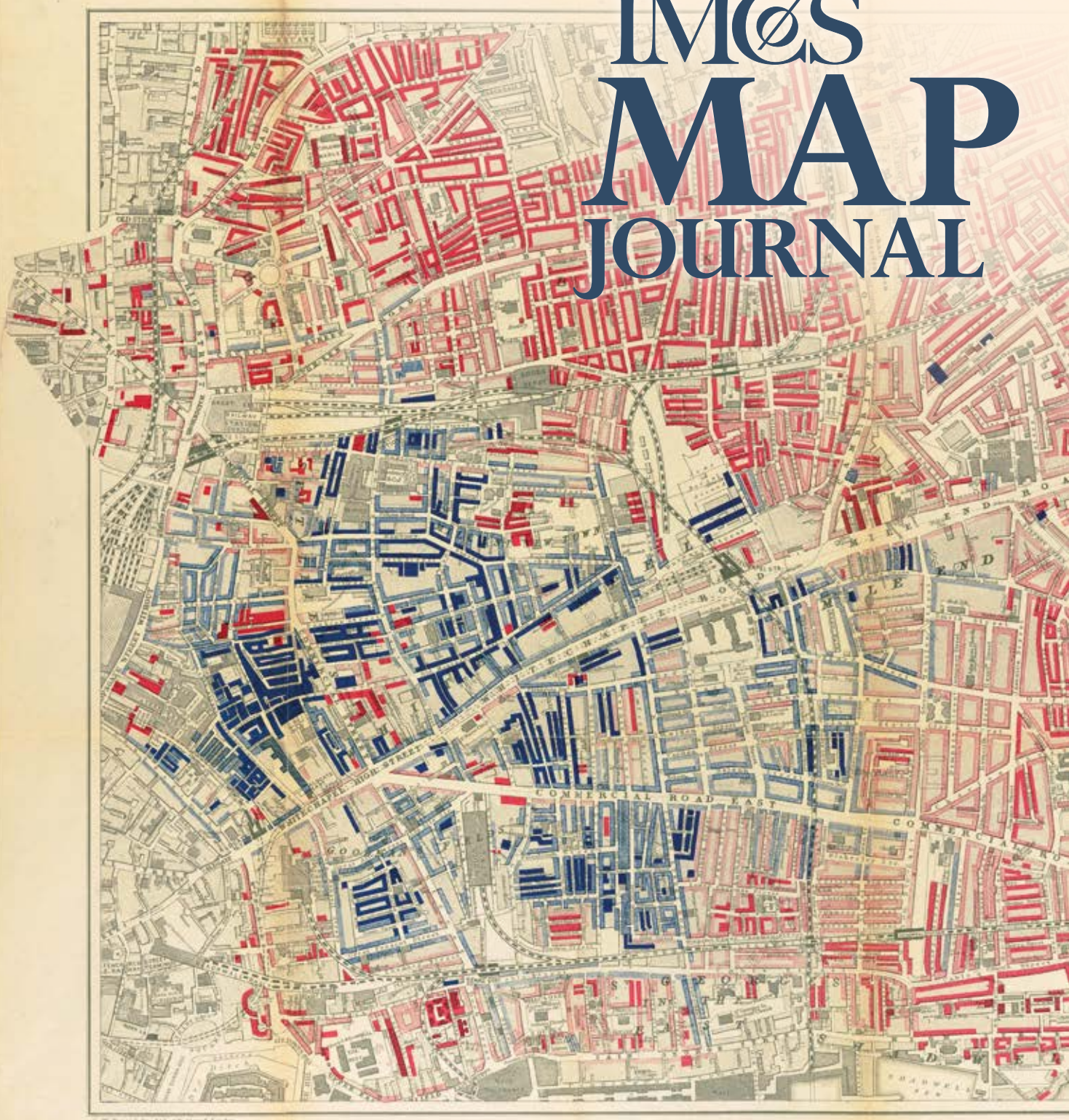
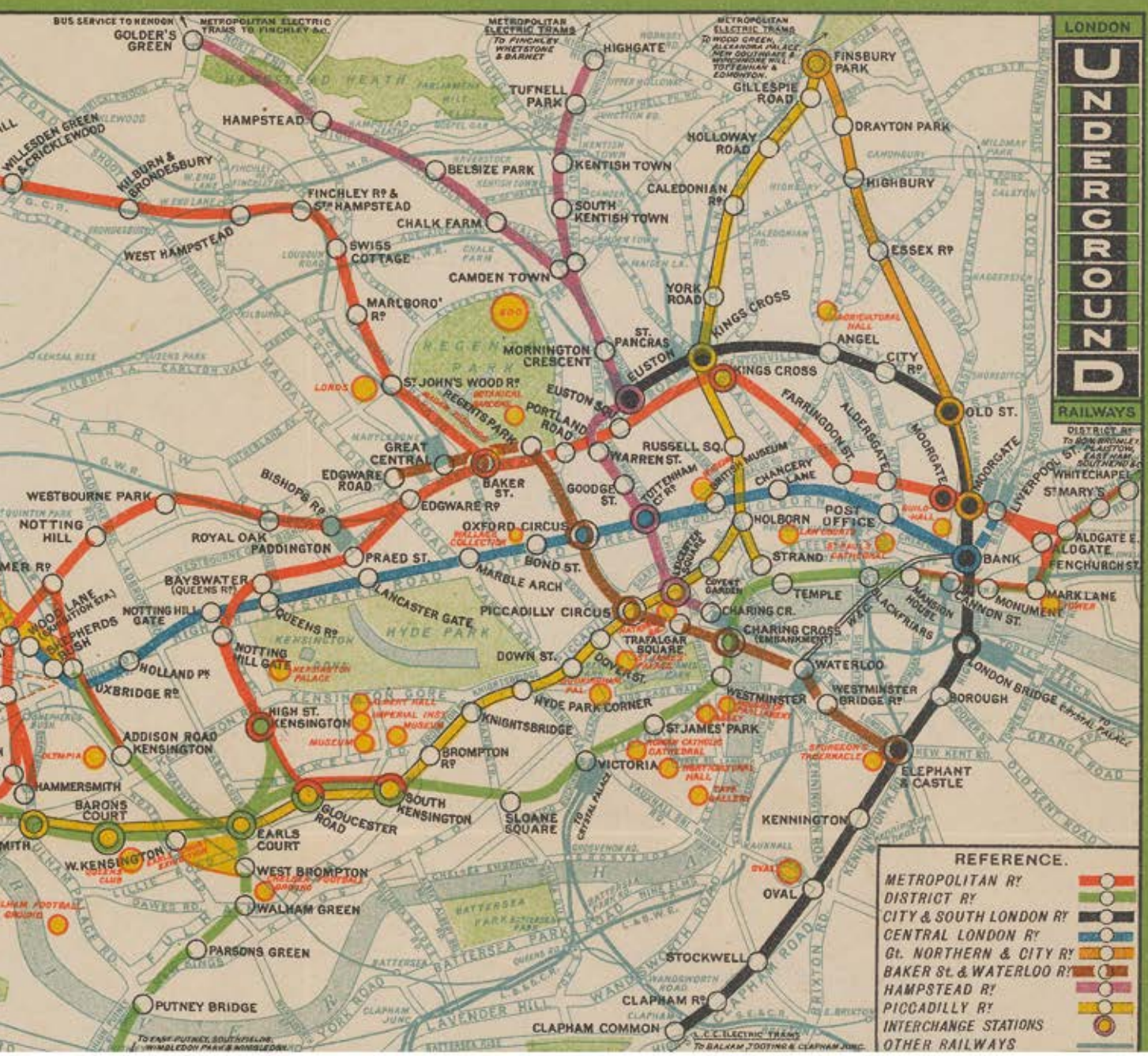
IMCoS MAP JOURNAL



INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY SEPTEMBER 2022 | No.170



Early rendition of the London Underground network issued in a leisure travel guide. Printed by George Philip & Son, 1912.

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ARTICLES

The Gregor Reisch World Maps of 1503 & 1504: The earliest printed maps annnouncing the discovery of the New World 6
Gregory C. McIntosh

Describing Malta in Tommaso Porcacchi's Isolario: L'isole piu famose del mondo 14
Emanuel Chetcuti

The Malcolm Young Lecture 2022: *Paper Maps Remained Loved in a Digital World* 24
Vivien Godfrey

REGULAR ITEMS

New Members 2

Letter from the Chairman 3

Editorial 5

National Representatives 5

IMCoS Matters 28
- London weekend
- AGM Chairman's report
- Citation for the winner of the Helen Wallis/IMCoS award
- Report of IMCoS visit to Hereford Cathedral
- Invitation to 39th International Symposium 2022 in Texas

Mapping Matters 39

Exhibition Review: *Magnificent Maps of London* 42
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Book Reviews 46
Seventeenth Century Practical Mathematics: Navigation by Greenvill Collins by Paul Hughes (Willem F.J. Mörzer Bruyns) ♦ *The Japanese Buddhist World Map: Religious vision and cartographic imagination* by D. Max Moerman (Edward Boyle) ♦ *A is for Atlas: Wonders of maps and mapping* by Megan Barford (Richard Oliver) ♦ *Atlas of the Invisible: Maps & graphics that will change how you see the world* by James Cheshire and Oliver Uberti (Thomas O'Loughlin)

Cartography Calendar 52







Front cover George Arkell, detail from 'Jewish East London', 1901 in *The Jew in London*, published by the Toynbee Trust. P.J. Mode Collection of Persuasive Cartography, #8548. Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections, Cornell University Library

IMCoS SEEKS GENERAL SECRETARY

The purpose of the General Secretary is to provide the administrative support necessary for the Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Society effectively.

The General Secretary is particularly responsible to the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee for:

- **Execution and minuting of our regular Executive Meetings (which are usually quarterly, held in the afternoons). Some of these meetings now take place on Zoom. Most are 'hybrid'.**
- **Managing the Annual AGM, Reception and Lecture**
- **Ad hoc administrative duties as directed by Chairman and EXCOM**

The kind of person we are seeking for this honorary position will be organised, good at detail and practical. Our existing Secretary, David Dare, is willing to run an overlap period to assist in helping his replacement orientate. The role commences formally in January 2023.

To express interest informally without commitment, please contact David Dare at **david.dare1@btopenworld** or telephone on **+44 (0)1483764942.**



WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

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Barry Einsig, USA
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Jeff Fiedler, Australia
Coll. interests: Australia, France, World

Jeffrey Hobbs, UK

Kevin Korravit Igeltorp, Norway
Coll. interests: World maps

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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mike Sweeting

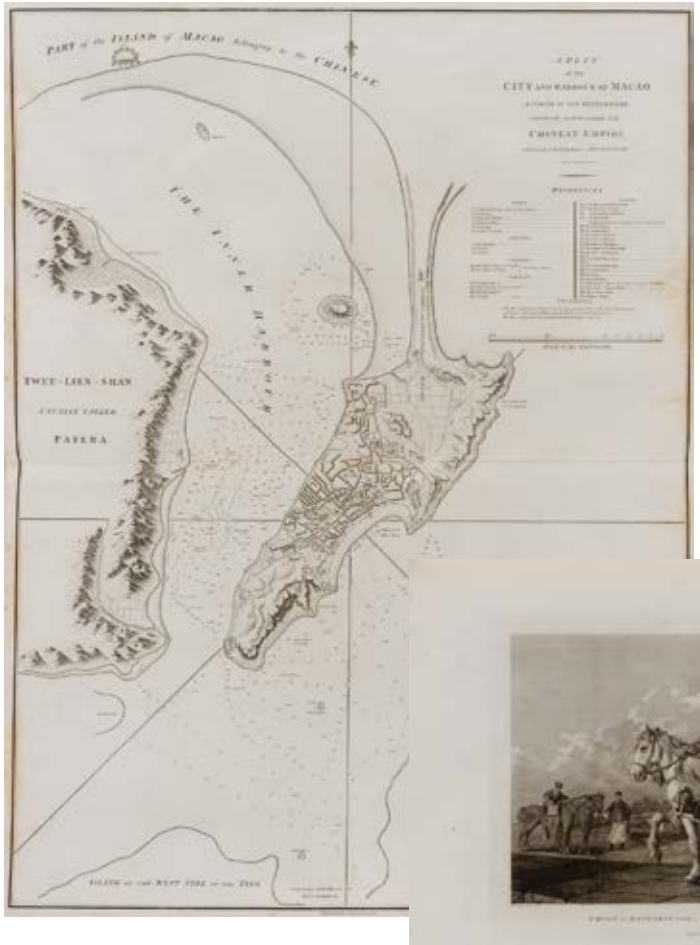
June is always the most significant time in the life of our Society. In June the London Map Fair takes place, an event originally begun by IMCoS many years ago. It is therefore no surprise that our AGM takes place each June over the Map Fair Weekend. Each year (except over Covid lockdowns!) we also have the Helen Wallis Award for services to the mapping world and the Malcolm Young memorial lecture. You can read more about all this elsewhere in the issue. Suffice it to say that this year, things were built around a Reception rather than a meal, with the addition of a second presentation – a very much deserved one to Hans Kok for his many years' service as our previous Chair.

The London Map Fair and the other events described above are always an opportunity to take the temperature of the mapping world, and an opportunity to catch up with friends from all over the world. They are also – of course – a marvellous opportunity to spend our hard-earned pennies on further beautiful, educational, historical, meaningful objects, many of which are hundreds of years old. Attendance was very good, better than 2019 in fact. As usual, that attendance was not 'even', with Saturday afternoon feeling almost crowded. The weather was superb, with the garden of the Royal Geographical Society available to relax and chat in. The provision of free lectures was yet again something to be highly commended. I would like on behalf of the Society to extend my thanks to Tim Bryars for letting me promote IMCoS to lecture attendees. I heard anecdotally that there were more people just 'walking-in' from the street and saw several instances of this. In fact, one gentleman and his son asked me what was going on inside, and then came in based upon my reply.

IMCoS is provided with a free stand at the London Fair, where it was great to meet members both old and new. Several people volunteered for duties with the Society, which is always greatly appreciated. Business for many stands was brisk, with certainly more sales to attendees than in the past. So – more in attendance than 2019, more of whom made a purchase. All to the good. For some major dealers, immediate sales are, of course, not the primary goal of participation, but the new collector has to be encouraged. It's the new or renewing collector that makes the whole scene fresh. I wish that we could track the arrival of newcomers as easily as we can track obituaries. It is always sad to hear of the loss of respected people in the map world, and it does cause some to doubt the future. However, it can safely be said that the age range, demographic and interest levels displayed in London by attendees from all over the world, show that the future of map collecting is still very positive indeed.

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EDITORIAL

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Visitors arriving at Heathrow airport will be delighted by the latest addition to London's Underground. The Elizabeth Line, officially opened on 24 May by its namesake to coincide with her Platinum Jubilee, runs from Heathrow into Central London in just over 30 minutes. It is a marked improvement on the 60-minute noisy and bone-shaking experience of the Piccadilly Line. Though wildly overbudget and four years behind schedule, the line has received both royal and popular approval. However, the same cannot be said about the updated Transport for London's (TFL) paper map, published to accompany the opening of the line. While you might be impressed by the prodigious volume of information the pocket map offers, less impressive is the effect that has on its navigability and readability. It feels a bit like the student prank of seeing how many people can be squeezed into a Mini; whether the car can be driven is beside the point.

Harry Beck's radical 1931 design for the Underground has broad shoulders and has been able to accommodate its expansion: the Victoria Line in 1960, the Jubilee Line in 1979, with its further extension in 1999, and the Docklands Light Railway in 1987.

The zoning system for ticketing, launched in 1981, added another layer of information, and in order to make the Underground more accessible wheelchair circles were added to show stations with step-free access. The latest map, however, in addition to the existing lines and the 41 stations on the new Elizabeth Line, includes 112 London Overground stations, as well as the capital's tram and riverboat services; in short, more than twice as much information as on Beck's original map. Crowded in appearance, it raises the question as to whether today's map can function as Beck had intended, which was to make navigating the Underground appear straightforward and give travellers confidence to move about the city easily.

Beck's map has become the face of London and possibly the best known and most influential transit design in the world. It appears on every possible item of tourist merchandise and has been the inspiration for countless artists and designers, providing them a 'visual template for every kind of network'. When London's weekly entertainment guide *Time Out* (another of London's icons) published its final paper edition they used as the magazine's wrapper their cultural map of the city, which their designers based on Beck's iconic design. Last year, to celebrate Black Lives Matter, TFL adapted Beck's design by replacing stations names with those of 272 notable Black figures recognised for their contributions to the UK.

The Elizabeth Line was a long time in the making, and I wonder whether it might have been an opportune moment to consider a new design solution for mapping the Underground and acknowledge that Beck's vision, without comprising the principles which underpin his design, may no longer be able to support all the travel possibilities London has to offer.

Margarita philosophica



THE GREGOR REISCH WORLD MAPS OF 1503 & 1504

The earliest printed maps announcing the discovery of the New World

Gregory C. McIntosh

The earliest extant printed map depicting the discoveries of the Spanish, English, and Portuguese in the New World is generally considered to be the Contarini-Rosselli world map of 1506, the only surviving copy of which is in the British Library.[1] Text on the three world maps associated with Gregor Reisch and printed in 1503 and 1504, however, refers to the new lands discovered by Christopher Columbus to the west of Europe and predates the Contarini-Rosselli map.

Gregor Reisch (*c.* 1470–1525), confessor to the Emperor Maximilian I and prior of the Carthusian convent in Freiburg, was the author of a popular handbook of moral and natural philosophy entitled *Margarita Philosophica* (Pearl of Wisdom or, Philosophical Pearl). It contained chapters on arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy, and other topics. It appeared in many editions throughout the sixteenth century and was one of the most widely read university textbooks (Fig. 1).

Reisch completed the manuscript in 1496 and likely used it in his classroom lectures. It was first printed in 1503 in the city of Freiburg (or Strasbourg) by the printer Johannes Schott (1477–1550) (Fig. 2). It was printed again by him in a second edition in Strasbourg in the following year (Fig. 3).[2] Also in 1504, the Strasbourg printer Johannes Grüninger (1455–1533) brought out his own version of Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica* (Fig. 4).[3] Each of these three editions included a somewhat different map of the world, but delineated according to the instructions the ancient geographer Claudius Ptolemy had set forth in his second-century treatise, the *Geographia*.

