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INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY MARCH 2026 | No.184



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

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JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

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Front cover Detail from Herman Moll, 'A New & Exact MAP of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the LIMITS of y^e South Sea Company…', 1715. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71005443

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

I am writing to you in my capacity as Acting Chairperson. This arrangement is temporary while we seek a permanent replacement. I hope that by the summer we will be able to announce a new appointment, as fulfilling two roles as Editor and Chairperson simultaneously is not ideal. If you believe you may be suited to the position, I warmly encourage you to put yourself forward. Please remember that we are an international society and that our meetings are conducted via Zoom; consequently, candidates may be based anywhere in the world. Hans Kok, the Society's previous chair but one, served his tenure from the Netherlands. Distance should therefore present no obstacle to applying.

If the role of Chairperson does not appeal, we are nonetheless always grateful for volunteers who can help ensure that the Society continues to operate smoothly and remain relevant to its members. There are numerous small projects and support roles requiring attention, including staffing the IMCoS stand at the London Map Fair; assisting with the organisation of visits to map collections across the country, or proposing new visits; informing the Society of forthcoming map-related events in your area; and supporting social media or other online activities. In short, many hands make light work.

The London Map Fair in June is an event to which we all look forward. Held at the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington, it is a two-day occasion devoted to browsing, buying, and perhaps discovering a long-sought map. It also provides an excellent opportunity to meet dealers in person. As face-to-face encounters have become less frequent, the Fair offers an ideal setting in which to reconnect with those at the forefront of map collecting – individuals with deep knowledge of their specialist fields, and possibly of your own areas of interest. The Society will have its own stand, and we very much hope that members will take the opportunity to visit us.

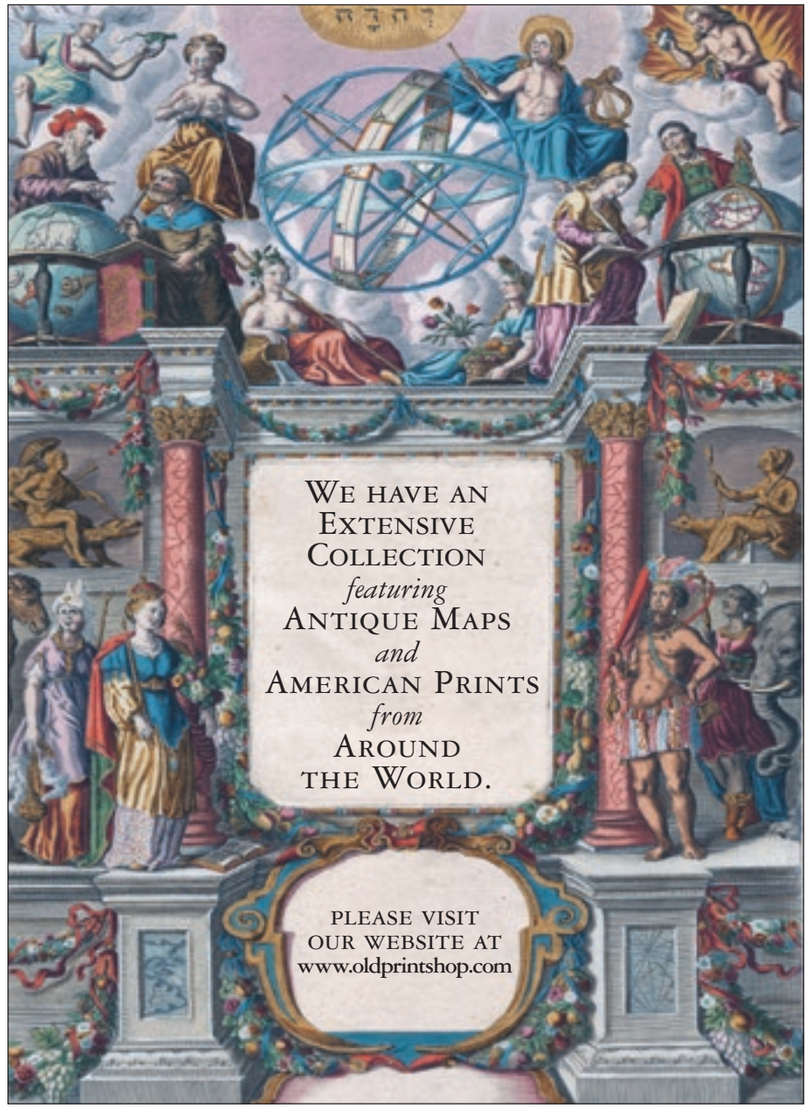
Our proposed UK visit to Eton College has been postponed because the College is undertaking unexpected building works that will restrict access to several display areas. We hope to reschedule this visit for 2027. In the meantime, if you have suggestions for other UK destinations with notable map collections, please contact our UK representative, Mark Clark, at markclark368@gmail.com. He will explore the feasibility of organising a group visit.

Finally, I am pleased to welcome Audrius Vengalis, our new National Representative for Lithuania. His short biography appears on page 45. If you are planning to visit Lithuania, do contact him, he will be happy to introduce you to the country's cartographic highlights.

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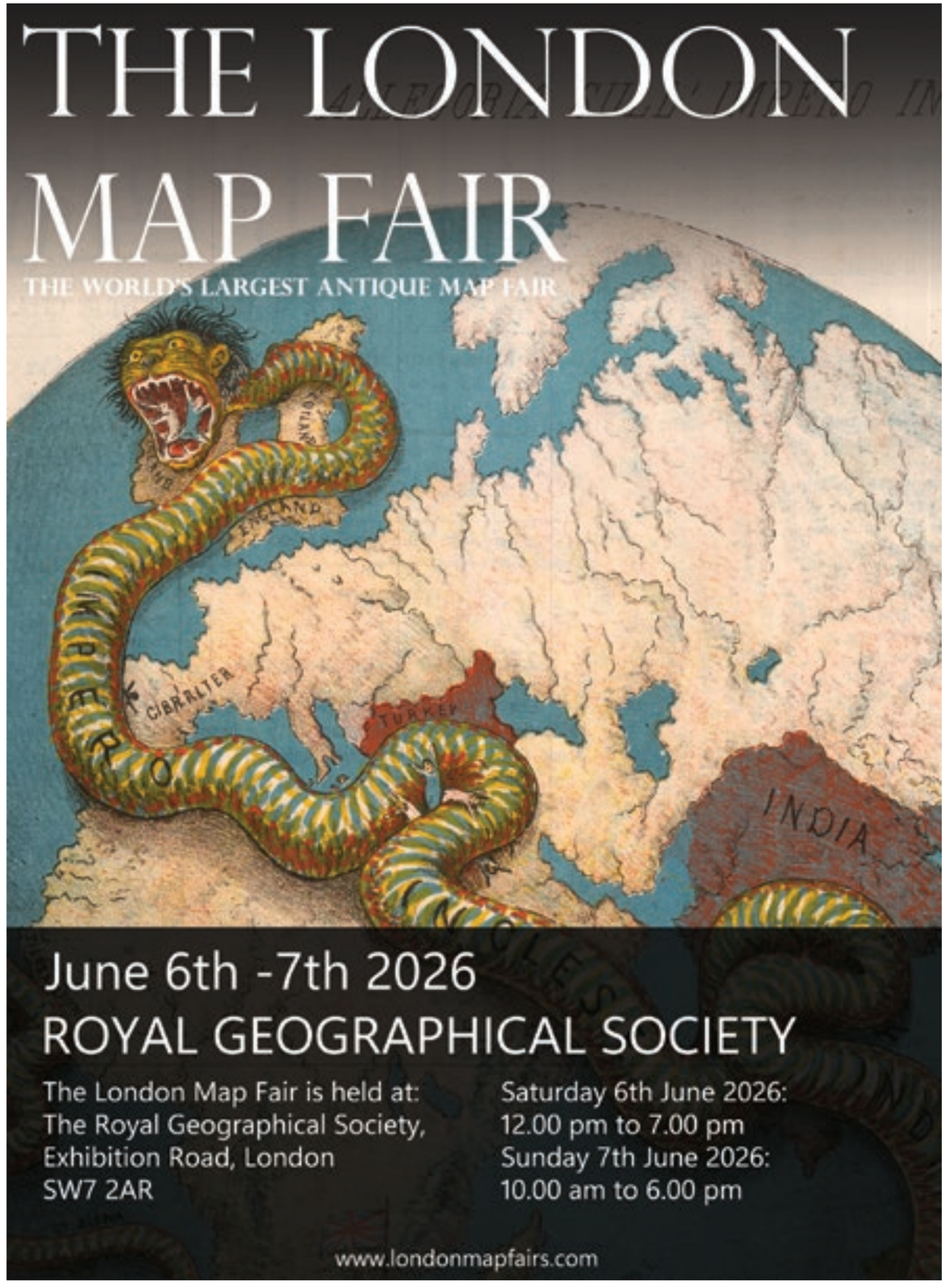
EDITORIAL

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

In 2022, when Wordle went viral, I was one of the millions of enthusiasts who quickly incorporated the five-letter game into their morning ritual. It has become a companionable friend while taking coffee, waiting for a bus or for my computer to swing into action. The game's popularity inspired a host of imitators in a variety of different genres, including maps. Geography-based puzzles asking players to locate nations, identify rivers, trace borders, and recall capital cities and the shape of countries have found their way into our inboxes.

Like their inspiration, these games arrive daily: **Worldle** delineates the outline of a country and asks players to guess it, offering distance and direction as clues; **Globle** presents a mystery nation which is discovered by guesswork, each guess painting the map in warmer colours as you approach it; **Flagle** has been designed for flag enthusiasts in which they guess the day's nation's identity from its flag; meanwhile, **GeoGuessr** drops players into a 'Google Street View' location – a dirt road in Sierra Leone or a suburban street in Melbourne, for example – and asks them to read the landscape, architecture and vegetation to detect their location. These are just a few of the games that call for our attention, each making the world legible in their particular way.

However, while entertaining, these games have exposed uncomfortable gaps in my own knowledge. I can navigate my way across Europe with relative ease, but there are other continents about whose geography, I am ashamedly uninformed. The blind spots, I realise, reflect educational biases and priorities. In my early school years in Australia, Geography was taught as a certainty. We memorised physical features (rivers, mountain ranges), locations (latitude/longitude), and state borders from the map that hung permanently on the classroom wall, instructing each new class, year after year with little attention granted to the rest of the world. This narrow lens cultivated a learned geography, and one that played a part in shaping my understanding of the world. These diversionary games hold up a mirror to society more generally. They reveal not just what we know, but whose narratives and which places have been centred for our attention. But they can also create small bridges of awareness. Each guess is a reminder that the world is larger than our knowledge of it, and that learning about it – even if playfully – is an act of connection. A puzzle can't solve geopolitics. But it can make someone curious.



GEORGE WILLDEY (1676–1737)

Patriot, traitor . . . or businessman?

Peter Barber

Hindsight, they say, is a fine thing. And never was it truer than in the case of Jacobitism, the movement to restore the male line of the Stuarts to the British throne after the flight to France of James ll in 1688. Irretrievably lost in the romance and nostalgia of Flora McDonald and 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', it is often forgotten that at times it represented a real threat to the established, Hanoverian government of Great Britain.

Never was this truer than in the years 1720–21. George l and his Whig government were reeling from the consequences of the South Sea Crash.[1] This took its name from the South Sea Company, a joint-stock company, created to control and reduce Britain's national debt and increase the country's trade and profits in the Americas. People had speculated recklessly and many had lost fortunes when the 'Bubble' burst in the autumn of 1720. There were dark rumours – that have since proved to have substance – that the King and his mistress, the Duchess of Kendall had themselves been bribed with shares by the directors of the South Sea Company and had benefitted as the shares rose in value. And then, at the height of the crisis at the turn of January and February 1721, George l's principal minister, James Stanhope (1673–1721), and his deputy, Secretary of State James Craggs (1686–1721), had died within days of each other. Sir Robert Walpole (1676–1745) became first minister, promising to clear the augean stables and to restore the nation's finances – but many people correctly suspected that he had been as deeply involved in the speculation as the King and the ministers of the previous ministry. To make matters still worse, the other great European power, France, had also been badly hit by a similar financial disaster, the Mississippi Crash, just months earlier, in 1719–20 and was now in a seriously weakened state. Its government, led by the Duke of Orleans, the Regent for the young Louis XV, and his minister, Cardinal Dubois, were fully occupied in fending off threats to their positions from supporters of Louis XV's uncle, Philip V of Spain, a grandson of Louis XIV and former duc d'Anjou.

There seemed to be a real possibility that, profiting from the weakness of France and of the Hanoverian government in London, Spain might lead an invasion of England to replace George l with James Francis Edward Stuart (1688–1766), the son of deposed James II. Though James's three previous attempts to regain the throne that he felt was rightfully his, in 1708 again in 1715, and in 1719 (with Spanish support), had ended in disaster, there were many who thought his



Fig. 1 Otto Hamerani's, James III Appeal medal inscribed Qvid. Gravivs.Capta, 1721. View of London from the Thames toward New St Paul.



Fig 2 George Willdey, 1715. 96 x 66 cm. The fulsome cartouche below the portrait of the king reads: 'To His Sacred and most Excellent Ma[jty] George By the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France & Ireland &c. This map of Great Britain and Ireland Corrected from the Newest & most Exact Observations is most Humbly Dedicated By your Majesty's Loyal and most Obedient Subject and Servant George Willdey' 1715. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection.

time had come. He was regarded by many as being more 'British' than the German George I – Georg Ludwig, duke and elector of Brunswick-Luneburg [generally known as Hanover]. Despite being Catholic James had support from many traditionally minded and influential Anglican noblemen and clergy like the capable Francis Atterbury, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester. Even Britain's longstanding allies, such as the ministers of the Holy Roman German Emperor Charles VI, in Vienna, were doubtful of George I's chances of survival, and contemplated joining Spain to overthrow the Hanoverian regime.

It was with this background that in the course of 1721 James and his advisers in Rome decided to issue a medal capitalising on the situation **(Fig. 1)**.[2]

It would raise his profile, encourage his supporters and incite recruits to join him. The medal was the work of the papal medallist, Otto Hamerani (1694–1768). On one side there was a view of London seen from the South Bank, with Wren's recently completed St Pauls dominating the scene. It was the foreground however that attracted attention. It shows Britannia weeping as the horse of Hanover tramples the English lion and the Scottish unicorn while to the right three figures run off with sacks of booty. They have been interpreted as German members of the King's household perhaps including George I himself. The inscription reads 'Qvid.Gravivs.Capta' ['What is worse than being in captivity?']. It is dated 1721. The other side has a portrait of James with the inscription 'Vnica Salvs' ['The Only Salvation'].

The Jacobite medal was issued in considerable numbers in copper and in silver. It was readily available and the image would have been surreptitiously circulated in print throughout Europe. But how was a British shopkeeper to advertise the fact that he had such a seditious item for sale? And it is here that we get to the map publisher, and 'toy shop' owner, George Willdey (1676? – 1737).[3]

Willdey is well known for making no secret of his commercial instincts. Several of the maps he published contain illustrations advertising some of the wares available in his shop 'at the Corner House Ludgate Street next St Pauls'. On the strength of a map of Great Britain that he published in 1715, it has also been assumed that he was a loyal supporter of the Hanoverian regime **(Fig. 2)**. The map includes a roundel containing a portrait of George I, who had ascended the British throne less than a year previously, and below it, adjacent to Scotland, a depiction of Hercules slaying the multi-headed Hydra. This is generally and correctly taken as an allegory of the defeat of the Jacobite uprising of that year. The message is reinforced by a verse on the right, under a depiction of a battle ship **(Fig. 3)**.



