

IMCoS MAP JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY MARCH 2024 | No. 176



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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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Front cover 'Opulent Sicily' part of the early seventeenth-century frescos at the Gallery of Maps in the Salzburg *Residenz*.

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

JOB VACANCY

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PART-TIME PAID POSITION

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- A UK-based person (we operate under UK regulation and banking), familiar with administration and at a minimum, bookkeeping. They do not have to be a member of the Society but do have to be able to attend three online 3-hour Executive Committee meetings each year, plus one morning AGM/physical committee meeting each June in London.
- Available for duties on average 10 hours per month.

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- Enter, check and maintain membership records on the society's website where needed. (Members mainly maintain their own data.)
- Send renewal reminders when subscriptions are due.
- Send updated distribution list to our Journal printer for each quarter's mailing.
- Deal with correspondence from members, with support from committee members.
- Keep statistics of member numbers and prepare reports for the Executive Committee.
- Maintain confidentiality of the Society's data and passwords and ensure compliance with the Data Protection Act.

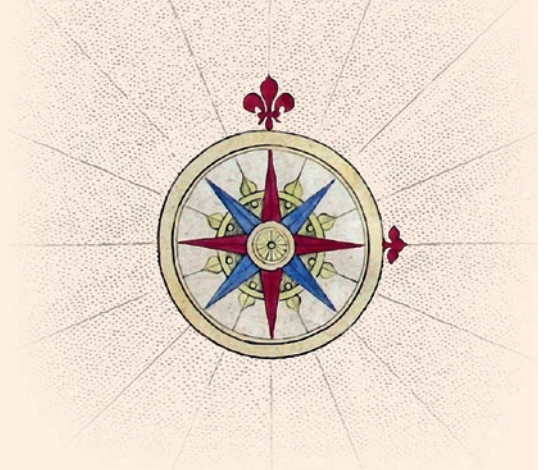
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- Reconcile the bank accounts and prepare quarterly Accounts for the Hon. Treasurer.
- Calculate any year end accruals and debtors and prepare draft year end accounts for the Hon. Treasurer.

Renumeration

Dependent on experience

If you are interested in this role, please contact either our Chairman **Dr Mike Sweeting** at **drsweeting@aol.com** or the current incumbent **Peter Walker** at **financialsecretariat@imcos.org** to discuss. If it's not for you, please do still circulate to responsible individuals who you feel may be interested in and appropriate to the role (friends, family members etc.). The position has twice been held by people in that situation.



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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & APPOINTED OFFICERS

Chairman Mike Sweeting
10 Templeman Drive
Carlby, Stamford
Lincolnshire PE9 4NQ
Tel +44 (0)1969 622615
Email drsweeting@aol.com

International Chairman Wes Brown
1790 Hudson Street, Denver, Colorado USA
Email wesleybrownb@gmail.com

General Secretary Mark Rogers
Email mark.roger@sky.com

Treasurer Cinzia Viviani
26 Rosedale Road, Richmond,
Surrey TW9 2SX
Email cinziaviviani@googlemail.com

Advertising Manager Jenny Harvey
Email jeh@harvey27.co.uk

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

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

Marketing Manager Mike Sweeting
Email drsweeting@aol.com

Member at Large Christine Rafalko
Email cmrafalko2@gmail.com

National Representatives Coordinator
Robert Clancy
Email clancy_robert@hotmail.com

UK Representative Mark Clark
Email mj.clark@blueyonder.co.uk

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mike Sweeting

I trust that this new year is going well for you and yours. Your Society has sought to get moving promptly to ensure that 2024 is a classic year for map-lovers.

By the time you read this we will have had our Zoom 'Show & Tell' for members worldwide. This has, in effect, replaced what were essentially UK-only physical gatherings. We 'internationalized' another regular part of the IMCoS calendar by taking the annual Malcolm Young Lecture online in 2021, kicking off with Daniel Crouch on the Spanish Armada maps. This year it will be on 11 April, also on Zoom. We are delighted to be able to welcome the very well known academic and author Professor Susan Schulten as our speaker.

As the years go by, we are more and more asked 'Who was Malcolm Young? Why do you have an annual lecture in his honour?' Clue. We are not talking about Malcolm Young of the heavy metal band AC/DC! The simple fact is that without Malcolm and a few other stalwarts there would be no IMCoS. Yasha Beresiner brought a conference group together in Birmingham in 1980, Malcolm becoming our first Chairman. Your Society was formally inaugurated (on my Birthday!) that September, with Rodney Shirley as our first President. So much has flowed from that.

Malcolm had a very interesting life indeed. He was the youngest of eleven children, fortunately supported by his father's fleet of shrimp boats. The business is well known in Britain today as 'Young's Seafoods'.

After Oxford, WW2 broke out. Malcolm became an officer in the Royal Engineers and was captured during the Greek Campaign of 1941. After a number of Royal Navy ships were sunk attempting an evacuation, he used the unit payroll to buy the Greek equivalent of his father's boats – a caique – and sought to evacuate his unit that way! After being strafed by the Luftwaffe, he put into shore to secure medical care for his wounded and all were captured.

Four years in enemy prison camps followed. All of his bed boards except three went to make ladders for 'The Warburg Wire Job', a mass escape, regarded by contemporaries as more 'dashing' than the Great Escape. Special Operations Executive smuggled a map into his camp (as the centre of a gramophone record). Malcolm reproduced this as a tool for escapes by fellow officers, which began his lifelong mapping interest! He himself was kept in handcuffs for a full year as part of a collective punishment for the British raid on Dieppe. He returned at war end to the family firm, which he later led into 'Ross Foods', followed by a 40-year stint farming, dying in 2010.

Hopefully as the years continue to unfold, we will be able to scrape together or at least echo some the huge variety of skills and character that Malcolm's life displayed.

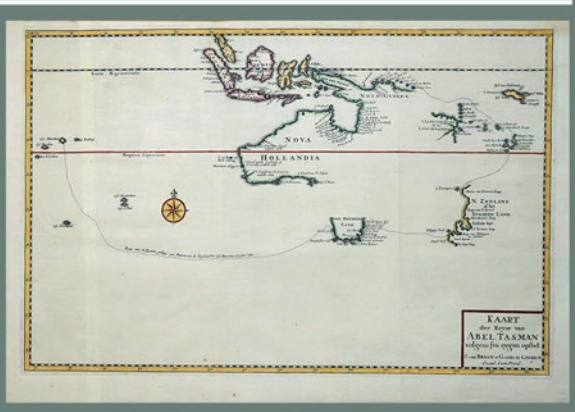
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WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

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Nick Duncan, Australia
Coll. interest: 17–19th century Europe, Australia

Amy Herr, USA

Frank Holcomb, USA
Coll. interest: Texas, United States of America

Andrew Mottram, UK
Coll. interest: London, New York, Singapore, Ceylon, The Philippines, Australia, geological maps

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NATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Australia: Prof. Robert Clancy
clancy_robert@hotmail.com

Belgium: Stanislas De Peuter
stanislas.depeuter@gmail.com

Croatia: Dubravka Mlinaric
dubravka.mlinaric@imin.hr

Finland: Maria Erkheikki
maria.erkheikki@jnfoundation.fi

France: Andrew Cookson
mercury75@free.fr

Germany: Dr Rolph Langlais
rolph.p.a.langlais@googlemail.com

Hong Kong: Dr Marco Caboara
marcocaboara5@hotmail.com

Ireland: Michael Hughes
michael@irishartgroup.com

Japan: Toshikazu Kaida
arsmed@a.toshima.ne.jp

Korea: T.J. Kim
tjkim@tmecca.com

Malaysia & Singapore: Julian Candiah
julian.candiah@gmail.com

Malta: Joseph Schiro
josephschiro60@gmail.com

Mexico: Martine Chomel
martinealbine@gmail.com

Netherlands: Hans Kok
hekholland@gmail.com

Philippines: Rudolf Lietz
gallery@gop.com.ph

Russia: Andrey Kusakin
andrey.kusakin@list.ru

Spain: Jaime Armero
info@frame.es

Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney
drooney@msn.com

UK: Mark Clark
mj.clark@blueyonder.co.uk

USA (East): Steve Hanon
steve.hanon@gmail.com

USA (West): Tom Paper
tom@websterpacific.com

EDITORIAL

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

The Society often receives enquiries from members and the public seeking advice on what to do with a map collection belonging to a relative who has passed without leaving instructions or making any provisions as to how their collection should be disposed of. Such a letter was received recently and it prompts me to remind collectors that while enthusiastically building a collection, plans for its redistribution need to be made for when you are no longer able to take care of it. This advice might seem at odds with the collecting impulse but if there is no family member or friend who has expressed an interest in your collection and is willing to continue your passion, then those years of hard work, time and money will end up boxed up on the floor of a local auction house, possibly with no particular expertise in maps, or worse still, unceremoniously dumped in the attic to be forgotten. Your responsibility to your collection and executors is to ensure that your maps have a dignified transition to their new keepers.

Some IMCoS collectors planned well ahead for the transfer of their collection/s: Caroline Batchelor's collection of Africana went to Stanford University; Cyrus Alai's collection of maps of Persia to SOAS, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London; and recently Hans Kok's extensive collection to the National Archives of Netherlands at the Hague. Each carefully researched where best to place their maps. However, for most collectors, the dream of placing their entire collection with a leading institution is just that, a dream. Unless it is outstanding in its rarity, or it is a collecting scope that the institution does not have and wishes to develop it is unlikely your offer will be accepted.

You may want to think about strategic placement of individual items from your collection, a practice that member Wes Brown champions. Over the years of collecting he has made it his business to get know the map holdings of libraries locally and those further afield and, in being familiar with them, has been able to augment their collections. His recent donations have included a 1688 letter written by Spanish adventurer and explorer Alonso de León, ordered to find and destroy La Salle's Texas settlement. His letter offers the first eyewitness account of the Frenchman's ill-fated expedition. Regarded as a foundational document of Texas history, it was fittingly given to the University of Texas at Arlington Library. Last year Wes was able to add to the Felipe Bauzá collection at the British Library. The 1812 document is a list of maps from Bauzá's personal collection which were being transferred from the Spanish Justice Department to the Spanish Department of Colonies. Although the document is temporarily unavailable for research due to the cyber attack on the Library, it has nonetheless enriched the Library's Bauzá collection.





MAPPING THE VICTORIES OF THE TRUE FAITHS

The Gallery of Maps in the Salzburg Residenz

Peter Barber

In 1986 a workman had a great surprise while busy transforming a large empty space in the former palace of the archbishops into the law faculty reading room of the newly re-established Salzburg University. Beneath layers of wallpaper and whitewash he found himself staring at the fragments of an old map, painted onto the wall. Further investigation revealed several others. All memory of the existence of such maps had been lost.

Many more fragments of maps and town views came to light over the following months. Between 1991 and 1994 after years of further research, and at enormous expense, the maps and towns views were carefully restored. Today the gallery may be only a shadow of what it once was. But it is perhaps the least-known of Salzburg's many treasures and is not advertised among the tourist sights. It remains a reading room, but it can be visited by the general public during opening hours. And it should be a magnet for any visitors to the city who are interested in old maps.

The room seems to be the sole surviving Italian-style Early Modern map gallery north of the Alps. But it is no mere imitation. It has several novel features and, like its Italian prototypes, the ensemble of maps was intended to convey distinctive ideological and political messages reflecting the age in which the gallery was created and the priorities of its creator. Though the destruction of the surrounding decoration makes a definitive interpretation more speculative than is the case with the Italian galleries, one can be suggested.

The gallery was the brainchild of Cardinal Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau (1559–1617) who became

Fig. 1 The Gallery of Maps seen from the north, originally the Archbishop's entrance.

Prince-Archbishop of Salzburg in 1587, while still in his twenties. Though belonging to a German-speaking noble family from the region west of Lake Constance, Raitenau had strong links with Italy. He was a great-nephew of Pope Pius IV (r. 1559–65) and a nephew of St Charles Borromeo (1538–1584) while his education was guided by another uncle, the influential and art-loving Cardinal Mark Sittich von Hohenems Altemps (1533–1595). It was through the latter that Wolf Dietrich had become familiar from childhood with the cartographic galleries in the palaces that, from the later fifteenth century, had been created throughout central and northern Italy. The most notable examples were those in the ducal palace in Mantua; the Doges' Palace in Venice (both now lost); the *Guardaroba* and other cartographic galleries in the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence commissioned by Grand Duke Cosimo I in the 1560s; the *Sala del Mappamondo* created in the mid-1570s for Cardinal Alessandro Farnese in his palace in Caprarola in the Roman Campagna; and, most influential of all, the two Vatican galleries, the *Terza Galleria*, started in the 1560s by Pius IV and the *Galleria delle Carte Geografiche*, commissioned in 1580 by Pope Gregory XIII. Wolf Dietrich also imbibed the principles of the Counter-Reformation, whose proponents, led by Charles Borromeo, had been doing battle with the Protestants in Germany, France and the British Isles, while the papacy also supported the struggle against the Ottoman Turks in the Mediterranean, North Africa and Hungary led by Philip III of Spain and his cousin Emperor Rudolf II.

By 1600 Wolf Dietrich had embarked on an ambitious building programme, strongly influenced by what he had seen in Italy, which was to transform Salzburg. He planned the rebuilding of Salzburg Cathedral, created a new, grand Archbishop's Palace, or *Residenz*, opened up two large, interconnected Italianate squares in front of each and, for good measure, built a suburban palace, the predecessor of the Mirabell Palace, for himself and his longstanding mistress, Salome Alt, by whom he had fifteen children and whom he repeatedly but unsuccessfully sought papal permission to marry.

The map gallery formed part of the *Residenz* together with a now-lost gallery of town views, similar to those still lining the courtyard of the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. The gallery was created between 1608/9 and 1612, just as the rest of the palace was reaching completion. It was intended for semi-private receptions (the main reception rooms being on the floor below) and is to be found on the second floor of a subsidiary wing of the palace some distance behind the main frontage looking out onto the main square, with its baroque fountain. The gallery runs from north to south, with windows on both sides. One door leads from the Archbishop's private quarters in the north and another, at the south end, opens onto a grand staircase ascending from a spacious vaulted vestibule, decorated with grotesques, on the ground floor.

The room originally contained twelve large mural maps, of which two (at the south end) have almost totally disappeared, while another, of France ('Gallia') is badly damaged. All have some areas of loss. Surmounting the maps are town views relating to the areas depicted beneath. The upper parts of these town views are now obscured by a large later cornice, leaving only the bottom parts visible. Small surviving fragments show that the spaces between the maps and views were originally covered not by painting, as with the Italian models, but with decorative plasterwork, which is still to be found elsewhere in the palace. The most skilled *stuccatori* in Europe at that time (and for centuries to come) came from the area between Como and the shores of Lake Lugano now on the border region between Italy and Switzerland, and some were related to the architects whom Wolf Dietrich employed to design the palaces and new cathedral, who also came from the same region.

The maps are predominantly of European regions, with the exception of four which include parts of Asia and North Africa. In this they differ from the maps in the *Galleria delle Carte Geografiche* in the Vatican, which are almost entirely centred on Italy, and the other surviving Italian galleries which are universal in scope. Moreover, while Italian printed and manuscript maps and views were the models for the cartographic content of the Italian galleries, the maps in Salzburg – with one exception (Sicily) of whole regions rather than specific countries or provinces – are mostly close copies, in terms of geographical content, of the maps in the first edition of Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum,* published in 1570 with the exception of a map of the Roman Empire, first published in the *Parergon* in 1579 (itself a reduction of a larger separately published map by Ortelius of 1571) and an expanded version of a map of the campaigns of Alexander the Great, with a

Fig. 2 Lay-out of the maps and views. Significantly a plan of modern Rome was placed above the Archbishop's entrance and facing him a plan of Jerusalem. Norwich was then England's second city and Prague, the residence of the German Emperor.

	Contemporary Rome	Naples	
Spiral column depicting life of St Peter	*Lost*	*Barely visible* Above: city by the water Below: regional map of the area of Lake Constance	Obelisks
Milan			Messina
Venice	Italy	Sicily	Palermo
Augsburg			Norwich
Prague	Germany	British Isles	London
Lost			Esztergom
Paris	France	Hungary	Budapest
Orleans			Bratislava
Toledo	Spain	Ottoman Empire	Constantinople
Lisbon			Cairo
Obelisks Vaticano Esquilino	Above: Jupiter-Amon-Oracle Below: Conquests of Alexander the Great	Above: City plan of ancient Rome Below: Imperial Rome	Triumphal column of Marcus Aurelius Trajan
	Barcelona	Jerusalem	

depiction of the oracle of Amon, first published in 1595. The sequence of the maps (see Fig. 2), going from left (west) to right (east) follows the sequence in the *Theatrum*, with one significant exception: the British Isles which, in a tradition dating back to Ptolemaic atlases, was the first of the regional maps. Instead, the Iberian peninsula comes first, with the British Isles being relegated to the position after Sicily, presumably and ostensibly because they were islands. The town views are almost entirely close copies of those to be found in Braun and Hogenberg's multi-volume *Civitates Orbis Terrarum,* publication of which had commenced in 1572 and was still continuing when the gallery was being constructed.

The Archbishop's own copies of these works, now owned by the University of Salzburg, were probably used as a basis for the maps, together with some single prints which provided the source for a few of the urban images. It should be noted that Wolf Dietrich did not make any use of the updated 'modern' regional maps that had appeared in later editions of the *Theatrum* and would have been available to him. This was almost certainly because his motives in commissioning the gallery were not narrowly geographical or scientific and he did not require the most recent mapping. And the maps were embellished with painted figures that did not appear in Ortelius' maps, had nothing to do with geography or cartography, but which added layers of historical, political and cultural meaning to the cartographic images which viewers would have been invited to interpret.

As visitors entered the gallery they saw to left and right of the entrance, maps of the expeditions of Alexander the Great (now badly damaged) with the Temple of Amon above and, on the other side the Roman Empire, with a bird's-eye view of ancient Rome above.

The Braun and Hogenberg town views above them, though fragmentary, can with one exception be firmly identified. On either side of the town views are the lower section of pillars (one perhaps supposed to represent Trajan's Column). These are echoed at the opposite entrance. This south entrance wall also contains the most substantial fragments of the original plasterwork, though it is too damaged for the decoration to be interpreted. Then, to the left (west side) there follow maps of the Iberian peninsula, France 'Gallia' (very fragmentary), Upper and Lower Germany (including the Netherlands) and Italy. Facing them on the right (east) side are the Ottoman Empire in Europe, Asia and Africa (facing Spain and Portugal) (Fig. 3), Hungary (including Slovakia and parts of today's Romania), the British Isles and finally Sicily (copied from a small map on an Ortelius sheet showing Mediterranean islands). The images wrapping around the opposite, north, entrance leading from the Archbishop's private quarters are too damaged to be identified with any certainty. But they seem to contain maps of the area, around Lake Constance, where he was born and where his father's family originated.

The absence of the original plaster decoration makes it more difficult to evaluate the reasoning behind the selection of maps and the overall interpretation. Nevertheless, as one proceeds from the visitors' entrance one goes from the ancient to the modern, and from small-scale to large-scale maps, the maps of the regions of Europe and beyond giving way to the depiction of Wolf Dietrich's family domains, or in the language of the time from Geography (ie small-scale maps) to Chorography (local maps). The figurative painted decoration – with putti bearing garlands, military scenes and, in the town views, the different classes of society in their appropriate dress – must have added a touch of charm.

But an analysis of why the particular regions were selected for depiction, and their positions in the decorative cycle, suggest that Wolf Dietrich intended the images in the gallery to have a more contemporary and profound, political-doctrinal meaning. Beyond the entrance, with its evocation of the past empires of ancient Greece and Rome, the maps are intended to depict the early seventeenth-century struggle of Counter-Reformation Roman Catholicism to extend its hegemony over Europe in face of the threats from Islam on the one hand and of Reformation Protestantism on the other. Hence, on the one hand, the inclusion of maps of the Ottoman Empire, the Muslim enemy of Christianity, of Hungary, the site of ongoing wars between Christian, Habsburg/German forces and the Turks, and of Sicily, the bastion against Turkish expansion into the Western Mediterranean, and, on the other, of Protestant England with Wales and Ireland, and Scotland, of France (recently wracked by religious wars between the Catholic League and the Huguenots) and of Germany, where the Thirty Years War between the Catholic and Protestant states was shortly to break out. Privileged places meanwhile are allotted to the two bastions of Roman Catholicism: to Spain and Portugal, which were then united under the same monarch, and to Italy, the seat of the papacy, with which Wolf Dietrich was so closely linked. Indeed, as



Fig. 3 'Description of the Turkish Empire': Crete is not coloured: it was to fall to the Ottomans only sixty years later.

already mentioned, the position occupied in the gallery by Spain and Portugal has been manipulated so that it, rather than the British Isles, occupies the traditional place of honour to the left of the visitors' entrance.

The supplementary figurative decoration and surviving titles on the maps strengthen this interpretation. The titles for the maps of Spain with Portugal, Sicily and particularly Italy, reflect the supposedly happy state of the heartlands of Counter-Reformation Catholic Europe. Spain with Portugal are described as flourishing and Sicily as most opulent, while Italy – surely echoing Wolf Dietrich's own



Fig. 4 'Italy, the Delight of the World'.

feelings – is 'the delight of the world' (Fig. 4). By contrast the other regions – in so far as their titles survive – simply contain factual statements, with the exception of Hungary which is mournfully described as once ('olim') a very powerful kingdom. The decoration of the maps emphasises the point. Britain is shown with powerful modern ships heading for its shores seemingly intent on invasion (Fig.5): the



Fig. 5 '[England,] Sco[tland and Ireland]' – with an invasion fleet heading for England!

Armada had taken place just twenty years earlier and the Gunpowder Plot a mere three years before. By contrast the two ships in much the same position on Ortelius' historical map of Britain of 1595, are shown coming and going presumably an allusion to commerce. The bottom of the map of the Iberian peninsula shows a battle between Christian and Muslim forces raging in North Africa. The damaged

lower part of the map of Germany also appears to depict a military scene, showing heralds and trumpeters with military formations behind them, possibly the precursor to a battle, while a squadron of Magyar [Hungarian] cavalry, in national dress, is shown riding towards a herald at the foot of the map of Hungary.

