

IMCS MAP JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY JUNE 2024 | No.177



Herman Moll's monumental wall map of South East Asia published circa 1726

Established in 1907, The Map House has the largest collection of fine original antique and vintage maps for sale in the world. Visit themaphouse.com to browse our inventory today.

+44 (0)207 589 4325 | maps@themaphouse.com | 54 Beauchamp Place, London SW3 lNY

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

JUNE 2024 No.177 ISSN 0956-5728

ARTICLES

From 'Fanchin Chow' to 'Olinchy Harbour'; Alexander Dalrymple's charts and views of the coasts of China 6
Peter Geldart

A Private Collection in a National Collection: Paula Williams, National Library of Scotland map curator, interviews John Smith 25
Paula Williams

The Giant Island of Singapore: A cartographic myth in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries 30
Wilfred C. G. Peh

Caroline Batchelor on Collecting Maps of Africa: A conversation with the editor 36
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird





REGULAR ITEMS

Letter from the Chairman 3

Editorial 5

National Representatives 5

IMCoS Matters 45
Dates for your Diary
Programme for the 41st IMCoS International Symposium in Malta

A Mapping Milestone: Dr Albert Ganado celebrates 100 years 50
Joseph Schirò

IMCoS Library Book Sale 52

Book Reviews 53
Copyright and Cartography: History, Law and the Circulation of Geographical Knowledge by Isabella Alexander (Richard Oliver) ♦ *Daring French Explorations: Trailblazing adventures around the world 1714–1854* by Hubert Sagnières (Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird)

Exhibition Review: *China in Maps: 500 Years of Evolving Images,* HKUST, Lee Shau Kee Library, Hong Kong
Radu Leca 56

Cartography Calendar 59

Contributing to the Journal 62

Index of Advertisers 63

New Members 64



Front cover Detail from Daqing Wannian Yitong Dili Quantu' [Complete Map of the Everlasting Unified Qing Empire] China, *c.* 1814-16. After Qian-ren HUANG. 132 x 253 cm
HKUST Library 1814 G7820 1814.D3er

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

JOB VACANCY

MEMBERSHIP CO-ORDINATOR OF INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS SOCIETY (IMCOS)

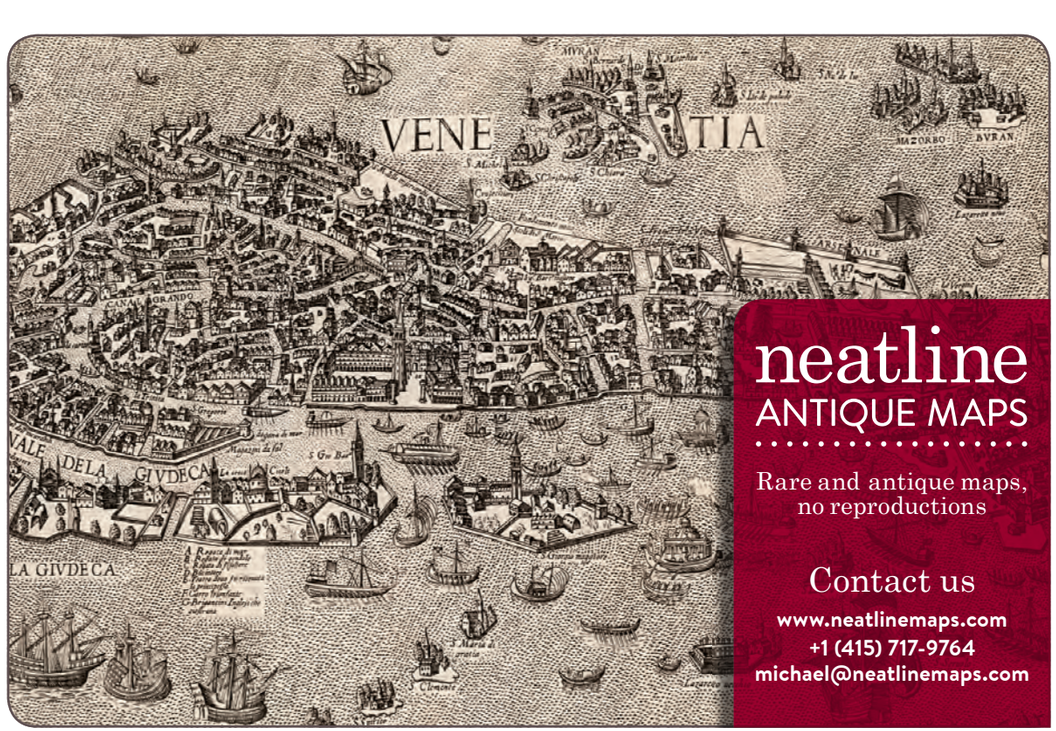
Part-time paid position, minimum 10 hours per month

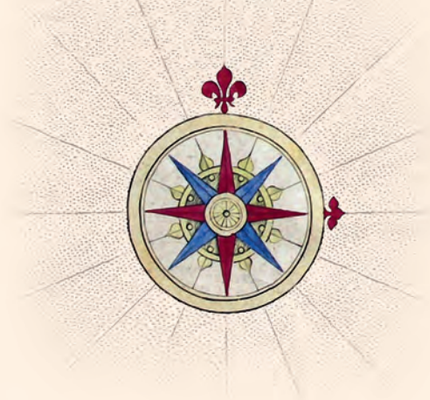
We are looking a UK-based person, familiar with basic financial administration. They do not have to be a member of the Society but do have to be able to attend 3 or 4 online 2.5-hour committee meetings a year.

The current incumbent is available for a transitional period of training etc. Applicant needs to have their own computer.

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.

www.imcos.org





LIST OF OFFICERS

President Peter Barber OBE MA FAS FRHistS

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE & APPOINTED OFFICERS

Chairman Mike Sweeting
10 Templeman Drive, Carlby, Stamford
Lincolnshire PE9 4NQ
Tel +44 (0)1778 704 382
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 markclark368@gmail.com

Web Coordinators
Jenny Harvey, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird
Peter Walker

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Mike Sweeting

The last time I wrote to you, it was to draw your attention to the story of Malcolm Young and why we have a Lecture in his name. Now it is time to revisit why we have a 'Helen Wallis Award', which this year will be awarded during our International Symposium Dinner in Malta.

Helen Wallis led a very different life from Malcolm Young, spending no time in combat or on fishing boats whatsoever! She was a career academic and Librarian. Nonetheless she brought a very similar verve discipline and organising ability to the international map community. How?

Helen found unique cartographic items through painstaking academic detective work. These include Gastaldi's woodcut world map of 1561 and the 1592 state of the Molyneux terrestrial globe at Petworth House, which is now seen as 'the first English globe'. She found and added major collections to the already world significant British Library collection, leading the largest purchase of maps in the Library's history by obtaining the archive of the Royal United Services Institution. The effect of this was to make those maps and charts truly accessible. The collection had not been consulted in its old home since at least 1918!

Helen was renowned for her academic rigour and willingness to take controversial positions. She was prominent in the discreditation of the Vinland Map. Her position on the discovery of the Australian Coast filled many pages of significant to and fro! She was a prolific author, with around 300 published essays, articles and books to her name.

Helen set a great example as a professional and as a person. She was the first female superintendent of the Map Room of the British Library, first female President of the British Cartographical Society, and of the Royal Geographical Society. She led or advised teams in multiple disciplines in multiple countries, including as a Director of Imago Mundi, President of IMCoS, Chair of the ICA, of the British Cartographic Society's Map Curators' Group (which she founded).

One of many newspaper obituaries commenting on her deep Christian faith also stated: 'Beyond her academic and other achievements, she will be remembered for her enthusiasm, her modesty, the light touch with which she conducted her affairs – indeed, the fun that she seemed to get out of life. It was an inspiration to encounter the same optimism and quiet laughter only a few days before her death.'

To paraphrase William Shakespeare: 'She did bestride the mapping world like a Colossus'! Thankfully Helen led a longer and more peaceful life than Julius Caesar, enriching both human knowledge and those she knew with her life's work. That is why we have a Helen Wallis Award.

REISS & SOHN
Antiquarian Booksellers & Auctioneers since 1971

Auction Sales in Spring and Fall · Consignments are Welcome any time

Special Auctions on Travel, Geography, Atlases and Maps

www.reiss-sohn.com
Live Online Bidding Available



First Printed Topographical World Map
From: Rudimentum Novitiorum, 1475

Adelheidstr. 2, 61462 Königstein/Ts. Germany
Phone: +49 61 74 / 92 72 0
reiss@reiss-sohn.com

antiquariaat
SANDERUS

Nederkouter 32
9000 Gent - Belgium
Tel. +32 9223.3590 - Fax +32 9223.3971
E-mail: sanderus@sanderusmaps.com



Frederik de Wit, 1660

Early Antique Maps & Atlases

www.sanderusmaps.com

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 Schirò
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
markclark368@gmail.com

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

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

EDITORIAL

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

By happenstance rather than by design this issue features six collectors. Of the six, four have placed their collections in public institutions, most are digitised or in the process of being digitised.

Dr Albert Ganado who, this year celebrates his 100 hundredth birthday, spent the better part of his lifetime collecting maps of Malta, assembling the most-comprehensive collection of Malta-related maps before passing it on to Heritage Malta in 2008. His contribution to the 'discovery' of the island's cartographic history is exceptional.

Caroline Batchelor is our lone woman in this matrix of collectors. She spent many years in Africa, using her expanding collection of early maps and travel accounts of nineteenth-century exploration to help her better understand the complexities of the continent she made her home. Today her achievement can be seen at Stanford University, together with that of her mentor Oscar Norwich.

From Hubert Sagnières' recent stunningly illustrated book *Daring French Explorations: Trailblazing adventures around the world 1714–1854* we discover a little about the bibliophile's passion for collecting early travel accounts of Pacific and Polar exploration. Sagnières drew exclusively from his own collection of manuscript and printed travel literature of the period and contemporary prints and paintings to tell the story of French commercial, scientific and political expeditions in these regions. A review of his book can be found on page 54. The proceeds of his book will be donated to the humanitarian organisation Karuna-Shechen.

Caledonaphile John Smith attracted the attention of the National Library of Scotland. Over a very short time, in the first decade of the twenty-first century, the ardent collector had amassed an outstanding collection of maps of Scotland. NLS map curator Paula Williams who interviewed John for the article also negotiated the acquisition of this important addition to the Library's collection of maps of Scotland.

Wilfred Peh, a relatively young map collector, used his own collection of maps of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula to explore the mapping history of the region. In this issue he examined how early mapmakers incorrectly depicted Singapore as an oversized island.

Alexander Dalrymple, Hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty and protagonist of this issue's lead article, was a keen and diligent collector of charts and books on navigation in the eighteenth century. According to the article's author Peter Geldart, Dalrymple 'believed old charts could be useful even if they were erroneous or imperfect'. He bequeathed his library of charts, atlases, maps, nautical papers and travel accounts to the Admiralty.

As a dedicated user of digital content in my role as the journal's editor, I am grateful to all those collectors who have, by moving their collections to public institutions, made them accessible to the world.



FROM ‘FANCHIN CHOW’ TO ‘OLINCHY HARBOUR’

Alexander Dalrymple’s charts and views of the coasts of China

Peter Geldart

Alexander Dalrymple (1737–1808) was the most important and prolific British cartographer of Asia in the eighteenth century. Over his long career with the Honourable East India Company (EIC) and the British Admiralty, he compiled, wrote, edited and/or published over 1,350 marine charts, plans, sheets of views, sailing directions, memoirs and books covering parts of Africa, India, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Australia, the Pacific, Northwest America, the east coast of South America, and islands in the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Of these, close to forty are of the coasts of eastern China, Hainan, the Pearl River Delta and adjacent islands, including the first chart to show and name Hong Kong Island (see Appendix I and Appendix II).

Dalrymple’s opinions were strongly held and sometimes controversial, but his contributions to cartography were outstanding. To quote Dr Howard T. Fry: ‘Dalrymple’s great work ... was of particular significance for the expansion of British commerce. Before his time British charts were most inadequate, whereas at the time of his death Britain led the world in the science of hydrography ... due to Dalrymple’s life-long and indefatigable endeavours in this field’. [1]

From Madras to China

Born in 1737 at Newhailes near Edinburgh, Dalrymple was the seventh son and one of fifteen children of Sir James Dalrymple, 2nd Baronet. He was educated at a school in the nearby town of Haddington. At the age of 15, he was officially appointed as a writer (clerk) in the EIC and sailed for India, arriving at Fort St. George in Madras in May 1753 on board the *Suffolk* (Captain William Wilson).

Because his handwriting was not up to the standards of legibility required by the EIC, Dalrymple was initially given a post as Assistant Storekeeper. However, through a family connection he had the support and encouragement of George Pigot, the new Governor of Madras Presidency. In 1755 he was lifted out of the Company’s office routine, moved to the Secretary’s office, appointed to learn assaying gold and silver to faciltate the EIC’s trade in the export of bullion to the Far East, and was taught to write ‘a very good and fluent hand’.[2] In May 1757 he was promoted to Deputy Secretary to the Madras Presidency government.

Two years later Dalrymple stepped aside from the promotion ladder to make the first of his three voyages to the eastern seas, using the new route from Madras to China pioneered in 1757–59 by the recently-promoted Commodore Wilson in the *Pitt*. This so-called Eastern Passage, also known as Pitt’s Passage, went south of the Equator (via Batavia, the Spice Islands, and the northwest coast of New Guinea), then northeast to the east of the Philippines, and finally around Luzon and northwest to Macao. The passage was to be used increasingly by East Indiamen keen to avoid the dangers of the China Sea, especially at times of war. Dalrymple also wanted to explore opportunities for British trade in the East Indies, especially a scheme (which he had discussed with Pigot) to establish a trading settlement in the Sulu Archipelago.

Dalrymple left Madras in April 1759, travelled to Malacca on the *Winchelsea*, and embarked on the schooner *Cuddalore* (Captain George Baker), where he took charge of the ship with Captain Baker retaining control of navigation and management of the vessel. They reached Macao in early July, where Baker surveyed the anchorages to the south of the island of Taipa. The resulting chart, ‘Plan of the Typa near Macao in China by Capt[n]. George Baker 1759’, would be published by Dalrymple on 30 April 1780.

The *Cuddalore* then spent two months exploring the islands to the north of Luzon. The ship returned to Macao in October 1759. Although Dalrymple and Baker remained friends for life, in order to avoid the continuation of dual control of the ship, which was considered ‘incompatible with the public service’,

Fig. 1 Alexander Dalrymple at Newhailes, wearing the uniform of a sea-officer of the East India Company, in a painting of *c.*1765 attributed to John Thomas Seton. © National Museums of Scotland. https://www.nms.ac.uk/explore-our-collections/stories/science-and-technology/alexander-dalrymples-portrait/

Baker resigned his command the following month. Dalrymple spent six months in Macao sorting out a dispute with the Portuguese and Chinese authorities over nine men who had deserted from the crew. He took the opportunity to make and collect charts and views of the Pearl River Delta and adjacent islands and coasts, which he would enhance in 1764 and begin to publish in 1771.

The *Cuddalore* paid a brief visit to Tourane in Cochin China, via the coast of Hainan, in June 1760. The ship returned to Canton and Whampoa in September, and set sail again on 30 December 1760 as escort to five East Indiamen returning to England by way of the Philippines. Having reached Mindanao, Dalrymple in the *Cuddalore* stayed on to carry out coastal surveys locally, to the south and in the Moluccas; they then returned to Madras in January 1762 via Zamboanga, Manila, and the west coast of Palawan.

That summer, Dalrymple undertook his second voyage to the Philippines, in charge of the packet ship *London*. He revisited Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago, in order to deliver cargo he had promised his trading partners. Having left the island of Sulu, in November Dalrymple was informed by a Spanish ship that war had broken out between their two countries, and he subsequently learned of the capture of Manila by the EIC and other British forces in October 1762. He took formal possession of the settlement on the island of Balambangan which he planned to be used as a British trading post in January 1763, and Dalrymple and the *London* were back in Madras in March.

As he wanted to explain his Balambangan enterprise to the EIC's Court of Directors in London in person, Dalrymple resigned from the Company and received permission to return to England. On his third (and last) voyage to the Philippines, he left Madras in July as a passenger on the East Indiaman *Neptune* and set sail for Canton (from where he intended to pick up a homegoing ship) with orders to call at Sulu en route. At Malacca they were joined by the *London*. After a short but problematic stay at Sulu, and caught up in a web of intrigue between the Sultanate and the Spanish, Dalrymple decided to continue by way of Manila, where he arrived in October 1763.

In Manila, Dalrymple reported to the Deputy-Governor, Dawsonne Drake, who called Dalrymple 'my secret Enemy'.[3] Following bitter disputes with his Council, including allegations of extortion and embezzlement, Drake was forced to resign; on 29 March 1764 the Council appointed Dalrymple as Provisional Deputy-Governor of Manila. Two days later he officiated at the formal ceremony and banquet at which Britain returned the occupied territories to Spain.[4] In April the British fleet set sail for home, accompanied as far as Mindanao by Dalrymple, again took charge of the *London*. After spending a few more months in Sulu, Dalrymple in the *London* spent October and November 1764 surveying and sketching views of the islands and coastlines of the Pearl River Delta and Hainan; he finally returned to England, in the East Indiaman *Latham*, in July 1765.

After his return to England Dalrymple continued to promote his proposed trading settlement in the Sulu Sea, expounded the theory of the Great Southern Continent, and encouraged the exploration of the Pacific Ocean. However, in 1768, he withdrew from the Royal Society's expedition to observe the Transit of Venus when the Admiralty required it to be led by a naval officer, which Dalrymple was not. thereby denying him the command he sought. James Cook was subsequently appointed commander of in HMS *Endeavour*.[5]

By 1769 Dalrymple had established his position in London; for the next six years one of his main activities was the publication of charts, plans and memoirs either based on his own surveys and observations, or acquired from indigenous and other sources during his three voyages. He also published *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean* (in two volumes),[6] and wrote pamphlets on EIC politics (in the lead up to the Regulating Act of 1773)[7] and on the Balambangan project.[8] *A Collection of Charts and Memoirs* was published in 1772, and *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies,* begun in 1774, was completed the following year.[9] He was proposed for the Royal Society by Benjamin Franklin, and admitted in March 1771.

Fanchin Chow and Heongkong

One of Dalrymple's earliest and most important charts, 'A Chart of part of the Coast of China, and The adjacent Islands from Pedro Blanco to the Mizen. Laid down from Observations made in 1759 and 1760, in the Schooner Cuddalore, and in the ship London, 1764', was published on 21 January 1771.[10] This detailed hydrographic chart of the Pearl River Delta extends from the Mizen (Gaolan Dao *aka* Kuhlan Island or Kallong), a prominent landmark to the southwest of Macao, to Pedro Blanco, a rock 45 nautical miles southeast of Shenzhen; to the north, the chart includes the Bocca Tigris narrows on the Pearl River. Among others, the islands of Lantao, Lamma, Po Toi and Waglan are identified.