The world maps included in the *Margarita Philosophica* use the Ptolemy's second projection.[4] The geographic delineations are derived from the world map published in the Ulm Ptolemy in 1482, as revealed by the design of Scandinavia. Though it was Ptolemy's *Geographia* that introduced scientific concepts into geographical understanding in the fifteenth century, it was these maps, published in Reisch's popular textbook, that became the vehicle whereby most students saw their first practical application on a map of longitudes and latitudes, enumerated along the edges of his maps. The woodcut map depicts the *oikoumene*, or known inhabited world at the time of the Ancient Greeks. On the first edition (Schott, 1503), twelve personifications of the winds, one of whom wears eyeglasses, surround the image. The second edition (Schott, 1504), cut into a different wood block, contains only four windheads and the sea is striated, though the geography closely follows that of the first edition.

It is doubtful that the maps were designed or made by Gregor Reisch because there is no allusion to them in his text. Apparently, Johannes Schott, on his own initiative, enhanced his printing of Reisch's text by the addition of a map.[5] As to who designed the Reisch map for Schott we have no certain information. It is interesting to note, however, that Martin Waldseemüller, Mathias Ringmann, and Johannes Schott were friends and students together at the University of Freiburg where Gregor Reisch was their professor. Waldseemüller and Schott matriculated from the University of Freiburg on the same day. Waldseemüller studied printing in Basel before settling in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges as professor of cosmography. The wood blocks may have been cut by either Hans Baldung (*c.* 1485–1545) or Hans Wechtlin (fl. 1502–1526), *Formschneider* or woodblock-cutters working in Strasbourg at the time.

As part of the project of installing the first printing press in Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, sponsored by René II (1451–1508), Duke of Lorraine, a small group of humanist scholars, known as the Gymnasium Vosagense, who worked within the Augustinian

Fig. 1 Gregor Reisch, Title page *Margarita Philosophica*, 1503. Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/48038600/


Circius vl Thracias
Chorus
Septentrio
Graecus Arctinus
Oriens
Meridies
Zephyrus vel Favonius
Aphricus Libs
Aphricus Auster
Notus vl Auster
APHRICA
ASIA
MARE INDIC
Mons Libye
Mare mediterr
Arabia felix
Sinus Arabicus
Aethiopia sub Aegypto
Aethiopia interior
Amphitrionenes
Hic reperiuntur elephantes albi
Rhinocerontes & Tigrides
Hic Aphrice terra longius protenditur ad quadragesimum fere gradum
Tropicus Capricorni
Hic non terra sed

World map with twelve windheads in Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*, Johann Schott, 1503. Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection, Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/48038600/.

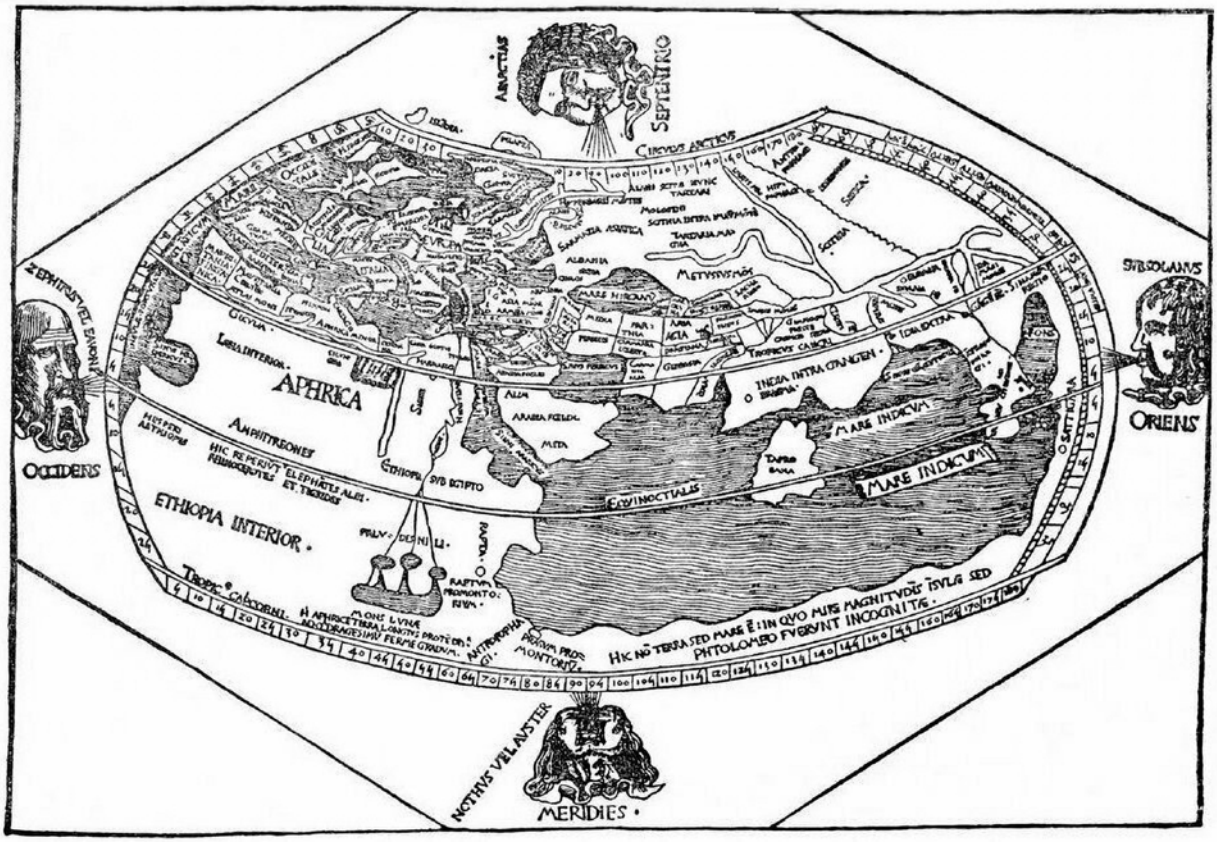


Fig. 3 World map with four windheads published in Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*, Johannes Schott, Freiburg or Strasbourg, 1504. https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/70241/untitled-world-map-reisch.

monastery at Saint-Dié, was assembled for the purpose of writing, translating, publishing, and propagating scientific works in their several fields of interest, including music, geometry, grammar, and, especially, geography, cartography, and cosmography. It was here in 1505 that Waldseemüller and Ringmann, with the Duke's patronage and under the direction of Vautrin Lud (Walter Ludd, 1448–1527), began work on the first modern atlas, the Strasbourg Ptolemy with maps by Waldseemüller, and printed by Johannes Schott, after a delay, in 1513. It is tempting to speculate that Schott, wishing to include a world map in his first edition of Gregor Reisch's work, called upon his good friend Martin Waldseemüller, or another of their circle, to design it. Perhaps the very reason the second version of the map printed in 1504 is of such rarity is because Schott set it aside to begin work with Waldseemüller and Ringmann preparing the famed Ptolemy atlas of 1513, on which they had begun work by 1505 or earlier.

Waldseemüller and the Gymnasium Vosagense worked closely with both Johannes Schott and Johannes Grüninger in Strasbourg. Waldseemüller and Ringmann contributed chapters and writings for later editions of the *Margarita Philosophica*. Schott printed several of the works of the Gymnasium Vosagense, including some of Waldseemüller's cartographic works: the famous Strasbourg Ptolemy of 1513 and its second edition of 1520; the second edition (c. 1516) of the famous wall map by Waldseemüller (the first edition being 1507); and the Carta Marina wall map (1516).

It was during this time, at the turn of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries that the most radical changes to geographical understanding were taking place: the discoveries of new islands and lands to the west by Columbus and others. It was into the classical view of the earth represented by the maps of Ptolemy that mapmakers incorporated these newly discovered islands. Thus, the new westward islands were represented on early maps as being off the coast of Asia. The Contarini-Rosselli map (1506), the Johannes Ruysch map (1508),[6] and the two Francesco Rosselli maps (*c.* 1507–08)[7] are very early examples of



Fig. 4. World map with four windheads in Gregor Reisch's *Margarita Philosophica*, Johannes Grüninger, 1504. Princeton University Library, Historic Map Division, Special Collections, Firestone Library, HMC01.6882.

this image showing Columbus's discoveries in East Asia. Similarly, the Jagiellonian Globe of *c.* 1510 names a large island in the Indian Ocean as 'America'.[8] But the earliest extant printed maps that give information about the discoveries of Columbus appear to be the three Reisch maps of 1503–1504. Here the newly discovered islands of Columbus are specifically related to islands in the Indian Ocean previously unknown to Ptolemy.

After Columbus's return to Europe from his first voyage in the spring of 1493, his letter reporting the discovery of these new 'Indian islands' was widely printed throughout Europe. There were more than seventeen editions of his letter in various languages published between 1493 and 1497. Although there were minor variations in the text between them, all the published versions of the account of Columbus's voyage, now commonly known as the 'Letter of Columbus', referred to his discovery of the 'Insulis Indie' ('Islands of India' or 'Indian Islands'). In addition, the title of Nicholas Syllacio's letter about Columbus's second voyage is 'De insulis meridiani arqz [atque] indici maris nuper inuentis…' ('Concerning the islands lately discovered in the Southern and Indian Seas ….'). Syllacio, a lecturer at the University of Pavia, had a friend, Guillermo Coma of Aragon, who was on Columbus's second voyage. Coma wrote letters to Syllacio about the voyage which Syllacio translated into Latin and printed them as a twenty-page pamphlet in Pavia in 1494.[9]

One of the early editions of Columbus's 'Letter', the famous illustrated version, published in Basel by Johann Bergmann de Olpe in 1494, states in the beginning that the work is 'de Insulis in mari Indico nuper inuentis' (concerning the Islands in the Indian Ocean recently discovered). Might Waldseemüller have known this book while he studied printing in Basel?

On the hypothetical land-bridge connecting southern Africa with Southeast Asia, some Ptolemaic world maps, such as the Ulm of 1482, have the words: 'Terra incognita secu[n]du[m] ptholmeu[m]' (Unknown land according to Ptolemy). In accordance

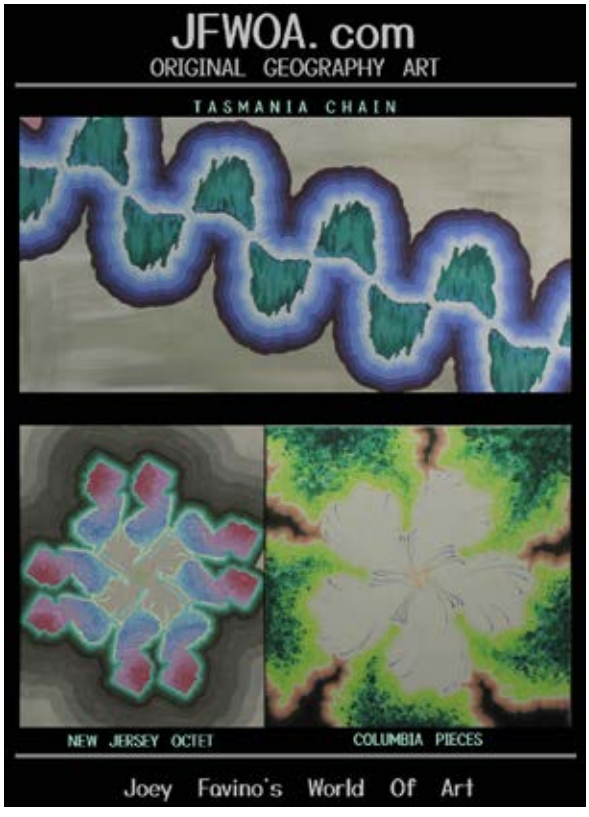
with the report of the 'Letter' of Columbus, it appears the maker of the Reisch map altered this traditional statement of Ptolemaic ignorance in the Indian Ocean to read: 'Hic non terra sed mare est: in quo mire magnitudinis Insulæ sed Ptolomeo fueru[n]t incognitæ' (Here is not land but sea, in which are seen great islands but they were unknown to Ptolemy). Given that both Columbus's 'Letter' and the reports of the Portuguese in the East place their discoveries of large islands in the Indian Ocean, it is reasonable to accept that the 'great islands' unknown to Ptolemy and alluded to in the new inscription on the Reisch maps, are Cuba, Hispaniola, Madagascar, and other islands discovered by the Spanish in the Caribbean and the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean. At the beginning of the sixteenth century the Portuguese discoveries beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Spanish discoveries in the West Indies were both believed to lie in the Indian Ocean. Reisch, in the text of his *Margarita Philosophica*, does not mention the new discoveries of Columbus and the Spanish to the West nor of the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean. This suggests the map with its updated inscription alluding to the new discoveries must have been the idea of Schott or another associated with the publishing of Reisch's book. The spelling of this inscription on the first (1503) and second (1504) versions, different from that of Grüninger's of 1504, confirms that the 1504 version of Reisch's map was also printed by Johann Schott. Presumably, the woodcut block for Schott's first edition of 1503, the most elaborate of the three woodcut maps with the encircling twelve windheads, was damaged and replaced by this simpler version with four windheads. Grüninger's edition of 1504 was this simpler – but pirated – copy.

Possibly designed by Martin Waldseemüller, the three so-called Reisch maps – Schott (1503 and 1504) and Grüninger (1504) – give the earliest extant record on a printed map of Columbus's 'newly discovered islands in the Indian Ocean' and predate the more commonly acclaimed Contarini-Rosselli map (1506), Waldseemüller's wall map, the first to name the land as 'America' (1507), and the Johannes Ruysch printed map of 1508.

Endnotes

1 Rodney W. Shirley, *The Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472-1700*, London: Holland Press, 1983, p. 23 no.24; but see unpaginated 'Corrigenda and Addenda' at the front of the 2nd (1987) to 4th (2001) editions inclusive for Shirley entries 22 and 23 (A).
2 Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, p. 21 no. 22; 22 no. 23 (A). Schott's second edition was unknown until discovered in 1981.
3 Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, p. 22 no. 23.
4 In Ptolemy's second projection, both the latitude circles and the meridians are designed as circular arcs, providing a far more satisfactory representation of the spherical appearance of the earth.
5 The *Margarita Philosophica* contained over fifty full-page woodcuts and many smaller ones illustrating the text. Later editions had a different world map.
6 Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, p. 25 no. 25.
7 Shirley, *Mapping of the World*, p. 32 no. 28; and p. 33 no. 29.
8 Robert J. King, 'The Jagiellonian Globe: A Key to the puzzle of Jave la grande', *The Globe*, no. 62 (2009): pp. 1–50; Robert J. King, 'Tadeusz Estreicher and the Jagiellonian globe', *The Globe*, no. 75 (2014): pp.16-28.
9 John Boyd Thacher, *Christopher Columbus: His Life, His Work, His Remains*, 3 vols., New York & London: The Knickerbocker Press, 1903, 2: pp. 225, 243.

Gregory McIntosh is a researcher at the Centre for History and Philosophy of Science, Faculty of Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal. He formerly lectured at Piri Reis University in Istanbul. He has written four books, contributed chapters to six others, and has made more than three-dozen conference presentations around the world. Email: gregorymcintosh@yahoo.com



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Fig. 1 Girolamo Porro, engraved title page in Porcacchi's *L'isole piu famose del mondo...*, Venice: Simon Galignani, 1572. Copper engraving, plate size: 25.5 x 15.5 cm; sheet size: 27.0 x 19.7 cm. Courtesy of Clive A. Burden Ltd., www.caburdenraremaps.com

DESCRIBING MALTA IN TOMMASO PORCACCHI'S *ISOLARIO*

L'isole piu famose del mondo (1572)

Emanuel Chetcuti

In 1572 the Italian humanist, geographer, translator, polygrapher, bibliophile and scholar Tommaso Porcacchi (1532 (?) –1576) published *L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano Al Serenis[imo]. Principe et Sig[no]re. il S[acro]. Don Giovanni D'Austria General della Santis[ima]. Lega; in Venetia, Appresso Simon Galignani e Girolamo Porro.*[1] It was granted a ten-year printing privilege. As the full title indicates the book was a joint effort between the author Porcacchi, the map engraver Girolamo Porro (1529–1600), and Simon Galignani, the publisher.

Tommaso Porcacchi was a prolific writer. When he settled in Florence, around 1556, he met Lodovico Domenichi (1515–1564), the Italian scholar who was renowned for his editions and translations of classical authors. It was Domenichi who allowed Porcacchi to publish his first works, the life of Virgil and a translation of the fourth book of the Aeneid. It was also Domenichi who introduced Porcacchi in 1557 to the printer Gabriele Giolito de' Ferrari (c.1508–1578), who was active in Venice and one of the first major publishers of literature in the vernacular Italian language. In 1559 Porcacchi moved to Venice where he settled for the rest of his life, dedicating himself tirelessly to his work as a writer, translator and editor. During the 1560s Giolito and Porcacchi embarked on a major editorial project to produce *Collana Historica*, a collection of ten volumes about ancient Greece and Roman history translated into vernacular Italian. With the death of Porcacchi in 1576 and Giolito in 1578, their ambitious project was never completed.

Girolamo Porro was born at Padua in 1529 and probably was a student of the Italian engraver, Enea Vico (1523–1567). He commenced his career as an engraver by drawing, in 1567, a map of Europe and Africa. His cartographic output mainly featured in Ruscelli's translation of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, 1574, and in Porcacchi's *L'isole piu famose del mondo*. In 1575 he was granted the privilege as *intagliator di stampe di rame* and in 1584 admitted to the Accademia dei Virtuosi in Rome. However, Porro is better known for his engravings that accompanied works of literature. He died on 20 January 1600 in Venice, where he had spent most of his working life.

An *isolario,* or book of islands, belongs to a unique genre of literature. Containing maps and historical and geographical information, this distinct genre combines the characteristics of regional island atlases, travel literature or primitive tourist guides. *Isolarii* had their origin in Italy, beginning in the fifteenth century and prevailed until the seventeenth century. Florence and Venice were the main centres of production. Initially, they concentrated on the islands of the Mediterranean but over time they expanded further afield.[2]

The first edition of Porcacchi's *L'isole piu famose del mondo…* contains thirty engraved maps but unlike many earlier *isolarii* does not focus exclusively on the Mediterranean. Porcacchi modelled his on that of Henricus Martellus Germanus's *Insularium illustratum* (*c*.1486–1490[?]). Martellus had expanded the geographic parameters to include islands and coastal lands far beyond the Mediterranean. In addition to the standard *isolarii* inclusions, Porcacchi added islands in the Atlantic Ocean, creating something closer to a 'world island book'.[3]

The book was published during the Fourth Ottoman–Venetian War (1570–1573) which may explain why Galignani dedicated it to Don Giovanni D'Austria [Don John of Austria] (1547–1578), the illegitimate son of King Charles V and brother of King Philip II. Don John was praised for his military prowess in protecting the Christian faith against the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto and crushing the uprising of the rebellious Moriscos in the City of Granada.