It would seem that the map gallery survived until the late eighteenth century. Ironically the rise of Geography as a separate discipline in 'Enlightened' Europe probably sealed its fate. The gallery's cultural, religious and political *raison d'etre* forgotten, overlooked or scorned, it seems to have been regarded simply as a display of obsolescent maps in a room that could be repurposed.

Damaged and incomplete as it is in its current form, the Gallery of Maps in the Salzburg *Residenz* is an outstanding example of how maps were adapted and displayed by the social, religious and political elites of early modern Europe to serve as tools of propaganda and power. They are well worth a visit when you are next in Salzburg.

Short reading list

J. Lennart Berggren and Alexander Jones, *Ptolemy's Geography. An annotated translation of the theoretical chapters*, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press, 2000, particularly p. 128, plate 7

Peter Barber and Tom Harper, *Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda and Art*, London: British Library, 2010

Dieter Bogner and others, *Dom Quartier Salzburg. More than a Museum*, Salzburg: Müry Salzmann/ARG, 2015

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Robert W. Karrow. Jr, *Mapmakers of the Sixteenth Century and Their* Maps, Chicago: Speculum Orbis, 1993, pp. 1–31

Mark Rosen, *The Mapping of Power in Renaissance Italy. Painted Cartographic Cycles in Social and Intellectual Context,* Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, 2015

Juergen Schulz, 'Maps as Metaphors: Mural Map Cycles of the Italian Renaissance', in David Woodward (ed.), *Art and Cartography. Six Historical* Essays, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press, 1987, pp. 97–122

R.A. Skelton, Introduction in Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum/'The Towns of the world'* [Facsimile], Cleveland: World Publishing Co., 1966

Peter Barber worked for the British Library from 1975, initially in the Department of Manuscripts. He transferred to the Map Library in 1987 and was Head of Cartography and Topography from 2001 to 2015. Peter curated the 2006 exhibition 'London: A Life in Maps' and the hugely successful 2010 exhibition 'Magnificent Maps: Power, Propaganda and Art'. Email: peter_barber@me.com



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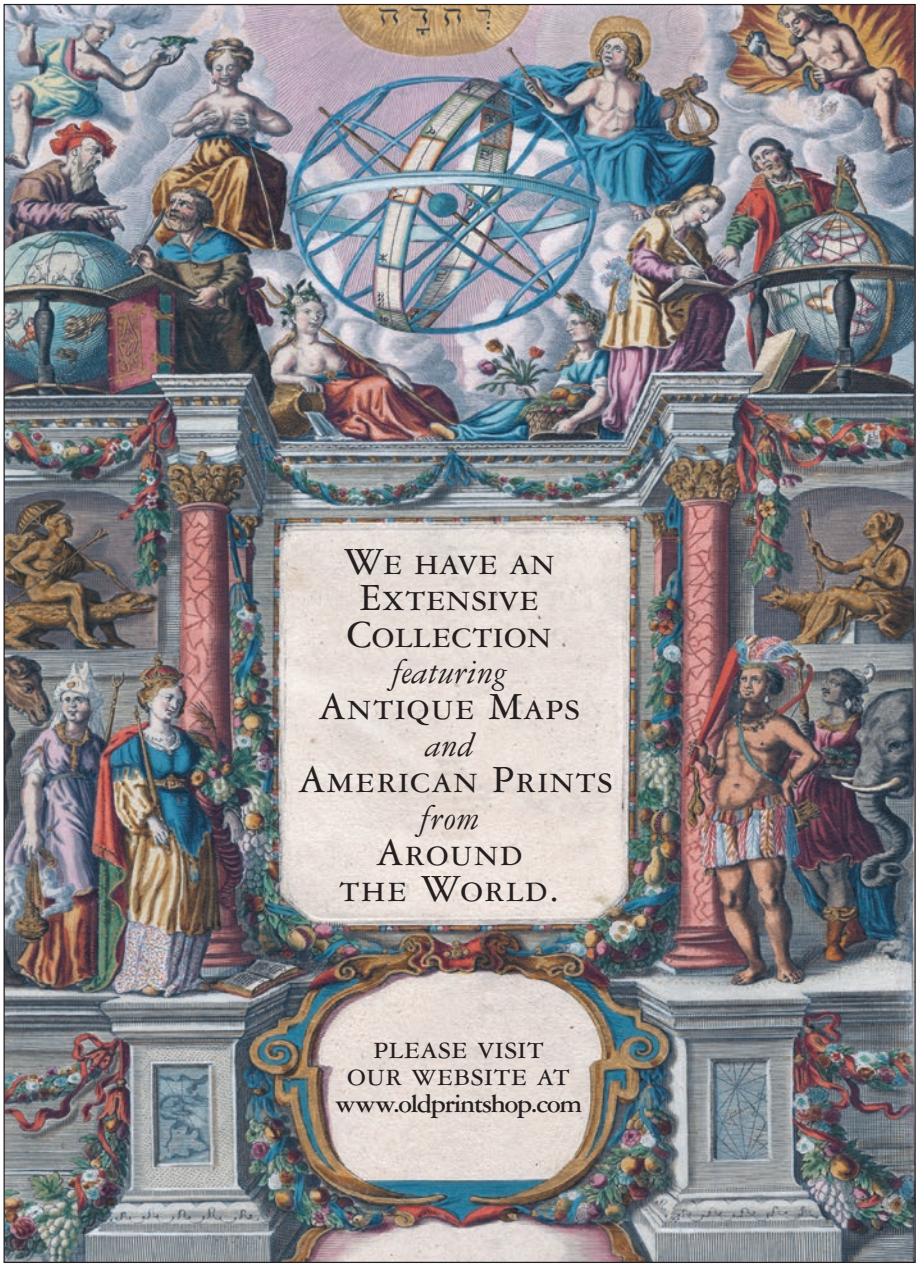
Vincenzo Coronelli, set of engraved gores for his monumental 42-inch globe, Venice, circa 1688–97. Sold December 2023 for $21,250.

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CARLOS DE CHAPEAUROUGE

The Argentine Cadastral Atlas

Simon Morris

Carlos de Chapeaurouge's *Atlas del Plano Catastral de la Republica Argentina,* published between 1901 and 1905, is a remarkable undertaking from a number of perspectives. It covers the entire South American peninsula southwards of 19 degrees. It is the first complete map of Argentina on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical utility. Most important, it is a cadastral atlas, recording land ownership by showing both the boundaries of parcels of land and the names of their owners. To British eyes this is startling. While commonplace in many European countries, such maps are rare in Britain and its former Empire. Reared in the common law tradition of sanctity of property, land ownership in Britian was completely private until 1990, known only to the landowner and (if registered) to the government land registry. The fascination of this Atlas is thus threefold; a comprehensive mapping of the *Cono Sur* covering three whole nations plus large parts of three more; a detailed map of Argentina when it was at the peak of its prosperity as the world's sixth richest nation; and, a time when agricultural land represented the national wealth, a graphic depiction of who owned what, and where they owned it.

Carlos de Chapeaurouge

Carlos de Chapeaurouge (Fig. 1) was born in Paris on 18 January 1846 to a Swiss father and moved with his family to Buenos Aires while still young. He studied surveying, qualifying as an *agrimensor* (rural surveyor) in 1865. By then he was already in business; in October 1864 the Buenos Aires *Standard* carried an announcement in English stating that he had opened an office at number 81 Calle Tacuari, then on the outskirts of this still compact city, and a few months later he advertised the sale of his sister-in-law's share of a nearby estate.[1] Other early work included laying out *colonias* (agricultural settlements) in the adjacent province of Santa Fé as well as working on a planned railway to connect the cities of Santa Fé and Santiago del Estero. He married in Santa Fé in 1868, and on returning to Buenos Aires a few years later was engaged to lay out what is now Mar del Plata, the pre-eminent Argentinian seaside resort where he is commemorated by a statue. [2]



Fig. 1 Carlos de Chapeaurouge surveying in the field. Wikimedia Commons.

As was often the case, Chapeaurouge combined the roles of surveyor and auctioneer, and from the mid-1870s notices of auctions in the name of Chapeaurouge (and soon together with one or more family members) made regular appearances in the Argentine press.[3] To these two skills of measuring and selling land Chapeaurouge also added a third – mapping it. His first map, a *Plano Grafico* of the rich agricultural province of Santa Fé, was published in 1872 (see Fig. 5.1). Advertised in *The Standard*, it cost six pesos and was available from seven bookshops, including Peuser and Nolte, both later well-known mapmakers in their own right.[4] This was followed by maps of Córdoba, another extensive agricultural province, a remapping of Santa Fé (1883 with a second edition in 1893), and of Buenos Aires (1888). These, together with a map of the outer Buenos Aires township of General

Sarmiento (1889, the year of its incorporation) were his principal cartographic works before his great Atlas. A listing of his identified works appears in an Appendix to this article.

He also practised a fourth skill, railway promotion, although with less success. In September 1888 Chapeaurouge petitioned the Argentine Senate to be granted a concession for operating a network of light and economical railways and in November 1888 the London *Railway News* reported that a bill promoted by him for this purpose was among seventeen that had been selected by the Argentine Congress for consideration. This did not proceed, and the following year he filed a further petition.[5] He was still trying some years later when in 1900 *Herepath's Railway Journal* reported that Chapeaurouge had petitioned the Santa Fé legislature for a concession to construct a railway from Melincue to Teodolina in the southern tip of that province that 'would pass through a very rich *camp* (countryside)'. This was clearly speculative, because the report continued that, if granted, 'it will no doubt be immediately taken up by one of the broad-gauge railway companies'. It was not, and his next project to construct a nearby line between Colon and Rufino in Santa Fé province was sanctioned but also never built, possibly because a subsequent application for the project to be relieved of all taxes for twenty years was unacceptable to the legislature.[6] The failure of these projects is confirmed by their absence both from his Atlas and from the official *Mapa de los Ferrocarriles de la Republica Argentina*.[7]

Chapeaurouge's later career is well documented. In May 1904 he was director of Colonia Alvear, an agricultural settlement in San Rafael, Mendoza province, distinguished by the production of remarkable maize, alfalfa and tomato plants.[8] Chapeaurouge later returned to the practice of mapping and surveying when, in December 1910, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the newly created Department of Railway Mapping on a monthly salary of 600 pesos. His responsibility was to oversee the production of a standard base map for plotting railways on a scale of 1:500,000, a task for which he was eminently well suited, not least by having produced a national map on this very scale.[9] In 1918 Chapeaurouge was engaged as one of the three valuers of the estate of the wealthy landowner Lucila Marcelina Anchorena de Urquiza, and the last reference to him comes from the social pages of *La Nación* on 2 October 1922 which noted that Sr Carlos de Chapeaurouge was gravely ill; he died five days later.[10]

Promoting the Atlas

The first time we hear about Chapeaurouge's Atlas is in May 1898 when a petition was laid before the Senate requesting that the Government be authorised to subscribe for 500 copies of what was described as 'El Plano Catastral de la Nación'.[11] There were precedents for this approach. In 1894 Zacarias Sánchez petitioned for the Senate to approve the purchase of 1,000 copies of his *Plano Catastral de la Provincia de Corrientes*, which he had published the previous year, although there is no record of this being approved. Two years later the Senate showed that it was prepared to reward private initiative by granting Javier Morrazojla 1,500 pesos for mapping 23 *colonias* and additionally directing the Ministry of Land to seek tenders for printing 500 copies of each map and 200 copies of an atlas comprising these maps.[12] Chapeaurouge's petition, however, did not receive such a positive response, and no record has been traced of payment for the Atlas. It nonetheless remained a live issue, and four months later the Argentine Scientific Society petitioned the Senate in support of the project.[13]

Around the same time Chapeaurouge's publishers approached the Buenos Aires provincial legislature seeking a subscription. Debated by the provincial Chamber of Deputies, the motion was introduced by the Chairman of the Commission on Petitions who explained that the publishers were offering to sell 500 copies of the 'cadastral map of the Republic being executed by el señor Ingeniero Chapeaurouge' for 300 pesos each. In view of the impact of 150,000 pesos on the provincial budget, the Chairman had consulted the Department of Engineers but had not received a satisfactory answer, while the Commission on Petitions lacked the technical competence to assess the project. He therefore requested permission to transfer the issue to the Commission of Public Works. They may have approved it, although no record of expenditure on the Atlas appears in that year's Provincial accounts.[14]

By 1899 the project was sufficiently advanced for Carlos de Chapeaurouge to receive one of ten diplomas of honour awarded at the National Exhibition held in Buenos Aires for his 'great cadastral plan of the Argentine Republic'.[15] The following year he was third time lucky when a renewed petition to the Argentine Congress was referred for technical assessment by the Department of Lands and Colonies, part of the Ministry of Agriculture. This was clearly favourable because in August 1900 the Chamber of

Deputies' Commission on Petitions voted by a majority of three to one for the Government to subscribe for 400 (reduced from 500) copies of the *Plano Catastral de la Nación* at 300 pesos each, funded by the sale of public lands in the Patagonian province of Santa Cruz.[16] Despite this, no entry has been traced in successive national budget records reflecting the purchase of these copies. The only reference noted to expenditure on mapping during this period is an entry in the 1908 national budget allocating 30,000 pesos to the military High Command for an entirely different project. Moreover, the existence of a further petition in 1908 seeking a Government subscription to Chapeaurouge's Atlas suggests that the original 400 copies were never purchased.[17]

Producing the Atlas

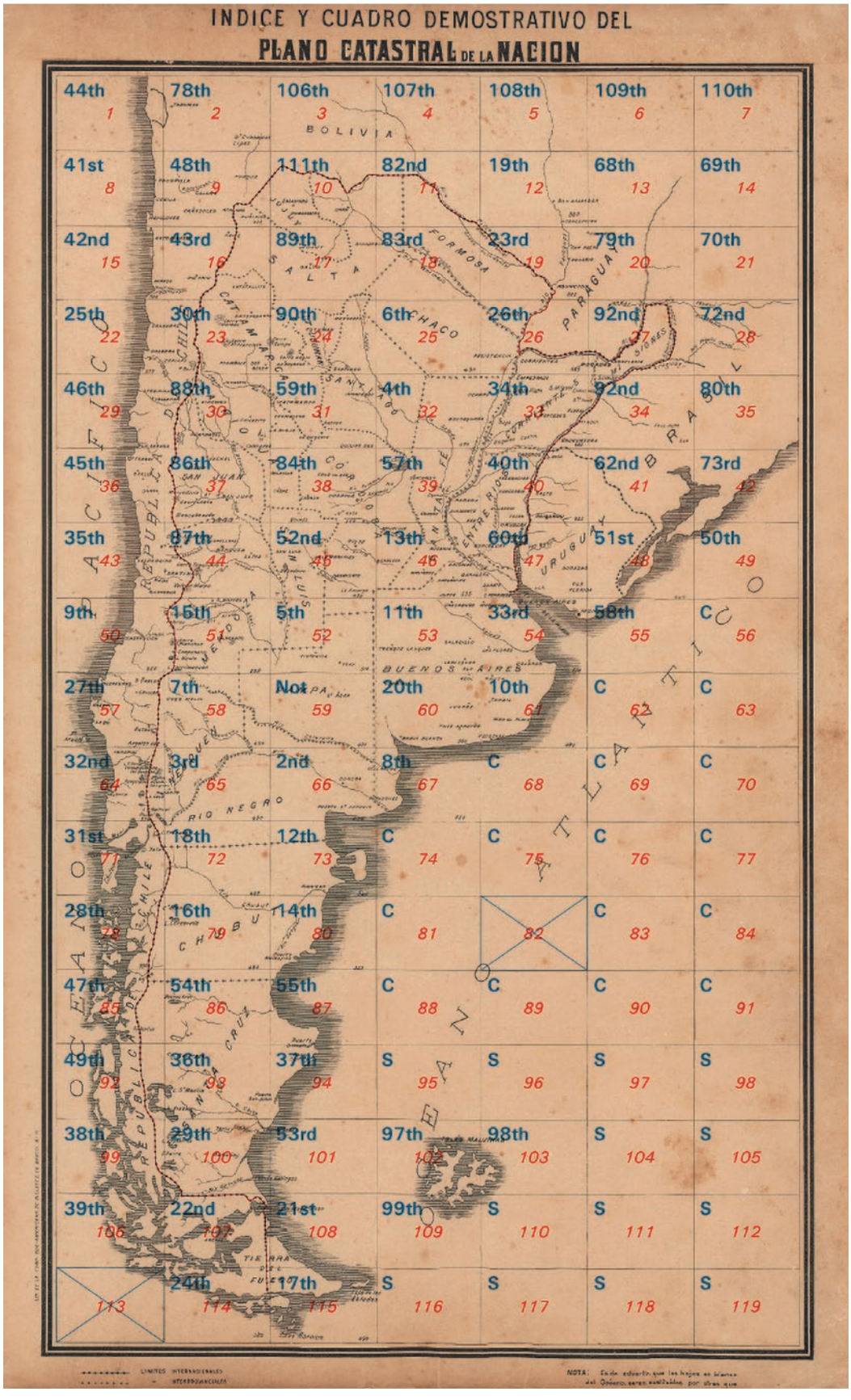
No record has been traced of how the Atlas was advertised or published, although it is apparent from the presence of *entrega* (delivery) numbers on each sheet that it was issued in instalments. Although the title page is dated 1901, and it is first mentioned in the Argentinian press in 1905, most if not all of the maps were printed by 1900. Three different addresses for the publishers appear on successive sheets of the Atlas, and entries in annual Buenos Aires street directories (Basch's *Guia Nacional* and the *Guia Kraft*) enable the sheets to be dated by reference to the publishers' location at Cuyo 530 in 1895 and 1896; at San Martin 421 in 1897, 1898 and 1899; and at Florida 499 in 1900 and 1901, whereafter they disappear from the directories.

What this establishes is that eight sheets date from 1895 or 1896, with most of the remainder printed between 1897 and 1899.[18] Chapeaurouge's applications for funding in 1898 – 1900, and his award of a diploma of honour in 1899, would accordingly have been based on the submission of printed sheets rather than a future promise to publish. This dating also corresponds to the contemporary state of railway development when compared with annually issued railway maps.[19] Chapeaurouge unquestionably recognised the importance of the railways in opening land for development, and as a seasoned promoter is sure to have reflected the latest developments. It is therefore telling that sheets covering parts of the provinces of La Pampa and Buenos Aires show no lines built after 1895 and 1898, while others can be dated between 1899 and 1900.[20] It should, though, be mentioned that some other sheets show proposed lines constructed many years later alongside others never actually built.[21] If this analysis is correct, then the title page was issued in 1901 to mark the completion, rather than the commencement, of publication.

The rationale for the order in which the sheets were issued is no less difficult to determine. As shown by the blue numbering on the annotated index map (Fig. 2), most sheets were issued individually (and occasionally in twos and threes) without regard to adjacent sheets already published.[22] On only three occasions were sets of five or six sheets issued in sequence; one covers northwestern Argentina, and the others parts of Brazil and Chile. This may have been driven by requests from subscribers, although this seems unlikely because the principal agricultural districts of Buenos Aires, Córdoba and Santa Fé and the expanding southern frontier of mid-Patagonia, where demand for mapping would have been greatest, were not prioritised. This apparent randomness resembles the publication of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge's atlas in 200 sheets over fifteen years. In that case subscribers repeatedly complained not only about how long it was taking but also the disjunctive order in which the sheets were issued.[23] No such complaints have been noted in relation to Chapeaurouge's Atlas, and the answer may lie in the availability of source materials, with the order of publication dependent on gaining access to up-to-date surveys and landownership records in provincial survey offices.

Once all sheets had been issued they could be bound into, or conceivably exchanged for, a single volume; in light of all Atlases inspected having similar bindings this was probably arranged by Chapeaurouge. This seems not to have happened before the end of 1904 since the Atlas is first mentioned in the press on 1 January 1905. Why printing was completed in 1900 and the sheets only gathered into Atlas form some four years later is unknown, although Eigendorf & Lesser ceasing business after 1901 will surely have been a contributory cause.[24] Also unrecorded is the actual price of the complete Atlas but, if it were indeed 300 pesos, then equivalent to £25 or US$150, it was substantial, representing around a quarter of an Argentine schoolteacher's annual salary, and twice that of an Argentine postman.[25]

There is also no record of how many Atlases were produced, although an indication of the print run of individual sheets can possibly be found on the index sheet where 23 different numbers ranging between 325 and 710 appear in tiny print in the bottom right corner of 32 grid squares, representing roughly one


INDICE Y CUADRO DEMOSTRATIVO DEL
PLANO CATASTRAL DE LA NACION
44th 1 | 78th 2 | 106th 3 | 107th 4 | 108th 5 | 109th 6 | 110th 7
41st 8 | 48th 9 | 111th 10 | 82nd 11 | 19th 12 | 68th 13 | 69th 14
42nd 15 | 43rd 16 | 89th 17 | 83rd 18 | 23rd 19 | 79th 20 | 70th 21
25th 22 | 30th 23 | 90th 24 | 6th 25 | 26th 26 | 92nd 27 | 72nd 28
46th 29 | 88th 30 | 59th 31 | 4th 32 | 34th 33 | 92nd 34 | 80th 35
45th 36 | 86th 37 | 84th 38 | 57th 39 | 40th 40 | 62nd 41 | 73rd 42
35th 43 | 87th 44 | 52nd 45 | 13th 46 | 60th 47 | 51st 48 | 50th 49
9th 50 | 15th 51 | 5th 52 | 11th 53 | 33rd 54 | 58th 55 | C 56
27th 57 | 7th 58 | Not 59 | 20th 60 | 10th 61 | C 62 | C 63
32nd 64 | 3rd 65 | 2nd 66 | 8th 67 | C 68 | C 69 | C 70
31st 71 | 18th 72 | 12th 73 | C 74 | C 75 | C 76 | C 77
28th 78 | 16th 79 | 14th 80 | C 81 | 82 | C 83 | C 84
47th 85 | 54th 86 | 55th 87 | C 88 | C 89 | C 90 | C 91
49th 92 | 36th 93 | 37th 94 | S 95 | S 96 | S 97 | S 98
38th 99 | 29th 100 | 53rd 101 | 97th 102 | 98th 103 | S 104 | S 105
39th 106 | 22nd 107 | 21st 108 | 99th 109 | S 110 | S 111 | S 112
113 | 24th 114 | 17th 115 | S 116 | S 117 | S 118 | S 119
BOLIVIA
PARAGUAY
BRASIL
URUGUAY
BUENOS AIRES
SALTA
FORMOSA
CHACO
SANTIAGO
SAN JUAN
SAN LUIS
CHUBUT
SANTA CRUZ
TIERRA DEL FUEGO
REPUBLICA DE CHILE
OCEANO PACIFICO
OCEANO ATLANTICO
ARCHIPIELAGO DE LAS MALVINAS
LIMITES INTERNACIONALES
INTERPROVINCIALES
NOTA:





Figs. 3.1 & 3.2 The Atlas cover (this one embossed with the owner's name) and the title page. Author's collection.

quarter of the Atlas. To take three examples, the grid squares referring to Sheets 48, 50 and 62 contain the number 450, those for Sheets 32, 65, 79 and 115 have the number 490 while the sheet for the area around Buenos Aires (54), which might command the greatest interest, has the highest allocated number of 710. While it is conjectural whether these numbers show the quantities printed, it is apparent that there are few copies of the Atlas in public collections, which suggests a relatively small number of bound volumes were created on completion. Surprisingly, in light of the strong British connections with Argentina in the early 1900s, none of the British Library, other national deposit libraries or the Royal Geographical Society holds a copy. Nor do either the French or Spanish national libraries. The only copies identified on WorldCat are in the Berlin Staatsbibliothek, Brigham Young University in Utah and the Library of Congress. Three digital copies can be consulted; two in the Library of Congress, one without Sheets 61 and 74, and a complete copy on the David Rumsey website which includes an assembly of the entire map. In Argentina, copies are held by the National Library, the Mitre Library and several provincial archives.

