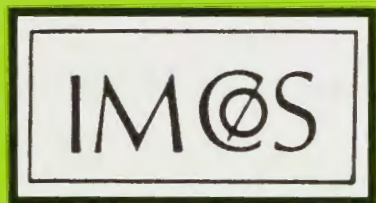
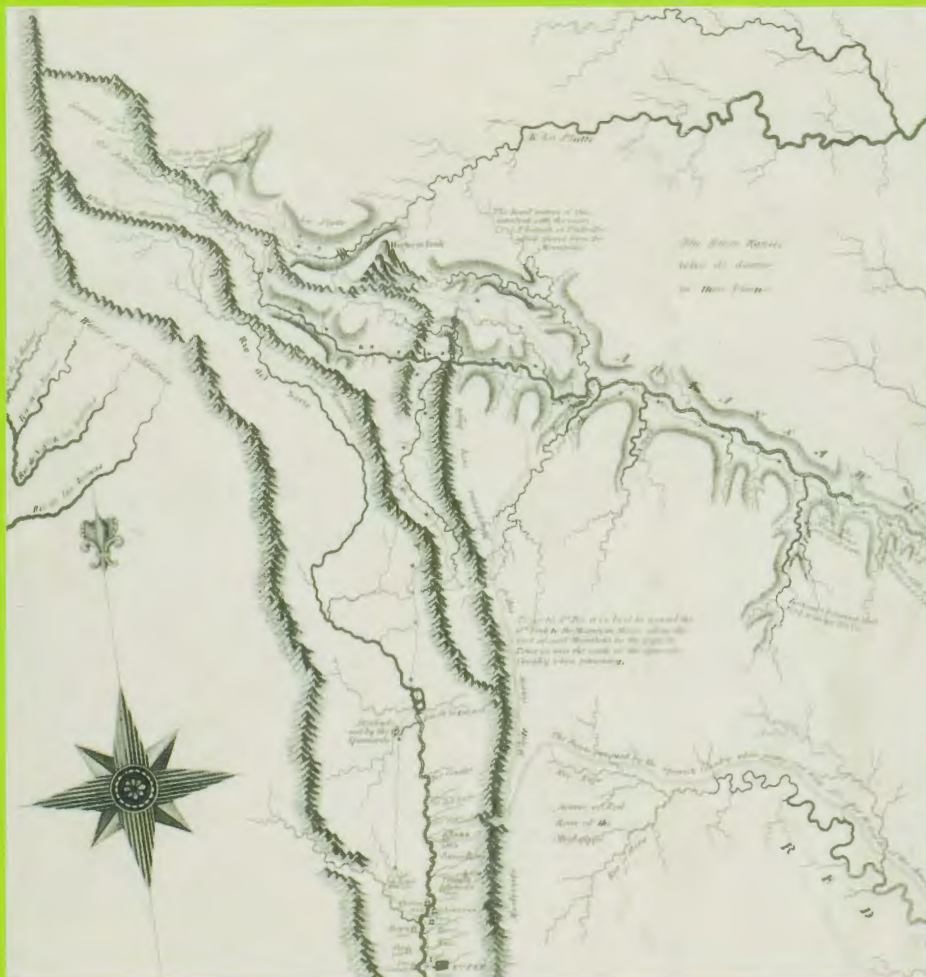


SPRING 2005

ISSUE No. 100



# JOURNAL



Journal of the International  
Map Collectors' Society

# THE MAP HOUSE OF LONDON

(established 1907)

*Antiquarian Maps,  
Atlases,  
Prints & Globes*

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY

Telephone: 020 7589 4325 or 020 7584 8559

Fax: 020 7589 1041

Email: [maps@themaphouse.com](mailto:maps@themaphouse.com)

[www.themaphouse.com](http://www.themaphouse.com)

## IMCoS LIST OF OFFICERS

### President

Roger Baskes

### Directors

Themis Strongilos

Malcolm R. Young

Hans Kok

### Advisory Council

*Past Presidents:* Rodney Shirley

Oswald Dreyer-Eimbecke

Adelaide: W.A.R. Richardson

Barcelona: Sra. Montserrat Galera

Chicago: Bob Karrow

London: Peter Barber

London: Catherine Delano Smith

Paris: Monique Pelletier

Utrecht: Günter Schilder

### International Officers

*Chairman:* Susan Gole

*Secretary:* Robert Clancy

*Development:* Caroline Batchelor

### Executive Committee and

#### Appointed Officers

*Chairman:* Jenny Harvey

*Vice Chairman:* Valerie Newby

Price's Cottage, 57 Quainton Road

North Marston, Bucks MK18 3PR.

Tel: 01296 670001.

e-mail: valerie.newby@btopenworld.com

*General Secretary:* Stephen Williams

47 Fortis Green Road, East Finchley

London N2 9JL

Tel: 020 8815 0082

e-mail: stephen\_williams@tiscali.co.uk

*Membership Sec.:* TBA

*Treasurer:* Tim Whitten

Lower Bonehill Farm, Widecombe-in-the-

Moor, Newton Abbott, Devon TQ13 7TD

*Dealer Liaison:* Yasha Beresiner

43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR.

Tel: 020-8349 2207. Fax: 020-8346 9539

*Member Liaison:* Caroline Batchelor

*Web site:* Jenny Harvey

*Journal Editor:* Susan Gole

*Fair Liaison:* Roger Brown

*Librarian:* David Gestetner

Flat 20, 11 Bryanston Square,

London W1H 2DQ

*Photographer:* David Webb

### IMCoS Administrative Office

Rogues Roost, Poundsgate,

Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS

Fax: +44 (0) 1364 631 042

e-mail: financialsecretariat@imcos.org



## Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SPRING 2005

ISSUE No. 100

### CONTENTS

|                                                                          |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| From the Editor's Desk                                                   | 2  |
| Diary of forthcoming events                                              | 3  |
| Members' Help Needed Now                                                 | 4  |
| Col. A. Finizio: The Colonial Cartography of the IGM, Florence           | 5  |
| Marica Milanesi: Vincenzo Coronelli and his globes: an assessment        | 17 |
| Rodney Shirley: A Lafreri atlas in the Biblioteca Marucelliana, Florence | 29 |
| Barbara Thomas: Why Chiddingfold?                                        | 31 |
| Andrew David: Admiralty Surveys of Cornwall 1681-1810                    | 33 |
| E. & G. Wajntraub: Jacob Ziegler: An enlightened man from a dark period  | 49 |
| International News & Events                                              | 55 |
| IMCoS Events                                                             | 58 |
| Introducing our new General Secretary                                    | 60 |
| Letter to the Editor                                                     | 60 |
| Book Reviews                                                             | 61 |
| International Representatives                                            | 68 |
| Advertisers in this issue                                                | 68 |

*Cover map:* A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana (detail),  
by Zebulon Pike, 1810. *Courtesy:* Wesley Brown.

Copy and other material for our next issue (Summer) should be submitted by  
1st March 2005. All items for editorial use should be sent to:

*The Editor:* Susan Gole, 5 Dunn Cottages, Butterton Lane, Oakhanger,  
Crewe CW1 5UU. Tel: (0)1270 878 465. E-mail: susan.gole@onetel.net

*Reviews Editor:* Dr Geoffrey Tapper, The Mount, Salisbury Road,  
Shaftesbury, Dorset SP7 8NL.

*Advertising Manager:* Rolph Langlais, Am Oberen Werth 25,  
D-40489 Düsseldorf, Germany. E-mail: rolfh.langlais@t-online.de

**IMCoS Web Site:** <http://www.imcos.org>

All signed articles are the copyright of the author, and must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this journal the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information included therein.

## From the Editor's Desk

In this issue are two more of the papers presented at the International Symposium in Italy. As Bert Johnson kindly wrote in his very readable account in *The Portolan* for the Washington Map Society, the acoustics of the hall were not good at Modena, so I am grateful to the speakers who have supplied their papers for publication.

Members will be sorry to learn of the death of Christopher Terrell on 9 Jan 2004 after a short illness. Chris was a member of the Executive Committee for many years. In his role as librarian he looked after the books in the IMCoS Library at his flat in London Docklands, and provided a full list in the Journal, as well as bringing many of them to one of the meetings for members to browse through. He was also a welcome and interesting speaker at many of our symposia, as well as organising several of the London meetings.

We welcome a new member on the Advisory Council: Peter Barber, who has been in charge of the Map Room at the British Library for some time now. Our thanks go to Tony Campbell who has given us much valuable advice over the years. He was in at the beginning, joining the Council in the year of IMCoS's birth, 1980, along with Sarah Tyacke and Brian Harley.

We also have a new General Secretary, a gap now filled which has been empty since Harry Pearce retired more than two years ago. Stephen Williams was introduced to IMCoS by Malcolm Young, as so many of us were, and we particularly welcome a young face at the committee meetings. As I write now, we still urgently need a new Membership Secretary, so if you have a couple of hours a week to spare, and can maintain a spreadsheet/database, please do get in touch.

Continuing the series introducing to newer members 'IMCoS Greats' who played such a key role in establishing IMCoS and taking it forward to the wonderful society it is today, I turn now to our first President, Rodney Shirley. Many of you may say he needs no introduction as he is fortunately still active and attends so many IMCoS events. He is, however, very unassuming, and members may not know that his professional career was in British industry where he was a director of several companies engaged in manufacturing and export. He then left the business field and joined the Department of Industry as a senior civil servant. He was educated at Stowe school (where he recently took IMCoS members on a personal tour of the gardens), and went on to study at Cambridge and Harvard.

We all know Rodney as a very erudite map person, but his interests are far wider. He has been keen on mountain trekking, and his travels have included such out of the way places as Nepal, Ethiopia and North Yemen, which at that time were not so easy for the average traveller to visit. He reads widely on many themes, but especially on foreign

countries, and can often tell you something new about them. He can also ask a question to which you, as a national of the particular country, might be expected to know the answer but had never thought about before. This opens many interesting lines of research, thanks to Rodney's initial enquiring mind.

Rodney attended the first exploratory meeting of IMCoS in Birmingham in 1980 but although he is recorded as speaking from the floor, he said later that he did not give much thought to the birth of a society involved with early maps. He had been interested in them for a long time, browsing in shops, and picking up whatever appealed, or he could afford. He realised early on that British county maps and Americana were highly collectible (and highly priced) items, so when he eventually decided to specialise it was to seek out maps of the whole British Isles, and later the whole world, still a relatively neglected field at the time. This led to his first cartographic publication, *Printed Maps of the British Isles 1477–1650*, in 1980, just about the time IMCoS was born, to be followed soon after by his monumental work, *The Mapping of the World* (and a second volume to *British Isles, 1650–1750*). In 1985 he was given the IMCoS-Tooley (now IMCoS-Helen Wallis) Award, chiefly in recognition of the immense scholarship and hours spent on research to bring this great work to fruition.

His first book had been very well received, and possibly led to the phone call from Malcolm Young late in 1980 inviting Rodney to become the first President of the new society. He contributed greatly to the aims and goals of IMCoS in the early days, bringing to it a breadth of knowledge of people who might assist the society to reach a sound footing. He in turn was known in academic circles, and was able to involve prestigious people in the map world to serve on the Advisory Council lending gravitas to the new society. He also saw the importance of involving the wide spectrum of people working with maps, not only collectors but also dealers, academics, librarians, curators, authors, members of other map societies throughout the world. He felt it important to emphasise that the new IMCoS did not regard itself in any way superior to local map groups, and the term 'international' referred to membership, not to any hierarchical rank in relation to other societies. As he wrote in the *History*, 'I don't think any of us realised how successful IMCoS would be . . . and how international the Society would become.'

Of all the many members who have sent in material to the *IMCoS Journal* over the past 25 years, by far the largest contributor has been Rodney Shirley, on a very wide range of topics and numbering well over seventy items. While some have been full length articles, many are short pieces

on cartographic material Rodney has come across, and wanted to share his discovery with other members, the sort of snippet you probably all turn to when the *Journal* arrives before settling down to the longer articles if they appear to cover your own interests. There have been very many book reviews, usually unsolicited, books that Rodney has read and wanted to let other members know about. There have also been articles by others about Rodney's IMCoS activities, principally his chairing of the London Collectors' Evening held every year since the first in January 1990, and more recently his 'At Home' in Buckingham, where he generously put many of his finest maps on display for IMCoS members.

IMCoS members who give lectures on cartography to a wide variety of audiences are well placed to encourage new members who might not already know about the society. Rodney has been indefatigable at this, handing out leaflets at his many lectures for NADFAS (National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies) in Britain, mentioning IMCoS and the advantages belonging can bring to beginner collectors. He was invited to give a series of talks by the Australian equivalent of NADFAS in 1997, and not only spoke about IMCoS, but also shared his cartographic experience there with members through a notice in the *Journal*.

In the early days, and largely due to Rodney's enthusiasm and hard work, IMCoS used to organise an exhibition

along with the map fair. In 1984, he displayed many of his world maps, providing a full annotated listing of the more than two hundred items in time to be included in the Map Fair issue of the *Journal*. Many of them were also illustrated there, perhaps providing the first glimpse for many members, as his book had not appeared by then. Some of the maps were for sale, some supplied by dealers at the fair, some from Rodney's own collection, but the organisation must have been an arduous task, which was much appreciated by those who visited the fair. He followed this with another exhibition in 1988, this time of his now renowned collection of title-pages to atlases, some of which can be seen in Buckingham this spring.

In 1986 Rodney thought it right that he should step down as president, so as not to establish a 'lifelong' role, and was perceptive enough to recognise Dr Helen Wallis as an excellent replacement. Helen was just then retiring from her position as Head of the British Library Map Room, and so an excellent choice to succeed him. Rodney, however, has been active in IMCoS ever since, attending most events, and always available to the organisers for advice and consultation. He has been very ably supported by his wife Barbara, a person of renown in her own right (gardener, painter, et al), and IMCoS can justly feel proud to number Rodney as its first President.

SUSAN GOLE

### Diary of Forthcoming Events in 2005

- Feb. 24. Collectors' Evening
- Feb. 24. Oxford Lecture: Mike Heffernan
- Mar. 10. Warburg Lecture: Dr Moya Carey et al
- Apr. 2. IMCoS Day at Buckingham Exhibition
- Apr 10. London Map Fair, Rembrandt Hotel
- Apr. 14. Warburg Lecture: Surekha Davies
- Apr. 22. IMCoS Visit to UK Hydrographic Office
- May 5. Warburg Lecture: Prof. Stephen Daniels
- May 26. Warburg Lecture: Lindsay Braun
- Jun. 2. Oxford Lecture: Rob Watts
- Jun. 10. IMCoS Lecture & Dinner
- Jun. 10-11. London Map Fair, Olympia
- Sept. 19-25. 24th International Symposium, Denver
- Oct. 9. London Map Fair, Rembrandt Hotel
- Dec. 11. London Map Fair, Rembrandt Hotel

### Visas for Denver

Members planning to go to the 24th International Symposium in Denver in September should check visa requirements for USA from their travel agent. The new requirement of biometric passports for entry into USA is currently not due to begin until 1 October 2005, just after we are there. But anyone needing to renew their passport before the visit should do so well in advance, as national passport offices throughout the world are likely to be very busy making new passports to suit the changed requirements.

### Change in IMCoS Financial Secretariat Address

Our administrative officer Mrs Sue Booty, has agreed to use her own address, rather than a post office box number for IMCoS mail. The PO box was very slow, and also expensive to maintain.

All mail for the **IMCoS Financial Secretariat** should be sent direct to:

Rogues Roost  
Poundsgate  
Newton Abbot  
Devon TQ13 7PS, UK

## Members' Help Needed Now

Members will want to know about several developments affecting IMCoS as it progresses into 2005. Since Harry Pearce's retirement in mid-2002, the Society has been without a General Secretary, while Christopher Terrell and Richard Domb recently ceased to be Executive Committee members. Christopher Terrell's subsequent death early this January was both sad and untimely. Recently, some members may have been concerned about issues in the IMCoS Newsletter e-mailed on 11th January, 2005, by IMCoS-member Patrick Whitten, who had resigned as Membership Secretary effective December 31st, 2004, after giving notice to Jenny Harvey last autumn.

Personally, I was very surprised to learn via Malcolm Young of Jenny Harvey's decision not to seek re-election as IMCoS Chairman. On 6th October, 2004, Jenny Harvey had sent him a long two-page letter covering a wide range of personal and more general topics; so far as I know, she didn't share this letter with others. I saw a copy some time later – it spelled out, amongst many things, particular reasons for believing seven years as IMCoS Chairman had been too long. It's inappropriate to divulge the letter's full contents beyond quoting what, I understand, was the opening paragraph, viz:

'I am writing to advise you that I shall not be seeking re-election as Chairman at the next IMCoS AGM and that my term of tenure therefore will come to an end next spring. I have reached a stage where I am no longer able to carry out my duties without impact on my health, which I am not prepared to risk. This has come about for a number of reasons: . . .'

Malcolm Young and Jenny Harvey worked to arrange an early-January Committee meeting at Malcolm's home, with all three Directors present; when I returned from overseas in November, Jenny asked me to identify a couple of January dates convenient to me. Eventually, I was informed the meeting would be in Wiltshire on Saturday 18th December; I'm not sure why the earlier date, although I believe partly because Themis Strongilos would be in the UK then. The lead-up to identifying new officers in any organisation is frequently unsettling; not surprisingly, some aspects of Jenny Harvey's letter and decision to stand down caused several of us to have concerns about whether we were prepared to continue our own roles in IMCoS and about the Society's future in general.

Meeting at 10.30 am, it was a long day — although we started a little late because the three Directors hadn't finished a pre-meeting. I had met Malcolm Young only once before and had never met Themis Strongilos, so had little idea how the meeting would go with the latter in the chair. Present were Jenny Harvey, Susan Gole, Caroline Batche-

lor, Hans Kok, Themis Strongilos, Malcolm Young, and me. The chairman went round the table asking each to detail their own position. I was last and read from a statement prepared that week, the summary being: *'IMCOS's present challenge seems to be pulling together, with clear transparent leadership and Executive Committee commitment to well-defined goals — filling the three vacant officer slots provides an unparalleled opportunity for the Society.'*

Much time was then spent going around and around; eventually, by almost 4 pm, there was unanimous agreement on a motion minuted as:

' . . . in anticipation of the current Chairman's (Jenny Harvey) retirement at the Annual General Meeting in 2005:

1. *That Jenny Harvey's active responsibilities are passed to Susan Gole, supported by Tim Whitten and Hans Kok until the next Annual General Meeting of the Society in 2005.*

2. *That Susan Gole's prime duties should be:*

(1) *To identify the next Chairman;*

(2) *To identify a General Secretary; and*

(3) *To identify a person to take on the duties of the Membership Secretary . . .'*

It was also agreed unanimously that current IMCoS objectives (in the Constitution) continue to be appropriate but that enunciation of specific goals for the near future is a priority.