Porcacchi set out the principles of his *isolario* in the preface. He commences by quoting Theopompus (*c.* 380 – *c.* 315 BCE), the ancient Greek historian, who narrated the fable that Europe, Asia and Africa were islands embraced on every side by the ocean, an opinion shared by Pliny and Strabo. However, considering it too arduous a task to describe the whole

58

DESCRITTIONE DELL'ISOLA DI MALTA.



ERA la Sicilia, & la riuiera dell'una & l'altra ſeccagna di Barberia ſon poſte due Iſole, Melita, & Gaulo: quella detta hoggi Galta: & queſta il Gozo, lontane l'una dall'altra cinque miglia: ma diſcoſto da Pachino, o Capo Paſſero promontorio di Sicilia, alqual guardano, cento miglia: benche alcuni dicono, ſeſſanta & d'Africa cxc. Malta ha di circuito ſeſſanta miglia, & tutta quaſi è piana; ma ſaſſoſa, & eſpoſta a' uenti. Ha molti & ſicuriſſimi porti: & doue guarda à Tramontana, in tutto è priua d'acque: ma da Ponente ue n'ha di correnti, & produce alberi fruttiferi. La maggior larghezza ſua è di dodici miglia, & la lunghezza di uenti: e in tutto il noſtro mare non u'ha Iſola, coſi lontana da terra ferma, come è queſta. In piu di ſei luoghi all'intorno è ricauata, & dal mar di Sicilia ui ſon formati come tanti porti, per ricetto di corſali: ma di uerſo Tripoli è tutta piena di balze & di ripe. E' detta Melita in latino dalle Api,

Malta perche co ſi detta.

Fig. 2 Tommaso Porcacchi, 'Descrittione dell'Isola di Malta', 1590. 29.5 x 20 cm. Author's collection.

world, instead, he proposes to limit his narrative to some of the most famous islands and describe them with the greatest brevity: '*cosi ho descritto alcune Isole piu famose del mondo con quella maggior brevità', che m'è stato possibile'*. Addressing his book to those who 'take delight in the study of geography', he clearly did not wish to tax his readers for whom he also includes a glossary of unfamiliar geographical terms.

He names each island, describes in what sea it is placed, gives the measurement of its perimeter with its length and breadth; mentions nearby islands, provides details of the island's main products, its present and ancient inhabitants including its famous personalities; describes its natural wonders, principal cities and gives a short history of the island. He adopts this template for each island included in the *L'Isole*. Here I will focus on the chapter on Malta as being representative of the treatment Porcacchi applied to the other islands.

Porcacchi claims he consulted many authors from whom he extracted material for his narrative though he does not reveal these sources. He has obtained written and oral information from friends, local and abroad, and in particular, Leone Ghidella, a physician from Brescia, who provided him with an anonymous handwritten text containing drawings and descriptions of all the islands in the archipelago.[4] Porcacchi was not a witness to all the islands he writes about and absolves himself from any inaccurate information he may have included because he was unable to verify all his facts.[5]

He admits that by commencing his book with a description of Venice, rather than England, and by including descriptions of peninsulas, a navigational chart and a map of the world he has not followed the conventional rule in the compilation of his *isolario*. The text for the original thirty maps remained unchanged in subsequent editions except for slight variations in the 1686 edition.

Girolamo Porro (1529–1600) was responsible for the thirty small uniform-size maps which are integrated in the text. An accomplished engraver, he is possibly best known for his engravings for Girolamo Ruscelli's translation of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, 1574. The maps in *L'Isole* are close imitations in style to those produced by Giacomo Gastaldi, Battista Agnese, Antonio Salamanca, Francesco Camocio the Younger, Donato Bertelli, Ferando Bertelli and Paolo Forlani – mostly of the 'Lafreri Circle'.

The maps in earlier *isolarii* are woodcuts. Porro chose to engrave on copper for Porcacchi's book, making it the first *isolario* to use the technique of copper-plate engraving. Despite the advantages of the finer lines and details that copper engraving allows, Porro's maps are not the easiest to read. They are small and yet he fills them with an immense amount of information.

The place-names in the maps frequently differ from Porcacchi's text: he preferred the ancient forms, while Porro used contemporary appellations. This inconsistency is dealt with in the table of contents which alerts the reader to the inclusion of ancient and modern toponymy: *nomi de Geografia, antichi, e moderni, che sono in questo libro.*

The maps depict Venice and its surroundings from east to west across the Mediterranean from Corfu, Crete, Cyprus through Rhodes, Sicily and Malta up to Corsica, Elba and the Balearic Islands. The next six maps relate to North America, British Islands, Scotland, Ireland, the Frisian Islands, Iceland and Gotland in Sweden. Across the Atlantic are Hispaniola, Cuba and San Lorenzo (Madagascar), Taprobana (not Ceylon [Sri Lanka] but Sumatra which is on the equator) and the Moluccas. The last two island maps include a map of North America: a reduced version of Paolo Forlani's (fl. *c.* 1560–1571) 'Il Disegno Del discoperto della nova Franza, il quale s'e havuto ultimamente dalla novissima navigatione de Franzesi in quel luogo…' (The Drawing of the Discovery of New France, recently derived from the Newest Voyage of the French in that Region…) which is the earliest printed map devoted to the continent of North America and the first map to show the Strait of Anian separating America from Asia; [6] and a detailed map of Mexico City at the time of the Spanish conquest. The final two are world maps: an oval map and one specifically designed for use by navigators.

'Descrittione dell'Isola di Malta'

Tommaso Porcacchi's description of Malta is a collage of data copied from contemporary sources, commencing with a description of the island's geographical location which, he postulates, is one hundred miles from Sicily and one hundred and ninety miles from the African coast.[7] Its circuit is sixty miles. It has a flat and arid terrain exposed to the winds. Where it faces the north wind, it is totally deprived of water, whilst in the west, where there are no wind currents, it abounds with fruit-bearing trees. In more than six places facing Sicily, there are safe harbours that are used by corsairs, whilst the southern coast is characterised by its precipitous approach.

Porcacchi propounds the belief that Malta derives its name from the word 'honey' which is produced

from the multitude of flowers which which thrive there.[8] The air is described as healthy especially to those who are accustomed to it; there are fountains and gardens full of palm trees; the land produces wheat, flax, cotton and cumin in abundance. It is sown all year round with little effort and the trees bear fruit twice a year. In winter, the island is green and flourishes, whilst everything burns with the heat in summer. Porcacchi does not fail to mention the small, white long-haired dogs which he says ancient writers attribute their origin to Malta and which the Romans called the *catuli melitae.* He perpetuates the erroneous narrative about the Council held in Malta by Pope Innocent I which was said to have been celebrated by two hundred and fourteen bishops against the heretic Pelagius, and in which St Augustine and Silvano, Bishop of Malta, had participated.[9] Porcacchi alludes to Battus, mistakenly considered by contemporary writers to have been the King in Malta.[10] He writes about the Carthaginian occupation of the island, referencing the various scattered archeologic remains, inscribed in a language believed to be similar to Hebrew. He describes the Roman period during which Malta had the same laws and Praetors as Sicily and the island's occupation by Arabs which he explains was brought to an end by the intervention of Count Roger of Sicily in the year 1090.

Santo Ermo (St Elmo today), flanked by the fortresses of St Michael and St Angelo, is described as located facing Capo Passero or Pachino in Sicily. Porcacchi explains how the iron chain, brought by the Knights from Venice, was placed under the surface of the water to prevent the Turkish ships from entering the creek between these two fortifications. Eight miles beyond is the ancient city of Malta, the seat of the Bishopric, with its noble buildings. Porcacchi does not mention the city of Valletta which started to be built in 1566 and was completed at the time of writing his *isolario*, though it appears on Porro's map. In fact, Porcacchi's inclusions frequently are not featured on Porro's map and vice versa, suggesting that the two men worked independently choosing what each thought fit and correct for their contribution. The ancient temple of the divinity of Juno, believed by the ancients to be situated between St Angelo and Vittoriosa, Porcacchi describes as being on a promontory on the seashore of Kalkara creek. He places the temple of Hercules on the south of the island at Porto Euro,[11] the ruins of which were visible at the time he was writing. Neither location features in Porro's map of Malta.

In describing the physiognomy of the inhabitants,

Fig. 3. 'Malta' in *L'Isole, piu famose del mondo*, 1572. Engraved by Girolamo Porro. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Malta_-_Porcacchi_Tomaso_-_1620.jpg

Fig. 4 Domenico Zenoi, 'Assedio de l'isola di Malta 1565'. 15.2 x 20.5 cm. Courtesy of the Hill Museum & Manuscript Library (HMML).

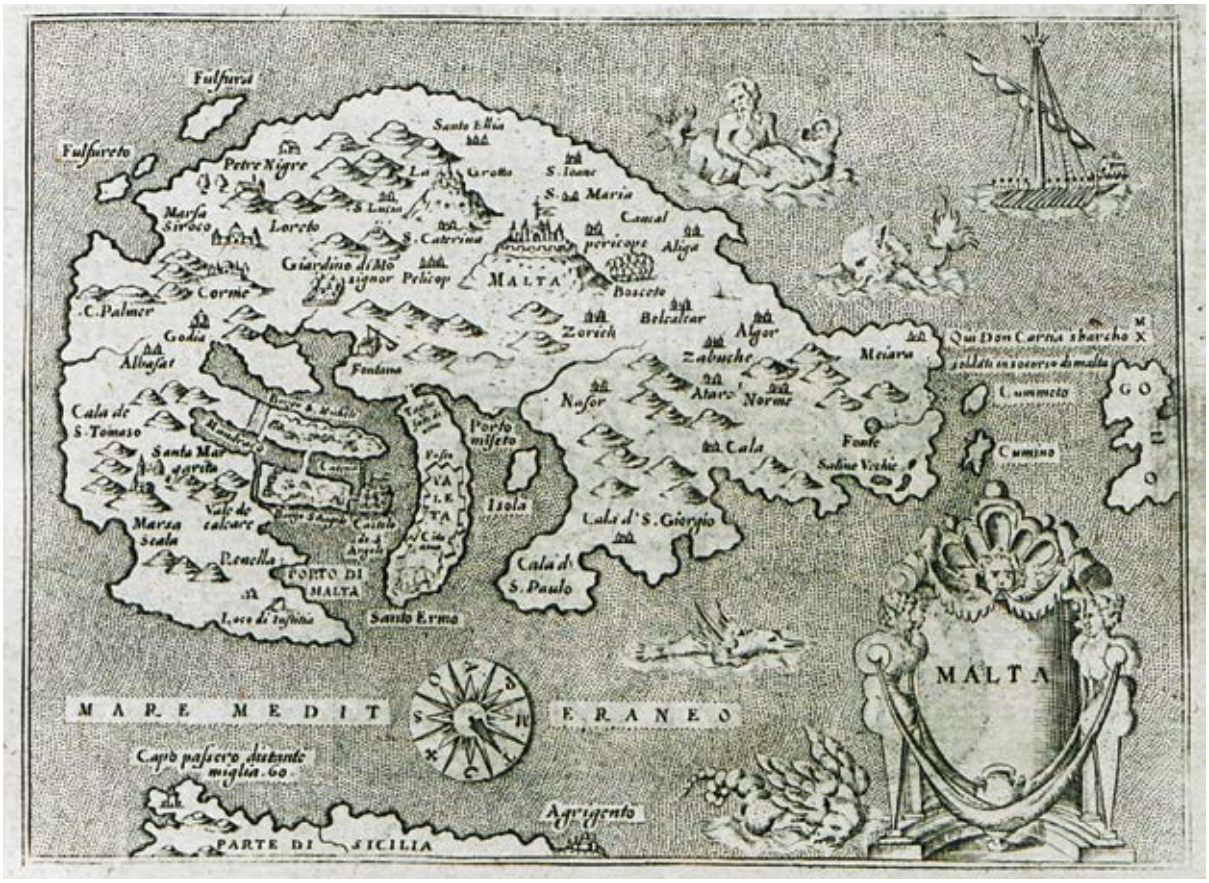
Porcacchi speaks of their coloured complexion which, according to him, is similar to that of the Sicilians. The women are very beautiful, *ma fuggano la compagnia e vanno coperte fuori di casa,* but shun company and are veiled when in public. The Maltese appear to follow the Sicilian lifestyle and speak a language more or less similar to Carthaginian.

Porcacchi explains the people are dedicated to Saint Paul who landed on the island after being shipwrecked. The miraculous stone, called '*Gratia di San Paolo',* was extracted from the cave where he made his home. It was believed to have healing properties and was often sent to Italy to cure the bites of scorpions and serpents.

He writes at length about the Great Siege of Malta. The Knights of St John of Jerusalem, after the loss of Rhodes in 1522, settled in Malta eight years later when the island was gifted to them by Emperor Charles V of Spain. In 1565 Suleiman the Magnificent, dispatched an armada of two hundred ships under the joint commands of Piali Bascia and Mustafa Bascia aimed at ousting the Knights from the island. Porcacchi describes their assault on forts St Elmo and St Michael, the death of Dragut Rais, the famous Barbary corsair from a blow to the ear with a stone and the valorous character of the Grand Master La Valette for bravely and courageously defending the island. He explains how the siege was ended following the arrival of Don Garcia of Toledo who, we learn, landed nine thousand six hundred soldiers to oust the Turks from Malta.

The map

Porro's map featured in all editions of Porcacchi's *isolario* but was retouched crudely for the 1686 edition to strengthen the outlines. It measures 104 x 143 mm with the orientation set with southwest at the top. The simple title 'MALTA' is placed in the decorative cartouche at the bottom right corner. Porro, in his hallmark decorative style, populated the map with sea creatures, ship and compass rose. In order to record what Porcacchi had written about the Great Siege, Porro inserted the caption on the sea between Malta and Gozo: *Qui Don Cartia sbarcho X M[ila] soldati in*


Fulfuro
Fulfureto
Petre Nigre
Marsa Sirocco
Loreto
Giardino di Mõ signor
Corme
C. Palmer
Godia
Alliosat
Cala de S. Tomaso
Santa Maria
Marsa scala
Renella
PORTO DI MALTA
Lazaretto
Santo Ermo
Fontana
Porto miseto
Isola
Cala d' S. Paulo
Cala d' S. Giorgio
Cala
Fonte
Salline Vechie
Cummino
Cummeto
Qui Don Carna sbarcho
soldati in soccorso di malta
GOZO
MALTA
MARE MEDITERANEO
Capo passero distante miglia 60
Agrigento
PARTE DI SICILIA


ASSEDIO DE L' ISOLA DI MALTA.
LEVANTE
PONENTE
TRAMONTANA
PARTE DI SICILIA

socorso di malta. (Here Don Garcia landed ten thousand soldiers for the release of Malta).

Porro's map is not original. It is a copy of the map of the Great Siege of Malta of 1565 by Domenico Zenoi (fl. 1540–1580), an Italian engraver, publisher and goldsmith who was active in Venice and Padua in the middle of the sixteenth century. Zenoi's map first appeared in Paolo Forlani's *Il primo libro delle citta, et fortezze principali del mondo* (The first book of the principal cities and fortification of the world) in 1567 and later, in 1569, in *De' disegni delle piu illustri citta, et fortezze del mondo* (Drawings of the most illustrious cities and fortresses of the world) by Giulio M. Ballino of Venice. The map is signed 'Dnco Zenoi' and bears the watermark of 'siren in circle under six-pointed star A' which points to the paper's Venetian origin. [12]

Despite its recycled content of both maps and text and its increasingly out-of-date geographical information, the book enjoyed considerable success and was kept in circulation for more than one hundred years. *Isole piu famose del mondo* was expanded over that period: seventeen new maps were added in 1576, the year of Porcacchi's death. This number remained unchanged until 1604 when a map (twice the size of those by Porro) of Istria by Giacomo Franco was added.