Of particular interest, Hong Kong Island is shown and identified, for the first time, with the name 'Fanchin Chow' (Fig. 2). The promontories of Stanley and D'Aguilar Peak are both tentatively shown in dotted outline, but the northeastern shores of the island are not delineated because Dalrymple did not know whether the island was connected to the mainland or not. In his *Memoir of the Chart of Part of the Coast of China,* Dalrymple explained: 'This Chart is, almost entirely, laid down from my own Observations; having omitted those Parts of the Coast, for which I had nothing of my own, and faintly sketched such Parts as I could not minutely describe'.[11]

Dalrymple used the name Fanchin Chow as the Romanised version of a name he was given, presumably by a local pilot. Hal Empson writes: 'Some names used are quite familiar but … Fanchin Chow bears no resemblance to any preceding name and appears only once more, in a derivation of this map. Yet lesser islands such as Lin Tin, The Brothers (Mo To) and Pedro Blanco have names that never vary'. [12]

Stephen Davies, a former Director of the Hong Kong Maritime Museum, has commented: 'Obviously the Chow is 洲 "Chau", a rather odd moniker for a large island, and the "Fan" may possibly be 帆 meaning "sail". Within Hong Kong waters there is an



Fig. 2 Detail from 'A Chart of Part of the Coast of China', published by Dalrymple on 21 January 1771, showing Hong Kong Island as 'Fanchin Chow'. © Bibliothèque nationale de France, https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b8595119s

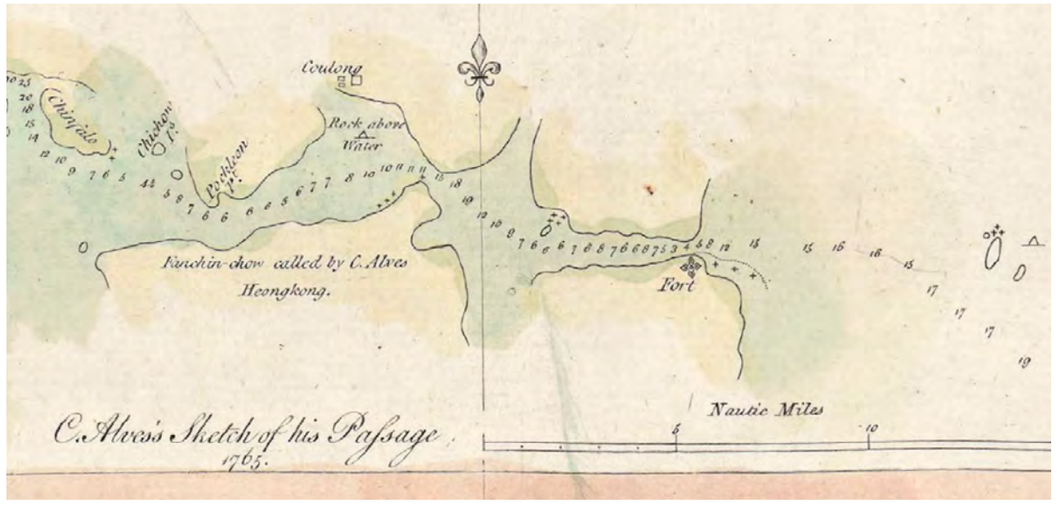


Fig. 3 Inset from 'Chart of Part of the Coast of China By Felis Mendoça 1760', published by Dalrymple in 1771, showing 'Fanchin-chow called by C. Alves Heongkong'. © Biblioteca Nacional de España MR/6/I SERIE 53/86. https://bdh-rd.bne.es/viewer.vm?id=0000062426

islet – 饭甑洲 "Cooking Pot Island" – that appears on English-language charts as Conic Island but is sometimes Romanised as Fan Chin Chau. Given that a known name for Hong Kong Island was Hung Heung Lo (Shan) – 紅香爐(山) or "Red Incense Burner Island" – a plain old cooking pot might be a possible variant'.[13]

Later in 1771 Dalrymple published a 'Chart of Part of the Coast of China By Felis Mendoça 1760', which shows the entrance to Daya Bay. The main chart has an inset chart by Walter Alves, the captain of the *London*, titled 'C. Alves's Sketch of his Passage 1765'. This shows the passage from Fat Tau Mun to Kap Shui Mun through Victoria Harbour, between Kowloon and Hong Kong Island (Fig. 3), and carries a note on the island that reads: 'Fanchin-chow called by C. Alves Heongkong' – the first appearance of that name on any map.

In 1771 Dalrymple published two more charts of the southern coasts of China. His 'Chart of the Coast of China, adjacent to Honghai Island, from Observations in the Schooner Cuddalore, 1759', published in *Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore, Oct. 1759, On the Coast of China*, shows the coast of Honghai Wan to the north of Pedro Blanco. The 'Chart of the S.E. Coast of Hainan from a Swedish Chart made in 1742, by Captn. C.G. Ekberg, with additions & alterations, Laid down from Observations in ye Schooner Cuddalore in May 1760', published in *Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore On the Coast of Hainan 1760*, shows the coast of Hainan Island to the northeast of Yulinkan Bay.

Together with his charts of the coasts of China, Dalrymple also published five sheets of coastal views. Of these, the most interesting is view No. 4 in 'Views of Coast of China by AD Plate 1'. The profile shows 'Fanchin Chow' from 'Chinfalo' to 'Typak-howe' (Green Island), Lamma, and a series of islands to the west (Fig. 4). This is the first known drawing of Hong Kong Island, and shows the Peak and High West as the most prominent features. In *Memoir of the Chart of the Coast of China*, Dalrymple describes how, on 19 November 1764, he drew the view after climbing a hill on the island he named Cowhee (now Ma Wan), as follows:

> *Having set out, about 11 AM, in a Chinese Boat for Cowhee, we rowed in with the Hill near the L[eft] Extreme, where we landed at a Net-hut, and walked up the Hill, but not having a distinct View of the Islands without Lantao, we went across the Island to the highest Hill, which is near the southern Part of Cowhee: There are several Vallies and some Houses, the Land well cultivated and extremely pleasant: The Chinese Man, belonging to the Boat, accompanied us, and, before we reached the Hill, we were attended by a dozen of the Country People, who shewed great Curiosity, but no Rudeness; on the contrary, one voluntarily held the Top of the Compass-box, whilst I drew a View of the Islands upon it; this View is No. 4.*[14]

As with Fanchin Chow, Cowhee would have been the Romanised version of a name Dalrymple was given by a local fisherman or pilot. Stephen Davies notes the name's similarity with the island of Kau Yi Chau (交椅洲), sometimes called Dai Kau Yi Chau ('Great Chair Island') and suggests that Cowee / Ma Wan could have been 'Little Chair Island'. Most eighteenth-century navigators and cartographers would name places they had 'discovered' after a ship, a patron, or a reference to the indigenous inhabitants, but Dalrymple would always prefer to use local toponyms when these were available or, if not, a name descriptive of the topography or a prominent local geographic feature.

View No. 5 on the same Plate 1 is also of interest. Mariners sailing into the Pearl River Estuary would

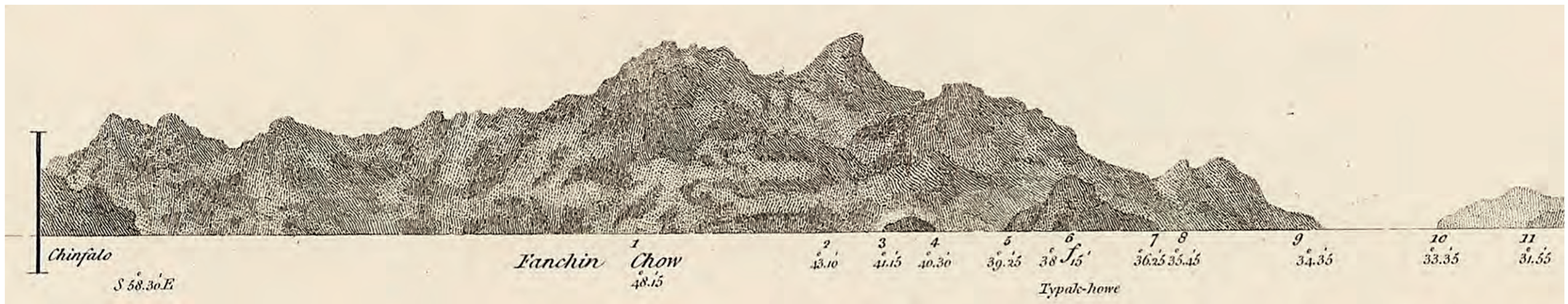


Fig. 4 Detail of view of Fanchin Chow from 'Views of Coast of China Plate 1' (No. 4), published by Dalrymple on 6 November 1783
© Bibliothèque nationale de France – https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b5963035f.r=Dalrymple?rk=21459;2

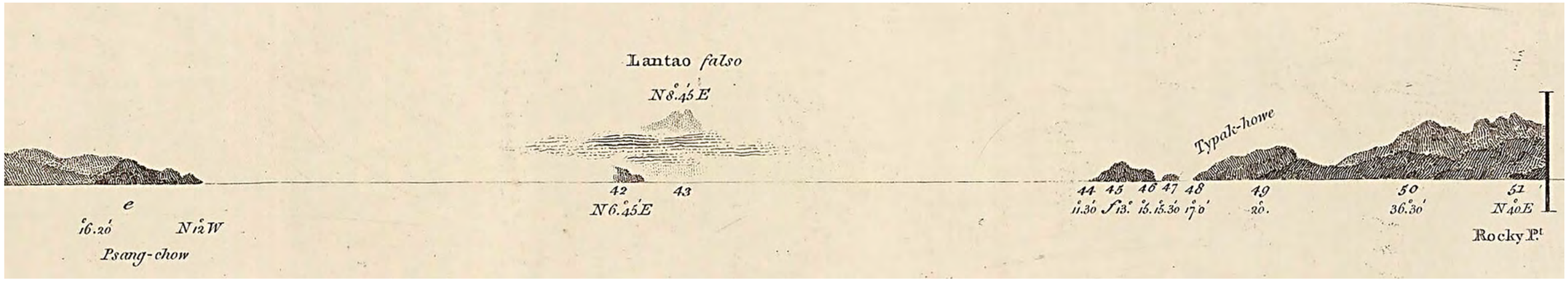


Fig. 5 Detail of view of Lantao Falso from 'Views of Coast of China Plate 1' (No. 5), published by Dalrymple on 6 November 1783
© Bibliothèque nationale de France – https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b5963035f

have been familiar with Lantau Peak, at the western end of Lantau Island. However, for a navigator approaching the Pearl River from an easterly direction and looking for Lantau Peak to guide him towards Macao and the main Pearl River channel, it would have been imperative to identify and skirt a different peak known as 'Lantao Falso'. The peak is shown on early eighteenth-century manuscript British charts as 'Lemtao Falso', and on a Dutch chart of the Pearl River Delta published in 1753 [15] as 'Lantaon Falso'. There has been some debate as to whether these charts were referring to Hong Kong Island or Tai Mo Shan, the highest coastal peak along the south coast of China, located in the centre of Hong Kong's New Territories.

The coastal profiles shown in Plate 1 include a view of Lantao Falso, together with its bearings as seen from Dalrymple's anchorage off Lamma Island. Navigational analysis of these bearings by Stephen Davies has demonstrated that the Lantao Falso drawn by Dalrymple is in fact Tai Mo Shan (Fig. 5).

Dalrymple as publisher

Back in England, in 1773 Dalrymple was diverted from his other projects, initially by his dispute with Dr John Hawkesworth over the latter's official account of Cook's voyage, and then by the launch of a new project to publish by subscription *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies*. Issued in six parts, from February 1774 to March 1775, the collection comprised 83 plates, including a 'Plan of Yu-lin-kan Bay on the S°. Coast of Hainan in 18°. 16'N. From a French MS'.

In April 1775 Dalrymple departed for India, where he became embroiled in Governor Pigot's fierce quarrel with his Council over the proposed restoration of the Rajah of Tanjore. He sailed back to England in 1777, via the Red Sea and overland through Cairo, Alexandria and Marseille to speed up the journey. He was never to return to India or China; most of his books and maps were left in Madras and shipped back to him only in 1781.

Another of Dalrymple's important early charts, 'A Chart of the China Sea Inscribed to Monsr. d'Après de Mannevillette the ingenious Author of the Neptune Oriental: As a Tribute due to his Labours for the benefit of Navigation; and in acknowledgement of his many signal Favours to ADalrymple', was published on 19 April 1771. In 1745, Jean-Baptiste-Nicolas-Denis d'Après de Mannevillette, the hydrographer to the Compagnie française pour le commerce des Indes orientales (the French East India Company), had published the first edition of *Le Neptune oriental*, an atlas of 22 charts of the eastern seas which was acknowledged as the best then available. Dalrymple first wrote to him in February 1767, and by the time of d'Après de Mannevillette's death in 1780 Dalrymple had sent him eighty letters and received some fifty in reply.

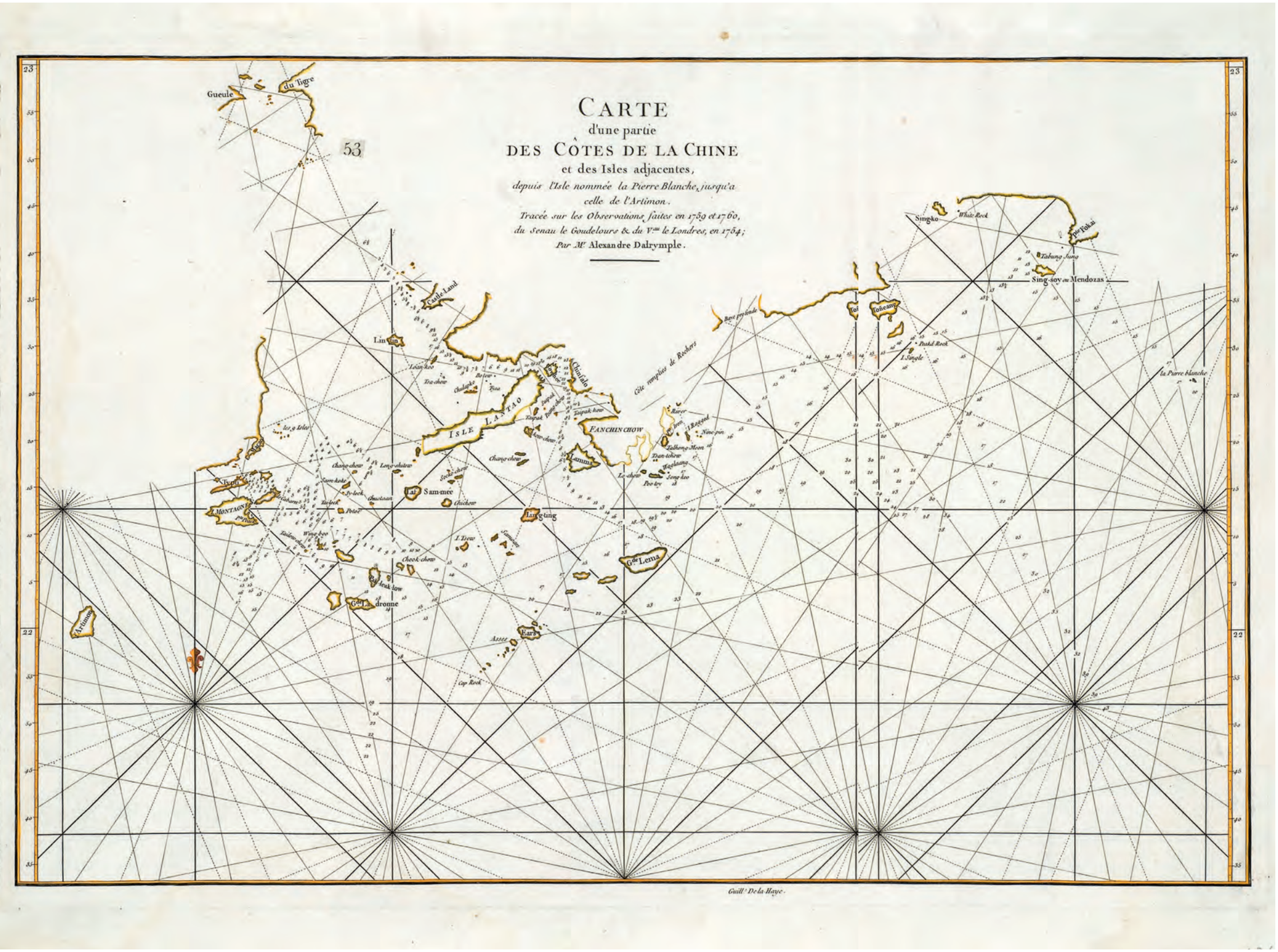
The exchange of charts, books and nautical information between the two hydrographers was mutually beneficial. In 1775 d'Après de Mannevillette published a second, greatly expanded edition of *Le Neptune Oriental* with 59 charts; of these, six were copied from Dalrymple, including 'A Chart of the China Sea' with the toponyms translated into French. Another was Dalrymple's Coast of China chart, retitled 'Carte d'une partie des Côtes de la Chine et des Isles adjacentes, depuis l'Isle nommée la Pierre Blanche, jusqu'à celle de l'Artimon' (Fig. 6). The French edition is smaller than Dalrymple's original, and changes include the addition of a strong network of rhumb lines; the removal of reference keys and names in the top corners of the chart, leaving blank spaces; engraving the names of the referenced islands within the body of the chart; and translating some of the names into French.

Unlike the French and Dutch East India Companies, the EIC had never established a hydrographical office. But in August 1778 the East Indiaman *Colebrooke* was lost on the Anvil Rock in False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, a danger of which the French had known since the *Caesar* struck the rock in 1745. Dalrymple argued that the EIC needed to ensure the proper coordination and publication of hydrographical information, and consequently on 1 April 1779 the EIC employed Dalrymple on retainer for hydrographic work, a position he was to hold for the rest of his life.[16] As stated in the Court of Directors' letter of appointment, his responsibilities were 'examining the Ships' Journals &ca.' and publishing 'such Charts and Nautical Directions as a comparison of the various Journals and other Materials may enable him to do'.[17]

Dalrymple began to compile and publish charts of the coasts and passages most frequently used by the Company's ships, and in June 1782 he produced an informative *Memoir concerning the Passages to and from China* to be issued by the Secret Committee of the EIC to the commanders of its China ships. Subsequent editions (in 1785 and 1787) were published for wider circulation.[18] The arrangement for publishing charts was that, in addition to his quarterly retainer, the Company would cover Dalrymple's expenses for copper, paper, engraving and printing one hundred copies of any chart, after which the plate would become his property and he would be free to print and sell further impressions.

Dalrymple was already a keen collector of charts and books on navigation, and he would copy both contemporary and older charts supplied to him either directly - by seamen in the service of the EIC, Royal Navy captains, or his correspondents - or indirectly from foreign sources. He believed old charts could be useful even if they were erroneous or imperfect, and he would publish an exact copy of any chart he thought worthwhile, with its source or authority stated but without vouching for its accuracy. Cartographers whose published charts of China were copied and sometimes embellished by Dalrymple include Jacques Nicolas Bellin ('Chart of the Bay of Hocsieu', 1784), Johannes van Keulen ('Plan of the Entrance of Aimoey Harbour', *c.* 1784), and John Thornton ('Passages and Channels into the Harbour of Chusan', 1788).

Captains and Masters who provided Dalrymple with their surveys or charts of the coasts of China include George Stainforth ('Plan of Tien-pe-Hien', 1779), Charles Deane ('Gallong or Gelang Bay', 1779, and 'South Coast of Hainan', 1786), George Baker ('Plan of the Typa near Macao', 1780), Ferdinando Wallis ('Plan of the Coast of China from Kittow Point to Limpo River', 1783), John Clements ('Plan of Limpo or Ning-po' and 'Plan of the Harbour of Chusan', 1784), John Pascall Larkins ('Southern Coasts



of the Islands between St. Johns and the Ladrone' and 'Plan of Shitoe Bay', 1786), Edward Murphy ('Plan of Mirs Bay', 'Chart of the Islands Lamock, Lamon and part of Nangoa', and 'Plan of Ping Hai Bay', 1795), and George Palmer ('Plan of Tong-hou Cove', 1799).

Of particular interest is a chart, 'Sketch of the Islands to the SE of Lantao on the coast of China', which Dalrymple obtained from a local Chinese pilot when he was sailing through the Pearl River Delta in the *Cuddalore* in 1760 but published only on 21 March 1786 (Fig. 7). The title continues: 'From a Chinese MS communicated by Pilot Yafou 1760. This Sketch induced me to pass within Lantao in 1764'. In his memoir *Observations in the Schooner Cuddalore In 1759 & 1760 And in the Ship London, 1764* Dalrymple explains how he acquired the chart:

> *Yafou, a Canton Pilot, in 1760, gave me a Sketch of the Channel within Lantao, and through the Islands on this Part of the Coast of China, which, though very imperfect, and made, I think he said, not from his own experience, but from the report of others, was sufficient to point out the Islands in general; Waglaang (sic), and the other Names, are taken from this Draught.*[19]

There are no compass points or scale, and the islands are represented as a mosaic of two-dimensional views interspersed with soundings. The large island behind Lamma appears to be Hong Kong Island but with the name 'Typak howe' (which Dalrymple used in his coastal views for Green Island). Stephen Davies is of the opinion that this is a rare example of a working Chinese seafarer combining traditional Chinese itineraries, soundings, and bird's-eye views of coastal features taken from a fixed viewpoint to create a 'Western-style' area map.

Hydrographer to the Admiralty

For many years Royal Navy captains such as George Anson and James Cook had been complaining about the inadequacy of British sea charts, but it was not until after the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1792 that a British government chart office was finally established. In its Order in Council of 12 August 1795 the Admiralty announced its decision to set up the 'Office of Hydrographer' because of 'the great inconvenience which has constantly been felt by the officers of Your Majesty's Fleet, especially when

Fig. 6 'Carte d'une partie des Côtes de la Chine et des Isles adjacentes', published by J.B.N.D. d'Après de Mannevillette in Paris in 1775. Image courtesy of Wattis Fine Art, Hong Kong.