Fig. 2 The Index sheet annotated to show sheet numbers in red and *entrega* numbers in blue. 'C' indicates sheets containing city plans and 'S' indicates those with sections. The Argentine boundary is highlighted in red. Sheets 82 and 113 were not published. Author's collection.

Examining the Atlas

The Atlas has a printer and a publisher, each of whom played an important role. Paramount, however, is Carlos de Chapeaurouge himself. His name gave credibility to the project in its planning stages, and was thereafter an endorsement that each map was worthy of confidence. He scoped this ambitious, indeed unprecedented, project and executed it over some years. During this period he not only sourced the base maps and procured the cadastral information to appear on them, but also exercised a measure of


Hoja Nº 62 del
PLANO CATASTRAL DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA
CORDOBA Y SUS ALREDEDORES
por
CARLOS DE CHAPEAUROUGE
ENTREGA Nº 74
ADMINISTRADORES EIGENDORF Y LESSER
CALLE Bn MARTIN 621 - BUENOS AIRES
DEPARTAMENTO PUNILLA
DEPARTAMENTO
SECCION 7ª
N.
POSICIÓN
Escala 1:60.000

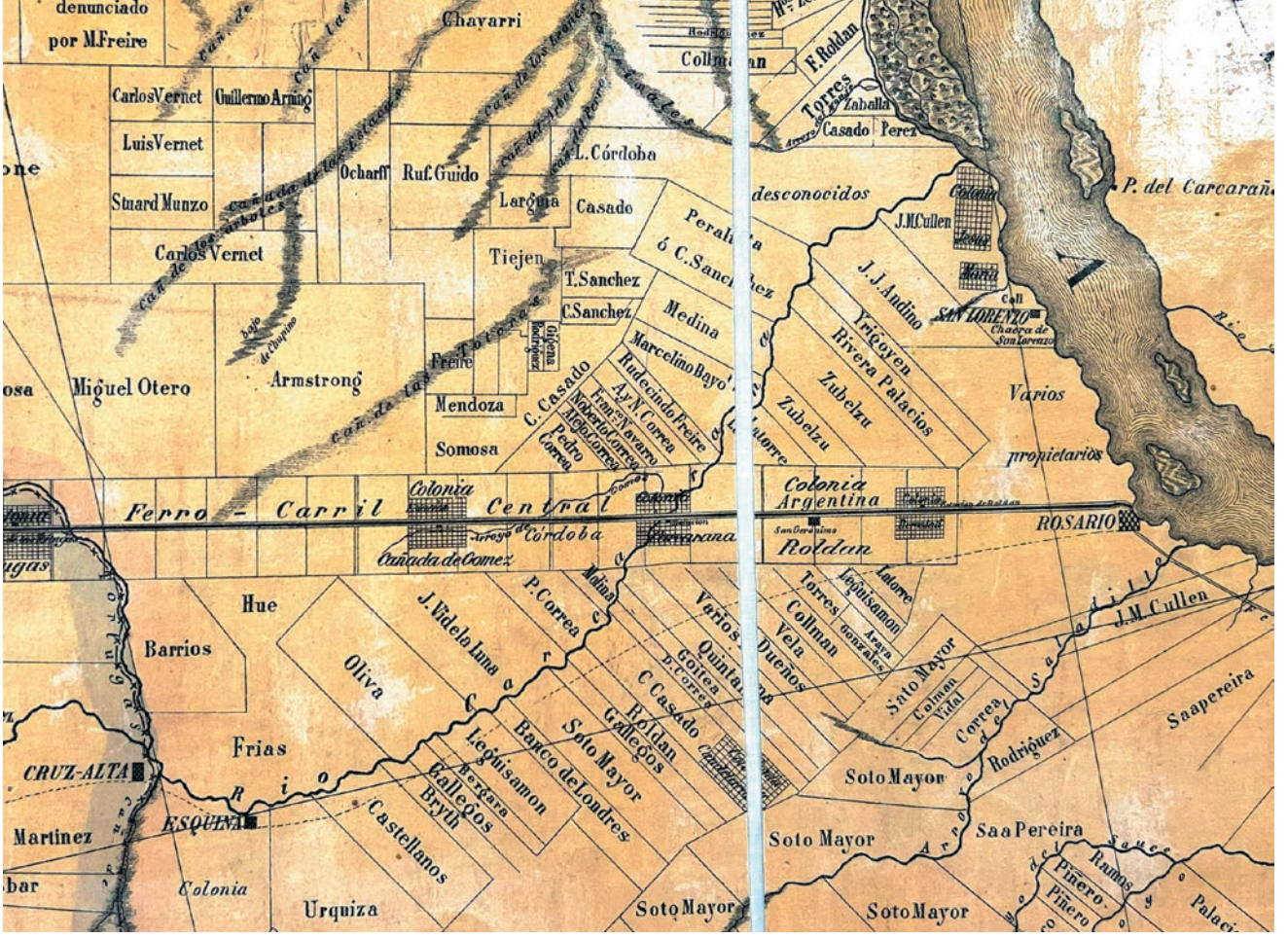


editorial control to achieve substantial (but not complete – see below) consistency between the different sheets. Every page confirms his authorship, with the inscription PLANO CATASTRAL DE LA NACION ARGENTINA POR CARLOS DE CHAPEAUROUGE proclaiming his name from the top of each sheet.

The Atlas was printed by the prominent Buenos Aires firm of Compania Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco who, as well as printing banknotes, was responsible for important maps such as Rohde's map of Patagonia 'Mapa Parcial … entre latitude 35 hasta 42 Sud y longitude 62 hasta 74 Oeste' (1889) and Chapeaurouge's later 'Plano Catastral de la Provincia de Mendoza' (1910). While their name only appears on the index sheet, the quality and consistency of printing and its similarity to their named works confirms that they printed the entire Atlas. Eigendorf & Lesser of Buenos Aires were appointed to publish the Atlas and their name appears on every page, where they are variously described as administrators, distributors or agents for the Atlas at three different addresses. At first sight they were an improbable choice because they were arms dealers, suppliers of naval and military materials to the Argentine and neighbouring governments. However, as the rear cover of their 1899 catalogue for automatic pistols points out, they were also provisioners to telegraph and railway companies.[26] Having evidently established a nationwide distribution network and contacts with potential purchasers such as the national and provincial governments, railway companies and local landowners, the firm was well placed to distribute the instalments of Chapeaurouge's Atlas.

Notwithstanding some points of detail discussed in the following paragraph, it is clear that Chapeaurouge strove for an accurate depiction of both the physical landscape and the ownership of the land, and there is ample evidence confirming his meticulous approach. He was presenting very specific information that could be verified against official sources, and his work had to command the confidence of landowners and their advisers as well as withstand scrutiny from provincial officials and real estate professionals. Comparison between his three maps of the province of Santa Fé (1872, redrawn 1883 and revised edition 1893) and the corresponding sheet from the Atlas (around 1900) two of which are shown in Figure 5, demonstrates how

Fig. 4 'Córdoba and its Surroundings' (Sheet 62). Author's collection.


denunciado por M.Freire
Chavarri
Carlos Vernet
Guillermo Arning
Luis Vernet
Stuard Munzo
Carlos Vernet
Ocharff
Ruf. Guido
L. Córdoba
Larguna
Casado
Tiejen
T. Sanchez
C. Sanchez
Medina
Marcelino Bayo
Rudecindo Freire
Fran.co Navarro
A. y N. Correa
Roberto Correa
Alejo Correa
Pedro Correa
Mendoza
Somosa
C. Casado
Miguel Otero
Armstrong
Ferro - Carril Central
Colonia
Arroyo de Córdoba
Cañada de Gomez
Hue
Barrios
Frias
Oliva
J. Videla Luna
P. Correa
Varios
Quintana
Correa
C. Casado
Roldan
Gallegos
Soto Mayor
Banco de Londres
Leguisamon
Berara
Gallegos
Bryth
Castellanos
CRUZ-ALTA
ESQUINA
Martinez
Colonia
Urquiza
Soto Mayor
F. Roldan
Torres
Zaballa
Casado
Perez
desconocidos
P. del Carcarañ
J.M. Cullen
J. J. Andino
Irigoyen
Rivera Palacios
Zubelzu
Varios
propietarios
SAN LORENZO
Colonia Argentina
ROSARIO
Roldan
Latorre
Leguisamon
Gonzalez
Torres
Collman
Vela
Dueños
Sto Mayor
Colman
Vidal
Correa
Rodriguez
Saapereira
Soto Mayor
Saa Pereira
Piñero
Ramos
Soto Mayor


CARCARAÑA
Río
HEREDEROS DE
VARIOS
GOMEZ
COLONIA
ALVEAR
Pueblo Bustamante
SAN LORENZO
JOSE MARIA CRESPO
ROSARIO
SAN GERONIMO BERNARDE
C. CASADO
QUINTANA Y RODRIGUEZ
PEDRO GALLEGOS
ANTONIO CORREA
MOLINA
MORENO
ROCA
GENERAL
LEGUIZAMON
J. PAEZ DE LARRECHEA
SANTA COLOMA
L. VIVET
P. CASAS
SWORD HERMANOS
J. E. VILLARINO
ARNOLD
Arroyo
FERMIN RODRIGUEZ
NICOLAS ALVAREZ
JUSTO M. PIÑERO
M. ARIJON
E. ANDARO
E. RUARON
E. HOSTEL
E. PACHECO
TIEJEN
MARULL
UNION
COLONIA BUSTINZA
TIB.o SANCHEZ
MEDINA
C. CASADO TEST. BUSTINZA
LAZORRILLA
URQUIZA
CORREA
LEGUIZAMON
Sanford
Palacios
Puerto

each map was brought up to date to reflect a decade of change in land ownership resulting from sales, inheritance, insolvency and sub-division as well as the grant of new holdings. On each occasion this necessitated consulting and noting multiple records of land dispositions and then recording each one on a small-scale map.

Consistent with publication over several years, there are minor design differences between sheets which, without diminishing its overall quality, suggest the absence of consistent editorial control. These include differences in typeface, use of colour, whether the names of provinces or the numbers of adjacent sheets are indicated in sheet margins, as well as the occasional omission of time and latitude relative to Córdoba (sometimes additionally given for Buenos Aires). There are further suggestions that some sheets may have been prepared in haste. The scale of the maps only appears on Sheets 58 and 65; on the city maps of Formosa (Sheet 91), and of Resistencia and Rawson (Sheet 90) the scale is misstated to be 1:1000 rather than the correct 1:100,000. Space left on the map of Buenos Aires (Sheet 89) for the inclusion of a table giving its position and population remains blank; an *entrega* number is missing from Sheet 59 and duplicated on sheets 27 and 34. The *entrega* number had to be corrected on Sheets 16, 27, 42, 48 and 72. Mistakes are over-printed on Sheet 23 to correct marginal province names and on Sheet 60 to correct the names of *departamentos*. There are also some discontinuities such as changes in depiction of elevation such as between adjoining sheets such as 19 and 26, and a railway disappearing off the edge of the map between Sheets 59 and 60, reflecting different dates of publication.

The sources that Chapeaurouge used are not recorded, but will certainly have included the provincial land registries as well as earlier maps and surveys.[27] Comparison with similarly scaled contemporary maps such as Lange's 'Mapa de la Provincia de Catamarca' (1893), Lavana's 'Mapa de las Provincias de Salta y Jujuy y Puna de Atacama' (1900), Nolte's 'Plano Catastral de la Provincia de Entre-Rios' (1903) and P. Neumeyer's 'Plano Catastral de las Gobernaciones La Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquen y El Chubut' (*c.* 1905) shows not only that Chapeaurouge's presentation is generally clearer, but also sufficient differences in the inclusion of places, their allocated names and the spelling of those names to confirm that while Chapeaurouge may have consulted such maps (or, more likely, their sources), he did not simply copy them.[28]

A similar observation applies to Chapeaurouge's mapping of adjacent countries. In the absence of comparable detail, the physical landscape predominates, which the Atlas renders differently to other maps consulted. For instance, the Atlas contains less detail than shown in Wisner de Morgernstern's 'Carte Topographique de la Republique de Paraguay' (1873), roughly the same detail as Meliton Gonzalez's 'Carta Geografica de la Republica Oriental de Uruguay' (1900) and contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the more up-to-date use of contours adopted in Franz Germann's 'Mapa de la Republica de Bolivia' (1904).

The contents of the Atlas

When bound the Atlas weighs a substantial 10 kilos (22 lbs) and measures 62 x 43 cm (24.5 x 17 in). It comprises a title page, an index sheet and 118 double-spread sheets, of which 88 are topographical maps covering the entire South American peninsula southwards of 19 degrees, seventeen contain town plans and thirteen comprise cross-sections. Two sheets were never published – what would have been 82 and 113.

A short notice in the top right corner of each page contains the author's request for landowners to send in information to improve the map. Each sheet also displays two numbers. The first is the page number, for instance **Hoja Nº 62**, ('hoja' meaning sheet), set in bold, variously in lower case or capitalised at the top of each sheet. The second is a number in the top left corner indicating the sequence of issue, for example ENTREGA 74, showing that Sheet 62 was the 74th to be issued (see Fig. 4). The delivery number enabled publishers and subscribers to keep track of individual sheets as they arrived, while the page number was needed to ensure the completed work was bound in the correct order. The delivery number was sufficiently important for it to be corrected on the five sheets where it was misnumbered.

Each topographical sheet covers an area measuring 245 x 340 km (153 x 212 miles) containing 83,300 square km (32,512 square miles) within printed margins measuring approximately 49 x 69 cm (19.5 x 27 in). The margins contain the numbers of adjacent sheets as well as degrees of longitude (east or west of Buenos Aires) and of latitude, together with the

Fig. 5.1 Detail from 'Province of Santa Fé', the area around Rosario, 1872. Copyright © British Library Board.

Fig. 5.2 Detail from 'Province of Santa Fé', the area around Rosario, 1900 from the Atlas. (Sheet 46). Author's collection.


CARLOS
CHRISTIERNSON
COL. DE ORO
LAS PALMAS
DEPARTAMENTO
Aquino
Gonzalez
Laguna Negra
Alvarez
ITATI
Parana
Rio
PASO DE LA PATA
HEREDEROS DE
ITATI
Palmira
CORRIENTES
SAN LUIS
SANCHEZ
GOYTIA
FLORENCIO
MENDIONDO


COLONIA
RENANGUEYU
COLONIA
RUCU
LUAN
TERRENOS
INESPLORADOS
I. Flamencos
A. Quarre
A. Rucu
3
4
5
1
2
3
4
5
1
2
3
8
7
6
10
9
8
7
6
10
9
8

difference in time from Córdoba. Other details might be the names of tribes and the route of earlier expeditions (Sheet 18); disputed provincial boundaries (Sheet 25); and unmapped regions (Sheet 66, alluringly described as unsurveyed, without water and almost unexplored).

Both the town plans and the sections were issued as an integral part of the atlas, and not as afterthoughts, although quantity was determined by reference to available space. First priority was the topographical maps, issued as the 2nd to 111th instalments, with the town plans between 56th and 117th and the sections from 63rd to 104th. Six of the seventeen town sheets were issued at intervals from the 56th to the 85th instalment followed by two clusters between 91st and 96th and 112th to 117th instalments. The order of the sections was pre-determined, with Sheet 119, issued 64th, containing an index to the sections. As shown by the annotated index sheet, the town plans and cross-sections appear on sheets that contained no land.

There is, in contrast to other contemporary Argentinian atlases, no further material. Each of Martin de Moussy's *Atlas de la Confédération Argentine* (1873), Paz Soldán's *Atlas Geográfico de la Republica Argentina* (1887) and Ruland's *Atlas de la Republica Argentina* (1894) comprises maps of individual provinces accompanied by notes, carto-bibliographies and gazetteers. The Atlas lacks contents page, introduction, mention of sources consulted, explanation of scale beyond two references, gazetteer, index and key to colours and symbols. These are surprising omissions, perhaps viewed as superfluous to a utilitarian publication but also possibly deferred until the publication was complete, and then excluded because of lack of funds. While their absence does not detract from the Atlas, their inclusion would certainly have enhanced it still further. The Atlas is therefore quite different from its predecessors; while unquestionably of practical utility these other works can perhaps be viewed as Library Atlases, elegantly produced volumes for occasional consultation. By dispensing with all trimmings and instead concentrating on a comprehensive rendition of the landscape, notably not confined to provincial boundaries, Chapeaurouge's Atlas made itself an essential source of topographical reference for daily commercial use.

The topographical sheets

The topographical sheets cover not only the Argentine Republic but also those parts of adjacent countries that fall within the *Cono Sur* of Latin America – almost all of Chile, adjacent parts of Bolivia and Brazil, and both Paraguay and Uruguay in their entirety. These maps depict towns (with elevation sometimes provided), railways, roads and mines, relief by shading (which varies between country, suggesting a variety of sources), swamps and salt marshes, lakes and rivers as well as any coastline and national boundaries. Features are generally named.

These maps follow a similar format save that Argentinian territory is generally shown in significantly greater detail indicative of more thorough mapping, for example Sheet 26 (Fig. 6.1) where, on the Argentine side of the frontier, more features are named, boundaries are indicated, a denser pattern of settlement is suggested plus – the greatest distinction – names of landowners and the extent of their property. Detail is also sparser in distant regions such as the far south where land available for allocation is indicated by a chequerboard of consecutively numbered squares (Sheet 72 Fig. 6.2). In the absence of available mapping, little detail is shown for the Falkland Islands (*Las Malvinas*) (Sheets 102, 103, 109).

The maps reveal distinct patterns of ownership and cultivation. Extensive *estancias* (estates) in the arid Chaco (Sheet 25) and the wide plains of the humid Pampas (Sheet 52 Fig. 7.1) contrast with denser ownership and more intensive cultivation in provinces closer to export routes such as Santa Fé (Sheet 46) and near cities such as Buenos Aires. Here plot sizes diminish towards towns where individual plots, sometimes termed *chacras* or *fincas*, are indicated by a miniscule grid (Sheet 54 Fig. 7.2). Another distinctive feature are the agricultural *colonias*, often close to rail and water transport, again characterised by dense individual plots often running parallel to the railway (see Figs 5.1 & 6.1).

The city plans

The Atlas contains 21 city plans on seventeen sheets, comprising Buenos Aires and the provincial capitals but with the strange omission of Catamarca; perhaps this was planned for the unpublished Sheet 82. Some smaller towns are included such as Trelew in Patagonia, then at the centre of territorial expansion,

Fig 6.1 Dense detail around the city of Corrientes contrasting with bare detail in adjacent Paraguay (detail from Sheet 26). Author's collection.

Fig. 6.2 Sparse detail near Bariloche in Patagonia, with some territory marked *Terrenos Inesplorados* (unexplored). Land is allocated around *colonias* but laid out in a notional grid further south (detail from Sheet 72). Author's collection.