Fig 3 George Willdey, detail from 'Map of Great Britain and Ireland', 1715.

Hail GEORGE ! the Bulwark of thy Realm Survey,
Both Land & Sea thy Sovereign Power Obey!
What Rival dares dispute thy Lawful Claim?
Since they give Strength to Thee and Thou to them!

In the course of 1721, however, Willdey published a less well-known circular map of the country thirty miles around London **(Fig. 4 overleaf)**.[4]

The map itself is a close copy of one created by his former partner, Charles Price (1679? – 1733), in 1712 but the decorative elements are Willdey's.[5] There are



Fig. 4 George Willdey, 'A New & Correct Map of Thirty Miles Round London', 1721. 65 x 98 cm. Courtesy of the David Rumsey Historical Map Collection.

illustrations in the corners. At the bottom left, one can see a wide variety of the items on sale in Willdey's shop, ranging from globes and scientific instruments to jewellery and snuffboxes **(Fig. 5)**.

The illustration in the top left shows a view of London in a roundel **(Fig. 6)**. It is remarkably similar to that on the Hamerani medal. Both were derived from an image created by Johannes Kip (1653 –1722) for the *Nouveau Théâtre de la Grande Bretagne* as recently as 1718.[6] There is no allegorical scene in the foreground of Willdey's roundel but, rather strangely, the sun is shown shining over St Pauls.

The roundel may at first glance seem to be an innocent flourish, mere decoration, and may have been so taken by the casual viewer. But it was not. In the early eighteenth century political medals were enormously powerful instruments of propaganda and people knew how to 'read' them and avidly did so in a way that is now lost and can scarcely be imagined.[7] To someone of Jacobite sympathies the appearance of the sun over St Pauls Cathedral would have rung a bell. Some 25 years



Fig. 7 The reverse of Nicolas Briot's medal showing London dominated by Old St Pauls Cathedral.



Fig 5 Enlarged detail from Figure 4 illustrating the wares Willdey sold from his shop in Ludgate Street.



Fig 6 Enlarged detail from Figure 4 showing London with the sun shining over St Pauls.



Fig. 8 Engraving of Nicolas Briot's medal of Charles I's return to London from Edinburgh, 1633 as seen in John Evelyn's *Numismata* (1698).

earlier, in 1698, the diarist, antiquary and connoisseur, John Evelyn (1620–1706), had published a well-received and influential book – *Numismata. A Discourse of Medals Antient and Modern*. On page 109 he reproduced a silver medal designed by Nicolas Briot (1579–1646), commemorating Charles I's (1600–1649) return to London after his Scottish coronation in 1633 **(Figs. 7 and 8)**. On the obverse there is a portrait of Charles I on horseback with the date of his coronation and on the reverse is a view of London as seen from the south, dominated by Old St Pauls Cathedral – and above it the sun. The inscription reads: Sol. Orbem.Rediens, Sic.Rex. Illvminat. Vrbem. ['As the returning sun does to the world, so the [returning] King illuminates the City.'].

Apparently to balance the view of London in the upper left corner, Willdey's map has a nautical scene in the upper right corner **(Fig. 9)**. Closer inspection, however, reveals that it is a nautical scene with a difference: two figures in a small boat seem to be rowing valuables from the galleon ashore while more – ewers, goblets, plates and a chest full of what appears treasure – has already been brought ashore. Or perhaps it is the reverse, and the treasure is in the process of being transported to the galleon!

Any Jacobite looking at the map would have drawn the connection between the triumphalist royalist message of 1633 about the King returning to his capital, re-used for this modern view of the city, substituting 'James lll' for his grandfather Charles l. They would have mentally supplied the missing imagery in the foreground. And they would have taken the hint that the Hamerani medal was for sale at Willdey's toyshop. The scene at the top right might also have struck them as a depiction of the departure of the German thieves from Britain's shores.



Fig. 9 Enlargement of the nautical roundel from Willdey's map of 'Thirty Miles Round London'.

But if accused of treason by the Hanoverian authorities, Willdey could have pointed out that all he was doing was depicting London in the sunshine (unlike the medal struck for James in 1721) and what was more patriotic than showing a naval scene allied with a glorification of the fruits of trade!

After all, as Willdey might have said, whether pro-Hanoverian or pro-Stuart, business is business!

Notes

1 For a detailed account see John Carswell, *The South Sea Bubble* 2nd edition, 1993 (Stroud: Sutton Publishing Ltd, 1993). Please note that this edition differs radically from the first, 1960, edition of the book.
2 Edward Hawkins, Augustus Franks, Herbert A. Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland to the Death of George ll* (London: Order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1885), ii, no. 63.
3 See Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams, *British Map Engravers, Lithographers and their Principal Employers to 1850* (London: Rare Book Society, 2011), pp. 722–23; Tony Campbell, *Early Maps* (New York: Abbeville Press, 1981), p. 68.
4 'A New & Correct Map of Thirty Miles round London'. J Howgego and I. Darlington, *Printed Maps of London circa 1553–1850,* no. 69 who dated it to *c.* 1720. For the reasons stated in his note, I would date it to 1721/2.
5 Howgego, no. 59.
6 Bernard Adams, *London Illustrated 1604–1851* (London: The Library Association, 1983), 22.37.
7 P.M. Barber, 'Marlborough and the Medal: A proposed Blenheim Medal of 1704-5', *Seaby's Coin & Medal Bulletin*, 773 (January 1983), 2–9; idem, 'Commemoration and Control. The design and issue of official commemorative medals in England, 1704–13', *The Medal*, 6 (Spring 1985), pp. 2-5; idem 'A Tercentennial Tale - Sir Gabriel Sylvius's medal commemorating the Old Pretender's Birth 1688', *The Medal*, 13 (autumn 1988), pp. 33-8.

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

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'L'ANTICLÉRICALISME N'EST PAS UN PRODUIT D'EXPORTATION' [1]

Désiré Roblet: A missionary cartographer in colonial Madagascar

Timothée de Saint Albin

Much has been written about the influence of the Jesuit Society during the golden age of French cartography, but little about its legacy. From 1610 to 1750, a mutually beneficial arrangement had been established between the French elite and the religious order. The education they provided to the bourgeois and aristocrats was eminently useful, moving beyond classical theory to provide a first-class foundation for professional life. In return, the Jesuits gained unparalleled influence over the elite, shaping generations of minds and creating lasting networks. This alliance was forged despite the longstanding rivalry between the French State and the Church.

This approach is almost a constant in French history. At the end of the nineteenth century, the Third Republic launched a vast secularisation campaign, aggressively weakening religious organisations. Yet overseas, many of their members became essential allies of French expansion. The active collaboration between the Jesuit cartographer Désiré Roblet (1828–1914) and the colonial army during the French conquest of Madagascar offers a revealing example of how anticlericalism was treated as irrelevant overseas when missionary expertise served imperial needs, and how religious and colonial strategies converged into a new mutually beneficial collaboration. This article uses the career of Désiré Roblet to show how missionary cartography became a key instrument in this convergence between science, religion and colonial expansion.

Colonial missions in the age of anticlericalism

Following the disastrous Franco-Prussian War (1870–71) and the collapse of Napoleon III's Second Empire, the Third Republic (1870–1940) emerged. After recovering from the traumas of defeat, colonisation became a de facto priority, expanding the colonial empire in Asia (Indochina), Oceania, and Africa. Another priority was secularism: in 1880, Jules Ferry, the French Prime Minister, issued decrees ordering the expulsion of the Jesuits from the educational system, indirectly affecting other religious institutions.[2] In total, more than 6,000 members of various religious orders were expelled from their schools and, in some cases, from convents and seminaries.[3] In 1904 teaching orders were dissolved.

These measures affected overseas congregations far less than those in mainland France.[4] In the colonies, their expertise and networks were still valued and welcomed. The famous quote, 'L'anticléricalisme n'est pas un produit d'exportation' ('Anticlericalism is not an export product'), attributed to several staunchly French anticlerical republicans, reflects how widespread this sentiment was.

This attitude had pragmatic roots. The Catholic Church was perceived as too powerful on the mainland, but not in the colonies. There, both the colonial administration and the religious missions had a weaker presence, resulting in a practical alliance to achieve their respective goals.

The cartographic works of Father Désiré Roblet in Madagascar exemplify how anticlericalism in metropolitan politics coexisted with, and, in some instances depended on, missionary collaboration in the colonial field.

A Jesuit in colonial service

In Madagascar, the Catholic missions sought French control of the island to safely expand their evangelisation activities, in competition with rival Protestant English missions. The colonial administration benefited from the missions as they enhanced local knowledge and created a new French-educated elite. It is in that context that Father Roblet emerged as a key figure for the colonial authorities, when he arrived in 1862. There, in a still fully sovereign Kingdom, he discovered a complex reality, including the assassination of King Radama II and the adoption of Protestantism by the royal court in 1869. He quickly dedicated himself to mapping the Imerina plateau (central highlands of Madagascar), a task that would define his career.[5]

In 1877 he was ordered by his superiors to provide an updated map of Madagascar, a tool to gauge the Jesuit missions' success. He received essential support, especially instruments,[6] from Alfred Grandidier (1836–1921), a noted explorer and naturalist in Madagascar who published *Histoire Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar,* a 40-volume work devoted to the study of the island **(Fig. 1)**. Grandidier was President of the French Geographical Society between 1901 and 1905.



Fig 1 A plate from Grandidier's *Histoire Physique, Naturelle et Politique de Madagascar; Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux*. Author's collection.

Roblet's research went on while the French army conducted its first, modest military expedition in Madagascar, in 1881 and 1882. Too weak to overthrow Queen Ranavalona III, it nevertheless pressured her into signing a protectorate agreement in 1885, which they had limited means to enforce. In 1895 France launched another military expedition, leading to the full annexation of Madagascar the following year.

It is after 1885 that Roblet's intelligence gathering started to interest the colonial administration. Knowledge of the island's geography was still fragmentary, so the cartographic intelligence produced by the missionary proved to be useful. So much so that, in 1886, Charles Le Myre de Vilers, the French Resident-General (Plenipotentiary), wrote to the Société de topographie de Paris to underline the importance of the priest's work. According to Frédéric Garan, author of the most authoritative paper on Roblet's work, the society immediately awarded Roblet a special medal for 'bringing honour to science and to France'. The military was especially interested in the possible routes from Antananarivo to Fianarantsoa (the largest city of Betsileo), should the queen attempt to flee the capital. In 1895, while in Paris, the missionary worked with the French Army Geographic Service again to help identify the possible escape routes.We don't have comprehensive knowledge of the help the priest provided the French army. But it was deemed important enough to earn him the Legion of Honor in 1889. It was awarded by General Joseph Gallieni, the future governor-general of Madagascar, who highlighted the military value of Roblet's work, especially his contribution to the 'suppression of the Hova movement' which pressed for independence from French rule.[7]

Historians emphasise that the relationship between religious institutions and colonial administrations was pragmatic rather than symbiotic.[8] Roblet himself saw his honours as recognition of both his personal religious dedication and patriotism, not as an acknowledgement of the Order's work. From the State's point of view, evangelisation was a natural and pragmatic complement to colonisation efforts, and not exclusive to Catholic missionaries: in 1897, Governor General Gallieni invited the Mission Protestante Française to open schools on the island, to lessen the influence of English missions.

This cooperation highlights a key colonial dynamic: religious missions supported the colonial administration's goals by educating locals and gathering intelligence, while colonial power provided opportunities for mission expansion. Such a dynamic left little room for anticlericalism.

A splendid map by a frustrated cartographer

Father Roblet completed his large map (at the small-scale of 1/1,000,000) of Madagascar by 1885 **(Fig. 2)**. The 190 x 101 cm map shows the whole island and the northern smaller islands of Comoro; at the bottom right corner is an inset plan of Tananarive at a scale 1/200,000 **(Fig. 3)**. 'Carte de Madagascar' was immediately widely recognised and honoured,



Fig. 2 Le Père D. Roblet, S.J. Missionnaire de Madagascar, 'Carte de Madagascar', October 1885. 190 x 101 cm. Folded 25 x 17 cm, in 44 sections. Author's collection.

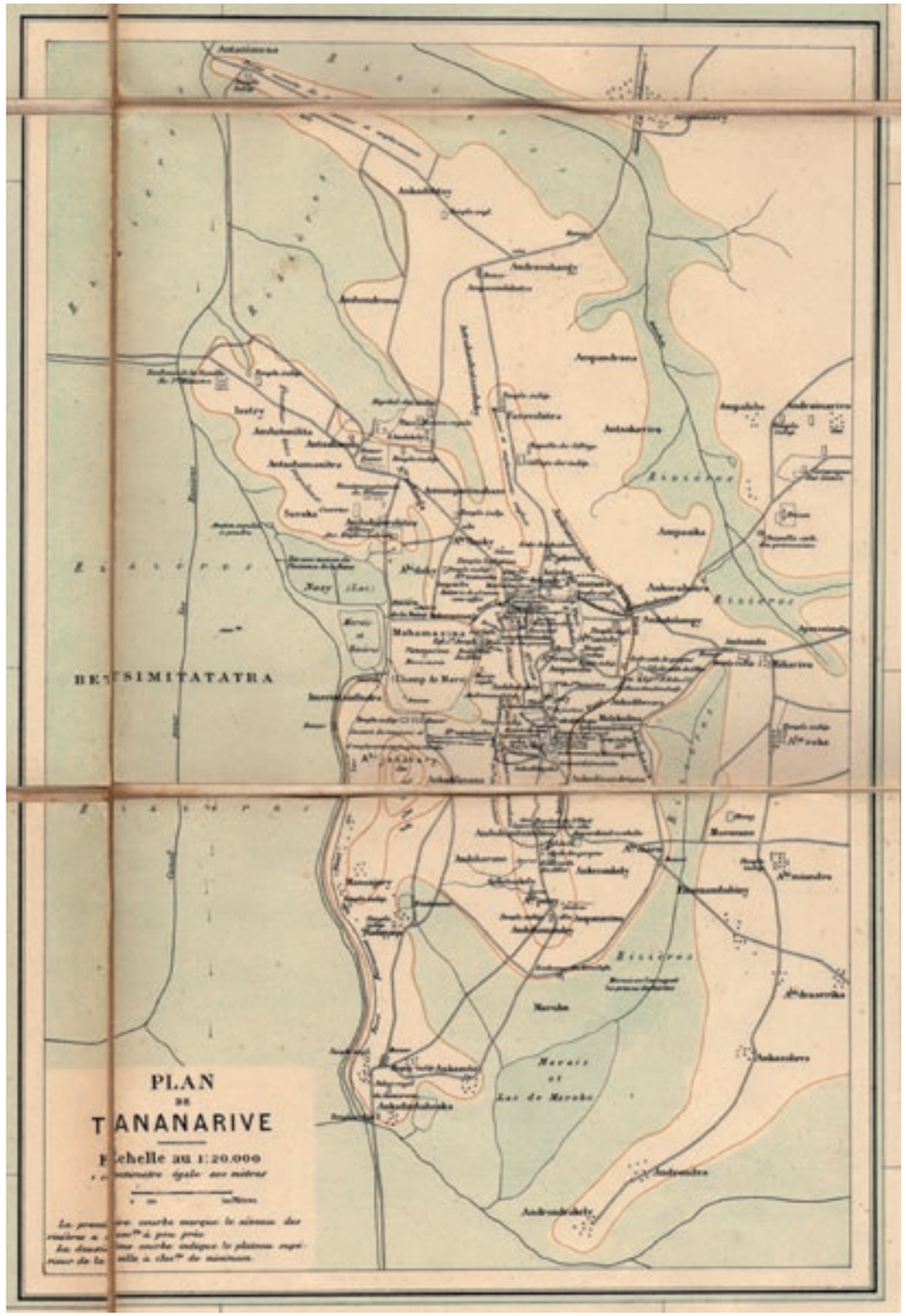


Fig 3 Inset map 'Plan de Tananarive' in the bottom right-hand corner of 'Carte de Madagascar' (see Figure 2).

especially at the 1889 Paris Exposition. There, it had a prominent place in the pavilion of Madagascar, and was awarded a gold medal by the organisers.[9] The recognition led it to be published by Lecène and Houdin in Paris, in 1891; it was drawn and engraved by Rémi Hausermann.[10]

The main force behind the promotion of the map was Alfred Grandidier who had pressured Roblet to have it ready for the Exposition Universelle, by insisting it was the priority, rather than the mapping of the Imerina plateau. Displaying the map at such a World Fair was a way for the French authorities not only to represent the island, but to claim it. This priority coincided with that of the Jesuits who wanted one of their members to produce a masterwork to showcase the deep knowledge and important evangelisation work of the Order on the island.