It is a pleasure to record all is, in fact, now moving well for the Society's future. However, while IMCoS continues to be very healthy financially, there are clear and immediate challenges ahead (e.g., identifying three Officers and some new Executive Committee members; defining immediate IMCoS goals). Not surprisingly, a couple of times since the meeting, Susan Gole has expressed concerns about having been persuaded to accept the additional onerous tasks!

Personally, I hope members will rally around quickly to ensure new Officers are in place soon to carry a vibrant IMCoS forward into the future. To this end, nominations of members willing to be put forward to serve as an Officer are greatly needed **now**. Similarly, nominations (even self-nominations) of those willing to serve on the Executive Committee are needed with equal urgency.

**All nominations and suggestions should be forwarded to Susan Gole, Hans Kok, or myself as soon as possible.** E-mail addresses:

susan.gole@onetel.net

hanskok@introweb.nl

imcos@ehtw.demon.co.uk

Thank you, in anticipation.

TIM WHITTEN, Hon. Treasurer

## The colonial cartography of the Military Geographic Institute

In Italy the study of historical cartography, initiated about a century ago, had as original reservoir the Military Geographic Institute whose cartographic collections have been particularly studied by such eminent researchers as Professor Attilio Mori, Olinto Marinelli, Roberto Almagià and many others, at national and international level. But, above all, it has to be stressed that the historical factors which contributed to the birth of our Institute have also played a major role in the constitution of a unique historico-cartographic heritage that successively has become richer and richer, along with the politic, military, economic and civil progress with which our country has been involved during the last 150 years.

With the creation of Italy in 1861, cartographic work previously undertaken by the separate states came to an end; they had varied in size and activity,

and had been responsible for the geotopo-cartographic activities in the many entities that had formed Italy before its union. Within the Army Staff of the newly-formed Italian Army in Turin a small office was created which was instructed to produce the geoinformation necessary for the Army and the State, considering that till then cartography was essentially used for military and politico-administrative purposes.

With the transfer of the country's capital from Turin to Florence this office was located in the historical area of the main town of Tuscany, partially in some buildings dating from the 15th century called Palazzo della Sapienza (Wisdom Palace) and partially in the SS. Annunziata Monastery, taken from the Church following a law which had suppressed some monastic orders with consequent abduction of their properties.

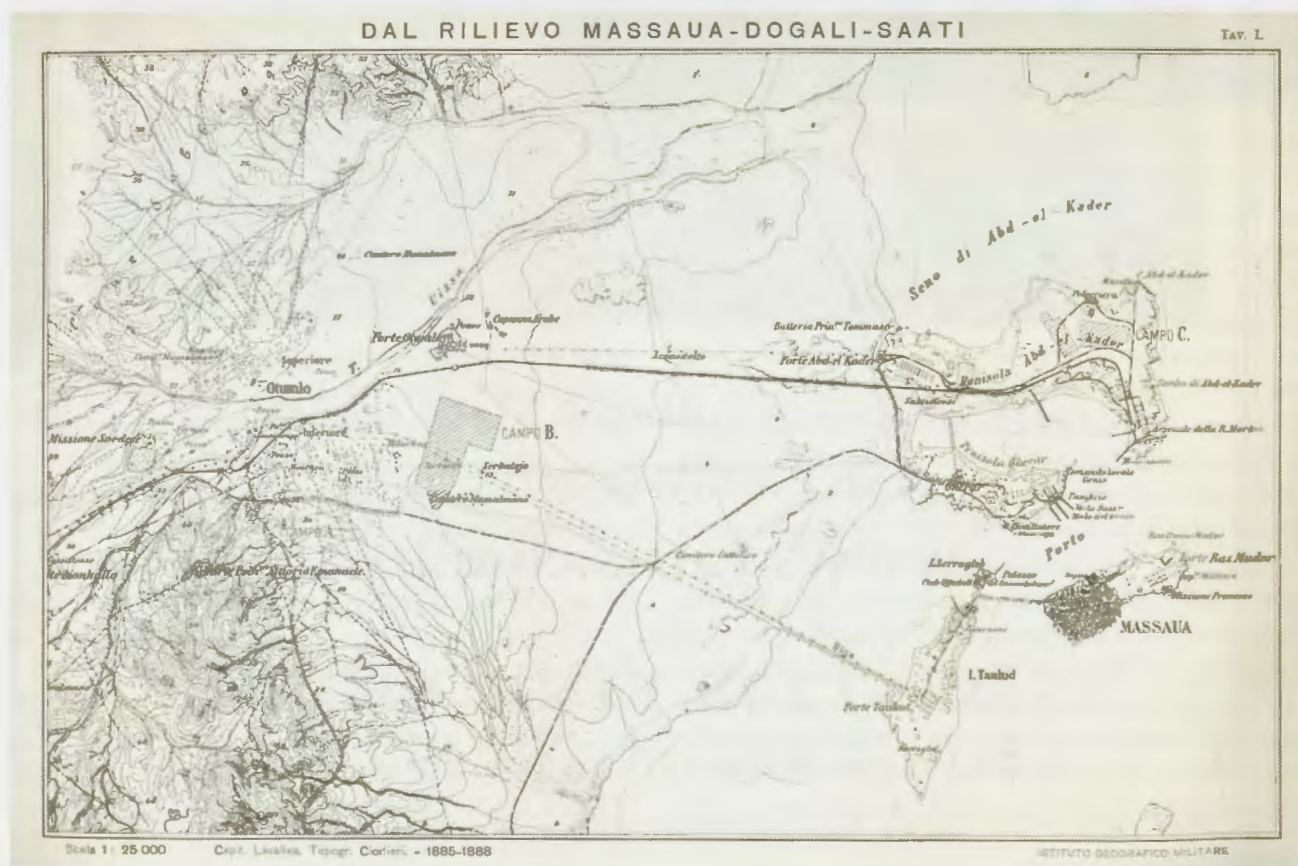
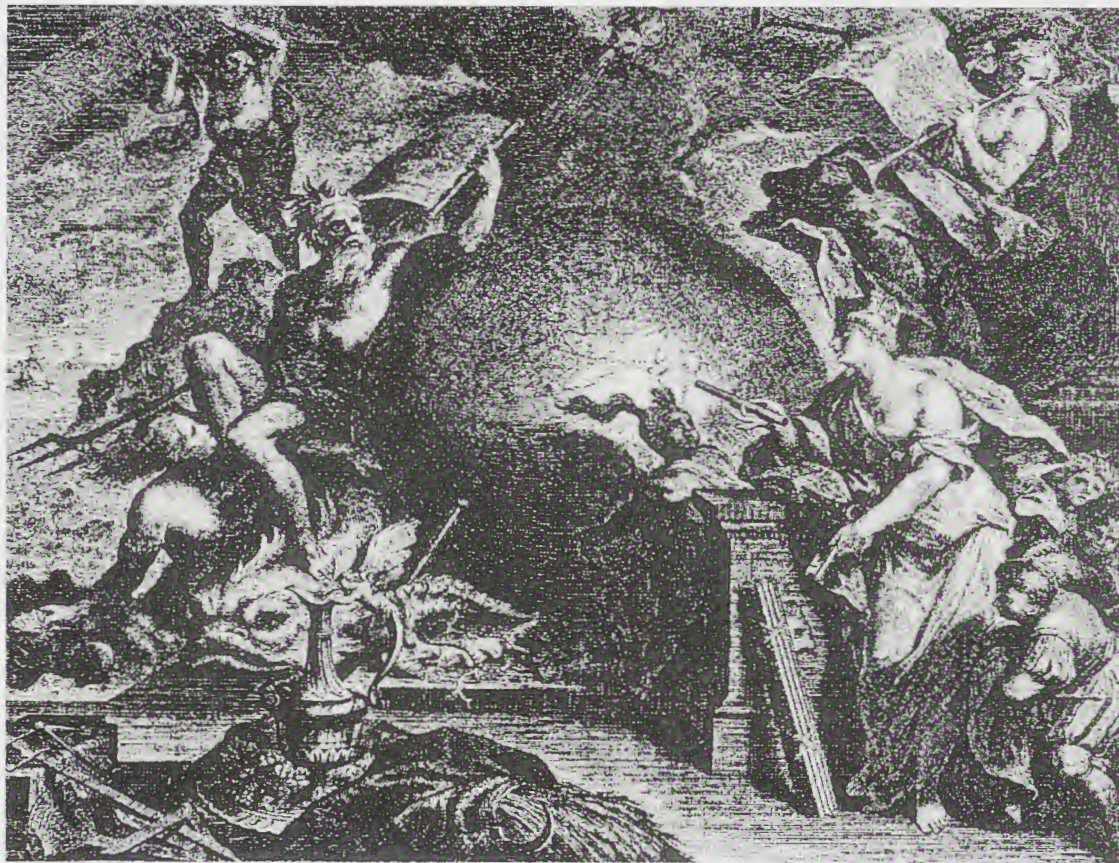


*Fig. 1. Reduction at scale 1:25.000 of the map over Massawa-Dogali-Saati area (Eritrea) drawn by Capt Lavallea and surveyor Ciorlieri of Italian Military Geographic Institute [IGM] in 1885–88.*

# WATTIS FINE ART



Specialists in Antique Maps of Asia,  
South East Asia and China

[www.wattis.com.hk](http://www.wattis.com.hk)

**WATTIS FINE ART**

20, Hollywood Road 2/F. Central, Hong Kong

Tel. (852)2524 5302 • Fax. (852)2840 1723 • E-mail. [info@wattis.com.hk](mailto:info@wattis.com.hk)

In 1870 Italy's capital was transferred to Rome, but the Office remained in Florence, in the premises it occupies today. There was a growing realisation that, due to its configuration, it was no longer adequate to satisfy the increasing necessities of the new-born Italy. These included knowledge of the territories recently joined in a single national entity, the need to realise big public works and infrastructures in tune with the urgent requirement for the industrial development of a nation whose economy was still essentially of an agro-pastoral type, and lastly the need to play an international role on a level with the other main European countries which were already turning to the conquest of colonial territories, mostly in Africa.

In 1861 Italy had inherited from the pre-union Italian states a cartographic patrimony that was variable and did not satisfy the current needs in terms of homogeneity and technical characteristics. Beside areas covered by cartographic geoinformation answering local development requirements, there were others where equal coverage was totally insufficient. It was therefore decided to undertake the production of a new 'Carta d'Italia' (Map of Italy), at scale 1:100.000, for which an appropriate law was presented in our Parliament. It should be noted that in the preamble to this law it was clearly underlined that the new cartography should be undertaken not only for military purposes, but also for the many needs of a civil society, globally interested in scientific, cultural, technical and economic issues, including those related to tourism.

For these reasons, the small office of the Army Staff, was transformed in 1872 to 'Istituto Topografico Militare' and afterwards (1882) changed its name to its current denomination: Military Geographic Institute. It was not pure coincidence that this was the same year in which the Italian Government took direct control of the Assab bay, on the Eritrean coast, which was our first colonial possession in Africa.

In the meantime, in order to initiate the geodetic, topographic and cartographic activities of the office destined to become the Military Geographic Institute, all the cartographic material within the cartographic entities of the pre-union states which was deemed to be useful documentation in the beginning phase of the new survey for our national territory was transferred in the Florence office. This still forms the main nucleus of our historico-cartographic patrimony, though

it has been successively enriched, thanks to legacies, purchases and exchanges with various cartographic Institutes of other countries.

Let us go back to that meaningful year 1882. France had by then asserted its authority over Tunisia, while Egypt passed under the control of Great Britain which had already started its penetration into Sudan, and even Germany had launched itself in colonial conquests. Italy began to be afraid that if it did not soon participate, every possibility of expansion would have been precluded. Besides, the recent death of the Italian explorer Ottavio Bianchi and two of his colleagues in the northern area of Assab had captured Italian public opinion.

At the end of 1884 the United Kingdom, for various strategic-political reasons, encouraged Italy to take hold of Massaua which nominally belonged to Egypt, and so our troops landed on the Eritrean coast and during 1885 planted the Italian flag there. Later it was considered necessary to enlarge the new colony, pushing the conquest into the interior of the African countryside. In order to penetrate those unknown territories, till then poorly covered by geoinformation which consisted only of planning maps at small and very small scale, the Military Geographic Institute was given the task of surveying them. So began for the geodesists, topographers and cartographers of the Military Geographic Institute the adventure in African lands that ended only with the closing of World War II and was strictly connected to the politico-military affairs that interested our country in those years.

Since the Second World War, with the de-colonisation and that sort of guilty feeling which has characterised all the nations that participated in colonial conquests, and Italy in particular, the cartography of those territories has been, I might say, hidden in our archives, almost cancelled from our memory, until it was realised that these cartographic works were in many cases the first regular surveys of these areas. The resulting maps are therefore very precious, and they have been requested and studied with increasing regularity, not only by national historians and geographers, but also by researchers and scientists of the same colonial countries, looking for the oldest representations of their territory.

It would take too long to illustrate all this vast patrimony, so I will limit my description to the outlines. During the visit scheduled for the participants of this



Fig. 2. General map of Eritrean colony, scale 1:500.000, IGM, 1905.

symposium to our Institute in Florence it will be possible to see some of the original colonial maps kept in our archives.

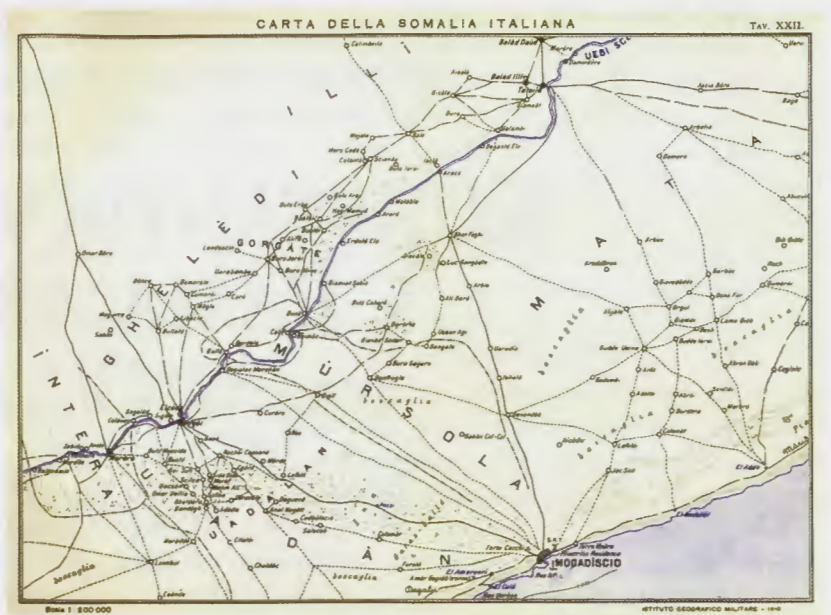
In brief, I stress that the cartographic surveys of our Institute outside the Italian mainland have concerned Eritrea, Somalia, Libya, the Dodecanese, and, though not yet an Italian colony at that time, Albania where, between World Wars I and II, regular survey of almost all of its territory was carried out.

In 1885 an officer of the Institute was sent to Eritrea to carry out the topographic survey at scale 1:10.000 relating to the area included in the Islands of Massaua and Taulud and the adjacent coast. In the same year this officer was able to survey, always at scale 1:10.000, the small gulf of Assab and its immediate surroundings.

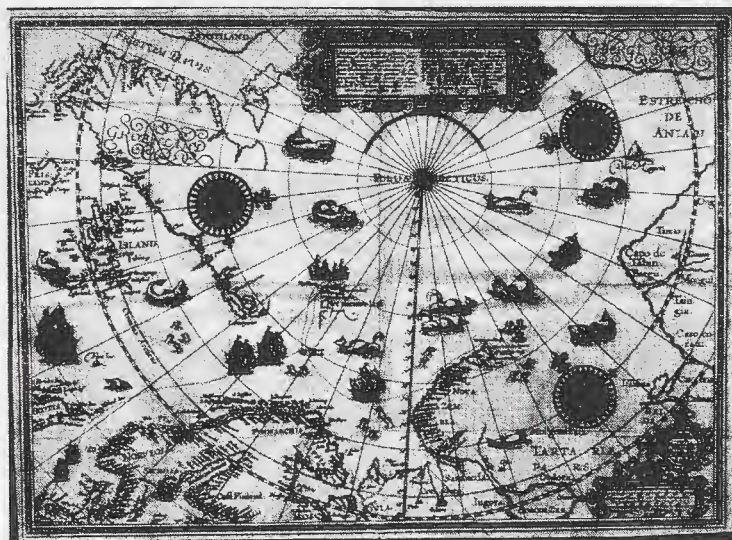
The ensuing military-political situation required the production of general chorographic maps following increased Italian occupation and especially when the military activities started to cover ever larger areas in the interior of the Ethiopian mountains.

In order to satisfy this need the 'Carta dimostrativa dell'Etiopia settentrionale' (Small Map of Northern Ethiopia) was created at scale 1:250.000, on four sheets, including the regions of Massaua, Cheren, Axum and Adigrat. From this map a reduction at scale 1:400.000 was made in 1887. This was a map not surveyed by precise geodetic procedures; in

Facing page: Fig. 3. (top left) Map of Massaua (Eritrea) produced by IGM in 1906. Scale 1:10.000. Fig. 4. (top right) Element of general map of the region including Massaua, Keren, Aksum e Adigrat (Eritrea). Scale 1:250.000, IGM, 1886. Fig. 5. (centre left) Location diagram of the surveys at scale 1:50.000 produced by IGM in 1888-91 and 1907-8. Fig. 6. (centre right) General map of the region including Massaua, Keren, Aksum e Adigrat (Eritrea). Scale 1:400.000, IGM, 1887. Fig. 7. (bottom left) Plate of Italian Somalia map over the territory of lower Giuba, drawn by IGM at scale 1:50.000 in 1910. Fig. 8. (bottom right) Plate of Italian Somalia map over the region from Uebi Scelebi river to Mogadiscio, drawn by IGM at scale 1:200.000 in 1910.



# SCANDINAVIAN MAP SPECIALIST



W. BARENTS, 1598-99

BUY AND SELL RARE AND DECORATIVE  
ANTIQUE MAPS, VIEWS, ATLASES, ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

OFFERS ALWAYS WELCOME  
PLEASE CONTACT: PAL SAGEN

## KUNSTANTIKVARIAT PAMA AS

JOSEFINESGT. 3 B  
Postbox 3893 Ullevål stadion  
N-0805 Oslo - Norway  
Tel.: +47 22 59 47 64 - +47 22 23 08 96  
Fax: +47 22 59 47 75

[www.antiquemaps.no](http://www.antiquemaps.no) e-mail: [post@antiquemaps.no](mailto:post@antiquemaps.no)

fact a warning printed on it cites the various sources for the original information (drafts and notes of various authors, travellers, reports of officers who had previously passed through this region, maps of the Egyptian Army Staff and of the British War Ministry, and also earlier general maps edited by the Military Geographic Institute).