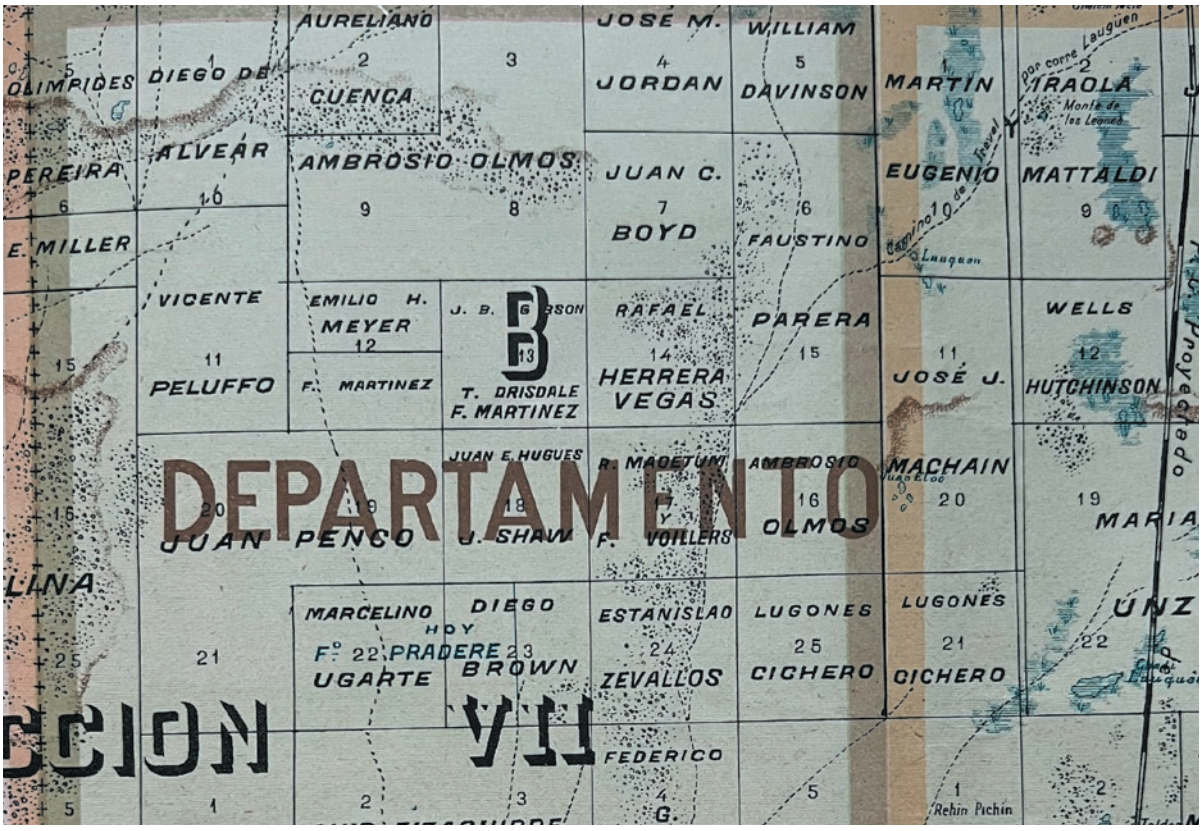


Fig. 7.1 Extensive estates in the Pampas (Sheet 52). Author's collection.

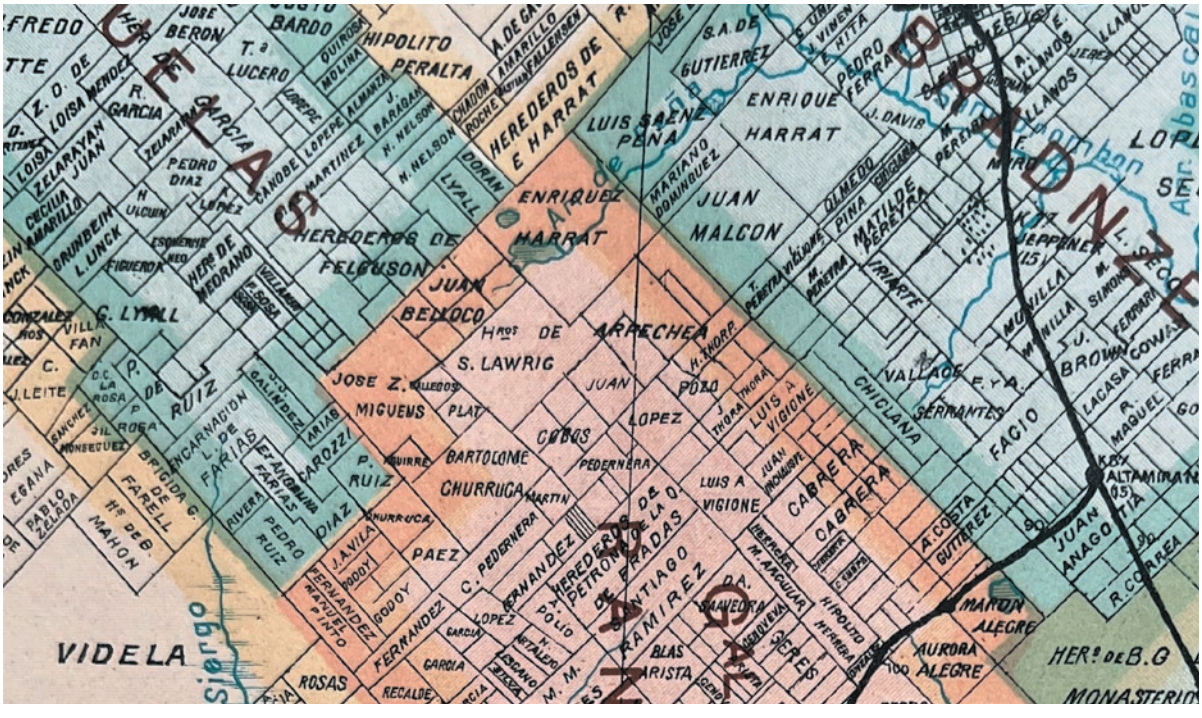


Fig. 7.2 More compact land division closer to Buenos Aires (Sheet 54). Author's collection.



Fig. 8.1 'Jujuy and its Surroundings' (Sheet 75). Author's collection.

and the small township of Chilecito in La Rioja, for a while the end of the railway line. The maps generally show built-up extent, elevation, water and wetlands. Land closer to the city is tinted in green and more distant land in cream, but without a key the basis of this distinction is unclear.

Each map is titled with the name of the city followed by 'and its surroundings'. This is important; with 12 scales ranging from 1:12,500 (La Rioja and Jujuy) to upwards of 1:100,000 (for example Buenos Aires), the majority of maps show the city in its setting rather than offering a close-up view. The value of these maps lies in what they tell us about the landholding pattern and the relationship between the city and its surroundings; depending on the scale, these maps record the existence and ownership of plots as small as 100 x 200 m. The map of Córdoba (see Fig. 4) shows the urban grid spreading along the valley of the Rio Primero and towards outlying settlements with a mixture of small landholdings contrasting with larger properties beyond the quadrilateral city limits. The valleys of the Sierra Chica to the northwest are graphically shown by coloured shading, a technique used throughout the Atlas. The northern city of Jujuy (Sheet 75 Fig. 8.1) lies close to the Andes and its map well conveys mountainous surroundings leaving little terrain for cultivation. Tucumán (Sheet 70 Fig. 8.2), centre of the Argentinian sugar growing district, conforms to the customary grid although, in contrast to Córdoba, it lies away from the river with the intervening land divided into narrow strips granting each plot a river frontage.

Four of the maps are supplemented by inset city plans showing the provincial capitals of Mendoza, Salta, San Juan and Santiago del Estero; a puzzling

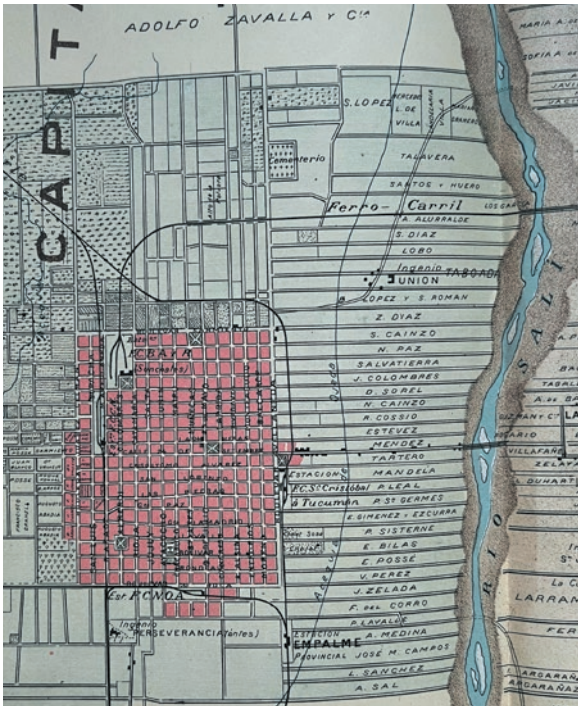


Fig. 8.2 Detail of Tucumán and its Surroundings'. (Sheet 70). Author's collection.

choice possibly based on the availability of recent surveys. Further, while some streets and principal buildings are identified and keys provided, these maps would have been of limited use to any visitor and, confirmed by their positioning in otherwise vacant corners of a sheet, contribute more to ornament than utility.

The Cross-sections

The Atlas contains 37 cross-sections taken at one degree intervals from 20 to 56 degrees south. Displayed at five per page over thirteen pages, they extend from the Pacific coast at up to 17 degrees west of Buenos Aires through the Andes to the Atlantic coast at maximum 2 degrees east of Buenos Aires. The physical scale is 1:1,000,000 (half that of the topographical maps) and height is displayed at 1:100,000, indicating vertical exaggeration of 1:10. An index to the sections is contained on Sheet 119. Figure 9 shows part of the section taken at 22 degrees south and shows the peaks of the Andes towards the northern tip of Jujuy province, with Chilean territory to the left, and Bolivian territory to the right, indicated by the use of grey.

The Atlas in use

The Buenos Aires land auctioneers made frequent reference to Chapeaurouge's newly published Atlas in their advertisements for the sale of land from 1 January 1905 onwards, but no earlier. On that day, for example, auctioneers Corvera & Peralta Martinez advertised an *estancia* known as La Martineta in Santa Fé lying one league east of Sancti Spiritu station and described as 'shown in Chapeaurouge's Registro Grafico under name of Brougham'. That same day

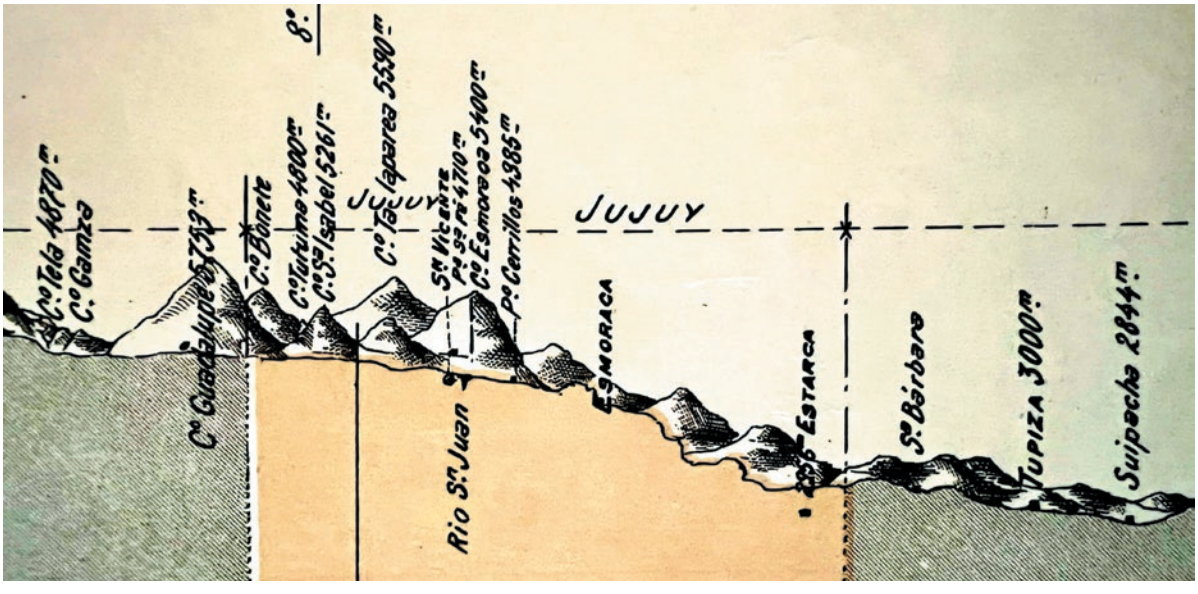


Fig. 9 Part of the trans-Andine section from Sheet 95. Author's collection.

another firm of auctioneers, Ramon Bravo, advertised 2,978 hectares of land fronting Rio Neuquen 'shown under the name of don Luis Cabrera in the plano of Chapeaurouge'. Ten days later Ramon Bravo advertised land in Rawson, on the Rio Chubut 'shown under name of L Garcia in the Plan of Chapeaurouge' while competitors Manuel Gagliolo offered land at Quebrachales in Santiago del Estero close to Pinto Railway Station, 'shown as No. 23 on the plan of Chapeaurouge'.[29] The fact that no advertisement in *La Nación* earlier than 1 January 1905 mentions Chapeaurouge's *Plano Catastral* confirms that it was only now issued as a complete volume; there can be little doubt that these auctioneers would have previously referred to the Atlas had it been available. It is also noteworthy that use does not seem to have been made of individual sheets before they were bound together to form a complete atlas; perhaps they were unmanageable in loose format, and perhaps also the lack of complete coverage impeded their use as a definitive source of reference.

The extensive use that Buenos Aires auctioneers made of the Atlas confirms both its utility and also the status of Chapeaurouge as a trustworthy informant. For instance when auctioneer Rudolfo Collet advertised an enormous estate in Mendoza province of 187,000 hectares on six occasions between 19 November and 6 December 1905, he included the statement that Carlos de Chapeaurouge confirmed the rich quality of the water supply.[30] However, the accuracy that commended the Atlas to its business users would not be up-to-date forever. The information it contained will gradually have lost its currency as the identity of landowners and the composition of their estates changed over time, and more up-to-date maps became available. Few auctioneers' advertisements mention it after 1908, and press advertisements indicate that it was last used when selling land in San Luis in 1910, in La Pampa and Buenos Aires in 1911, and finally for land in Córdoba in 1918.[31]

Conclusion

The Argentinian academic Profesora Graciela Favelukes, in her study of the Atlas, termed it 'A Country in a Book', describing it as a project of 'notable wingspan'. These striking phrases justly convey both the territorial scope and the cartographical significance of the Atlas.[32] No private individual had previously set out to map an entire nation, and a good deal besides, conveying not only its physical characteristics of plains and swamps, mountains and valleys, but also the impact of humanity on this vast landscape – its division into plots for ownership, for investment and for cultivation. For all of these reasons the Atlas stands among the most remarkable monuments of cartographical enterprise in the early twentieth century.

Appendix
Cartobibliography of works by Carlos de Chapeaurouge

Key: Archivo Nacional Buenos Aires – **NA**
Biblioteca Mitre Buenos Aires – **M**
Biblioteca Nacional Buenos Aires – **N**
British Library – **BL**
Library of Congress – **LoC**
Royal Geographical Society – **RGS**

1. 'Mapa de la Provincia de Santa Fé' (1872) BL, M, N
2. 'Gran Puerto y Pueblo de Campana trazado por el Ingeniero y Agrimensor C. de Chapeaurouge' (1875) NA
3. *Estudio teórico y práctico sobre la construcción de Ferro-carriles livianos en la Campaña: tracción a vapor y con caballos* (1878) AN
4. 'Provincia de Córdoba' (1881) M
5. 'Plano Catastral de los Alrededores de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires' pub Mackern and McLean (1881) M
6. 'Plano Topográfico de la Provincia de Santa Fé' pub Jorge Mackern (1883) M, RGS; second edition 1893 N (digitised)
7. 'Plano del partido General Sarmiento' (1889) M
8. *Manual del Agrimensor o ingeniero grafico* (1895) N
9. 'Segundo Censo de la República Argentina' (1897) N, RGS
10. *Tratado de Agrimensura* (1899) N
11. *Atlas* (1901) N – two copies; also held by M, described as "1 plan in 10 sheets"
12. 'Plano de La Pampa Central' (1908) M, N (digitised)
13. 'Plano de Buenos Aires y alrededores' (1909) CSABB M, N (digitised)
14. *El Servicio Topográfico* (1915) N
15. 'Registro Grafico del Partido Castelli Provincia de Buenos Aires' (1917) N, LoC
16. 'Registro Grafico del Partido Colon Provincia de Buenos Aires' (1917) N
17. 'Provincia de Córdoba' from Chapeaurouge's *Plano Catastral* (revised Lesser c. 1920) N
18. 'Catastral Nacional' from Chapeaurouge's *Plano Catastral* (1927) N
19. *Sobre la agrimensura legal* (1929) N

20. 'Plano del Partido de Morón' M
21. 'Puerto y ciudad de Campana' M

Notes

1 *The Standard* 18 October 1864, 27 January 1865.
2 This is drawn from an article in the La Plata newspaper *La Capital* 17 June 2019 as well as *La Ilustracion Espanola y Americana* (Madrid) 22 January 1918, p. 10.
3 The first reference noted is to C A de Chapeaurouge y Cia c/ Victoria 144/146 in *La Nación* 12 April 1876. *La Nación* and *Prensa* contain auction notices for C Chapeaurouge & Cia and A C de Chapeaurouge at the same address from 28 September 1876. The firm was later called Chapeaurouge & Cia and, from December 1878, Chapeaurouge Hermanos & Cia.
4 *The Standard,* 27 November 1872.
5 Argentine Senate Petitions, 12 September 1888 (514 P 1888) and 28 October 1889 (429 P 1889); *Railway News,* 3 November 1888.
6 *Herepath's Railway Journal* 19 October 1900 and 6 & 27 September 1901. Argentine Senate Petitions 16 July 1900 (233 P 1900) & 23 May 1902 located under apym.hcdn.gob.ar/expedientes
7 This map was constructed by Fulgencio Dominguez and published by Peuser for the governmental Administración General de los Ferrocarriles del Estado. The 1935 edition was consulted.
8 *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Aires) 28 May 1904, p. 59. See also *Historia de la Colonia Alvear (1901 – 1914)* Carina Martínez Jurczyszyn in *Artículos de Historia Argentina,* 2011.
9 Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina Vice-Presidential decree 12 December 1910 (Exp. No-5753-FF/910) located under archive.org/details/boletinoficialdelarepublicaargentina
10 *La Nación* 2 October 1922; article in the La Plata newspaper *La Capital*, 17 June 2019.
11 Argentine Senate Petitions 31 May 1898 (44 P 1898) located under apym.hcdn.gob.ar/expedientes
12 Argentine Senate Petitions Expediente núm. 1009, letra M, 1895 Buenos Aires, Febrero 5 de 1896.
13 Argentine Senate Petitions 14 September 1898 (167 P 1898).
14 The debate was on 29 July 1898 (Camara de Diputados de la Provincia, pp. 162– 63). There is no reference to any subsequent disbursement in *Leyes de impuestos de la provincia de Buenos Aires para el año 1898 y decretos reglamentarios de las mismas*, where other grants made that year were duly recorded.
15 *Caras y Caretas* (a Buenos Aires Literary and Artistic periodical) 4 March 1899 p. 22.
16 Argentine Senate Petitions 2 May 1900 (7 P 1900 with accompanying papers).
17 Argentine Senate Petitions 25 September 1908 (1047 P 1908); one Bernardo Serres submitted a copy of the Atlas along with his petition, both being returned to him on 24 April 1909.
18 These dates broadly conform to the *entrega* numbers, with Sheets 25, 32, 50, 52, 53, 58, 66 and 67 being issued from Cujo 530 between the 2nd to 11th deliveries; and Sheets 3 to 7, 10, 17 and 89 issued from Florida 499 constituting the 106th to 112th (but also the 89th) deliveries. The remaining sheets were issued from San Martin 421.
19 Each volume of the *Estadística de los Ferrocarriles en Explotación* (Ministerio de Obras Publicas, Buenos Aires) issued annually from 1892 contains a large map of railways in operation, along with a detailed mass of operating statistics. The London School of Economics holds volumes for years 1892 – 1906 on microfilm, which I have supplemented (where a volume or its map is missing) by reference to Stanford's *Railway Map of the Argentine Republic* in *The Geographical Journal* (vol xii No 4 October 1898) and Enrique Mendez's *Plano de los Ferro-Carriles de la Republica Argentina* 1902.
20 For instance, Sheet 53 dates from 1895 as the line from Lincoln in Buenos Aires province only extends to General Pinto, and the line from Trenque Lauquen to Alfalfa is unbuilt. Sheet 59 can be no later than 1898 as the loop through General Acha in La Pampa is uncompleted. Sheet 60 can also be dated to 1898 or earlier as The Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen is not shown beyond Guamini. Sheets 30 and 74 show the railway terminating at Chilecito in La Rioja, and are thus no later than 1900.
21 For instance, the line north from Jujuy to Oran, that did not open until around 1907, is shown on Sheets 10 & 17.
22 Some *entrega* numbers are duplicated and one was omitted.
23 Mead T. Cain, 'The Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge: A Publishing History'. *Imago Mundi*, vol 46 (1994), pp. 151–67.
24 The date 1905 pasted over the original date of 1901 on a copy of the Atlas held by the Library of Congress gives the date of the Atlas as a whole rather than indicating a second edition, as confirmed by the Library of Congress catalogue entry stating: 'NOTE. The date, 1905, is printed on a slip and pasted over the original date of the title-page, which was 1901'.
25 Investigation relative to wages and prices of commodities Senate Washington: Government Printing Office 1911 vol 3, p. 1402.
26 See http://www.foro.fullaventura.com/viewtopic.php?t=182319
27 The Mendoza section is based on data compiled by the *Oficina de Topografia de la Provincia* and held at the Archivo de la Dirección de Geodesia y Catastro de Mendoza. See William Fleming 'Regional research in Argentina: A critical evaluation of the Archives and Libraries of Mendoza Province' in *The Americas,* Cambridge University Press, vol 35, no. 1, 1978, pp. 110 –31.
28 Although, exceptionally, Lavana's map contains more topographical information than the Atlas.
29 *La Nación* 1 & 11 January 1905.
30 *La Nación* 19 November to 6 December 1905.
31 *Prensa* 4 Jan 1910 & 5 April 1911; *La Nación* 4 March 1911 & 20 June 1918.
32 *El País en un Libro. Parcelas, Mensuras y Territorio en Catastros Tempranos en Argentina* Graciela Favelukes *Redes* vol 21, no 40, June 2015, pp. 177–95.

Acknowledgements
The author wishes to thank his good friend Carla Rossi for so kindly visiting the Argentine National Library to glean information from nineteenth-century street directories. He is also most grateful to Professor Emeritus Colin Lewis of the London School of Economics for alerting him to the material available in the Argentine Ministry of Works' historic annual *Estadistica de los Ferrocarriles en Explotación*. These two sources of information have proved invaluable in dating the Atlas.