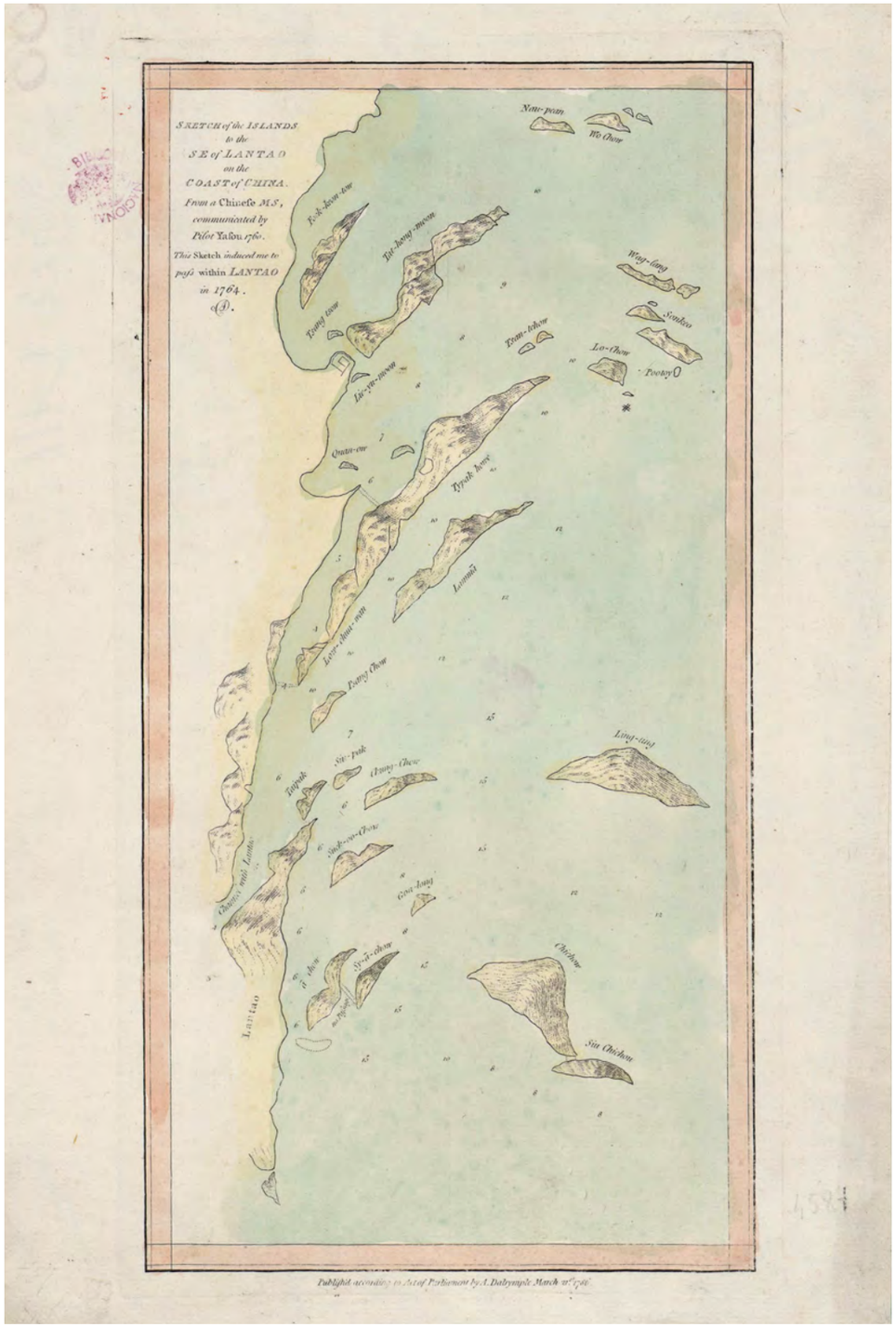


Fig. 7 'Sketch of the Islands to the SE of Lantao on the coast of China. From a Chinese MS communicated by Pilot Yafou 1760', published by Dalrymple on 21 March 1786. © Biblioteca Nacional de España MR/6/I SERIE 53/132. https://bdh-rd.bne.es/viewer.vm?id=0000147042

ordered abroad, from the want of sufficient information respecting the navigation of those parts'.[20]

The next day Dalrymple, at the age of 58, was formally offered the post of Hydrographer to the Board of Admiralty 'charged with the duty of selecting and compiling all such information as may appear to be requisite for the purposes of improving the navigation, and for the guidance and direction of the Commanders of Your Majesty's ships'.[21] Unlike his position with the EIC, which he retained, Dalrymple's first responsibility at the Admiralty was to organise the hydrographic collection which had accumulated over the years, and for this he found himself for the first time responsible for running an office, with staff.[22]

The work of organising the Admiralty's charts was completed by early 1800. Engravers were employed, and a printing press installed in the Admiralty building so the Hydrographical Office could begin to print its own charts, which were issued as 'Ship's Stores'. Nevertheless, the Royal Navy remained largely dependent on charts bought from the half-dozen private 'blueback' chart publishers in London. Dalrymple also continued to publish charts for the EIC, and these include 'Chart of the South Coast of China From Macao to The Brothers, by Capt. David Inverarity in Snow lphigenia 1793' (published in 1801), 'Plan of the City of Macao A Portuguese Colony in the South part of the Empire of China. … From a Spanish M.S. Laid down by Dn. Manuel de Agote' (1805), and 'Harbour of Olinchy on Haylin I. Near the South Coast of China, with A Sketch of the adjacent parts' (1806).

The chart of Olinchy Harbour (Yulinkan, today Yulin Wan) has four insets: the northern continuation of the plan; 'Twin Point, taken from Outer-twin-Hill'; 'View of the Coast of Koan from [anchorage] in Olinchy Harbour'; and 'View of the West End of the Island of Haylin from [anchorage] in Olinchy Harbour'. Dalrymple included it in the 'China Sea' volume of his *Memoirs and Charts* together with a separate four-page insert 'Olinchy Bay, On the West Side of the Island Hai-Lin, adjacent to the S° Coast of China – Directions for entering the Harbour of Olinchy, by Hugh Macaulay'. The island of Haylin or Hai-Lin (now Hailing) is off Dawan Bay on the southcoast of Guangdong Province near the city of Yangjiang (*aka* Yeungkong).

In 1806-07 Dalrymple republished a number of his memoirs, together with reprints of his charts, in a series of compendium volumes. The 'China Sea' volume (no. 14) comprised his *Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea; Observations on the South Coast of China and Island of Hainan … in Schooner Cuddalore, 1759 and 1760, and Ship London, 1764*; other relevant letterpress publications; charts, including the 'Coast of China' and 'China Sea' charts; and five sheets of views.[23] Produced both for the Admiralty and for sale by order, these composite volumes varied in content and were not consistent in make-up.

In 1807 the Board of Admiralty, the members of which had entirely changed from those who had appointed Dalrymple, had a different concept of the use of the Hydrographical Office. They decided it would no longer solely produce its own charts, but would also supply charts bought-in from the trade publishers. Dalrymple was uncooperative. As he explained in a letter to William Pole, the Secretary to the Admiralty, although he was willing to purchase and arrange 'a compleat Set of all Charts published in England', he declined the Board's instruction to select and evaluate the best charts on the grounds that he was unfamiliar with many of the coasts they covered, and the private charts were seldom accompanied by memoirs explaining their sources. Consequently, the Board appointed a Chart Committee of three naval officers to review all available charts and make a suitable selection for issue to the fleet.

Dalrymple had a bitter quarrel with the Admiralty over the terms of reference of the Committee, and also over the charts from the expedition to Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea led by Joseph Antoine Bruni d'Entrecasteaux in search of Jean-François de La Pérouse. Copies of these charts, which had been captured from the French in 1802, had been entrusted to Dalrymple, and he refused to supply them to the Chart Committee until they had been published by the French. As a result, on 28 May 1808 Dalrymple was dismissed by the Admiralty; three weeks later he died, probably from a heart attack, at his home in St. Marylebone, London at the age of 71. He was buried in the cemetery of the local parish church.[24]

Dalrymple bequeathed his library of voyages and travels, atlases, charts, maps and nautical papers to the Admiralty. Around 635 of his copper plates were offered to, but declined by, the EIC, and were subsequently sold at auction to a London coppersmith

as scrap metal; some were then sold on to the Admiralty, which still holds around 270 of Dalrymple's copperplates. Dalrymple's charts continued to be published by the Hydrographical Office for many years after his death, and accounted for over half of the 764 charts, plans and sheets of views included in the first Admiralty Chart Catalogue of 1825. Of these, the twenty scharts and views of the coasts of China had all first been published by Dalrymple.

Notes

1 Howard T. Fry, *Alexander Dalrymple and the Expansion of British Trade*, The Royal Commonwealth Society Imperial Studies No. XXIX, Frank Cass & Company Limited, London, 1970.
2 'Memoirs of Alexander Dalrymple, Esq.', in *The European Magazine, and London Review*, Philological Society of London, Vol. 42, November 1802.
3 From Drake's correspondence with the EIC's Court of Directors. Quoted in Nicholas Tracy, *Manila Ransomed: The British Assault on Manila in the Seven Years War,* University of Exeter Press, Exeter, 1995.
4 The Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years War and was signed on 10 February 1763, stated that all conquests not known about at the time of its signing (which included Manila) were to be returned to their original owners. See Peter Geldart 'Manila Taken by Admiral Cornish and General Draper: Mapping the British occupation of the Philippines 1762-64', *IMCoS Journal*, Issue No. 167.
5 Andrew S. Cook, 'James Cook and the Royal Society' in Glyndwr. Williams ed., *Captain Cook: Explorations and Reassessments,* Boydell Press. 2004.
6 Alexander Dalrymple, *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean*. Vol I. London. 1769/1770; *An Historical Collection of the Several Voyages and Discoveries in The South Pacific Ocean*. Vol. II. *Containing the Dutch Voyages, 1771.*
7 The Regulating Act 1773 (officially known as the East India Company Act 1772) was an Act of Parliament intended to overhaul the management of the EIC's rule in India.
8 The trading settlement on Balambangan was approved by the Company in 1768 and established in 1773, but was a failure. Described as 'a riot of fraud and peculation' (Vincent T. Harlow in *The Founding of the Second British Empire 1763-1793*, Vol. 1, Longmans, London, 1952), in February 1775 it was destroyed by Moro pirates.
9 Alexander Dalrymple, *A Collection of Charts and Memoirs*, 1772; *General Introduction to the Charts and Memoirs*, London 1772. 2nd ed. *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies* was initially published in London privately by Dalrymple in six parts between February 1774 and March 1775. The combined first edition was: *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies*, 1775.
10 Dalrymple's small-format charts and views were issued in 1771 as integral parts of the memoirs they related to; after 1779 he included them separately in his corpus of charts and plans for the EIC, hence the redating of views in the 1780s.
11 Alexander Dalrymple, *Memoir of the Chart of Part of the Coast of China, and the Adjacent Islands Near the Entrance of Canton River. Containing Observations in the Schooner Cuddalore, 1759 & 1760. And in the Ship London, 1764. With Several Views of the Lands*, London, 1771. p. 3.
12 Hal Empson, *Mapping Hong Kong: A Historical Atlas,* Government Information Services, Hong Kong, 1992.
13 Email correspondence between Stephen Davies and the author.
14 See note 10 pp. 39–40.
15 'Pas-Kaart van het in en opkomen van de Rivier van Quantong aan de Zuid Kust van China strekkende van het eiland S. Joan, tot aan de Noorder Lemes, met alle tot hiertoe bekende ankerplaatzen, dieptens en droogtens', published by Johannes II van Keulen in 1753 in the sixth volume of the VOC's *Zee-Fakkel* atlas.
16 In email correspondence with the author, Andrew Cook clarified that Dalrymple was never officially appointed Hydrographer by the EIC but was always on retainer, with his expenses in copper, paper, engraving and printing met separately by the Company in addition to his quarterly retainer.
17 As well as employing Dalrymple in London, by the 1770s the EIC had also given clear hydrographical responsibilities in India to its navy, the Bombay Marine, answerable to its Superintendent (usually an ex EIC Maritime Service senior captain).
18 Alexander Dalrymple, M*emoir Concerning The Passages To And From China,* June 1782. The *Memoir* was given a wider circulation by formal publication as a 'second edition', re-set and with an explanatory notice, in 1785. A third edition was published in 1787.
19 See note 10, p. 33.
20 Privy Council Registers, Order in Council, 12 August 1795 (PRO: PC.2/144, pp. 51-53).
21 Dalrymple had been lined up for the post months beforehand, and earlier in the year he had sought the EIC's permission to take up the Admiralty position in parallel with his Company retainer. Privy Council Registers, Order in Council, 12 August 1795 (PRO: PC.2/144, pp. 51-53).
22 The 'Office of Hydrographer' (in the 18th-century sense of a personal appointment) became an office in the modern sense when, after 1800, Dalrymple began to employ draughtsmen, engravers and printers. The 'Hydrographical Office' became the 'Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty' in the 1820s.
23 From the catalogue description of Lot 358 in the sale 'Exploration & Discovery 1576–1939: The Library of Franklin Brooke-Hitching Part 2', Sotheby's, London, 30 September 2014.
24 'He was buried in the small cemetery alongside the Parish church, where no monument, or even gravestone, appears in his memory.' Fry *op cit*., p. 266.

Selected Bibliography

Andrew S. Cook, 'Alexander Dalrymple's *A Collection of Plans of Ports in the East Indies* (1774-1775): A Preliminary Examination', in *Imago Mundi*, Volume 33 No. 1, 1981
Andrew S. Cook, *Alexander Dalrymple (1737-1808), Hydrographer to the East India Company and to the Admiralty as Publisher: A Catalogue of Books and Charts*; thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of St. Andrews, September 1992. https://hdl.handle.net//10023/2634
Paul A. Van Dyke, 'New Sea Routes to Canton in the 18th Century and the Decline of China's Control over Trade', in *Studies of Maritime History Vol. 1,* Social Sciences Academic Press (China), Beijing, 2010

Peter Geldart, who worked in banking, finance and insurance for 42 years in London, Hong Kong and Singapore, is retired and lives in the Philippines. A keen collector of antique maps and charts, he is a member of IMCoS, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Philippine Map Collectors Society (PHIMCOS), and the editor of the *PHIMCOS*, *The Murillo Bulletin*. He acknowledges his liberal use of Andrew S. Cook's doctoral thesis (*op cit*) and thanks Dr Cook and Stephen Davies for their contributions to this article. Email: pcgeldart@gmail.com

APPENDIX I:
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE'S CHARTS & VIEWS OF THE COASTS OF CHINA

* Reference numbers are from Cook (1992), *op. cit*.

Date of Publication	Title	Ref. No.*
21 January 1771	'A Chart of part of the Coast of China, and The adjacent Islands from Pedro Blanco to the Mizen. Laid down from Observations made in 1759 and 1760, in the Schooner Cuddalore, and in the ship London, 1764. By ADalrymple.'	B33
19 April 1771	'A Chart of the China Sea Inscribed to Monsr. d'Aprés de Mannevillette the ingenious Author of the Neptune Oriental: As a Tribute due to his Labours for the benefit of Navigation; and in acknowledgement of his many signal Favours to ADalrymple.'	B34
1771 (undated)	Untitled construction diagram for 'A Chart of part of the Coast of China', with the meridian of Grand Ladron.	B24
1771 (undated)	'Chart of Part of the Coast of China By Felis Mendoça 1760', with inset of C. Alves's Sketch of his Passage 1765'.	B25
1771 (undated)	'Chart of the Coast of China, adjacent to Honghai Island, from Observations in the Schooner Cuddalore, 1759 by AD.'	B29
1771 (undated)	'Chart of the S.E. Coast of Hainan from a Swedish Chart made in 1742, by Captn. C.G. Ekberg, with additions & alterations, Laid down from Observations in ye Schooner Cuddalore in May 1760.'	B31
[1771]; 6 Nov. 1783	'Views of Coast of China by AD.' Pl. 1 [Views 1-7].	B26
[1771]; 1 May 1780	'Views of land on the coast of China.' Plate 2 [Views 8-15].	B27
[1771]; 21 May 1780	'Views of land on the coast of China.' Plate 3 [Views 16-24].	B28
[1771]; 7 Nov. 1783	'Coast of China' [Views 1-5].	B30
[1771]; 17 Oct. 1783	'Views on the Coast of Hainan. by AD in Schooner Cuddalore 1760' [Views 1-10].	B32
1 October 1774	'Plan of Yu-lin-kan Bay on the So. Coast of Hainan in 18.° 16'N. From a French MS. / By M. Omerat 1760' (first / second state)	B104
20 April 1779	'Plan of Tien-pe-Hien on the Coast of China. by Captn. George Stainforth, with views of: Lintoa Island; Tifun-Chia Island; Marble Rock; and Black Rock; together with Gallong or Gelang Bay, in Lat. 18 °.14' N. On South Coast of Hainan St. Peters Bay, in Capt. Ekebergs Chart, From Captn. Charles Deane of the E. of Sandwich Indiaman who wintered there in 1776.'	B144

30 April 1780	'Plan of the Typa near Macao in China by Capt[n]. George Baker 1759.'	B184
5 June 1783	Plan of the Coast of China from Kittow Point to Limpo River by Ferdinando Wallis 4th Mate of the Ship Earl of Holdernesse 1755.	B339
17 June 1784	'Chart of the Bay of Hocsieu and the Mouths of the River Chang situated in the Province of Fokyen in China in China Published by Bellin from a Dutch MS. Hist. des Voy. T. VI.'	B386
27 June 1784	'Plan of Limpo or Ning-po in the Province of Tchekiang in China by Capt. John Clements 1756; together with Plan of the Entrance of Limpo River on double the Scale.'	B388
1 July 1784	'Plan of the Harbour of Chusan in China by Capt. John Clements 1756.'	B390
1783-84 (undated)	'Plan of the Entrance of Aimoey Harbour of Chinchew River &c. From Van Keulen.'	B326
30 January 1786	'Chart of the Southern Coasts of the Islands between St. Johns and the Ladrone taken on board the Nassau, Capt. Arthur Gore, and inscribed to Nathaniel Smith Esqr. by His much obliged and very obedient Servant John Paskall (sic) Larkins.'	B476
31 January 1786	'Plan of Shitoe Bay on the Island St. Johs (sic) on the South Coast of China by J.P. Larkins.'	B477
21 March 1786	'Sketch of the Islands to the SE of Lantao on the coast of China. From a Chinese MS communicated by Pilot Yafou 1760.'	B482
20 July 1786	'Chart of the South Coast of Hainan From Tinhoza to the Bay of Naytiou. From a Swedish MS. laid down from Observations in 1785; together with Chart of the South Coast of Hainan From Observations in the Ship Earl Sandwich 1776. Communicated by Capt. Charles Deane.'	B494
20 February 1788	'A Chart shewing all the Passages and Channels into the Harbour of Chusan on the Coast of China, by John Thornton. From the Edition of 1703, with some additions from MS Charts by ADalrymple.'	B549
21 February 1795	'Plan of Mirs Bay on the Coast of China Lat. 22°: 29' N. Long. 114°: 21' E. by Edward Murphy 1793; together with Chart of the Islands Lamock, Lamon and part of Nangoa on the South East Coast of China by Edward Murphy 1793. Lat. 23°. 16' N. Long. 117°. 19' E of Greenwich and Plan of Ping Hai Bay Lat: 22°: 33' N. Long. 114°: 45' E. by Chronr. by Edward Murphy 1793.'	B773
17 February 1799	'Plan of Tong-hou Cove by Capt. George Palmer 1797. To Whom this Plate is inscribed by His most obliged ADalrymple.'	B873
17 January 1801	'Chart of the South Coast of China From Macao to The Brothers, by Capt. David Inverarity in Snow lphigenia 1793. To whom This Plate is inscribed by His most obliged ADalrymple; with a larger-scale inset and views of: Mendoza's I.; Fokai Point; Tonang I. & Single I. in one; and The Easternmost Lemas.'	B906
12 August 1805	'Plan of the City of Macao A Portuguese Colony in the South part of the Empire of China. … From a Spanish M.S. Laid down by Dn. Manuel de Agote Chief Supra Cargo of the Royal Company of the Filipinas Dedicated to Dn. Alexandro Malaspina Caballero del Orden de Sn. Juan &c. 1792. Communicated by Henry Browne Esqr. To whom This Plate Is inscribed by His most obliged ADalrymple.'	B1035
7 April 1806	'Harbour of Olinchy on Haylin I. Near the South Coast of China, with A Sketch of the adjacent parts. / To Captn. James Horsburgh This Plan is inscribed By His most obedient humble Servant Hugh Macaulay 1804; with four insets of: the northern continuation of the plan; Twin Point, taken from Outer-twin-Hill; View of the Coast of Koan from [anchorage] in Olinchy Harbour; and View of the West End of the Island of Haylin from [anchorage] in Olinchy Harbour.'	B1046

APPENDIX II
ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE'S PUBLICATIONS ON THE COASTS OF CHINA

* Reference numbers are from Cook (1992), *op. cit.*

Date of Publication	**Title**	**Ref. No.***
1771 / 1786 / 1787	*Memoir of a Chart of the China Sea*	A13 / A103 / A137
1771 / 1786 / 1787	*Memoir of the Chart of part of the Coast of China and the Adjacent Islands near the Entrance of Canton River. Containing Observations in the Schooner Cuddalore In 1759 & 1760. And in the Ship London, 1764. With Several Views of the Lands*	A15 / A108 / A138
1771 / 1786 / 1787	*Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore, Oct. 1759. On the Coast of China*	A16 / A109 / A139
1771 / 1786 / 1787	*Journal of the Schooner Cuddalore On the Coast of Hainan 1760*	A17 / A 110 / A140