The author was less excited by the outcome. His main goal remained to finish his map of the Imerina which he had surveyed intensively, almost obsessively. Grandidier recalled that Roblet made more than 800 surveys just in the province of Imerina, and mapped alone some 8,000 square kilometres in the country of Betsileo, south of Imerina. An approach Roblet could not replicate for the rest of the island. In the first state of his map of Madagascar, he encircled the central region he had studied and explained that only that part was worthy cartography. Symbolically, he would disown the rest of the map, for which he had to use a patchwork of sources: fieldwork from other cartographers, local information, travellers' documents and nautical charts.[11]

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, several regional maps by Roblet were published. In 1881, the magazine *Les Missions Catholiques* issued a reduced version (closer to a sketch than a finished work) of his map of Imerina (1/400.000) **(Fig. 4 overleaf)**. In 1895 *Les Mission Catholiques* published another fine map of the surrounds of Antananarivo, at a 1/100.000 scale. Although focusing on only a small part of the province, the project gives an idea of Roblet's ambition. In the legend, the cartographer lists no fewer than seven different types of places: hamlets, villages of 10 to 20 houses and 20 to 50, etc, rising in size to a provincial city **(Fig. 5)**. The Jesuit's masterwork was completed in 1908, but never published.[12] In 1889, thanks to Grandidier, his map of the province of Betsileo was published.

Despite the author's frustration, Roblet's 1885 map of Madagascar transformed the island from a loosely known territory into a unified geographic object, serving scientific and colonial objectives, using the Church's expertise. Ironically, it was this composite work that became the foundation of his legacy.

Roblet's career exemplifies the relation between religious and secular ambitions in the age of French imperialism. His mapmaking became a significant tool for colonisation because his surveys provided knowledge essential to military and political objectives, unrelated to his position as a clergyman. His work did not serve one agenda at the expense of another; it advanced them all at once. In his maps, evangelisation, scientific inquiry and colonial strategy converged. It reveals that anticlericalism was not an obstacle to French expansion, but a domestic ideology that was irrelevant overseas when expertise was needed and welcome, even if religious.

Such convergence was not unique to Madagascar. Despite centuries of tensions with the Catholic Church, the French State showed no hesitation to forge short or long term alliances, when thought necessary. Religious networks – predominantly Catholic – offered valuable intellectual resources and connections, a dynamic that persist in various forms today.[13]

Roblet's work also serves as a reminder that maps are never merely technical representations of space – they are instruments of influence, ideological tools, and enduring witnesses to the entangled destinies of science, religion, and colonial expansion.



Fig. 5 The legend from Roblet's map 'Environs d'Antananarivo (Madagascar)'. It reflects the ambition of the author, who lists seven different settlement types, ranging from main cities to hamlets. Author's collection.



Fig 4 'Carte de la Mission Catholique dans la Province de l'Ermine (Imerina) à Madagascar, d'après le dessin du R.P. Désiré Roblet, S.J.' Author's collection.

Notes

1 'Anticlericalism is not an export product'.
2 Jules Ferry (1832–1893) was a French statesman of the Third Republic, best known the reforms he put in place when Minister of Public Instruction: he made primary education free, secular and compulsory. He had a key role in implanting 'laïcité', a French version of secularism. Often forgotten is the fact he also was a leading advocate of colonial expansion.
3 In 1880, in some three weeks (16 October – 9 November), the French government expelled 5,643 monks and nuns from 261 different Catholic religious orders. See Romy Sutra (2021), Chapter 2. 'La résistance judiciaire aux décrets du 29 mars 1880'. In *La loi à la main ». Militantisme juridique et défense religieuse au temps de l'affirmation de la République*. Toulouse: Presses de l'Université Toulouse Capitole. https://doi.org/10.4000/books.putc.14400. To put that number in context, in 1894, according to John King Fairbank's classic work *The United States and China*, 1948, the total number of European missionaries in China was around 750.
4 The concept of *laïcité* evolved in France at the turn of the twentieth century to restrict signs of religious belonging in public spaces.
5 Little is known of Roblet's early life. It is mainly known thanks to the letters he exchanged, from 1878 to 1896, with the explorer Alfred Grandidier. Those letters, kept by the Scholastic archives in Tananarive, were rediscovered by François Garan, who then published a comprehensive paper about the work of the Jesuit: Garan, François. (2016). « Le RP Roblet, jésuite cartographe à Madagascar (1862–1914) : Une activité entre loisirs, recherche scientifique et intérêts stratégiques ». Histoire, monde et cultures religieuses, 37(1), pp. 135-153. https://doi.org/10.3917/hmc.037.0135.
6 During the first years of this cartographic work, Roblet could only rely on very rudimentary instruments. He complained he had to use 'an aneroid barometer, turned upside down and covered with a sheet of paper held in place with pins, serving as a plane-table; a poor telescope standing in for an alidade…', Garan Le RP Roblet, p. x. Roblet explained to Grandidier that he started his cartographic work in Madagascar in his free time, before receiving partial support from his locally based superiors. The assignment he received in 1877 was seen as a mixed blessing, as Roblet had less time to work on his Imerina map.
7 This appointment was accompanied by the following note: 'Missionary in Madagascar since 1862; rendered exceptional services to the French cause; through his cartographic work, contributed in large measure to the suppression of the Hova movement following the 1895 campaign; accomplished in Madagascar significant topographical work amid genuine dangers.' Garan, p. x .
8 See for instance Gérard Vigner, (2015) 'Missions religieuses, laïcité et colonies: au coeur d'une contradiction bien française (1871–1914)' *Langue(s) & Parole : revista de filología francesa y románica*, no. 1, pp. 127-44, https://raco.cat/index.php/Langue/article/view/365715
9 It was not uncommon for maps to have the central role in colonial pavilions. At the Paris Exposition of 1900, the New Caledonia pavilion displayed an impressive 8-metre long map in relief of the island, financed largely by the local famer-settlers union.
10 Contrary to Hausermann, the publisher Lecène and Houdin is not a familiar name in the world of cartography. It was a boutique publishing house devoted to high-quality editions of limited circulation. The potential market for such map was probably limited to few libraries and institutions and some colonial administratives.
11 In one instance, he had to use information gathered from captured Hova officers he met in La Réunion. Garan, p. 145
12 Roblet finished his task of mapping the Imerina at the venerable age of 78. The map was presented to the French Académie des sciences by Father Élie Colin, who joined Roblet in Madagascar in 1889. Though a spectacular personal realization, the map didn't have the same impact as the one of Madagascar: at that time, the French army, through its topographical service, had already surveyed the region in a more modern and systematic way, leaving Roblet's work already outdated. This can be seen in the extended update on the mapping of Madagascar, published in 1910 by geographer Emmanuel de Martonne. Although he mentioned Roblet in the first three pages, the name of the Jesuit almost disappears in the rest of the paper, especially when mentioning the works published after 1897. Edouard de Martonne 'La cartographie de Madagascar', *Annales de Géographie*, t. 19, n°103, 1910. pp. 49-69.
13 Since 1535, French diplomacy has included among its duties the protection of eastern Christian minorities. French legations have also continued to provide substantial support to religious institutions abroad (mostly Catholic schools, university, hospitals…) in the name of Francophonie and French interests. On that topic, see Gilles Ferragu & Florian Michel, (2016), 'Introduction générale' in *Diplomatie et religion*. Paris: Éditions de la Sorbonne. https://doi.org/10.4000/books.psorbonne.41188

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uixit in Aegypto, tempore Adria-
ni imperatoris.
SEBASTIANVS MVNSTERVS.
FVERVNT hactenus quidam, qui putauerũt Ptolemæum huius libri autorem
alium fuiſſe ab eo, qui ſcripſit Almageſtum, ſed hi deprehẽduntur errare, quum
in Almageſto aliquando, licet raro, hunc Coſmographicum citet librum, præ-
ſertim libro ſecundo capite ultimo, ubi ſic ſcribit. Sed negotio iam de angulis
abſoluto, ſequetur ut diſtantias illuſtrium urbium ſecundum longitudinem ac
latitudinem ad apparentia computaremus, ſed hoc negocium quom
per ſe præcipuum ſit, & Geographicæ rationi connectatur, ſo
lum id atq; ſeorſum ante oculos ponemus &c.

Fig 1 Illustration of Ptolemy in the 1545 edition of *Geographia,* compiled by Sebastian Munster. https://lccn.loc.gov/2004596702 Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' COLLECTION OF PTOLEMIES

A journey through bookbinding history

Katherine Kelly and Jennifer Evers

A version of this article was originally posted on the Library of Congress Guardians of Memory Blog (https://blogs.loc.gov/) *by book conservators Katherine Kelly and Jennifer Evers.*

It's not very often that you have the chance to look at 99 copies of the same book. However, among the Library's vast collections are 99 printed copies of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, divided between the Geography and Map Division and Rare Book and Special Collections Division **(Fig. 2 overleaf)**.[1] As book conservators in the Library's Conservation Division, we undertook a survey of every one of these 99 copies. The intention behind reviewing a large cross section of bindings of the same title held at the Library was to inform our rebinding treatment of a particular 1486 copy, to gather examples of other binding styles for future reference, and to provide a visual guide to the variety of bookbinding styles found at the Library. We found some fascinating things.

Claudius Ptolemy

Claudius Ptolemy is regarded as the 'father' of geography who established a scientific and systematic basis for cartography. Despite his stature very little is known about him and most of what we do know is through the legacy of his scientific treatises. Ptolemy was active in Alexandria in the second century. He was a polymath, who wrote on astronomy, mathematics, physics, optics, harmonics, chronology, and geography. *Geographia*, also known as *Cosmographia*, contains information on the geography of the ancient Roman world, as it was known in the second century. It is made up of eight books. Book I is a treatise on cartography and chorography, describing the methods used to assemble and arrange Ptolemy's data. Book II through to part of Book VII is a gazetteer listing longitude and latitude values of some 8,000 locations that were known of at the time of writing. The rest of Book VII examines the three projections Ptolemy instructed to be used for the construction of a map of the world, varying in complexity and accuracy. Book VIII is a gazetteer of regional maps, providing descriptions and coordinates for notable cities (around 360) detailing their longitude, latitude, duration of the longest day, and distance from Alexandria.

Though cited in literature from as early as the sixth century and widely used by Muslim scholars, *Geographia* disappeared from Western collections until the beginning of the fifteenth century when Greek scholar and diplomat Manuel Chrysolarus arrived in Florence from Constantinople bringing with him, among other manuscripts, Ptolemy's text. Jacopo Angelo da Scaperia provided the first Latin translation in 1406/07. It circulated in manuscript form for over fifty years before Hermannus Liechtenstein produced the first printed book in 1475 in Vicenza, using Jacopo Angelo's translation. Once available in Latin, a language more widely read than Greek, Ptolemy's text flourished. It reached not only scholars, but also princes and merchants seeking knowledge to further trade opportunities. It became 'one of the most popular geographical texts of the Renaissance' and contributed to major advances in Renaissance geography. Its popularity, aided by the development of the printing press, ensured that Ptolemy became a household name.

Fig 2 The full collection of Ptolemies held in the Library of Congress. They have been arranged chronologically in rows from left to right:
A 1475, 1475, 1475, 1478, 1478, 1478, 1482, 1482, 1482, 1482, 1482
B 1482, 1482, 1486, 1486, 1490, 1490, 1490, 1507, 1508, 1508, 1508
C 1511, 1511, 1513, 1513, 1513, 1514, 1520, 1522, 1522, 1525, 1525
D 1533, 1533, 1535, 1535, 1540, 1540, 1540, 1540, 1541, 1541, 1542
E 1542, 1545, 1545, 1548, 1548, 1552, 1552, 1552, 1561, 1561, 1561
F 1561, 1562, 1562, 1562, 1562, 1564, 1564, 1574, 1574, 1574, 1574
G 1578, 1584, 1584, 1596, 1596, 1597, 1597, 1597, 1598, 1598, 1598
H 1599, 1599, 1605, 1605, 1608, 1617, 1617, 1617, 1617, 1618, 1618
I 1618, 1621, 1621, 1695, 1695, 1698, 1704, 1730, 1828, 1838–41, 1843.