Simon Morris practises as a partner in a City of London law firm, where he specialises in financial regulation. He collects atlases and folding maps of most parts of the world and, as a regular visitor, is interested in Argentine mapping.
Email: santiagodecompostela@btinternet.com

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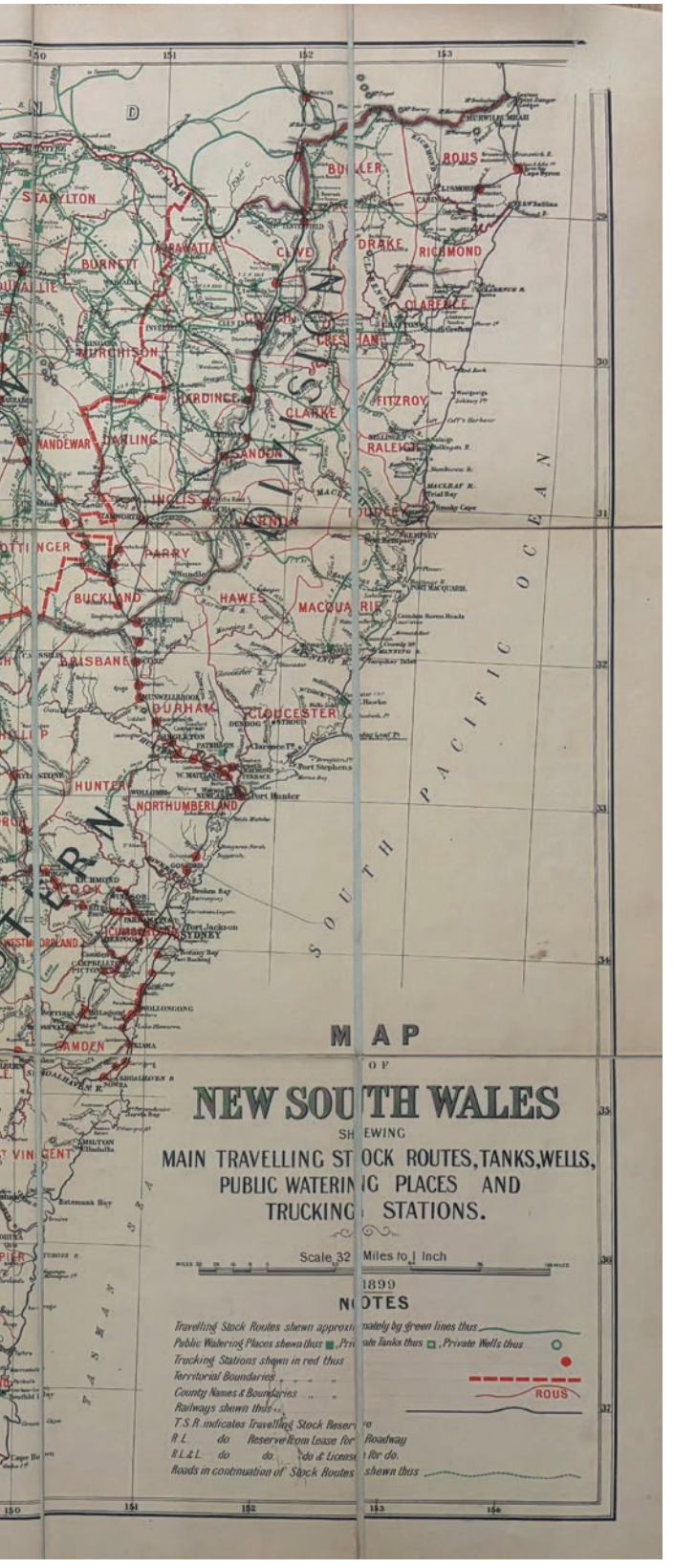
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COWLEY
CADELL
GOULBURN
BERESFORD
DAMPIER
MURRAY OR HUME RIVER
WALLACE
WELLESLEY
AUCKLAND
AUSTRALASIA
Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney 1939



THE CURIOUS TALE OF 'CLANCY OF THE OVERFLOW'

European settlement in Australia in the nineteenth century

Robert Clancy

My great grandfather, John Clancy, migrated to Australia from Cork with his parents in 1841 to find 'a better life' than existed in Ireland at that time.[1] His story is typical of economic migrants in the early mid-nineteenth century: following little success on the Bendigo gold fields in western Victoria in the 1850s, the family migrated to Deniliquin in southwest New South Wales around 1870. John had many jobs – from shearing, droving sheep, running a pub, to being a teacher. Finally, he and his young family squatted in Booligal in the Riverina area of western New South Wales, on the Lachlan River, where he established a sheep run. His passion was horses, a love he shared with Andrew Barton 'Banjo' Patterson, a Sydney solicitor. The two men developed a friendship through this common interest but unlike Clancy, Patterson came from a wealthy family, owners of a prosperous sheep property in rural New South Wales. Patterson became immortalised in Australian literature as the nation's 'bush poet', his work extolling the pleasures of outback life. However, visiting Clancy in Booligal on several occasions, Patterson's memory of Booligal failed to endear him to the residents when in 1896 he published *Hay and Hell and Booligal* concluding with:

"Oh send us to our just reward
In Hay or Hell, but, gracious Lord,
Deliver us from Booligal."

Fig. 1 'Map of New South Wales Shewing Main Travelling Stock Routes, Tanks, Wells, Public Watering Places, and Trucking Stations', Department of Lands, Sydney, 1899. Dissected map, unfolded 52 x 62 cm. The map shows the myriad of western droving routes linking Queensland with Victoria, used by John Clancy and the drovers of the late nineteenth century. Author's collection.


WELLINGTON
BATHURST
PHILLIPP
ROXBURGH
KING
GEORGIANA
WESTMORLAND
CUMBERLAND
CAMDEN
JERVIS BAY
To
The Right Honorable Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley
THIS
Map of the Colony
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
Compiled from actual measurements with the above mentioned authorities and endeavours to shew most clearly the Boundaries
IN with the greatest respect DEDICATED
By His most Obedient Humble Servant
T.L. Mitchell



He lists the heat, sand, dust, flies, rabbits, mosquitoes, and snakes, with one saving grace:

> "But shearers, when they get their cheque,
> They never come along and wreck
> The blessed town of Booligal."

The late 1880s–early '90s was a devastating time on the land, farmers suffered the worst drought on record, a rabbit plague which destroyed vast tracts of arable land, an economic downturn, the collapse of commodity prices, and a dysfunctional government. By 1900, in New South Wales, 1,200 squatters had walked off their land, abandoning some 8 million acres. John Clancy was one of these. He picked up work as a shearer and drover on 'The Overflow', a large established property on a branch of the Bogan River (a tributary of the Darling) 400 miles (644 km) west of Sydney, spending time droving sheep along 'the western route' to Queensland (Fig. 1). His documented claim to fame is recorded in a small rural newspaper as the first to report rabbits in Queensland; however, his name is known to all Australians, not because he spotted rabbits, but through his tardiness in paying bills. His friend Patterson, acting as his lawyer, sent a reminder regarding an unpaid account to his work address: 'The Overflow'. Eventually a reply came from a colleague: "Clancy's gone to Queensland droving, and we don't know where he are". Patterson later declared that this line was so arresting, he had to write a poem around it. *Clancy of the Overflow* became one of his best-known works (see Appendix). Although it was based on the life of one of many striving for a living in a harsh and non-forgiving land it was inspired by Patterson's nostalgia for the bush. Together with *The Man From Snowy River* and *Waltzing Matilda*, *Clancy of the Overflow* expresses Patterson's romanticized (if unrealistic) view of nineteenth-century life in outback Australia. The

Fig. 2 T.L. Mitchell, 'Map of the Colony of New South Wales Compiled from actual measurements with the chain & circumferenter, and according to a trigonometrical Survey', 1834, London. Dissected, mounted on linen, unfolded 56 x 125 cm, folded to 22.5 x 16 cm, in slipcase. The Surveyor General's map of the 'limits of occupation', ordered by Governor Darling in 1829 to control colonisation of New South Wales covered an area of radius 100 miles (160 km) from Sydney. It failed in its intent before it was printed. This map represented one of the most ambitious trigonometric surveys of the time – it was drawn by Major Thomas Mitchell, engraved on ship's copper locally by John Carmichael, but published in London. Author's collection.

point of this narrative in the context of the present article is the life of John Clancy as a squatter who was forced to abandon his land as a result of drought and poverty and the 'Overflow', a wealthy squatting sheep run that remains today, where he worked.

Settlement of rural Australia

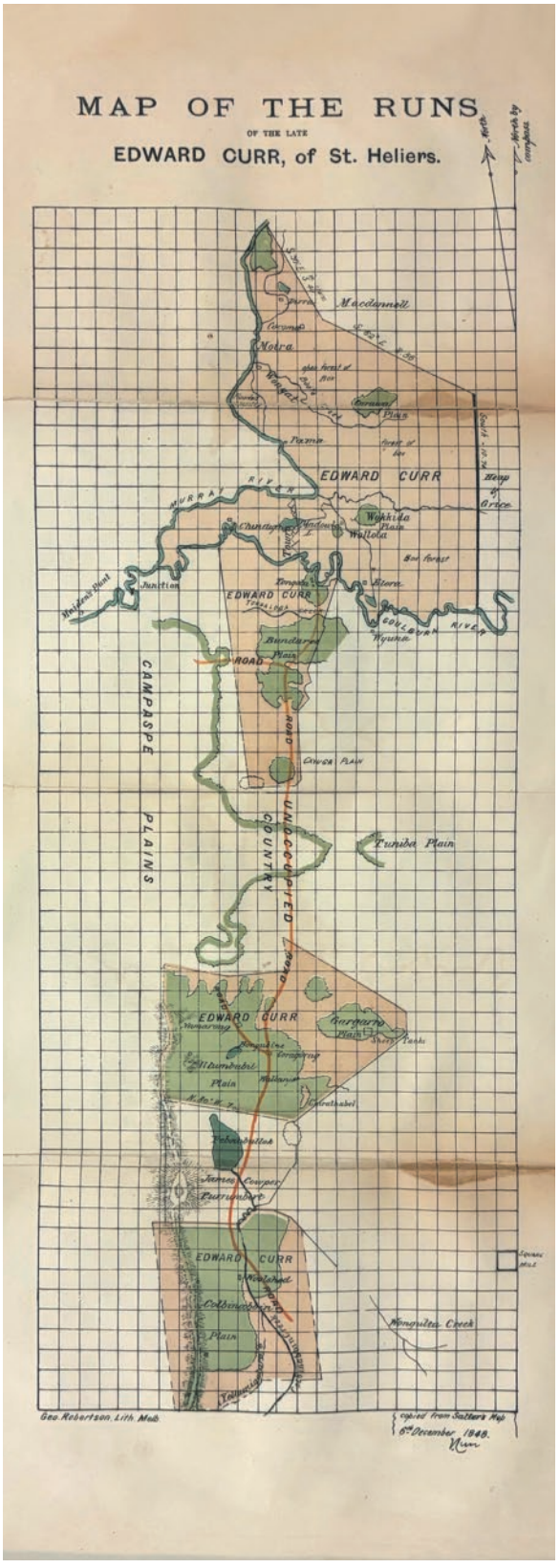
A brief overview of European settlement in rural Australia helps to understand how squatting became central to land acquisition, arguably the most important contribution to nineteenth-century prosperity in the Australian colonies. The colony of New South Wales began in 1788 at Sydney Cove as a jail for 750 convicts. When the British settled Australia, the colonial government claimed all lands for the Crown. The governors of New South Wales had exclusive authority to make land grants, and until 1825 grants of up to 30 acres were free. However, by the 1820s, the occupation of Crown land without legal title – squatting – became widespread. The term was first used in Australia in Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) in the 1820s to describe undesirables illegally 'squatting' on land, usually with stolen sheep. Within a decade, as profits from wool exports soared, the colony became an attractive destination for the younger sons from England, merchants, and demobilised army officers. They become the reputable 'new squatters', the unauthorised occupants of land west of the Great Dividing Range (the range, a little inland from the eastern seaboard, extends some 3,500 km (2,100 miles) from northern Queensland south through New South Wales and Victoria).

The Divide was first crossed in 1813 and, once crossed, squatters poured across the mountains with their sheep to occupy the empty pastoral lands. The problem for the Government was how to retain 'ownership' of the vast lands west of the Divide.

The grant system, which initially confined occupation to the east of the Divide, was extended to the area around Bathurst, a town established on the Macquarie River immediately west of the mountains. Squatters moved quickly beyond Bathurst to settle on unoccupied land to the north, west and south, identifying their 'run' using natural borders of creeks, trees and rocks, with no attention to formal survey. The Crown, risking losing control of settlement and even 'ownership of their land', attempted to restrict this unlawful occupation of land by legislating 'limits of location'. In 1826 Governor Darling (1825–31) described a semicircle of land with a radius of approximately 100 miles (160 km) from Sydney and decreed land grants could be issued only within these boundaries. This became known as the 'Nineteen Counties' and the Surveyor General of New South Wales, Thomas Mitchell, was instructed to construct the first trigonometric survey in Australia, to include the Nineteen Counties (Fig. 2).[2] By the time the map of his survey was published in 1834, great tracts of fertile land west of the Divide had been settled by squatters, emphasising the futility of the legislation. Within five years of Mitchell's discovery of the fertile lands of northwest Victoria in 1836, 75 percent of land in the new colony was occupied by squatters.

To the Colonial Office in London, squatters were a 'systematic violation of the Law' and General Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales (1831–37), was tasked with sorting out the problem. He declared that 'not all the armies of England could drive back our herds within the limits of the Nineteen Counties'. In 1836 Bourke introduced a practical solution to legalise and regulate squatting by creating squatting zones, overseen by local commissioners, and charging a yearly rent of ten pounds irrespective of the size of occupied land. Numerous adjustments to this basic plan were legislated over the next thirty years enabling squatters to dominate land issues, obstruct access to land and cause bitter conflict with farmers. Adding to the pressure for parity were the thousands of miners returning from the goldfields in the 1850s who clamoured for land, looking to farming as a way of making a living.

The dilemma was resolved by New South Wales Premier John Robertson in 1861, with the introduction of legislation of 'Free Selection without Survey'. After 1861, The Robertson Land Acts opened all Crown Land for selection until the law changed again in 1884. During this period, land parcels of between 40 and 320 acres could be conditionally purchased without a survey as long as the purchaser intended to improve the land and occupy it for at least three years. The legislation aimed at limiting the size of land squatters could keep and making the balance of land available to the 'selector'. Corruption ruled, with squatters 'selecting' their own land using 'dummy' claims along the rivers, even using the names of dead or unborn children on claims. By 1870 Australian squatters were the largest producers of wool in the world. In 1890 210 million kilograms of wool were produced, making many extremely wealthy; there was no incentive for reducing their land holdings.



Mapping settlement of rural Australia

The process of 'squatting' in colonial Australia with its attendant problems as outlined above, was an immense challenge for administrators due to boundaries lacking precise survey and an absence of incentive for squatters to document their runs until the properties came to sale or subdivision. When Robertson introduced 'Selection without Survey' to provide small acreage for farmers in his Land Acts, squatters responded with corrupt practices of 'dummy' claims and 'peacocking' the best land. These practices forced a re-assessment and review of the legislation within twenty years. Few printed maps of early squatting leases exist. One example is 'Runs of the Late Edward Curr, of St. Heliers.' (Fig. 3) which mapped a large strip of land in northern Victoria crossing into New South Wales. It is included in his son's *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria* published in 1883. Curr describes the tribulations and challenges of the squatter in the early 1840s as he managed his father's property. Extending the area of 'ownership' involved climbing a mountain and simply claiming adjoining land. Survey and formal mapping were optional. The extent of squatting in Victoria by mid century was captured by Thomas Ham in his important 'Map of Australia Felix' in 1847 which was accompanied by a list of squatting runs (Fig. 4). By the third edition in 1851 it was known as 'Ham's Squatting Map of Victoria'. It remained in production for eleven editions until 1864, by which time it was produced by the firm of J. J. Blundell and Co.

Within twenty years of the Robertson Land Acts (1861), which attempted to create opportunity for small landowners, dishonest practices by squatters forced a review (Fig. 5). Surveyors August Morris and George Rankin were commissioned by the New South Wales government to report on the legitimacy or otherwise of the selection programme. Their report contained thirty maps documenting the control of land 'ownership' by squatters. Immediately the colonial government legislated a programme of 'Closer Settlement' in 1884 based on subdivision of squatting leases (Fig. 6). This attempt to control land

Fig. 3 'Map of the Runs of the Late Edward Curr, of St. Heliers.' in *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria Then called the Port Phillip District; from 1841 to 1851* by Edward M. Curr (1883). Unfolded 65 x 16 cm. Curr prefaces his book by emphasising how 'the life of the squatter in the forties is ... so markedly different from those of the present time' and reflects on the immense wealth of the 1880s growing from the privations and struggles of the 1840s. Author's collection.


Table Land
Low Level Country
Supposed Hilly Country
Dense Mallee Scrub.
Murray River
Bengallee C.
L. Benance
Mt Dispersion
Gelgel C.
Mountains
Apple Tree Hill
Lachlan R.
L. Paika
L. Tala
Murrumbidgee River
L. Yangar
Open Plains
Edward River
Swan Hill
Lake Boga
Low level, timbered country.
NEW SOUTH WALES
Polygonum Scrub
Yanko Yanko C.
Billebong Creek
Mt Caley
Mt Brogden
Jones's Hg
Extensive Open Plains
Impenetrable Scrub "Eucalyptus Dumosa" the Aborigines and colonists beyond the boundary line
L. Hindmarsh
Dense Mallee Scrub
WIMMERA DISTRICT
Mt Arapiles
Mt Talbot
Wimmera River
Flat Scrubby Country
Extensive grassy Plains
WESTERN DISTRICT
Mt Hope
Mt Kororoit
Dense Scrub
Forest & Scrubby Country
Murray River
Unsurveyed Country
High Ranges
Mt Buller &c
Scrub
South Australian Boundary Line
Mt Gambier
Discovery Bay
C. Bridgewater
Portland Bay
Dense forests and scrubby ranges
Unsurveyed country generally
Mt St George
Cape Otway
Port Phillip Bay
The Great Swamp
Unsurveyed Country
Mt Macedon
Mt Alexander
Mt Greyhorne
Mt Angus
Reference
Present Boundary
Proposed (& Original) Boundary
County Boundaries
Parish &c
Roads or Bush Tracks
Rivers &c Surveyed by Government
&c Unsurveyed &c &c
Lands purchased from the Crown
&c open for location
Squatting Stations
Reference to &c
Towns or Towns &c
Swamps &c
Roadside Inns
Post Offices
Stations on the Occupation Lines
Commissioners Boundaries
SCALE OF MILES



settlement in a fair fashion would shape land policy for over fifty years. Various voluntary and compulsory re-purchase schemes followed. The general principles held for all colonies (then States after Federation in 1901).

All colonies would adopt variations of voluntary or compulsory land resumption laws. An important model for the creation of farming lots came in 1911 with the decision of the Australian Agricultural Company (AACo) to subdivide and sell a major part of its pastoral interests in the Peel River area of northern New South Wales. The Company was established in 1825 by an Act of the British Parliament as the first great Australian pastoral company which, with a shareholding dominated by English politicians, enabled a quasi-independence from local control. It was set up on one million acres at Port Stephens, on the New South Wales north coast. The disposal of their holdings enabled the Company to join the family dynasties of Kidman, Forrest and Durack in 'new age squatting' on an industrial scale with properties in central, west and northern Australia with claims of 100,000s of square miles supporting a massive cattle industry. The size of these properties was such that they appeared on small-scale national maps.

Maps recording a restructured rural industry appeared in government reports, parliamentary papers, cadastral surveys, and parish maps. Following World War I a need to provide land for returning soldiers was met in part by making available irrigation plots developed on the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers, and subdividing large squatting properties using the established model of voluntary or compulsory subdivision of existing leases. Modern irrigation began at Mildura on the Murray River in northern Victoria in 1886. Following repeated severe droughts, the Victorian government sold 250,000 acres to the Chaffey brothers from Canada, who developed the first large-scale irrigation scheme in Australia. This model was followed by the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area once the Burrinjuck Dam was constructed from 1907.

Fig. 4 Thomas Ham, 'A Map of Australia Felix, compiled & carefully revised from the Colonial Government Surveys, Crown Lands Commissioners & Explorers Maps, Private surveys &c', 1847 (later editions named 'Squatting Map of Victoria'). Dissected and mounted on linen, unfolded 46 x 72.4 cm + booklet (15 pages). The map includes a listing of all squatters at that time, including the run of Edward Curr in the Upper Murray or Hume District. Author's collection.

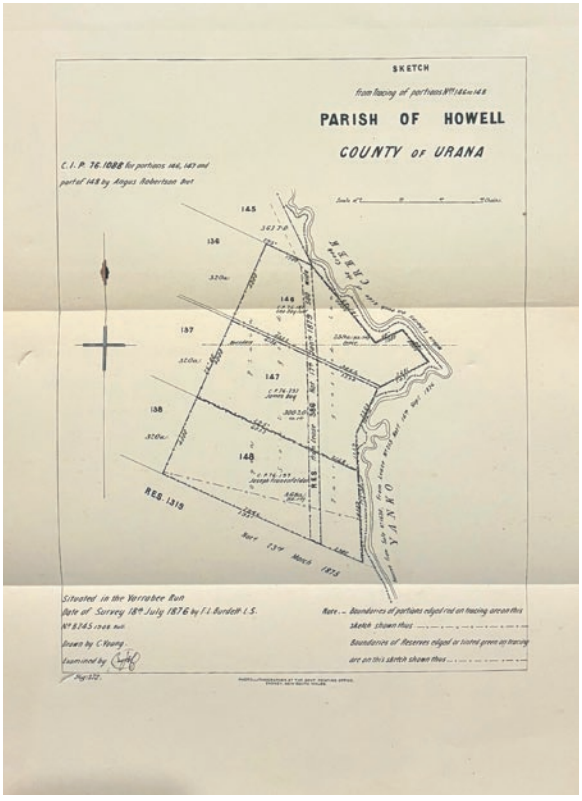


Fig. 5 C. Young, 'Sketch from Tracing of portions Nos 146 to 148 of Parish of Howell, County of Urana' in Hansard of Legislative Council, NSW (1882), Department of Lands, 1876. Unfolded 22 x 27 cm. This map, from an extensive review of a conditional purchase under the 1861 legislation 'Robertson Selection laws' in the 1882 papers of the Legislative Council, illustrates dramatically the tensions over government laws aimed at enabling the farmer to acquire small lots from poorly used squatting leases. Portion 146 of 259 acres was 'legally' acquired and paid for by George Day in 1876 from the 28,890 acre lease by squatter Angus Robertson. Robertson took legal action claiming Day was 'trespassing', reversing the sale, leaving Day insolvent. For the wealthy squatter this was 'business as usual'. Author's collection.