1787	*Mr. Larkins's Observations concerning the Chart and Passage From St. John's to the Ladrone*	A141
1806	*Memoir concerning the Pirates on the Coast of China. Drawn up at the desire of the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company*	A231
1806	*Olinchy Bay, On the West Side of the Island Hai-Lin, adjacent to the S^o^ Coast of China / Directions for entering the Harbour of Olinchy, by Hugh Macaulay*	A233
1806	*Harbour of He-ong-kong* subscribed *'From Mr. Howel to Mr. Gordon'* 10 September 1793; intended to be included in *Collection of Nautical Memoirs and Journals*	A234 / A236
1806	*Observations on the South Coast of China and Island of Hainan by ADalrymple, in Schooner Cuddalore, 1759 and 1760, and Ship London, 1764; Originally Published in 1771. To which is added, 'Mr. Larkins's Observations From St. John's to Macao'.*	A237

EST. 1988

Dominic Winter Auctioneers



We hold monthly auctions of antiquarian books, maps & atlases

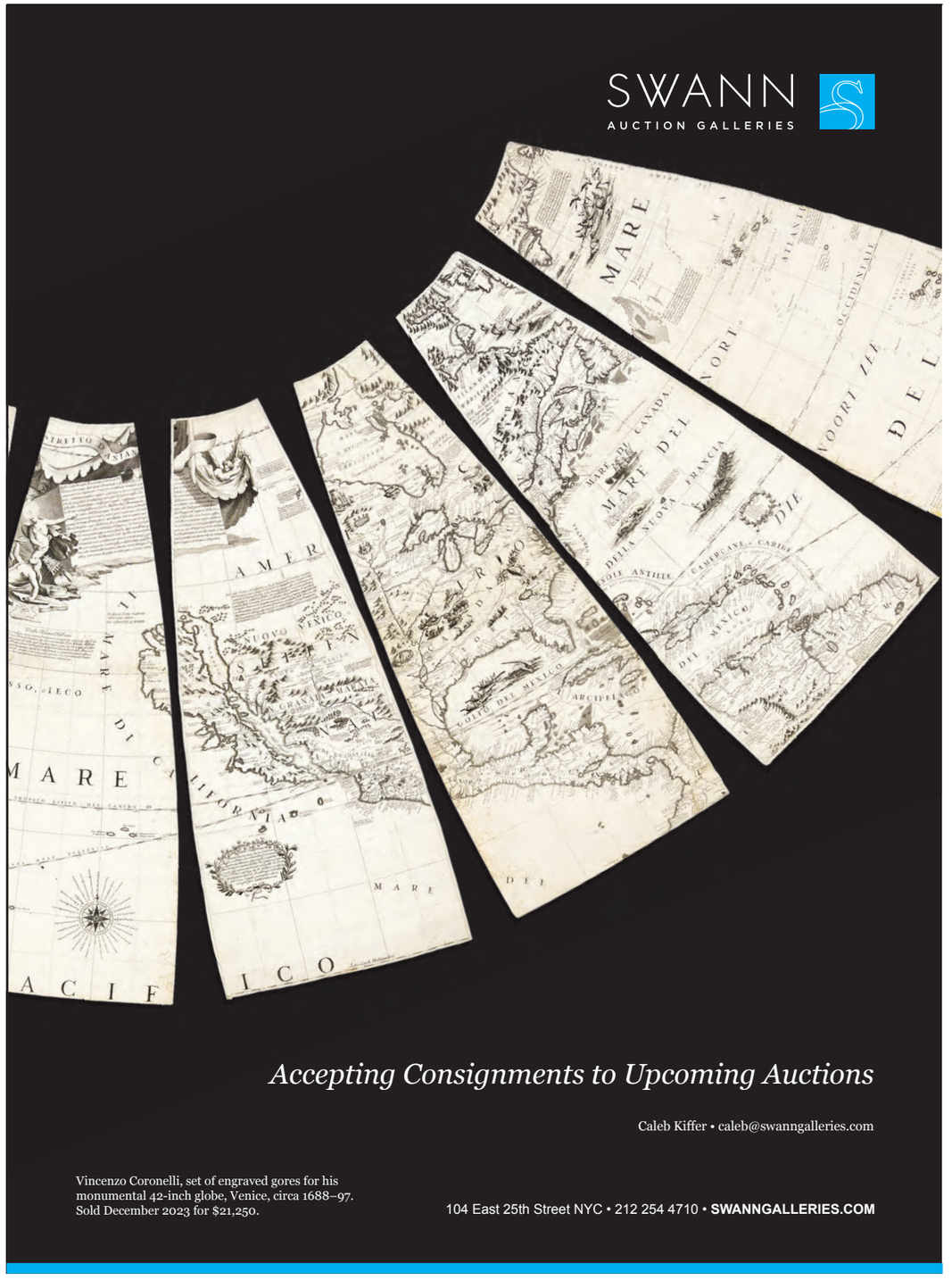
Please visit our website to view our latest catalogue at dominicwinter.co.uk

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

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

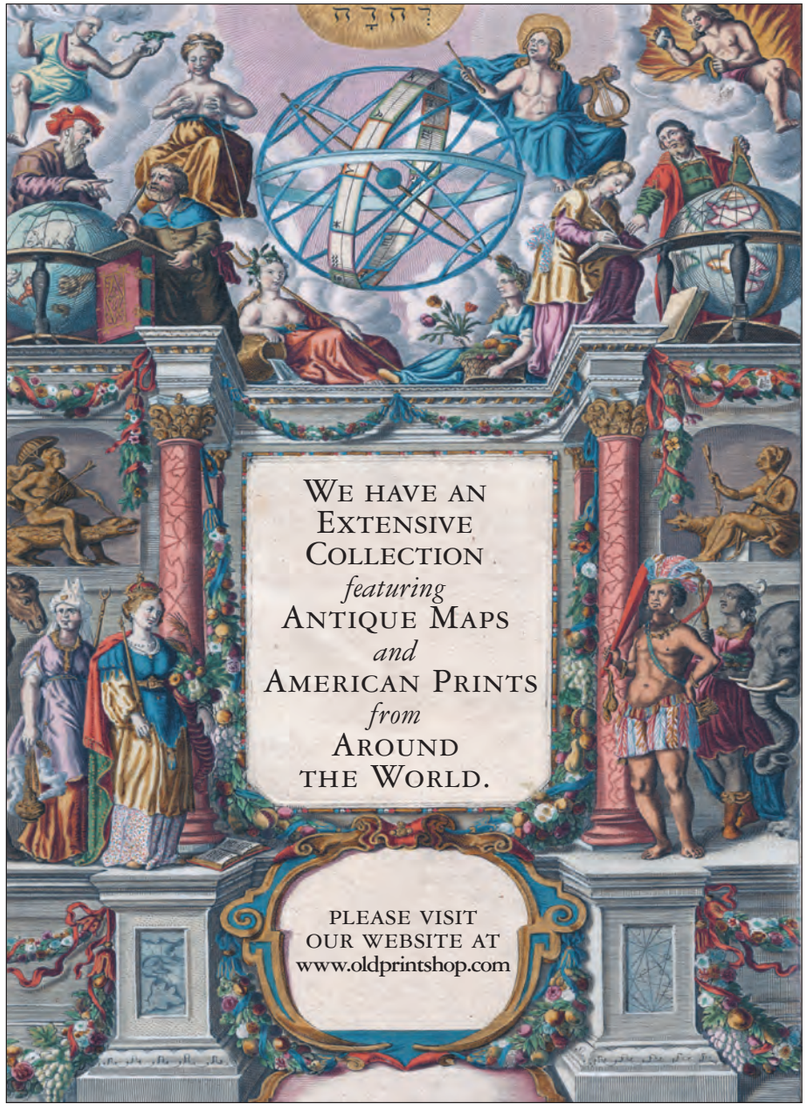
dominicwinter.co.uk



The OLD PRINT SHOP INC.

AMERICAN GRAPHIC ARTS, ANTIQUARIAN MAPS *and* ATLASES

established 1898



Over 120 Years of Buying, Selling and Building American Art and Map Collections

ROBERT K. NEWMAN HARRY S. NEWMAN

49 WEST 24TH STREET, 2ND FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10010-3549
TEL 212.683.3950 info@oldprintshop.com

A PRIVATE COLLECTION IN A NATIONAL COLLECTION

Paula Williams, National Library of Scotland map curator, interviews John Smith

The Smith Collection, acquired in 2016, consists of three hundred maps, mainly of Scotland, Scandinavia, the north Atlantic and parts of Africa. The maps bring alive the story of how Scotland was portrayed in different countries' map-making traditions, giving new insights into printing and publishing practices. Variations in sizes, pagination and text on verso can imply new editions and reprints. The inclusion of these variants reveals the compulsion of the collector. It includes examples that are not only new to the Library's collection but also to the carto-bibliography of *The Early Maps of Scotland*, which sought to be a complete record of the printed mapping of Scotland. It is also an example of a recently built collection.[1]

Examples from the Smith Collection were displayed to members of IMCoS when they visited the Maps Reading Room of the National Library of Scotland in May 2023 during their visit to Leith and Edinburgh, arranged by Diana Webster, former head of the Library's Map Collection.

The Collection reflects the interests of its collector, John Smith. Smith is a technical expert in the petrochemical industry whose job has taken him to many parts of the world. He brought the bulk of the Collection together in the first decade of the twenty-first century. In an interview with curator Paula Williams, who negotiated the acquisition of the Collection for the Library, Smith discusses his motivations and techniques for collecting maps.

Why did you begin to collect maps?

I have travelled a lot. I have always been interested in maths and geography. I have worked on ships, and I have lived all over Scotland. I walked past Colin Wood's shop in Aberdeen and was drawn to a map displayed in the window.[2] I thought 'That's weird, Britain's lying on its back. That's interesting.' I could see it was old, it was deep. I enquired and bought it, paying much too much for it! It was an early edition of Ortelius' 'Angliae, Scotiae et Hiberniae, sive Britannicar: Insularum Descriptio'. *Moving to Edinburgh I visited Paul Clark of Carson Clark Gallery.[3] He spent a lot of time talking to me about maps, imparting and sharing his knowledge. We became firm friends. I felt myself being sucked into the beauty and age of the maps. I like old things. I like pretty things. Maps hit a nerve.*

How did you develop your collection?

I found map dealers on the Web – Altea, Jonathan Potter, The Map House, Garwood & Voigt, and a few smaller dealers.[4] And with time and disposable income on my hands I started to buy. I picked up a Mercator 'Scotia Regnum' *from somewhere; buying another one interested me in variants and versions. I found online auctions, and bought maps of Scandinavia after I moved there, and liked the polar maps.*

There was a small view of Edinburgh high up on the shop wall of the Carson Clark Gallery – an unusual Pierre Aveline, which eventually I got by trading it for a couple of items. Although initally I upgraded my maps as and when I found better versions, I quickly decided to keep more and more of my purchases.

How did you find maps?

I was now sailing around off Africa with free time in the evenings, and I found eBay. I could do wildcard searches in the antiques section, with all the English language countries, and then other languages. I realised it was cheaper to buy maps of a region outside that area. At that time, some map dealers were splitting atlases and the maps would appear on their eBay sites, with detailed images. The images included the verso and plate marks. These dealers enabled me to buy sets of maps all from one atlas for example 'Inghilterra', 'Scotia' and 'Isole Hebride et Orcade' *from Tomaso Porcacchi's* L'isole più famose del mondo, *1590 edition. I changed from collecting for display to wanting a 'complete' collection. I was trying to collect as many variant maps of Scotland as I could, constantly looking for quality.*

How did you decide what to focus on?

Having lived all over the country, it was natural to focus on Scotland. I was interested in old buildings and Scottish history, inspired by my father who had spent time metal detecting around the Antonine Wall when I was a kid. So, the antiquity of the maps piqued my interest. Maps of Scotland are visually appealing, like a head surrounded by sea (Fig. 1). *The Speed and the Moll maps with the images down the side are lovely.*

I wasn't particularly interested in the lower value, higher volume pieces, or nineteenth-century maps. I focused on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century maps. I wasn't interested in Ptolemy, but I bought a few Munster maps from his Cosmographia*, including a bird's-eye view of Edinburgh.*

I got into views of the city (Fig. 2). *I found a variant of the Pierre Aveline view of Edinburgh that I had purchased from Paul Clark on the Internet; the online seller didn't mention it was of Edinburgh so no one else was bidding on it. These various views of the city interested me because by now I had made Edinburgh my home.*

I had no interest in world maps; I didn't really understand them, they didn't strike a chord. I've always liked polar maps so there are a few of them in the Collection too.

I watched an online bidding war over an unusual map of Scotland, which I had never seen before. It turned out to be an early variant of Andrew Rutherford's 'An Exact Plan of His Majesty's Great Roads through the Highlands of Scotland'. *I found one later, put in a cheeky bid and was surprised to get it at a tenth of the price! If I was keeping one from my Collection – that would have been it* (Fig. 3).



Fig. 1 Pieter van der Aa, 'Scotia', Leyden, 1727. 12 × 15 cm. (Smith.b.09.70).



Fig. 2 Daniel Meisner, 'Edenburck in Schottl.' Frankfurt: Meisner, 1631. 7.2 × 14 cm. (Smith.b.09.39). Bird's-eye plan of the city of Edinburgh with Latin and German aphorisms, drawn after Braun & Hogenberg's plan. From Meisner's emblem book *Sciographia Cosmica.*

Once I was getting to the end of collecting the available large folio maps, I started looking at miniatures. They were every bit as interesting. The details to be found are incredible. The variations between Keere, Bertius, and Hondius are fabulous. The Bertius 'Scotia', *like a mini Ortelius, had so many variants and editions it was fascinating.*

Occasionally I would be drawn in and spend too much because I wanted the item for the Collection. I used the Antiques Map Price Record[5] *and auctions to watch how much the maps were going for on the open market.*

Why did you dispose of your Collection?

I don't know if I thought I was putting together a collection, but I felt like I wanted to collect valuable historical documents. Then I spent years wondering what to do with the maps when I realised the monetary and historical value of the Collection. I started to worry about what I was sitting on.

On the back of the financial crash of 2008 the map market changed. The middle value maps became harder to find. The top end, high value maps kept going up. The source material for my style of collecting started to dwindle.

I didn't like the idea of selling on to private collectors, for there was a very real possibility that the maps would disappear from circulation. I did trade some damaged or cropped maps to 'upgrade' to better examples – cleaner, coloured, more complete. The National Library of Scotland wanted to acquire the entire Collection as an example of a collection that had been gathered in the early twenty-first century to sit with other named special collections. I didn't know what to do with the maps, but knew I wanted to keep the Collection together. I didn't want it to be cherry-picked! I believe in its historical value and am delighted it is being protected on behalf of the nation.

The Smith Collection is a valuable addition to the map holdings of the National Library. It brings together new maps, variants, and editions. As an example of current collecting, it sits alongside other special collections such as the Newman and



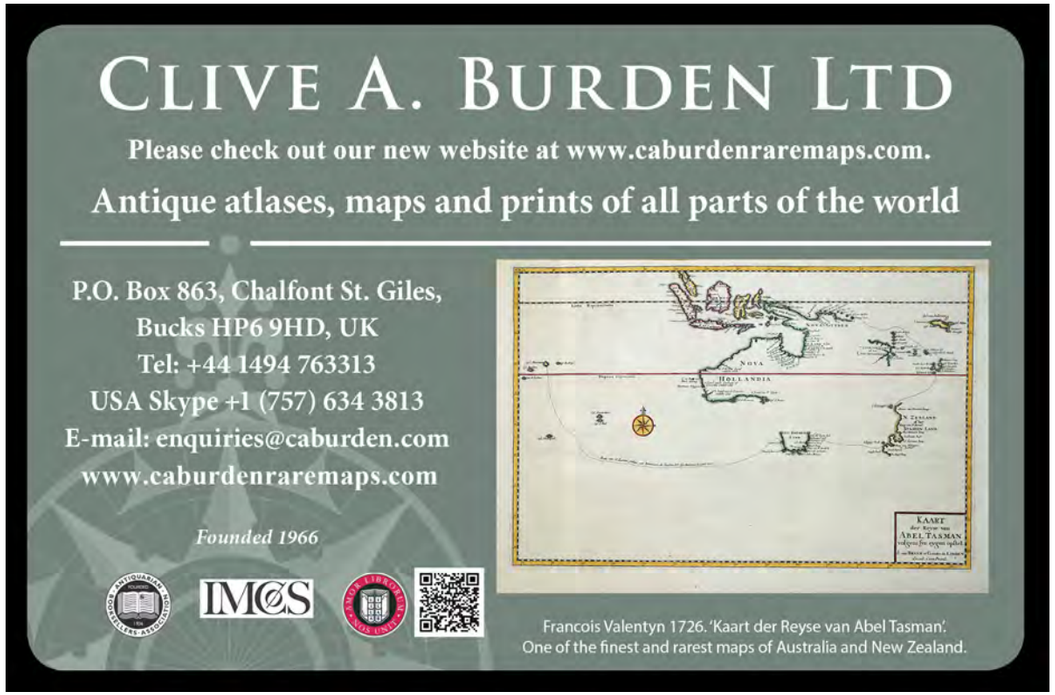
Fig. 3 Andrew Rutherford, 'An Exact Plan of His Majesty's Great Roads through the Highlands of Scotland'. [London?]: 1745. 52.3 × 35.2 cm (Smith.s.094).

Marischal. The Collection has been fully catalogued and is searchable in 'Library Search' under the shelfmark Smith. It is partially digitised. The smaller maps of Scotland are already accessible at https://www.maps.nls.uk/; the rest of the Collection will be digitised over the next two years. Both the website and the catalogue are now publicly available; to visit the Map Reading Room and see the paper maps, however, you need to join the Library.

Notes

1 *The Early Maps of Scotland: to 1850*, 3rd edition, revised and enlarged, D.G. Moir ed., Edinburgh: Royal Scottish Geographical Society, 1983.
2 Colin Wood Antiques (www.colinwoodantiques.com).
3 Carson Clark Gallery, Edinburgh (www.carsonclarkgallery.co.uk).
4 Altea (www.alteagallery.com), Jonathan Potter (no longer trading), The Map House (www.themaphouse.com), Garwood & Voigt (www.garwood-voigt.com).
5 *Antique Map Price Record* is now maintained by OldMaps LLC. (www.OldMaps.com).





THE GIANT ISLAND OF SINGAPORE

A cartographic myth of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries

Wilfred C. G. Peh

Being born and bred in Singapore, my early map collecting journey started with maps of Singapore and the region. As my collection grew to include progressively older maps, I came across several depicting Singapore as a giant island. In reality, Singapore is a small diamond-shaped island located off the southern end of the Malay peninsula. Prior to extensive reclamation, Singapore's land area was 570 square km,[1] while the Malay peninsula covers 181,300 square km.[2] In short, the size of Singapore is a mere 0.3 percent of the Malay peninsula! But that was not what was shown on the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century maps in my collection, where the island labelled as Singapore is approximately 10–25 percent. However, there are other maps where the island is differently named as in Willem Lodewijcksz's 1598 map (Fig. 1) or there is no name attached to the land. For this short article, I will focus on those which identify the island as Singapore.

In Abraham Ortelius' map of Asia ('Asiae Nova Descriptio') published in 1601 (re-engraved and based on his own 1567 wall map of Asia from *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*), a large island at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula is labelled with the town of 'Cingatola' (one of the old names for Singapore) (Fig. 2). Gerard Mercator's 1610 map of the East Indies ('Insulae Indiae Orientalis') from the first French text edition of Jodocus Hondius' *Atlas Minor*, shows a large oblong shaped island marked 'Sincapura' (another older name for Singapore) just south of the Malay peninsula (Fig. 3). In Petrus Bertius' 1616 miniature map of Sumatra ('Sumatra insula'), 'Sincapura' appears as a large island adjacent to the southern end of the Malay peninsula (Fig. 4).[3] In 1632 Johannes Cloppenburg published a map of the East Indies based on the Mercator Hondius 'Insulae Indiae Orientalis'. It shows a large island separated from the Malay peninsula by the Formoso River. It is labelled 'Padran' with the word 'Sincapura' found in the sea below (Fig. 5).