A

B

C

D

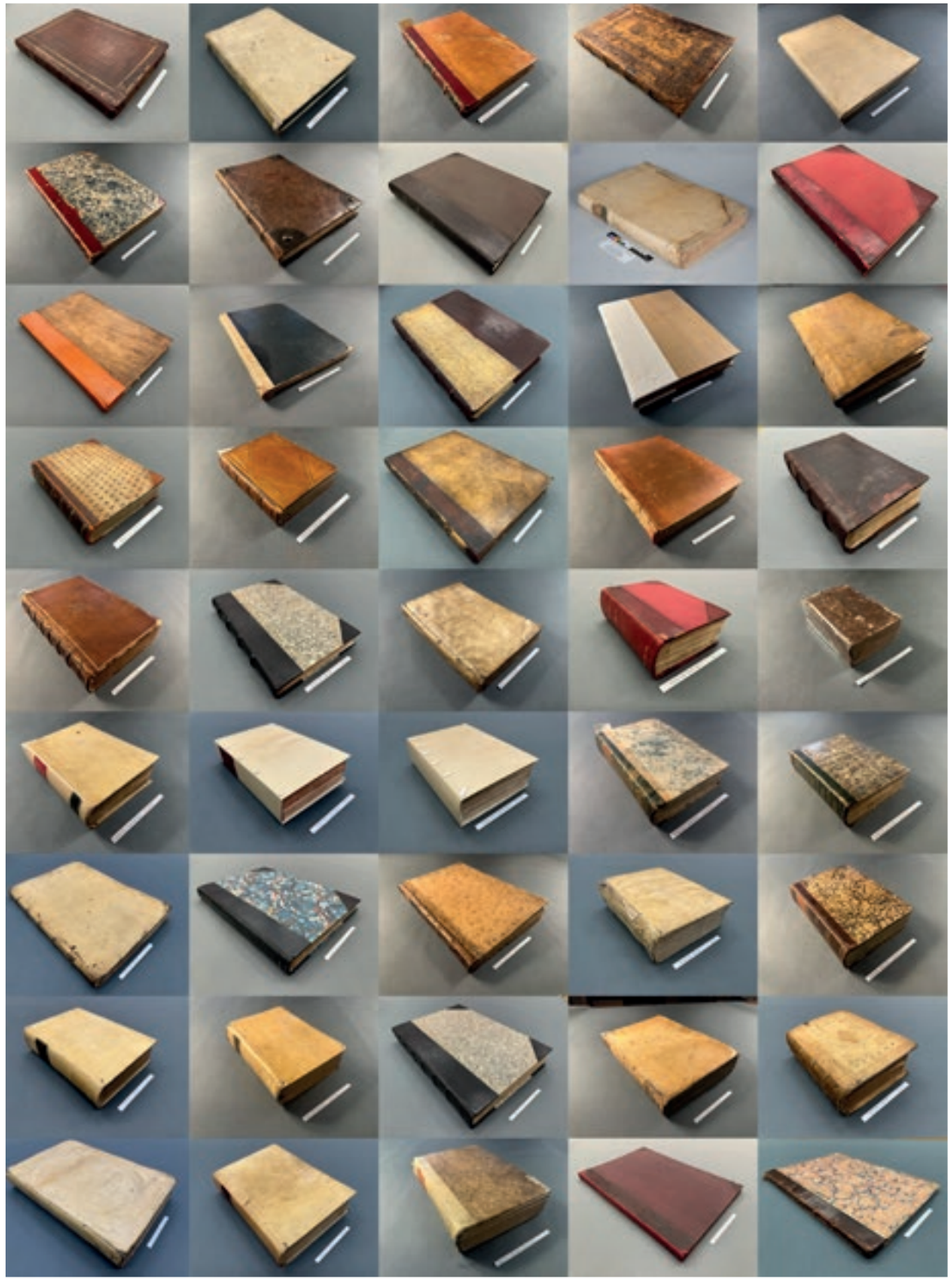
E

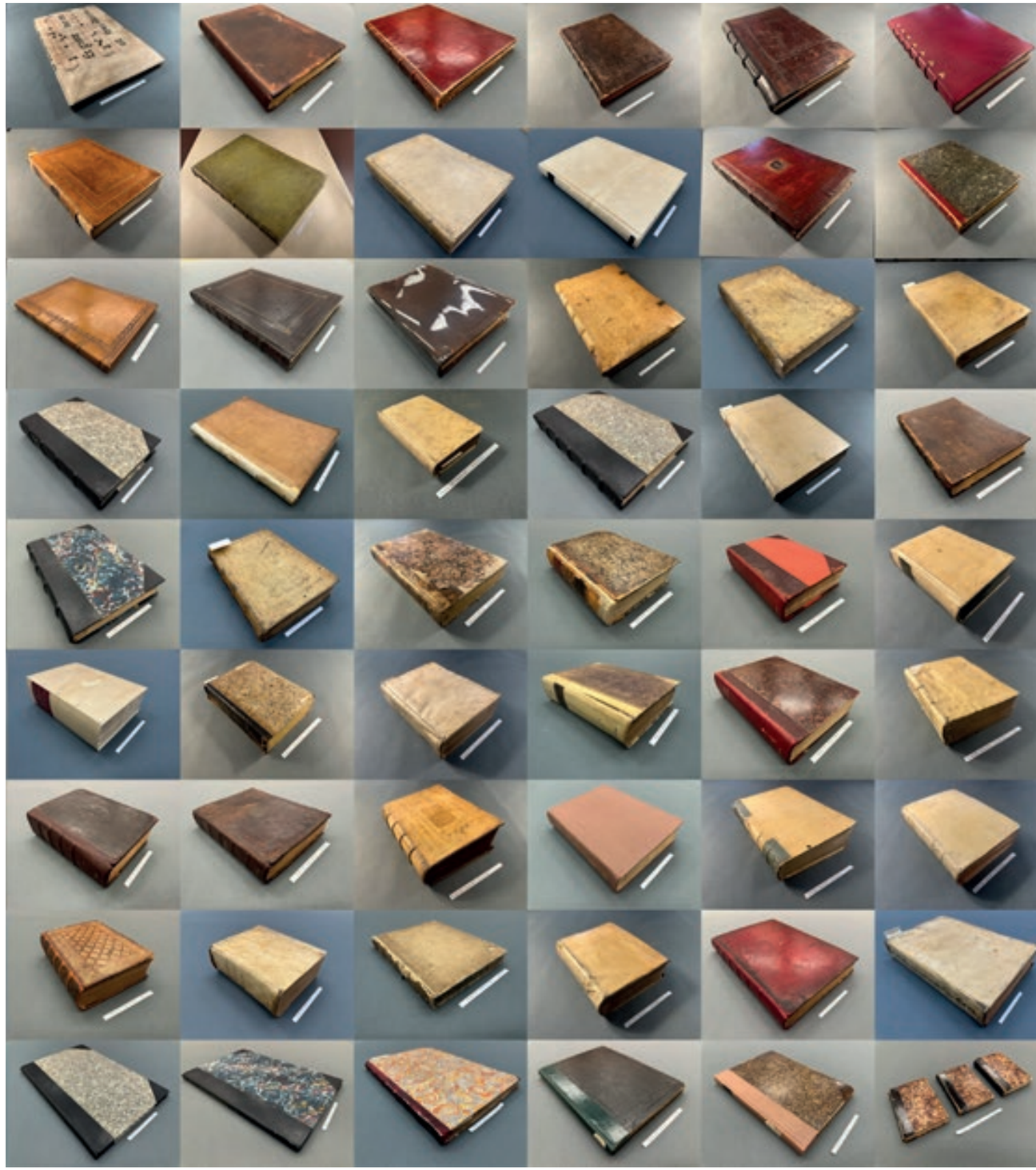
F

G

H

I





By the sixteenth century some forty editions had been published, primarily in Italy and the German-speaking regions in Europe.

Not all editions included maps and there is little evidence that Ptolemy constructed maps or had maps made from his *Geographia*. The 1475 edition did not include maps. It was not until two years later that Dominicus de Lapis published the first edition to include maps, engraved on copperplate by Taddeo Crevilli. The Bologna edition includes a world map and 26 regional maps (ten of Europe, four of Africa and twelve of Asia). This compilation became the standard adopted in subsequent editions. Some editions added new maps – *tabulae modernae*. The 1482 Ulm edition included maps of Scandinavia, Greenland and Iceland; and the 1508 Rome edition included the Ruysch World Map, showing the New World.

Copper-plate engraving was the preferred method in Italy for rendering maps while northern Europe favoured printing from woodcuts.

99 copies

For centuries, *Geographia* was the best-known cartographic text in Europe. The Library's copies span the years from 1475 to 1843. A full list of its holdings of Ptolemaic atlases as well as digitized copies are available on the Library's website.[2] The only edition missing is the 1477 printing (and if anyone out there knows of an available copy, please do let us know!). Because *Geographia* was so often and so widely printed, looking at and comparing physical copies of the different editions can reveal shifting trends in binding styles, changes in book production, and a narrative of interaction between books and book owners.

Bindings

The collection's bindings showcase an extensive range of materials and styles, including hefty alum-tawed pigskin, which wins the prize for the most durable covering material. It was frequently used in bindings from the eleventh century through to the late fifteenth century and continued to be used for even longer in Germany. This binding material is easily recognisable by its creamy white appearance that yellows with age. It is made by treating pigskin with an alum and salt solution. All the Library's examples were produced in Strasbourg and Cologne **(Fig. 3)**.

There are also many examples of parchment bindings. Parchment seems to have been a common binding material for atlases. Possibly because they were heavily used and consulted, there was a need to have the pages housed in sturdy, protective covers **(Fig. 4)**. Parchment bindings are quick and easy to produce, and are fairly durable. To make parchment, an animal hide is soaked in lime, scraped clean of hair and flesh and then stretched to dry on a frame.



Fig. 3 Library of Congress examples using alum-tawed pigskin for their bindings were published in the years 1513, 1522, 1525, 1552, 1597, 1608. Rare Book and Special Collections Division and Geography and Map Division.

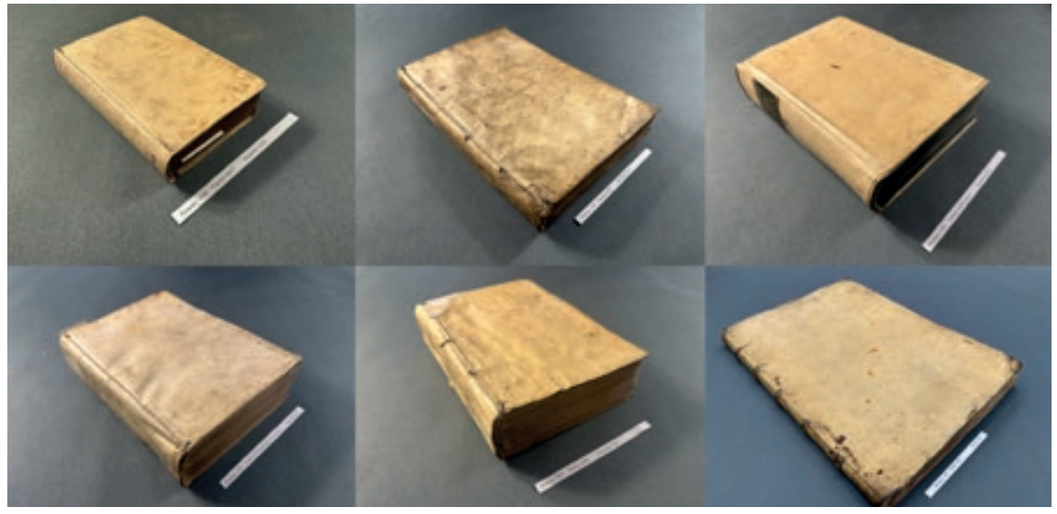


Fig. 4 Parchment bindings found on Ptolemy's *Geographia* from the years 1540, 1545, 1561, 1574, 1574, 1578. Rare Book and Special Collections Division and Geography and Map Division.

A hard knock life

Only about thirty of the Library's 99 copies of *Geographia* are still in their original bindings. The rest have been rebound, either because of damage or to reflect changing trends in binding aesthetics. Some have actually been rebound several times.

Many bindings demonstrate the utilitarian approach favoured by the Library in the early twentieth century. During this period, the priority was to create standardised, efficient, and sturdy covers for research materials. These were produced by the Government Printing Office (GPO), and allowed books to be safely handled by researchers for decades. The robust GPO bindings appear nearly identical in structure, with only slight variations in colour or material choice **(Fig. 5)**. Although these bindings were very durable, they often resulted in an unfortunate loss of historical information when the original bindings were removed and discarded.

'When the Government Printing Office opened its binding branch at the Library of Congress, the materials that could be used were prescribed by law. For Library of Congress collections, they were to use half turkey, which is goat leather imported from Türkiye covering the spine of the book and the corners of the front and back covers' with cloth fronts and backs and marbled end papers.'[3]

Standards varied over time, influenced by cost, taste and the availability of materials. Buckram, a stiff cotton, soaked in a sizing agent, and often red in colour, was introduced in the early twentieth century.

In contrast to the utilitarian nature of bindings used in public libraries, many book collectors, past



Fig. 5 These bindings are so uniform in style that they give no hint as to what might be inside. Ptolemy's *Geographia* from the years 1490, 1548, 1695. Geography and Map Division.



Fig. 6 Examples of exceptional bindings of Ptolemy's *Geographia* from the years 1478 and 1482. Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

and contemporary, commission bindings for their libraries to distinguish their collections. Amongst the Ptolemies are several notable bindings such as the 1478 edition, published in Rome, that has been bound in parchment waste from a medieval choir book **(Fig. 6)**. Parchment was expensive and pages from damaged or discarded volumes often reappeared as wrappers, flyleafs or linings for the spines of new volumes.

Bookbindings in private libraries, particularly in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are often characterised by the use of luxurious materials and artistic tooling. The 1508 Rome edition is one such example in the collection. It is bound in red parchment with Ptolemy's portrait on the front and back covers, framed in an intricately tooled gold medallion **(Fig. 7)**.

This edition is part of the Rosenwald Collection. The majority of the copies of *Geographia* in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division were gifted by two donors – John Boyd Thacher (1847–1909) and Lessing J. Rosenwald (1891–1979) – in the 1910s and 1920s and in the mid-twentieth century respectively. Neither collector has an identifiable binding style and their ownership is marked solely by bookmarks and labels.

The hands behind the rebindings of the 99 Ptolemies are largely anonymous but there are a few recognisable exceptions: Carolyn Horton (1909 – 2001) was pioneer American book restorer and binder. She was the first book conservator at Yale University Library and a leading volunteer in the restoration of books and manuscripts after the catastrophic 1966 floods in Florence that destroyed millions of rare volumes and artworks.

Roger Powell OBE (1896 – 1990), a prominent twentieth-century British bookbinder, was responsible for rebinding a 1482 edition. It is beautifully bound in red morocco leather with simple gold tooled leaves marking the ends of the raised bands **(Fig. 6)**.[4]

The goat

It turns out that you really cannot judge a book by its cover. Imagine our surprise, upon opening one of the practical but plain library bindings, to discover that a thoughtful binder had included the old parchment covers **(Fig. 8 overleaf)**. These covers feature a distinctive goat stamp, and with a bit of research, we found another book with a nearly identical design in the collections at the Morgan Library in New York. This leads us to believe that this 1561 copy of *Geographia* [5] was once owned by Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford (1581–1627) as she used this stamp on the bindings in her personal library. This wealthy and influential Countess was a patron of literature and the arts in Jacobean England. As there are no annotations or distinguishing marks in the text that would otherwise link this book to the Countess, this connection was only preserved by the thoughtful actions of a GPO binder.[6]

Fig. 7 Ptolemy, *Geographia* 1508 with a portrait of Ptolemy surrounded with a gold tooled decorative design on the front and back covers of the book. Geography and Map Division. https://lccn.loc.gov/2004563414





Fig. 8 ***La geografia di Claudio Tolomeo Alessandrino*****. Ptolemy, 1561 with its old parchment cover retained inside the later rebinding. Geography and Map Division. https://lccn.loc.gov/2004563414**

Encore

As we rounded out our tour of the 99 Ptolemies at the Library of Congress, we debated whether or not to include a 100th item – a single leaf from a 1482 Ptolemy printed on vellum, the only example in the Ptolemy collection that is not printed on paper **(Fig 9)**.[7] The leaf survived as the cover of another, now unknown book. Much like the Library's Gutenberg Bible,[8] a small number of the 1482 Ptolemies were printed on parchment. It is also an example of how scrap was reused to economically bind books (like the choir book binding illustrated in Figure 6).

While this leaf may not make it onto the list of the 99 Ptolemaic atlases, it does help tell the story of how Ptolemy's text and maps were printed, valued, rebound, used, and reused over the centuries. Together, these books showcase the amazing variety of materials, histories, and stories to be told and remind us that there is always more to be discovered in the Library's collections.



Fig. 9 Single page of text from a 1482 edition of the ***Geographia*** **printed on vellum. This leaf was removed from a disbound text block and reused as a book cover: vertical fold lines near the centre indicate the spine of the binding, and the parallel holes show where sewing supports would have been laced through. Geography and Map Division.**

Notes

1 Geography and Map Division (https://www.loc.gov/research-centers/geography-and-map/about-this-research-center/); Rare Book and Special Collections (https://guides.loc.gov/rare-book-collections)

2 https://guides.loc.gov/ptolemaic-atlases/library-holdings

3 Library of Congress blog: '2025 Marks 125 Years of Binding at the Library of Congress', Parts 1, 2, 3, 4. https://blogs.loc.gov/preservation/2025/01/125-years-of-binding-pt1/?loclr=blogpress

4 This edition has been digitized. See https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbc0001.2022rosen0233

5 There are a further three copies of the 1561 edition distributed between the Geography & Map Reading room and the Rare Book/Special Collections Reading room.