Endnotes

1 'The World's most Famous Islands by Tommaso Porcacchi of Castiglione Arretino and engraved by Girolamo Porro …'
2 George Tolias, 'Isolarii, Fifteenth to Seventeenth Century', in. *The History of Cartography,* Vol. 3, Part 1, edited by David Woodward, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007; also freely accessible online.
3 For a complete list of maps by Girolamo Porro included in the editions of Porcacchi's *isolario* refer to Geoffrey L. King, 'Miniaiture Maps', https://miniaturemaps.net/.
4 Anastasia Stouraiti, 'Talk, script and print: the making of island books in early modern Venice', 217. *Historical Research*, vol. 86, no. 232, May 2013.
5 'Percioche se coloro, c'hanno veduto le Molucche, la Taprobana, & l'altre Isole lontane, descrivendole; hanno lasciato à dietro molti particolari, che à voler far compita descrittion si richiedevano; in che modo potrò sopplire à difette loro io, che non l'ho vedute, & non vi sono stato?' (Because if those who have seen the Moluccas, Taprobana, & the other distant islands, in describing them have left behind many details, which were required to complete a description; how will I be able to suppress their wishes, I, who have not seen it, & have not been there?)
6 David Woodward, 'The Forlani Map of North America', *Imago Mundi*, vol. 46, 1994, pp. 29–40. London: Imago Mundi, Ltd.
7 Malta is situated in the Mediterranean Sea, 81 kilometres south of Sicily, Italy, and nearly 300 kilometres north (Libya) and northeast (Tunisia) of Africa.
8 The origin of the name 'Malta' is not certain. Although it is commonly believed that the name derives from the Greek word for 'honey'. Another opinion suggests that the word Malta comes from the Phoenician word Maleth, 'a haven'.
9 Horatio C. R. Vella, 'only 59 or 60 bishops are said and mentioned to have attended this synod, not in Malta, but at Milevium in Africa', today Mila in Algeria. 'The Earliest Description of Malta (Lyons 1536) by Jean Quintin d'Autun, translation and notes by Horatio C.R. Vella', Debono Enterprises: Malta, 1980.
10 Vella (1980) op. cit. 'Battus was not a king in Malta…but a leader of the colony from Thera to Cyrene (631 BCE.)'.
11 It was only in 1963 when the Italian Archeologic Commission, in the course of their excavations at Malta, came to the conclusion that the remains at Tas-Silg hilltop on the south-east coast of the island of Malta, overlooking Marsaxlokk Bay, and close to the town of Żejtun, are attributed to the divinity of Juno as demonstrated from the inscriptions which testify that it was the goddess Juno who was venerated there.
12 David Woodward, *Catalogue of Watermarks in Italian Printed Maps, ca. 1440–1600*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

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TOMMASO PORCACCHI, '*L'ISOLE PIU FAMOSE DEL MONDO*' EDITIONS

Edition	Title	Publisher	Dedication	Content	Headpiece Malta Map
1572	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano Al Sereniss. Principe et Sig. il S. Don Giovanni D'Austria General della Santiss. Lega	In Venetia, Appresso Simon Galignani e Girolamo Porro. Printing privilege for 10 years	Don Giovanni d'Austria by Simon Galignani dated 15 January 1571	117 pages with 30 copper engraved maps within the text, namely: Venetia, Corfu, Morea Peninsola; Candia; Cipro; Rhodi; Arcipelago; Negroponte; Sicilia; Malta; Corsica; Sardigna; Elba; Maiorica; Minorica; Inghilterra; Scotia; Irlanda; Hollanda; Islanda; Gotlandia; Spagnuola; Cuba; S. Lorenzo; Taprobana (not Ceylon but Sumatra which is on the equator); Isole Molucche; Isola et Terra di Santa Croce, overo Mondo Nuovo; Temistitan (now Mexico City); Oval world; Atlantic chart with parts of the Pacific and Indian Oceans	The title on two lines and is inscribed at the head of page number 43
1576	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano Con l'Aggiunta di molte Isole All' ill re S. Conte Georgio Trivltio dottore, cavaliere, conte di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal Senatore.	In Venetia. Appresso Simon Galignani & Girolamo Porro. [Printing privilege for 10 years]	Giorgio Trivltio, dot tore, cavaliere, conte di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal [dated] il giorno dell'Ascensione (1576), [written by] Girolamo Porro [!]	[xxvi] + 202 pages including 17 additional maps to the 1572 edition. The sequence of the maps is completely different: the European ones commencing with Iceland in the north-west and finishing with Cyprus in the south-east. The 17 additional maps are: Isole Hebride, et Orcade; Isole Selandie; Il sito de' Cvrzolari; [Battle of Lepanto] (untitled), Cefalonia, Zante, Cerigo, Scarpanto, Santorini, Milo, Nicsia, Scio, Metellino (Lesbos), Costantinopli, Stalimene (Lemnos); Iamaica, S. Giovanni (Puerto Rico)	The text section is headed 'Descrittione dell'isola di Malta' in three lines; page number is now a smaller '58'; an ornamental headpiece depicting two cherubs holding a vase in the centre, with a grotesque mask on each side also depicting a metal pot.
1590	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano con l'Aggiunta di molte isole all' ill.re S. Conte Georgio Trivltio dottore, cavaliere, conti di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal Senatore	In Venetia MDLXXXX, Appresso gli heredi di Simon Galignani. Printing privilege for 10 years	Giorgio Trivltio, dottore cavaliere, conte di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal dated giorno dell'Ascensione, 1576, written by Girolamo Porro	201 pages with no changes to the 1576 edition	The title is in three lines and the page number is again 58. **See Fig. 2**. The headpiece shows a face in the centre and a mask in a decorative rectangular frame at both ends, plus a diminutive decorative motif above the map.
1604 and **1605**	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano con l'Aggiunta di molte isole all ill.re S. Conte Georgio Trivltio dottore, cavaliere, conti di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal Senatore, Con Nova Aggiunta	Two editions. In Venetia MDCIIII and MDCIIIII Appresso gli heredi di Simon Galignani. Printing privilege for 10 years	Giorgio Trivltio, dottore cavaliere, conte di Melzo, Regio, e Dvcal dated giorno dell'Ascensione, 1576, written by Girolamo Porro	211 pages which now include a new map of Istria on page 201 twice in size by Giacomo Franco	The title is in three lines and the page number is again 58. The headpiece has a grotesque mask in the centre, flanked on either side by a winged figure and a kneeling cherub. The small decorative motif above the map is different from the one in the 1590 edition.

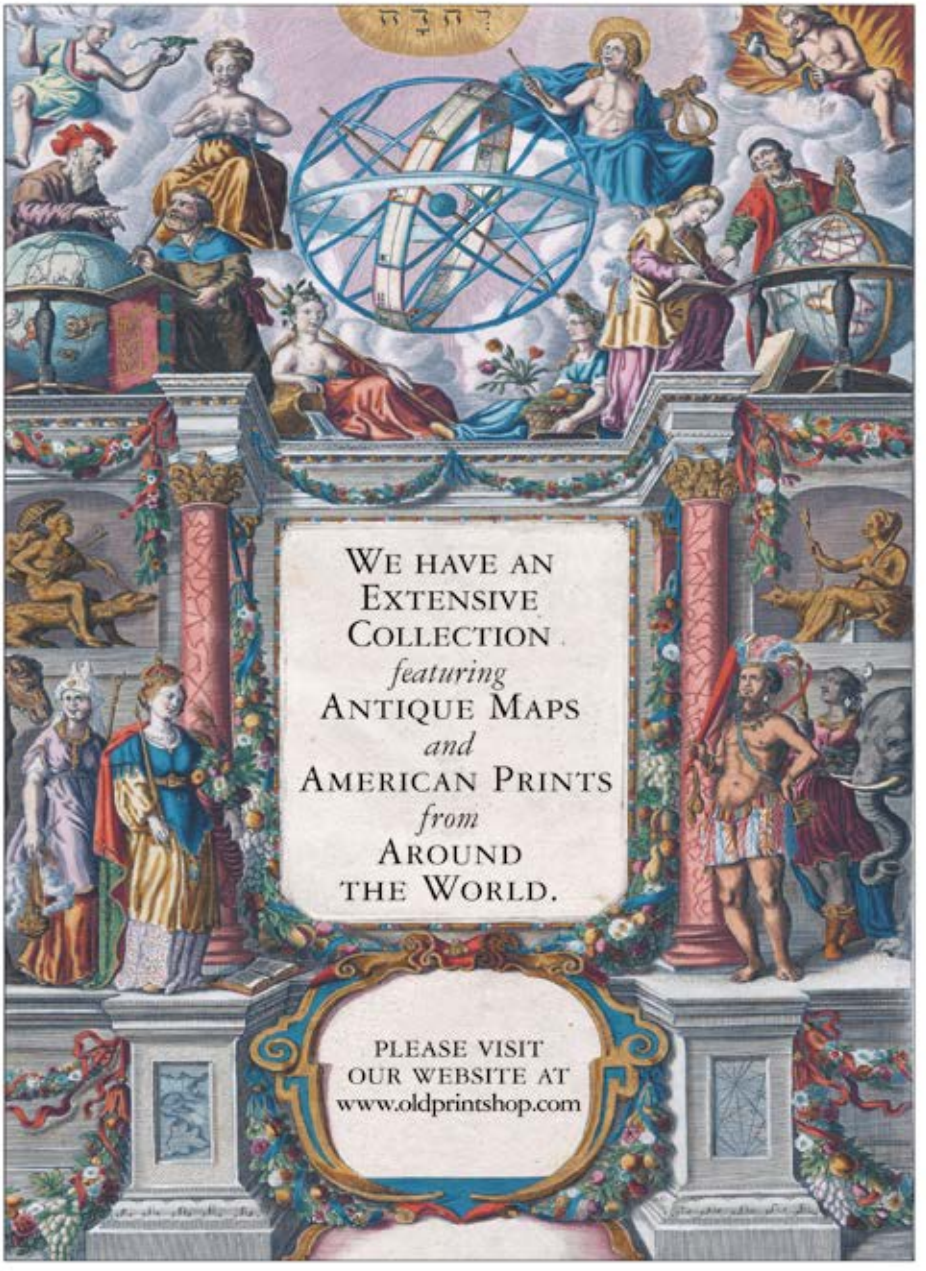
1620	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Thomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano con nova aggionta dedicate all'ill. mo et rev.mo Mons. Gio. Francesco Moresini abbate di Leno etc.	In Padova MDCXX. Appresso Paolo et Francesco Galignani fratelli	Monsig[nor]. Gio. Francesco Morosini, Abbate di Leno, & Canonico di Padova [written by] Paolo, & Francesco Galignani, [dated] '13. Giugno 1619.'	[xxiv] + 211 pages with no changes from the 1604 and 1605 editions	The text section title is in three lines and the page number is again 58. The headpiece is a line of ten identical geometric designs while the small motif above the map has now been removed.
1686	L'isole piu famose del mondo descritte da Tomaso Porcacchi da Castiglione Arretino e intagliate da Girolamo Porro Padovano. Di nuovo corrette, e illustrate con l'aggiunta dell'Istria, e altre Isole, Scogli, e nuove curiosita. Essendovi una definite descrittione della Citta' di Costantinopoli, e della Peninsola di Morea. Consecrate all'illustrissimo, e eccellentissimo Sign. Il Sign Pietro Gritti e Luigi e Raimondo, Nobile Veneto	In Venetia, MDCLXXXVI presso Pietr'Antonio Brigonci, con licenza dei superiori, e privilegio	Illuftrifs. Et Eccelentifs. Sign. Sig. Padrone Colendfs.dall humilfs. E divotifs. Oblig. serv Pietr'Antonio Brigonci at Venice on 22 July, 1686	198 pages of text, slightly altered, with the 47 maps printed separately from the text. As all the plates were worn out by 1620, these were re-touched, without Porro's finesse, in order to strengthen the outlines and in this second state they are now printed separately.	The map of Malta is now printed on a separate sheet with no page number and is printed between pages 58 and 59 without a heading.



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Edward Stanford did not train as a geographer or cartographer. Indeed, the discipline of Geography did not exist at that time in Britain at either school or university. It was not until the Royal Geographical Society (founded in 1830) truly promoted geography as an academic subject that it entered the curriculum.

His timing was very good. There were a variety of factors at work to support the rapid growth of the Stanfords business. These included Britain's role as a colonial and maritime power; the exploration of major unmapped areas of the world; the rise of geography as an academic discipline; the work of the Ordnance Survey in creating a national map base; and the growth of tourism to destinations outside the United Kingdom.

There was a growing interest in understanding the wider world and with it came a demand for maps and atlases. Stanfords was one of several British businesses



Fig. 1 Locations marked in red denote premises occupied by Stanfords over its 169-year history.

operating in the nineteenth century which were instrumental in creating and selling maps to the general public. Most famous were the firms of George Philip & Son Ltd and John Bartholomew & Son Ltd.

The Stanfords business prospered and in 1873 the firm moved to new larger premises at 55 and 56 Charing Cross, and again in 1888 to 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, a much larger and grander building. This impressive building with its pink sandstone facia exists today. It does not bear the name Stanfords but you can clearly see the relief sculptures of globes, cartouches and the figure of Atlas suggesting the past purpose of the building. By this time, they had become the sole agent in England and Wales for Ordnance Survey maps, and celebrated Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee with the publication of *Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography,* dedicated to her.

In around 1890 the firm purchased premises at 12 Long Acre in Covent Garden to be used as a print works. Later numbers 13 and 14 were acquired and Stanfords hired architect and close friend Herbert Read to design a new building which would bring all their activities under one roof. It opened in 1901, in the same year that Edward Stanford received a royal warrant as Cartographer to the King.

We have no specific evidence, but since Long Acre was, in the nineteenth century, the epicentre of the sale of carriages and harnesses it is surmised that Stanfords saw a connection between the sale of maps and the sale of carriages.

In 2019 it made the difficult decision to leave the Long Acre premises. Some twenty years earlier the building had been sold and with rising rent and rates the company could not afford to remain. Fortunately, the premises at 7 Mercer Walk was available and in January 2019 Stanfords moved 100 metres to its new home.

The building is part of the Covent Garden estate of The Worshipful Company of Mercers, the first of the city livery companies. The six-block estate that occupies the area between Long Acre and Shelton Street was bequeathed to the Company in 1624 by Lady Joan Bradbury.

After moving to its new headquarters Stanfords asked The Mercers Company for their support to create an exhibition in a vacant shop about the history of Stanfords and The Mercers. The exhibition included some magnificent maps belonging to the Company reminding us that before the nineteenth century maps were largely used by property owners to establish their claims. Most of the maps in their collection are small, detailed maps of individual properties.



Fig. 2 Stanfords in their Long Acre building (1890–2018).

Now fast forward to 2022 and see the huge variety of paper maps being sold by Stanfords. There is a vast selection of maps for the UK and every country in the world for exploring on foot, by bike or in a car not to mention maps for ski touring and kayaking. Stanfords customers often tell us that it is easier to buy the maps they need for far-flung locations in London than when they reach their destination.

In addition to selling maps for travel, Stanfords sells maps that are part of academic research. Here are two examples of maps created by linguists. The first is the 'Great Scone' map which shows the distribution of pronunciation of the word scone in the UK and Ireland.

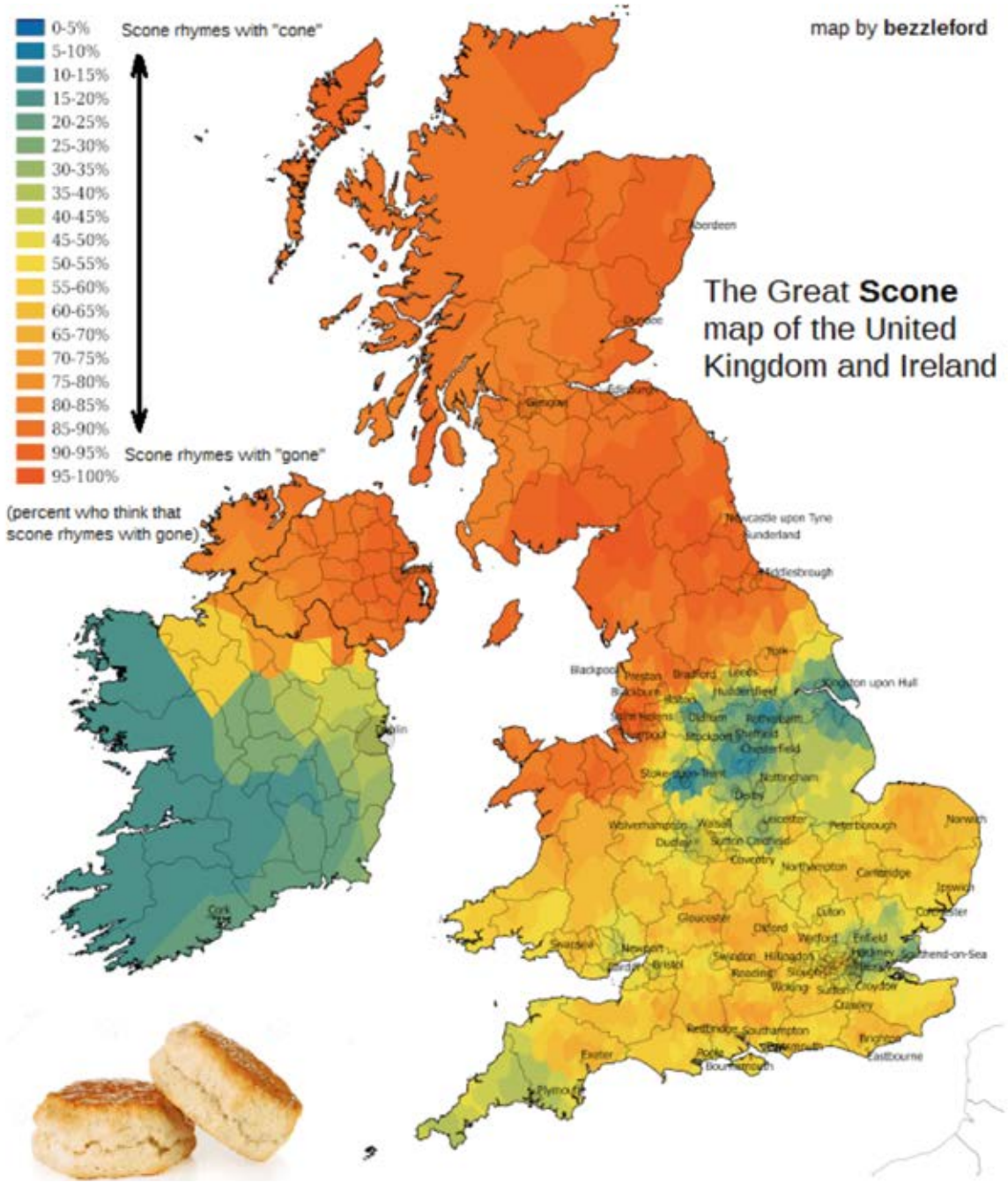


Fig 3. 'The Great Scone Map of the United Kingdom and Ireland', Bezzleford, 2016.

A second example is the 'Splinter map from 1950 versus 2016'. This shows us that in 1950 there were wide variations across the UK in the word used for a wood splinter and by 2016 these variations had almost disappeared. In a recent talk at Stanfords, Professor James Cheshire, Professor of Geographic Information and Cartography at University College London, told the audience that more than half of the students in his classes are not studying geography. They are studying other subjects in which mapping can be used to convey data patterns.

One city that is a perennial subject for the creation of new paper maps is London. In recent years maps have

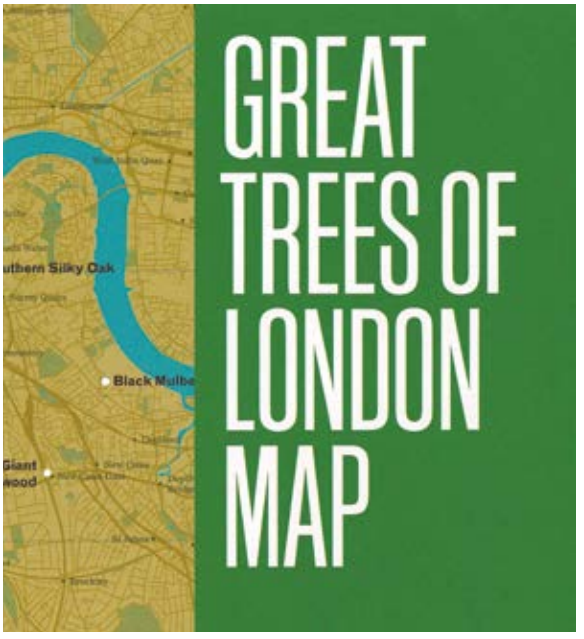


Fig. 4 'Great Trees of London Map', Blue Crow Media, 2020.

been published covering every possible subject related to the city: 'London Music Map, visit over 65 iconic music sites', 'Filthy London, a guide to the rude and unusual', 'Great Trees of London Map' (a bestseller during the COVID pandemic), 'Harry Potter's London, The Film Location Walk', 'Women Artists' , 'Cycling London, More Than 40 Great Routes', 'Footways, The Newest Map of London Showing How to Walk Between The Main London Train Stations Following the Most Peaceful and Direct Routes'.