It was therefore necessary to start, sooner or later, the production of a map based on rigorous geodetic measurements, and this took place between 1888 and 1891 with the 'Carta della Colonia di Eritrea' (Map of the Eritrean Colony), formed of 18 sheets at scale 1:50.000.

In 1891 there was a pause in the cartographic production which may even have influenced some of the disastrous military actions of those years, such as the Adua defeat in 1896. And it could be ascribed to those losses that, in the same year 1896, the Institute's activities in Africa restarted, in particular after the Addis Ababa peace agreed in that year with the Negus Menelik and which brought a period of calm useful for cartographic activities.

IGM personnel produced a 'Carta dimostrativa della colonia Eritrea e delle regioni adiacenti' (General Map of the Eritrean Colony and of the adjacent regions) at scale 1:400.000, on 30 sheets, and a map of the same colony including also the northern regions not covered before, at scale 1:500.000, on 4 sheets. It also published a new edition, enlarged and corrected, of the previous 'Carta dimostrativa' (General Map) at scale 1:400.000, which was completed in 1912.

In addition to the projects already listed should be added many secondary maps, thematic maps, itineraries, etc.... But to list all of them would take too long!

Let's go to another colony, Somalia, where since 1889, by agreements with the local powers, its coastal areas were transferred to Italian control. Our Institute was asked to produce a compiled cartography of the full territory only in 1906, one year after the passage of Somalia under Italian sovereignty was completed, thanks to an agreement with Great Britain. During that year were produced a 'Carta dei possedimenti e protettorati europei nella Somalia' (Map of the European possessions and protectorates in Somalia) at scale 1:2.500.000 and a 'Carta da Ras Casar alla Foce del Giuba' (Map from Ras Casar to the Giuba outlet) at scale 1:4.000.000.

During 1910 regular surveys began at scale 1:50.000 and 1:100.000, from which was obtained a 'Carta dimostrativa della Somalia italiana' (General Map of the Italian Somalia) at scale 1:200.000. It was supposed to consist of 20 sheets but only 12 of them were published, covering the coastal area. From these surveys came a 'Carta della media e bassa Goscia' (Map of central and lower Goscia) and a map of the 'Regione dell'Uebi Scelebi presso Merca' (Uebi Scelebi region near Merca).

During September 1911 came the Italian/Turkish war with landings of Italian troops in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, regions of interest for the Military Geographic Institute since the end of the preceding century in consequence of the strategic situation of the Mediterranean that was evolving and presaging the events that followed. General maps were produced, gathering all the information which it was possible to obtain, in whatever manner, that referred to these territories. Of these maps should be remembered at least the 'Carta dimostrativa [parziale] della Tripolitania' (General map [partial] of Tripolitania), of 4 sheets at scale 1:50.000 and the 'Carta dimostrativa della Cirenaica' (General map of Cyrenaica), single sheet at scale 1:600.000.

When the war started, a mission of IGM technicians was immediately sent, in January 1912, to Tripoli, from where topographic surveys were started which allowed the production of 4 sheets at scale 1:25.000 regarding the areas of Gargàresc, Tripoli, Bugrara, and Tagiùra, and were successively used also for the creation of a 'Carta del presidio di Tripoli' (Map of Tripoli presidium), 2 sheets. Then followed maps of the 'Piazza di Tobruch e del porto' (Tobruch square and its port), at scale 1:25.000, and the 'Carta del presidio di Bengasi' (Bengasi presidium map), always at scale 1:25.000, to quote only some of them. When the war ended with the signing of the Losanna peace treaty on 18 October 1912 work for a complete and regular coverage of the region was started resulting in the creation of the 'Carta della colonia della Libia' (Map of the Libya colony) at scale 1:100.000. But soon after activities were interrupted due to the start of World War I and the consequent pressing topocartographic needs of the European theatre.

After 1918 IGM activities were taken up again in Eritrea, Somalia and Libya. To summarise:

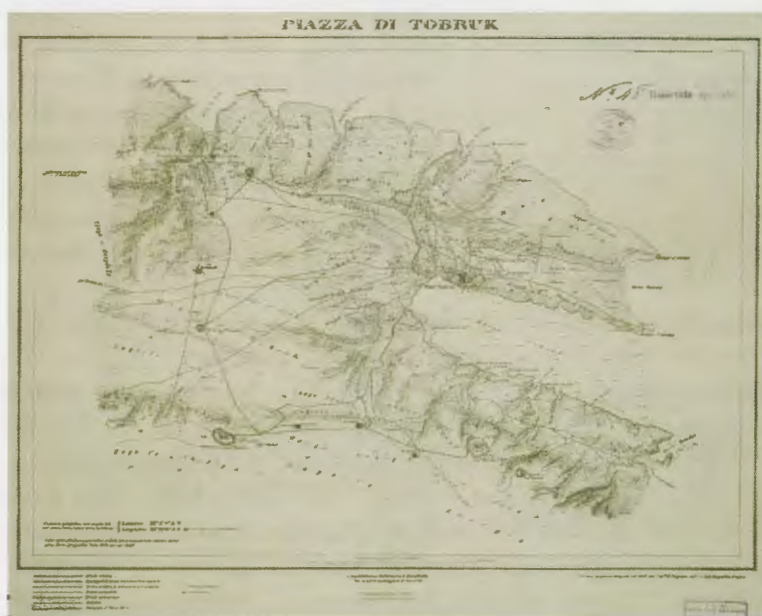
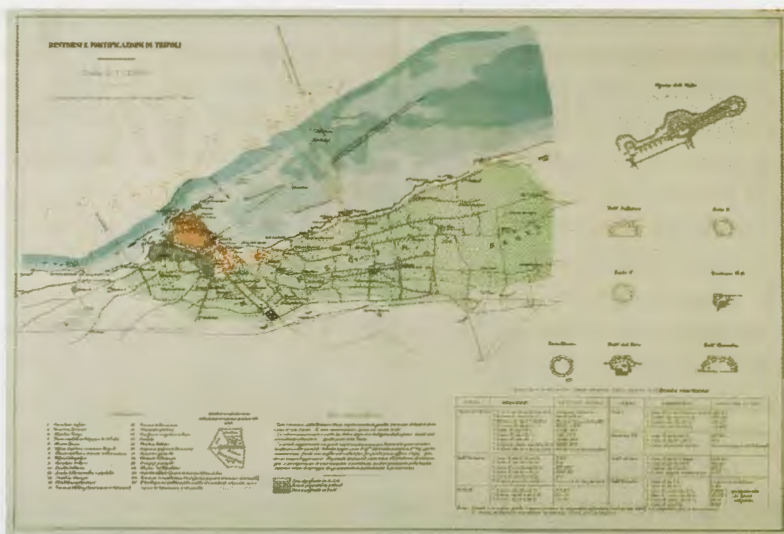


Fig. 9 (top left). General map of Tripolitania at scale 1:500,000.

Fig. 10 (top right). Map of the fortresses and surroundings of Tripoli, at scale 1:25,000, drawn by IGM for the needs of Italian-Turkish war in 1911–12.

Fig. 11 (centre left). Map of Tobruk and its surroundings produced during the Italian military occupation of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania in the course of Italian-Turkish war (1911–1912). IGM, scale 1:25,000.

Fig. 12 (centre right). Draft for the realization of Libya topographic map at scale 1:100,000. IGM, 1913.

Fig. 13 (left). Geodetic network graphic carried out by IGM in Cyrenaica between the WW1 and WW2.

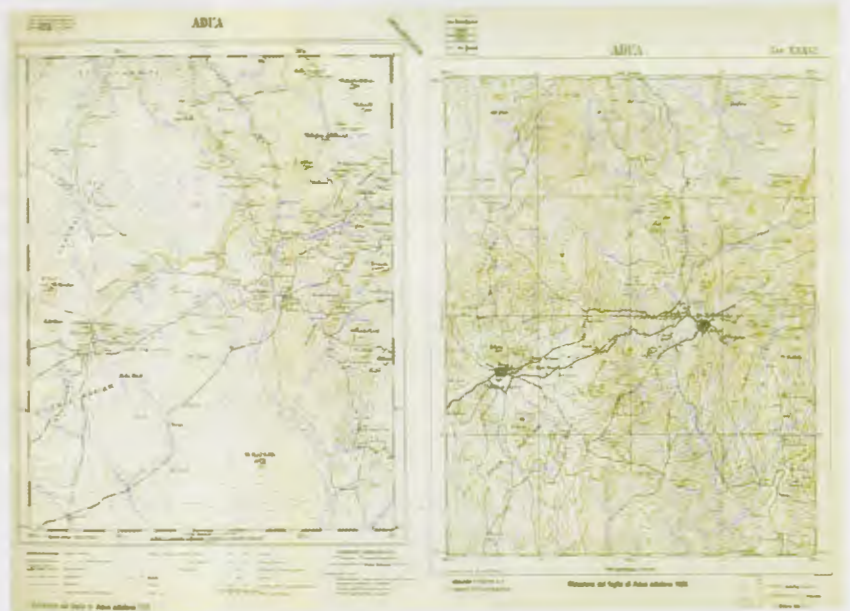
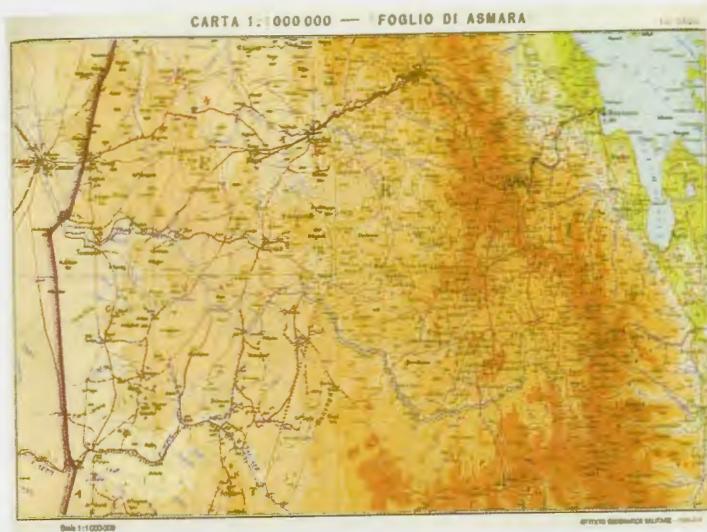


Fig. 14 (top left). Eritrea General map, sheet of Asmara. Scale 1:100,000, IGM, 1936.

Fig. 15 (top right). British map of Somalia showing the country subdivided into regions.

Fig. 16 (centre left). Draft of Cyrenaica Topographic map at scale 1:50,000 drawn by IGM in 1920–21.

Fig. 17 (centre right). Sheet of Adua (Ethiopia). Comparison of editions published in 1936 and 1937, drawn by the 7th Topographic Section of IGM working in Eastern Africa from 1935 to 1941.

Fig. 18 (right). Location diagram of Libya map at scale 1:1,000,000 produced by IGM during 1935–41.

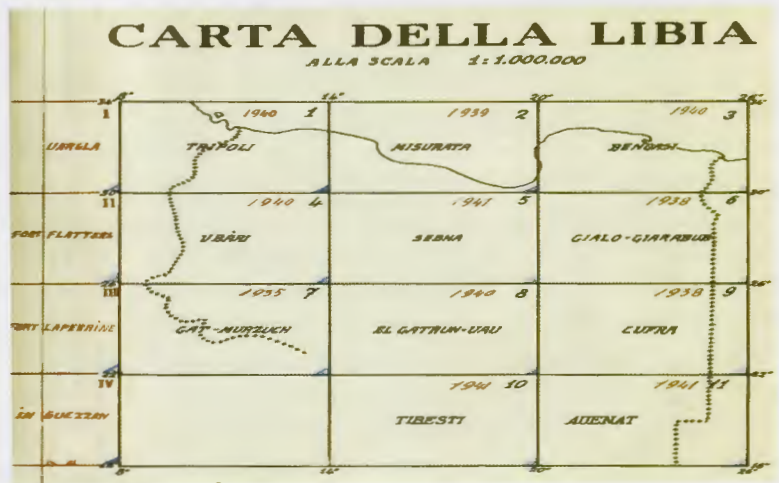




*Fig. 19 (above). Trellis with dismantle platform for rising up to tree level to carry out topographical surveys.*

*Fig. 20 (right). Italian Military Geographic Institute surveyors at work over a huge trunk of baobab chosen as the observation point for topographic surveys in cause the big overhanging woodlands of Somalia.*



In Somalia a survey was carried out during 1920, at scale 1:10.000, inherent to that part of the territory crossed by the Uebi Scelebi, later reduced to 20.000 scale. Other surveys allowed the realisation of 6 sheets at scale 1:100.000 regarding an area of the Africa Horn, still not well known.

In Eritrea, work restarted in 1926 and brought the production of 25 sheets at scale 1:25.000 related to the southern border territory, particularly important for military aspects.

At the beginning of the 1930s, expecting future military operations, IGM started an intense cartographic production of compiled maps about Ethiopia, using also quick surveys of itineraries carried out by IGM personnel unofficially employed there (i.e. by actual intelligence operations). This activity proved to be very useful when in 1935 the Italian–Ethiopian war started. During the 7 months it lasted, there was much work for IGM personnel relating to the preparation of cartographic instruments absolutely necessary for the knowledge of such a vast territory, difficult and almost unknown, and to the management of the military operations.

In order to have an idea of the work that was undertaken, it will be sufficient to quote some figures. During

the period October 1935–May 1936 the Topographic Section, deliberately created for the Oriental Africa operations, carried out topographic surveys for 60.446 square km and edited 19 sheets at 1:100.000 covering the southern border of Eritrea, 13 sheets at 50.000 of the region Endertà and Ascianghi, 14 itinerary maps at scale 1:100.000 and 22 sheets at 50.000 concerning the area between Quorum and Addis Ababa.

At the end of the war a project for the regular and systematic survey of all the Ethiopian territory was started, but the outbreak of World War II in 1940 did not allow the continuation and completion of these activities.

As for the Libyan cartographic activities, they were regularly continued: in 1940 the situation was as follows:

- For the whole of the Libyan territory, 45 sheets at scale 1:400.000 of a ‘Carta dimostrativa della Libia’ (General map of Libya), besides 11 sheets of a similar map at scale 1.000.000 were published.
- Regarding the territory of Tripolitania 25 sheets at 25.000 were completed, for the area between Tripoli and Misurata, besides 36 sheets at 100.000 for the zone of Psida and Misurata and the border strip from Psida to Gadames.

- The production over the Cyrenaica region consisted of 60 sheets of coastal strip from Bengasi to Sidi Aon, 34 sheets at 100.000 scale from Bengasi to Amseat, the main oasis of the region, and, finally, a 'Carta dimostrativa della Cirenaica' (General map of Cyrenaica), one single sheet at 6.000.000 scale.

I will now conclude this presentation, hoping that I have given you at least an idea of the historical-cartographic heritage possessed by IGM for the colonial cartography — a report that I could have presented in many different ways. For example, I might have talked about the many people who participated in this venture risking even their lives and in many cases sustaining innumerable discomforts and sicknesses.

I could have described it by referring to the technical devices that the geodetic, topographic and cartographic surveys required, in areas so different from the Italian regions our personnel were accustomed to work in. Often they resorted to ingenious

methods to satisfy the geographic needs of territories with no point of reference, from which to measure by a theodolite or to which they might direct their optical instruments, and characterised by extreme climatic conditions that continually altered the instrument calibration.

I could have presented the report by referring to all the activities complementary to those that were strictly topo-cartographic: it would have been sufficient to quote all the operations carried out for the border delimitations, the surveys done within scientific explorations, the contributions for particular surveys of an archaeological and geological nature, etc...

*Paper prepared by Col. Antonio Lucio Finizio and Major Luca Bani and read by Major Bani at 23rd IMCoS International Symposium, Modena, October 2004.*

*IMCoS members were able to see many of these maps at the visit to Military Geographic Institute in Florence, as well as the instruments used to make them.*

## PALLAS & JANOS

Old maps and prints since 1989



Molenstraat 25 - 2513 BH The Hague

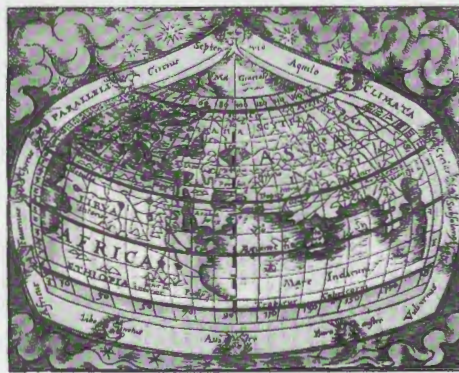
Tel: +31(0)703623759

[www.pallasjanos.com](http://www.pallasjanos.com)

[info@pallasjanos.com](mailto:info@pallasjanos.com)

Visitors are welcome in our shop !

## OLD MAPS & PRINTS



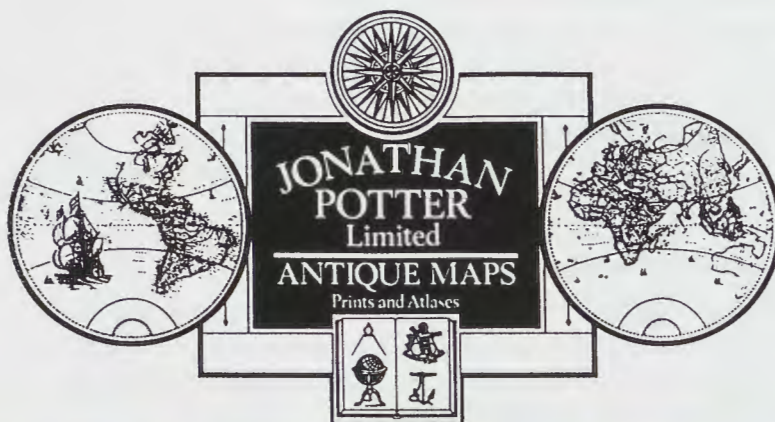
KUNSTANTIQUARIAT  
MONIKA SCHMIDT

Türkenstraße 11 • 80333 Munich • Germany  
Tel.: 00 49 89 28 42 23 • Fax: 00 49 89 28 75 58 40

[info@monika-schmidt.com](mailto:info@monika-schmidt.com)

[www.monika-schmidt.com](http://www.monika-schmidt.com)

Your inquiries are welcome.