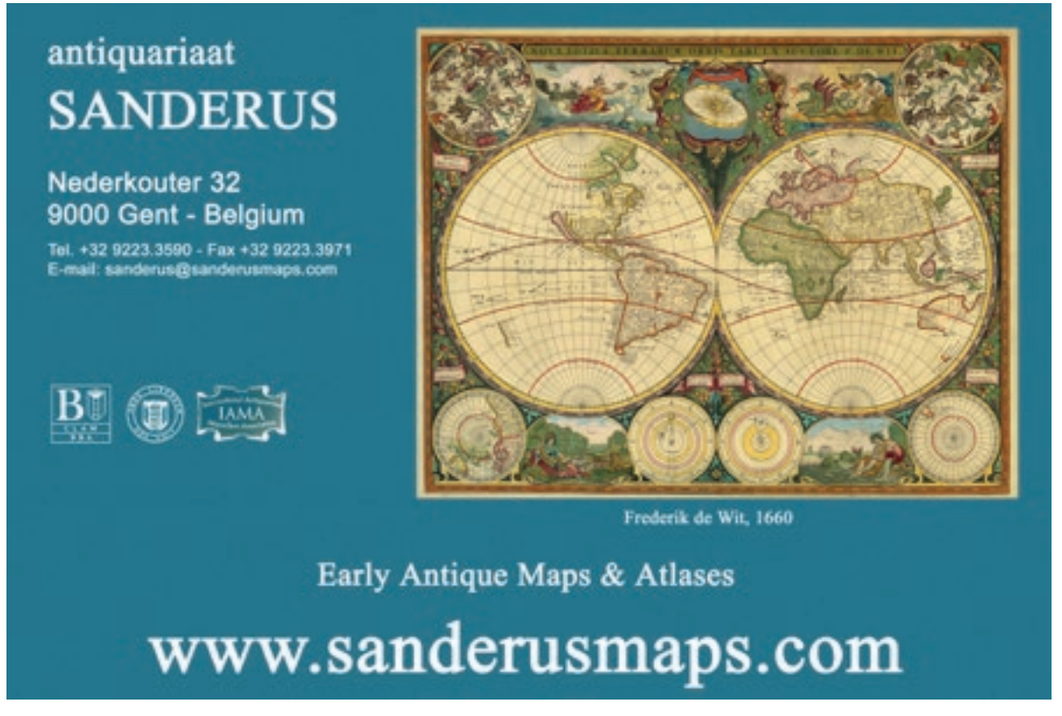
6 For a discussion on how the Countess of Bedford may have arrived at using the goat image to distinguish her collection see John Pitcher, 'Daniel versus Jonson: Books, Beasts and Birds', *The Review of English Studies*, Volume 73, Issue 312, November 2022, pp. 860–81, https://doi.org/10.1093/res/hgac019

7 Vellum is a finer and smoother parchment made from calf skins.

8 See 'The Gutenberg Bible at the Library Congress: A Resource Guide'. https://guides.loc.gov/gutenberg

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Jennifer Evers is a book conservator at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. Her work is focused on the treatment of rare books and bound manuscripts, primarily from the Manuscript Division, American Folklife Collections, and the Veteran's History Project.





GEOGRAPHY FOR SALE

The business acumen of Herman Moll [1]

Dennis Reinhartz

One of the main underlying themes in my book on Herman Moll (1654?–1732) is an exploration of his rise to 'prominence' in the competitive London map trade of the first half of the eighteenth century.[2] In this volume and several scholarly articles since, I have delved into sundry factors underlying his reputation and the popularity of his cartography in his own time and across time (with scholars and collectors). Among others have been the contemporary content, perceived accuracy and reliability, and aesthetics of his maps.[3] Moll's prolific cartographic production was informative, relevant and attractive. But so too was much of the output of his competitors in Britain and on the Continent. Is there then yet more that needs to be considered to understand his prestige?

A matter that until now I had given little specific consideration to was his business acumen. Did it help him to master his profession and in time propel him over many of his rivals? The answer to this involved question requires an examination of the London map trade in 1650–1750 and Moll's place in it during the early eighteenth century.

As in Amsterdam and Paris, contemporarily in London empire and cartography were linked. Hence, there was an almost symbiotic relationship between the rise of the British Empire and the expansion of the London map trade. Imperialism coupled with the growth of the Enlightenment in the British Isles guided the ascent of a better educated capitalist middle class with a greater international outlook. The rather rapid globalisation of empire related enterprises led to a different way of looking at the world, one of increased awareness geographically, economically, socially and educationally.[4]

In the map trade, this development fostered an escalation in the number of geographer/cartographers working for others, but also more and more on their own. Understandably, competition often heightened somewhat fiercely between them. Mapmaking was labour intensive, and the profit margins were low. Beyond actual production, a good reputation and business sense were essential to success.[5]

Coming to England in 1680 originally from Kreis Bremen in northwest Germany, a centre of the later and once formidable Hanseatic League, Moll most likely grew up with a certain commercial awareness. Yet, a part of the foundation of the popularity of his maps may be attributed to his longevity in the cartographic profession. Working for others and later for himself as well, his active career spanned more than half of a century. During these decades, he also constantly improved his business location, moving regularly for better exposure and customer access, until after 1710 when he landed first on Fleet Street and finally The Strand, the then centre of cartographic commerce, 'prominent retail premises' indeed.[6]

Nonetheless, a mapmaker's success in the London map trade rested substantially on his reputation. And that reputation stemmed from the content, perceived accuracy and reliability, stylistic attractiveness, and prices of his cartographic output. Many in the business had royal warrants and were 'cartographers [geographers] to the King'. Unlike in France, where a similar naming might bring with it a royal stipend, in Britain it usually did not. But the designation nonetheless was good for business and meant that the holder of the warrant prepared maps for the monarchs to avail themselves thereof. There is no evidence Moll held such a warrant, denied him, though wholly 'Anglicized', perhaps because he was foreign born. Nevertheless several rulers, including George III, had personal map collections containing maps from Moll's atlas *The World Described*….

At this time, most geographer/cartographers depended upon various sources for the subject matter of their maps. They were compiler-copyists, and few in fact were on the scene to carry out their own surveys. Moll was no exception.[7] Many mapmakers used actual explorers, mariners, and even surveyors who accurately revealed distant parts of the world to them to put on their maps. And some like Moll actually acknowledged them on their maps.[8] Two of Moll's sources were the privateer/circumnavigators

Fig. 1 Herman Moll, 'A New & Exact MAP of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the LIMITS of ye South Sea Company…', 1715. 44 x 49 cm. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71005443

William Dampier and Woodes Rogers. Dampier was particularly helpful with aspects of the Caribbean Sea-Gulf of Mexico arena, the western coast of Australia, and Southeast Asia.[9] In turn, Moll created maps and charts for Dampier and Rogers.[10] Recognised contributors of note, of course, helped to underscore the accuracy and reliability of maps and the credibility of their authors.

These original sources then were often compiled with material lifted from the cartography of unacknowledged competitors to create new maps for sale. In this regard, some of Moll's most relied upon sources were continental cartographers, especially among the French, such as the Sansons and Guillaume and Joseph Delisle. Plagiarising maps and prints was not officially made a crime in Britain until the Copyright Act of 1735, which took some decades thereafter to enforce rigorously. Certainly, Moll's collation skills gave him the confidence to astutely include the tag line '…According to the Newest and most Exact Observations…' in the title cartouches of many of his major maps, especially the large two-sheet specimens in his seminal atlas *The World Described*… (London and Dublin: 1709-1754) **(Fig. 2)**.[11] But Moll was not unique with these claims, and some of his competitors made similar assertions on their maps.

Another factor contributing to the standing of a particular cartographer was the attractiveness of his maps that helped to attract buyers, users, and later, collectors. Cartographic aesthetic style is based on a combination of features, including fine engraving of line, lettering, colour, and overall design, all of which also relate directly to the cost of map production.

Some mapmakers were not engravers and therefore had to hire that work out. Engraving was labour intensive and could be expensive. This was especially true when it came to distinctive lettering and more ornate cartouches, the narrators of maps. Colouring too added to the eventual price of a map. Moll was an expert engraver whose repute may have preceded him from Germany to England. In any case, it helped to eliminate a middle man and saved money. Moreover, he and a number of others in the trade favoured the emerging simpler style of the Enlightenment that emphasised content over decoration and outline colour over more opaque masses of it filling in white space (see Fig. 4, Moll's map on South America). Consequently, Moll's production costs and eventual prices to his customers were easily in line with those of his rivals.[12]

Other business ploys frequently employed in the London map trade involved dedications and/or subscriptions. A dedicatee honored on a map usually was somehow relevant to what it showed, and the dedication, in part, was meant to give the map greater authority. A hope of the maker was that the individual, so flattered, would perhaps spread the word about the map to other prospective buyers and/or even purchase multiple copies of it for distribution. And, albeit rarely, a dedicatee might be willing to help underwrite the cost of the map's production. Moll boldly dedicated numerous of his maps, but mostly in *The World Described*…. Thus, in a separate ornate cartouche overseen by a coat-of-arms the British North American 'Beaver Map' is

> most humbly dedicated:
> To the Honourable Walter Dowglass Esqr.
> Constituted Captain General and Chief
> Governor of all ye Leeward Islands in America
> by Her late Majesty Queen Anne in ye
> Year 1711…[13]

Similarly, the West Indies map is equally 'most humbly dedicated' in an ornate cartouche under a coat-of-arms 'to Wil. Paterson Esq…'.[14] William Paterson was a founder of the Bank of England and had accompanied an ill-fated English expedition to Panama in 1698 **(Fig. 3)**.

Moll also engaged in the practice of offering subscriptions to works in progress such as his multi-volume *Atlas Geographus*… (1711-1717) to broaden his clientele.[15] Subscriptions garnered monies to help pay for the publication of the works proffered. The work would be listed at a pre-publication price, somewhat lower than its final price. Subscribers would pay half up front and the other half upon delivery of the map or atlas. Individuals comprising subscription lists too could be approached again to underwrite and/or purchase future cartographic tenders. And published lists of subscribers (frequently of prominence) in themselves served as advertisements for the cartographer's broader body of work.[16]

In addition to calling for subscribers and publishing lists of them, advertising new maps, charts, atlases and related prints in, for example, *The London Gazette* also was deemed good for business by most London map sellers. This by-weekly, published since 1665 and eventually reaching a wide audience originally through the mail, came to be one of the most popular London newspapers of the late seventeenth-early eighteenth centuries. Needless to say, Moll was one of those who frequently utilised this medium.[17]

Moll parlayed most of the above-mentioned makings into a business acumen that yielded continued success in the London map trade. He can be said to have been a real 'hustler'. But again, he was not alone. Others flourished as well, and some became his principal competitors. Conspicuous among them was the Shropshire born John Senex (1678-1740). He was a member of the Stationers Company in which he initially apprenticed as a bookbinder, was made cartographer to Queen Anne in 1711, and became a Fellow of the Royal Society of London after reading a 'scientific' paper at an assemblage of its members; formidable credentials indeed. And from 1710 until his death he also was located on Fleet Street. Earlier on, Senex even sold some of Moll's maps.[18] The cartography of Moll and Senex generally is of a comparable high calibre, and its relative content (e.g., accuracy) is similar, though Moll's maps tend to lean a little more to the aesthetic and Senex's to the scientific.

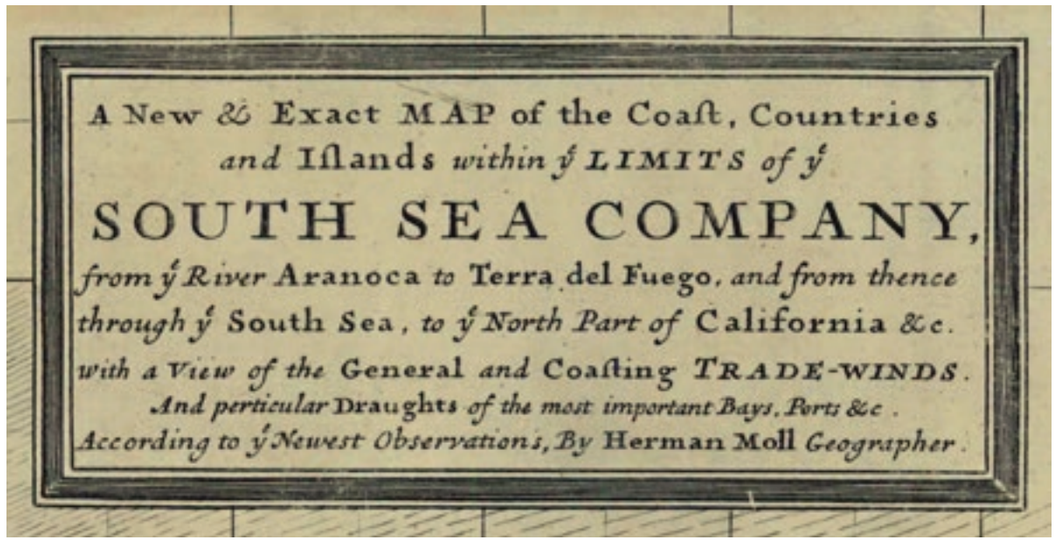


Fig. 2 Cartouche from 'A New & Exact MAP of the Coast, Countries and Islands within the LIMITS of ye South Sea Company', 1715 in which Moll boasts the accuracy of his map, describing it as 'New & Exact… According to ye Newest Observations'.



Fig. 3 Herman Moll, detail of the cartouche on 'Map of the West Indies or the Islands of America…', 1732. Moll astutely dedicates the map to William Paterson, a founding member of the Bank of England. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1732_Herman_Moll_Map_of_the_West_Indies



Fig. 4 Herman Moll, 'This Map of South America according to the newest and most exact observations...', 1712. 58 x 97 cm. Library of Congress. https://www.loc.gov/item/gm71005444

With his two-sheet 'New & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within ye limits of ye SOUTH SEA COMPANY…' and the volume of the same title by him in which it first appeared in 1711-1712, Moll revealed his Whig inclinations and clearly attested to his support of British imperial schemes. By the time the map appeared in *The World Described*… , it had come to include not only a dedication to Robert Harley, First Earl of Oxford and Mortimer and Queen Anne's Chief Minister and Lord High Treasurer, who had created the South Sea Company in 1711 to help solve the national debt and challenge the Spanish Empire in South America.



Fig. 5 Moll's decision to dedicate his map of the South Seas (see Figure 1) to Robert Harley, a founder of the South Sea Company is testament to Moll's business acumen.

There is also some acknowledgement of the map's sources and a veiled attack on Senex. Below Cape Horn on the map, Moll states:

> There is lately published a Two Sheet Map of South America, coppyed after a very erroneous French Map done at Paris in 1703, and to deceive ye world dedicated to Dr. Halley, and pretended in ye dedication to be corrected by his own Discoveries….

He goes on to point out the discrepancies with Halley (an acquaintance of Senex) and the misplacement of Cape Horn and Cape St. Augustine (the eastern most promontory of Brazil), that '… consequently makes our Sailing to ye South Sea less by about a Thousand Miles, than really it is'.

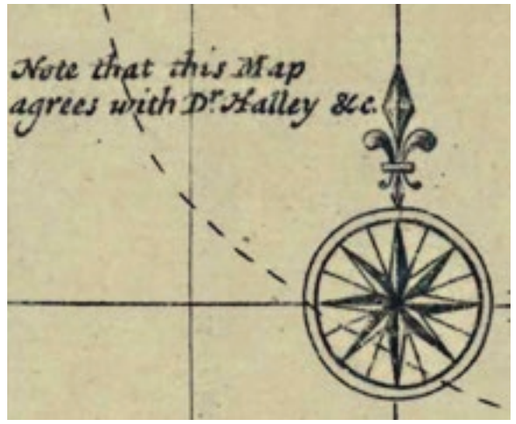


Fig. 6 The small note beside the compass rose on Moll's map of the South Seas (see Figure 1) ensures that map readers can be secure that Moll has followed the best science as set out by the respected Dr Halley.