Stanfords knows from firsthand experience that paper maps remain very relevant today despite the rise of mapping apps on every mobile phone and digital maps used on the dashboard of every car. The greatest problem with phone and car digital maps is that they are displayed on tiny screens and rely upon an internet connection, and the batteries of handheld devices lose their charge quickly especially in cold weather.

In addition to the practical problems mentioned above, there is also a growing perception among younger people that using a digital map to explore the great outdoors is rather inauthentic. Schemes like the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards are fostering renewed interest in the use of paper maps.

So Stanfords has seized the opportunity to remind the public that paper maps should remain loved in a digital world. Every month the staff select a map of the month to promote in the shop and by email and on the website. We try to offer a very diverse range of maps through the year and have been pleasantly surprised by the strong sales for these maps.

It has been a pleasure to speak to you about our history and the way in which Stanfords continues in the present day to see strong demand for paper maps. Please come to visit us at 7 Mercer Walk or at our shop in Bristol.

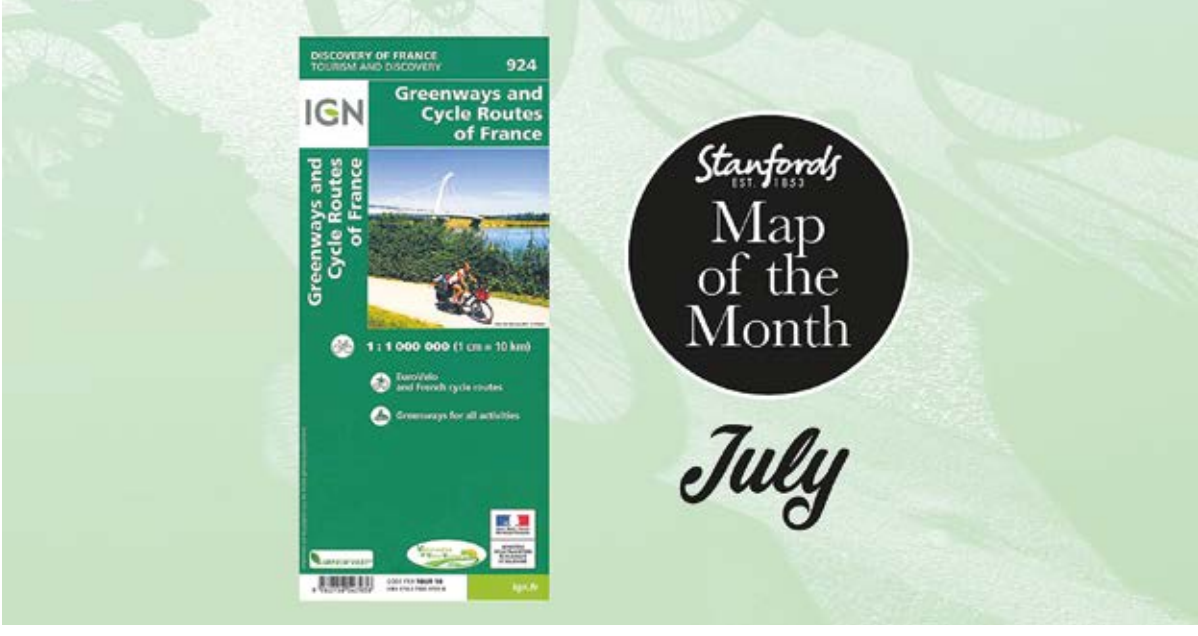


Fig. 5 Stanfords July Map of the Month, 'Greenways and Cycle Route of France', Institut Géographique National, 2020.

IMCoS London Weekend June 2022

After a long absence the Society was able to reinstate its annual June get-together to coincide with the London Map Fair. To ring the changes from previous years, the event was celebrated with a cocktail reception which took place at the Rembrandt Hotel in South Kensington. The reception was followed by a long overdue presentation to Hans Kok who, due to the restrictions presented by Covid, was unable to formally receive the Society's show of gratitude for his long and impeccable service as Chairman. A gift of a bronze statue of Atlas shouldering the world sums up the breadth and generosity of his fifteen-year leadership.

The IMCoS/Helen Wallis award was presented to Hans-Uli Feldmann from Switzerland who, fortuitously, was touring England and was able to attend in person to receive the accolades for his years of exceptional work as editor of *Cartgraphica Helvetica*. Valerie Newby delivered the citation which you can read on page 30.

The evening was closed with the Malcolm Young Lecture which this year was delivered by Vivien Godfrey, Chairman and CEO of the Edward Stanford Group. An abridged version of her lecture is published on page 24.



Fig. 2 Hans-Uli Feldmann receives the silver salver as the 2022 winner of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis award from IMCoS President Peter Barber. Photo: David Webb.

After two years of holding our Annual General Meeting online we were able to resume our face-to-face meeting which was held at the Royal Geographical Society before the opening of the London Map Fair. The Chairman's report follows on the next page.



Fig. 1 Hans Kok accepting his award for his achievements as the Society's Chairman between 2005 and 2020 from current Chairman Mike Sweeting. Photo: Jenny Harvey.



Fig 3. Visitors enjoying the return of the London Map Fair, June 2022. Photo: LOB.

IMCoS Annual General Meeting Chairman's report 2021/22 MCRS



As I present my first report as Chairman, I can go no further without expressing our deep thanks to Valerie Newby for serving as Acting-Chairman during difficult worldwide circumstances. Valerie has served the mapping community world so well. I will now go through the key matters that I feel have been significant in the Society's most recent year of activity.

1. Greater use of the internet by the Society

The Executive Committee has sought to use several new methods of engaging with both members and the wider mapping community. These have included more E-newsletters, 'Show & Tell' Zoom events, a 2021 Lecture series online. All events have drawn both a worldwide audience and world-class contributors. It is worth noting that these two event types have been curated, recoded etc, and are available now on YouTube for future use.

The excellent 2-minute online promo video for the Texas Symposium is an indicator of the way things are going, as was the 'hybrid' nature of our Brussels Symposium. The latter was partly saved by this, but also by the diligence of the organisers and the commitment of collectors in Benelux.

2. Membership

Membership has been relatively stable but is not on an upward curve – yet. The UK is still our largest member location, with the US at 24 percent. Germany and Australia our next biggest countries – at 6 percent of total membership each. However, USA is up 11 percent, while UK is down 18 percent. The UK decline is simply through 'natural causes'. New members do continue to join – but not at the rate that existing membership is eroding. Consequently, a major thrust over the next three years will be to seek to increase membership by means of targeted campaigns. In the past, membership grew through mechanisms that no longer exist – the Bonnington Map Fair, Regional UK events, smaller dealers with shops, so new routes to prospective members need to be found.

Clearly, there is also great room for membership expansion in countries where we only have a few members. To this end, our network of National Representatives and their responsibilities is being overhauled. The next three Symposia are all looking good, as we hear in the international report. One is in a country where we are seeing the best growth (USA), another is in a country with a very active local society (Malta), and the third in a country where we have many friends but few members (Finland).

3. The Executive Committee

Inevitably, Hans standing down after so many years of sterling service led to a transitional period for EXCOM. This will have settled down by the end of the year. New candidates for the EXCOM are always welcome. Bluntly put, in the UK we need youth and physical availability. More widely, we need people keen to grow IMCoS in their own country. Overall, we need people who want to spread the 'good news' of map collecting and map studies.

4. The Journal

Our editor drew our attention in her AGM report to the need for fresh contributors to the *IMCoS Map Journal* (as it is now known.) Submissions do not need to be lengthy. The Society has an extensive image resource if that is a barrier.

Summary

The Society is in a healthy state, but wider trends mean that we must not rest on our laurels. The world is changing around us at an ever-increasing speed. Some of those changes are helping us communicate. Others militate against traditional ways of getting involved. The Society has a great opportunity to serve each of its three constituent member types – Collectors, Dealers and Academics. The success of the June Reception and Awards demonstrated the fact that the deep-running enthusiasm and engagement that any Society needs to flourish is still very much present. Let's find yet more enthusiastic mapping people and get THEM engaged too! We cannot make people love maps, but we can help them, serve them, and engage them in mapping matters.



Citation for the Winner of the 2022 IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award

I am very happy to add the name of this year's winner of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award to the list of people who have been chosen in the past. As my name appears on the silver plate as the first winner in 1983 as Editor of *The Map Collector* it gives me great pleasure to add another editor to the list. We are honouring Hans-Uli Feldmann for his work as Chief Editor of the cartographic journal *Cartographica Helvetica* which has recently discontinued after an impressive history of some thirty years.

Back then Hans-Uli, a cartographer working for the Swiss Federal Office of Topography, thought it was perhaps time to create a 'medium for the dissemination of contributions to the history of cartography for researchers, map collectors and dealers destined mainly for the German-speaking countries'. No such journal existed since the disappearance some years earlier of *Speculum Orbis* which the late Peter Meurer had initiated. Hans-Uli gathered around him some colleagues and friends who shared his interest in early cartography. Under the auspices of the working group 'History of Cartography of the Swiss Society for Cartography' they launched the first issue of a publication that was to be become one of the most distinguished map history journals in Europe.

During its existence Hans-Uli remained at the head of the team as Chief Editor. With unfailing dedication, he completely directed not only the publication of sixty-three volumes but also twenty-four special editions on cartographic subjects that deserved expansion beyond the limited space the journal could offer.

Hans-Uli was born in 1947 in Lochbadbad in Switzerland and studied for four years to become a cartographer at what is today the Swiss Federal Office of Topography. He moved to Australia and worked with the Victoria State Government's Land Survey Department in Melbourne after which he was engaged on Antarctic research with the Commonwealth Government. An inveterate traveller, he made his way around the continent, island-hopped through Southeast Asia, and trained across India and Nepal. After his marriage to Christiane in 1972 he went to South Africa. Here he worked as a lithographer for a year before embarking on a memorable eleven-month journey through Africa from the Cape of Good Hope back to Switzerland, climbing Kilimanjaro en route. To his mountaineering achievement should be added his trek through the Kingdom of Mustang in Nepal, scaling the mountainous regions of Kosovo/Montenegro/Albania, and his 4,000-metre ascent of the peaks of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco.

During his professional career he has held several posts as head of cartography departments with swisstopo. On the occasion of swisstopo's 150th anniversary he was charged with producing a facsimile of the first official map of Switzerland created by General Guillaume-Henri Dufour and



Hans-Uli Feldmann on the Btta della Crosa, west of Pizzo Solögna in the Lepontine Alps in 2011.

published between 1845 and 1865 in twenty-five sheets on the scale of 1:100,000. This publication was a great success and inspired Hans-Uli to create *Cartographica Helvetica* in 1990.

Though no longer responsible for the journal, he has not retired from the world of mapping and map history. He will be actively involved in preparing and running the 20th Symposium of the D-A-CH Working Group for the History of Cartography which takes place in September in Berlin.

Congratulations to Hans-Uli Feldmann for his dedication and excellence in furthering the study of map history, a very worthy winner of the Helen Wallis/IMCoS award. And you may also want to congratulate him and Christiane on their golden wedding anniversary which they celebrate this year in October.

I would like to thank Wulf Bodenstein for providing me with details of Hans-Uli's life.

Valerie Newby



IMCoS visit to Hereford Cathedral

Report by Valerie Newby

Twenty members of IMCoS gathered in Hereford on Tuesday, 28 June, for a private visit to the Cathedral which has been opening its doors for over 1,300 years to welcome people from all walks of life. Of course, our prime objective was to examine the famous Hereford Mappa Mundi which is the largest medieval world map to survive and is the highlight of the current exhibition entitled *Strangers: World views and marginalising the 'Other'*.

Our day began with a talk by IMCoS President, Peter Barber, who is one of the trustees of the Mappa Mundi and is also a member of the Hereford Cathedral Library Committee and an expert on medieval maps. He was originally responsible for manuscript maps and then became Head of the Map Library at the British Library until his retirement in 2015. He has published extensively on the subject and is advisor to the current exhibition. He started our visit by talking to members of IMCoS about his idea of using the 'monsters' on the Mappa Mundi as a starting point for examining depictions of strangers or foreigners on maps and in other media for the exhibition. The exhibition extends from Babylonian times to the present and includes items assembled from the Cathedral library. Of course, the Mappa Mundi is the star of the show, and we were amazed at how closely we were able to examine and admire it. Amusingly, Peter told us that the late Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh commented when he saw the map that it was no good for a navigator!

But, as Peter explained, the map was described by the man who commissioned it as a history not as a map. The map seeks to convey the secular history of the world from the earliest times to the time when the map was created in about 1300. It is also a biblical history covering the birthplace of Christ. It has inscriptions and illustrations of the Greek legends, some associated with Alexander the Great and early church history. It also serves as a visual encyclopaedia of God's creation and tells us a lot about the people and even some of the plants of the world, as they were seen some 700 years ago.

Perhaps most important for the men responsible for its creation, is that it is a spiritual object. Above the map there is a depiction of God in splendour and of the Last Judgement. An optical trick gives the impression that the circular map is tied to its background by four thongs, each containing a letter,









The Chained Library dates back from the seventeenth century and is the largest to survive with all its chains, rods and locks intact. Its manuscripts, though, are much older, its oldest and most important, the Hereford Gospels, dates to *c*.780. The books are shelved with fore-edges facing; this allows a book to be removed without tangling the chain. Photo: David Webb.

Opposite
Top Christine and Robert Clancy, members from Sydney beside the Mappa Mundi. Photo: David Webb.

Middle *Front row,* L–R: Christine Clancy, Cinzia Viviani, Lesley Sweeting, Sally Forwood, Margaret Leighfield, Geoffrey Nockolds, Susanna Fisher, Valerie Newby. *Back row*, L–R: David Dare, Peter Barber, Jonathan Potter, Robert Clancy, Mark Clark, Mike Sweeting, Jonathan Calladine, John Leighfield. Photo: David Webb.

Bottom The nave with Norman columns looking towards the east door of Hereford Cathedral. Photo: David Webb.

which together read MORS or the Latin for 'Death'. At the bottom right a squire is depicted wistfully looking back at the old dog while his page urges him to move on: an allegory of the transience of human world. Another optical trick links the earthly Jerusalem depicted on the map with the heavenly Jerusalem depicted above and suggests that God is the master of the world and only He sees the world as it truly is – which is rather different from the way the map shows it! The map originally had two, now lost wings with paintings of the Annunciation making it the centrepiece of a triptych, enhancing its spiritual nature, though it is now generally accepted that it was never used (as was long believed) as an altar piece.

And yet the map was in many respects a down-to-earth object reflecting the short-term political ambitions of the people who commissioned it. It was not made in Lincoln as long believed but in Hereford itself: the backboard on which the map was constructed, and which still survives, came from Herefordshire. The imagery of the map also reflects legal victories won by the then bishop of Hereford; it subtly emphasises the primacy of the Church over the State and it was probably created as a visual backdrop to the ultimately successful campaign to have a previous bishop canonised – which would have attracted pilgrims and increased the prestige and wealth of Hereford.

The great thing is that more has been found out about the map over the past few decades than ever before.

In addition to the exhibition, we were also able to visit the Chained Library; the books, of course, were chained so that they couldn't be stolen and there are very few examples of such libraries still surviving. The Cathedral library includes one of four known early copies of the revised Magna Carta issued by the infant Henry III in 1217.

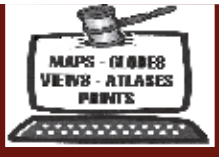
IMCoS members were also taken on conducted tours of the Cathedral which is home of the Three Choirs Festival and where Sir Edward Elgar wrote some of his famous works. On the Cathedral Green there is a life-size statute of Elgar leaning on his bicycle, nicknamed 'Mr Phobeus', gazing up at the Cathedral.

One thing which rather fascinated me was a statue in the cathedral of Sir Richard Pembridge who fought at the Battle of Poitiers in 1356. King Edward III made him a knight of the Garter, one of the earliest to receive the Order. Bizarrely the statue's right leg was damaged during the seventeenth century and a spare leg made for him stands nearby, presumably in case he needs it!

This was a most enjoyable day and thanks are due to Owen Towndrow the Visitor Engagement Officer and the Cathedral Librarian Dr Rosemary Firman for organising such a fascinating and informative day for members of our society.

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S. Augustus Mitchell, 'New Map of Texas: with the contiguous American & Mexican states', 1835. 30 x 36 cm. Library of Congress, G.4030 1835. Y6.

A Joint Meeting with

2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures & Texas Map Society

University of Texas at Arlington Special Collections


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To Arms! To Arms!
100 Men for the United States Army!
TO THE PATRIOTIC CITIZENS OF HOLMES COUNTY, WHO ARE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE "HOLMES COUNTY VOLUNTEER" COMPANY, WHO PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO BE IN READINESS TO MARCH WHEN THE COMPANY WOULD BE ACCEPTED:
FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:
A Recruiting
Let there be a Grand
February 1, 1847.




AMERICA SEPTENTRIO
NUOVO MEXICO
MARE DEL SUD


GALVESTON HARRISBURG
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IMMIGRANTS GUIDE
SUN SET ROUTE
TO
WESTERN TEXAS


PERSPECTIVE MAP OF THE CITY OF
LAREDO, TEXAS.
THE GATEWAY
TO
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COMPARATIVE DISTANCES.
FACTS ABOUT LAREDO.
FACTS ABOUT LAREDO.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, 5 October 2022
- Pre-conference bus trip to view a private book and map collection on a 55,000 acre cattle ranch west of Fort Worth. (Optional day-long trip, limited to 30, reservation required, additional fee)
- Opening evening reception and exhibition preview – Atrium, Central Library, University of Texas at Arlington

Thursday, 6 October 2022
- '"Big Tex": the Literary, Historical, Cultural & Natural Geographies of the Lone star State', Charles Travis IV,
- 'Maps and Indigenous History in Texas Borderlands', Juliana Barr, PhD, Duke University
- 'Some Spanish Manuscript Cartography – Hernán Cortés through Juan Pedro Walker', Dennis Reinhartz, PhD, UT Arlington, Emeritus
- Bus trip to Fort Worth:
  - Tour of conservation laboratory and art galleries, Amon Carter Museum
  - Visit the Fort Worth Stockyards to watch the longhorn herd
  - Fajitas and margaritas on the lush patio at Joe T. Garcia's Restaurant

Friday, 7 October 2022
- 'How Maps Doomed La Salle's 1684 Attempt to Colonize the Northern Gulf of Mexico', Jim Bruseth, PhD, Texas Historical Commission
- 'The Shape of Texas: Texas to Early Statehood, 1835-1850', Gerald Saxon, PhD, UT Arlington
- 'Monuments and Memory in Texas History: From Sacred Site to Martial Symbol', Sam Haynes, PhD, UT Arlington
- Bus trip to Dallas
  - Tour George W. Bush Presidential Library
  - Visit to Harlan Crow private library

Saturday, 8 October 2022
- 'The Alamo', Bruce Winders, PhD, Schreiner University
- 'Mapping Cattle Transactions in Antebellum Texas', Debbie Liles, PhD, Tarleton State University
- 'The View from Above: Mapping our Borderless World', Angel Abbud-Madrid, PhD, Colorado School of Mines
- Texas Map Society business meeting
- 'My Favourite Map', David Finfrock, Texas Map Society
- Closing Banquet

Sunday, 9 October 2022
- Optional 3–4-day post-conference tour to Austin, San Antonio and ending in Houston (registration required, additional fee)

REGISTRATION

Conference package for 5 October opening evening reception; 6–8 October all lectures and trips to Forth Worth and Dallas: $300.