Pieter van der Aa's spectacular version of Cassini's planisphere, published in Leiden, in *Nouveau Théâtre du Monde ...*, c.1713



125 New Bond Street  
 London • W1S 1DY • UK  
 Tel: +44 (0) 20 7491 3520  
 Fax: +44 (0) 20 7491 9754  
 E-mail: [jpmaps@attglobal.net](mailto:jpmaps@attglobal.net)  
 Web site: <http://www.jpmaps.co.uk>



## Vincenzo Coronelli and his globes: an assessment

Between 1684 and 1705, the Venetian friar Vincenzo Coronelli (born in Venice in 1650) enjoyed a sort of celebrity throughout Europe. He had made a pair of globes for the Grand Apartments of Versailles between 1681 and 1683 which were among the largest ever seen — 4 meters in diameter, and, when at last mounted on their stands in 1704, 6 meters in height. From this pair, Coronelli derived between 1688 and 1698 a serial production of printed globes and maps, two volumes of a large *Atlante veneto* (the first volume of the *Atlante veneto* and an *Isolario* in 2 parts) in the Dutch style — that is, with a text — and a sort of handbook of cosmography, *Epitome Cosmografica*. He published many other prints and books over the same period, but these were not derived from the royal globes. Early commercial success and a swift ecclesiastical career (he was elected General of the Franciscan Order in 1701) were followed after 1706 with sudden disgrace, not only as a dignitary of the Church, but also as a publisher, and an obscure death in 1718. He is now popular again, thanks to a revival begun around 1950 and gladly supported by Italian scholars: discovery of new-found glory in the past was then and still is, not only in Italy, one of the choice remedies for wounds in national pride.

Unlike those of most cartographers and globe makers, Coronelli's works were always strictly connected with the personality of the man who signed and published them. Since 1950 he has been the object of a sort of personality cult, which is still strong even if his merits are being constantly eroded by critical study and documentary research: the foundations of his 'greatness' are continually shifting but never cease to exist. For example, the engravings illustrating the 'instant books' on Morea and other parts of Greece published by Coronelli in 1686–88 are commonly recognized as very poorly crafted; but they are still taken as trustworthy documentary sources on the war between Venice and the Turks, even if these books contain only a few maps and city plans taken from contemporary drawings, and the rest was already a hundred years old when Coronelli published it. Things have changed much since Coronelli's times, when there must have been many people with the means and the opportunity to make a really detailed assessment, and to discover the extent to which the impressiveness of the celestial

globe's appearance belied the accuracy of its detail. Elly Dekker, in her excellent catalogue of the collection of globes belonging to the Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza, Florence, correctly states that Coronelli had no idea of the existence of the Hipparchus rule of constellation design on celestial globes; that his much advertised concave celestial globe (1692–93) is carelessly designed and not properly concave at all, because its gores are pasted on the outside, not the inside, of a globe; that its images are mirrored instead of reversed, with the result that all the human figures are left-handed — with the exception of those that in the convex original globe were already, incorrectly, frontal. To these remarks, one could add that the Nashki characters used on the royal celestial globe for the Arabic names of the constellations became, in the printed reductions, meaningless scribbles; that the numeration of the stars, both on the globes and on the catalogue published in *Epitome Cosmografica* (1693), is garbled beyond recognition, in accordance with the carelessness found everywhere in Coronelli's work. However, Dekker awards Coronelli the merit of creating a new, original (even if sometimes faulty) design for the constellations, giving them an unsurpassed artistic presentation. That, as we shall see soon, simply cannot be true: Coronelli was not a creator of iconographic patterns.

### *A globe maker at the end of seventeenth century*

There is no doubt, indeed, that Coronelli's skill in globe making was notable. This particular craft had been traditional in Venice — a city of carpenters and of cartographers, where instructions on globe making had already been published in the previous century by Gerolamo Ruscelli in his Italian edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* (Venice, Valgrisi 1561) — and was still commonly practised in Italy by members of religious orders. This last detail could be explained by the fact that the costs of production for large manuscript globes were so high that their manufacturers could survive only if they enjoyed the protection of a monastery, or of a prince — or, like Coronelli, of both. These people made manuscript globes to order for popes and princes. The popular market was almost completely covered, in Italy as elsewhere in Europe, by the Dutch printed productions.

Coronelli always advertised the globes he made



**Roderick M Barron**  
*The Antique Map Specialist*  
P.O Box 67  
Sevenoaks  
Kent TN13 3WW  
ENGLAND  
[www.barron.co.uk](http://www.barron.co.uk)  
[rod@barron.co.uk](mailto:rod@barron.co.uk)  
Tel/Fax : +44-(0)1732-742558

for Louis XIV as the product of the efforts of a single man, in the hope of selling their reduced printed copies (and himself) at a higher price; we, too, are accustomed to look at them in the same way. He was also proud of his ability in executing himself some of the tasks connected with the mounting of the globes (he was, after all, the son of a joiner). But, like all manufacturers of very large globes, Coronelli was a globe maker only in the sense that he was able to instruct and direct a very big team of carpenters and barrel makers, plasterers, draftsmen, painters and calligraphers in the execution of his project: that is, he played the same role as the printer/publisher in the case of a geographical atlas.

There is therefore no reason to see in Coronelli — as some do — an ‘uomo universale’ like Leonardo da Vinci, a man conversant in all sciences and all techniques. We shall see later that Coronelli was not a researcher or an scholar. We should remember, besides, that the fact that Coronelli signed most of these works as their ‘autore’ (author), does not mean that he was their author in the modern sense of the word. He was not, of course, a carpenter or a joiner and, as far as we know, he was not an engraver; he employed professional engravers, whose craft reflected the wages he was able to pay — which were both, usually, rather low. Neither had he great drawing skills; his few surviving sketches, kept in Venice, Archivio di Stato, are rather ugly. He was not a topographer; the topographical sketches and maps attributed to him are somebody else’s work — one has a scrap of paper bearing Coronelli’s name glued over the previous inscription. When invited to visit the city of Rovigo and draw the map of its surroundings (the Polesine, that is the delta of the river Po) he needed for his *Atlante veneto*, Coronelli simply disappeared. Judging from what is left, his skill as cartographer was at its best that of a copyist of maps, never disturbed by problems of projection. Documents seem to suggest that the designer (*delineator*) of his globes and maps was Father Giovanbattista Moro, who worked with Coronelli in Paris and, later, in Venice. Father Moro was probably the first member of the team Coronelli put together in Venice after his return from Paris, and called, from 1685 onwards, the ‘Laboratorio dei Frari’ (the Frari workshop). We may safely conclude that Coronelli, like — or, rather, unlike — Joan Blaeu, his unsurpassed model, was only the publisher of the works bearing his

name. Besides, as a publisher, he was never disturbed by problems of intellectual property; his plagiarism was badly tolerated by his contemporaries, even in a time when no copyright, in the modern sense of the word, existed.

### *Between Venice and Paris*

In 1686 Coronelli received from the Venetian Senate a pension, and the title of ‘Cosmografo della Serenissima Republica di Venezia’; in 1689 he was given a chair of cosmography at the university of Venice, then a minor branch of the School of Padua. In this way the State was financing his project of an *Atlante Veneto*, which was expected to give back to Venice its lost primacy in geographical publishing, supplanting the Dutch and French geographical production on the European market. But as a cosmographer Coronelli was definitely old-fashioned, and his only work in the field (the cosmographical paragraphs of the *Atlante Veneto*, vol. I, reproduced with enlargements in the handbook *Epitome cosmografica*, published in 1693), show many blanks in their author’s scholarly grounding. He had enough Latin, no Greek, some mathematics; but he was not an astronomer, or a geographer. When he left Italy for Paris, in 1681, he was of course at ease with the standard geographical and astronomical knowledge necessary to his task; but all the sources show that when working for the king of France he was mainly the executor of somebody else’s ideas and instructions. He mastered the techniques of globe making; but all the innovative elements contained in the great globes, and in the works later derived from them, are the effect of his long stay in Paris. There he had to work with, and under the control of, some of the best scientists of his age: astronomers, geographers and cartographers engaged in completely different operations, that could be summed up in the building of an image of Earth and Nature corresponding to the practical necessities of governing. Cartographers, académiciens and their collaborators were drawing the *Neptune François*, collecting information and mapping new countries to colonize or to trade with, establishing the true measure and shape of the Earth through the study of the movements of the planets, and continuing the astronomical and topographical survey of France. Those people gave Coronelli all the information and directions he needed. At the beginning, in 1680, he seems

**RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.**  
**ANTIQUE MAPS, ATLASES, GLOBES & VOYAGE BOOKS**



**Rare Moxon Re-engraving of the Wright World Map**

[EDWARD WRIGHT] JOSEPH MOXON, A Plat of all the World.

Projected according to the truest Rules..., 1655

Richard B. Arkway, Inc. • 59 East 54th Street, #62 • New York, NY 10022  
(800) 453-0045 • (212) 751-8135 • fax (212) 832-5389  
[www.arkway.com](http://www.arkway.com) • [arkway@mindspring.com](mailto:arkway@mindspring.com)

to have had in mind only an enormous copy of the Blaeu globes, filled with the chorographical contents of Blaeu's *Atlas Maior*. The globes he made have, indeed, a Blavian structure; and the *Atlante Veneto* he later published was intended to be a new, enriched and updated *Atlas Maior*. In Paris, Coronelli received suggestions (sounding very much like orders) about what maps he should use as a pattern for the design of the world in the areas where Blaeu, Visscher and Sanson required corrections or additions; on the number of new stars and constellations he should add to the celestial globe; on how to avoid any trace of astrology on a globe which was to be given to a king who hated astrology as a menace to his power, and had officially condemned its effects only one year before. That is why the globes look remarkable from a geographical and astronomical point of view, but rather traditional in their structure.

The total dependence on the great globes explains why Coronelli's subsequent printed production of globes and maps lost, as time passed, its excellence. After leaving Paris, in 1683, Coronelli was scarcely able to innovate, certainly not to update, his production, or even to maintain its high standard. When he came back to Italy, he met great success among scholars, presenting himself as the bearer of geographical and astronomical innovation coming from the centre of the scientific world, Paris. Besides, he offered to a public of princes and noblemen faithful reductions of objects made for a king, in an age when showing interest in science was all the fashion. Among princes and patricians, appreciation for the grand appearance and Parisian design of his globes, and for their excellent mechanism, lasted long; but scholars were soon disappointed by Coronelli's occasional displays of incompetence. The mess he made with the celestial concave globe he published in 1692–93 cost him, even in Venice, no small part of his prestige; no less damage was done when some buyers discovered that the globes were an easy prey to woodworm. Coronelli sold nonetheless this celestial globe well enough; but he had to keep reassuring his public that the globe had not been a mistake, but purposely made for astronomical uses which he never bothered to explain.

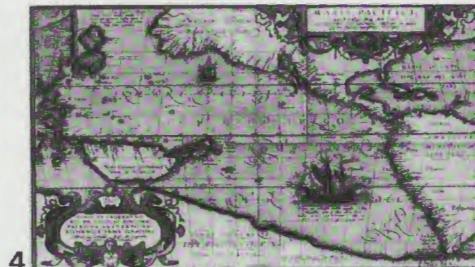
Not even the convex celestial globe engraved for him in Paris by Jean-Baptiste Nolin. ('Societatis Galliace sumptibus absolutum', 1693) was a complete success. It was, so far, the most faithful to its model,

and very beautiful to look at, but not all its buyers had only beauty in mind. It showed many of the marks of incompleteness that were becoming Coronelli's unwelcome trademark: its story had been, in fact, very complicated. The engraver was very skilled, but he had no competence in astronomy, and Coronelli had not supervised its completion. So great stars like those in the belt of Orion are difficult to see, captions are often lacking (Andromeda and Perseus bear no name) or out of order, the language is a mix of Latin, Italian and French. The third edition of the great celestial globe, the convex one engraved by Alessandro della Via (Venice 1698–99) is a less elegant imitation of the Paris globe, with the same kind of faults and an even more corrupted version of the Arabic characters.

*From globes to book: something about the Libro dei Globi*

Much less complicated from both a scientific and an aesthetic point of view, the terrestrial globe was engraved only once, and enjoyed a more steady success. Its dedication registered, between 1689 and 1701, all the advancements in the career of Coronelli as a publisher, a professor, and a priest. From 1697 on, however, and especially after 1705, fewer and fewer globes were sold, and those only in the form of gores, bound together in the wide (and now very rare) volumes known as 'Libro dei Globi del Padre Coronelli' and later, with a very short text, as 'Palestra Litteraria'. Under this second title, the gores for the great terrestrial globe were taken from the same old plates, but these had been cut in two, to make the printing easier. This information has already been given on MAPHIST, but maybe it would be of some interest for IMCoS members to find it summarized here, because in all the literature on the *Libro dei Globi Palestra Litteraria* there is no notice of this peculiarity.

I had the good luck to make this unexpected discovery when studying the copy of Coronelli's *Libro dei Globi* belonging to the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island (I was there thanks to a Jeannette C. Black research fellowship). It was a common opinion that the very large plates used for printing the half gores of the 110 cm terrestrial globe in the form of the *Libro dei globi* had always been 'masked' with a leaf of paper, to fit the size of the folio sheet of paper. On the Providence copy, bearing the title



# Map Mogul Ltd

supplies high quality original antiquarian maps, atlases and prints from the 15th to 19th century. Maps by the most influential cartographers over all periods, are represented in our catalogue. Our maps reflect the discovery of the world and the changes in the cartographic record over half a millennium.

We welcome enquiries from map enthusiasts, collectors, dealers and curators and those looking for a decorative antique map as a gift or presentation item. Please view our on-line map gallery at: **[www.mapmogul.com](http://www.mapmogul.com)**

**1 Angliae Regni flo: rentissimi nova descriptio (1573)** England and Wales by Ortelius. This map presents an interesting picture of the southern Welsh coast and the Devon and Cornwall peninsula.

**2 America Meridionalis (1609)** This map by Hondius depicts Eastern Brazil as an island, made insular by a huge Rio de la Plata that extends from the Atlantic in the south to a large lake, Eupana Lacus. From this lake the Rio Grande flows further northward into the Amazon river and from there into the Atlantic.

**3 Cette Carte de Californie et du Nouveau Mexique (1704)** This landmark map by Nicolas De Fer is a pivotal document in the cartographic history of California and the Southwest, particularly regarding the popular notion in the 1600s that California was an island.

**4 'Maris Pacifici' (1579)** The Pacific Ocean by Abraham Ortelius, from the famous 'Theatrum Orbis Terrarum'. The first printed map of the Pacific and acknowledged as a cartographic cornerstone and one of the most beautiful and decorative of the Ortelius maps.



Tel: +44 (0) 20 7794 2658

‘Palestra Litteraria’, however, the sheets of paper are printed from the same copper plates, but these are cut in two parts along the Tropics. By checking the known copies of this work, with the friendly help of Rudolph Schmidt, Ed Dahl, Tony Campbell, and Piero Falchetta, I found that all the volumes with the title ‘Palestra Litteraria’ are, in this particular detail, like the Providence copy; only in those bearing the title ‘Libro dei Globi’ are the gores of the great terrestrial globe printed from ‘masked’ plates. (I could not obtain information about the Washington, former New York, *Libro dei Globi*).

To make a long story short, I would say that there are indeed two edition of this publication, as stated by others before, but my reasons, and my classification, are different. Helen Wallis, followed by Scianna, distinguishes between first and second editions of the *Libro dei Globi/Palestra Litteraria* on the basis of the presence of the gores of the great concave celestial globe, and of the state (real or presumed) of the gores of the several other globes. Wallis gives some weight to the change of title from ‘Libro dei Globi’ to ‘Palestra litteraria’, but not to the dates inscribed in the title-pages of the different copies. In my opinion, and given Coronelli’s editorial standards, the only unquestionable difference between the two editions lies in the fact that **in the first the 110 cm terrestrial globe half-gores are printed from masked plates; in the second, from cut plates**. Therefore, my list of copies belonging to first and second editions differs from those published by Wallis and Scianna.

The cutting of the copperplates probably took place between 1704 and 1707, together with the change in the title and the structure of the volume. It is, in my opinion, the most important step in the story of the *Libro dei Globi/Palestra Litteraria*, and it could answer many questions about the editions of this rather elusive publication. As rules for the identification of a first or second edition of the *Libro dei Globi/Palestra litteraria*, I would suggest the following:

#### First edition

- Title, printed or handwritten, on a title-page: Globi del P. Coronelli; Libro de’ Globi del P. Coronelli M.C.; Globi del P. Coronelli; Raccolta de’ GLOBI del P [sic] Coronelli; Globi Differenti Del P. Coronelli.

- Date between 1698 and 1701.
- No text
- Coronelli’s portrait (when present) as ‘Cosmografo della Serenissima’
- Copperplates of the 110 cm terrestrial globe half gores masked with a paper sheet (platemark on three sides; half gore divided in two superimposable sections)

I found these characteristics in the following copies: Rome, Società Geografica Italiana (1697?, lost); Ottawa, National Archives of Canada (1698); Leiden, Universiteitsbibliotheek (1699); Washington, former Novacco then Kraus collections (1699); Bologna, Biblioteca dell’Archiginnasio (1700); London, British Library (1701); Vienna, Universitätsbibliothek (1701). To the same edition belonged the gores of the Biblioteca dei Cappuccini of Genoa, mounted in the 19th century and now on permanent exhibition at the Museo del Mare, Genoa. The celestial globe is a concave one, so I guess that the gores were cut from one of the first copies of the *Libro dei Globi*, dating probably, like the lost Rome copy, to around 1697. Arthur Holzheimer had the courtesy to inform me that the half gores of the terrestrial globe belonging to his famous collection are unmasked and uncut; that is, they do not come from a copy of the *Libro dei globi*.