Returning to 'Clancy of the Overflow', an important subdivision of a leased property for soldier settlement involved the 'Overflow station, where John Clancy had been employed as a shearer and drover in the latter part of the nineteenth century (Fig. 7).

Printed and manuscript cadastral maps of pastoral leases produced by private surveyors, land agents and government, became increasingly common in the nineteenth century, documenting land re-allocation and land sales consequent upon the legislative changes forced by the conflict between squatter and farmer. Smaller scale regional, colonial and parish maps were produced by the government, and by commercial cartographers-publishers such as H.E.C. Robinson (1857–1933). Robinson dominated specialty commercial cartography in Australia from 1882 for over fifty years. In the 1920s he produced maps of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland to include all pastoral stations.

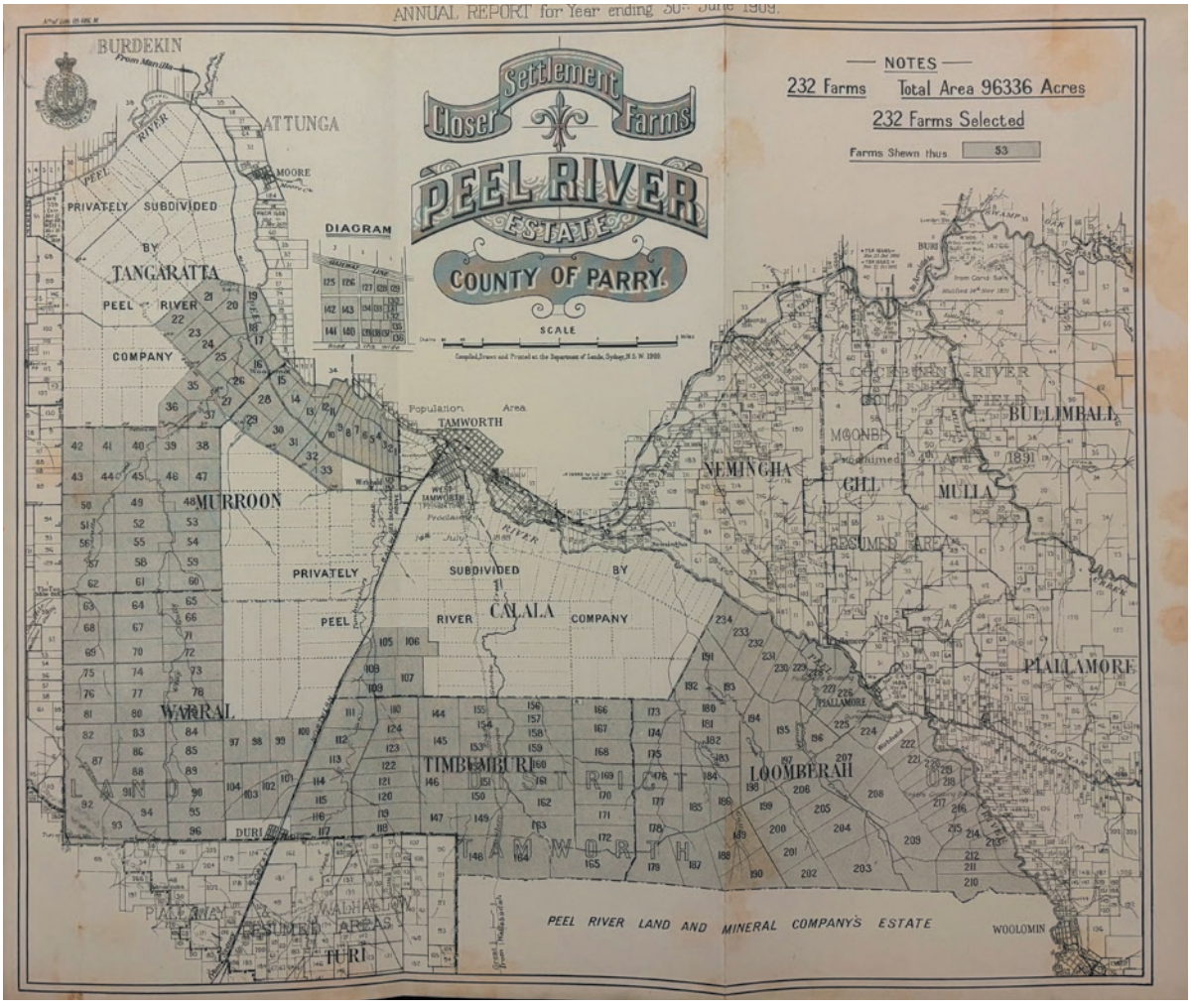
Accurate pastoral maps required quality topographical maps, based on survey. The trigonometric survey of the Nineteen Counties by Mitchell was followed by topographical maps of variable quality and extent in the colonies by 1900.

All colonies began their own trigonometric surveys, but most were inaccurate and incomplete. A national topographic programme was initiated by the military in 1907, but not completed until 1968 with the publication of 540 maps at a scale of 1:250,000, covering 7.7 million square kilometres, with a population density of 1.2 per square kilometre.

John Clancy had very little to do with the cartographic history of Australia. By accident and more to do with his lack of attention to paying bills, he became, through the pen of 'Banjo' Patterson, a focal point in the folklore of outback Australia. Clancy as a squatter, shearer, and drover identified with an era in Australian history that directly linked to Australia transitioning from a penal colony to a Federated country with the highest standard of living in the world in little over one hundred years. This evolution was directly related to the drive and success of the outback squatter in creating an enormously profitable grazing empire.

A staggering start with cadastral maps recording the squatters' leases, followed by fierce rejection of the Crown's attempts to wrest control from the 'squattocracy' by first 'Selection without Survey', then a policy of 'closer settlement' through land resumption, emphasised the need for a complete national topographic mapping programme.

At the heart of the cartographic history of rural Australia is its foundations in a 'catch-up' process attempting to record the dynamics of conflict between the illegal squatter and the Crown asserting its rights beginning with a declaration of 'limits of occupation' which was defeated before it began. This conflict and the vigour brought to it by the squatter became the backbone of Australian prosperity and independence. Today this history of struggle and success is recognised through the works of poets and authors, such as 'Banjo' Patterson, and their apocryphal heroes, and the maps recording the squatting narrative.



Notes

1. Several Clancy relatives were from time-to-time drovers on the western route. John Clancy's brother Thomas is also claimed to be the inspiration for the poem. This is unlikely as he never worked on the 'Overflow', and met Patterson only after the poem was written. The relationship between John Clancy and 'Banjo' Patterson with visits to Booligal was well documented, as was his penchant for delayed payment of bills.

2. The database from the New South Wales survey was used by Mitchell's assistant Robert Dixon (1800–58), also a surveyor and explorer, to identify alienated (granted/bought) land within the Nineteen Counties, in his map 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales, Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands ... Compiled from Authentic Surveys &c…'. These maps, though using the same database that Mitchell had organised but significantly obtained by his deputy Dixon, are different in nature: Mitchell's map is pure survey while Dixon's includes cultural/property information. In 1836 he returned to England on private business and while in London had the map published by Joseph Cross. Mitchell was furious, sacking Dixon on his return to Sydney for failing to get permission from his superior for the publication of the map (probably because he knew he would not get it).

Fig. 6 'Closer Settlement Farms, Peel River Estate, County of Parry', ***Thirtieth Report,*** **Department of Lands, Sydney, 1909. 30 x 35 cm. This was a voluntary disposal by sale of 96,000 acres of the AACo in the Tamworth area. Subdivided into 232 farms. The Company then moved its assets to North Australia, establishing one of the largest cattle properties in Australia, continuing today as a public listed company. Author's collection.**

Robert Clancy is a retired professor, pathologist and immunologist as well as a collector and curator of maps of Australia and Antarctica, about which he has authored four books and numerous articles. In 2005 he was appointed a Member of the Order of Australia for services to cartography and to the field of immunology.
Email: robert.clancy181@gmail.com

APPENDIX

Clancy of the Overflow

I had written him a letter which I had, for want of better
Knowledge, sent to where I met him down the Lachlan, years ago,
He was shearing when I knew him, so I sent the letter to him,
Just "on spec", addressed as follows, "Clancy, of The Overflow".

And an answer came directed in a writing unexpected,
(And I think the same was written with a thumb-nail dipped in tar)
Twas his shearing mate who wrote it, and verbatim I will quote it:
"Clancy's gone to Queensland droving, and we don't know where he are."

In my wild erratic fancy visions come to me of Clancy
Gone a-droving "down the Cooper" where the Western drovers go;
As the stock are slowly stringing, Clancy rides behind them singing,
For the drover's life has pleasures that the townsfolk never know.

And the bush hath friends to meet him, and their kindly voices greet him
In the murmur of the breezes and the river on its bars,
And he sees the vision splendid of the sunlit plains extended,
And at night the wond'rous glory of the everlasting stars.

I am sitting in my dingy little office, where a stingy
Ray of sunlight struggles feebly down between the houses tall,
And the foetid air and gritty of the dusty, dirty city
Through the open window floating, spreads its foulness over all

And in place of lowing cattle, I can hear the fiendish rattle
Of the tramways and the buses making hurry down the street,
And the language uninviting of the gutter children fighting,
Comes fitfully and faintly through the ceaseless tramp of feet.

And the hurrying people daunt me, and their pallid faces haunt me
As they shoulder one another in their rush and nervous haste,
With their eager eyes and greedy, and their stunted forms and weedy,
For townsfolk have no time to grow, they have no time to waste.

And I somehow rather fancy that I'd like to change with Clancy,
Like to take a turn at droving where the seasons come and go,
While he faced the round eternal of the cash-book and the journal —
But I doubt he'd suit the office, Clancy, of "The Overflow".

A. B. 'Banjo' Pattserson (1864–1941)

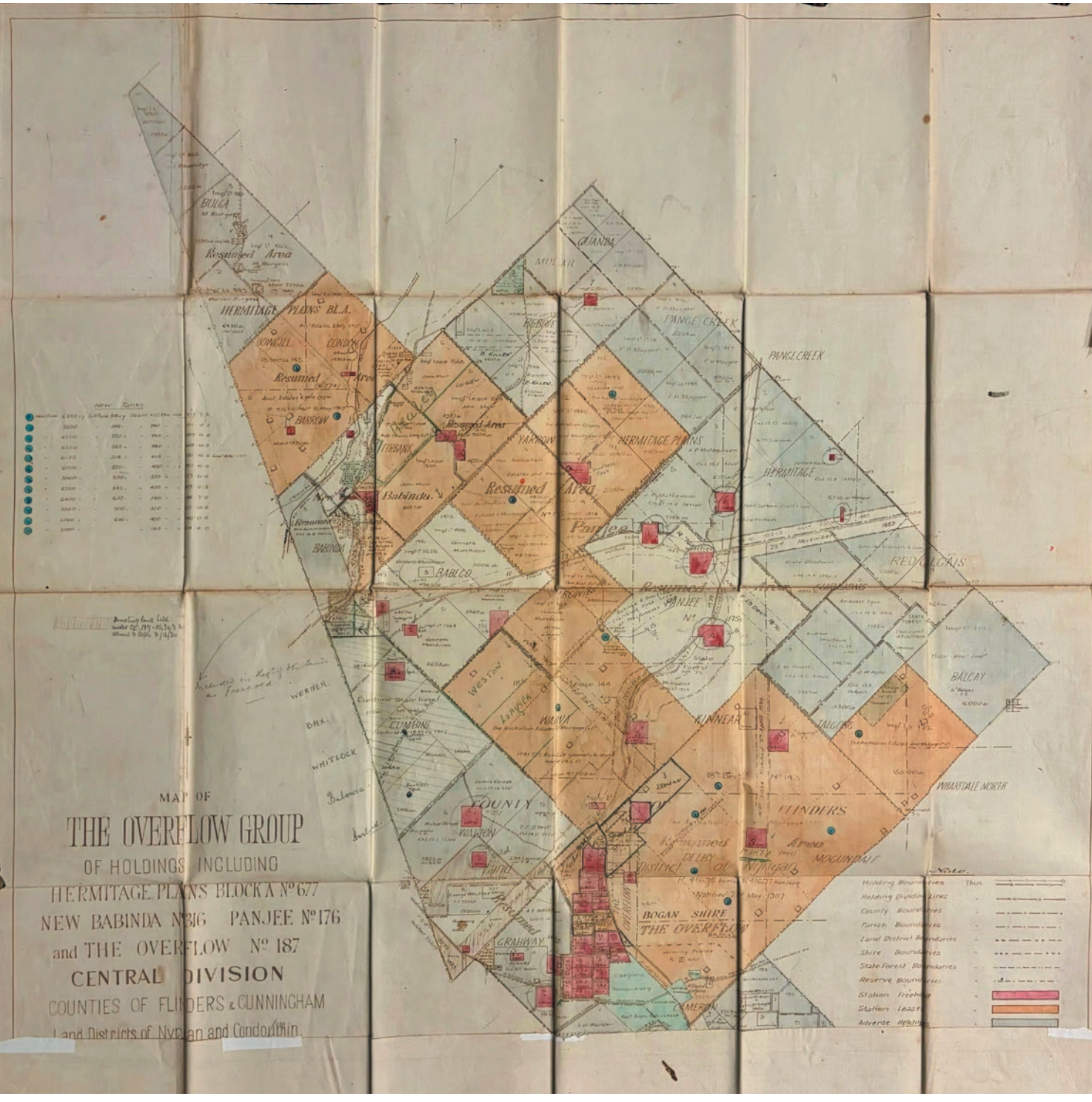


Fig. 7 F.W. Biden, 'Map of the Overflow Group of Holdings', Department of Lands, Sydney. 1919. 64 x 20 cm. The set of land holdings at the time of proposed land resumption for the purpose of returned soldier settlement. The map of the 'Overflow Group' represents the accumulation of land parcels over time, controlled by a single company. It includes land under long term lease (brown), freehold (red) and "adverse holdings" (blue) which is land occupied long term by other than any owner. The original 'Overflow' is leasehold (to the left of 'Notes' at bottom right), as a parcel of land 35 square miles in area. Author's collection.



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YOU WRITE TO US

Reply to 'A Rare Set of Charts by Alexander Dalrymple, 1774' in Journal no 175, Dec. 2023.

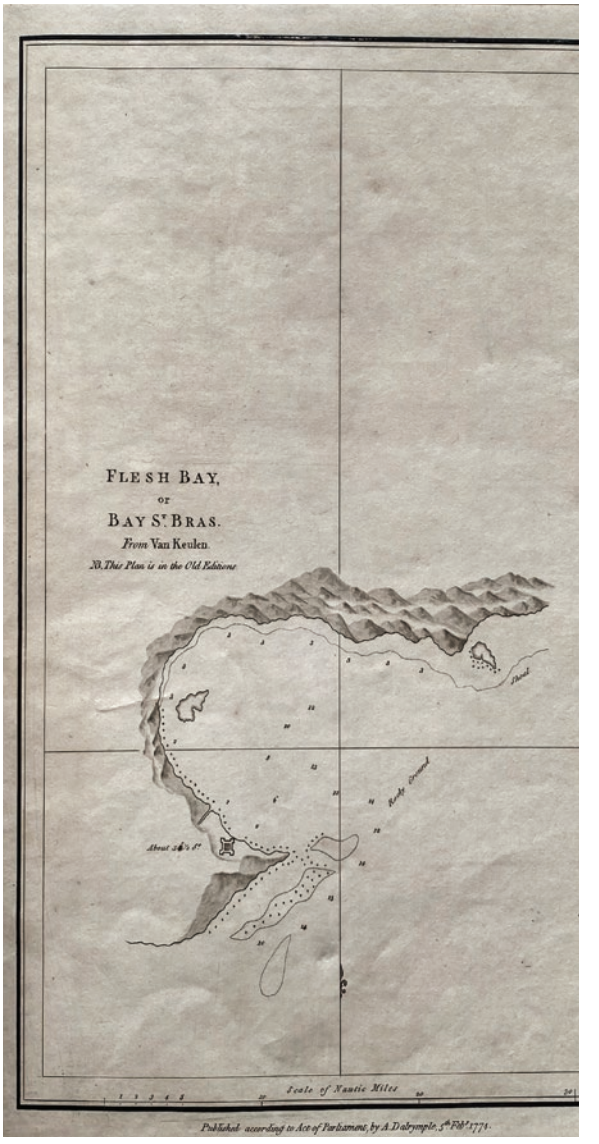
Dear Editor

Roger Stewart is to be congratulated on bringing to notice, from the Schrire Africana Map Collection, an unusual grouping of plates from Alexander Dalrymple's *Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies*. He identifies this as an 'anomalous Number 1', 'close to the early [February 1774] printing of Number 1 [of *Plans of Ports*]', though it lacks the letterpress text and list of plans which were an integral part of the February 1774 issue. The Schrire set of plans is more of an anomaly than Roger Stewart perhaps realises. Notwithstanding the absence of letterpress, it is not to be dated to February 1774, but instead to the first months of 1775 when Dalrymple was concluding his *Collection* prior to leaving for India in April.

The Schrire set includes the plan of Johanna (Anjouan) which, though called for in the list of plates in *Plans of Ports* 1, was not issued in February 1774. Instead the plate was held back until later in the year for Patrick Begbie to engrave views from Kempthorne's charts (Sloane MS. Add. 3665 in the British Museum), and printed copies were first issued to subscribers among the 17 plans in the final two numbers in early 1775. The three southern Africa plans illustrated in Roger Stewart's article are among seven (at least) plates in which the stone engraving of the hills was re-entered more strongly with stone, and stiffened with drypoint, by Benjamin Henry early in 1775, after the first, weaker, stone engraving had been burnished away in printing. This is a case where darker signifies not original engraving but stronger re-engraving. I showed this in figures 5, 6 and 7 in my article in *Imago Mundi* 33 (Roger Stewart's note 2). Indicative of this darker re-engraving is the pronounced 'nick' in the right side of the easternmost foreground peak in the Mossel Bay plan. These plans, each in this later state, were re-issued to original subscribers along with the concluding 17 plans in early 1775.

The Schrire set of plans is therefore dateable to the first quarter of 1775, when Dalrymple, in the course of completing his *Collection of Plans of Ports* for publication, put together, as an aide-memoire, a set of the plans called for, but not necessarily issued, in February 1774 in *Plans of Ports* 1, each in the state current in 1775. This is Dalrymple's own reference set: the manuscript cover title 'Plates to N 1' is in his handwriting.

Sincerely, Andrew Cook



Detail of Flesh Bay from the Schrire set showing the stronger re-engraving of hills.

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IMCoS MATTERS

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

11 April 2024, 6.00 pm GMT
The 2024 Malcolm Young Lecture (online)
Professor Susan Schultan (University of Denver) will speak on 'The Graphic Legacy of Richard Edes Harrison'. The lecture is free and will be presented online via Zoom. You will need to register for the event through Eventbrite. Closer to the date you will be notified by email when registration is open. For information contact Mike Sweeting (drsweeting@aol.com) or myself (ljiljana.editor@gmail.com).

15 June 2024, London
IMCoS Annual General Meeting
It will take place at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London SW7 before the opening of the London Map Fair. Details will be available closer to the date on the IMCoS website.

15–16 June 2024, London
London Map Fair
The Royal Geographical Society is the location for the Fair. It starts on Saturday at 12 noon and closes at 7.00 pm On Sunday it is open from 10.00 am–6.00 pm.

16–19 October 2024, Valletta, Malta
IMCoS 41st International Symposium
See pages 50–51 for details.

7 September 2024, Amsterdam
Amsterdam is holding its first ever map fair. It will be a one-day event at the Maritime Museum. Hans Kok, our past Chairman, will give the inaugural lecture. Admission is free.

12–14 September 2025, Portland, Maine
IMCoS 42nd International Symposium
The Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine will host our 42nd Symposium. The conference title is **Reflections and New Perspectives on Mapping Maine, New England and Maritime Canada**. A three-day post-symposium tour is planned. Information: wesleybrown@gmail.com

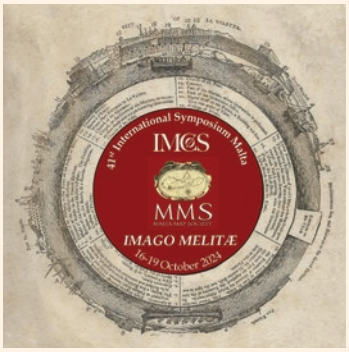
The 2024 Malcolm Young Lecture
'The Graphic Legacy of Richard Edes Harrison'



Distinguished University Professor Susan Schultan specialises in the development of American geographical imaginations and cartographic cultures in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The subject of her lecture is American cartographer Richard Edes Harrison. From the 1930s through the 1950s, Richard Edes Harrison produced hundreds of stunning maps and graphics that upended the American public's understanding of geography in a world governed by war and aviation. With training in architecture and scientific illustration, he was untethered to cartographic conventions, and instead embraced an aesthetic that foregrounded design. He rejected the idea that a map could – or should – adhere solely to geometric precision, and instead used unconventional perspectives to capture rapidly shifting economic and political realities. Here we examine the source of his creativity and explore the ways these images simultaneously chronicled and advanced American power at midcentury.

Susan is a prolific author, most recently publishing *Emma Willard: Maps of History* (2022) which examines Willard as a pioneer of data graphics.