5 October Pre-Conference Travel: $100
- Day bus trip to private library and map collection located in Eastland County, Texas, with box lunch.

9-13 October Post-Conference Travel:
Double occupancy: $2,800
Single occupancy $3,400
- Bus trip beginning in Arlington, Texas, ending in Houston, Texas.
- Includes overnight stops in Austin, San Antonio and Houston.
- Hosted evening events by map collectors Boone and Dianne Powell in San Antonio and Frank and Carol Holcomb in Houston
- Hotels and most meals, admission to various historic sites, museums, and NASA.

HOTELS

Hilton Arlington: 2401 E. Lamar Blvd. Arlington, Texas 76006
- Room block: 10 standard doubles and 20 standard kings; $149.00 per night (plus taxes).
- Parking is free.
- Breakfast is included in room rate (1 for king room, 2 for double rooms

To reserve a room call the hotel directly at (817) 640-3322 and mention UTA Garrett Lectures.

All images courtesy of the University of Texas at Arlington, Special Collections.

- **Room block expires Friday, September 16, 2022.**
- Transportation to and from DFW International or Love Field: taxi or Uber.

Live! by Loews: 1600 E. Randol Mill Road, Arlington, TX 76011

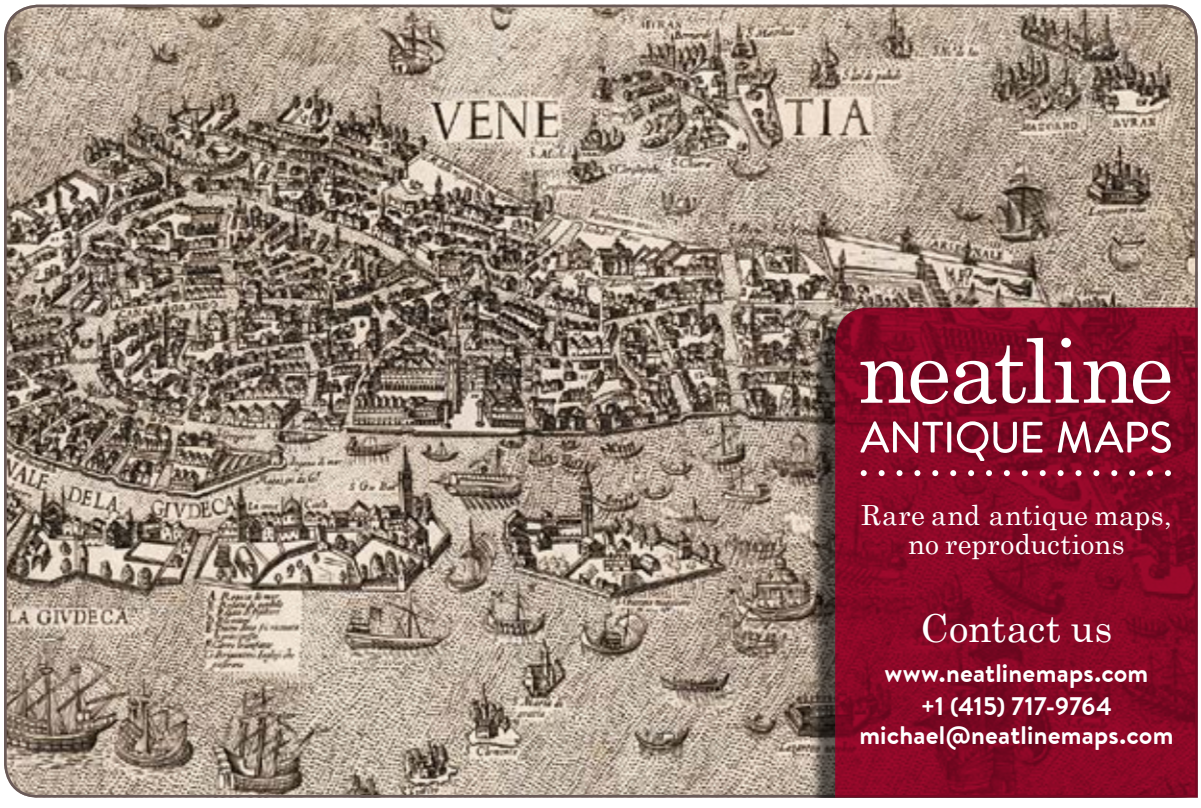
- Room block: 10 double queens and 10 standard kings; $199.00 per night (plus taxes).
- Parking: overnight guest valet - $38.00.
- To reserve a room: dial 1-844-275-1720 and mention UTA Garrett Lectures/IMCoS or book online at: https://loews-arlington.dcatalog.com/v/Live!-by-Loews-Arlington-TX/
- **Room block expires Wednesday, September 21, 2022.**
- Transportation to and from DFW International or Love Field, Dallas: taxi or Uber.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

April/May 2023, Scotland
We are hoping to resurrect our 2020 trip to Scotland which had to be cancelled because of the pandemic. Our representative Diana Webster is currently in contact with the various institutions we had planned to visit. Information will be available on the IMCoS website when details are confirmed.

22–24 August 2023, Helsinki, Finland
IMCoS 40th International Symposium
Planning for this symposium is well underway. Preliminary details on the conference programme are available from wesleybrownb@gmail.com.

16–19 October 2024, Valletta, Malta
IMCoS 41st International Symposium
The Malta Map Society will be hosting the 41st Symposium. For any questions regarding the symposium please contact Joseph Schiro, our Malta National Representative. He can be reached at joseph.schiro@onvol.net.

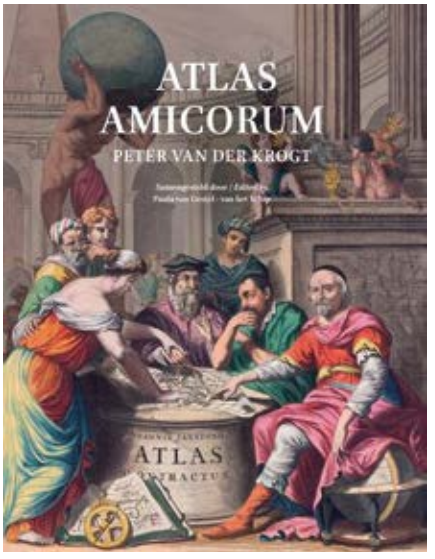


MAPPING MATTERS

Atlas Amicorum Peter van der Krogt

On 24 June 2022, to mark the occasion of the official retirement of Peter van der Krogt as Jansonius curator of the maps & atlas collection in the Allard Pierson (formerly University of Amsterdam Library Collections) his Explokart Research Programme colleagues arranged an afternoon of three lectures. Marco van Egmond (Utrecht University) spoke about the globes produced on the initiative of Cornelis Covens from 1800; Sjoerd de Meer (Rotterdam Maritime Museum) on 'IATO' maps acquired by collector W.A. Engelbrecht from historical geographer F.C. Wieder; and Gijs Boink (National Archives, The Hague) on the construction of the railway link to Delft – particularly appropriate as it being Peter's home city. Speeches followed from Allard Pierson's Stijn van Rossem, Explokart's Reinder Storm and Paula van Gestel regarding Peter's retirement – and two surprises for him.

First surprise was to receive the medal as 'Officer' in the Dutch national Order of Orange-Nassau – "awarded to people for outstanding achievements in their work, surpassing those of others in their field and exceeding what would normally be expected of someone in their particular job". The second was the presentation to him of the *Atlas Amicorum* (title consciously changed from the traditional *Liber Amicorum*) – a volume of 39 international contributions, secretly compiled and edited by Paula van Gestel-van het Schip, aided by colleagues Marissa Griffioen, Reinder Storm and Bram Vannieuwenhuyze. Paula van Gestel also contributed a generously-illustrated 'Biography of Peter van der Krogt comprising a 'Bibliography' of his works.



Atlas Amicorum, Peter van der Krogt, edited by Paula van Gestel-van het Schip, Explokart Studies in the History of Cartography, Volume: 23, Leiden: Brill, June 2022.

Official proceedings ended, a group of fourteen family, colleagues and friends also 'retired' – but to the nearby 'Mappa' restaurant/bistro. To where else?! Report by Francis Herbert

Beyond 2022: Ireland's Virtual Record Treasury

When the Public Record Office of Ireland was reduced to rubble and ashes in the Irish Civil War in June 1922, seven centuries of precious historical documents were lost. The Virtual Record Treasury re-imagines and reconstructs through digital technologies the Record Office as it was before the Battle of the Four Courts.

The Treasury is an open-access resource, freely and permanently available to all those interested in Ireland's history at home and abroad. To date, 150,000 records and more than 6,000 maps are available, spanning Irish history from 1174 up to 1922, including Ireland's first census of 1821. Available are Chancery records detailing British rule in Ireland going back to the fourteenth century and grants of land made by the crown, thousands of births, marriages and wills, parish registers and town records. All are now retrievable and accessible for free.

The National Archives UK is among seventy archives and institutions worldwide to have sourced and digitally contributed replacement and duplicate documents and maps as part of the Beyond 2022 project, led by Trinity College Dublin.

Information: https://beyond2022.ie/?_id=1138

£1,000 Ann Saunders Prize for 2023

The London Topographical Society is funding a new prize in honour of the late Dr Ann Saunders (1930–2019).

A prize of £1,000 will be offered annually for an original and unpublished research essay on the topography, development or buildings of London in any period.

Submissions for the prize should be made by 1

April 2023. They must be no more than 8,000 words (including endnotes) and should include an additional abstract or summary of about 200 words.

They will be considered for publication by the Society in the *London Topographical Record*, at the discretion of the Society's Honorary Editor. See the Society's website for further details of how and where to submit: https://londontopsoc.org/about-us/ann-saunders-essay-prize/.

ONLINE RESOURCES

Index for *Cairt*

An online index is now available for *Cairt*, the twice-yearly newsletter of the Scottish Maps Forum. It is published on the National Library of Scotland website and downloadable as a PDF.

The index, compiled by Diana Webster, is organised by theme, place and people and allows readers to search articles published between 2002–2022.
See https: https://maps.nls.uk/cairt/Cairt_subject_index_1-40.pdf

Laurence Worms: essays and lectures

'Fixing the Map Trade: The London of the London Mapmakers of the Eighteenth Century' was the title of the 2008 London Map Fair Lecture. It was given by Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books, distinguished scholar of book history and the map trades. In the lecture he encouraged us to consider the background of mapmakers as a way of better inderstanding a map: 'To hold the map up as a mirror, as it were, to see what pale reflections their makers may have left upon them'. If you missed it, he has posted it on his blog (laurenceworms.wordpress.com), and well worth reading.

Virtual map gallery

At the London Map Fair dealer Paulus Swaen introduced me to his latest digital passion: meta4maps (https://www.meta4maps.com). In his own words:

"The idea is that collectors can invite friends and colleagues to view and enjoy their maps in a virtual 3-dimensional space. I hope that in this way collectors who have never shown their collections will make them available to other likeminded collectors, and in doing so start a conversation either by email or 'live' if they are in the same virtual space. In short, I think it is a way to connect collectors and collections.

The platform works on a modern computer, smartphone or VR headset (Oculus). Visitors can browse anonymously or, by creating an avatar, they can interact and speak with other visitors. If the room is viewed using a VR headset, such as the Metaverse Oculus, the software automatically translates and subtitles in the most common languages, enabling conversation with a range of international visitors.

The software is provided free of charge by www.spatial.io. If you want to host your own personal gallery, you need to create an account. I have created a virtual 'Map Bar' at which the maps are displayed on the wall. We 'meet' every Tuesday at 18.00. There is no need to create an account if you just want to visit one of my galleries. I look forward to seeing you there. Come to https://meta4maps.com."

Special collections, Utrecht University

Available to view online on the Special Collections website is Mercator's 1606 atlas published in Amsterdam by Jodocus Hondius *Atlas sive Cosmographicae Meditationes [...] excusum in aedibus Iudoci Hondii Amsterodami*. It contains all 107 maps from the 1595 edition, as well as 37 new maps engraved by Hondius. These are seven of the Iberian Peninsula, correcting the earlier omission by Mercator, four regional maps of Africa, eleven of Asia, five of America and six new maps of European regions. Hondius added four new continent maps but did not remove Mercator's original ones. The 1606 edition of the Mercator-Hondius atlas is not rare but it does have a peculiarity that makes it unique. The map of Cyprus appears twice. Once correctly bound to accompany the description of the island, the second bound by the description of Cuba. The printer is probably responsible for the error. As the text and maps are printed separately by different methods, the printer most likely inadvertently used the wrong copperplate when printing it on the reverse of the text page.

See https://www.uu.nl/en/special-collections/collections/maps-and-atlases/world-maps-and-atlases/the-atlas-by-mercator-and-hondius



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EXHIBITION REVIEW

Magnificent Maps of London

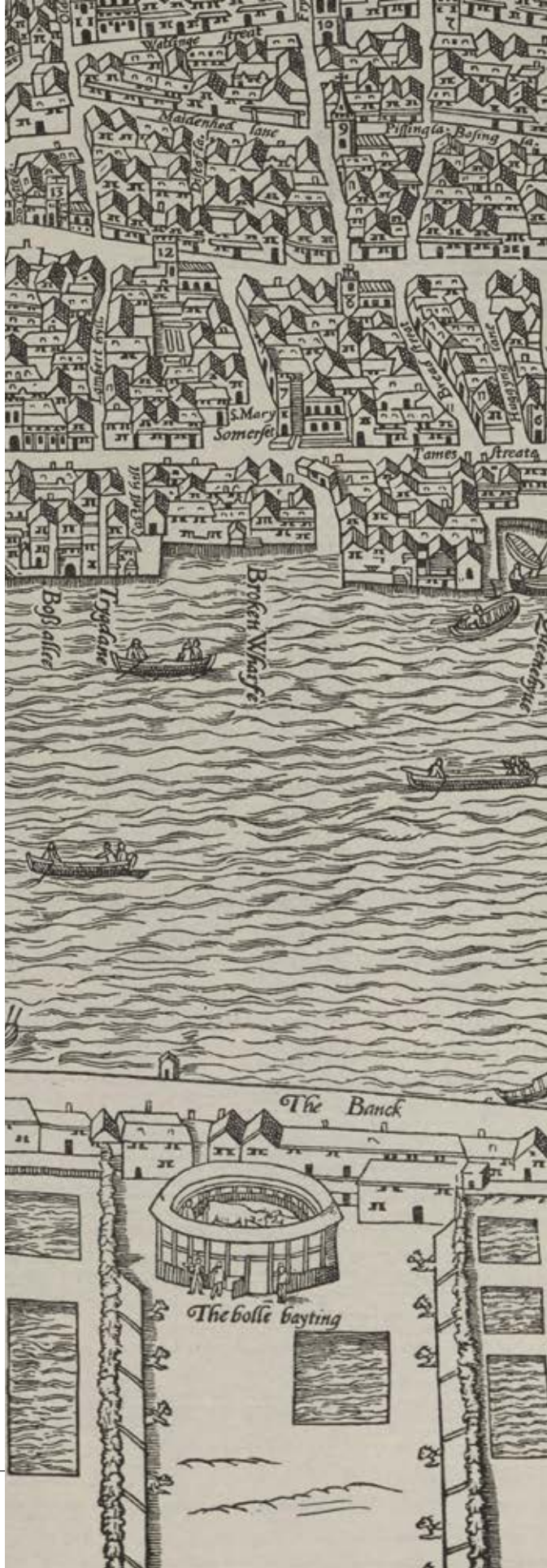
London Metropolitan Archives

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

The centrepiece of the exhibition is the Archives' lately restored 'Civitas Londinum' (1633), representing London as it was between 1561 and 1570, and thought to be one of the earliest depictions of the city. It is one of three known surviving exemplars of the map;[1] the two others are held in the Pepys Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge and The National Archives, Kew.

Once familiarly known as the 'Agas' map, modern scholarship has proved the connection to the Suffolk land surveyor Ralph Agas incorrect, leaving the mapmaker's identity a mystery. It is believed to be a woodcut version of the 'Copperplate Map' produced in the 1550s. 'Civitas Londinum' is printed on eight sheets and measures approximately 71 x 180 cm. Viewed from Southwark across the Thames, the map extends from St James Park in the west to the Tower of London in the east. The detail opposite shows the stretch of the Thames between Boss Lane (Billingsgate) and Steelyard which at the time was the chief outpost of the Hanseatic League in London.

To demonstrate the city's expansion over the intervening centuries, the curators have included several other large-scale surveys of London: John Ogilby & William Morgan's, 'A New and Accurate Map of the Citys of London, Distinct from Westminster and Southwark, Ichnographically Describin[g] all the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, Courts… &c'. (1676); John Roque's 1740s 'An Exact Survey of the City of London Westminster ye Borough of Southwark and the Country Near Ten Miles Round…'; Richard Horwood's 'Plan of the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark and parts adjoining Shewing every House (1792–99);



Anonymous, 'Civitas Londinum', 1633 detail from 'Plan of London (circa 1560–1570)', London Topographical Society, No. 17, 1905. https://quod.lib.umich.edu/c/clark1ic/x-003023238/39015091194277. University of Michigan Library Digital Collections. Accessed August 08, 2022.


S. Sythes lane
Bridge rowe
S. Thomas Apostles
S. Laurence Pultney
London ston
Canwicke Str.
Dowe gate
S. Martin
The Thames
Southwarke
The Beare baytmg
Whin chyrche Yard

and C. & J. Greenwood's 1827 'Map of London from an Actual Survey made in the Years 1824, 1825, 1826'.

These major multi-sheet surveys provide an excellent overview of the city's growth and, in addition, when seen side by side, they give the visitor a marvellous opportunity to measure the technical advances made by the various mapmakers.