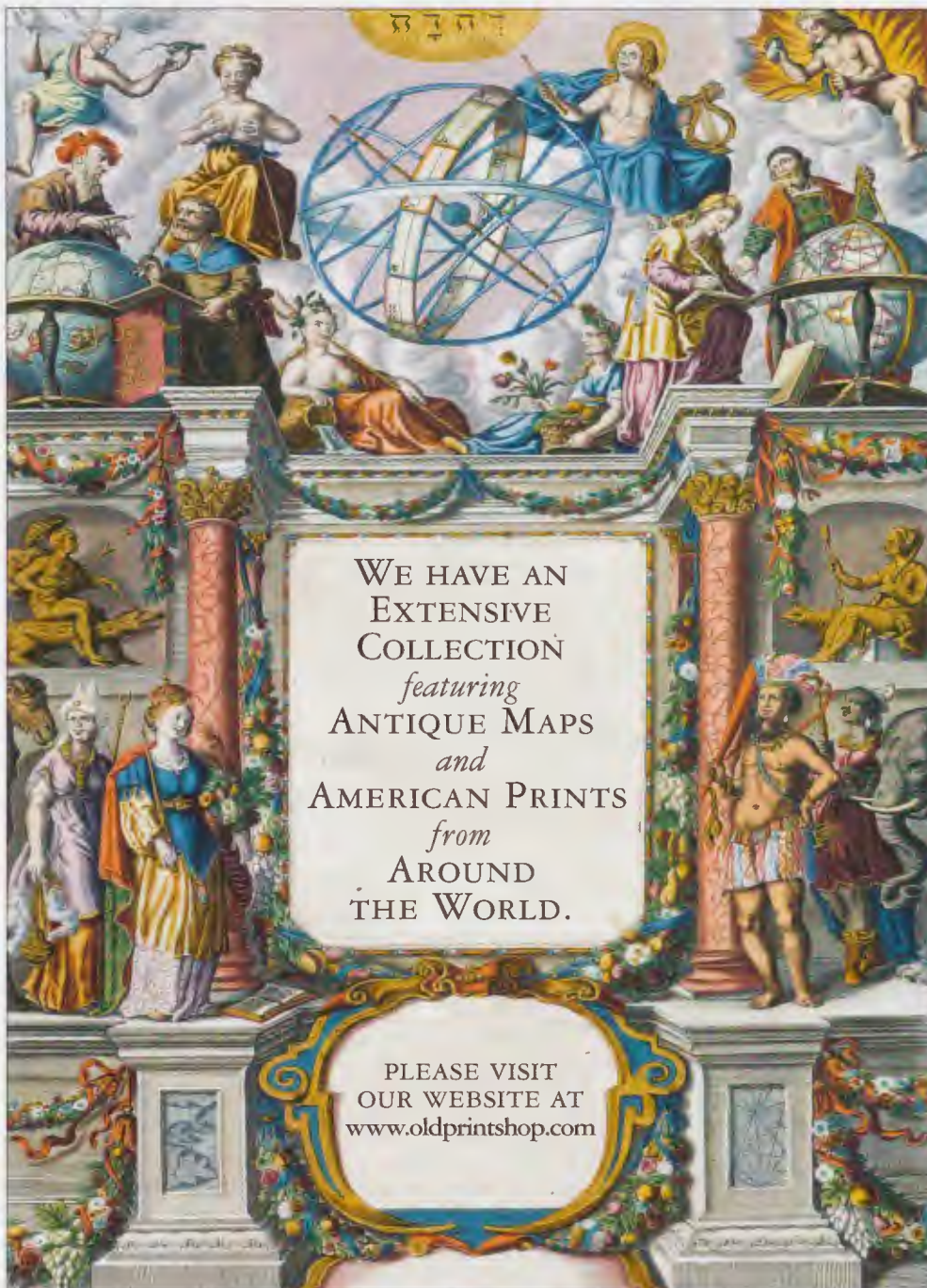
#### Second edition

- Title: printed title-page with the title *Palestra Litteraria ... Vettor Zane*;
- No title-page, but the name *Palestra Litteraria* is in the address ‘A chi legge’.
- No date.
- Text: dedication (‘Illustrissimo, et Eccellentissimo signore: Non vi ha campione sì animoso... Gli Argonauti’); address (‘A chi legge l’Accademia degli Argonauti’); certificates (‘Diploma del Re Cristianissimo; Giudizio dell’ Accademia Fisicomatematica’).
- Coronelli’s portrait (when existing) belonging to the series ‘Nomenclatura Successorum/ Triumphantis Ecclesiae Civis/ Seraphici Patris Francisci/ Minorum Patriarchae’, or any other with the mention of his office as ‘Generale’ or ‘Generalis O.F.M.S.F.’
- Copperplates of the 110 cm terrestrial globe gores cut in two along the Tropics (platemark on four sides; half gore divided in two juxtaposable sections).

# *The* OLD PRINT SHOP<sup>INC.</sup>

FINE PRINTS, ANTIQUE MAPS *and* ART BOOKS

*established 1898*



KENNETH M. NEWMAN HARRY S. NEWMAN ROBERT K. NEWMAN  
150 LEXINGTON AVENUE AT 30TH STREET NEW YORK, NY 10016-8108  
TEL 212.683.3950 FAX 212.779.8040 E-MAIL [info@oldprintshop.com](mailto:info@oldprintshop.com)

I found these characteristics in the following copies: Venice, Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana; Providence, John Carter Brown Library; Munich (copy on sale in May 2002, Hartung & Hartung); Yale, Beinecke Library.

It is not my aim to do a catalogue of the existing copies of the *Libro/Palestra*: such catalogues are bound to become rapidly obsolete. But as I am currently preparing a book on Coronelli as globe-maker and cosmographer, I am very interested to know if anybody has observed variants to this pattern. I would also be very grateful to anybody, well acquainted with copies of the *Libro/Palestra* or with loose gores of Coronelli's 110 cm terrestrial globe, for their comments or information on this matter.

#### *Last years, new patterns of survival*

As I wrote above, the most important source for Coronelli's cartographical and cosmographical publications had been the globes made for Louis XIV. When, around 1698, he finished publishing their contents in all the possible forms, Coronelli had no new maps to put on the market. He then gave up the project of an atlas with new maps and new texts, to which he owed the support of the Venetian ruling class. He began instead a non-geographical publication, the encyclopaedic dictionary *Biblioteca universale*. It was aimed at an impecunious but hopefully large public of priests, low-level scholars, and students. The *Biblioteca* sold well, but proved to be enormously expensive, and therefore unprofitable. Besides, at this time both Coronelli's publications and actions were beginning to show the unmistakable signs of haste and lack of care that reveal a growing lack of money; they revealed also a fast diminishing sense of his limitations, which created a lot of trouble between him and his religious brotherhood. It was a public scandal, and that was not forgiven: in 1706 Coronelli lost his generalship, his public office in Venice, and his pension, and was left with no money, a lot of debts, an impaired health, and a deeply wounded pride. The publication of the *Biblioteca universale* ceased at the seventh volume, printed between 1709 and 1710 (this date has been stated by Dr Simone Pezzini during research made for his dissertation, University of Pavia, 2004). It is interesting to note that in the following years Coronelli continued publishing small books and a large number of editions of a guide of Venice, which

sold well. Tourism was becoming a very important source of income for the city; and Coronelli himself, who was a well known figure of the European Republic of Letters, was one of the city's minor attractions. Genial, loquacious ('gran parabolatore', a chatterbox, as somebody called him, who had built most of his career on his ability to gain the favour of many princes, and one or two popes), he enjoyed some credit among serious travellers like Addison. In the very last years of his life (he died in 1718) he was beginning to recycle himself as a hydrographer, offering his services to the emperor (who put him in charge of a project to control the floods of the Danube); to the papal government in Bologna, who offered him nothing; and to the Venetian Republic, who was even more reluctant to give him credit again.

#### *At the very centre of the world*

Like their high scientific level, the splendid appearance of the globes made for Louis XIV was not, as I wrote above, due to Coronelli's merit. The globes were only a small and late component of the enormous decorative and political project of the Royal Apartments of Versailles. The many beautiful figures on the globes were painted by royal artists working in royal palaces (Lebrun and his atelier in 1681–83; maybe, as Monique Pelletier suggests, Pierre Mignard in the nineties; later, the animalist painter François-Alexandre Desportes, and Claude III Audran, a renowned specialist in decorative patterns); they followed the same patterns they were using in the mural decorations of Versailles and Marly, but also Vincennes, Meudon, Les Invalides: surely Coronelli had no voice in the choice of Bootes' garb or Medusa's wig of snakes, of the shape of the Argonaut, or the ears, tail and dots of Canis Maior and Canis Minor (both being, most probably, royal dogs: the dogue, one of those belonging to the King; the spaniel, the beloved pet of his dead daughter, Mademoiselle de Tours). That explains their novelty and outstanding beauty, later reproduced by good and less good engravers in their printed reductions. It could also explain some of their peculiarities, inconsistencies and errors: some of the constellations, Hercules and Virgo for example, are frontal and left-handed. But these errors were not corrected in the printed globes, and many others were added. So we feel authorized to agree with those contemporaries of Coronelli who had

*Jo Ann and Richard Casten, Ltd.*

*Antique Maps and Atlases*

*Specializing in fine rare antique maps  
from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries*

We have one of the finest stocks of maps of all  
geographic areas with special concentrations in early  
World maps, maps of America and of the Holy Land

Quotes in all areas provided upon request

Available by appointment in Old Field or at our  
alternate locations at 101 West 81st Street in New  
York City and at 5 Cottage Street in Branford, CT

Principal Address:

4 Dodge Lane, Old Field, NY, 11733

Telephone 631-689-3018

Fax 631-689-8909

Email [jrcasten@castenmaps.com](mailto:jrcasten@castenmaps.com)

Web [castenmaps.com](http://castenmaps.com)

a rather low opinion of his competence in astronomy and cartography.

The too often mythicised figure of Coronelli comes out diminished from any study based on documentary evidence and a direct examination of the artefacts he signed; but the works themselves remain impressive, often beautiful, sometimes amazing, and are well worth researching. If only we stop trying to find in them the vanishing traces of the much inflated and self-advertised genius of one author, the life and works of a second-rate cosmographer who had the luck of finding himself for a while at the very centre of the world are a first-rate source on cosmographic culture and public curiosity of the time. We are not troubled by the author's discoveries, idiosyncrasies, or new ideas: everything in the globes for the king, if we look carefully, reveals their sources elsewhere. That allows us to investigate aspects usually less studied of his (and his contemporaries') production. In the case of the terrestrial globe, for example, the enormous surface covered in texts and pictures enables us to understand the meaning of the so-called decorative system of a seventeenth century globe. This is, in fact, not merely a decorative, but an informative system, realized here in the best possible form, as was convenient and necessary in any object designed for a king. All the images and texts, even the frames of the inscriptions, are connected with their place on the globe, and have the most recent and reliable source in the maps of Blaeu, in Dutch collections of contemporary travels, and in the large volumes of Thevenot's *Recueil de voyages curieux* (1663–82). Nothing is meaningless or invented: the manuscript globe is a great, up-to-date, reliable geography book. On the printed globe, however, the figures are often misplaced, thus losing their informative value and becoming mere decoration.

We can therefore look at the king's globe as one of the most valuable surviving sources of information about late 17th century culture in the many branches of geography; about the expectations of the public, its curiosities, its familiarity with the visual language of a globe, or a map. We may also become better acquainted with the reasons for the rise and fall of a scholarly reputation over a single generation; or with the politics of investment in the field of culture made by princes in the 17th century, and their weight in the budget of a state — a very small weight, exactly as today in Italy, but more soundly discussed. . .

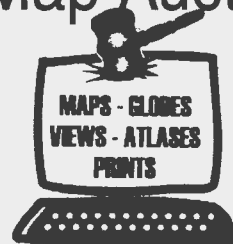
### Further reading

There is an enormous literature on Coronelli; most of it is based on secondary sources, hagiographic, or simply outdated. I give here, therefore, only a short list of the most recent and/or best researched studies on this author and his works.

- 'Der Globusfreund' (Vienna) Nr. 43/44 (proceedings of the VIIIth Symposium of the International Coronelli Society. Prague 1–4 Sept.1994). December 1995.
- Coronelli, Vincenzo. *Libro dei globi*, Venezia 1693 (1701). Amsterdam, Theatrum Orbis Terrarum, 1969, with a 'Bibliographical Note' by H. Wallis.
- Coronelli, Vincenzo. *Il Libro dei Globi di Vincenzo Coronelli*. Facsimile, ed. N. Scianna, s.l., Dolmas s.d. [1999].
- Domini Donatino and Marica Milanese (ed. ), *Vincenzo Coronelli e l'Imago mundi*, Ravenna, Longo Editore, 1998.
- Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza. *Catalogue of Orbs, Spheres and Globes*, by E. Dekker. Florence, Giunti, 2004, pp. 62–63 and 147–48.
- Milanese, Marica, *Coronelli's large celestial printed globes: a complicated story*, 'Der Globusfreund' (Vienna), vol.47/48, November, 1999: 143–69.
- Pelletier, Monique. *Les globes de Louis XIV. Les sources françaises de l'oeuvre de Coronelli, Imago Mundi* 34 (1982): 72–89.
- Sartori, Antonio OFMC, *Il Padre Vincenzo Coronelli e la sua attività*, in *Archivio Sartori. Documenti di storia e arte francescana*, a c. P.Giovanni Luisetto OFMC, 4 voll. in 6 parts. Padova, Biblioteca Antoniana. Basilica del Santo, 1983–89, vol.3 parte II, pp. 1018-1261.
- Tavoni, Maria Gioia, ed., *Un intellettuale europeo e il suo universo. Vincenzo Coronelli (1650–1718)*, Bologna, Costa Editore, 1999.

MARICA MILANESI  
University of Pavia, Italy

## Swaen.com Map Auction



### Paulus Swaen

Internet Map Auctions  
March - May - September - November

**www.swaen.com**

Email: paulus@swaen.com

USA Tel. (727) 687 3298

Paris Tel. +33 (1) 4424.8580

# FairWinds Antique Maps

Sellers of Fine Antique Maps  
of the Americas, the Caribbean,  
Mediterranean Islands, the Holy Land,  
and Southeast Asia

Visit our website [www.fairmaps.com](http://www.fairmaps.com)

Joseph Gonzalez   Ralph Magnus  
7 East 14th Street, Suite 20-S, New York, New York 10003  
Phone (212) 414-1058   Fax (212) 414-0876  
E-mail [fairmaps@aol.com](mailto:fairmaps@aol.com)

# GARWOOD & VOIGT

*Fine & Rare Books Maps & Prints*



55 Bayham Road   Sevenoaks TN13 3XE   England  
Telephone: +44-1732-460025   Fax: +44-1732-460026  
E-mail: [maps@garwood-voigt.com](mailto:maps@garwood-voigt.com)

[www.garwood-voigt.com](http://www.garwood-voigt.com)



## A Lafreri atlas in the Biblioteca Marucelliana, Florence

Shortly before David Woodward's much-regretted death in August 2004 I was exchanging emails with him about a draft list of known 'Lafreri' atlases. I, and others, had contributed to this list which was planned to be an appendix to a chapter in the next *History of Cartography* volume. There was some uncertainty about the status of two supposed holdings in the Biblioteca Marucelliana in Florence and so I said that as I would be there in the autumn for the IMCoS Conference I would see if I could examine them for him.

During IMCoS's time in Florence I set a morning aside to locate the Marucelliana, find it, gain entrance, decipher the catalogue(s) and call up the items in question. As others who search for maps and atlases in foreign libraries know (not only in Italy) this is not always straight-forward. In this case there were some minor problems but I'm glad to say that I did manage to see what I wanted, which I report here.

The first of the two items was a typical atlas of 'Lafreri' maps under the reference or shelfmark Stampe 423. The term 'Lafreri' is a common appellation for a collection of separately printed Italian maps, mounted and bound to uniform size. The Roman dealer Antonio Lafreri was by no means the only publisher to offer such collections for sale. Venice was another important centre, often associated with the families Bertelli and Forlani. In 1939 R. V. Tooley published a listing of known maps in Italian atlases which although superseded in detail remains the first port of reference.<sup>1</sup> It is very unusual to find early Italian maps in contemporary colour, and the only known complete atlas with all the maps finely coloured is that at Hatfield House belonging to the Marquess of Salisbury.<sup>2</sup> Several articles about newly-found 'Lafreri' atlases have appeared in prior issues of the *IMCoS Journal*.<sup>3</sup>

The Marucelliana's example had no titlepage and was bound within a rather ordinary board cover. The overall condition was fair, with most of the maps in reasonable condition but in several instances erosion by dampness or by wear along folds had occurred. There was an initial manuscript list of places and cities in alphabetical order with a page number attached to each. The pagination in fact was irregular as sometimes there was more than one map on a leaf and sheets of a multi-sheet map usually occupied several pages.

I was able to count 80 maps, followed by a further selection of 53 town plans, battle scenes and (a few) views. The total of 133 items is fairly typical for many 'Lafreri' atlases. In terms of authorship and dates it soon became clear that the majority of map-makers or publishers were Venetian or associated with Venetian publishers of the 1560s. The colophon was clear in both such respects, reading 'Paolo Forlani Veronese... Colonia in Venetia MDLXVII [1567]'.

There were, as expected, a few Roman names such as Lafreri himself (on his double-cordiform world map), Luchini's publication of several Gastaldi maps, and other Roman imprints but the great majority of maps carried names such as Bertelli (Ferando or Donato) together with the occasional outsider such as Zaltieri (North America and France), Camocio (Spain and Crete), Zenoi (Germany) and Nelli (Africa). More important individual maps were the world maps of Gastaldi (1546), Floriano (c.1555) and Forlani-Bertelli (1565); also multi-sheet maps of the continents of Asia and Africa by Gastaldi-Luchini and the large map of South America (Peru) by Forlani. The spread of dates on individual maps that carried a date was as follows:

|      |    |      |                  |
|------|----|------|------------------|
| 1544 | X  | 1561 | XXXX             |
| 1545 | X  | 1562 | XXXXXXXX         |
| 1546 | X  | 1563 | XXX              |
| 1553 | X  | 1564 | XXXXXXXX         |
| 1554 | X  | 1565 | XXXX             |
| 1555 | X  | 1566 | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
| 1558 | XX | 1567 | XX               |
| 1559 | X  | 1569 | X                |
| 1560 | XX |      |                  |

The earliest dated maps — 1544, 1545 and 1546 — are of Gastaldi's maps of Spain, Sicily and the World respectively. The selection of maps is primarily from the 1560s, peaking in 1566 with just two in 1567, the date of the colophon. The one later map — dated 1569 — is of Austria and Hungary and could either have been added to the atlas at a later date, or a standard older colophon sheet still dated 1567 used to close an atlas collection made up for a customer in 1569.

This Biblioteca Marucelliana atlas was not among those collated by Tooley in 1939; however I did not come across any new maps of significance hitherto unrecorded. No detailed analysis was made of the 53 town plans and topical battle maps and so I cannot be sure that there were not further items in this section falling outside the colophon date of 1567 for the atlas as a whole.

The second item called up, which was also listed in the catalogue under the name Lafreri, was under the reference R U 720. However, somewhat disappointingly, this was not an atlas at all but a small 16 page octavo leaflet containing a list of maps and prints offered by Antonio Lafreri from Rome in 1572. There were some 75 maps listed by country and about 100 plans of cities or visual scenes of military engagements. In addition there were other prints listed which were of antiquities, effigies, and Biblical scenes. As a contemporary dealer's catalogue the booklet was clearly a

## *Clive A Burden Ltd*

ELMCOTE HOUSE, THE GREEN, CROXLEY GREEN,  
RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS, WD3 3HN, UK

TEL. +44 (0) 1923 772387 or 778097

FAX. +44 (0) 1923 896520

Email: [pburden@caburden.com](mailto:pburden@caburden.com)

25 minutes from Baker Street on the London Underground train network

Please contact either Philip D. Burden  
or Ian F. Williams with your enquiries

Antique maps and topographical prints of all parts of the world.