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PROGRAMME

Wednesday 16 October 2024
Valletta

8.30 am Assemble in front of the National Library
8.45 am Registration
9.00 am–9.30 am Welcome and opening ceremony
9.30 am–10.00 am Talk by Glorianne Mizzi: 'An introduction to the Maltese islands'
10.00 am–10.30 am Talk by William Zammit: 'The National Library and its collection'
10.30 am–11.00 am Talk by Bernadine Scicluna: 'Mapping the States of Seige'
11.00 am–11.30 pm Coffee break
11.30 pm–12.30 pm Tour of cartographic treasures at The National Library
1.00 pm–2.00 pm Visit MUŻA to see the national cartographic collection
(MUŻA has a restaurant for those who would like to eat there.)
Afternoon free

Thursday 17 October 2024
Rabat and Mdina

8.30 am Pick-up point for coach in front of the Phoenicia Hotel
9.30 am–10.00 am Talk on Santo Spirito and the National Archives of Malta, Rabat by Charles Farrugia
10.00 am–10.30 am Talk by Katherine Parker: 'Travelling to Malta: representation of Malta and Gozo in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society'
10.30 am–11.00 am Talk by Emanuel Chetcuti: 'Decoration and conventional signs in maps of Malta'
11.00 am–11.30 am Coffee break
11.30 am–12.30 pm Tour and map exhibits from the National Archives
1.00 pm–2.00 pm Lunch in local restaurant hosted by the Malta Map Society
2.30 pm–3.30 pm Specially-curated tour of the Mdina Cathedral Museum by Raymond Saliba
3.30 pm–4.00 pm Tour and displayed map exhibits of the Mdina Metropolitan Archives by Mario Gauci
Transfer back to Valletta will be provided



Valletta. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:St_Sebastian_Curtain_(cropped).jpg



Malta Maritime Museum, Vittoriosa.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta_Maritime_Museum#/media/File:Malta_Maritime_Museum_from_Senglea.jpg



St Paul's Cathedral, Mdina.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mdina#/media/File:Malta

Friday 18 October 2024
Vittoriosa

8.30 am Assemble in front of Auberge de Castille
9.00 am–9.15 am Boat crossing to Vittoriosa
9.30 am–11.00 am Tour at the Maritime Museum to see map exhibition, then proceed to the Inquisitor's Palace
11.00 am–11.30 am Coffee break
11.30 am–12 noon Talk on 'Antonio Borg and the portolan map of Tunis' by Liam Gauci
12 noon–12.30 pm Talk on 'The Salvatore Promontory' by Joseph Schiro
12.30 pm–1.00 pm Talk by Kenneth Cassar
1.00 pm–2.00 pm Tour of the Inquisitor's Palace
2.15 pm – 3.00 pm Talk at the Inquisitor's Palace
Afternoon free

Saturday 19 October 2024
Valletta

8.30 am Assemble in front of Auberge de Castille.
9.30 am–11.00 am Specially-curated tour at Lascaris War Rooms Valletta by Mario Farrugia
11.30 am–12.30 pm Opening of map exhibition, titled *British Maps* of *Malta* in the 'Camerone' at MUŻA, followed by a small reception
1.00 pm – 2.00 pm Tour of St John's Co-Cathedral and the Caravaggio Museum
2.00 pm–3.00 pm Tour of the Presidential Palace

Farewell dinner
7.30 pm–10.00 pm Farewell dinner at the Maritime Museum, *Taste of History*
Dress: smart/casual
Transport back to Valletta will be provided

GOZO Post-symposium tour

Sunday 20 October 2024
9.00 am meet in front of Auberge de Castille for departure for a tour to the sister island of Gozo where we will visit the Ggantija Archeological Park, a UNESCO World Heritage site, the Citadel of Rabat, the Hagar Museum and other historical places. Lunch by the seaside in Marsalforn is included. We reserve the right to cancel if the minimum number of 15 participants is not reached.

Note
We reserve the right to make changes to the programme and schedule. This can mean changing speakers (if they are unavailable due to sickness or any other reason). If a speaker becomes unavailable, we will find a fitting replacement or cancel the event if that is not possible. If changes need to be made to the itinerary, we will inform the participants as soon as is reasonably possible.

For further information contact Joseph Schiro at josephschiro60@gmail.com

MAPPING MATTERS

ONLINE RESOURCES

'Worlds Revealed', Library of Congress blog
https://blogs.loc.gov/maps

The Geography and Maps Department at the Library of Congress regularly posts blogs, sometimes up to six a month, featuring items from their collection. The topics are varied, well illustrated and always of interest. In January the G & M staff posted the following: 'The Cartography of Shakers'; 'Propaganimals: Using the lion to politicize geography'; 'A Year in Review' which highlighted some of the maps that had been scanned and made available on the Library website in 2023; and their most recent blog, at the time of writing, is 'From the Mountains to the Mekong'. This short piece explores a unique double-sided Thai cloth map. Each side shows a different area of Southeast Asia, each including a part of Thailand and part of neighbouring countries. Measuring nearly 1.2 metres (4 feet) wide and more than 2.4 metres (8 feet) long, it is hand-drawn, rendered in red and blue ink, and is believed to have been made in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. The text is in script in the Thai language. Both maps are illustrated with landmarks and landforms, including mountains and rivers, vegetation, temples, cities, and roads. Early cloth maps are rare which makes this a notable addition to the Library's Southeast Asian collection.

The Cambridge University Library Map Department has three spectacular mid-nineteenth century cloth maps depicting parts of Burma (Myanmar): 'Map of S-lay township'; 'Map of the Royal lands showing the distribution of rice'; and 'Map of the Maingnyaung' which is on display at the British Museum as part of their exhibition ***Burma to Myanmar.*** The three maps have been digitised and are available for viewing on the Library's Digital Library at https://cudl.lin.cam.ac.uk/search?

To subscribe to the blog 'Worlds Revealed' go to https://blogs.loc.gov/maps



Blue side of the map showing Thailand from the Mae Taeng River to another river, likely the Chao Phraya. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division.

Oculi Mundi / The Sunderland Collection
https://oculi-mundi.com

Oculi Mundi was recently launched as a digital platform to showcase the Sunderland Collection of maps, atlases and globes. I had the pleasure of meeting the collection's custodian, IMCoS member Helen Sunderland-Cohen, daughter of Dr Neil Sunderland the collection's founder. In her role she has been instrumental in transforming a private endeavour into a fully accessible online platform. Access is central to Helen's ambition for the collection and the new website with its 'research' and 'explore' functions caters for the serious scholar as well as the 'browser' who wants to indulge their curiosity.

The collection spans some six centuries with examples of world and celestial maps, sea charts, and globes, and a handful of non-Western mapping examples. The earliest is a rare twelfth/thirteenth-century bifolium copy of William of Conches' *Dragmaticon philosophiæ* which includes a T-O map and celestial charts for lunar eclipses. The latest dates to 1822. 'Blue China' is a woodblock printed wall map combining both Western and Chinese astronomical knowledge. Between those two outstanding bookends is a swathe of cartographic history with examples, most of museum quality, by celebrated and lesser-known mapmakers whose work has helped advance mankind's geographic knowledge. Neil Sunderland describes the collection as 'a small contribution to a better understanding of human endeavour and the development of thought, a never-ending story'.

Though the collection is small, constituting less than 150 items, it is an exquisitely and astutely curated one, signalling a discerning collector working in tandem with professional support. Its market value reflects the care and consideration in which it was assembled. This is not a closed collection, quite the opposite: the remit is to continue expanding 'to include items that show a broader representation of cultural lenses and thought systems'.

'Honouring human achievement and skills across the centuries, our vision is to be inclusive and dynamic, moving forward as a part of a global community of engaged and curious travellers' goes someways to describe another Sunderland initiative in which the collection is key, providing the inspiration for collaborative projects with artists. The Art Programme invites artists to 'engage with, and respond to, pieces from the collection' with the aim of exploring their cultural heritage and creative processes. Six international artists have been selected to launch the Programme: Sonia Barrett, Simon Bejer, Kristina Chan, Vivienne Koorland, Sara VanDerBeek, and Fathi Hassan, whose exhibition ***Shifting Sands,*** opens at No. 9 Cork Street on 31 May as part of London Gallery Weekend.



Helen Sunderland-Cohen with a beautiful example of Petrus Apianus' *Astronomicum Caesareum* (1540).

† Harold L. Osher MD (11 January 1924–23 December 2023)

Harold Osher, who received the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award in 2012, has died in Portland, Maine, aged 99. He is widely known as a key donor, alongside the Smiths, and as the primary patron, alongside his wife, Peggy (Liberman) Osher (1929–2018), of the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine (USM).*

As a cardiologist, much of Harold's career revolved around examining and interpreting diagnostic devices, both aural (echocardiograms) and visual (x-rays, modern scans). It was perhaps inevitable that he would come to love and collect early maps, not only for their artistry but also for what they reveal about the past. Indeed, Harold and Peggy's gifts to USM were motivated by their desire to see early maps become a vibrant teaching tool for art, history, literature, languages, and geography, both in university and primary (K–12) education.

Although fascinated by road and other contemporary maps as a child, Harold did not start collecting early maps until 1975. Visiting the British Museum, he and Peggy chanced upon an exhibition of maps and the American Revolution. Harold was entranced. On leaving the museum, they were drawn to the window display of Weinreb & Douma, where a young Tony Campbell sold Harold his first two maps, an 1866 map of Maine by J. H. Colton and another from the 1822 atlas by Carey & Lea. To be clear, Peggy pushed him to buy them ("If you won't buy them, I will"). She had been trying to prepare him for his eventual retirement by trying to get him interested in a hobby. She was finally successful. They returned the next day to buy more maps, and the hobby turned rapidly into a passion.

For many years, Harold collected the classics: early modern world maps; Ptolemaic Geographies and Dutch atlases; maps of the Holy Land; maps of New England and North American history; and so on. For Maine and New England, Harold's interests continued well into the modern era and, harkening back to his youth, extended into modern ephemera. He devoured dealers' catalogues, scoured regional book fairs, and haunted local flea markets; he was an early devotee of eBay.

When Harold and Peggy committed in 1989 to creating a new map library at USM, he tailored his collecting to meet the library's needs. He stopped buying works that he personally loved if they did not meet the library's collecting policies, such as seventeenth-century Dutch sea charts ("I think the library has more than enough"). He began instead to collect new categories of works to which students could readily relate, notably nineteenth-century bird's-eye views of Maine towns and maps drawn by schoolchildren. The result is a well-rounded collection that is the heart of OML's educational mission.



Harold Osher in December 1988; photo by Ed Dahl, used with permission.

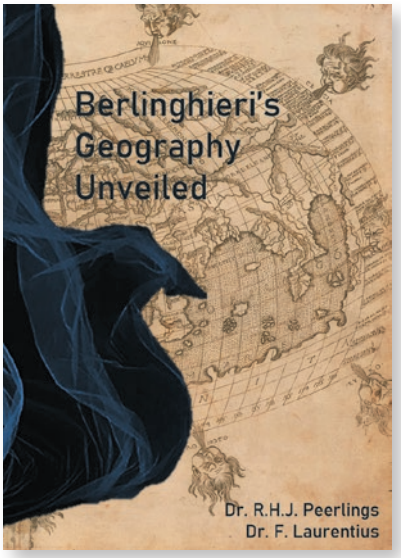
Harold continued to collect items large and small for the library, to persuade others to donate their map collections, and to work to endow the library for its long-term future, until about 2018 when age finally crept up on him. Throughout, he used his great energy and intelligence to give physical, concrete life to his passions for maps, education, and the people of Maine.

Matthew H. Edney
Osher Professor in the History of Cartography, University of Southern Maine. Director, History of Cartography Project, University of Wisconsin–Madison.

* For information about Harold's life and career, see Tony Campbell's award commendation in *IMCoS Journal* 130 (Autumn 2012): pp. 49–51, and Osher's autobiographical 'Afield with Old Maps', in *Doctors Afield*, ed. Mary G. McCrea Curnan, Howard Spiro, and Deborah St. James (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1997), pp. 196–204.

BOOK REVIEWS

Berlinghieri's Geography Unveiled *by R.H.J Peerlings and F. Laurentius. Peerlings and Laurentius, 2023. Free and fully accessible online via https://berlinghieri.eu*



Presented as an open-access resource and comprising more than 400 pages of data and analysis, *Berlinghieri's Geography Unveiled* represents the most comprehensive study yet attempted of the composition and printing of one of the Quattrocento's most intriguing cartographic undertakings. In one crucial sense, the unveiling promised by Peerlings' and Laurentius' title is hardly an exaggeration. Making available a vast data set drawn from dozens of individual copies of the printed book, the authors provide a previously unimaginably granular view of the Florentine humanist's work. So too, by eschewing traditional publication and its limitations of format these observations can be presented alongside a staggering 744 illustrations.

The result is both a treasure trove for future research on Berlinghieri's project and a considerably more nuanced understanding of the once enigmatic idiosyncrasies of the multi-year printing process in which the *Geographia's* printer, Niccolò di Lorenzo della Magna engaged. Through a more systematic analysis of paper and a greatly expanded corpus of watermarks, once speculative hypotheses on this timeline are brought into clear focus. So too, these maps are convincingly differentiated by printing state and, for the first time, the confusing web of toponyms drawn from Ptolemy and variously parsed by Berlinghieri and his engraver are gathered in a single place. While less disruptive to the status quo than these contributions, a clear reconstruction of the sources used to produce these maps is also helpfully included building upon – and sometimes correcting – the pioneering work of scholars like Roberto Almagià. The technical and chronological clarity provided here can serve, for example, to make more precise our understanding of how and when copies of the book were dispatched by its author, its printer, and actors like the Florentine *Signoria* for personal influence, commercial success, and diplomatic network building.

In elevating multiple printed copies of a single text and its maps to the object of monographic study, this project builds upon several decades of valuable scholarship not just on Berlinghieri but on print's embeddedness within material culture. This book can, in this way, be seen as of a piece with studies by art historians including Suzanne Karr Schmidt, and most recently, Heather Madar that break from longstanding assumptions to treat prints as mobile, sculptural, and sometimes unique These are barriers I was working to break in my own study *Printing a Mediterranean World* which appeared a decade ago. At that time, Elizabeth Eisenstein and even William Ivins with their assumptions of print's replicability and 'exactly repeatable pictorial statements' still cast long shadows. In retrospect, the very length of those shadows pointed to the approaching twilight of important but ultimately inflexible notions of technology and communication.

I began conducting research for *Printing a Mediterranean World* in 2001. Most of the archives and libraries that held copies of the *Geographia* did not allow digital photography. Some did not yet allow laptop computers in their workspaces. No collections were digitized, and many catalogues were not yet online. Even the lavish illuminated manuscripts produced for Lorenzo de' Medici and Federico da Montefeltro had not been reproduced comprehensively and were unavailable without direct consultation at the Vatican and Milan's Biblioteca Braidense. The unprecedented access – including in electronic form – to the number

of copies available to Peerlings and Laurentius have allowed them to correct some persistent and oft-repeated mistakes in previous scholarship, including my own. Thanks to heavy paper that had been applied to the back of several significant sets of Berlinghieri's maps, I mistakenly identified what I called a 'ribbon' watermark, generating later confusion on this point. While I have not had the opportunity to return to examine several copies, including that in Istanbul, I am satisfied by the present authors' corrections. The ribbon mark indeed seems to have been my own misreading of the tail end of the 'P' watermark when obscured by sheets used to back and reinforce these maps through later conservation.

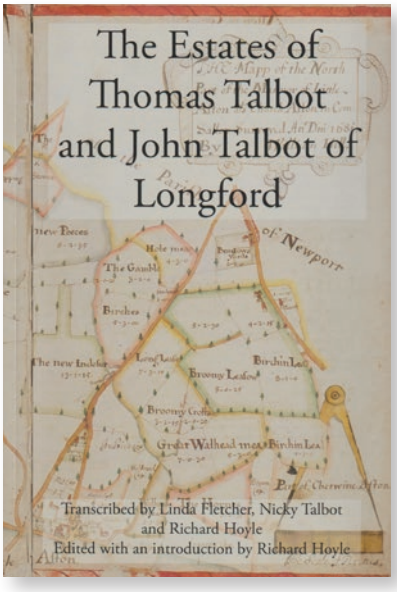
For all of its evident strengths, *Berlinghieri's Geography Unveiled* should be approached with a caveat: the authors do not engage with some important recent scholarship intersecting with this material. In particular, the Italian and English studies on the *Geographia*'s printer by Lorenz Böninger are entirely unacknowledged. This includes both his Harvard University Press monograph of 2021 and, even more crucially, his 2016 discovery and explication of the contract for Landino's commentary on the *Divine Comedy*. It will be of paramount importance for scholars to consider Peerlings' and Laurentius' conclusions in relationship to Böninger's proposals before several matters of the *Geogaphia*'s printing history can be considered closed.

The authors are not, as they openly acknowledge, cultural historians of early modern Italy nor art historians. The web of Ottoman diplomacy and Florentine politics which has long attracted scholars to Berlinghieri's book are not explored here in any detail. Likewise, Peerlings and Laurentius largely steer clear of the poem itself, a complicated (and awkward) *terza rima* composition. Those of us who have worked on it have even now barely scratched the surface of its dense web of classical and contemporary references and its value not just to geographic culture but also the literary milieu of Quattrocento Florence remains an open investigation. The patronage of the *Geographia* most recently revisited by Chet van Duzer receives no definitive answer here. Finally, no stylistic or visual analysis is attempted regarding the engraved maps leaving us no closer to a resolution of the disagreement between me and Suzanne Boorsch over their attribution to Francesco Rosselli.

Such qualifications aside, Peerlings' and Laurentius' project should be considered essential not only for those interested in Berlinghieri but for historians of printing and of the codex more broadly. It provides, among much else, a template for how open access and digital-native studies can take full advantage of developing formats to provide scholars not just with pre-packaged arguments and analysis but with the kind of raw data that proves unwieldy and commercially prohibitive in traditional publications. This work will, among much else, serve as the starting point for all future studies of Berlinghieri and his maps.

Sean Roberts, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

The Estates of Thomas Talbot and John Talbot of Longford *by Richard Hoyle with Linda Fletcher and Nicky Talbot. London: The List and Index Society, 2023. ISBN: 9781906875602. PB, xliii, 83, 19 illus. STG £19.40.*



Neither the title of this slim A4 volume nor its publisher betrays the fact that at its core is a set of maps which for convenience rather than absolute accuracy is traditionally attributed a date of 1681. These maps encompass an estate that was centred on Shropshire in western England, though with some outlying holdings located in seven other English counties. Recent years have witnessed the reproduction of several outstanding English estate atlases: in 2017 Ralph Treswell's survey of Purbeck (Dorset) from 1585/6 and also William Senior's *Welbeck Atlas* (Nottinghamshire and adjacent counties)

from 1629-40; and most lavishly, in 2010, the *Lanhydrock Atlas* (Cornwall) prepared by Joel Gascoyne in 1695-96. William Hill's mapbook of the lands of Thomas and John Talbot (it is stretching plausibility to term it an atlas) is a more modest affair. The original has long been publicly available in the Shropshire county archives and one of its maps has been used at least twice to illustrate studies of the regional historic landscape. Its full publication now is to be lauded, and not only for the full-colour reproduction of the surviving maps.

The sad fact is that the mapbook of the Talbot family's estate is now incomplete, with little more than half of an estimated twenty-one maps surviving in public repositories, all but one in the Shropshire archives. In exemplary fashion the lead author Richard Hoyle traces the mapbook's more recent history, revealing that the set of maps was split up around the time of John Talbot's death in 1743, that some of the maps were catalogued in 1883 when a library in Lancashire came up for sale, that a century later about half a dozen of the maps were sold at auction in 1998 when one was acquired by the Herefordshire Record Office, while others to quote the author 'remain stubbornly lost'. If any reader of this review happens to own or know of a William Hill map in a private collection (and Hill signed and dated most of the extant examples), we would dearly like to hear of it via this journal's editor.

The volume is structured around the development and subsequent fragmentation of a gentry estate, and this accounts for the layout of the text in the publication. William Hill's maps provide only a single strand of evidence, even though from a cartographic perspective his maps are without doubt the most significant element in the larger package. It explains, too, why little attempt is made to place the maps in the broader context of later seventeenth-century cartography. The first section in Richard Hoyle's introduction examines in some detail the manorial background of the Longford estate, lying on the fringes of the town of Newport, which had been owned by the Talbot family from the early years of the sixteenth century; and incidentally it highlights too the problems inherent in the fragmentation of estate archives. A second section focusses on the life and work of William Hill, the research casting new light on a little-known individual who emerges as a steward to the earl of Shrewsbury rather than a professional career surveyor and who lived at Albrighton only a few miles from Longford. His biography remains sketchy but we now know rather more about him than about many of his mapmaking contemporaries. The physical form of the existing mapbook is then described, and Hoyle makes the interesting observation that as a volume it appears not to have been completed. The plans are described in terms of both their geographic location and their cartographical characteristics; and finally, Hoyle has unearthed three other surveys and some sheet maps by Hill which are now housed in the Shrewsbury estate archive at Arundel Castle in Sussex.

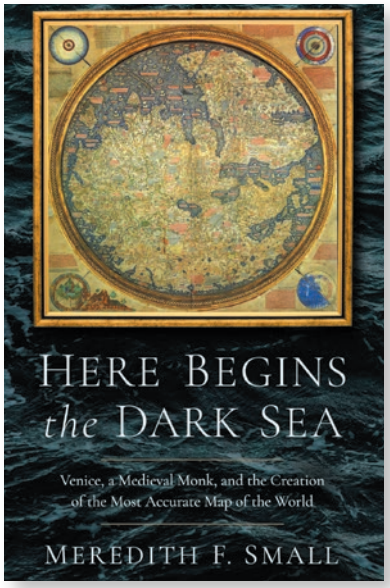
Next comes an account of the development of the Longford estate in the seventeenth century which among other things examines the management of the landholdings and the variable types of tenancy that were employed by the Talbots, and then a description of the estate through the medium of the maps. As Hoyle notes 'the Hill maps give us a rare opportunity to see a late seventeenth-century landscape' around the three settlements of Longford, Church Aston and Newport. Closing the introduction is a brief discursion into the Talbot landholdings in other counties (with one, now lost, in southern Shropshire) which had been included in the original mapbook, and a commentary on documentary sources from 1715, 1743, 1787 and 1789 which reflect on the estate and its disintegration.