Diagonally across the compass rose from this critique, Moll notes his corrections, 'Note that this Map agrees with Dr. Halley, &c.' **(Fig. 6)**.[19]

Moll restates his accusation somewhat more vehemently on the two-sheet South America map in *The World Described*…), adding that

> The world is in nothing more scandalously imposed upon, than by Maps put out by ignorant Pretenders, who most falsly [sic] and impudently assume yᵉ titles of Queen's Geographers…. **(Fig. 7).** [20]

Here the reference to the work of Senex is even more apparent, and Moll seems to be smarting somewhat from not having a royal warrant.

The South America map to which Moll is alluding is an early version (1707?) of the one that eventually would be in Senex's *A New General Atlas* (1721), published a year after the South Sea Bubble burst (perhaps to Moll's discomfiture), and a significant contender to *The World Described*…. There is no known rejoinder by Senex to Moll's reproaches, which in part may be due to the lack of an ample body of published research on Senex and his work. We simply do not know enough about him.[21]

It was Moll's business acumen that helped him to contend successfully and even prosper in the robust arena of the London and European map trades of the early eighteenth century. It too is at least part of the explanation behind the popularity of his cartographic output in his own time.

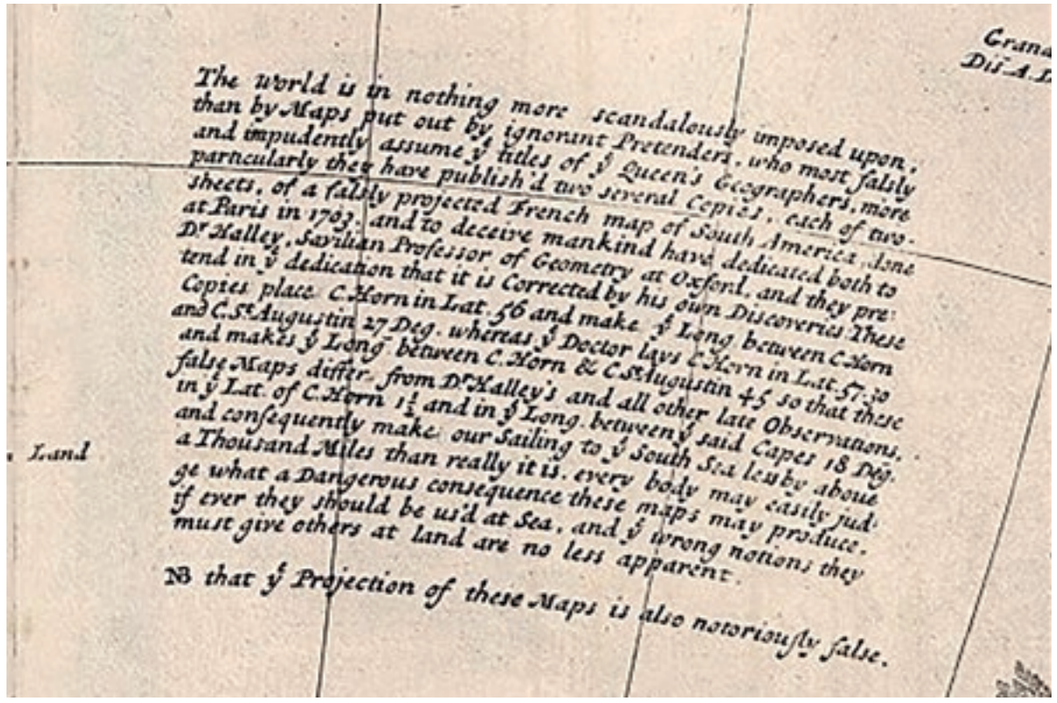


Fig. 7 Herman Moll uses the empty space on his map of South America (see Figure 4) to revile those [Senex] who 'impudently assume yᵉ titles of yᵉ Queen's Geographers' and whose maps contain gross errors.

While there is little question of his ability as a geographer/cartographer, he nevertheless needed to bring his maps to the attention of potential clients, which he did with some success. And along with his acknowledged cartographic creativity, this success aids in our understanding of the sustained regard of his maps by many collectors today.

Notes

1 My initial inquiries into this topic, which lay dormant for some time, were quite basic. I was stimulated to pursue them, ultimately resulting in this article, by an excellent presentation, 'Mapping a Moment: 'Historicizing John Senex's 1721 "A New Map of the World" ' to which I was treated by a former student, Professor Alistair Maeer from Texas Wesleyan University, at a meeting of the Texas Map Society at The University of Texas at Arlington on 3-4 October 2025 in honour of Dianne Garrett Powell and her parents Virginia and Jenkins Garrett for their cartographic and other donations to UTA's Special Collections. Specifically, Alistair's paper had a provocative section on the rivalry between Senex and Herman Moll, which we then spiritedly discussed further after the talk.

2 Dennis Reinhartz, *The Cartographer and the Literati: Herman Moll and His Intellectual Circle* Lewiston/Queenston/Lampeter: The Edwin Mellen Press, 1997.

3 For example, see: Dennis Reinhartz, 'The Early Work of Herman Moll in London: In Search of a Cartographic Aesthetic?', *The Portolan* 119 (Spring 2024), pp. 32–40.

4 David Livingston and Charles W.J. Withers (eds.), *Geography and Enlightenment*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1999.

5 Laurence Worms, 'Map Trade in Great Britain', *The History of Cartography*, Vol. 4, *Cartography in the European Enlightenment*, Part 1, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 2019, pp. 812–26.

6 Ibid., p. 814; Sarah Tyacke, *London Map Sellers, 1660-1720: A Collection of Advertisements for Maps Placed in the London Gazette 1688-1719 with Biographical Notes on the Map-Sellers*, Tring, Hertfordshire: Map Collector Publications Limited, 1978, p. 123, and Laurence Worms and Ashley Baynton-Williams, *British Map Engravers: A Dictionary of Engravers, Lithographers, and Their Principal Employers to 1850*, London: Rare Book Society, 2011, p. 458. Although dealing with events in a time four decades after Moll's passing, J.B. Harley, 'The Bankruptcy of Thomas Jeffreys: An Episode in the Economic History of Eighteenth Century Map-Making', *Imago Mundi* 20, 1966, pp. 27-48 too is particularly useful.

7 Mary Pedley, *The Commerce of Geography: Making and Marketing Maps in Eighteenth-Century France and England*, Chicago & London: The

University of Chicago Press, 2005, p. 33.
8 Ibid. For example, see the volume by Herman Moll, 'New & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within ye limits of ye SOUTH SEA COMPANY…,' *The World Described…* (London and Dublin: 1715-1740).
9 Dennis Reinhartz, 'The Cartography of Herman Moll and Discovery, Exploration, and Empire', Australia/New Zealand Map Society Symposium, Sydney (1 May 2024).
10 Moll's standing also was enhanced by his maps that were given wide circulation in the publications of authors beyond Dampier and Rogers such as Moses Pitt, Jonas Moore, Grenville Collins, Laurence Eachard, Thomas Salmon, John Oldmixon, William Stukeley, Daniel Defoe, and Jonathan Swift, among others.
11 For example, see his famous map, the 'Beaver Map', 'A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America…' (London and Dublin: 1715-1740).
12 Pedley, p. 236.
13 Herman Moll, 'A New and Exact Map of the Dominions of the King of Great Britain on ye Continent of North America….'
14 Herman Moll, 'A Map of the West Indies…' (London and Dublin: 1715-1740).
15 Tyacke, pp. 92 (368-369), 93-94 (371 and 374-376), 95-98 (378-388), and 99-100 (390-391 and 393).
16 Pedley, pp. 84-90.
17 Tyacke, see ads on pp. 43 (161), 46 (175), 71 (294), 81 (337), and 100 (392), among others.
18 Ibid., p. 87 (355).
19 Herman Moll, 'New & Exact Map of the Coast, Countries and Islands within ye limits of ye SOUTH SEA COMPANY…' , *The World Described…* (London and Dublin: 1715-1740). The French map referred to was probably and early edition of the South America map from Guillaume Delisle's *Atlas de Geographie…* (1700-1721) or one by Alexis Hubert Jaillot from the 1690s.
20 Herman Moll, '…SOUTH AMERICA, According to the Newest and most Exact Observations…,' *The World Described…* (London and Dublin: 1715-1740). This map was dedicated to another Whig politician, Charles Spencer, Third Earl of Sunderland, Secretary of State, and a supporter of the South Sea Company scheme.
21 Maeer, see note 1.

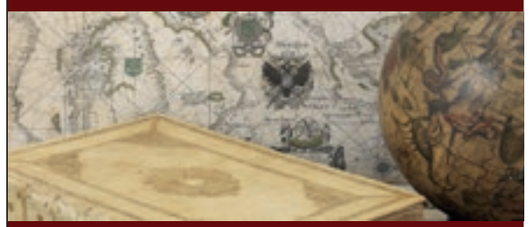
Dennis Reinhartz is a PhD graduate from New York University. After a 40-year career in academia and having retired to Santa Fe, he is Emeritus Professor of history and Russian at The University of Texas at Arlington. He is the author and editor of fourteen books and past president of The Society for the History of Discoveries, the Texas Map Society, and others. Email: dprein@uta.edu

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IMCoS MATTERS

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY



26 May 2026 Malcolm Young Lecture (Online at 6 pm BST)
Prof. Lauren Beck will be speaking on
Sovereign Cartographies: Canada and its Margins

Worldbuilding by the cartographer can take different forms: Cartographic projections determine the dimensions and relationality of lands and waters, while the location of borders and toponymic language can transform how claims to the resources are perceived. Since its founding in the French imaginary in 1535, Canada has had its existence challenged using these sorts of cartographic techniques. After becoming a British colony and later an independent nation in 1867, factors extraneous to Canada's existing and historical borders have continued to shape how its borders are defined. Whether in the form of another state's claim upon its land, treaties and agreements negotiated to ensure the security of its allies, or the impacts of climate change along the country's northern reaches, these threats to Canadian sovereignty have historically laid beyond its official borders.

This presentation considers several maps that show how Canada's borders have been externally defined while reconceptualizing key threats to its cartographic and national sovereignty.

Lauren Beck holds the Canada Research Chair in Intercultural Encounter and is Professor of Visual & Material Culture Studies at Mount Allison University (Canada) where she researches commemoration, settler-colonialism, and decolonization. Former editor of *Terrae Incognitae* and series editor of Bloomsbury's Cultural History of Exploration (2024), she has produced twenty books and edited collections, including *Firsting in the Early Modern Transatlantic World* (2019), *Canada's Place Names and How to Change Them* (2022), and *Abiayalan Pluriverses: Bridging Indigenous Studies and Hispanic Studies* (2024).

The lecture is free to attend but you will have to register your interest. Closer to the date you will be notified by email when registration is open and given instructions on how to register.

6 June 2026, London
The ***IMCoS Annual General Meeting*** will take place on Saturday morning at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London SW7 before the opening of the London Map Fair. Details will be available closer to the date on the IMCoS website: (www.imcos.org).

6 – 7 June 2026, London
The 2026 ***London Map Fair*** takes place at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington, London SW7. It is open from 12 noon until 7 pm on Saturday and from 10 am to 6 pm on Sunday. Entry to the fair is free. In addition to the annual fair lecture, Ashley Baynton-Williams will be giving talks on map collecting for beginners throughout the weekend. Information: https://www.londonmapfairs.com

8 June – 14 September 2026, Iceland
Imaging Iceland: the earliest printed maps 1507/08–1598
opens at the Akureyi Museum. IMCoS members Karl-Werner and Gisela Schulte will be curating it. They donated their collection of maps of Iceland to the museum in 2015 and since then they have regularly mounted special exhibitions drawn from their collection. To mark his 80th birthday, Karl-Werner is preparing ***Imaging Iceland*** and welcomes IMCoS members who are planning a visit to the Land of Ice and Fire with a special guided tour through the exhibition. He can be contacted at karlwernerschulte @icloud.com

9–13 November 2026, Tokyo & Kyoto
43rd IMCoS International Symposium
The Japan Map Society is hosting the 43rd IMCoS International Symposium. The conference is split between Tokyo and Kyoto, with the first part taking place in the capital on the 9 and 10 November and the second in Kyoto on the 12th and 13th. A pre-symposium tour is planned for Nikko and a post tour to Kyushu. The draft programme and information on hotel accommodation in Tokyo and provisional fees can be found on pages 46–51. There is further information at www.imcosjapan2026.jp

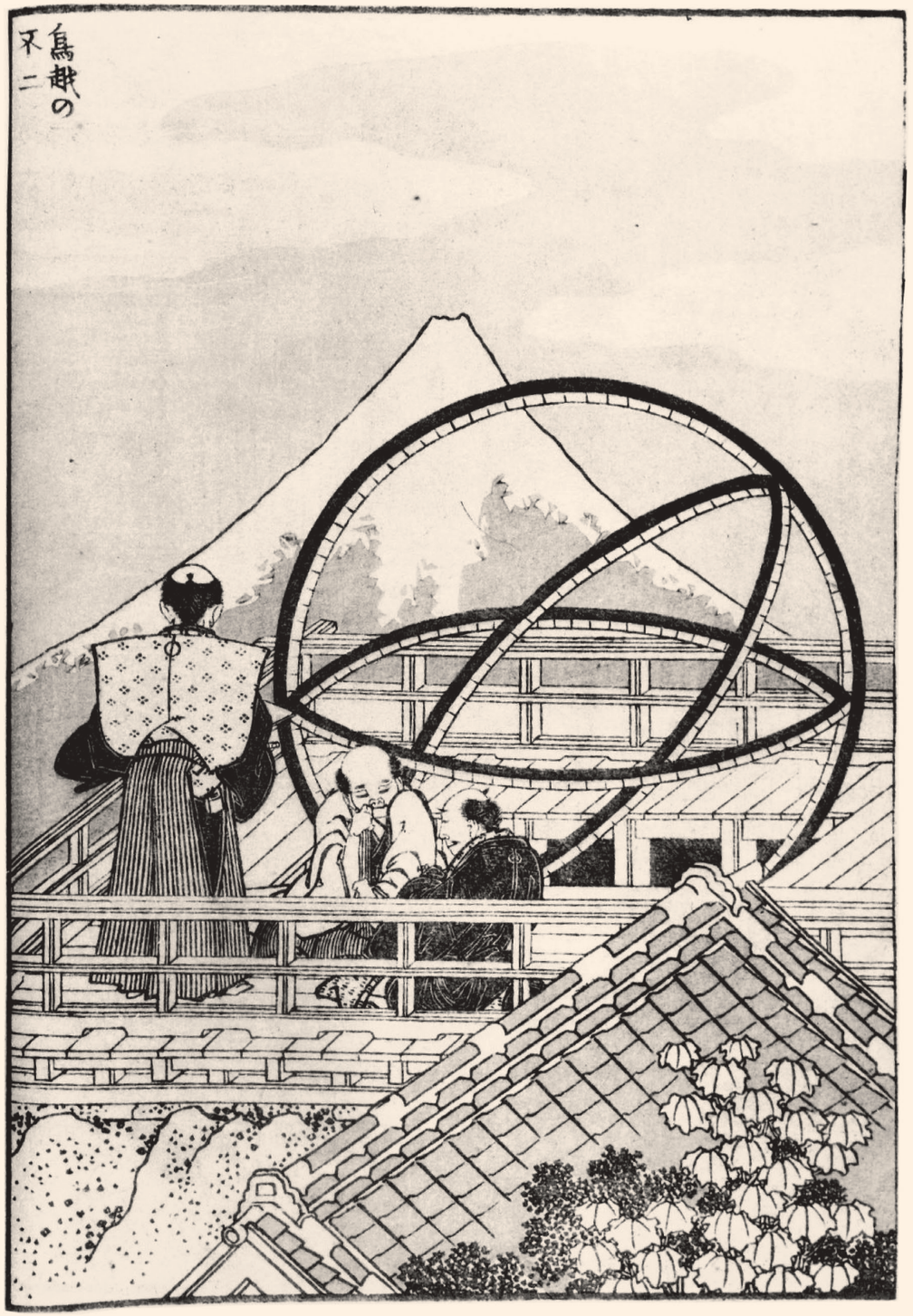
New National Representative
Audrius Vengalis is the new IMCoS National Representative for Lithuania.