But London, as the exhibition admirably demonstrates, is more than its streets. It is a city of people who have shaped its development, and there are several key maps to reflect these changes. Over the centuries, London has grown richer and more diverse with each new wave of immigrants, though at the time of their arrival they were often greeted with suspicion and hostility. 'Jewish East London' by George Arkell shows the proportion of Jewish people to other residents across Bow, Limehouse and Shoreditch in 1899 (see front cover). Prepared for inclusion in the book *The Jew in London: A study of racial character and present day conditions*, Arkell, who worked closely with Charles Booth on the London Poverty maps, adopted the same colour coding for this map, with dark blue indicating the highest concentration of Jewish inhabitants (95–100 percent). On the Poverty maps, dark blue represents areas of 'vicious, semi-criminal poverty'. On a positive note, the 'Black History Tube Map, 2021' celebrates our diversity. The map replaces the 272 underground stations with names of Black people who have contributed to the city and the UK from Pre-Tudor times to the present day.

Maps are inseparable from the circumstances in which they are made and the social issues of the time. Documented on maps are the various epidemics endured by Londoners in the nineteenth century, surveys of household poverty, and bomb damage caused by raids during World War II. The severity of these was colour coded, from yellow representing minor damage through to black indicating total destruction. Updating the maps was the responsibility of the Architect's Department of the London County Council. Pictorial maps such as Kerry Lee's 'London, The Bastion of Liberty' were designed as visitor attractions aimed at reinvigorating London's tourist industry after the war. The map is crammed full of cartoons and notes of historic, social, cultural and natural interest and is framed with vignettes of attractions beyond the city's centre.

There are maps designed to facilitate movement: a 1753 'City Guide or a Pocket Map of London, Westminster and Southwark…' by the Bowles firm includes Hackney Coach fares. Prices ranged from one shilling [5p] for short journeys to ten shillings and six pence [52 ½ p] for a day's hire'; *London at a Glance* published in 1859 provided in addition to city maps, an index to streets, hotels and places to help boost attendance to the International Exhibition at South Kensington; a 1903 map of the Metropolitan tramways system, 'The Pedestrian Companion, showing fifteen miles round London' (1893) a time when residents were accustomed to walking further distances. One map which I found particularly poignant, its subject still resonating today is 'Map of Casual Wards and routes taken by Casuals in London, Middlesex and the Home Counties' (1931). In return for a night's lodging, 'casual paupers' or the 'homeless poor' were required to give three hours labour, or nine hours for a two-night stay. With a limit on the length of their stay, the map may have provided them with the destination of their next night's kip.



Vignette of Wimbledon Common with inset of the All England Tennis Court. Standing proudly centre stage is the Common's windmill, built in 1817 by Charles March. Kerry Lee, 'London, The Bastion of Liberty', The Blandford Studio for the Travel Association of Great Britain and N. Ireland, *c.* 1950.

Despite the small gallery and awkward hanging spaces, the curators have succeeded in mounting an immensely informative snapshot of London's long history through the medium of maps.

The exhibition represents just a fraction of the LMA's map collection but it should provide researchers and readers generally interested in maps a taster of the extent and range of their holdings.

The exhibition runs until 26 October 2022.
Information www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/lma

Endnotes

1 A zoomable online digitised version of the map is published by British History Online and can be viewed at https://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/london-map.

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Frederik de Wit, 1660

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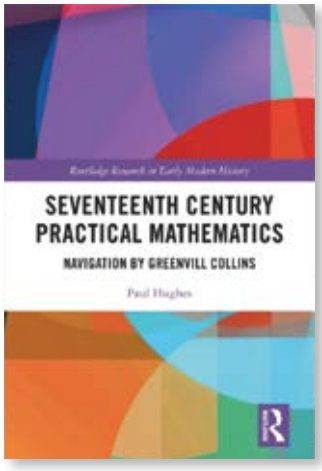
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BOOK REVIEWS

Seventeenth Century Practical Mathematics: Navigation by Greenvill Collins *by Paul Hughes. New York and London: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2022. ISBN 9780367620448. HB, First edition, xv + 289, 30 illus., 10 tables. STG £120.*



Greenvill Collins (1643-1694) was an English naval officer and hydrographer. He was the most important English maritime cartographer of the seventeenth century, who is best known for his *Great Britain's Coasting Pilot*, the first systematic survey of Britain's entire coastline. It appeared in 1693 and saw a large number of further editions. The *Coasting Pilot* contained charts and sailing directions, coastal views and tide tables of the coasts of England and Scotland. Being aware of the interest that his *Pilot* would generate in the Dutch Republic, Collins obtained a franchise for it from the States of Holland, on condition that he presented a copy to Leiden University Library. The franchise was to protect him against unauthorised use of his charts in the Netherlands. With or without permission of Collins's heirs, the Amsterdam firm of Van Keulen later used many of his charts for their own sea-atlases.

Over the years scholarly articles on Collins and his hydrographic achievements have appeared, a comprehensive study of his life and work was long due. The question posed in this review is whether *Seventeenth Century Practical Mathematics* has fulfilled this void. As it is aimed at an academic readership, I approach it from that perspective, but for reasons of limited space, I will restrict my comments to navigation and navigational instruments.

Seventeenth Century Practical Mathematics deals with subjects such as navigation and seamanship, surveying, and atlas production, all in relation to Collins's professional life. Each chapter starts with a brief historical introduction.

In the first a so-named 'mysterious meridian distance' is introduced, a substitution for longitude; it is brought up again in the second chapter (p. 3 & p. 35). Unfortunately, it is not very well explained, so for clarity I turned to publications by Jonkers, who writes that meridian distance is longitude expressed in spherical degrees rather than in miles. It was commonly practised on ships of the Honourable East-India Company until the mid-eighteenth century, but less so on French and Dutch ships.[1] It does not befit any academic publication to sneer at other scholars. Hughes wrote about E.G.R. Taylor and D.W. Waters – beyond doubt the most eminent of British twentieth-century historians of navigation –, that 'what they did not understand, they ignored' (meaning meridian distance, p. 35, note 34). Here, one would rather expect an academic reflection, explaining the supposed shortcomings of Taylor and Waters.

Collins apparently evolved 'a new prime meridian […] through the king's capital city' (p. 3), but without a reference. British cartographers used various prime meridians, often through London, prior to the advent of the meridian through the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. They are discussed in a paragraph in Chapter 5, but did Collins indeed evolve a new prime meridian? The two charts by him that I have images of, of the River Dee and of the Scilly Islands, nos. 20 and 30 from his *Coasting Pilot*, have no graduation for longitude, and no indication which prime meridian was used.

The second chapter starts by stating that in the eighteenth century logs began to give a ship's speed 'automatically'. I presume that mechanical (and not automatic) logs were meant, which did not come in general use at sea until the nineteenth century. This chapter also deals with the altitude-measuring instruments that Collins used – and how he used them – to find his latitude at sea; the cross-staff and the backstaff or Davis quadrant. Latitude could be found by the Sun's highest altitude at noon, and also by an

altitude observation of Polaris after applying the 'Regiment for the North Star', the distance in arc minutes between Polaris and the true North. While the backstaff could be used for the Sun only, the cross-staff could be used for both Polaris and Sun altitudes, but it has its limitations. During the Northern summer – Collins sailed to the Arctic in 1676 – with extended daylight, Polaris would not have been visible.

When observing the Sun's lower limb, an observer would be blinded. To avoid this, William Bourne in 1574 described using a piece of coloured glass to protect the eye. Also not mentioned is the method of measuring the Sun's altitude with a cross-staff, by which observers turn their back to the Sun to avoid looking directly into it. The method was popular in the Netherlands and was known by the English as the 'Dutch fashion'. It is unfortunate that for this chapter the author did not use Nicolàs de Hilster's PhD thesis, *Navigation on Wood: Wooden Navigational Instruments 1590–1731* (Castricum 2018).

To find one's latitude it is important to establish the exact moment of the Sun's culmination when it is due South (or North depending on its declination and the observer's latitude) at noon. Hughes explains how an observer would 'follow' the rising Sun, by gradually adjusting his cross-staff, until it reaches its highest altitude (p. 30). This is easily done with an octant and sextant – both not available then – but cumbersome and inaccurate with a cross-staff. For Collins there was an easier way to establish the moment of culmination, which alas is not described here. It was by following the Sun's bearing with an azimuth compass until it was due South (or North). This required the knowledge of the local magnetic variation, the angle between the compass directions of the true and magnetic North poles. The methods for finding variation were available to Collins, as is adequately explained a few pages further on.

There is no doubt that this study has enhanced our knowledge of Greenvill Collins's life and work considerably. However, it would have benefitted greatly by a thorough editing of the sometimes chaotic text, and scrutiny by an historian of navigation or cartography. Some unnecessary errors include a chart being called a map (p. 63, note 25), and the suggestion that English seamen dropped 'portolan' for a pilot book, in favour of 'waggoner' (p. 107). In fact, before and after the use of waggoner, pilot books were called 'rutters' (from the French *routier*). The omission of an article by De Hilster (p. 139, note 247) in the bibliography is regrettable.

Unfortunately, the quality of most of the illustrations is poor, and they do little justice to the book. In several images part of the text has been cut off (such as figs. 4.1, 5.8), in others the quality of the reproduction is so inferior that one wonders why they were included (such as fig. 6.2). For the price of this book one would expect, in addition to better quality black and white images, a section of colour plates. A map outlining Collins's voyages beyond the British Isles would have been far more helpful to the reader than sub-standard images.

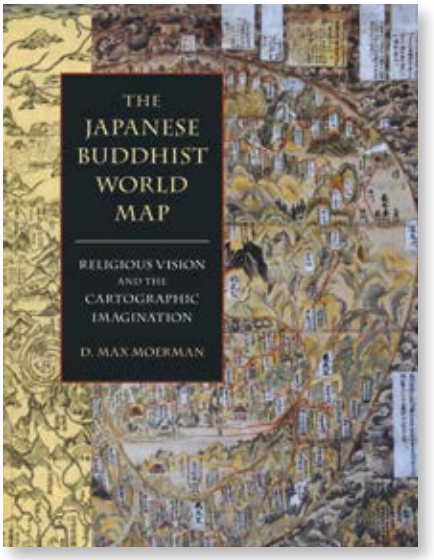
Endnote

1 A.R.T. Jonkers, *North by Northwest: Seafaring, Science, and the Earth's Magnetic Field (1600–1800).* (PhD thesis, Amsterdam, 2000) vol. 1, pp. 123, 211, 273, vol. 2, p. 644, and A.R.T. Jonkers, *Earth's Magnetism in the Age of Sail.* Baltimore and London: John Hopkins University Press, 2003, p. 140.

Willem F.J. Mörzer Bruyns
Bussum, The Netherlands

The Japanese Buddhist World Map: Religious vision and cartographic imagination *by D. Max Moerman.*

Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 2021. ISBN 9780824886783. HB, 368, 146 colour illus. $72 USD.



In the mid-fourteenth century, a Japanese Buddhist monk named Genshunbo Jūkai created a manuscript map referred to today as the 'Map of the Five Regions of Tenjiku' (India). Jūkai was active at the temples of

Hōryūji and Kōfukuji, both which date from around the eighth century and are located in the then capital Nara. They are inscribed into UNESCO's world heritage list. While by the medieval period Nara was no longer the centre of political authority, it remained a major hub for Buddhist scholarship, as reflected in Jūkai's activities. The map offered a visual representation of a famous pilgrimage undertaken by Xuanzang (600–664) a Chinese monk who sought to follow the 'sacred traces' of the Buddha in Central Asia and India. His endeavours were recorded in a text known as the Great Tang Record of the Western Regions. The map depicts Xuanzang's travels to these Buddhist sites, situating both the traces and the journey within a broader representation of the Buddhist cosmos, asserting the importance of maps like Jūkai's for histories of Japanese Buddhism, Japanese cartography, and epistemological debates about vision and knowledge (p. 5).

In a detailed, enthralling, and beautifully illustrated work, Moerman utilises Jūkai's map, its later reproductions, and the understanding of the world which it represented as the means with which to tease out two distinct processes of imaginative incorporation designed to bring knowledge about the world and its mapping into line. The first of these is to examine how a Buddhist worldview, which emerged in India but was granted full expression in China (Wong 2008), was adapted to its Japanese context. The second is to study how the resultant syncretic Japanese Buddhist cosmography adapted itself until the end of the nineteenth century to new astronomical and cartographic knowledge. The book is relatively evenly split between these two processes, with the Introduction and first three chapters focusing on the first, while the latter three chapters and conclusion turn their attention to the second. This shift is marked by Chapter 4's attention to the 'Hybrid Cartographies' which characterised early modern Japan's adoption and adaptation of European-derived worldviews, although these, too, were initially mediated through China.

The examination of the first process in the opening half of the book is an example of meticulous scholarship. Moerman notes how Jūkai's map is almost certainly based on lost Chinese or Korean antecedents. He provides an extremely detailed overview of the visual and textual contents of the map and allows us to track the map's own 'traces' through detailed description of thirteen extant maps made in later centuries. These were modelled on either a lost prototype (as hypothesized by Muroga Nobuo and Unno Kazutaka) or on Jūkai's own map (asserted by Taniguchi Kosei). Rather than adjudicating between these genealogies, Moerman instead focuses on the premise that the repeated recreation of the map constitutes a distinct site of ritual practice, its replication of a sacred object forming an 'epistemology of the copy' (p. 122). This section of the book thus offers a clear contribution to scholarship on Japanese Buddhism and cartography, dramatically expanding the little information that has been available in English by Unno Kazutaka in the *History of Cartography*, vol. 2, 1994, pp. 371–76.

The latter half of the book turns away from Jūkai's map to the cosmology and cosmography (Moerman conflates these two notions) which underpin the map and focuses on how the Buddhist-inspired worldview responded to the ever-increasing knowledge about the world and the different means by which this knowledge was derived. In successive chapters, Moerman describes the 'cartographic bricolage' p. 128) that characterised initial efforts during the early modern period to adapt Buddhist worldviews to new geographical information, the increasing circulation of both manuscript and printed Buddhist cartographic products in Japanese society, and the efforts of nineteenth-century Buddhists to respond to the cosmological challenges of Western astronomy through technical and mathematical knowledge. The 'conclusion', which really constitutes another chapter, focuses on Buddhism's role in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and asserts its continued vitality and presence within the 'library of public information' into the twentieth century.

The general thrust of Moerman's argument here accords with recent English-language scholarship on modern Japanese Buddhism which has moved beyond a concentration on the religion's rapid disestablishment in the aftermath of the 1868 Meiji Restoration to emphasise its resilience and connections with nationalism and imperialism in the twentieth century. These chapters are filled with a myriad of fascinating details, are richly illustrated, and successfully demonstrate that Japan from the sixteenth to the twentieth century offered a cultural context 'broad enough to encompass multiple cartographic or cosmological views of the world that may seem to us incongruous or incommensurable' (p. 6).

Nevertheless, the contours of the 'alternative history' (p. 6) that Moerman seeks to outline here do not quite come into view clearly. Firstly, his argument

for a 'co-articulation' of vision and knowledge in the Buddhist tradition (p. 4) fails to distinguish it from other cartographic modes. Secondly, while Moerman argues for maps as *practices* and *process*, he doesn't account for their *purpose*. There is a difference between the 'epistemology of the copy' that led to the recreation of Jūkai's map and the astronomical and cartographic knowledge associated with nineteenth-century Europe. The latter also demonstrated a 'co-articulation' of knowledge and vision but sought an 'optical consistency' (Latour 1986) that allowed for the world to be acted upon through the map. While it is possible for distinct cartographies to circulate, they remain incongruous, as Moerman shows with the 'Ryūkoku map, which is a fusion of 'a copy of a fourteenth-century painted map of India and Central Asia, a copy of an eighteenth-century woodblock-printed map of China, and a nineteenth-century copperplate-printed map of Japan' (p. 127).

Thirdly, Moerman's claim that the 'dispute over vision' in these chapters was not a 'battle of East against West, or the premodern against the modern' (p. 222) is belied by his actors, who either argue that 'Western geography and astronomy are great disasters that must be defeated' (p. 229) or offer 'refutations of Buddhist cosmology as antiquated' (p. 224). By the start of the twentieth century, the learned and scientific investigations of the Buddhist cosmos had vanished, leaving only their traces in the library of public information circulating among a superstitious and an unenlightened general population. Moerman's conclusion here hews closely to general accounts of Japan's modernisation. To challenge this understanding, we need a new map. This rich and provocative study, beautifully produced and extensively illustrated, will undoubtedly help us begin the work of surveying one.

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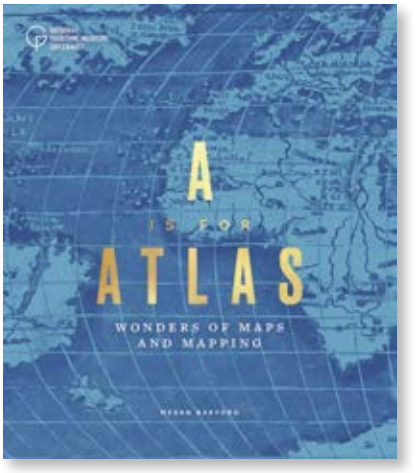
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Edward Boyle, Kyoto, Japan

A is for Atlas: Wonders of maps and mapping

by Megan Barford. Greenwich: The National Maritime Museum, 2022. ISBN 9781906367930. HB, 256, illus. STG £35, US $45.



An interesting historical map publishing development in recent years, in Britain and elsewhere, has been volumes showcasing a single large institutional collection. A recent example of this is Bernard Nurse's *Town* (2020), which I reviewed in *IMCoS Journal* 161 (March 2021), and which is devoted to urban maps and views in the Gough Collection in the Bodleian Library. The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England (NMM), is a comparatively recent institution compared with some, founded as it was only in 1934. It immediately began building its collection of maritime-related mapping, and now holds about 40,000 objects, a word which encompasses globes, instruments and other three-dimensional artefacts. The illustrations in *A is for Atlas* are all drawn from the NMM collection. Production quality is good: the only drawback is the usual one of detail of the numerous double-page spreads being lost in the gutter. A book that avoids this is a rarity.