We also handle antique books and decorative prints.

We are specialist suppliers to the trade. Founded in 1966. By appointment only.



*'Samuel de Champlain - Pierre Duval c.1616 - [53].  
First available state of Champlain's significant map of Canada'*



scarce item but did not have the same cartographic interest as the earlier atlas here described.

#### NOTES

1. R. V. Tooley, 'Maps in Italian Atlases of the Sixteenth Century', in *Imago Mundi* 3, 1939. For many years this has been the standard reference for such maps but is overdue for a thorough revision, especially for many later states. An updated list of locations of Lafreri atlases is planned to be included in the forthcoming volume 3 of the *History of*

#### Cartography:

2. For a description of the Hatfield House atlas see Rodney Shirley, 'A Rare Italian Atlas at Hatfield House', in *The Map Collector* no.60, Autumn 1992.
3. Articles about 'Lafreri' atlases appearing under various headings in the *IMCoS Journal* include: Autumn 1992, no.50; Winter 1993, no.55; Spring 1995, no.60; Winter 1996, no.67; Spring 1997, no.68; Spring 1998, no.72; Summer 1998, no.73; and Spring 2000, no.80.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

## Why Chiddingfold?

During the recent international meeting of IMCoS in Italy we were privileged to visit the Map Room at the Palazzo Vecchio in Florence. Thirty-three maps were painted on cupboard doors, set within the wood-panelled room, by Fra Ignazio Danti (1563–75) and Don Stefano Buonsignori (1575–84). Together these maps give complete coverage of the then known world at a time when the Italians were the pre-eminent cartographers of Europe, noted both for their engraving skills and traditional knowledge of chart and map making.

The map of the British Isles is striking, and like others of the party I looked for my home town, Godalming, a royal manor bequeathed by King Alfred to his nephew and held by the king, according to the Domesday Book (1086). Surprisingly the only towns lying to the south of London and Windsor were Guildford and Chiddingfold, with Chichester and Arundel on the coast. Windsor, Guildford and Arundel have castles, though by the mid-16th century Guildford Castle had ceased to be a royal residence and housed the county jail. Chichester has its cathedral, but what of Chiddingfold?

Humphrey Lhuyd's map published by Ortelius in 1573 and Saxton's map of 1683 show several towns, including Chiddingfold, in the area, all omitted on the Italian map.

Considering early maps of the British Isles it is appar-

ent that then outline of the Palazzo Vecchio map is that attributed to George Lily published in Rome in 1546<sup>1</sup> with west at the top, now redrawn with north at the top. George Lily, an Englishman, was by 1535 a member of the household of the exiled Cardinal Pole of Venice and a noted scholar of the history and geography of his native country, to which he returned after the accession of Mary Tudor in 1553.

The engraved Lily map shows the same London, Windsor, Guildford, Chiddingfold, Chichester and Arundel town placement and it seems likely that this was the source for the cartographic information for the Palazzo Vecchio map. One wonders whether there is any information concerning possible visits of or correspondence with Lily in the Palazzo Archives?

It has been suggested<sup>2</sup> that Lily had little contact with English cartographers but relied upon earlier medieval maps such as the 14th century Gough map, though his outline of Scotland is much improved from the latter. The Gough map,<sup>3</sup> however, shows other towns in addition to Guildford and Chiddingfold, such as Cobham, Petworth and Midhurst, though one still wonders why Chiddingfold was included though Godalming was omitted.

I could find no earlier evidence of Chiddingfold on Matthew Paris or Sebastian Münster maps and wondered why its importance seemed to lie in the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries!

Chiddingfold is now a large village, probably having a Saxon origin though it is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, being then part of the manor of Godalming. According to an 1895 book on Surrey, 'Chiddingfold has the distinction of being the first recorded place in which the trade of glassmaking was carried on in England.'<sup>4</sup> Around 1230 Simon de Stocha<sup>5</sup> granted 20 acres of land in Chiddingfold to Lawrence Vitarius, i.e. Lawrence the Glassmaker. Further old deeds confirm glassmaking at the end of the century. In October 1351 John Alemyre of Chiddingfold supplied 375 lbs of white glass for St Stephen's Chapel, Westminster for £1 17s 6d plus 6 shillings for carriage to Westminster and a shilling a day for a mounted superintendent to oversee the transportation — 7 days in all. The following month a fur-



*Chiddingfold Village Green, from Eric Parker's book.*

ther 480 lbs were supplied, all purchased in Chiddingfold.

Four years later Chiddingfold supplied 480 lbs of glass to Edward III for St George Chapel, Windsor, the price having risen by over 10%. The glass was prepared for painting by being worked with aloe to clean and harden it. In addition to window glass, the glassworks produced domestic vessels, phials, and apothecaries' wares.

By the time of Queen Elizabeth (reigned 1558–1603) there were eleven glasshouses or glassworks on the Green at Chiddingfold, but a petition to the Queen from the local inhabitants alleging that they were a nuisance resulted in a cessation of operations by Royal Command.<sup>6</sup> The industry continued in the surrounding area and glasshouses are noted on Speed's map at nearby Alfold and Loxwood. In 1586 an Italian was prevented by the Lords of the Council, via the local magistrates, from carrying on his glassworks near Guildford on the grounds of depleting the local woods for fuel.<sup>7</sup>

The last glassmaker in the area Isaac Burgor ceased work in 1618 when a monopoly for a coal-fired glassmaking process was granted to Sir Robert Mansell.<sup>8</sup> Today the peaceful village green within its 13th century

Crown Inn shows little sign of its industrial past, being noted as the site of excellent bonfire celebrations each November, rather than for the furnaces of glassworks.

May I conclude with a quotation from Eric Parker<sup>5</sup> in 1947: 'But that the Surrey glass had gained a name beyond the borders of England there exists today as witness a map in the greatest glassmaking country of the day, Italy. I shall always remember the pleasure of seeking out and finding, painted on the walls of the Guarderoba in the Palazzo Vecchio at Florence, a map of England dated 1556, on which the only places marked in Surrey are Guildford, the capital and Chiddingfold.'

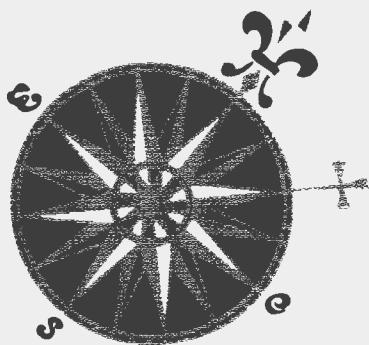
#### REFERENCES

1. Edward Lynam, *The Map of the British Isles of 1546*, 1934.
2. Catherine Delano Smith and Roger J.P. Kain, *English Maps – A History*, 1999, p. 63.
3. The Gough Map, facsimile, Bodleian Library, Oxford.
4. George Clinch and S.W. Kershaw, *Bygone Surrey*, 1895, p. 229.
5. Eric Parker, *The County Books – Surrey*, 1947, pp 50–5.
6. Duncan Moul and Gibson Thompson, *Picturesque Surrey*, 1902, p. 205.
7. Henry Elliot Malden, *History of Surrey*, 1900, pp 265–6.
8. John Janaway, *Surrey, A County History*, 1994.

BARBARA THOMAS

Phone (434) 724-1106

Fax (434) 799-0218



# The Prime Meridian

## Antique Maps & Books

---

**385 THISTLE TRAIL • DANVILLE, VA 24540 USA**

email: [tpm@theprimemeridian.com](mailto:tpm@theprimemeridian.com)

***Browsing and ordering online through our website:***

[www.theprimemeridian.com](http://www.theprimemeridian.com)

## Admiralty Surveys of Cornwall 1681–1810

Until the later part of the seventeenth century British mariners sailing in Cornish waters were completely dependant either on charts produced by the Dutch and published in the Netherlands or on copies of Dutch charts published in London. A number of coastal and harbour surveys of Cornish waters had, however, been carried out by British surveyors during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but these remained in manuscript and thus were of no benefit to mariners.

With the outbreak of war with the Netherlands the need for charts based on British surveys became a matter of considerable importance. In consequence, on 21 June 1681, a Royal Navy officer Greenville Collins received the following orders from the Admiralty:

You are hereby directed & required with the first opportunity of Winde and Weather to sett saile with His Ma<sup>s</sup> Yacht the *Merlin* under your Comand to make a Survey of the Sea Coasts according to your proposall, that is to measure all the Sea Coasts with a Chaine, takeing all the bearcings of the head Lands with their Exact Lattitudes, the true Plotts of all Harbours, Rivers, Roades, Bayes, Creekes, Islands, Soundings, with the setting and flowing of Tydes, with directions for Pylotting of Ships. And that you continue upon this Service as long as the Season of the year will permitt, & then Repaire to y<sup>e</sup> River of Thames.<sup>1</sup>

Two days later, Charles II issued a proclamation announcing that he had chosen Collins to carry out this survey and had granted him the title 'Hydrographer to the King'. He was also promoted commander, a rank he retained until his death in 1694. After some pressure from Samuel Pepys, Collins was made a Younger Brother of Trinity House and as a result Trinity House made a significant advance towards the cost of the survey. The greater part of the money needed to carry out the survey, however, came from the Crown and nearly £2,000 was paid to Collins, a sum considerably in excess of his original estimate of £600.<sup>2</sup> while the Admiralty provided the *Merlin* and its crew. Built in 1666 the *Merlin* was 109 tons (builder's measurement), 70 feet in length, 20 feet beam, drawing 9 feet of water and armed with 8 guns. She was a handy vessel and was rigged as a cutter.

Prior to his appointment Collins had had a colourful career. From 1669 to 1671 he had served under Sir John Narborough in the *Sweepstakes* in the latter's expedition to the Strait of Magellan and the west coast of South America. In May 1676 he sailed as master of the *Speedwell*, Captain John

Wood, on an unsuccessful expedition to discover a north-east passage to China and the East Indies, during which the *Speedwell* was wrecked on Novaya Zemlya. On their return home, following their rescue, Pepys suggested to Wood, who had lost his journal, that he should write an account of the voyage with the help of Collins's journal,<sup>3</sup> which Wood proceeded to do. As a result Pepys wrote to the Navy Board on 4 September 1676 that 'he had this morning received his Majesty's orders in favour of Mr Collins . . . from whom and his journal . . . his Majesty has received



Fig. 1. 'Plan of Falmouth Haven, 1592', perhaps by Robert Adams. Hatfield House, CMP II. 50; Cat no. 19. Courtesy the Marquess of Salisbury. An example of a sixteenth century survey that was never published.



Fig. 2. 'A Sketch of the Body of Falmouth Harbour' by James Manderson.

Frontispiece to A Letter to the Prime Minister, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, from a Captain in the Royal Navy [James Manderson], London, 1810

so much satisfaction that it is his pleasure that he be appointed to the mastership of the Galley frigate now going forth from Woolwich.<sup>4</sup> This galley-frigate was the *Charles* and in her Collins was sent to Tangier to join the fleet commanded by Narborough during the war against the Tripoli and Algerene corsairs. Collins's journal for this commission has survived.<sup>5</sup> It contains numerous coastal views and sketch surveys of various Mediterranean harbours, but also a sketch survey of Falmouth, where he anchored on his way to Tripoli on 29 January 1676/7, sailing again on 3 February. On his survey he gave the following sailing directions for this harbour:

You may Sayle in or out of either Side of the Rock [Black Rock] according as you have the wind keeping in the fairway. when you have brought S<sup>t</sup> Mawes Castle East or East and by South you will have 4 and 3 ffatham then art you in the Shoalest water on the Banck att low-water. and next cast of your lead 5. 7. 9. 16. 18 which Deepe place is Called Carrack Road and is the Place for Great Ships to ride att.

It could well be that this journal led to Collins's appointment to survey the British Isles.

According to his own account Collins began his survey at Dover in 1681 from where he worked his way along the south coast of England, reaching Land's End by the end of the following year.<sup>6</sup> His first survey covering Cornish waters was Plymouth, which he dedicated in his *Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot* to Arthur Earle of Torrington. On the Cornish side of the Tamar Estuary it extended as far as Saltash and included Millbrook and St John's Lakes, and Lynher River. His general survey of the south coast of Cornwall was covered by two untitled small scale charts, the first from Pembrokeshire to South Brittany and the second from the South-west Peninsula to the Straits of Dover, appearing only in the first edition of the *Coasting Pilot*, published in 1693. Collins's next large scale survey was of Fowey, which he dedicated to the Bishop of Bristol, which included an inset plan of Mounts Bay. This was followed by surveys of Falmouth, dedicated to the local landowner, Sir Peter Killebrew and the waters between Land's End and the Isles of Scilly, dedicated to the Governors and the Committee of the East India Company. Collins completed his Cornish surveys in 1683 in the *Monmouth*, which was built in 1666 and apart from being of 103 tons (builder's measurement), appears to have been identical to the *Merlin*. Collins's survey of the Isles of Scilly was dedicated to the Duke of Grafton, while the north coast of Cornwall, which he only surveyed on a small scale, is depicted on his chart of St George's Channel. There is no plan of St Ives, which he dismissed in his sailing directions as 'a Place where Vessels lie a-ground at Low-water, and is 4 Leagues to the Eastward of Cape Cornwall, in a sandy Bay'<sup>7</sup> while Padstow gets no description at all.

Collins included in his *Coasting Pilot* detailed sailing directions for Plymouth, Fowey, Falmouth, Mounts Bay and the Isles of Scilly, and also descriptions of the offshore dangers of the Eddystone, noting that 'the North West part of it is above Water

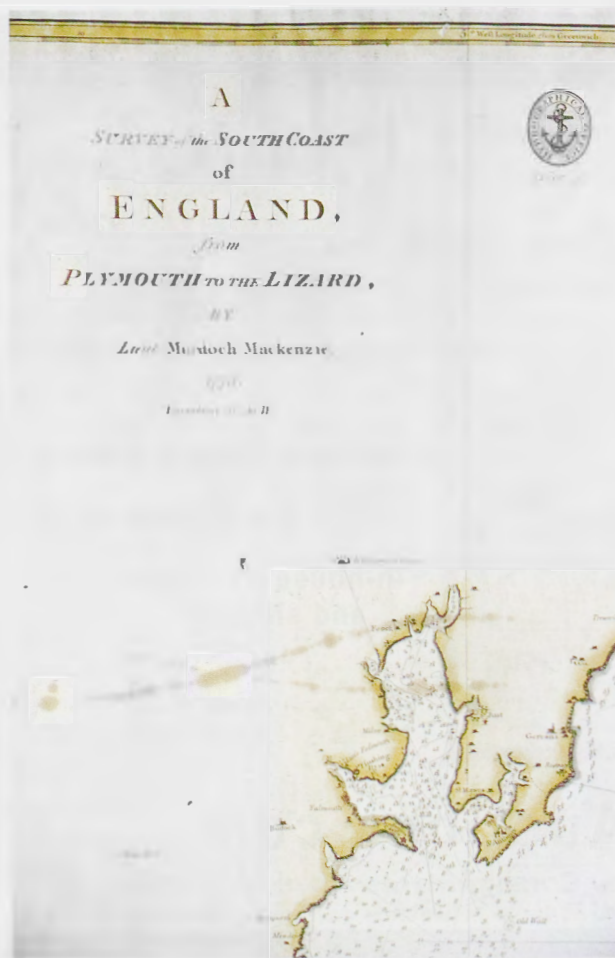


Fig. 3 (above left). 'Falmouth Harbour', detail from 'A Survey of the South Coast of England, from Plymouth to the Lizard, by Lieut. Murdoch Mackenzie, 1773', published by Capt. Hurd, Hydrographer to the Admiralty 1st August 1809, and Fig. 4 (above right). 'Plan of Fowey Harbour by Murdoch Mackenzie Junr, 1774', inset in the same chart.

(at a high Spring-Tide) about 6 or 7 Foot high',<sup>8</sup> the Manacles, the Rundlestone, Longships and the Seven Stones'. He also included 'A Tide Table, shewing the Time of High-Water and Full Sea, when the Moon is at Full and Change',<sup>9</sup> with values for Plymouth, Eddystone, Fowey, Falmouth, Helford, the Lizard, Penzance, the Isles of Scilly, St Ives and Padstow, noting:

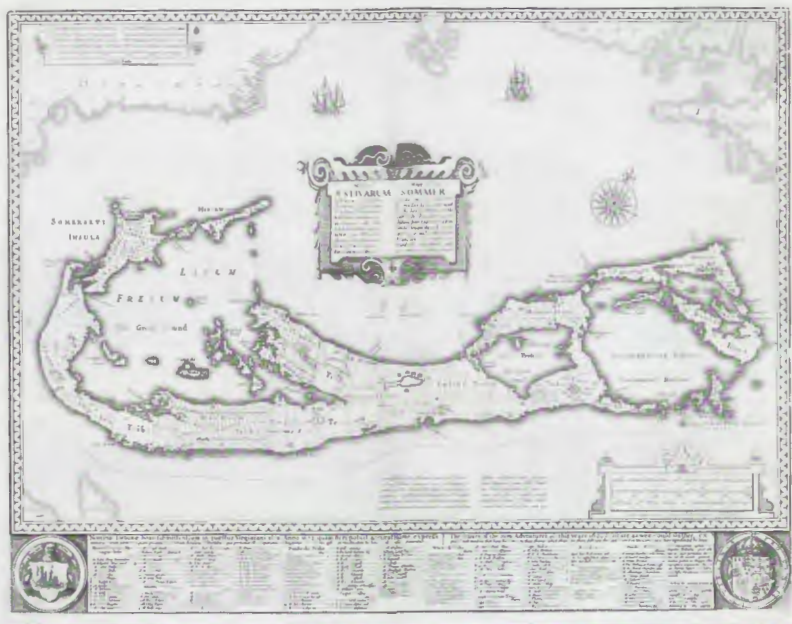
That the Stream between the Land's-end and Scilly setteth 9 hours to the N.ward, and but three to the S.ward; when it is half Ebb ashore in Mount's Bay, then the North Stream begins in the North-west, and runneth nine hours till it end in the North East.<sup>10</sup>

Very little is known of the exact procedures adopted by Collins in his survey, but the diarist John Evelyn relates that on a visit to the Court of St James

in February 1683 he saw the results of two seasons work by Collins who had

... taken all the coasting from the Mouth of the Thames as far as Wells and exactly measuring every Creeke, Islands, Rocks, Soundings, Harbours, Sand, Tides and intends next Spring to proceede til he had finished the whole Island: and that measured by Chain and other instruments, a most useful and exact undertaking.<sup>11</sup>

Collins would have fixed the position of his soundings by compass bearings. On his charts depths are given in fathoms and reduced to low water spring tides, though in the entrance to some harbours, where there was little water, they are given in feet. He had no method of obtaining his longitude and only a relatively crude method of obtaining his latitude, probably by means of John Davis's back-staff or quadrant.