Depicting Singapore erroneously as a large island persisted into the eighteenth century with Pieter van der Aa's 1719 map of Southeast Asia ('Les Indes Orientales Suivant les Nouvelles Observations'), on which there is a large island separated from the rest of the Malay peninsula with the name of 'Johor' marked. 'Sincapura' is placed on the peninsula (Fig. 6). Van der Aa reverts to depicting the island as a triangular shape as in the maps of Lodewijcksz and Ortelius (see Figs 1 and 2). Present day Johor is in fact a large state occupying the southern part of the Malay peninsula. With the exception of Figure 1 in all these other maps the Malay peninsula was known as 'Malaca' or 'Malacca', with the major trading port of 'Malaca/Malacca' (present day town of Melaka) marked.

So how did Singapore become perceived as a giant island during this period some four centuries ago? In 1954 Paul Wheatley listed 28 European maps



Fig. 1 Willem Lodewijcksz / Theodore de Bry, detail from 'Nova tabula Insularum Java, Sumatrae, Borneonis et aliarum Mallaccam...', 1598. 38 x 43 cm. Courtesy of The Map House, London. https://www.themaphouse.com/



Fig. 2 Abraham Ortelius, detail from 'Asiae Nova Descriptio', 1601, Antwerp. 48.5 x 37.1 cm. Author's collection.



Fig. 3 Gerard Mercator, detail from 'Insulae Indiae Orientalis', 1610, Amsterdam. 15 x 19.5 cm. Author's collection.

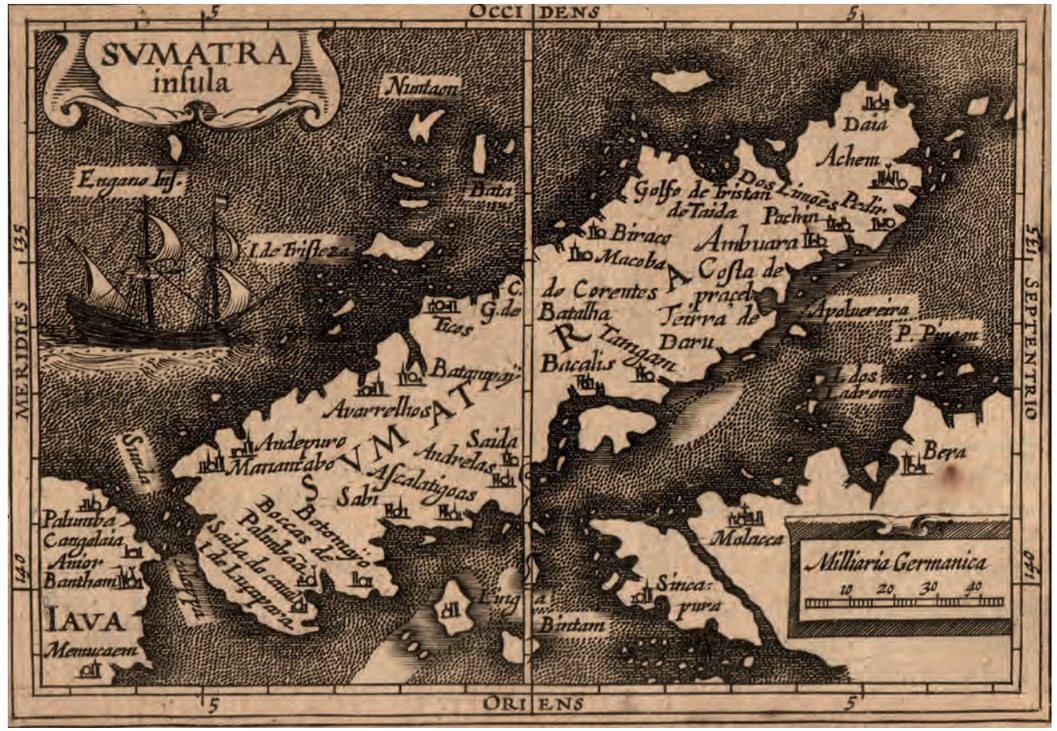


Fig. 4 Petrus Bertius, 'Sumatra insula', 1616, Amsterdam. 10 x 13.5 cm. Author's collection.



Fig. 5 Detail from 'Insulae Indiae Orientalis', published by Johannes Cloppenburg, 1632, Amsterdam. 18.8 x 25.4 cm. Author's collection.



Fig. 6 Pieter van der Aa, detail from 'Les Indes Orientales Suivant les Nouvelles Observations de Messrs de l'Academie Royale des Sciences etc', 1719, Leiden. 29 x 35 cm. Author's collection.

published between 1518 and 1623 that showed a non-existent river as bisecting the southern half of the Malay peninsula, that is joining the west coast and east coasts of the peninsula in a west-southwest to east-northeast direction (see Figs 1–6).[4] This trans-peninsular waterway was in fact incomplete and is widely acknowledged as being a cartographic error.[5]

Merchants wanting to transport goods from one coast to the other had the option of sailing around the southern end of the Malay peninsula at the risk of being shipwrecked or robbed by pirates; the latter a hazard that exists to the present day. The other option was to transport their goods overland. On Willem Lodewijcksz's 1598 map of southeast Asia, the waterway is labelled 'R. Formoso' and 'Muar R.' (Formoso and Muar rivers) and connects the town of 'Muar' (present day Muar) on the southwest coast of the Malay peninsula with the town of 'Paham' (present day Pahang state) located on the northeast coast (see Fig. 1).[6]

This river route had been used, and was known, by local inhabitants since ancient times as the Penarikan trade route.[7] It connects the Muar river system that flows into the Straits of Malacca on the west coast of the peninsula with the Pahang river system that flows into the South China Sea on the east. A tributary of the Muar, called Sungei Jembol (Jembol River) reaches a point near the present day town of Bahau. A short stretch of land, measuring about 600 metres, separated Sungei Jembol from Sungei Serting (Serting River), a tributary of Sungei Bera (Bera River), which in turn flows into Sungei Pahang (Pahang River). The Pahang empties into the South China Sea at the town of Pekan (probably 'Paham' in Lodewijcksz's 1598 map) at the river mouth.[8]

This short stretch of land between Sungei Jempol and Sungei Serting is the famous Jalan Penarikan, also known as the Penarikan Portage. Near this portage or dragway is Bukit Penarik, a small hill which derives its name from the word 'tarik', the Malay word for 'drag' or 'pull'.[9] Using this route involved transporting goods upriver, dragging the boats overland for a short distance, then floating them down the opposing river to the other coast.[10] As this trans-peninsular route was probably used a great deal during that period, it was likely that cartographers interpretated the two river systems with a short overland connection, as a major waterway.[11]

With the depiction of the trans-peninsular waterway across the southern one-quarter to one-fifth part of the Malay peninsula, the southernmost piece of land appeared as a large island.

Hence, the giant island labelled as Singapore was erroneously created and can be added to other cartographic myths in Asia, such as the Island of Korea, Lake Chiamay, and Company's Land northeast of Japan.

Notes

1 Lim Tin Seng, 'Land from Sand Singapore's Reclamation Story', *BiblioAsia* 13, No. 1, Apr–Jun (2017). https//biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-13/issue-1/apr-jun-2017/land-from-sand/#fn1 (accessed 13 November 2023).
2 'Malay Peninsula', *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 11 July 2023. https//www.britannica.com/place/Malay-Peninsula (accessed 13 November 2023).
3 In Bertius' map of Malacca the island of Singapore is depicted off the Malay peninsula but not identified. It is identical in appearance to the island marked 'Sincapura' on his map of Sumatra.
4 Paul Wheatley, 'A curious feature on early maps of Malaya', *Imago Mundi*, Vol. 11, 1954, pp. 67–72.
5 Thomas Suarez, *Early Mapping of Southeast Asia*. Hong Kong: Periplus Editions, 1999, p. 187; Frédéric Durand and Richard Curtis, *Maps of Malaya and Borneo. Discovery, Statehood and Progress. The Collections of H.R.H. Sultan Sharafuddin Idris Shah and Dato' Richard Curtis*, Kuala Lumpur: Didier Millet, 2013, p. 246.
6 T. Suarez, see note 5.
7 F. Durand and R. Curtis, see note 5, p. 246.
8 N. Rajendra, 'Retracing the Penarikan route', *Malaysia in History*, Vol. 12, no. 2, 1969, pp. 8–15.
9 Ibid.
10 T. Suarez, see note 5; F. Durand and R. Curtis, see note 5, p. 246.
11 Rajendra, see note 8.

Wilfred Peh is a Professor of Diagnostic Radiology working in a public teaching hospital in Singapore. He has published mainly in the medical literature, including eleven books to date. He is interested in maps of Asia, particularly of Singapore, Malacca, and the Spice Islands. Email: wilfred.peh@gmail.com

Loeb-Larocque
Antique Maps- Atlases

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

Rare Paper Sales
Buy or Bid
Bid in our monthly antique map sales
You never pay more than the Buy price
www.rarepapersales.com
Quality consignments accepted
info@rarepapersales.com
Chicago IL - tel. (312) 496 - 3622

PAULUS SWAEN
Old Maps, Prints and Atlases Since 1987
Our online catalog includes fine maps, atlases and globes that are available for immediate sale
www.swaen.com
tel (727) 687 3298 - paulus@swaen.com



A map enthousiast with 40 years of pure passion.
Discover maps from all over the world.
cartahistorica cartahistorica info@cartahistorica.com



CAROLINE BATCHELOR ON COLLECTING MAPS OF AFRICA

A conversation with the editor

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

The names of women do not appear frequently in the map-collecting world. Caroline Batchelor is one of the remarkable few who have occupied this landscape. Over four decades she built an outstanding collection of maps of Africa which today stands side by side with that of Oscar Norwich's at Stanford University.

Caroline's collecting journey began before she was aware of it, though her family recognised her youthful appetite for 'hoarding' crested teaspoons and wooden boxes.

She liked maps and bought maps of the United Kingdom and counties as gifts for family and friends, starting with a map of Derbyshire, her husband Peter's home county.

> *I thought that they would make good presents – for birthdays and wedding presents, so I generally bought county maps of the UK that were relevant for the people I was buying for.*

Her husband's job with Unilever Ltd required relocating the family to Asia, Africa and South America and each new geography fired the nascent map collector to discover as much as she could of her new environment. Maps and accounts by early explorers played a significant role in understanding and appreciating their temporary homes. Today Caroline's library of books on Africa totals eight hundred, focusing 'in particular on those written by people in the colonial period'.

> *In the 1970s and '80s we lived in Zambia, Malawi and Nigeria. Before moving to Africa I went to The Map House in London and bought a French map of the African continent as I liked the shape of it. I was interested in exploration and read widely about the activities of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century European travellers to the continent. Following the accounts of German, French, Portuguese, British and American explorers I became familiar with Africa's geography and discovered that most of the country boundaries didn't seem to represent the geography or tribal divisions, which I found intriguing. As I discovered more about the 1884–85 Berlin Conference and its role in the partitioning of Africa I understood the effects of colonialism on the continent's borders.*

Her studies were rewarded some years later:

> *I remember discussing the Conference of Berlin with a member of the entourage of the then President of Nigeria (Shehu Shaghari) in 1980 in Lagos – and feeling slightly worried as I wasn't an academic. He was surprised to meet a British woman who knew so much about the history of colonisation.*

Initially, as with many early collectors, Caroline's buying was haphazard. She collected a few maps from her time in the Philippines – 'a small Mercator of Asia and the other a Hondius of the Philippine Islands'. While stationed in Venezuela she acquired *Atlas Físico y Político de la República de Venezuela, dedicado por su autor al Congreso Constituyente de 1830* (1840) by Augustin Codazzi (1793–1859), one of the earliest national South American atlases. Codazzi's atlas is one of the few items she sold. Being the first modern atlas of Venezuela, created after the country gained independence in 1815, she thought that it should remain in its home country.

> *As I started to buy more maps I decided that I needed to specialise.*

Direction came from distinguished collector of world and British Isles maps and IMCoS's first Chairman, Rodney Shirley. He suggested she consider specialising in nineteenth-century maps of Africa. Despite having contact with northern Africa for millennia, European knowledge of the continent's sub-Saharan region was minimal. It was a period in the continent's history when its interior was being explored and opened up and when the fictions and myths of its geography were

Fig. 1 J. Arrowsmith, 'Africa ', London, pub. by J. Arrowsmith, 1850, from his *London Atlas of Universal Geography,* 60 x 50 cm. A favourite of Caroline's for its admission of how little was known of the African interior in the mid-nineteenth century. Image from the Caroline Batchelor Map Collection, courtesy Stanford University Libraries.



Fig. 2 John Cary, 'A new map of Africa from the latest authorities. By John Cary Engraver', June 1st 1805. 48 x 54 cm. From Cary's *New Universal Atlas,* 1808. A popular map which clearly shows the Mountains of Kong stretching across whole continent until, at the eastern section it is named 'Mountains of the Moon'. Image from the Caroline Batchelor Map Collection, courtesy Stanford University Libraries.

dispelled: the sources of the Nile and Niger were established and the Mountains of Kong finally disappeared from maps. The exploits of John Hanning Speke, Richard Francis Burton, David Livingstone, Henry Morton Stanley, Mungo Park and Heinrich Barth, and more helped trigger the controversial 'Scramble for Africa' as various European powers contested for territory and with it a flurry of mapmaking. The interest and enthusiasm for nineteenth-century maps expressed by speakers at a conference in Colorado confirmed Caroline's decision to follow Shirley's advice. When Caroline embarked on collecting maps of Africa they were inexpensive and there were few competing for the material.

When I started collecting nineteenth-century maps of the continent there were very few other collectors, apart from Oscar Norwich – and he and his wife Rose became good friends.

In 1987 she met Oscar and Rose Norwich at the IMCoS international Symposium in Israel. There was no clash of interests: 'He collected the early ones, all those I couldn't afford'. She later had the opportunity to visit him at his home in Johannesburg before his collection was acquired by Stanford University in 2002. She admits learning a great deal from him, above all how to look after her maps: 'He took meticulous care of his maps', a quality she attributes in part to his life as a surgeon.

Caroline confesses that when she set out she didn't know a great deal about her chosen area of specialisation and initially relied on books, though there were few on collecting nineteenth-century maps of Africa. Two in particular, provided guidance: R.V. Tooley's 1969 publication *Collector's Guide to Maps of the African Continent and Southern Africa* and Oscar Norwich's *Maps of Africa: An illustrated and annotated carto-bibliography* (1983) which included some four hundred printed and manuscript maps and charts. Caroline went on to review Norwich's posthumous second edition of *Maps of Africa* (1997) for *The Geographical Journal* [1] concluding that she 'thoroughly recommended' it.

I read a lot on the subject. There were two particular books: Tooley's, which had very few illustrations; and Oscar Norwich's which was helpfully well illustrated.

Caroline was eager to learn and expand her knowledge in her chosen area as well as map history more generally. She joined IMCoS in 1980, soon after it was founded, became its Membership Secretary, and participated in their annual international symposia. Whenever possible she attended the biennial International Conferences on the History of Cartography (ICHC), and is looking forward to the next one which this year takes place in Lyon.

At the invitation of Wulf Bodenstein, Caroline gave her first talk in 1998 on her collection to the newly-formed Brussels International Map Collectors Circle, then choosing to highlight John Ogilby's 'Nigritarum Regio' and 'Regna Congo et Angola'. At their 4th International Conference in 2004, dedicated to Africa, she spoke on a favourite subject – the mythical Mountains of Kong (Fig. 2).

She sought out dealers, fairs, auction houses, but never prepared a shopping list, she was led by her curiosity to see what each dealer might have had squirreled away. Jonathan Potter commented that Caroline 'was one of my first regular collector customers and, almost certainly, the first lady collector to frequent the premises I had shared with the long established antiquarian booksellers Chas. J. Sawyer in Grafton Street, Mayfair in about 1980. It was always a pleasure to deal with her enthusiastic and knowledgeable approach'.

To broaden her knowledge, she visited map libraries and collections wherever she travelled, and some of her most memorable purchases were made while in transit.

I remember being at a Symposium in Helsinki with Rodney Shirley where there was a lady dealer selling a Russian map – 'Генеральная карта Африки' *[General Map of Africa]. It showed Tsar Nicholas I had an interest in Africa. Rodney advised me to buy it, even though it was expensive, because I was unlikely to ever see another. I never saw anything like it again and it is now part of the collection at Stanford University* (Fig. 3).

Not all purchases were as successful and Caroline admits that initially she 'wasn't as discerning' about the condition, a point she highlights today as being the most important consideration when buying. Though over the years Caroline was able to buy better quality maps she nevertheless kept the more impoverished versions. 'I didn't sell duplicates as it was often fascinating to have more than one copy and look out for the variations.'

Her enthusiasm for the subject and the people she met who had helped her on her way is obvious when asked about her early collecting memories:

There were not many women in the early days, but there were quite a few in academia who always encouraged me and were very generous with their knowledge, particularly Helen Wallis OBE (1924–95), Map Librarian at the British Library; Eila Campbell (1915–94), Professor Emeritus of Geography at Birkbeck College; and Dr Catherine Delano-Smith erstwhile editor of Imago Mundi, The International Journal for the History of Cartography. *Through IMCoS I made friends with collectors and dealers: the late Susan Gole who collected maps of India and dealer Doreen Green who specialised in maps of Great Britain from her shop in Weybridge, Surrey,*

I am also very grateful for the support of Jonathan Potter who was hugely encouraging and helped me organise shipping the collection to Stanford. Collectors Thomas Touchton in Florida and Glen McLaughlin in California also inspired me. In fact it was Glen who suggested Stanford as a possible home for my collection.

Asked about the day-to-day management and administration of her maps she acknowledges she was somewhat casual. Cataloguing did not start in earnest until 2007 when discussions began with Stanford as a possible repository for her collection, Until then her purchases were recorded in an 'exercise book, and not very well'. As the collection grew and available wall space in her home correspondingly diminished, map storage moved to 'folders under the bed'. This solution changed over time with the realisation of her responsibility as an owner of antique maps:

Attending conferences I realised that I was a custodian of the maps and needed to look after them properly. So I invested in a plan chest and acid-free sleeves in 1985 and made sure that I kept them out of the sun. The plan chest was custom made by a cabinetmaker in Ripley, Surrey, and was a present from Peter.

Caroline's collection transferred to Stanford University in 2010; it consisted of 294 items, comprising books, prints and maps.[2] Julie Sweetkind-Singer, map librarian, responsible for the acquisition wrote: 'Caroline was interested in having the maps come to Stanford as they would live alongside Dr Oscar Norwich's collection of early mapping of the continent. As Caroline built her collection she was in contact with Oscar, who helped her focus her interests and complement the materials he had acquired over the years. For Stanford, this continuity of content spanning nearly 450 years meant that faculty and students would be able to understand this region longitudinally across time in a way that invited inquiry and exploration'.

Caroline was keen that her collection should be accessible for the benefit of future research, and Stanford's programme of digitising their map holdings was an attractive reason to place it with the university.

> *They were digitising the collection, which was new at the time and would allow people to study the collection online. It was nice to be part of the decision to pass it on in my lifetime and they were very interested to meet a living collector, as most of their collections were bequests. The map librarian at the time was Julie Sweetkind-Singer who was very nice to work with and made the experience a good one.*

No longer worrying about burdening her children with the disposal of her collection, Caroline feels free to buy outside the constraints of her collecting sphere.

> *I retained only one Africa map – a Laurie and Whittle; it was very large, framed and glued to board and therefore hard to move – and I had another copy of the same map which went to Stanford* (Fig. 4)*. I can now buy maps as presents, and more judiciously with the knowledge I've accumulated over many years – but I don't feel the need to keep collecting maps of Africa. I suppose once I sold my collection I only buy something if it is genuinely unusual.*

Meanwhile the large Laurie and Whittle map of Africa which hangs in her hall is still occupying her attention:

> *I bought the Laurie and Whittle map of Africa from Clifford Stephenson (IMCoS representative for the North-East in the 1980s), which he had found outside a lawyer's office in Huddersfield – which we think was owned by Francis Rawdon-Hastings (1st Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Moira, Governor General of India and member of the African*



Fig. 3 'Генеральная карта Африки' [General Map of Africa], Voenno-Topograficheskoe depo, 1827. Coloured, 50 x 68 cm. A rare map of Africa bought on a trip to Helsinki. Image from the Caroline Batchelor Map Collection, courtesy Stanford University Libraries.