The book is, as the title hints, divided into 26 sections: 'A is for Atlas', 'E is for Engraving', 'F is for Fake', 'J is for Joke', 'N is for Navigation', 'S is for Sea Monster', 'X is for Xylography' (engraving on wood), and so on. Some ingenuity is shown in including maps so that the sections are of similar length: otherwise there might be rather a lot of 'W is for World Map'. This involves such things as some globes appearing in other than 'G is for Globe', but this both enables connections to be made between apparently disparate objects, and alerts readers to the limits of classification

systems. (Is the Leo Belgicus on page 104 really a *joke*, rather than a symbol? This example looks rather friendly and tame, like a family-friendly dog.) Some readers will probably enjoy hopping back and forth, rather than simply reading straight through from cover to cover. The text is necessarily concise, but is generally authoritative, and would be useful for those who are still at an early stage in exploring map history. Even those who may have penetrated deeper are sure to enjoy this volume, which would make a good Christmas present.

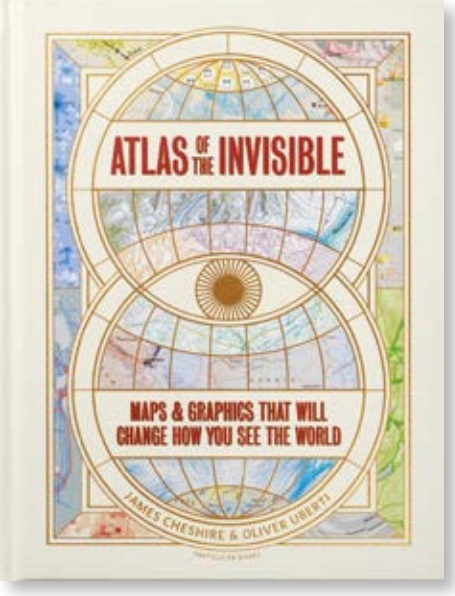
By no means are all the objects illustrated conventional maps or globes: apart from maps of the moon, there are star charts, engraving tools and, in 'I is for Instrument', mechanical devices in which 'cartography' appears a very subsidiary element. This is a reminder that maps are not produced as ends in themselves: they serve a purpose, even if they sometimes do so with the assistance of a good deal of colour and apparent ornamentation.

There are two points to note. The first is that the contents are largely concerned with maritime-related mapping: genres such as topographic, urban and estate mapping are either covered briefly or omitted entirely. This is not therefore a substitute for a general history of mapping, though it has to be said that the task of writing satisfactory overall histories seems to get harder by the year, and the genre-related study has its attractions. This leads to the second point: the text belongs firmly to the 'new history of cartography' school that is particularly associated with J. Brian Harley and his followers. This is reflected in the brief bibliography at the back: the monumental University of Chicago History of Cartography volumes are prominent, but it is a pity that Volume 5, now approaching completion, is not mentioned as something to anticipate. Harley's approach may have been commented on and developed or questioned, notably by Matthew Edney, but the basis is clear. The map is rooted in society, and, whatever the technical details of its production or making, will reflect in some way the society or political conditions surrounding its origin. This is brought home forcefully by several maps associated with the mass migrations of asylum seekers and others in recent years, and others reflecting climate change.

In short, this may have elements of the 'coffee-table' book, but it is thought provoking as well as refreshing. Recommended.

Richard Oliver, Exeter, UK

Atlas of the Invisible: Maps & graphics that will change how you see the world *by James Cheshire and Oliver Uberti. London: Particular Books, 2021. ISBN 9781846149719. HB, 218. STG £25.*



We all know, or think we know, what a map is. Likewise, we all know what a piece of graphic communication is, whether it is a pie-chart, a pictorial representation of quantifiable amounts, or the slides relating statistics so beloved of press conferences. But the more we think about these two classifications the more the boundaries setting them clearly apart dissolve. While a physical map in the form of a traditional folded 'One-Inch from the Ordnance Survey' held in the hand cannot be confused with a bar-chart in a newspaper, conceptually they are close kin. Indeed, it can be argued that all mapping – in so far as it presents assembled information in a manner to be 'seen' – falls within the larger category of information graphics.

It is this fuzzy boundary – and our insatiable desire for both 'maps' and 'graphics' – that is the focus of this wonderful book. It considers *how we look* at the world through our graphics. As such it picks up many of the themes that have been explored by cartographic theorists over the past two decades (e.g., Mark Monmonier's *How to Lie with Maps*), and such explorations of new cartographic forms as have been used in *The State of the World Atlas* series or in Dorling, Newman, and Barford's *The Atlas of the Real World* from 2008. Everyone who has worked with even the simplest distribution map has wondered about the

significance of a dot or density of dots (do a lot of dots for a disease indicate specific prevalence or simply population density?) or the basis for proportions between regions on a map (how does one construct an isopleth?). This volume takes you to these issues in map after map – while the shifting from one form of communication to the other ('map' / graphic / 'map' / graphic) focuses our attention on how we are relating to the information being conveyed.

While many of the maps explored here will be familiar in form to most map enthusiasts, some really challenge our sense that this is human information accurately presented. An example is the two fold-out maps (many of the maps in this book are fold-outs giving a page area of 247 x 350 mm) of favourite surnames (pp. 54-56) and forenames (pp. 57-59) which is made entirely of type – yet it conveys its key message at a glance. Other graphics – such as the maps of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, on pp. 143–47, at the time of the US bombing offensives in the late 1960s and early '70s – take what we think we know from textual sources and so represent it as to make us question both the intention of the prose communication and our ability to draw accurate deductions from it. There is hardly a page that will not present a surprise in either content or form: the images for 'Carbon Overhead' (pp. 114-17) at first look more like works of abstract art than graphics. But look closer – it merits attention!

It is easy to compile a coffee-table book of nice images – what publishers call 'packages' – but this is not such a book. The authors explain both the content and the semiotics involved in each image, while exploring the manner and limits in which the map conveys its information. This is a book that will not only delight map users but those involved in any form of educational communication. In deference to its title, an 'atlas', it keeps the key questions of map communication always in mind and gradually expects the readers / viewers to discover these questions for themselves. Once discovered, Cheshire and Uberti then fill in the gaps – hence an explanation of the need for, and limitations of, projections (very similar to the standard introduction to this topic found in most world atlases) is not given in its usual place at the book's beginning, but in its very last pages (pp. 200-03): you, the book's user, have to know the problem before they, the authors / teachers, supply the answer.

This is not a book I would buy for myself as it does not fit into any neat academic category – but it is a book I would love to get as a present and just enjoy. So, I shall buy a copy as a present for someone else! If you need to drop a hint of a book you would like for Christmas, this might be it.

Thomas O'Loughlin. Lampeter, Wales



CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Lectures & conferences

20 September 2022, USA (online) The California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, Texas, and Washington Map Societies are offering a virtual lecture via Zoom. Les Trager, retired lawyer and member of New York and Washington Map Societies, will discuss his recently published book ***Ancient Explorers and Their Amazing Maps***. He will present a body of Western 16th-century maps which cannot be explained by the discoveries of European explorers. The meeting was arranged with the assistance of the New York Map Society. Anyone interested in participating in the meeting must RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

29 September–1 October 2022, St. Louis The 63rd Annual Meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries will be co-hosted by the History Department and the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies at St. Louis University. The theme is ***At the Heart of the Continent: Native Americans and Newcomers in the Upper Mississippi Region***. Keynote speakers are Dr Karin Vélez and Peter J. Kastor. Information: www.discoveryhistory.org.

5–8 October 2022, Arlington, Texas 39th International IMCoS Symposium will be held jointly with the 2022 Virginia Garrett Lectures. See page 37 for programme and registration details Information: https://libraries.uta.edu/vgl-2022.

10 October 2022, New Haven ***The Vinland Map: Scientific Discoveries and Historical Revelations***. An afternoon workshop that will feature scientists and conservators at Yale University Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Yale University Library in conversation with Ray Clemens, Curator of Early Books and historian John Paul Floyd. Information: Beinecke. library@yale.edu.

19–21 October 2022, Erkner, Germany (hybrid) Building on the knowledge gathered from academic literature as well as from the first UrbanMetaMapping conference ***Cartographies of Catastrophes*** in Bamberg (2021) this conference, ***Mapping 'Post Conflict' Cities*** will examine mapping of 'post-conflict' cities from the 19th century until the present day in different geographic settings. The conference will take place at the Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space (IRS). The online format will be offered via Zoom. The conference language is English. Information: conference.urbanmetamapping@leibniz-irs.de.

21–22 October 2022, Winston-Salem, North Carolina (hybrid) The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts will be hosting a two-day conference ***Mapping the Early American South***. From the earliest mapping of North America by European navigators to campaigns during the French & Indian War and the American Revolution to further exploration through westward expansion, the conference will delve into how different communities used maps as tools to establish unique visions of the American South. Featured speakers include Susan Schulten, Philip Burden, Matthew Edney, Katie McKinney, Dale Loberger, Mike McNamara. Information: https://mesda.org/program/mesda-fall-seminar/.

24–26 October 2022, Berlin The ICA Commission on the History of Cartography and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin will jointly host the ***9th International Symposium on the History of Cartography***. The venue will be the recently renovated old main building of the Staatsbibliothek in the heart of Berlin. The joint organisers expect contributions investigating the global 'surveying turn' in cartography, hinting to the increasing professionalisation and mechanisation to gather base data for drawing 'ever truer to nature' maps, especially during, but not limited to, the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Information: Imre Demhardt, ICA Commission on the History of Cartography. Email: demhardt@uta.edu.

27 October 2022, USA (online) The California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, Texas, and Washington Map Societies are offering a virtual lecture via Zoom. Laura McElfresh (Cartographic Metadata Librarian, University Libraries, University of Minnesota) will discuss ***'Will Work for Map': A History of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Special Map Processing Project***. RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

4–5 November 2022, Chicago The Newberry Library will have the 21st instalment of the Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography. The theme is ***Mapping as Performance***, addressing ways in which people create and share maps through action in space. *Mapping as Performance* brings scholars together from several disciplines, including dance, Indigenous studies, literature, geography, and history. The two days of lectures have been organised into panels focusing on four sub-themes: Performing Space, Place, and History in Indigenous North America; Travel as Mapping; Mapping Dance; Surveying as Performance. This year, the Nebenzahl Lectures will fall on the same weekend as the first-ever Newberry Map Fair. Free and open to the public, the fair will welcome collectors, enthusiasts, and a wide array of map-curious people. Register for free. Information: https://www.newberry.org/.

24–25 November 2022, Erfurt Centre for Transcultural Studies and the Gotha Perthes Collection, Erfurt University. ***Mapping Asia: Cartography and the Construction of Territoriality***. It will explore how ideas of territoriality were cartographically produced, circulated and interpreted within Asia and between Europe and Asia. The conference is part of the 'Cartographies of Africa and Asia

(1800–1945)' project. Information: Claudia Berger, claudia.berger@uni-erfurt.de or Frances O'Morchoe, frances.omorchoe@uni-erfurt.de.

25 November 2022, Aubervilliers
The Comité Français de Cartographie will have a one-day seminar ***L'histoire de la Cartographie et son Écriture a L'épreuve du Renouvellement [The History of Cartography and its Writing put to the Test of Renewal]***. Discussion will be about the forms and objects of writing the history of cartography considered over a long period of time, focusing on the contemporary period, in relation to the current renewal of tools, especially digital ones. The seminar will be held at Centre des colloques, Campus Condorcet. Information: https://bnf.hypotheses.org/12875.

30 November 2022, USA (online)
The California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, Texas, and Washington Map Societies are offering a virtual lecture via Zoom. Thomas Horst (Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Centre for the History of Science and Technology) will discuss ***The Amazing (Hi-)Story of the Bavarian Army Library Map Collection – Reconstructed 60 Years After Its Restitution to Germany***. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the restitution of the Bavarian Army Library to Germany, this paper reconstructs the amazing story of one of the largest collections of military books and maps, that survived destruction during World War II and was taken by American soldiers in 1946 to the US, where it was stored in the Library of Congress. Anyone interested in participating in the meeting must RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com in order to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

14 December 2022, USA (online)
The California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, Texas, and Washington Map Societies are offering a virtual lecture via Zoom. Francis (Frank) Manasek (retired professor, Dartmouth Medical School; former antiquarian map dealer; author of *Collecting Old Maps* and *A Treatise on Moon Maps* will speak about ***The Birth of Moon Maps: Looking Through the Telescope, 1610–1696***. With fifteen Moon maps from 1610 to 1696, Manasek explores some different visual languages used to portray the lunar surface, and implicitly asks if there are any defining elements that link Moon maps to the historiography of terrestrial maps. Anyone interested in participating in the meeting must RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com in order to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

Exhibitions

Until 11 October 2022, Portland, Maine
The Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education's summer exhibition is ***Vacationland: Mapping Tourism in Maine***. It looks at tourism through the lens of travel and transportation in Maine from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. The exhibition invites you to think about the changing landscape interventions created by and for tourists, as well as the impact such changes had on Maine residents and the environment. Information: https://omlscce.rezgo.com/details/273927/gallery-visit.

Until 26 October 2022, London
The free exhibition, ***Magnificent Maps of London***, is on at the London Metropolitan Archives. The key exhibit is 'Civitas Londinum' (1633). This large woodcut gives a bird's-eye view of London, across the Thames from Southwark towards the hills of Hampstead and Highgate. Recently restored, the exhibition offers a very rare opportunity to see one of only three known copies of the map. The exhibition also includes maps created in the 19th-century showing the spread of typhoid, cholera and smallpox. Works by Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg, John Rocque, John Ogilby and William Morgan, Richard Horwood, and Christopher and John Greenwood are on display. Information: https://www.cityoflondon.gov.uk/events/magnificent-maps-of-london. See page 42 for a review of the exhibition.

Until 27 November 2022, Kingston, New Jersey
Kingston: On The Map is on at the D&R Canal Locktender's House. The display uses journal entries and prints of a dozen historical maps to illustrate Kingston's evolution, from settlement to commercial centre to modern community. Information: https://www.khsnj.org/2022/04/04/kingston-on-the-map/.

Until 28 December 2022, Boston
More or Less in Common: Environment and Justice in the Human Landscape is on at the Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center at the Boston Public Library. The exhibition explores how maps and geography provide a way of understanding how the control of nature has intertwined with struggles for justice. Some of these stories date from a period far earlier than modern environmentalism, like the 1684 deed in which white settlers officialised their taking of what is now East Boston as private property, or the 1878 map of 'offensive odours' which shows how Boston began filling in estuaries in order to please the senses of elite neighbourhoods like the Back Bay. Information: https://www.leventhalmap.org/exhibitions/

Until 31 December 2022, Nazareth, Pennsylvania
Moravian Historical Society's exhibition ***Charting the Unknown: Early Moravian Maps*** explores surveying techniques, the conflicts between Indigenous communities and Europeans, and the Moravian contributions to surveying, early cartography, and town planning. Through archival documents, historic maps, and objects from the collection of the Moravian Historical Society, visitors will be taken on a journey through the fertile lands of the Pennsylvanian frontier. Information: https://www.moravianhistory.org/exhibitions.

Until 8 January 2023, New Haven
The World in Maps, 1400–1600 is on at the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library. It presents many of the most historically significant manuscript maps from the late medieval and early modern period, focusing on portolan charts from the Library's vast collection of maps. Key highlights include the Aguiar map (1492), Martellus's World map, the Beccari portolan chart (1403), the Abenzara map and the infamous Vinland map. Information: https://beinecke.library.yale.edu.

Until 26 February 2023, Melbourne
Handmade Universe: From craft to code and the spaces between is on at the State Library of Victoria in Melbourne. One of its highlights is 'Stargazing: A Knitted Tapestry'. It is a fusion of craft, technology, art and science created by software engineer and artist Sarah Spencer. The equatorial star chart shows all 88 constellations as seen from Earth, across both Northern and Southern hemispheres, the Milky Way, and the celestial equator along which the constellations of the Zodiac are shown. As a nod to the map's origin the constellation Crux is identified also as the Southern Cross; it is the brightest constellation for those living south of the Equator. The sun, moon and planets of our solar system are lined up to a specified date and time when the map was first exhibited at the Electromagnetic Field Tech Festival in Hereford, UK on the 31 August 2018. Information: https://www.slv.vic.gov.au

Until March 2023, Hampton Court Palace, Surrey, UK
A Girl's Education in Stitch. This exhibition will demonstrate the variety of work stitched by girls as part of their education and will feature fascinating objects from the RSN Collection and Archive. Objects on display will include notebooks from students as they learnt stitching skills, ranging from band samplers to map and darning samplers. Of particular interest to readers will be the map samplers made and used by young girls in the 18th and 19th centuries to learn geography. From the 20th century, the exhibition focuses on the national needlework scheme and other ways in which children were taught to stitch along with examples of work from girls across the UK. Information: www.royal-needlework.org.uk.

Until 24 June 2023, Montpelier, Vermont
The Vermont Historical Society's exhibition ***A New American Globe: Geography, Identity, and Craft in Early Vermont*** is about Vermont cartographer James Wilson. It provides a new look at Wilson and his impact on the field of cartography in the United States and re-examines his life and career, with new scholarship led by the Vermont Historical Society. The exhibition will feature three of Wilson's globes: one 16-inch terrestrial globe manufactured between 1810 and 1818 in Bradford, Vermont, and two 13-inch globes from 1831 and manufactured in Albany, New York. Additionally, on display are a number of items from the Vermont Historical Society's collection related to cartography. Information: https://vermonthistory.org/exhibit-a-new-american-globe.



James A. Wilson (1763-1855), Terrestrial globe, Bradford VT, 1810. Hand-coloured engraving on paper, wood, brass, plaster. Bennington Museum, Bennington, VT - DSC08839.JPG. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Terrestrial_globe,_James_A._Wilson.

Fairs

5 November 2022, Paris
The **21st Paris Map Fair,** organised by Loeb-Larocque and Zograscope, will be hosting dealers from around the world. It will take place at the Hotel Ambassador, 6 Boulevard Haussmann 75009, Paris commencing at 11 am. There will be a cocktail reception on the Friday evening to which IMCoS members are invited. Entry is free though reservation is necessary. The event will include an exhibition: ***Conflict Maps 1777–2022***. Information: Paulus Swaen at paulus@swaen.com.

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REVIEWERS NEEDED

If you would like to review books for the *IMCoS Map Journal*, or you have come across an interesting new book on an aspect of map history which you think should be reviewed, contact the Editor.
Email **ljiljana.editor@gmail.com**



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

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Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	2
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Carta Historica	22
Cartaographic Associates	51
Clive A. Burden Ltd	41
Dominic Winter Auctioneers	55
Doyle	4
Frame	31
Le Bail-Weissert	45
Loeb-Larocque	34
Quasimaps	12
The Map House	inside front cover
Mostly Maps	45
Neatline Antique Maps	38
The Old Print Shop Inc.	23
Paris Map Fair	20
Paulus Swaen	34
Reiss & Sohn	41
Swann	13
Wattis Fine Art	55



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