He is a map collector and dealer specialising in antique maps of Lithuania and Poland. His background is in working with digital maps and geospatial data. At the same time he was studying map history and familiarising himself with the antique map trade. His interests focus on early printed cartography from the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, particularly the regional maps of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. He has arranged several exhibitions of maps of Lithuania, actively supported cartographic conferences and scholarly initiatives, and has donated many maps to small museums. He works with private collectors and institutions and places immense importance on the authenticity of maps, applying scientific and analytical methods to their study and verification.

Audrius is happy to be contacted regarding Polish–Lithuanian maps and for local support in Lithuania. He can be reached at info@antique-maps.lt

Below: The new National Representative for Lithuania, Audrius Vengalis, against a backdrop of Mercator's 1619 map of Lithuania from his collection.





Katsushika Hokusai, 'Torigoe no Fuji'. The shogunate astronomical observatory in Asakusa (1782–1869) with Mt Fuji in the background. From *One Hundred Views of Mt Fuji*. Wikimedia Commons.

IMCOS 43RD INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM TOKYO & KYOTO

9–13 November 2026

EARLY INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE WESTERN WORLD AND JAPAN SEEN THROUGH HISTORICAL MAPS

Japan Cartographers Association (JCA) and the International Research Center for Japanese Studies (Nichibunken) will host the 2026 conference.

There will also be an optional one-day pre-symposium trip to Nikko, and an optional two-day post-symposium tour to Kyushu, including a stay at Beppu hot springs.

www.imcosjapan2026.jp

DRAFT PROGRAMME

(The programme is subject to change based on scheduling needs; the dates are fixed.)

Pre-symposium tour to Nikko (optional)

Sunday 8 November 2026 Nikko

We will take a morning express train from Tokyo to Nikko (approximately 125 kilometres in the mountains north of Tokyo, a journey of less than 2 hours). We will visit the Kegon Waterfall, Chuzenji Lake, Tōshōgu Shrine (see photo overleaf), Rinnōji Temple, and Kanaya Museum.

Dinner on your own in Tokyo.

This tour is limited to the number of seats that can be reserved on the express train. Note that the visits to the shrines and temples will involve stairs.

Monday 9 November 2026 Tokyo

The Symposium venue will be in the vicinity of the Kanda District of Tokyo.

Opening and presentations

8:30 am Arrival and Coffee/Tea

9:15 am Opening by Tokyo Chair of JCA and a representative of IMCoS.

Presentations on Maps of Japan with a coffee break.

11:30 am – 13:00 pm Lunch on your own

13:30 – 4:30 pm Presentations about maps of China and their influence on Japanese mapmaking.

3.00 pm Coffee break

4:30 pm – 6:30 pm Jimbōchō on your own. (This is Tokyo's centre for antique and vintage book stores, general antiques and curios and publishing houses.)

6:30 pm – 8:30 pm Welcome dinner (close to Jimbōchō)



View of Shinjuku skyscrapers and Mt Fuji.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokyo#/media/File:Skyscrapers_of_Shinjuku_2009_January.jpg

Tuesday 10 November 2026

Map Viewing and Excursion to Sawara
8:45 am Arrival and Coffee/Tea
9:15 am Map viewing at Meiji University Library (Ashida Bunko map collection).

10:45 am – 1:00 pm Sawara tour by bus with preordered lunch box on the bus.
Visit to the Inō Museum, Festival Float Museum, and Katri shrine.
Canal boat trip.

Note: access to the boats is down six steep stone steps. If you are unable to use the stairs you will not be permitted to participate. In case of wet weather or abnormal canal water levels, the trip will be cancelled and the tickets refunded.

4:00 pm – 5:45 pm return to Tokyo by bus.
Dinner on your own.

OPTIONAL: Performance of traditional Kabuki theatre at the Kabukiza Theatre. Details to follow.

Wednesday 11 November 2026

Travel day from Tokyo to Kyoto *by Shinkansen (Super express train), 2 hrs 15 mins. Individual travel, not included in the registration.*

Thursday 12 November 2026

Kyoto Opening, presentations & map viewing
The Kyoto venue is the Nichibunken Hall, 3-2 Goryo Oeyama-cho, Nishikyo-ku.
Private Shuttle bus to Nichibunken. It departs from Hankyu Rakusaiguchi Station. Travel time is approximately 20 minutes.
8:45 am Arrival and Coffee/Tea
9:15 am Opening by Kyoto Chair
Presentations about cultural interactions between the East and West.
Coffee break
12:00 pm Lunch on your own
1:00 pm – 3:00 pm Presentations addressing current studies of Japanese maps and world famous collections of historical Japanese maps.
Coffee break



The Yomeimon Gate at the Nikko Toshogu Shrine. Nikko City is famous for its shrines and temples, specifically a group of 103 shrines and temples of great artistic and historical value which, together with their natural surroundings, are registered as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikk%C5%8D_T%C5%8Dsh%C5%8D-g%C5%AB#/media/File:Nikko_Toshogu_Yomeimon_Gate_2024.jpg

3:10 pm – 4:10 pm Map viewing at Nichibunken Library with Professor Frederik Cryns.
Shuttle bus to Hankyu Rakusaiguchi Station.
5:30 pm Explore Kyoto and dinner on your own.
7:00 pm OPTIONAL: Dinner and performance of traditional music and dance by Maiko performers.

Friday 13 November 2026

Excursion to Unsōdō Publishing House, Nara and Tenri
Bus departs from Kyoto Station and the Hotel Okura to visit Unsōdō which is famous for producing exquisite art books and wood block printing. You will be able to view their collection of old woodblocks and have time to explore the antique book and map shops in the immediate area.
12:00 pm – 1:30 pm Bus to Nara, a UNESCO World Heritage site with lunch on the bus.
1:30 pm – 3:00 pm Guided tour of Tōdaiji, the Buddhist temple complex.
3:00 pm – 5:00 pm Visit to Tenri Central Library and Sankōkan Museum.
Return to Kyoto
7:00 pm – 9:00 pm OPTIONAL: Kyoto Farewell Dinner at the Fortune Garden.

Saturday 14 November 2026

Post-Symposium Tour to Kyushu
7:30 am Meet at Kyoto Station
8:03 am – 10:30 am Sanyo Shinkansen express train to Kokura Station
10:30 am – 12 pm Visit to the Zenrin Museum which houses the Jason Hubbard collection of maps of Japan.
12:30 pm Lunch
13:30 pm Kokura Castle visit
2:30 pm – 4:30 pm Bus to the seaside town of Beppu to overnight and dine at the Suginoi Hotel.

15 November 2026

8:30 am –10:45 am Tour of various hot springs
1:00 pm Individual departures from Hakata.
Express trains to Kyoto and Tokyo leave every hour or there is a direct flight from Fukuoka airport to Tokyo. The airport is a 5-minute subway ride from Hakata station. While in Kyushu you might consider visiting Nagasaki. Hiroshima on Honshu can be reached from Hakata by train.

MORE INFORMATION ON ALL ASPECTS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ARE AVAILABLE AT www.imcosjapan2026.jp

Hotels in Tokyo

Hotels in the Kanda area are reasonably priced. You can stroll through the Jimbocho bookstores on foot from the hotels. **The Ueno, Asakusa, and Ryogoku areas** are ideal for experiencing Japanese history and culture. They offer a variety of museums and reasonably priced accommodation. Asakusa and Ueno are convenient for the early-morning tour of Nikko. The **area around Tokyo Station** offers excellent transportation access to Kyoto and other areas. The **Ginza and Nihonbashi areas** are convenient for shopping, but hotel prices are on the higher side. The **Akasaka-Roppongi and Nishi-Shinjuku areas** are home to many well-known, long-established hotels and newly built luxury hotels. Chinzanso is known for its beautiful gardens, but it's a bit far from the station. Hotels in the **Bay Area** are relatively affordable and of good quality, but travel times can be lengthy.

Everyone's travel goals in Japan are different, so it's difficult to recommend the best hotel. For those who want to attend the entire symposium program at a reasonable price and enjoy visiting museums to experience Japanese culture, the Ueno, Asakusa, and Kanda areas are recommended. For those looking to enjoy a glamorous trip, we recommend areas like Ginza and Akasaka. Also, if you usually take the subway instead of taxis, hotels with direct transfers (marked '0Tr') are convenient. Most of the hotels in Tokyo are modern and clean. If you would like to stay in a traditional Japanese room with tatami, check availability with the hotel, if you can, give it a try. **Visit www.imcosjapan2026.jp for details on hotels in Kyoto.**

Hotels

		Price for 1 night	Grade	Distance (approx mins)
1.	+Hotel Metropolitan Edmont Tokyo	35K-	4*	20
2.	+Hotel Villa Fontaine Tokyo Kudanshita	30K-	2.5*	12
3.	+Sotetsu Fresa Inn Ochanomizu-Jimbocho	27K-	2*	5-10
4.	Hotel Niwa Tokyo	40K-	2.5*	10-15
5.	Hotel Jukaro Ochanomizu	35K-	2.5*	0-20
6.	Hotel Mystays Ochanomizu Conference Center	25K-	2.5*	12-20
7.	Tokyo Dome Hotel	75K-	4*	20
8.	Tokyo Garden Palace	30K-	3*	15-25
9.	APA Hotel Kanda Jimbocho Ekihigashi	18K-(single)	2*	5-10
10.	Ochannomizu Hotel Shoryukan	25K-	2.5*	3-12
11.	Tokyo Stay Suidobashi	30K-	2*	10-15

+ Recommended
• Estimated for 2 adults 1 nights average of 11/-10 (not guaranteed; early 2026).
Prices vary on the days of the week, on when you search etc.
Please only use this as a reference when comparing hotels.



Kanda Area Hotels

ANTICIPATED FEES FOR IMCOS JAPAN SYMPOSIUM 2026 (to be finalised in April)

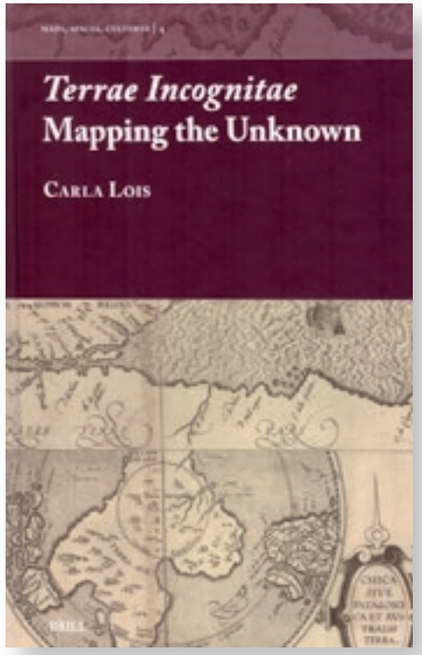
Fees payable in Japanese Yen	Tentative fee Yen		USD/JPY est. at 155		November dates
	Regular	**Student**	**Regular**	**Student**	
Tokyo & Kyoto conference (all presentations & map viewing)	25,000	5,000	$161	$32	9, 10, 12
Welcome Dinner	10,000	7,000	$65	$45	9
Sawara excursion (Tokyo)	12,000	8,000	$77	$52	10
Nara-Tenri excursion (Kyoto)	16,000	9,000	$103	$58	13
Farewell dinner (Kyoto)	10,000	7,000	$65	$45	13
Complete Conference	**73,000**	**36,000**	**$471**	**$232**	9 thru 13
Pre-Nikko Tour (incudes transportation from and to Tokyo)	27,000		$174		8
Post-Kyushu Tour (Includes hotel in Beppu & transportation from Kyoto to Beppu)	92,000		$594		14, 15
Limited conference participation to presentations & map viewing only					
Tokyo conference only	13,000	3,000	$84	$19	9, 10
Kyoto conference only	13,000	3,000	$84	$19	12



BOOK REVIEWS

Terrae Incognitae. Mapping the Unknown

by Carla Lois. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2025. ISBN: 9789004369764. HB, 261, 55 illus. $151.00 US.



The term *Terrae Incognitae* will be familiar to many devotees of early world maps. The subject of both academic papers and books, it is also the name adopted for the journal of the Society for the History of Discoveries, first published in 1969. It has wider applications too. Looking westwards from my study window towards the hills of mid-Wales, I learnt recently that the late seventeenth-century satirical writer William Richards so described the region in his *Wallography*. From Carla Lois, a highly regarded academic, *Terra Incognitae. Mapping the Unknown* adds, then, to an extensive literature. First published in Spanish by the University Press of Buenos Aires in 2018, its 'translation and rendition into [American] English are the product of the collective work of multiple individuals'. This information appears solely on the imprint page, the preliminaries are those of the Spanish version and make no reference to this newly published version, leaving unexplained what might be understood by 'rendition'.

Lois's work falls into three parts each with its own introduction, the whole prefaced by a lengthy, general Introduction. There are no concessions to those readers who have only a limited grounding in the output of cartographers of the sixteenth century, rather the investigation of the topic and the language it is couched in leave little doubt that the book is written with the knowledgable academic in mind. It can also be argued that the subtitle is misleading for maps simply provide the source material, in similar fashion to how documents inform medieval political history. This treatise focuses primarily on the multiple meanings of the term and its various synonyms, not the maps. Instructive is the Library of Congress's Cataloguing in Publication Data which under 'Subjects' states only: Geography-Philosophy. Geography-History. Geographical Myths. No suggestion then of cartography.

Successive parts of the book grade the unknown as 'The plausible', 'The poorly explored' and the 'Non-visible'. Part one examines how America was depicted, either as a continent or an island, continuing with how a further landmass gradually achieved recognition to the south of the Straits of Magellan, the so-called 'fifth part' of the world. How these lands were positioned on maps, their incomplete outlines classified as 'interrupted geographies' slowly modifying as new information became available from the travels of sea-born explorers. Some of the text concentrates on how the landmasses were depicted by adopting geometrical strategies rather than through accurate observation. Ultimately this is about how inadequately understood landmasses around the globe were conjectured, represented and understood.

Part two reflects on the Argentinian military takeover of Patagonia in 1879, and how blank charts of the region were populated with names, even though one third of the maps remained blank. These areas encouraged potential adventurers and effectively acted as political statements, expunging what was useless. Mapping in the 1880s aided the assimilation of Patagonia into Argentina, and there is a brief detour to the short-lived attempt by a French nobleman to establish the kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia in 1860 which challenged the Chile-Argentina dispute over vacant territory. This introduces the broader question of how Patagonia was conceived in the nineteenth century, and much of the chapter deliberates on how its terrain was conceptualised as a 'desert' and 'foreign' in the documentation of the time, leading to startling section headings such as 'Towards the positivity of the desert: the unutterable becomes the unuttered'. The text also diverts briefly to Africa and of 'writing history anew', where cartographers by removing speculative and usually erroneous details from existing maps left blanks which supposedly encouraged explorers to those regions.

Part three – 'The Non-visible: the landscape of the abyss at the bottom of the ocean' – is the most challenging. Remote islands are seen as platforms 'adrift in the sea of the unknown', cartographically expanses of 'endless blue'. This leads to an analysis of the colour blue; the sea as a blank seen through the prism of Lewis Carroll's 'The hunting of the Snark'; how charting the ocean floor developed from 1977; and a lengthy discourse on 'level curves' in oceanographic depictions (the marine equivalent of terrain contours) introduced by a French geographer in the middle of the eighteenth century. It ends with the clear statement that 'the map does not depict: the map creates a new reality, and above all creates the illusion of seeing what we do not see'.