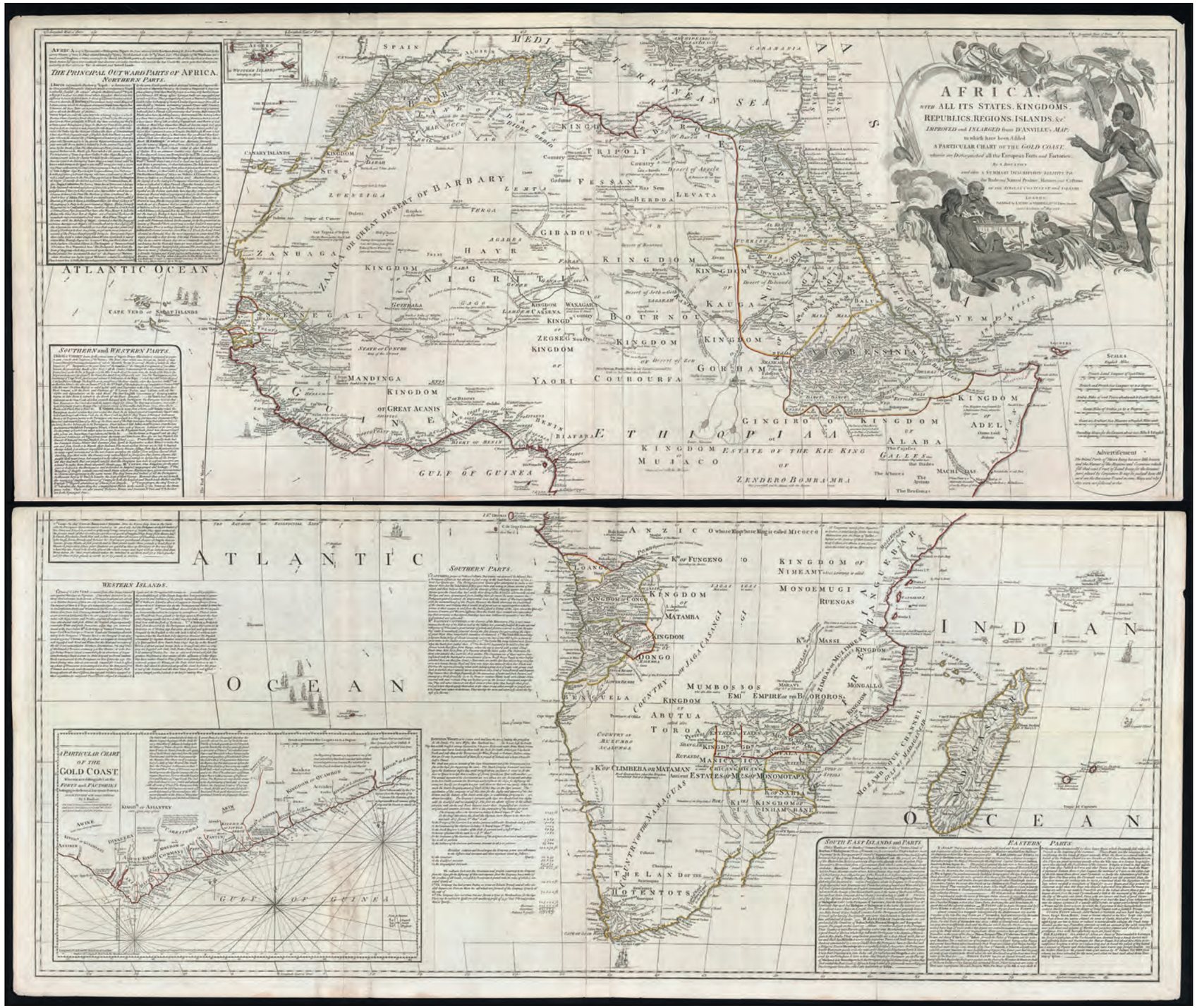


Fig. 4 S. Boulton, 'Africa, with all its states, kingdoms, republics, regions, islands, &ca. improved and inlarged [sic] from D'Anville's map: to which have been added a particular chart of the Gold Coast, wherin are distinguished all the European forts and factories ...', London: Laurie & Whittle, 1794. One map on 2 sheets, Coloured, each sheet 51 x 123 cm. This map was adapted from one originally published in 1749 by Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d'Anville. Image from the Caroline Batchelor Map Collection courtesy, Stanford University Libraries.

Association). The map has been annotated in two places. I am still trying to find something original written in Rawdon-Hastings' hand. So far I have discovered that the only example of his handwriting held by the British Library is actually that of his secretary. This map cost more to frame than it did to buy!

When asked about what makes a collector she recalled Helen Wallis referring to non-academic map collectors as the free-range chickens versus the academic battery hens. Collectors, she said, could pursue their own interests and find things unconstrained by the pressures of their environment.

And what advice would she give to a novice collector?

Buy what you like and find your niche. You are only a custodian, so it is important to look after your collection.

And her favourite purchase?

The one glued to a board, found in a skip in Huddersfield.



Fig. 5 Caroline Batchelor beside her annotated 1794 map of 'Africa, with all its states...'. Details of the annotations are overleaf.

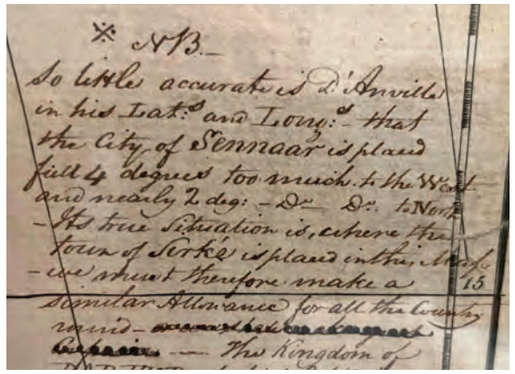


Fig. 6 This annotation is on the right edge of the map between the standing figure and the scales. It reads: *NB. – So little accurate is D'Anville in his Lat:s and Long:s that the City of Sennaar is placed full 4 degrees too much to the West and nearly 2 deg: – D*[itt]°*– D*[itt]°*. to North – Its true Situation is, where the town of Serké is placed in this Map – we must therefore make a similar Allowance for all the Country round.....*

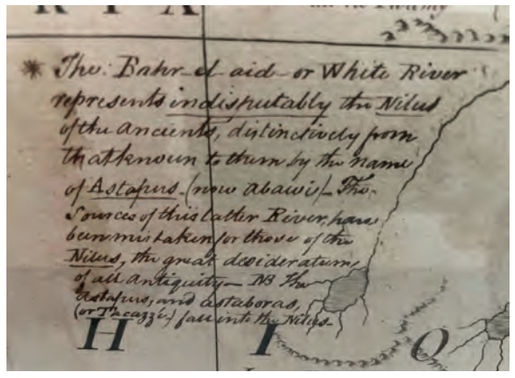


Fig. 7 Positioned by the Lunar Mountains, the annotation reads: *The: Bahr-el-aid - or White River represents indisputably the Nilus of the ancients, distinctively from that known to them by the name of Astapus (now Abawi). The sources of this latter River have been mistaken for those of the Nilus, the great desideratum of all Antiquity. NB The Astapus and Astaboras (or Tacazzé) fall into the Nilus.*

Notes

1 Oscar I. Norwich, *Norwich's Maps of Africa: An illustrated and annotated carto-bibliography*, revised and edited by Jeffrey C. Stone, Vermont: Terra Nova Press, 1997; *The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 164, No. 3 (Nov., 1998), p. 354.

2 The Caroline Batchelor Collection of Maps of Africa can be viewed at https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/10357851

ALTEA ANTIQUE MAPS



DEALERS IN FINE & RARE MAPS

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

Altea gallery

SLAM

Librairie Le Bail

Illustrated Books
Town Views
Maps & Atlases

13, rue Frédéric Sauton
75005 Paris, France
email: librairie.lebail@orange.fr
Phone: +33 1 43 29 72 59 Fax: +33 1 40 46 85 57
Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

IMCoS MATTERS

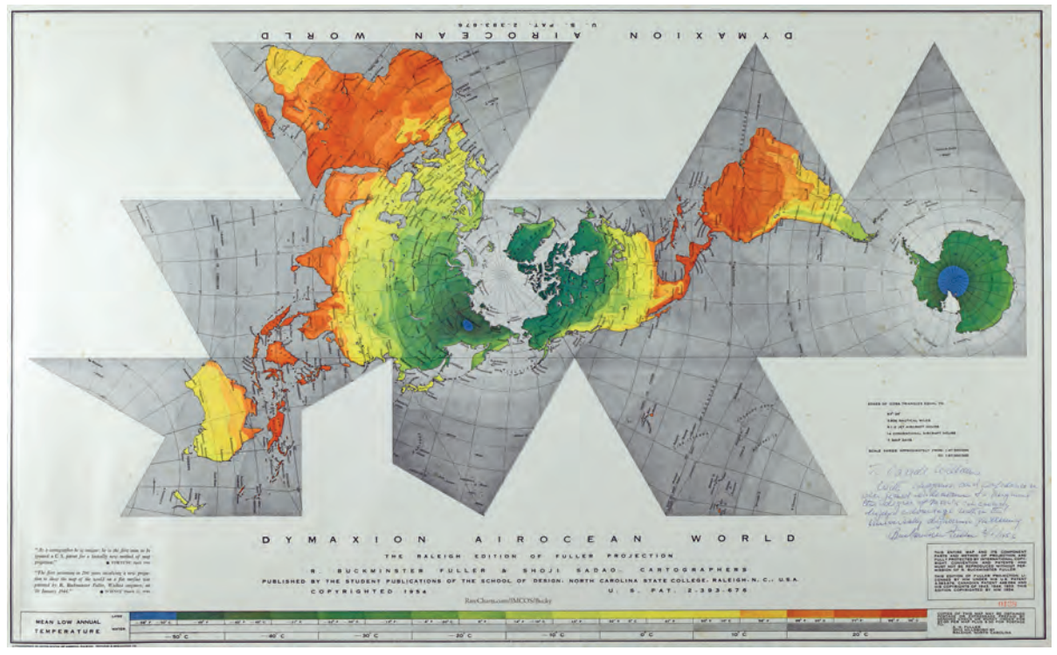
Two important events on the IMCoS Calendar – the annual Malcolm Young Lecture and a 'Show & Tell' evening – took place in the year's first quarter. Both events were held online and both were well attended by members and friends from across the globe. The events were recorded and for each there is an access link. Short summaries of the 'Show & Tell' presentations are below.

Link to The Malcolm Young Lecture
Members who were unable to attend the 2024 Malcolm Young lecture on 11 April really did miss out on a wonderful and thought-provoking presentation by Professor Susan Schulten on the work of American cartographer Richard Edes Harrison. Here is a link and the passcode to a recording of the lecture:
https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/share/a-TBbzxljSWnHOZnv9nGURDJdgXTq815_uMAkk_iu_HnqcDCV9apF-4mMoeqoZmi.TIaWrmST7_B5i4qU
Passcode: G72&4iDH

Link to the February 2024 'Show & Tell' presentations
Recording link: https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/shareACa7KqzVoIrwtAYENiocbK2xzRuorEfpj0GQYUWvZsb3a2vkeRB2rxOk_6FsuRW.p_Izo0An W8pm6hh3

Chuck Ashman spoke on **'Buckminster Fuller's Dymaxion AirOcean World map'**.
The map is based on an icosahedral projection and offers a new perspective on cartographic representation. It presents the world as a single continuous surface, minimises distortions and emphasises the interconnectedness of continents and oceans. By challenging traditional perceptions of size and distance, the map provides a more accurate depiction of the Earth, influencing various fields, including architecture, design, and sustainability. (chuck.ashman@rarecharts.com)

Stephen Nagler presented the **Jerusalem City map** by Robert Sayer. In the late eighteenth century



Buckminster Fuller, 'Dymaxion AirOcean World map', 1954. (chuck.ashman@rarecharts.com)

Sayer and partners issued a broadsheet 'An exact draught of the city of Jerusalem…' with cartography and anachronisms similar to those found in the earlier Jerusalem map by Dutch theologian Christian van Adrichom. Sayer's version shows buildings rendered in perspective, and displays many additional graphics and biblical vignettes, reminiscent of more modern pictorial maps. (senagler@gmail.com)

'Emmanuel Bowen, Large English Atlas (1760): How to attract buyers and segment your market' by **Peter Walker**. To compete in a crowded market Bowen created the ***Large English Atlas*** (52.8 cm x 35.3 cm). Each county map covered two pages and was surrounded with a wealth of detail, effectively creating a mini gazetteer for each county. He sold the atlas for 3 guineas. Four years later he published the *Royal English Atlas* at two-thirds the size, and two-thirds the price, using the same maps as before but reduced in size. In 1767 he did it again with *Atlas Anglicanus*, just one third the size of the first atlas (and one-third the price). Effectively he produced the same map three times, aimed at three different segments of the market based on price. It was a very successful marketing strategy as many copies of each version were sold, and still survive.
(oldessexmaps.co.uk)

Wes Brown presented a ***'Modern Cosmographical Map of Zuni'.*** The Zuni are indigenous to the Zuni River valley in New Mexico. He illustrated their concept of the geographical space they have lived in since 700 AD with a painting which the Denver Museum of Nature and Science commissioned from Zuni artist Ronnie Cachini in 2018. Ten high quality reproductions were created from the original paintings and shared with important map libraries. (wesleybrownb@gmail.com)

'*The Pressure on New York State – a pedagogically useful hypothetical throwback to 1930s persuasive cartography'* was the title of **Mark Monmonier**'s presentation. Nazi Germany used persuasive cartography to justify the acquisition of neighbouring territory through subversion or force. Sometimes termed propaganda maps, these graphics relied on colour, direction, labels, and manipulated boundaries to suggest either an enduring historical bond that demanded annexation or an imminent threat that called for a preemptive strike. A laughably hypothetical map focused on eastern North America serves as a pedagogic device to summarise how assorted Nazi cartographic practices might be revived in political cartoons or contemporary treatments of invasive species, immigration, land development, and ideas that 'go viral'. (mon2ier@syr.edu)

Rodney Kite-Powell, who is the Director of the Touchton Library in Tampa Florida, spoke about the Library's recent acquisition of ***'Hernan Cortés's Second Letter to Spain's King Charles VI'*** which was published in 1524 and including the first accurate map of the Gulf of Mexico.
(info@tampabayhistorycenter.org)

Martin Van Brauman described a page from Hartmann Schedel's **Nuremberg Chronicle (*Liber Chronicarum*)**, 1493 edition: '***Der Werlt Blat XXXI***' shows Moses and Joshua descending from Mt Sinai to find the Israelites dancing and worshipping the golden calf. The familiarity of the medieval landscape provided authentication for pilgrims visiting St Catherine's Monastery, which enclosed the Burning Bush and the 'Well of Moses'. He argued that a reader brings to a map a preconceived worldview, drawing conclusions or reinforcing held perception between the map's narratives and political, social, religious and cultural relationships. (mmvanbrauman@tx.rr.com)

Wilfred Peh explained a cartographic error which depicted ***'Singapore as a giant island'***. European maps in the 1500-1600s show what appears to be a large island at the southern tip of the Malay peninsula. In several maps, this giant island was marked Singapore or one of its recognised preceding names. This cartographic error depicting a non-existent trans-peninsular waterway was due to extrapolation of the short overland Penarikan porterage route between the tributaries of the Muar and Pahang river systems connecting the Malacca Strait in the west to the South China Sea in the east. (wilfred.peh@gmail.com)

Laurence Penney discussed the ***'1898 facsimile of the thirteenth-century Ebstorf mappamundi'***. The original measures 3.5 x 3.5 m. This huge map, drawn on thirty sheepskins, shares many characteristics with the Hereford mappamundi: it is circular, east-oriented with Jerusalem at the centre of the map. Both are decorated with scenes from the Bible, Alexander the Great and monsters. It was rediscovered in 1830, but sadly destroyed in a bombing raid in 1944. Photographs published in 1891 have left us with surprisingly good visual records of the thirteenth-century map. In 1898, in his six-volume series on medieval world maps, Konrad Miller published a colour facsimile (118 x 106 cm), an example of which Laurence recently acquired. It was printed using chromolithography, and close inspection reveals the maker used nine colours (thus nine lithographic stones) and a layer of gold dust (now banned for safety reasons), all applied with subtle stippling and layering giving a wide array of effects.
(lorp@lorp.org)

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

15 June 2024, London
IMCoS Annual General Meeting
It will take place at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London SW7, at 10.00, before the noon opening of the London Map Fair. Details will be available on the IMCoS website. Please contact Peter Walker at financialsecretariat@imcos.org if you are planning to attend.

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 19.00. On Sunday it is open from 10.00–18.00. Royal Geographical Society Cartographic Collections Manager Dr Katherine Parker will give the LMF lecture: 'Blaeu, Hondius and Ricci: the wall maps of the Royal Geographical Society'.
Information: www. londonmapfairs.com

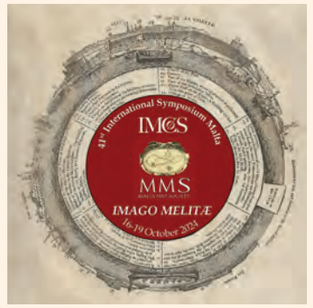
16–19 October 2024, Valletta, Malta
IMCoS 41st International Symposium
See pages 48–49 for programme and registration details.

6–7 September 2024, Amsterdam
Amsterdam Map Fair
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. There will be additional events for IMCoS and BIMCC members on Friday and Saturday.

7 September
17.00 – 17.45 A guided tour of 'Het Scheepvaart huis' (Hotel Amrath). Het Scheepvaarthuis was founded by six shipping companies that joined forces in a specially designed joint office building. The building is one of the highlights of the Amsterdam School of architecture, and its glass window decorations with world maps are stunning.
18.00 – 19.30 Pre-Map Fair Cocktail reception includes a 90 minute boat tour along the Amsterdam canals, starting at 18.00. Price euros 45.00 pp. Drinks and hors-d'ouvres included. By reservation only and limited to 50 guests.
https://www.map-fair.com/pre-amsterdam-map-fair-cocktail-boat-trip

8 September
10.00 Het Scheepvaart Museum, Guided tour of selected items for members of IMCoS and BIMCC.
11.00 Fair opens for VIP guests and members of IMCoS and BIMCC.
12.00 Fair opens for the general public (with free entry to the fair and the museum).
15.00 ***Is it a sea chart?*** Lecture by Hans Kok, former chairman of IMCoS.
15.30 Truusje Goedings, will talk about the colouring of maps based on her recently published book ***Afsetters en meester-afsetters***, which explores hand-coloured atlases and illustrations in Bibles.
18.00 Fair closes
19.30 – 21.00 Concert 'Navigating with the stars'/ Canto Ostinato ligconcert® Euros 44. The site address is https://www.map-fair.com/amsterdam/ENG where you can sign up for the different events.
Reservation for the Friday boat/cocktail party and Saturday's IMCoS and BIMCCs private view is at https://www.map-fair.com/amsterdam/reservation#reservation
Please note that there is limited space for these two events.

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 the IMCoS 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



IMAGO MELITAE 2024

IMCoS 41ST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM MALTA

16–19 OCTOBER 2024

REGISTRATION IS NOW OPEN

at our dedicated website:
https://Maltamapsociety.mt/2024-imcos-symposium

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 Schirò at josephschiro60@gmail.com

A MAPPING MILESTONE: DR ALBERT GANADO CELEBRATES 100 YEARS

Joseph Schirò

Dr Albert Ganado has reached the venerable age of 100. Born in Valletta on the 9 March 1924, he is the son of Judge Roberto Ganado and grandson of Judge Luigi Ganado. He married the late Muriel née Orr in 1949 and had two daughters, Berta and Rita.

His home in Valletta is a museum in itself and he has a riveting story to tell about each item. Perhaps the most amazing thing about Dr Ganado is his encyclopaedic knowledge of cartographers and their maps of Malta, a subject on which he can still talk effortlessly citing sources and remembering dates without any problem, at an age when many tend to forget or sadly would have lost all interest.

Dr Ganado has been defined as the *éminence grise* of Maltese cartography by Hans Kok, the past Chairman of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS). This reputation can be extended to his study of all that concerns Melitensia studies including Maltese history, art, legislation, politics and philately.

He started buying every map of Malta he could lay his hands on, and his first big buy was in 1953 from the well-known firm Francis Edwards Ltd of 83 Marylebone High Street, London during his honeymoon, while his wife Muriel protested vehemently that she too wanted to do her shopping. He had resolved to build up as complete a collection of Malta maps as possible. In later years he started to be more selective and more sophisticated and he collected coloured and uncoloured versions of the same map, different states and variants of the same map found in different editions. His collection ranged from the early woodcuts to copperplate engravings and to maps printed by lithography.

But perhaps his biggest achievement was his specialisation in sixteenth-century Italian cartography where he managed to acquire most of the so-called Lafreri Malta maps still in private hands with a view to adding them to his collection. He is fond of mentioning the anecdote of the Lloyd Triestino composite atlas which H.P. Kraus of New York sadly broke up in 1972. Through his contacts, he succeeded in acquiring, before the catalogue was circulated, five (out of six) 'Lafreri' maps of Malta. The sixth one had already been sold but it was a map that he already had in his collection. On another occasion at an auction in Germany he acquired not one, but eleven 'Lafreri' maps of Malta which had been lying in the cellar of a map shop in Munich since 1938 when the Jewish dealers fled the country. This was perhaps the biggest scoop considering that Ronald Vere Tooley, a distinguished scholar on cartography, had once told Dr Ganado that a 'Lafreri' type map appears on the market perhaps once every ten years.