Part two provides full page colour images of the extant maps including Pembridge Castle in neighbouring Herefordshire and a farm in Cirencester, Gloucestershire, together with transcriptions of all the surviving rentals and terriers, including that for the map-less Buscot in Berkshire. This part, and the volume as a whole, is completed by eight appendices, carrying transcriptions of the documents referred to in the previous paragraph as well as others, and is rounded off with two indexes.

William Hill will never be accommodated in the top flight of British land surveyors. His output was limited, his style unexceptional. He was, in other terms, fairly typical of many practitioners in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This assessment does him full justice, and perhaps as importantly helps to focus a little attention on an ordinary member of the surveyor/mapmaker 'profession'.

Bob Silvester, University of Chester

Here Begins the Dark Sea: Venice, a Medieval Monk, and the Creation of the Most Accurate Map of the World *by Meredith F. Small. New York and London: Pegasus Books (Simon and Schuster), 2023. ISBN 9781639364180. xvii, 300, illustrated. Index, bibliography and notes. US $28.95.*



The field of the history of cartography is an interdisciplinary one, attracting scholars from art history, literature, and philosophy, as well as the more obvious ones of geography and history. Small is an anthropologist, and she begins her book on Fra Mauro's world map with observations about babies' perception of space, assuring us that everyone can understand a map. As a teacher of many years, I can say that I have encountered many a student who had not a clue about how to read a map, let alone create one. She also asserts that all cultures make maps, giving as an example the wood carving of the Greenland coast made by an Inuit. She does not mention that this map was made in response to a request by an outsider, and that the Inuit did not generally use maps in their navigation of their complex and (to us) featureless landscape. Instead, they were mostly guided by narrative. Many of our native North American maps were acquired similarly.

Small is also the author of a book on Venice, and the best part of this book are her chapters on the city in the fifteenth century, the era of Fra Mauro. She also gives a good account of the technical aspects of the creation of this enormous map. As for the content of the map, she selects from Piero Falchetta's complete transcription and translation of the map's many inscriptions. This is absolutely the best source, but she has little to add.

There are some errors that should have been caught by an editor: Ptolemy ignorant of the Black Sea (surely she means the Baltic Sea), that Isidore's great work was the *Entymologia*, making him a scholar of insects instead of words, and that the Vesconte/Sanudo map of the 1320s was made by Marino Sanudo, 'the diarist', who lived from 1466 to 1536, not his ancestor Marino Torsello Sanudo the Elder (1270–1343). One oddity is a reference to codices as 'gigantic', when some of the earliest ones were portable pocket-size versions of the Gospels.

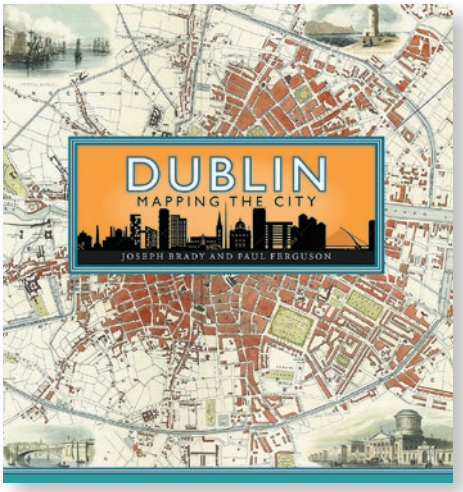
She writes that Fra Mauro's is the 'oldest surviving world map', despite an earlier chapter in which she gives a summary review of a number of earlier world maps. She trots out the old chestnut that in the Middle Ages 'human society was just waking up'; that I believe has been exorcised even from undergraduate classes in history. She also persists in maintaining that medieval maps were part of 'the push for illustrating Christian dogma', and thus are 'biased and skewed'. Unfortunately, she footnotes one of my books for this remark, and, since she does not give a page number, I have no idea where that came from. She is quite scornful of the fact that the Garden of Eden appears on many medieval world maps, 'and yet we know there is no real Garden of Eden anywhere on Earth'.

She emphasizes the revolutionary nature of Fra Mauro's map but does not put it in the context of the revolution in mapmaking during the fifteenth century and the energetic discussion of geographical issues. She describes how he moved away from some of the standard Christian references in most medieval world maps, such as the removal of the Garden of Eden from the map to an illustration in the margins. I think she goes too far when she describes the map as being on the edge of blasphemy' (p. 61).

The book is written in a lively style, though some of the modernisms were jarring to me: for example, comparing the legend of Prester John to Q-Anon. I see that the online reviews are more enthusiastic than I am, but I don't think this is a book for historians of cartography. For a general audience it could be a useful and enjoyable introduction to this fascinating map.

Evelyn Edson, Professor Emerita Piedmont Virginia Community College Charlottesville, VA

Dublin: Mapping the City *by Joseph Brady and Paul Ferguson. Edinburgh: Birlinn Ltd, 2023. ISBN: 9781780277516. HB, xix, 252, 195 illus. STG £30.00.*



Joseph Brady taught in the School of Geography, University College Dublin, and has a particular interest in the development of Dublin. Paul Ferguson is Map Librarian at Trinity College Library, Dublin. Both have been long term collectors of all periods of maps, engravings and photographs of the city which have been used liberally for illustrations in this book.

To set the scene, this is not a book about maps – it is a description of the many aspects of the history and social development of Dublin since the sixteenth-century mapping of Ireland and, in particular, the city of Dublin. Whilst using details from maps, it is embellished with their cartouches and city views relevant to each historic topic. This is enhanced with engravings and photographic images from more modern publications.

Being map enthusiasts, the authors use their introduction to summarise the more important cartographers who have depicted the city, starting with Speed in 1610, progressing through the next three centuries with both well-known names and those particular to Ireland and Dublin and concluding with twentieth-century images relating to city development.

The book is sectionalised into 57 four-page 'chapters' headed by a date and topic. To give a flavour, here are a few: '1730 A chart of Dublin Bay', a discussion of the depiction of the harbour by Greenville Collins; '1791 A picturesque and descriptive view of the city of Dublin' offers comments on contemporary images of the engraver and publisher James Malton; '1847 The Liberator' is a description with images of the funeral of Irish hero Daniel O'Connell; '1907 Dublin's railway system' provides a potted history from 1834 to 1939 with extracts from railway maps; '1938 Governing Dublin' describes the governance of the city with maps produced by the Local Government Tribunal; '1980 Targeting Dublin: USSR General Staff Maps' showing places of 'interest' to Russia; and finishing with '2015 Dublin from space' – better than the bird's-eye view in the *Illustrated London News*!

Whilst this might appear to be a list, it shows that the social topics covered by the book are very wide. I like the book, it is very readable – definitely not an academic treatise but for those so minded, it has three pages of 'Further Reading' publications. The presentation is good, and the clarity of the illustrations is excellent.

The cover leaf says that the narrative and illustrations create a fascinating portrait of Dublin through the ages. Indeed, it does – but who might be the reader audience? The chapter on the 1900 tram service has the magnified central extract of the Alex Thom map, so easy to view, and the whole of this large map by way of illustration, so invisible to follow. The narrative describes tram routes and places, Pembroke, Howth Head, Palmerston Park, Greystones – but can you find them on the maps. This is but one example of most chapters.

To appreciate this book, the reader has to know Dublin and its environs in considerable detail or, if not acquainted, needs to have a particular interest in an easy-to-read history of the many aspects of this capital city.

Ian Harvey, London

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, please contact the Editor.

Email **ljiljana.editor@gmail.com**



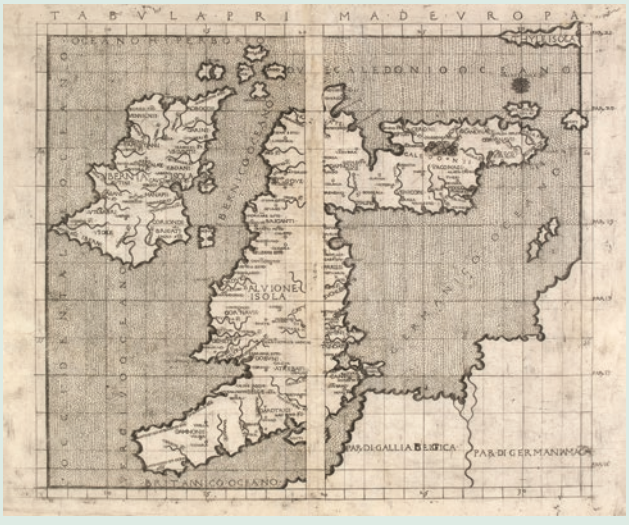


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Claudius Ptolemy – Francesco Berlinghieri. Untitled map of the British Isles published in 'Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri Fiorentino in terza rima...'. Florence 1482.

Mallard House, Broadway Lane, South Cerney, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, GL7 5UQ

dominicwinter.co.uk

CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Lectures & Conferences

14 March 2024, Washington (online) Gary Spaid (Past President, Road Map Collectors Association) will discuss ***Why We Collect Road Maps***. Hosted by the Washington Map Society, in partnership with the California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, and Texas Map Societies. Meeting will start at 7 pm ET, 6 pm CT, 5 pm MT, and 4 pm PT. Information: RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

21 March 2024, London (hybrid) Maps & Society lecture Senate House, University of London, 5 pm, followed by refreshments. **Catherine Gibson** (Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu, Estonia) will speak about ***Mapmakers in Action: Drawing Borders in the Baltic, 1918–20***. All meetings are free but anybody wishing to attend must, please, register at the Warburg Institute's What's On page. Those attending remotely will be sent a link with guidelines. Information: Catherine Delano-Smith c.delano-smith@qmul.ac.uk and Philip Jagessar philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

9 April 2024, New York (hybrid) Columbia University Seminar on the Renaissance presents **Chet Van Duzer** speaking on ***Animals on Maps and our Views of the World***. The talk will take place at the New York Faculty House, Columbia University, at 4 pm Eastern time. Information: RSVP to Cynthia M. Pyle, at c.m.pyle(at)nyu.edu

11 April 2024, Hong Kong (hybrid)
Dr Cheng Yinong (Yunnan University) will talk about ***The Chinese Administrative Maps Tradition***. His lecture is part of the 'The Backgrounds of the Chinese Maps / Their Reading and Understanding' lecture series organised by the Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, École française d'Extrême-Orient, and The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Information: https://www.ics.cuhk.edu.hk/en/

11 April, London (online)
Susan Schulten (Professor of History at the University of Denver) will deliver the International Map Collectors' Society 2024 **Malcolm Young Lecture:** ***The Graphic Legacy of Richard Edes Harrison***. The lecture will be delivered on Zoom. Further details at www. imcos.org

11 April 2024, Washington (online) Leonid Chekin will discuss ***Svalbard, Paradise and Beyond: The Arctic Islands on Medieval and Early Modern Maps.*** Hosted by the Washington Map Society, this Zoom meeting is presented in partnership with the California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, and Texas Map Societies. Meeting will start at 7 pm ET, 6 pm CT, 5 pm MT, and 4 pm PT. Information: RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

24 – 26 April 2024, Montevideo X Ibero-American Symposium on the History of Cartography
The central theme of the symposium, ***Historias de cartografías en Iberoamérica: mapear un campo de estudios***, proposes to enable theoretical-methodological reflection on the history of cartography and historical cartography. Attendance is free, official languages are Spanish and Portuguese. Information: xsiahc(at)gmail.com

25 April 2024, London (hybrid) Maps & Society lecture, Senate House, University of London, 5 pm, followed by refreshments. **Yvonne Lewis** (Assistant National Curator (Libraries), The National Trust) will speak about ***Marking the miles: Some annotated maps in National Trust collections***. Meetings are free but anybody wishing to attend a meeting must, please, register at the Warburg Institute's What's On page. Those attending remotely will be sent a link with guidelines. Information: Catherine Delano-Smith c.delano-smith@qmul.ac.uk, or Philip Jagessar philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

27 April 2024, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Margaret Pritchard will discuss ***More than Meets the Eye: Symbolic Messages Conveyed Through Maps.*** Margaret's presentation dovetails with exhibition *Compasses, Cartouches, and Creatures: Exploring the Art of North Carolina Maps*, the current map exhibition in the North Carolina Gallery.
Information: William P. Cumming Map Society https://library.unc.edu/wilson/gallery/current-exhibition/

3 May 2024, Edinburgh (hybrid) Scottish Maps Forum one-day seminar: ***The Premodern Scottish Place: Mapping, Chorography, History, Landscape, Literature***. The seminar will bring together researchers working on the premodern (medieval and early modern) histories of Scottish cartography, chorography, landscape, history, and literature. The seminar forms part of a wider research project relating to 'Place and Poetry in Pre-Modern Scotland'. A related part of this project involves the creation of a new online resource, mapping a small selection of early modern poems relating to Scotland. We will unveil these on the day, inviting comment and review to help to finalise them by the summer. The seminar will involve a series of short talks, with plenty of time for discussion and an opportunity to view a small selection of relevant collection items in the Maps Reading Room. The seminar will be held in the National Library of Scotland Causewayside Building, and online. There is no charge for the seminar, but

you will need to register to attend. Spaces are limited for attendance in person. Details of speakers, talks and a timetable for the day will be posted online. Information: nls.uk/collectionsmaps/subject-info/forum/

7 May 2024, Cambridge UK (online) Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography
Jana Schuster (Historic England & New York University) will speak about ***The cartographic commissions of John, 2nd Duke of Montagu (1690–1749).*** To receive access to the seminar, please send an email to <events@emma.cam.ca.uk> a few days before the seminar. Information: Sarah Bendall at sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk

Looking Forward

1–5 July 2024, Lyon
Imago Mundi and the University of Lyon are pleased to invite you to the **30th International Conference on the History of Cartography**. The conference theme is ***Confluences – Interdisciplinarity and new challenges in the history of cartography.*** There will be a pre-conference visit to Paris on 29 June and a post-conference tour on 6 July.
Information: ichc2024@univ-lyon3.fr

27–30 August 2024, London Royal Geographical Society Annual Conference
The conference theme is 'Mapping' and will explore mapping in all its forms from historical cartography to the newest technologies and digital practices. It will take place at the Society, Imperial College and online. Information: https://www.rgs.org/about-us/our-work/latest-news/theme-announced-for-society-s-2024-annual-conference

16–19 October 2024, Valletta, Malta 42nd International IMCoS Symposium
See pages 50–51 for registration details and programme of events, including the post-symposium tour of Gozo. Information: https://Maltamapsociety.mt/2024-imcos-symposium

Exhibitions

Until 17 March 2024, Singapore
Manila Galleon: From Asia to the Americas is on show at the Asian Civilisations Museum. It explores the trade across the Pacific from Manila to Acapulco. Works of art and maps reveal how people, goods and ideas circulated through the Philippines and Mexico to create a distinctive cultural heritage. Information: https://www.nhb.gov.sgacm/

Until 22 March 2024, Madrid
El mundo en un 'Dos de Oros' is on at the Instituto Geográfico Nacional. Before the discovery of America (1492) and the subsequent realisation in Europe (around 1503) that these lands were a new continent and not part of Asia, the known world graphically 'fit' in a single circle or hemisphere. Thus, both the world maps of the ancient Greek and Roman geographers, as well as the later ones of the Middle Ages were contained in a circle. The first known map showing America as a separate continent, published in 1507, was also the first to include a small double–hemisphere map as an explanatory diagram of the new configuration of the world. Since then, double-hemisphere maps, colloquially known as *dos de oros* [two coins] due to their similarity to that card in the Spanish deck of cards. The exhibition showcases a selection of double hemisphere maps covering different periods and styles.

Until 27 April 2024, Boston
How do Bostonians get from here to there in a city full of trains, trolleys, ferries, and more? Whether in the familiar-coloured lines of today's MBTA map or the complicated timetables of long-vanished omnibus routes, maps have long been an indispensable instrument for getting around town. ***Getting Around Town: Four Centuries of Mapping Boston in Transit*** features an extraordinary collection of transit maps dating from the 17th century to the present, and invites questions about how people have moved around the city in the past, present, and future. At Leventhal Map & Education Center, Boston. Information: www.leventhalmmap.org

Until May 2024, Boulder, Colorado
Featuring the works of two contemporary women artists, Charlotte Bassin and Deborah Cole, and maps from the Earth Sciences & Map Library collection, ***No Boundaries: Women Transforming the World*** highlights how using maps in art-making prompts us to re-evaluate what we know about space, place and depiction of ourselves in the world. The exhibit will also a display several maps by women cartographers from the map collection highlighting the historic and current role of women in cartography, exploration and geographic representation. At the Earth Sciences & Map Library. Information: www.colorado.edu/libraries

Until 7 June 2024, Hong Kong
The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Lee Shau Kee Library, and Media Technology and Publishing Centre present ***China in Maps: 500 Years of Evolving Images***.
Information: https://library.hkust.edu.hk/china-in-maps/exhibits

Until June 2024, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
As a member of the first expedition to Virginia in 1585, the artist and explorer John White created a detailed rendering of the east coast of North America from Virginia to Florida. White's work is considered the first map of the region drawn from direct observation. But it is also noted for its dramatic pictorial record of the voyage, with depictions of ships, flying fish, and formidable sea monsters. ***Compasses, Cartouches, and Creatures: Exploring the Art of North Carolina Maps***, explores a selection of historical North Carolina maps and the ways that mapmakers used artistic embellishments to educate, entertain, and entice. Information: https://library.unc.edu/wilson/

2 April – 13 July 2024, Lyon
Representing the far away: an European view The exhibition is on at the Municipal Library of Lyon, as part of the International Conference on the History

of Cartography (ICHC) 2024. The exhibition will highlight documents (cartographic and iconographic) and leading persons from Lyon to underline the role of the city in international information networks over the centuries. Information: https://ichc2024.univ-lyon3.fr/

10 May–31 August 2024, Boston
Heaven and Earth: The Blue Maps of China
In the early decades of 19th-century China, two series of large-format maps, one terrestrial and one celestial, were printed in the city of Suzhou. They were printed as eight loose sheets using Prussian blue, the first large-scale use of this pigment in East Asia, in the unusual manner of a rubbing from a stone-stele, resulting in most of the paper appearing in bright blue. The terrestrial maps present the realm of the Qing Empire (1644–1911) and selected surrounding regions. The four extant editions of the celestial maps, dated to 1822 and 1826, present a planisphere of all the known stars and extensive descriptions of known celestial bodies and their related celestial mechanics. This exhibition considers these two maps in the contexts of their production, consumption, and functions revealing them as unique in the global history of mapmaking.
Information: https://www.leventhalmap.org/exhibitions/

15 May–29 September 2024, Lyon
Paper trails – Maps and images of travel in France and elsewhere, 17th-21st century, at the Bibliothèque Diderot de Lyon, is part of the International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) 2024. The exhibition combines objects, archival documents, travel reports and commercial publications in a chronological and thematic approach to illustrate the evolution of practices and representations associated with mobility. Guidebooks from major publishers (Hachette, Michelin, Baedeker) are presented alongside lesser-known works that illustrate Lyon and its surrounds.
Information: https://ichc2024.univ-lyon3.fr/

31May – 15 June 2024, London
Fathi Hassan: Shifting Sands is the inaugural exhibition of the Sunderland Collection's Art Programme. It will take place at No 9 Cork Street during London Gallery Week. The Programme hopes to encourage artists to engage with, and respond to, pieces from the collection. Artist Fathi Hassan will explore his relationship with cartography and his culture drawing on his Nubian heritage and journey from Egypt and Italy to his current home in Scotland.
Information: https://oculi-mundi.com

June–December 2024, Udaipur, India
In association with The Getty Foundation USA, the City Palace Museum, Udaipur is holding an exhibition of maps of Udaipur. ***Picturing Place: Painted and Printed Maps at the Udaipur Court*** brings together rare, printed maps, painted maps and cartographic documents from the Mewar Royal collection in the Mardana Mahal. The exhibition gives visitors fascinating insights into how places, landscapes, and the topography of the State of Mewar were produced on maps and other related documents.
Information: https://citypalacemuseum.org/

6 June–30 September 2024 Akureyri, Iceland
Akureyri Museum hosts a collection of more than 170 maps of Iceland dating between 1540 and 1810. A different selection of maps is exhibited each year. ***Legendary Maps of Iceland*** is the title of this year's exhibition which also celebrates the tenth anniversary of Karl-Werner & Gisela Schulte's donation of maps to the museum. *Legendary Maps of Iceland* will focus on the earliest, rarest and most precious maps from across the centuries. The opening on the 6 June will be attended by the President of Iceland and the German Ambassador.
Information on the exhibition: haraldur@minjasafnid.is and karlwernerschulte@icloud.com

Map Fairs

15–16 June 2024, London
London Map Fair
Information:
https://www.londonmapfairs.com/

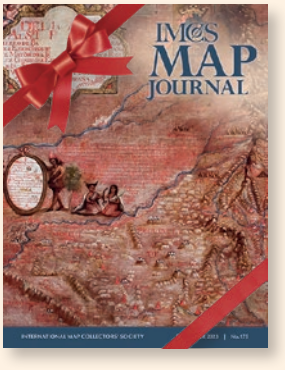
3 July 2024, Lyon
Lyon Map Fair will coincide with the 2024 ICHC conference.
Information: info@loeb-laroque.com

7 September 2024, Amsterdam
Amsterdam Map Fair
Information:
celine@celinevanhoorn.com

November, Paris
Paris Map Fair, date not yet confirmed
Information: paris@map-fair.com

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is made up of an informal group of map enthusiasts from all parts of the globe. It is an interesting mix of map collectors, dealers in maps and books, archivists and librarians, academics and writers.

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Editor Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex CB11 3XY, UK. Email **Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com**
Designer Bobby Birchall **Consultant editor** Francis Herbert **Advertising manager** Jenny Harvey, 27 Landford Road, Putney, London SW15 1AQ, UK, Tel +44 (0)20 8789 7358. Email **jeh@harvey27.co.uk**

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