All this is accomplished by reference to a mind-numbing number of sources: the bibliography runs to 25 pages containing references to the work of well-known historians, cartographical theorists and philosophers as well as less obvious contributors like Joseph Conrad, Lewis Carroll, and the renowned choreographer and dancer Pina Bausch.

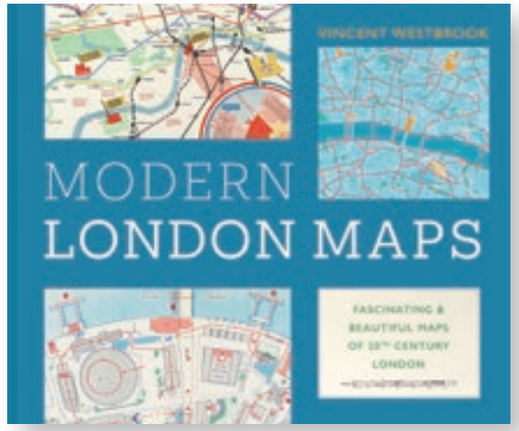
Having passed through two iterations – the Spanish original and the American rendition – it is not feasible to determine where such shortcomings in the text, as there are, originate. One chapter reveals considerable confusion in cross-referencing the illustrations to the text with the figure numbers not matching the images, but fortunately this looks to be an isolated occurrence. More problematic are the footnotes. Lois's extensive research encompasses Spanish, French, American and British sources, creating a complexity where more than a few footnotes appear to have escaped proper referencing and throw up occasional oddities as with Brian Harley's selected works edited by Paul Laxton and published by the John Hopkins University Press (2001) which is cited not in the English original but in a Spanish version published in Mexico in the same year and referenced under Harley's name. And the authors of the brief quotations that head every chapter are only sporadically mentioned in the Biography. One has to wonder where the general editors of Brill's *Maps, Spaces, Cultures* series were when the book was being prepared for publication.

Terrae Incognitae will undoubtedly have a broad appeal in the academic world of geography and philosophy. Whether it will have the same appeal to the more general market that encompasses map lovers is another matter, but then again given its price perhaps the publishers aren't too concerned.

Bob Silvester, Meifod, Powys, Wales

BOOKS RECEIVED

Modern London Maps: Fascinating & beautiful maps of 20th century London *by Vincent Westbrook. London: Batsford, 2025. ISBN: 9781849949392. HB, 175, generously illustrated. £30 STG, $49.95 US, $67.50 Can.*



The publisher describes *Modern London Maps* as a miscellany of twentieth-century maps of London that reveal the palimpsest nature of a continually developing city. Arranged loosely in chronological order, the author uses these maps to pose questions about power, movement, the effects of war and disease, urban regeneration, and the divide between the city's poor and rich. The book shows how the city was lived in and experienced; in this sense, it reads more as a social history of London than as a study of maps themselves.

IMCOS LIBRARY BOOK SALE

Book list No.31
March 2026

The books can be purchased from **Jenny Harvey**, who will quote a revised price to include postage cost.
jeh@harvey27.co.uk or telephone **+44(0) 20 87897358**.

Title	Author	Date	Publisher	Price
The Printed Maps of Warwickshire 1576 – 1900	P.D.A. Harvey & Harry Thorpe	1959	Warwickshire County Council	10
The Sea Chart – A Historical Survey based on the collection in the National Maritime Museum	Derek House and Michael Sanderson	1973	David and Charles	10
La Cartografia dels Països Baixos (English text) – over 8 lectures on the Cartography of the Low Countries given at the History of Cartography Conference in February 1993	D. de Vries, P. van der Krogt, J. Smits	1995	Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya	5
Kitchener's Survey of Cyprus	R. Shirley	2001	Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation	5
Modern London Maps: Fascinating & beautiful maps of 20th century London	Vincent Westbrook	2025	Batsford	20
Ordnance Survey in Ireland – An Illustrated Record		1991	The Ordnance Survey of Ireland	10
John Cary, Engraver, Map, Chart & Print Seller & Globe Maker – A Bibliography with Introduction and Biographical notes	Herbert George Fordham	1976	Davison & Sons	10
Rural Images, Estate Maps in the Old and New Worlds	D. Buisseret, Ed	1996	University of Chicago Press	20
Camden's Britannia – Surrey & Sussex, from the edition of 1789 by Richard Gough	Annotated by G.J. Copley	1977	Hutchinson of London	10
Reading the World - Interdisciplinary Perspectives on Pieter vanden Keere's Map 'Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Geographica ac Hydrographica Tabula'	Ed. M.H. Edney & I.D. Novak	2001	Osher Map Library	5
Britannia Depicta 1731 - complete facsimile reprint edition		1979	Britannia Publications	30

CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Lectures & Conferences

12 March 2026, Oxford (Online)
The 33nd Annual Series Oxford Seminars In Cartography. 4.30 pm to 6 pm (GMT) via Zoom Webinar. **Vera Dorofeeva-Lichtmann** (L'École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris) will talk about ***The unique large-format print of the General Map of the Qing Empire by Li Mingche*** 李明徹 ***(1751–1832) in Göttingen: tracing its cartographical origins and journey to a German university.*** Information: nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac

17 March, IMCoS Show & Tell event (Online) at 6 pm (GMT)
Steve Hanon will be running the next International Map Collector's Society *Show & Tell*. If you are interested in participating, please go to the events page at www.imcos.org

19 March 2026, Washington (Online)
Louis Miller (Assistant Director for Research and Fellowship Programs and Cartographic Reference and Teaching Librarian, Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine) will speak about ***Resurrecting 'Rhat Soupe': Alcohol and Allegorical Maps in Mid-19th Century America***. Hosted by the Washington Map Society, in partnership with the California, Chicago, New York, Philip Lee Phillips, Rocky Mountain, and Texas Map Societies. RSVP to John Docktor at washmap@gmail.com in order to receive the meeting ID and passcode. Meeting starts at 7 pm ET, 6 pm CT, 5 pm MT, 4 pm PT.

19 March 2026, Chicago, Newberry Library
The Chicago Map Society is hosting the lecture ***Marco Polo, Amerasia, and French Exploration in the Sixteenth Century*** by Markus Cruse**.** He will discusses the ways in which Marco Polo's book, *The Description of the World*, shaped expectations about the inhabitants, resources, and size of the Americas in sixteenth-century France. Polo composed his book in French in 1298, and the French nobility were among its earliest and most devoted readers. Polo's *Description* was an essential reference for French cartography, cosmography, and exploration for centuries, and offers crucial insight into France's early colonial activity. The lecture will take place at 6 pm and be preceded by light refreshments. Information: https://www.chicago mapsociety.org/upcoming-events/

20–22 March 2026, Venice
Venice hosts its **2nd Venice Map Fair** which will be held in the Palazzo Pisani-Revedin in the city centre. Information: info@palazzopisanirevedin

26 March 2026, London, Warburg Institute (Hybrid)
Mimi Cheng (Kunsthistorisches Institut in Florenz): ***Aesthetics and Authority in 19th Century Maps of China***. Meetings are free and will start at 5 pm (GMT). For online attendance, please register with the Warburg Institute in advance. Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk or philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

8–10 April 2026, La Plata, Buenos Aires
The XI Simposio Iberoamericano de Historia de la Cartografía will take place in the Sergio Karakachoff Graduate Center – National University of La Plata. The symposium theme is ***Mapear y proyectar. Territorios dibujados, diseñados y representados.*** Registration is free. The official languages are Spanish and Portuguese. Information: xisiahc@gmail.com

10 and 11 April 2026, Paris
Pop Cartography. Maps & Popular Culture (19th–21st centuries)
The History Commission of the French Cartography Committee and the National Library of France are joining forces to organize a one-day symposium to coincide with the exhibition ***Cartes imaginaires, / Imaginary Maps***. The symposium will be held at the François-Mitterrand site of the BnF in Paris. Information from Catherine Hofmann: catherine.hofmann@bnf.fr

5 May 2026, Cambridge (Online)
The Cambridge Seminars in the History of Cartography will meet at 5.30 pm (BST). **Juliette Dumasy**, Université d'Orléans, will discuss ***The rise of local cartography in Europe, 12th–14th century.*** All are welcome. Joining instructions will be circulated nearer the time. Please send an email to events@emma.cam.ac.uk if you wish to join the mailing list. Information: sarah.bendall@emma.cam.ac.uk

7 May 2026, London, Warburg Institute (Hybrid)
Maps and Society lectures in the history of cartography, hosted by the Warburg Institute. **Anthony Terry** (Independent Researcher) will speak on ***The Derrotero Ingles: Unravelling the Mysteries of an early 18th Century English Waggoner in Peru.*** Meetings are free and start 5 pm (BST). Refreshments are served after the lecture. For those attending online, please register with the Warburg in advance. Information: c.delano-smith@sas.ac.uk or philip.jagessar@kcl.ac.uk

21 May 2026, Chicago, Newberry Library
The Chicago Map Society is hosting a lecture ***Our 3 Majors Killed Here: Public & Private Maps of World War I*** by John Scheckter. After the Australian Imperial Force evacuated Gallipoli in 1915, Major R. F. Fitz-Gerald acquired a souvenir map of the battle zone, and marked it with symbols and captions to show his own experience there. We will look closely at this map, its origins and purposes, and at Fitz-Gerald's continued practice of overwriting and annotating documents, as he transformed mass-produced, often banal, public records of war into meaningful, even therapeutic, personal memoranda of survival. The lecture will be preceded by light refreshments at 5.30 pm. Information: https://www.chicagomapsociety.org/upcoming-events/

26 May 2026 London, (Online)
The **2026 IMCoS Malcolm Young annual lecture** will be given by **Professor Lauren Beck**. Her lecture title is ***Sovereign Cartographies: Canada and its Margins.***(see pp 44 for more

information.) The lecture starts at 6 pm (BST) and is free to attend but you will need to register your interest. Closer to the date please check the IMCoS website for details (www.imcos.org).

4 June 2026, Oxford (Online)
The 33nd Annual Series Oxford Seminars In Cartography run from 4.30 pm to 6 pm (UK time) via Zoom Webinar. **Jean-Marc Besse** (L'École des hautes études en sciences sociales, Paris) will discuss ***Geography and Catholic censorship in Europe at the end of the sixteenth century.*** Information: nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk

6 June 2026, London
The **Annual General Meeting** of the **International Map Collectors' Society** will be held at Royal Geographical Society. All members are welcome to attend.
Information: www.imcos.org

6–7 June 2026, London
The **London Map Fair**, the largest antique map fair in Europe will be held in the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore. It is opens on Saturday and runs from 12 pm to 7 pm and on Sunday from 10 am to 6 pm. The fair is free to all visitors.
Information: www.londonmapfair.com

10 June 2026, Paris
Another world map is possible. Maps, cosmographies and cosmogonies in Southeast Asia (16–19th Centuries). The conference coincides with the exhibition *Cartes imaginaires, / Imaginary Maps.* The symposium will be held at the François-Mitterrand site of the BnF in Paris. Information from Catherine Hofmann: catherine.hofmann@bnf.fr

18 June 2026, Oxford (Online)
At the 33rd Annual Series Oxford Seminars in Cartography **Nick Bolton** (CEO, Ordnance Survey) will discuss ***Ordnance Survey: twenty-first-century National Mapping Agency***. The lecture will take place via Zoom Webinar between 4.30 pm and 6 pm (BST).
To book a place visit https://visit.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/tosca

Looking Foreward

7–11 July 2026, Prague & Brno
The theme for the **31st International Conference on the History of Cartography** (ICHC) is ***Bridging the Past and Present in Cartography***. Early bird registration closes on 15 April
Information: ichc2026@hiu.cas.cz

29 July – 1 August 2026, St. John's, Newfoundland
The **Society for the History of Discoveries annual conference** will be held at Memorial University. Panels will run all day Thursday and Friday, with the annual banquet on Thursday evening. On 1 August, there will be optional tours/excursions.
Information: https://discoveryhistory.org/

12 September 2026, Amsterdam
The third **Amsterdam Map Fair** will be held at the National Maritime Museum. Entry is free. Thirty-three national and international antiquarian map dealers will be attending.
Email: amsterdam@map-fair.com

1–3 October 2026, Arlington, Texas
The 15th biennial ***Virginia Garrett Lectures on the History of Cartography*** will be conjoined with the Texas Map Society's annual meeting. Both events will take place in the Central Library at the University of Texas at Arlington. The lectures will take place on Thursday and Friday and will focus on the ***Cartography of Antarctica***. The Texas Map Society's meeting will take place on Saturday. Additional details and registration will be available in May. Information: https://libraries.uta.edu/news-events/annual/virginia-garrett-lectures

9–13 November 2026, Tokyo and Kyoto
The **43rd International Map Collectors' Symposium** takes place in Japan, split between Tokyo and Kyoto. A pre-symposium tour is planned on 8 November to Nikko and a post-symposium tour is planned for 14-15 September to Kyushu; Japan's most southerly island. More information on pp 46-51.

Exhibitions

24 March – 19 July 2026, Paris
The exhibition ***Cartes imaginaires / Imaginary of Maps: Inventing worlds***/ can be seen at the François-Mitterrand site of the BnF.
Information: bnf.fr/fr/agenda/cartes-imaginaires

Until 29 March 2026, New York, Museum of Chinese in America
This exhibition considers how maps contribute to a sense of national and cultural identity. During the first decades of the nineteenth century, China was in transition, grappling with its geopolitical status as both an ancient and modern nation-state. It was in this moment that two series of large-format maps, one terrestrial and one celestial, were printed in the city of Suzhou. ***Heaven & Earth: The Blue Maps of China*** captured Chinese ideas about the relationship between terrestrial and celestial space, and provide insight today into how Chinese scholars and artists conceptualized the world around them. This exhibition considers these two blue maps in the context of their production, consumption, and functionality, revealing them as unique objects in the global history of mapmaking.
Information: https://www.mocanyc.org/event/heaven-earth-the-blue-maps-of-china/

Until 13 June 2026, Portland, Maine
For America's semiquincentennial (250th anniversary), the Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education at the University of Southern Maine has organized a year-long exhibition ***Founding Memories: America at 250*** that highlights how the iconography of the American Revolution has been incorporated onto a wide variety of maps and cartographic materials from the 1770s to the 1970s.
Information: https://oshermaps.org

Until 2 August 2026, Denver
Expedition 1776: The Journey of Domínguez & Escalante, on show at the History Colorado Center traces Spain's growing knowledge of the West with a specially assembled collection of rare archival maps. It will reveal how the cartographic contributions made by the two Franciscan priests Domínguez and Escalante during their expeditions shaped maps of the region well into the American settlement period.
Information: www.historycolorado.org



Bernard Sleigh, detail from 'An anciente mappe of Fairyland: newly discovered and set forth', 1920. It will be on display at the *Imaginary Map: Inventing the World* exhibition at the François Mitterand Library from 24 March until the 19 July. This example is can be viewed digitally at http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g9930.ct001818

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 on a CD-ROM or USB memory stick.
- 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

New prices with effect from 1 January 2025

4 issues per year	**Colour**	**BW**
Full page (same copy)	£1150	-
Half page (same copy)	£775	-
Quarter page (same copy)	£455	-
2 issues per year		
Full page	£750	-
Half page	£500	-
Quarter page	£290	-
Single issue		
Full page	£475	-
Half page	£315	-
Quarter page	£185	-
Inside front cover	£1225	-
Inside back cover	£1175	-
Back cover	£1375	-

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 £204 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.

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Advertisements sit within the page margins, with the exception of cover advertisements 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*.

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**
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