## Quarterly On-Line Auctions

March · June  
September · December

- Online bidding & status
- Bid by mail, phone or fax
- In-house packaging and shipping

[www.OldWorldAuctions.com](http://www.OldWorldAuctions.com)

*Quality Consignments Always Welcome*

**Old World Auctions**

MAPS · ATLASES · GLOBES  
since 1977

PO Box 2224

Sedona, AZ 86339 USA

email: [marti@oldworldauctions.com](mailto:marti@oldworldauctions.com)

1+800.664.7757

1+928.282.3944

fax: 928.282.3945

## Antique Map Price Guide

[www.OldMaps.com](http://www.OldMaps.com)

- Over 35,000 Records
- Powerful Search Engine
- New Records added Monthly
- Daily, Monthly and Annual Subscriptions Available
- The Only On-Line Price Guide

Visit us at [www.OldMaps.com](http://www.OldMaps.com)

### Americae Sive Novi Orbis, Nova Descriptio

Third state of this famous map with the revised shape of South America. Other revisions include the addition of the name California, and the Indian name "Vingandekoa" in the Chesapeake Bay region. The Solomon Islands are shown here for the first time since they were discovered in 1588. Latin text on verso with page number 5, most probably from the 1603 edition.

Price: \$4,675  
Creator: Abraham Ortelius  
Subject: Western Hemisphere  
Year: 1607  
Size: 19.0" x 14.0" (49.3 x 35.6 cm)  
Color: Black & White

(A) Superb impression with only faint toning along fold. Professional repair of fold in bottom margin.

Source: Theatrum Orbis Terrarum  
City: Antwerp  
References: Burden #64, van den Broecke #11.



*Antiques · Books · Art · Maps · Globes · Reference*

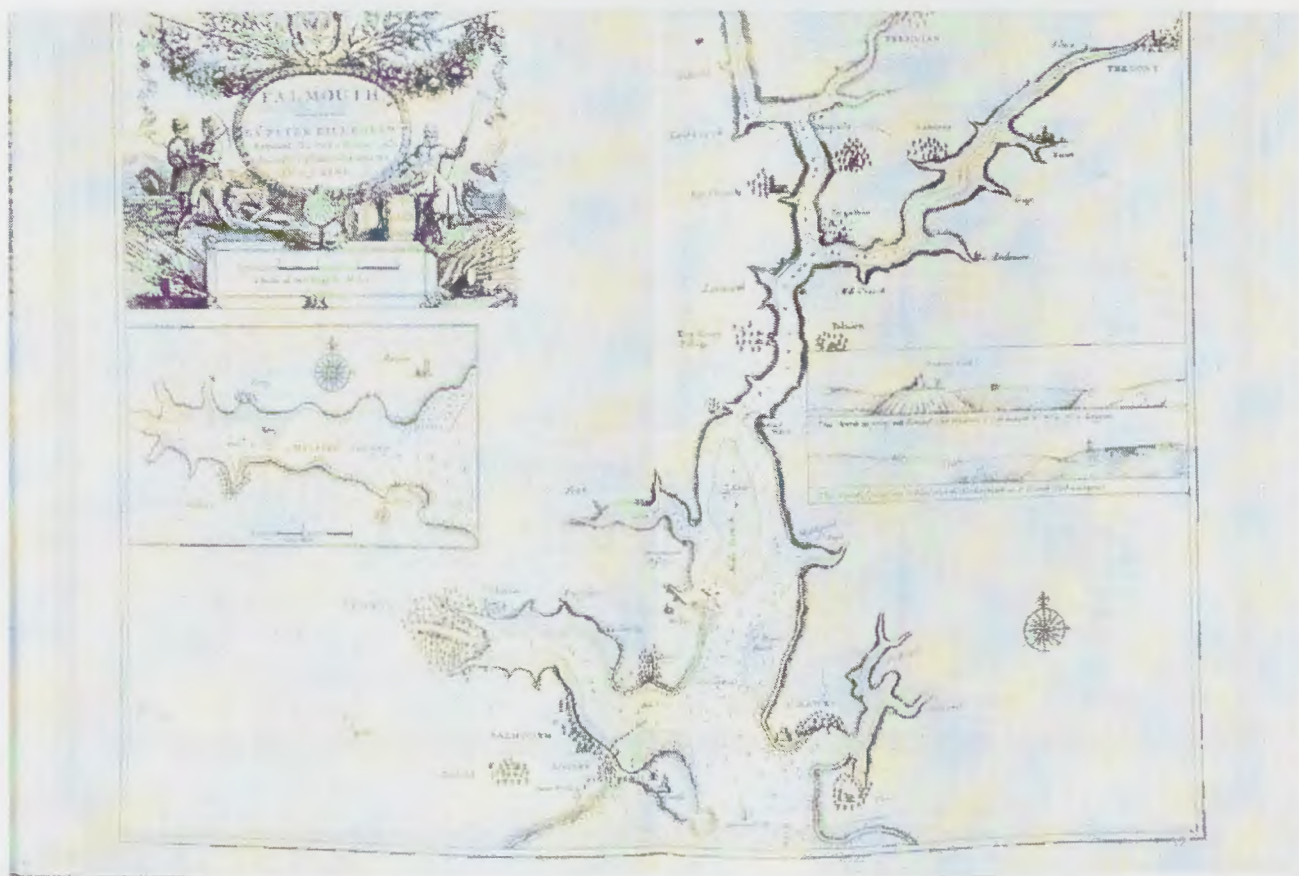


Fig. 5. 'Falmouth . . . by Cap<sup>t</sup> Greenville Collins Hydrog: to y<sup>e</sup> King', plate 18 in Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot, 8th edition 1753.

In consequence none of his charts were graduated for longitude and as far as his Cornish charts are concerned only his small scale charts are graduated for latitude. Many of Collins's charts were printed and available before the publication of the *Coasting Pilot*. Since his Cornish surveys were amongst his earliest it is possible that they were available for sale from about 1690 onwards, when a number of his charts were offered for sale in the *London Gazette*. The *Coasting Pilot* came in for both official and semi-official criticisms, but these had little effect on the popularity of the atlas when it was first published in 1693 some five years after he had completed his survey. Between 1693 and 1792 there were nineteen further editions of the *Coasting Pilot*. Collins's Cornish surveys were thus in publication for one hundred years.

An event which illustrates the deficiencies of the charting of Cornish waters in the early eighteenth century was the disaster that befell Sir Cloudisley Shovell's squadron among the rocks of the Isles of

Scilly on 22/23 October 1707. The Gilstone on which Shovell himself was lost is shown on Collins's chart of the waters between Land's End and the Isles of Scilly as being in 50°00'N whereas its correct latitude is 49°52'N, an error of 8 nautical miles, not unexpected for an observation obtained with a backstaff. Since it is not known what charts were in use on board the *Association* at the time it would be unfair to blame Collins's chart for the disaster. Later editions of Collins's chart, while not correcting the latitude of the Gilstone, carry the simple legend adjacent to it 'Sr Cloudisly lost'.

In 1701 Edmund Halley was employed by the Admiralty in the *Paramore* to carry out a survey of the tides in the English Channel, during which he called at a number of ports on both sides of the channel including Plymouth, Fowey and Falmouth. On 6 August 1701 Halley landed on the Eddystone, finding its latitude to be 50°08'N (its correct latitude is 50°11'N). His observations were included in 'A New and Correct



*Specialists in fine  
atlases and maps*

*Kenneth Nebenzahl, Inc.*

*P.O. Box 370*

*Glencoe, Illinois 60022*

*Phone: 847/835-0515*

*Fax: 847/835-0519*

*Dealers, Appraisers, Consultants • Established 1957 • Member ABA/ILAB*



## Antique Map Price Record

(Jolly/Rosenthal/Pool)

**CD-ROM Edition for MS/Windows or Macintosh  
Vols. 1-19 (1983-2004) on a single CD**

- Fully, and quickly, searchable
- Over 92,000 individual price records
- Over 40,000 separate map titles
- Over 33,000 carto-bibliographic citations
- Updates published annually, each April

[www.MapRecord.com](http://www.MapRecord.com)

MapRecord Publications

60 Shepard St.

Cambridge, MA 02138

USA

e-mail: [info@MapRecord.com](mailto:info@MapRecord.com)

Tel: 617-661-3718 Fax: 617-868-1229

The **original** price record of  
the antiquarian map trade.

The CD-ROM includes **all** the data  
from the prior 18 volumes (many of  
which are now out of print), plus over  
5,700 new records for the 2004 edition.

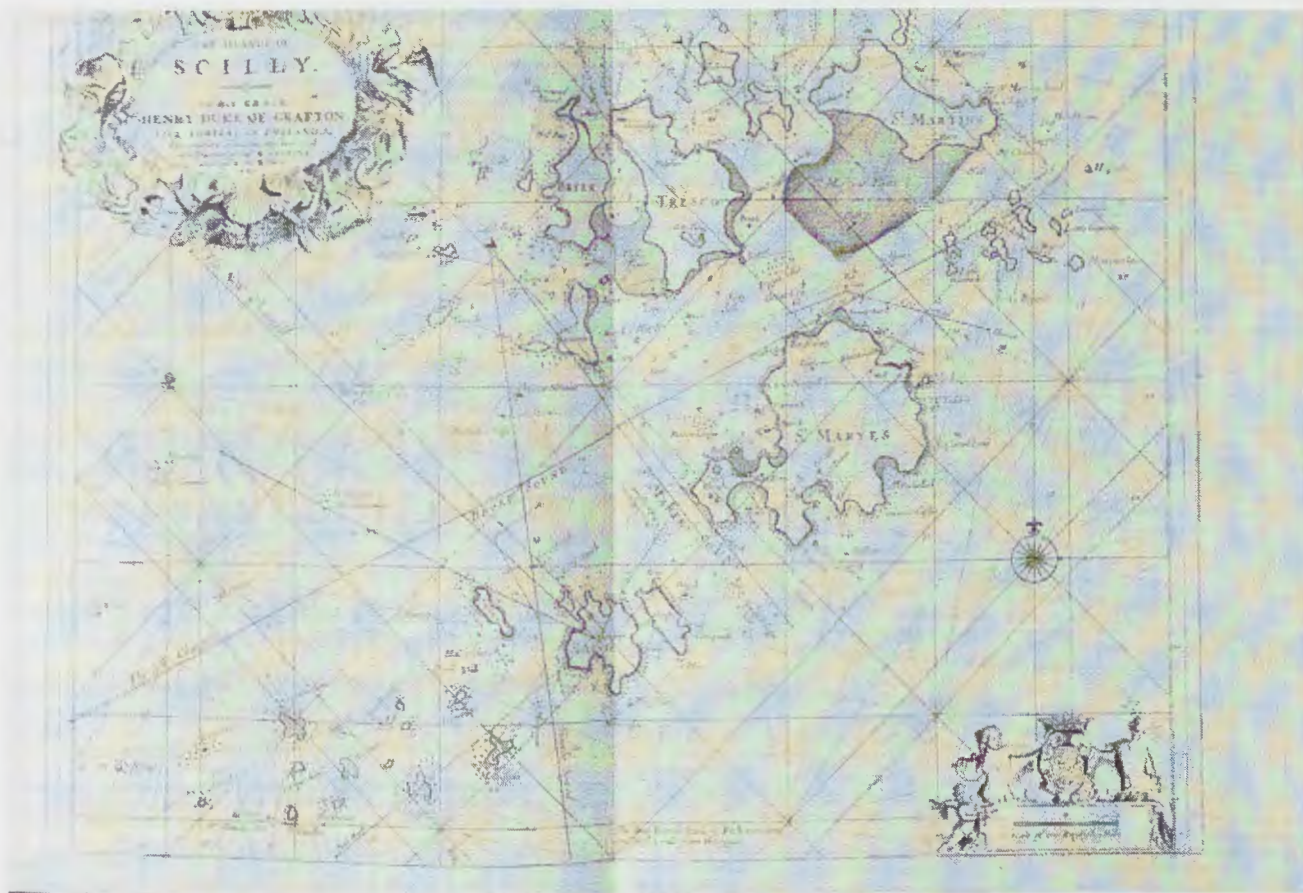


Fig. 6. 'The Islands of Scilly...by Capl G: Collins Hydrog to the King', plate 20 in Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot, 8th edition 1753.

Chart of the Channel between England & France' published by Page and Mount, which replaced Collins's two small scale charts depicting the south coast of Cornwall in the 1723 edition of the *Coasting Pilot*. On this chart the Gilstone is charted in  $49^{\circ}49'N$ , much closer to its correct position than on Collins's chart. It also includes an inset plan of Plymouth Sound, whose source is not stated, in which the depiction of Millbrook and St John's Lakes is, however, less accurate than in Collins's survey.

The Admiralty was slow to commission further surveys of the waters around the British Isles, let alone those of Cornwall. However, in 1751 Murdoch Mackenzie, a former schoolmaster, was appointed by the Admiralty to survey the west coasts of the British Isles, first in the smack *Culloden* and later in the 75-ton sloop *Bird*. In 1759 his nephew, also called Murdoch Mackenzie, joined the *Culloden* as a midshipman. As a result they became known as Murdoch

Mackenzie the elder and Murdoch Mackenzie the younger. From June 1764 the younger Mackenzie served in the *Tamar*, Captain Patrick Mouat, during Byron's voyage around the world. After his return he rejoined his uncle in the *Bird* on 8 May 1767 as an assistant surveyor. When his uncle was forced to retire because of failing eyesight the younger Mackenzie was appointed to succeed his uncle on 24 May 1771 as Admiralty surveyor, with orders first to complete the survey of the Bristol Channel, then to work his way anti-clockwise around the British Isles to Cape Wrath. He was to be paid one guinea per day when actually employed in surveying and half a guinea per day when the *Bird* was being refitted. In addition he was allowed an assistant who was to be paid  $2/6$  per day.<sup>12</sup> Mackenzie was appointed to the *Bird* as a supernumerary, the sloop being commanded by Silas Hiscutt, Master RN, who was ordered to proceed from time to time as Mackenzie should require.

# WORLDVIEW

## ANTIQUE MAPS & BOOKS



**Specializing in fine  
Antiquarian Maps  
of Africa.**



Featuring a select choice of Maps &  
Sea Charts of Asia, Oceania,  
Australia, the Americas and Europe.



Enter our on-line book store to find  
Antiquarian Books on Exploration  
from the Age of Discovery.



Our Antiquarian Books can also be  
found on [www.abebooks.com](http://www.abebooks.com)

In our bookstore you can find  
reference works and a select group  
of important new books.

Visit Our Online Gallery at  
[www.worldviewmaps.com](http://www.worldviewmaps.com)

[salomon@worldviewmaps.com](mailto:salomon@worldviewmaps.com) ✻ tel: 914.232.6142 ✻ toll-free: 866.368.6277

Mackenzie spent the 1771 surveying season working along the south coast of Wales and the north coast of Somerset, returning to Plymouth on 22 February 1772.<sup>13</sup> He sailed from Plymouth on 26 April to resume his survey and, after spending the first night in Fowey, he anchored in St Mary's Road in the Isles of Scilly, where he remained until the 12 May. This may have been caused by the illness of Midshipman Francis Troughton, who died there on 10 May. Mackenzie spent most of the 1772 surveying season working his way west along the south shore of the Bristol Channel, reaching Padstow on 9 August, where he remained until 13 November. From here the cutter and the yawl were employed in the survey, while Mackenzie was sometimes employed on shore and sometimes working on his draughts. On 14 November he moored alongside the quay in St Ives to continue his survey, even working on Christmas Day. On 6 January 1773 Mackenzie got under way, working his way to the east taking soundings and drawing views. Some time was spent moored alongside the pier in Minehead to enable Mackenzie to draw his charts. After working his way as far east as King's Road off the entrance to the river Avon, Mackenzie then sailed for Plymouth, spending the night of 19 March in St Mary's Road, before mooring in the Hamoaze on 22 March. On 15 April Mackenzie's cousin Graeme Spence joined the *Bird* as an ordinary seaman and surveyor's apprentice.