During his collecting career, he had the privilege of meeting people like Francis Herbert, Tony Campbell, David Woodward, Ingrid Kretschmer, Fritz Hellwig, Günther Schilder and Roberto Almagià. He also needs to be credited with being one of the first persons who started studying filigranology with cartography in the early seventies. It was much later and only after David Woodward published *The Catalogue of Watermarks in Italian Printed Maps ca 1540–1600* in 1996, that this multi-disciplinary approach started to be taken seriously internationally.

Dr Ganado's publications

A collector becomes a connoisseur when he studies and writes about his collection, and he didn't disappoint in his long career as a collector. His two magnum opuses are *A Study in depth of 143 Maps representing the Great Siege of Malta of 1565*, which he co-wrote with Maurice Agius-Vadalà in 1994–95 and his *Valletta Città Nuova. A History of Maps (1566–1600)* published in 2003. These were not the only books he wrote, either on his own or with others, on cartography: *Miniature maps of Malta* (2009), *German Malta Maps* (2011), *The Early Maltese Cartographers: Cassar, Saliba, Miriti, Gili* (2012), *The Brocktorff Mapmakers* (2012), *The Charting of Maltese Waters A historical account* (2013), and *The Pre-Siege Maps of Malta: second century AD–1564* (2016).

Festschrift in honour of Dr Ganado

In 1994 The Malta University Library produced a Festschrift in his honour titled *Liber Amicorum Dr Albert Ganado*. This publication started a cultural tradition in Malta which paved the way for many festschrifts to deserving scholars in these last 30 years.

The Helen Wallis Award in 2011

A feather in Dr Ganado's cap and an honour for Malta arrived when the sub-committee for the Helen Wallis Award of IMCoS unanimously selected Dr Albert Ganado as the 2011 recipient for the prestigious Helen Wallis Award, in recognition for his varied contributions to cartography. Dr Ganado's various academic publications and his creation of the most comprehensive collection of Malta-related maps and plans earned him the respect of academics and collectors worldwide. The Award presentation was held in London and the *laudatio* was delivered by Tony Campbell and can be read in the Autumn 2011 issue no 126 of the *IMCoS Journal*.

Honoris Causa by the Malta University in 2013

The University of Malta recognised Dr Ganado's multifarious contributions to society when he was conferred with an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature. Dr Ing. John Charles Betts delivered the oration on the occasion, where he maintained that Dr Ganado had 'charted a vast territory beyond law, and his navigation of the realms of history and cartography has resulted in extensive contribution to the recording of national history'.

The Unesco World Memory Register

A rare set of four maps of the Great Siege of Malta of 1565 by Giovanni Francesco Camocio were acknowledged by UNESCO to be included in the International Memory of the World Register in 2018. Two of the four maps had formed part of the Ganado collection before his priceless collection was transferred to Heritage Malta in 2008.

Joseph Schirò is the head emeritus of the Conservation Division within Heritage Malta. He is the President of ICOM Malta and Honorary Secretary of the Malta Map Society and editor of the *Malta Map Society Journal*. He has written several articles on conservation and cartography with particular reference to Malta. He co-edited the first Festchrift in Malta, *Liber Amicorum Dr. Albert Ganado* in 1994, and *Malta 1796–1797 Thorvaldsen's Visit* in 1997.



Dr Ganado in conversation with the journal's past editor Valery Newby after receiving the 2011 Helen Wallis Award.

KUNSTANTIQUARIAT MONIKA SCHMIDT

Antique Print- & Mapdealer since 1970



Schellingstraße 33
80799 München
Germany
49(0)89-222315

www.monika-schmidt.com

IMCoS LIBRARY BOOK SALE

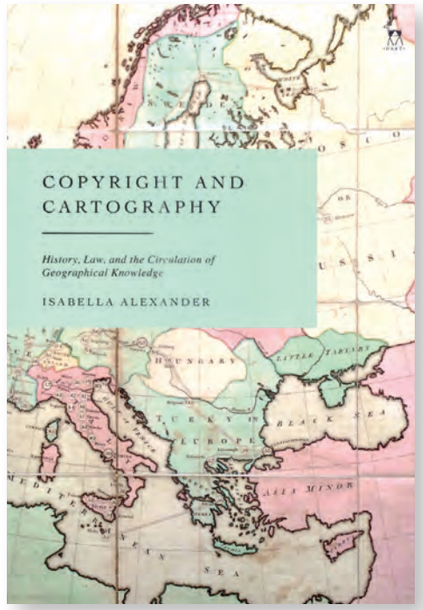
Book list No.27
June 2024

The books can be purchased from **Jenny Harvey**, who will quote a revised price to include postage cost.
All library books for sale can be viewed on the IMCoS website.
jeh@harvey27.co.uk or telephone **+44(0) 20 87897358**.

Title	Author	Date	Publisher	£
A Catalogue of Maps of Greece	Christos G. Zacharakis	1982	Theopress Ltd, Nicosia	30
European Perceptions of Terra Australis	A Scott, A. Hiatt, C. McIlroy, C. Wortham	2011	Ashgate	50
L'Italia nei Manoscritti Dell' Officina Topografica Consrvati nella Biblioteca Nazionale di Napoli	V. Valerio	1985	Universita di Napoli	15
On the Map: Why the World Looks the Way it Does	Simon Garfield	2012	Profile Books, London	4
Map Addict	Mike Parker	2009	Collins, London	3
Random Maps: The world in over 100 unusual maps	Simon Kuestenmacher	2021	Welbeck Publishing Gp, London	6
Five Centuries of Maps and Charts of Croatia	eds Novak, Lapaine, Mlinaric	2005	Skolska knjiga, Zagreb	10
La Cartografia Francesa	Pelletier, Prost, Palsky	1996	Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya	8
Chemins Impériaux Voies Royales	M. Watelet	1998	Met, Namur-Racine, Brussels	20
Trim the Cartographer's Cat: The ship's cat who helped Flinders map Australia	P. Sandall & G. Dooley	2019	Adlard Coles, London	5

BOOK REVIEWS

Copyright and Cartography: History, Law, and the Circulation of Geographical Knowledge *by Isabella Alexander. Oxford: Hart Publishing, 2023. ISBN 9781509958337. HB, viii, 307, illus. £85.00 STG, or £76.50 if ordered direct from the publisher:* https://www.bloomsbury.com/uk/copyright-and-cartography-9781509958337/



Isabella Alexander is Professor of Law at the University of Technology Sidney, Australia, and has recently established a wider presence through a number of lectures and papers disseminated by Zoom. Having made contact with her some years ago, your reviewer had keen expectations of her published work. These are substantially fulfilled by the present volume, which concentrates on Great Britain, and by implication the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century, but has a multi-disciplinary approach and draws on a much wider range of scholarship. To quote from the summary on the half-title page: 'The book will be of interest to legal historians, intellectual property scholars and historians of the map and print culture, as well as to those interested in the history of knowledge and how legal control over data has been exerted over time.' Indeed: the book is an important contribution to the history of cartography.

There are two practical uses of the law of copyright and intellectual property: to protect reputations, and to protect economic interests. It is the latter which seem generally to have provoked both legislation and litigation: and there is plenty of both, particularly the latter, in this book.

For a long time the law of copyright in maps lagged behind that of copyright in books: maps presented their own special problems. It is symptomatic that whilst maps published effectively as book illustrations enjoyed a measure of protection under the first Copyright Act of 1710, it took three further Acts, in 1735, 1767 and 1777, to bring them fully within the scope of statute law, and even then there were plenty of ambiguities to be addressed by case law. Economic motives – cheapness of source material – were a strong motive to copy another's map. Anyone who has studied a sequence of maps of a large city will know that copying without acknowledgement was endemic in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: it is noticeable that several of the cases involve 'unusual' mapping, where copying would be easier to prove than it would for a more common type of map.

An enduring problem seems to have been one of vocabulary and definition: the law seems to have taken as its starting point a particular type of artefact, and endeavoured to cloak it with protection, rather that starting from a more abstract position. It is symptomatic that the term 'intellectual property', so fundamental to modern understanding of copyright, only came into currency in the late twentieth century. Problems included that of multiple ownership and responsibility for creation, and – particularly in the disputes around the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries between the Edinburgh firm of Bartholomew and the Ordnance Survey – the distinction between 'copying' and 'reproduction'. What Bartholomew seem to have regarded as copying in the production of their famous half-inch (1:126,720) map – it involved reduction, redrawing and fresh engraving – the Ordnance Survey and its official supporters contended was 'reproduction', implying the straight copying by photographic means. Honour was eventually satisfied with a form of words, but the

opportunity for a public-private partnership to produce the map was lost, to the short-term gain of *amour-propre* and the long-term loss of national cartographic infrastructure.

All the earlier copyright law was effectively set aside by the results of an amendment to the Berne Convention, which the United Kingdom had signed in 1886, but which was amended in 1908 in a manner incompatible with existing UK legislation. This led to the passing of the Copyright Act of 1911, which sidestepped the problem of multiple authorship and production of Ordnance Survey, Hydrographic Department and other official mapping and publications by creating the concept of Crown Copyright. A history of copyright in maps for the past century remains to be written.

This is a readable book from which a general reader can learn a lot, but it is not a perfect one. In relation to its bulk the price seems far too high: at £35 it might find a much wider market. For £85 one expects reasonable quality illustrations: Figure 21 on page 170 seems to have the wrong map for the right caption, and the pair of illustrations, Figures 25 and 26 on pages 221–2 ought to have been placed across an opening, so that they could be compared. Figure 20 on page 169 is so reduced as to be really meaningless. There is no justification for illustrations unless they are legible and make an intended point.

In short this is a book to be read rather than perhaps to be bought, but I suspect that finding a library holding it may be difficult. A pity.

Richard Oliver, Exeter

ADDENDA UPDATE

The Mapping on North America Volumes I and II
by Philip D. Burden
The latest Addenda update is available for both volumes at
https://www.caburdenraremaps.com/rare-maps-catalogues-and-other-publications
It comprises 46 pages and updates the previous 2023 version.

Daring French Explorations: Trailblazing adventures around the world 1714–1854 (Route nouvelles, côtes inconnues) *by Hubert Sagnières with a foreward by Edward Duyker. Paris: Èditions Flammarion, S.A., 2024. ISBN: 9782080428455. HB, 399, opulently illustrated. STG £65, €75. $85 US.*



Hubert Sagnières' travels between his residence in Canada and the South Pacific islands have informed his collecting interests – Polar and Pacific exploration. A committed bibliophile, his rich library of travel literature has been the source of this striking volume. *Daring French Explorations* is a compilation of extracts drawn from the expedition accounts of sixteen explorers which, together, tell the story of French exploration between the early eighteenth century and the middle of the nineteenth.

The Editor's note alerts the reader to the author's background: he is a collector and not an academic, a detail that the book has used to its advantage. In the short introduction Sagnières describes his concept for the book: 'In this book, I invite sixteen of them to speak for themselves', after which the men and one woman, who made those daring voyages and went on to set down their experiences in print, are given voice. Amongst the sixteen are celebrated explorers – La Pérouse, Bougainville and Dumont d'Urville – and lesser-known, unsung navigators such as Le Gentil de la Barbinais, Pagès and Camille de Roquefeuil. Alone in this cast of men is Madame Rose de Freycinet, who defying the strict prohibition against women sailing in French naval ships, secretly accompanied her husband Louis on his scientific expedition to the Southern hemisphere (1817–1820). Unlike her male counterparts her account was not published in her lifetime. Rose's contribution would remain unacknowledged until the twentieth century when her diary of the voyage was published as *Campagne de 'l'Uranie' (1817–1820): Journal de madame Rose de Saulces de Freycinet d'après le manuscrit original, accompagné de notes par Charles Duplomb.*

These firsthand accounts are revealing of private thoughts and concerns as well contemporary attitudes on colonisation, religion, trade, and geopolitics – some which strike chords with today's issues. This conceit is refreshing, for here the author/editor takes a back seat and does not manage the narrative, allowing readers to draw their own conclusions from the extracts. Sea captain Auguste Duhaut-Cilly was charged with finding new trade opportunities for the French between ports in South America, Mexico, California and China. The extracts selected from his two volumes of *Voyage autour du monde* … reveal how critical he was of much of what he observed. He viewed European exploration as a capitalist endeavour: 'our designs lie in … most especially the needs we have created for ourselves for all manner of different objects, gold and silver above all'. He noted the reckless deforestation of the sandalwood in Honolulu for the sake of trade; the corruption of functionaries in Mexico; the abuse of the Indians by disingenuous missionaries who he claimed perpetuated a system of slavery. Ten years earlier Camille de Roquefeuil, who commanded the first French expedition to pass through Polynesia in the nineteenth century, recounted a conversation had at a mission in San Francisco about 'the alarming decline in the indigenous population being witnessed by missions on Old and New California'. Auguste Nicholas Vaillant, visting Peru in 1836, decried the substandard French exports being offloaded: 'It is as if foreign trade were but a means of disposing of products so badly made as to be unfit for local consumption'.

The entries chosen to represent Rose de Freycinet's experiences are more domestic: she recorded life on board the 350-ton corvette *Uranie*, the customs, manners and dress of the Indigenous, the conduct and fashions worn by European envoys and their wives, the menus of formal dinners hosted by colonial governors.

The book is organised in sixteen chapters, one for each explorer, beginning with Le Gentil de la Barbinais' circumnavigation of the world in 1714–18, the first Frenchman to do so and the first to record his discoveries. The chapter is headed with a snapshot description of the expedition and a helpful large world map illustrating the route/s taken. This is followed by twelve pages of extracts from Barbinais' three-volume *Nouveau voyage du monde* and illustrated with contemporary prints of places visited, people met, flora and fauna encountered, and several maps. In this case a detail of Peru from a 1716 edition of *Histoire de la découverte et de la conquête du Perou* by Agustin de Zàrate, and a map of the Sunda Strait from Barbinais' third volume. The remaining chapters follow the same format.

The pleasure of this book is the abundance and variety of images which drive the exploration narrative. Its illustrative content pays homage to the visual excitement that these nineteenth–century expeditions engendered. To achieve this Sagnières, in addition to using illustrations from the sixteen source texts and the works of the artists assigned to their journeys, he draws from a much wider pool of contemporary paintings, sketchbooks, maps, and prints from his collection.

Notable is the generous scaling up of the illustrations, which the volume's large format – 331 x 277 mm – affords. However, its weight at almost 3 kilograms is a handling drawback, limiting it to table top reading and making reference checking, which are all at the back of the book, cumbersome. For that reason a page design able to accommodate fuller captions to include details of artists, mapmakers, dates and so forth would be preferable.

The bibliography is a welcome addition for readers wanting to delve further into this fascinating period of exploration history. Sadly, only one English language publications is listed. As the book was simultaneously published in French and English one can only think that the omission to include English language contributions to this field of study was an editorial oversight, easily corrected in a future reissue, which it surely deserves.

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, UK

EXHIBITION REVIEW
CHINA IN MAPS: 500 YEARS OF EVOLVING IMAGES

HKUST Lee Shau Kee Library, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

Radu Leca

The exhibition presented an overview of the history of the mapping of China, executed mainly by Western mapmakers. While overlapping with Marco Caboara's cartobibliography *Regnum Chinae: The Printed Western Maps of China to 1735* published by Brill in 2022, the exhibition, extended beyond the scope of his publication by showing examples of Chinese mapping. These were drawn from the Library's more recent acquisitions. For instance, a section entitled 'Seven Maps to be Studied Further' focused on a set of unexplored regional manuscript Chinese maps. This process of 'knowledge formation' was the goal of the exhibition, which curators Marco Caboara and Christine Kaiser eloquently delineated in their article 'A Glimpse into China in Maps' in the winter 2023 issue of *Arts of Asia*.

This theme was reinforced by associated events, including a dense two-day *Mapping East Asia in Context* symposium which brought together leading scholars in the history of cartography. It was but one of the iterations of a wider intellectual project on the mapping of China and explains the rich dimensions of a rather small exhibition of around seventy maps.

The exhibition was structured in eight zones, their titles: 'Many-Centrism', 'Knowledge Circulation', 'Elasticity of Measures', 'Imagined Worlds' and 'Translations' reveal the critical and topical approach taken by the curators to the history of cartography. The most sumptuous of these zones, 'Many-Centrisms', was directed at the Eurocentric framework of cartographic history which still haunts the field. It was inspired by the conceptual shift of the representation of the world from Europe to the Middle Kingdom in the map resulting from the collaboration between the Jesuit Matteo Ricci and the Confucian scholar Li Zhizao. This was majestically illustrated by the largest item in the Library's map collection, a Japanese folding-screen of the 'Ricci map' (Fig. 1). Another highlight was a black version of the 'Complete Map of the Everlasting Qing Empire', an exhaustive study of which is forthcoming under the editorship of Richard Pegg and Elke Papelitzky. At the centre of this zone was a large sphere over which a Chinese celestial map was printed; two European double hemisphere world maps featured on the inside (Fig. 2). Inside, old-fashioned view-masters provided a surprisingly effective experience of looking at various projections of the globe. The exhibition design was engaging and informative throughout, with details of the maps and additional information reproduced on wall panels.

'Imagined Worlds' highlighted the world-building potential of maps; these included missionary maps and Schedel's world map – 'Secunda etas mundi' with its Ptolemaic frame. By focusing on a plurality of world views, the exhibition clearly signalled its distance from a teleological accuracy-driven timeline of map history, pointing towards an ecumenical and multicultural understanding of mapmaking. This was further



Fig. 1 'Kunyu Wanguo Quantu' [Complete Geographical Map of all the Kingdoms of the World], Japan, *c.* 1680–1720. After Matteo Ricci. 171 x 390 cm. HKUST Library G7820 1602.R5 1680.



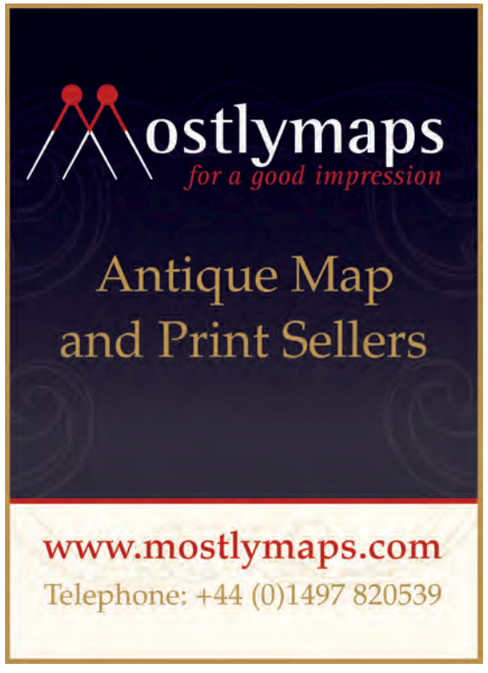
Fig. 2 Exhibition installation of a globe displaying a Chinese celestial map on the outside and early Western world maps on the inside. Courtesy HKUST Library.

emphasised in the 'Knowledge Circulation' zone, which featured the rarest item in the collection, the map of China by Michele Ruggieri of *c.* 1590. The only other known example is in the Jesuit Archives in Rome. Ruggieri's map and the Selden Map (displayed as a reproduction) were described as 'hybrid objects' designed to enable 'a new space for interaction'. This was achieved through various forms of translation, and the zone dedicated to that theme fittingly featured the cross-media migrations of cartographic images in books.

Mapmaking involved compiling and navigating disparate sources and knowledge frameworks, as evident in the zone 'Elasticity of Measures'. Exhibits in this zone included the 1625 map of China from *Purchas his Pilgrimes* and a bicultural celestial map by Jesuit Ferdinand Verbiest. An accompanying video creatively explained the main points with an antiquated video game engine (available on YouTube as *Ancient Chinese Maps Meet Minecraft*).

A further dimension of the exhibition was pedagogical: student docents from HKUST led guided tours, colourful leaflets explained key terms or questions such as 'How are these maps created?', inviting critical inquiry of specific maps on display. A dedicated space named the 'Exploration Lab' furthered these inquiries through six case studies on the mapping of China, with examples from Ortelius, Blaeu and J.B. d'Anville. An additional section focused on the mapping of Hong Kong and included loans from the Ronald Tham Collection. Among the maps on display was a copy of the bilingual 1866 map of San-on District by the missionary Simeone Volonteri, the first to show in detail the full extent of today's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

It was a rewarding exhibition which deserved a wider audience: its location in Hong Kong's New Territories, while spectacular, was difficult to reach even for locals. For the lucky few who did see it, it came close to a model exhibition: erudite and exhaustive, while also accessible and enlightening.



CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Lectures & Conferences

13 June 2024, Oxford (online)
31st Annual Series Oxford Seminars In Cartography. **Anthony Gerbino** (Univ. of Manchester) will discuss ***How did the chorographic tradition end? Picture maps and measurement in Renaissance France.***
Information: Bodleian Library. nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk/

15 June 2024, London
The International Map Collectors' Society **annual general meeting** will be held at 10.00 at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore.
Information: htpps://www.imcos.org/

15–16 June 2024, London
The largest Antique Map Fair in Europe, the **London Map Fair** will be held at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore: Saturday 12.00 to 19.00 and Sunday 10.00 to 18.00
Information: htpps://londonmapfairs.com/

20 June 2024, Washington (online)
Heiko Mühr (Earth Sciences & Map Library, University of California Berkeley) will speak about ***Mapping German Americans and Their Communities: Heinz Kloss and His 1974 Ethnographic Atlas.*** Hosted by the Washington Map Society, Map Societies. Anyone interested in participating in the meeting must RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com to receive the meeting ID and passcode.

29 June 2024, Stanford (hybrid)
The **Spring Meeting** of the **California Map Society** will be held at the David Rumsey Map Center, Green Library. Information: https://californiamapsociety.org/event-5639751/

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: htpps: //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/

4–7 September 2024, Oldenberg
The ***21st Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium.*** Details are to be announced. Information Dr Markus Heinz (kartographiegeschichte@sbb.spk-berlin.de)

7 September 2024, Amsterdam
The first international **Amsterdam Map Fair** will be held at the Maritime Museum from 11.00-18.00. There are extras for members of both International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS) and The Brussels Map Circle. These include an evening boat trip. Past IMCoS Chair, Hans Kok, will be giving an address at the Fair in the afternoon. Information celine@celinevanhoorn.com

3–5 October 2024, Kansas City
The **Road Map Collectors Association** will hold their **MapCon 2024** at the Hilton Kansas City Airport.
Information: https://roadmaps.org/

4–5 October 2024, Arlington, Texas 14th Biennial **Virginia Garrett Lectures in the History of Cartography** will focus on ***Celestial Charts.*** Further details to be announced. Information: https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/virginia-garrett-lectures/

8 October 2024, Paris
The idea of geography being the 'eye of history' was a common expression in the early modern period but was articulated in a specific way if we take the cartographic object as the point of observation. ***The map as the 'eye of history' (16th–18th centuries)*** is a study day which will re-investigate the relationship between maps and history in Europe and its imperial extensions, from three angles: the analysis of the place of maps in the teaching and reading of history, an investigation into history on and through maps, and a reflection on the porosity between the producers of historical and cartographic knowledge. It will take place in the Maps and Plans Department of the BnF on the Richelieu site.
Information: <oeildelhistoire2024@gmail.com>.

14–15 October 2024, Prague
The workshop ***Ethnolinguistic cartography (18th–21st centuries) in comparative perspective: genre, political conflicts, memory*** is organised by the Institute of History of the Czech Academy of Sciences with the support of the Strategy AV21. The aim of the workshop is to analyse the development of ethnolinguistic maps in Europe and other regions of the world from different perspectives from the 18th to the 21st century.
Information from Stanislav Holubec (sholubec@gmail.com) or Jitka Močičková (mocickova@hiu.cas.cz).

16–19 October 2024, Valletta, Malta
The 41st International Map Collectors' Society annual symposium, ***Imago Melitae 2024***, will feature six lectures by well-known figures in the cartographic world along with visits to the National Library, MUZA and Lascaris War Rooms in Valletta, the Maritime Museum and the Inquisitors Palace in Vittoriosa, and the National and Ecclesiastical Archives in Rabat and Mdina. On October 20 there will be a post symposium tour to the sister island of Gozo. See pages 48–49.

24–26 October 2024, San Antonio
The Society for History of Discoveries will be partnering with The Texas Map Society for their next annual conference. Information: https://discovery history.org

Exhibitions

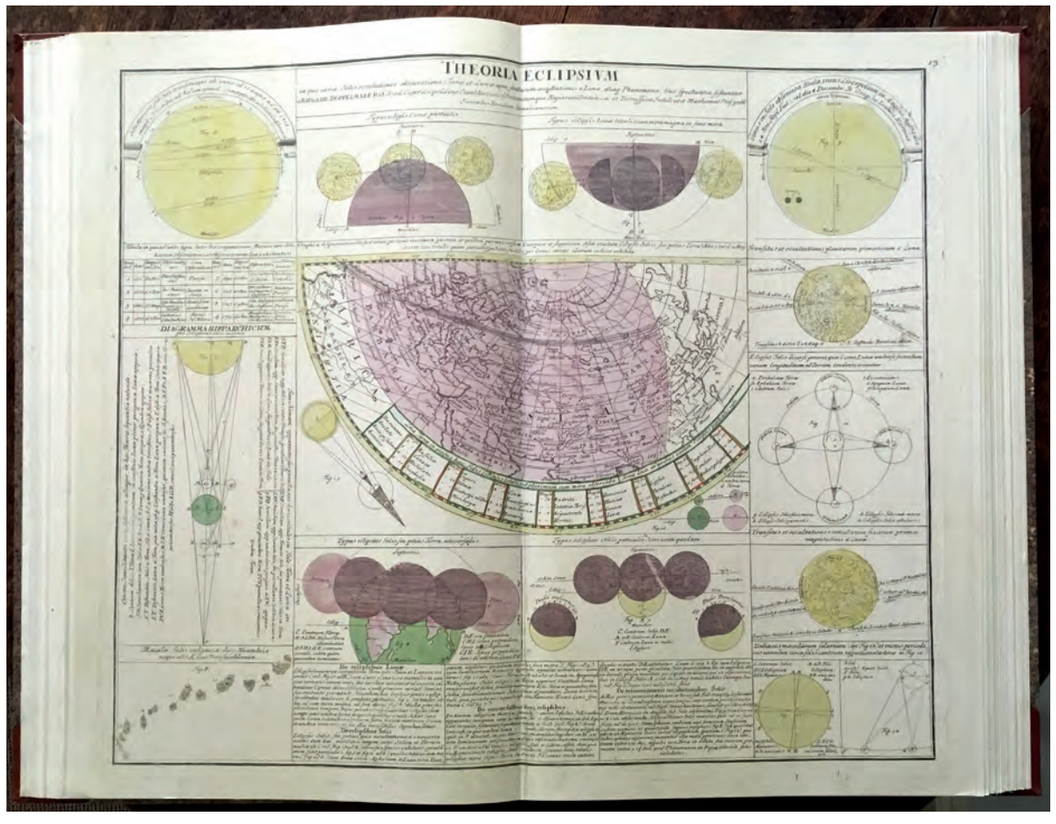
Until 15 June 2024, London
Fathi Hassan: Shifting Sands is the inaugural exhibition of the Sunderland Collection's Art Programme. It will take place at No 9 Cork Street during London Gallery Week. The Programme hopes to encourage artists to engage with, and respond to, pieces from the collection. Artist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

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/

Until 12 July 2024, Lyon
The exhibition ***The Detail and the Whole: Maps and images of the Rhône and Lyon area*** is on at the Archives of the Rhône department and the metropolis of Lyon, as part of the International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) 2024. Information: https://ichc2024.univ-lyon3.fr/

Until 13 July 2024, New York
New York Public Library
The Awe of the Arctic: A Visual History
This exhibition, drawn almost exclusively from the rich collections of The New York Public Library, is a large, multi-part survey of how the Arctic has been visually depicted, defined, and imagined over the past 500 years, and invites vistors to consider how this history relates to the current understanding of the Arctic. The presentation ranges from 16th-century explorers who attempted to capture the perceived strangeness of a remote region to contemporary artists whose work conveys the human impact on its changing climate and landscape.
Information: https://nypl.org/events/exhibitions/

Until 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/



J. G. Doppelmayer, 'Theoria Eclipsium', *Atlas Coelestis*, 1742. Facsimile edition, Cologne: Albeiro Verlag, 2014.

Until 14 July 2024, New York
On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the Dutch founding of the colony that gave rise to New York City, the New York Historical Society presents ***New York Before New York: The Castello Plan of New Amsterdam.*** The map is on loan from Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana in Florence. The Castello Plan, along with documents, coins, maps, and even a piece of the Dutch canal, will help visitors envision how New Amsterdam was a place of dynamism and opportunity as well as enslavement and hardship.
Information: https://www.nyhistory.org/exhibitions/new-york-before-new-york-the-castello-plan/

Until 31 August 2024, Arlington, Texas
UTA Libraries Special Collections is proud to present ***Theoria Eclipsium: Curiosity Captivation, Connection, Over 500 years of eclipse history***. Maps, rare books, and photographs from Special Collections show that regardless of time period or scientific knowledge, eclipses bring us together. The exhibition features a star map created by Johann Doppelmayr in 1742, 'Theoria Eclipsium', (see image on previous page) illustrating solar and lunar eclipses that have garnered particular interest for its comprehensive depiction of the cosmos as understood in the 18th century; and *Cosmographia* by Petrus Apianus, a guide to the cosmos from 1534, which reveals arguments for a spherical Earth based on the round shadow the Earth casts on the Moon during a lunar eclipse.
Information: https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/exhibits/

Until 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 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/

Until 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/

Until 29 September 2024, Venice
The exhibition ***The World of Marco Polo***, on show at the Doge's Palace, marks the 700th anniversary of his death. Information: https://palazzoducale.visit.it

Until 30 September 2024, Akureyri, Iceland
Akureyri Museum hosts a collection of more than 100 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 and 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.
Information: haraldur@minjasafnid.is and karlwernerschulte@icloud.com

Until 2 November 2024, Edinburgh
National Libary of Scotland, ***Images of Italy (1480–1900)***. The exhibition explores how visual representations of Italy developed and how they influenced European audiences' impression of the country.
Information: https://nls.uk/whats-on on/images-of-italy- 1480-to-1900/

Until 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, manuscript and printed maps and cartographic documents from the Mewar Royal collection. The exhibition gives a fascinating insight into how places, landscapes, and the topography of the State of Mewar were produced on maps.
Information: https://citypalacemuseum.org/

Looking Forward

5 October – 3 November 2024, Tremezzina, Italy
Maps from Ortelius' *Parergon* are a focus of the exhibition ***Plinio, Guida e Mito delle Scoperte Geografiche: Il Parergon di Ortelio, Coscienza Geo-storica del mondo antico*** which takes place in the Villa Mainona on Lake Como. Organised in association with the Roberto Almagià Associazione culturale.

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 2024, Paris
Paris Map Fair, date not yet confirmed
Information:
paris@map-fair.com

CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMCoS MAP JOURNAL

Author Guidelines

IMCoS invites contributions on all areas and periods of map history and map making. Articles normally range between 3,000–6,000 words plus endnotes. As many of the journal's readers will not have English as their first language, the Editor encourages authors to write clearly, with no ambiguities. Also bear in mind that this field of study embraces many disciplines; your area of specialisation must therefore be intelligible to a broad audience. For authors not writing in English as their native language, the Editor will provide assistance.

Conditions of publication

- The submitted work must be original and not previously published.
- The author is responsible for obtaining all permissions to publish copyright material and to reproduce illustrations in print and online, worldwide. Help is available from the Editor.
- Any costs incurred in obtaining permissions are the responsibility of the author.
- IMCoS retains the copyright of all material published in the *IMCoS Map Journal* and on its website.
- The opinions of the author are not necessarily those of the Editor or IMCoS.
- Authors will receive four free copies of the issue of the journal in which their article appears.

Articles

- Articles can range between 3,000–6,000 words plus endnotes. If an article is longer please contact the Editor who will make a final decision on whether it can be included.
- Articles should be emailed to the Editor as a Word document.
- Typescripts should be double-spaced.
- Number all pages.
- **Do not format the article.**
- 4–8 illustrations/photographs. Please read the section below on image size and resolution.
- All illustrations must be cleared for copyright.
- Illustrations should be sent separately via an Internet-based large file transfer site such as WeTransfer or Dropbox.
- DO NOT EMBED IMAGES INTO THE TEXT. Indicate on your typescript where the images ideally should go in the text.
- Each image requires a caption giving map title, maker, date of production, where made, size in metric. The source of the image must be acknowledged, e.g. 'Reproduced with the permission of …' or other wording that has been stipulated by the copyright holder.
- The author should supply a short profile of themselves of 30–50 words.
- **Shorter articles** of 1,500–2,500 are placed in our 'Worth a Look' section with a maximum of 2–3 images.
- **Book reviews** should be 500–1,000 words long.

Photographs/Illustrations

- Digital images can be submitted either as attachments to an email (individually), or preferably via an Internet-based large file transfer site such as WeTransfer or Dropbox.
- We need JPEGs or TIFFs at a minimum resolution of 300 dpi and at a size no smaller than 20 cms across. The larger the image the better – this gives full flexibility for design and good detail. 5 or 6 MB is more likely to be appropriate. Files should have the quality option set between 8 (high) and 12 (maximum). Good TIFF files are larger and are best sent via an Internet-based large file transfer site
- The source of the illustrations must be fully credited.

For further information contact the Editor,
Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird.
Email: Ljiljana.editor@gmail.com
Mailing address: 14 Hallfield, Quendon, Essex
CB11 3XY, UK

IMCoS JOURNAL ADVERTISING

4 issues per year	Colour	BW
Full page (same copy)	£1050	-
Half page (same copy)	£700	-
Quarter page (same copy)	£405	-
For a single issue		
Full page	£425	-
Half page	£285	-
Quarter page	£165	-

Advertisement formats for print

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

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

Advertisement sizes

Please note recommended image dimensions below:
Full page advertisements should be 216 mm high x 158 mm wide and 300–400 ppi at this size.
Half page advertisements are landscape and 105 mm high x 158 mm wide and 300–400 ppi at this size.
Quarter page advertisements are portrait and are 105 mm high x 76 mm wide and 300–400 ppi.

IMCoS website Web banner

Those who advertise in our Journal have priority in taking a web banner also. The cost for them is £186 per annum (can be pro-rated monthly). If you wish to have a web banner and are not a Journal advertiser, then the cost is £300 per annum. The dimensions of the banner should be 340 pixels wide x 140 pixels high and should be provided as an RGB jpg image file.

Adverts sit within the page margins, with the exception of cover adverts which can be full bleed. Deadlines for new adverts are 25 January (March issue), 15 April (June Issue), 15 July (September issue) and 25 October (December issue). Deadlines for ready printed flyers are 15 February, 30 April, 5 August and 15 November.

We do not accept adverts created using Microsoft packages: Word, PowerPoint or MS Publisher files.

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

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

Index of Advertisers

Altea Gallery	44
The Antiquarium	inside back cover
Antiquariaat Sanderus	4
Barry Lawrence Ruderman	outside back cover
Carta Historica	35
Clive A. Burden Ltd	29
Dominic Winter Auctioneers	22
Frame	29
Kunstantiquariat	52
Le Bail-Weissert	44
Loeb-Larocque	52
The Map House	inside front cover
Mostly Maps	58
Neatline Antique Maps	2
The Old Print Shop Inc.	24
Paulus Swaen	35
Reiss & Sohn	4
Swann Auction Galleries	23

BECOME A MEMBER

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

Membership benefits:

- The ***IMCoS Map Journal*** – a highly respected quarterly publication
- **International map symposium**
- **Annual Malcolm Young Lecture** given by prominent authority in a field of map history.
- **Presentation of IMCoS–Helen Wallis award**
- **Online 'Show & Tell'** – short presentations of a favourite cartographic item given by Society members.
- **A visit** to a well-known map collection.

Membership rates
Annual: £60
Three years: £165
Under 35: 50% of the full subscription rate.

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

BACK COPIES OF THE JOURNAL

Back copies of the journal can be obtained from Jenny Harvey at jeh@harvey27.co.uk or tel +44 (0)2087897358. Cost per copy is £3–£5 plus postage.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Jenny Davis-Peccoud, Netherlands
Frans Van Geel, Belgium

GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS MAKE PERFECT PRESENTS

To give a gift of an IMCoS membership contact Peter Walker, IMCoS Secretariat, 10 Beck Road, Saffron Walden, Essex, CB11 4EH, UK



Email **financialsecretariat@imcos.org**

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.

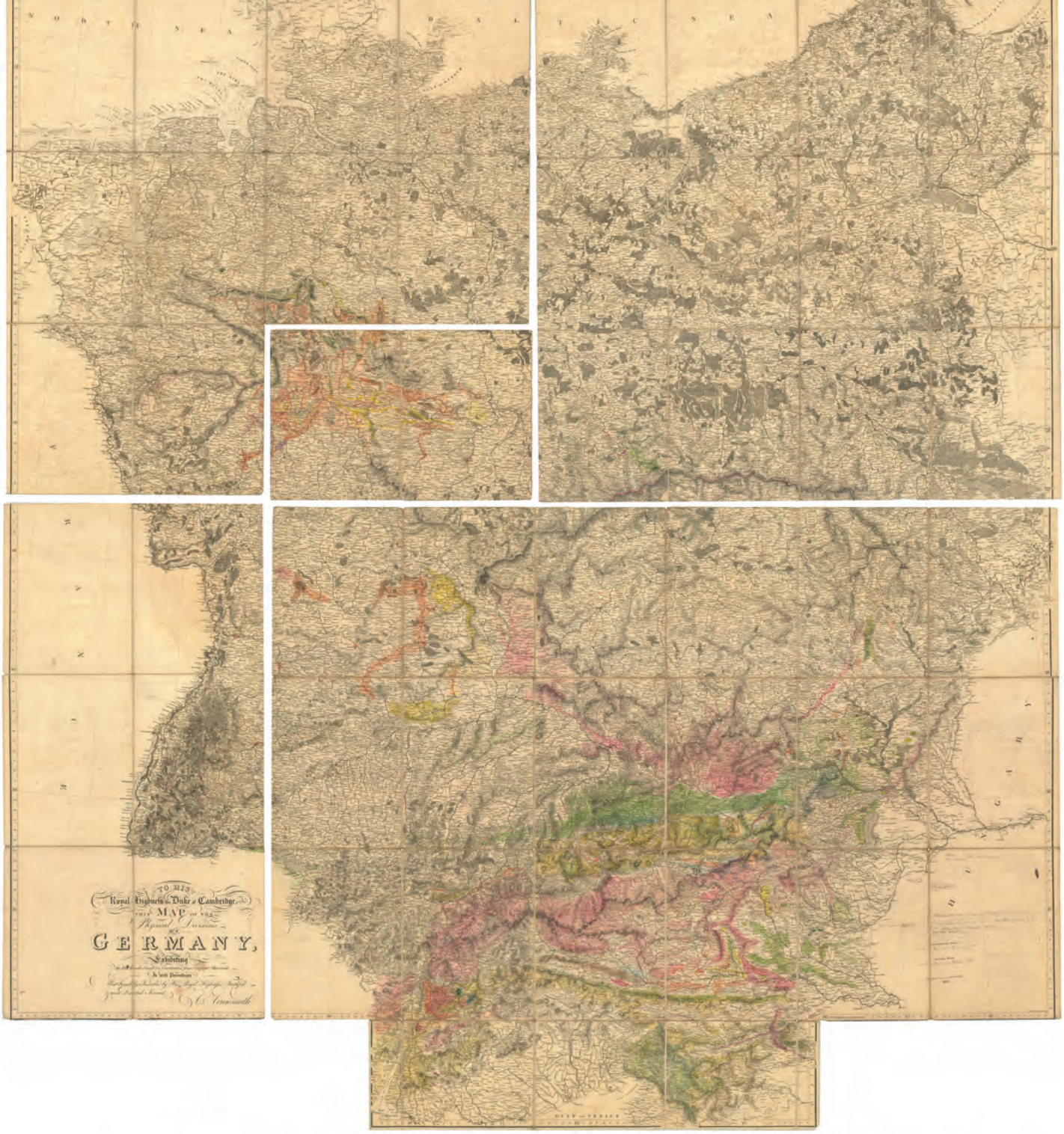
Email **ljiljana.editor@gmail.com**



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

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**

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



BLR

Barry Lawrence Ruderman

Antique Maps Inc.

FINE & RARE ANTIQUE MAPS,
SEA CHARTS, TOWN VIEWS & ATLASES

RAREMAPS.COM

7407 La Jolla Blvd. | La Jolla, CA 92037
BLR@RareMaps.com | 858.551.8500

THE ANTIQUARIUM

INSPIRED BY HISTORY

CURRENTLY SEEKING QUALITY COLLECTIONS, RARE ATLASES, AND WORLD MAPS FOR ACQUISITION



ICONOGRAFICA RAPPRESENTATIONE DELLA INCLITA CITTA DI VENEZIA CONSA CRATA AL REGGIO SERENISSIMO DOMINO VENETO

Ludovico Ughi, 1729 [1739]

FINE MAPS & ENGRAVINGS | QUALITY FRAMING | Est. 1990

1976 West Gray Street, Houston, Texas 770191 www.THEANTIQUARIUM.com
+1 713 622 75311 Email enquiries: info@THEANTIQUARIUM.com