It appears that Mackenzie remained in Plymouth for the rest of 1773. On 1 March 1774 Hiscutt was superseded by John Samuel Smith, Master RN. On 9 May Mackenzie got under way and later that day landed on the Eddystone to take bearings to fix its position. Some years later Spence recomputed Mackenzie's observations which gave the distance between the Eddystone and a house on Rame Head as 16,750 yards compared with 16,478 yards computed from the grand trigonometrical survey. In Spence's opinion, considering the imperfections of Mackenzie's instruments compared with those used in the grand trigonometrical survey, this error was not surprising and was as little as could be reasonably expected.<sup>14</sup> At about the same time Mackenzie fixed the position of Hand Deeps by sextant angles taken over the shoal on which he obtained a least depth of 4 fathoms.<sup>15</sup> After working for some weeks to the east of Plymouth, on 11 July Mackenzie sailed for Fowey in the *Bird's* cutter, where he was joined ten days later by the *Bird*. A few

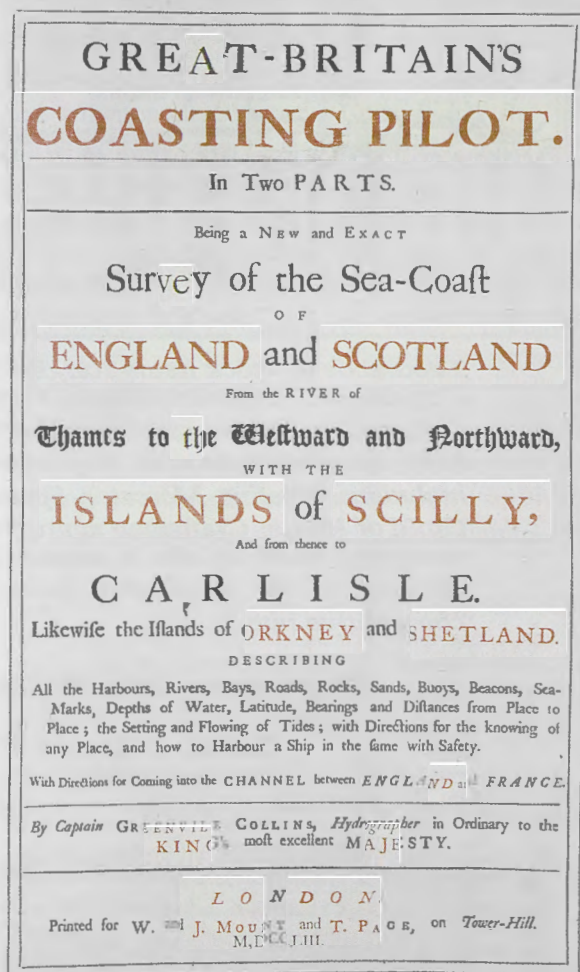


Fig. 10. Title page to Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot, 8th edition 1753.

days were then spent surveying the approaches to Falmouth, but on 31 July Mackenzie was back in Plymouth. From here he was summoned to London for fresh orders, Smith being ordered to sail for the Nore on 18 July. Mackenzie was employed for the next three years, at the request of Trinity House, surveying the channels leading into the Thames Estuary. Between 1777 and 1779 Mackenzie was based in Plymouth in the 138-ton sloop *Petrel*, commanded by Edward Rider, Master RN. As well as carrying out surveys in the Sound and its approaches, Mackenzie was employed by the commander-in-chief in a survey of Cawsand Bay 'to fix proper places for erecting batteries'.<sup>16</sup> When the combined French and Spanish fleets appeared off Plymouth in 1779, all marks were withdrawn and 'the Surveying Vessel's Boats, with

Established  
1969

## THE CARSON CLARK GALLERY

Scotland's Map Heritage Centre  
181-183 Canongate  
Royal Mile, Edinburgh EH8 8BN

Scotland's only Specialist for  
Original Antique Maps and Sea Charts  
of all parts of the world  
16th-19th century

Tel/Fax:  
0131-556 4710  
Email:  
scotmap@aol.com



PAUL SCOTT CLARK

Mon-Sat: 10.30 am-5.30 pm

A. CARSON CLARK, FR.G.S., F.R.Cart.S.

**Thousands of Stock items : original maps of the World & Continents  
Countries - Provinces - Counties - City Plans - Post Roads and Marine Charts  
Comprehensive selection from the 16th-19th century, plus over 150 different  
hand coloured replicas of classic maps by many of the famous early map makers  
including, Ortelius, Mercator, Speed, Blaeu, De Wit, Coronelli, & Kitchin:  
Guild of Master Craftsmen approved conservation framing, from fully fitted  
workshop studio on site: A secure fully insured international crating and  
shipping service for all items including those framed, now available at  
competative rate :**

**Please quote: ' Dept IMCOS 2000 ' for discounts on selected items**

**Tel/fax: 0131-556-4710. Email:- scotmap@aol.com**

# FRAME

*Since 1973*

## Antique Maps & Prints

c/ General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Tel 34 91 5641519 Fax 34 91 5641520

[info@frame.es](mailto:info@frame.es) [www.frame.es](http://www.frame.es)

Flags flying, lay at their several places, to show our own Ships the way in or out, for 8 or 9 months afterwards'.<sup>17</sup>

In 1781 Mackenzie surveyed Falmouth Harbour, by which time he had been promoted lieutenant and was now in command of the *Petrel*. Apart from this, from 1780 until he was ordered to cease survey operations on 18 June 1788, Mackenzie was employed on the south coast of England, carrying out surveys from Bognor Regis to Bridport. He was succeeded as Admiralty surveyor by Graeme Spence, on the same conditions of pay as his cousin.

In 1789 the Admiralty purchased the sloop *Sorlings* in order to survey the Isles of Scilly at the request of Trinity House. On 8 August of that year they issued instructions to her captain, John Duffield, Master RN, to receive Spence on board for this survey. However, these instructions appear to have been amended as they have been altered in pencil for Spence to survey 'the East End of the Sands called the Owers to the North Foreland' probably because of the lateness of the season. On 27 May 1790 Spence requested permission to proceed to Plymouth to obtain surveying necessities and from there to proceed to Scilly to prosecute his survey.<sup>18</sup> One of Spence's principal concerns was to tie Scilly and its offlying dangers as accurately as possible by triangulation to Land's End and the Lizard. On the mainland he observed at a number of places including the Lizard and Sennen and St Buryan Churches and on various islands in the Scillies. At the same time he landed on the Seven Stones, Wolf Rock and the Longships to tie them into his triangulation. Using a Troughton's double framed astronomical quadrant Spence obtained a latitude of 49°53'47" for St Agnes Lighthouse, noting on his chart that:

*The Requisite Tables* was altered agreeably to this Chart, at least D<sup>r</sup> Maskelyne [the Astronomer Royal] told me they should be altered, as it was wrong laid down in all former Charts and Navigation Books.<sup>19</sup>

The accuracy of Spence's observations was confirmed when the grand trigonometrical survey reached Land's End and the Scillies in 1796, giving rise to a later entry on his chart, 'This latitude is only about 10 seconds of a degree more than the grand trigonometrical survey'. It was also noted on the chart that Spence's longitude based on the value given in the *Nautical Almanac* [i.e. *Tables Requisite*] before

1791 when adjusted to the value in the grand trigonometrical survey gave his longitude as 6°19'21.8", which was only 0°0'1.6" less than that obtained by the grand trigonometric survey. Considering the very acute angle subtended in Scilly to objects observed at Land's End this was a remarkable achievement.

Although various copies of Spence's survey have survived, the principal surviving sheet measures a massive 1680 x 1850 mm and is on a scale of six inches to a statute mile of 1,760 yards.<sup>20</sup> It contains seventeen water-colour views of leading lines through the various channels. However, in his 'A Geographical and Nautical Description of Scilly'<sup>21</sup> Spence notes on the title page that his survey was drawn on two charts but these do not appear to have survived.

In his 'Nautical Description' Spence comments:

It is therefore presumed that, when the Mariner has made himself Master of the Charts, their Nautical Descriptions, Sailing Directions, and Tide-Tables: he will rather Seek, than Shun Scilly: for there is scarce any Sound, Opening, or Neck,<sup>22</sup> but will lead him into safe Anchorage, either in the Road, or in one or other of the Harbours thereof.

He also warned mariners:

There is one thing, however, I must not omit mentioning, as it greatly concerns the Safety of the Navigation of these Islands: which is that, the Scilly Pilots, are in general so very badly paid for Pilotage, that they have no encouragement either to be careful, or Clever, and they run the greatest Risks for a mere Trifle, often less than half a crown . . .

Spence paid particular attention to Scilly's tides, which he listed in great detail, tabulating for a number of places the then accepted values of High Water Full and Change, as well as the strength and direction of the tidal streams,<sup>23</sup> which he measured in a number of places around the islands by allowing the *Sorlings* to drift with the tide fixing his position every hour over a period from one high water to the next.

On 10 February 1793, on completion of his survey, Spence requested permission from the Admiralty to land at Land's End and proceed overland to Plymouth for the greater safety of his charts. This request was granted. After his retirement in October 1803 Spence was asked to report on the feasibility of Scilly providing an anchorage for men of war. Using his own survey on a scale of six inches to the mile he drew a beautifully coloured chart titled 'A Copy of as much of Mr Spence's Chart of Scilly, as is sufficient to show the Situation, and Form, of the Break-water proposed



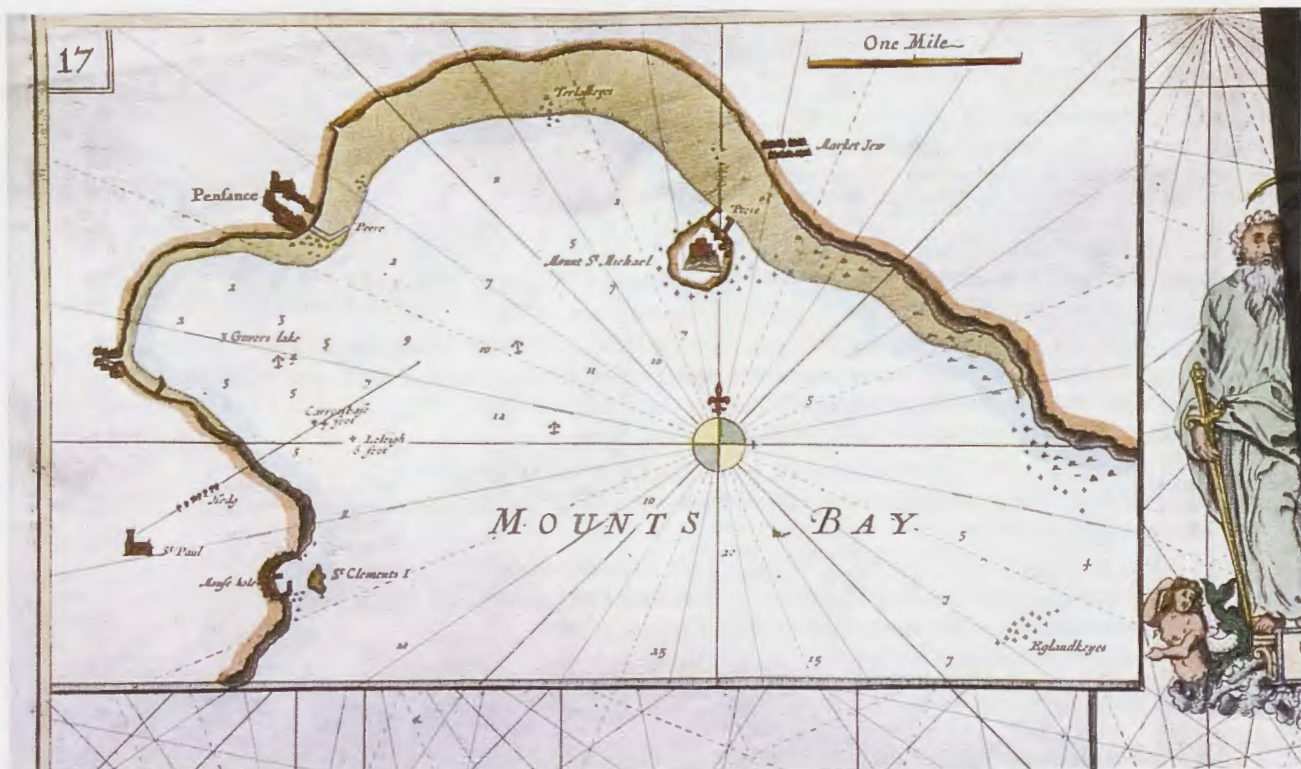
*Figs. 11 and 12 (facing).  
'Fowey and Mounts-Bay . . .  
by Capl Greenville Collins  
Hydrographer to the King',  
plate 17 in an edition of  
Great-Britain's Coasting  
Pilot, with the inset of  
'Mounts Bay' (facing page).*

by him; to Shelter Men of War in St Mary's Road...by Graeme Spence 1809', which he submitted to the Admiralty on 17 July 1809 accompanied by a detailed report, which included 'Reports, letters etc. from Daniel Alexander, James Grieg, Spence, Thomas Tyrhitt and Humphrey Davy on the proposed works; 1808, 1809'. The proposed breakwater is bow-shaped and is situated at the western end of St Mary's Road from south of Samson towards St Agnes. Within the break-water Spence inserted ten berths.<sup>24</sup> The proposed breakwater was never built.

The quality of both Mackenzie's and Spence's surveys were far superior to those of Greenville Collins. Mackenzie's instruments, which he obtained from his uncle, were also of a higher quality than those supplied to Collins. They included a 12-inch quadrant by the famous instrument maker John Bird. Mackenzie gives little indication of how he carried out his surveys. Following the example of his uncle, his early Cornish surveys were ungraduated and drawn on the magnetic meridian which was  $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  W in 1773. His soundings were fixed by magnetic bearings and his survey was carried out on a scale of one inch to a statute mile of 1760 yards. In retirement, the elder Mackenzie published in 1774 *A Treatise of*

*Maritim Surveying* which was to have a profound influence on subsequent surveys by his nephew. In this treatise Mackenzie proposed a method for fixing the position of soundings by observing simultaneous horizontal sextant angles to fixed objects on shore and plotted by an instrument he called a station pointer.<sup>25</sup> This new method was adopted by the younger Mackenzie from 1774 onwards on all his surveys, beginning with his surveys in the Thames Estuary. As a result this survey contains many more soundings than his earlier surveys. To obtain accurate results it was important that the survey was based on a regular triangulation to ensure that the survey marks were precisely positioned on the survey. It is not known when Mackenzie first obtained a station pointer but this method can also be used by plotting the angles graphically on a sheet of tracing paper, a much more tedious procedure. Some years later Spence recorded that during Mackenzie's survey of Plymouth:

...the Land-Work was first of all Surveyed Trigonometrically from a sufficient Base, by Chain and Theodolite, the Water-Work was afterwards Surveyed and Sextant Angles observed between Fundamental objects on the Land; and no Compass Bearings were ever used to fix any part of the work.<sup>26</sup>



For many years Mackenzie's and Spence's surveys remained unpublished in the Admiralty archives. However, around 1801 Alexander Dalrymple, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, began to plan an atlas of charts covering the English Channel and the south side of the Bristol Channel, for which the surveys of Mackenzie the younger and Graeme Spence were to be one of the principal sources. Since he intended to graduate these charts for both latitude and longitude, Mackenzie's Cornish charts, laid down on the magnetic meridian, posed something of a problem. As a result Graeme Spence was employed in the Hydrographic Office from his retirement from active surveying until 1811 redrawing the younger Mackenzie's charts on the true meridian and graduating them for both latitude and longitude using, when appropriate, the work of the grand trigonometrical survey. At the same time Spence also revised and brought up to date both his own and Mackenzie's nautical descriptions. As the various surveys were engraved they were often issued in proof form to the Navy by Dalrymple before their final publication in 1811 by Captain Thomas Hurd, Dalrymple's successor. Mackenzie's and Spence's engraved charts set a new standard both in accuracy and presentation and were not superseded until the early 1860s.

On 11 March 1802 Dalrymple published Mackenzie's survey of Falmouth. He then came across a survey of Falmouth by Lieutenant James Manderson which he published on 1 May 1805.<sup>27</sup> But when he came across a third survey of Falmouth by Anthony Lockwood, Master RN, with considerable discrepancies between the three, Dalrymple wrote to the Admiralty suggesting that the harbour should be surveyed by Captain Hurd, which was approved. Although Hurd's survey was engraved by Dalrymple, it was finally published on 1 October 1808 by Hurd himself, who had by then been appointed Hydrographer in succession to Dalrymple.

While the surveys of Collins, Mackenzie and Spence were the only ones commissioned by the Admiralty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, various naval officers also carried out the occasional survey of Cornish waters, which are beyond the scope of this article. One of these charts, however, deserves a mention if only to allay the possible confusion it can cause. In 1779 Sayer and Bennett published 'A Plan of the Road and Harbour of Fowey or Foy by Lieut James Cook of the Royal Navy'. This chart is not by the famous Captain Cook, but by one of two other James Cooks who were contemporary with the circumnavigator and who also carried out hydrographic surveys.<sup>28</sup>

# **Manuscript surveys of Cornish waters (1681–1810) held in the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (Taunton)**

## By Greenville Collins

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Fowey and Mounts Bay                | B886 |
| Approaches to Land's End and Lizard | B887 |
| Isles of Scilly                     | B888 |

## By Murdoch Mackenzie (the Younger)

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| South coast of Cornwall from Mullion Cove to Plymouth, 1773                                                                                                                                                                  | 630             |
| North coast of Cornwall from Land's End to Sharpnose Point, 1772                                                                                                                                                             | 641             |
| North coast of Cornwall from Land's End to Trevoze Head, 1772. Corrected in bearing and distance from the Grand Trigonometrical Survey by Graeme Spence, 1807                                                                | 641a            |
| South coast of Cornwall from St Agnes to Sennen Cove and St Austell, 1773                                                                                                                                                    | 642             |
| Carrick Road and Falmouth Harbour, undated                                                                                                                                                                                   | 660, D923/7     |
| South coast of Cornwall from the Brisons, near Cape Cornwall, to the Lizard                                                                                                                                                  | 703             |
| Plymouth Sound, Hamoaze, Cawsand Bay and Catwater, 1779                                                                                                                                                                      | c88             |
| Fowey Harbour (1774)                                                                                                                                                                                                         | g80             |
| A Chart showing the true situation of the Eddystone Lighthouse and Rocks, and the Handeeps [sic] and East Rutt Shoals . . . by Murdoch Mackenzie in the Year 1774 and protracted from Mr Mackenzie's original angles in 1807 | D923 3          |
| [South coast of Cornwall from the Mewstone to Dodman Point], undated                                                                                                                                                         | D923. 10        |
| Plymouth Sound, 1777–9                                                                                                                                                                                                       | D881 (2 copies) |

## By Graeme Spence

|                                                                                                                     |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Scilly Isles with views and remarks, 1792                                                                           | 637  |
| Scilly Isles —tables and Description of Tides, 1792                                                                 | 671  |
| Maritime survey from the Lizard and Land's End to Scilly, 1792                                                      | 674  |
| Maritime Survey of Scilly, 1792. Reduced by J. Walker 1796–7                                                        | 700  |
| A Trigonometrical Plain Chart showing relative situations of Scilly Isles, Lizard Head and Cape Cornwall, 1791–1792 | 702  |
| Scilly to Land's End and the Lizard, 1792                                                                           | 702a |
| The Islands of Scilly with works proposed for forming St Mary's Road into a Road-Stead for Men-of-War               | 728  |

## Surveys of Falmouth Harbour

|                                                      |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Lieutenant James Manderson                           | 13    |
| Anthony Lockwood                                     | i40/2 |
| Comparison between Mackenzie, Manderson and Lockwood | 11    |
| Subsequent survey by Captain Thomas Hurd             | 679   |

## REFERENCES

1. The National Archives (TNA) [Formerly the Public Record Office], Adm 2/1726, f. 162v. On 4 April 1682 Collins received similar instructions (f. 196), which were repeated again on 20 April 1683 except this time they referred to Collins being in command of the *Monmouth* (f. 241v).
2. A. H. W. Robinson, *Marine Cartography in Britain*, Leicester University Press, 1962, p. 40.
3. J. R. Tanner, Cat. Pepysian MSS. III, Ad. Letters, No. 3161, quoted in Florence E. Dyer, 'The Journal of Grenvill Collins', *The Mariner's Mirror*, XIV No 4 (Oct 1928), p. 198.
4. Tanner, Ad Letter, No 3177.
5. TNA, Adm 7/688.
6. Collins, Greenville, *Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot*, 1753 edition, p. 24.
7. Collins, p. 6.
8. Collins, pp. 3–4. The Eddystone is no longer 6 or 7 feet high. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the bed rock on which Smeaton's lighthouse had been built was found to be unstable and so a new lighthouse was built, during which the rock had to be reduced in height to give a stable foundation with the result that the rock is now awash at spring tides. In 1882 the upper part of Smeaton's tower was dismantled and re-erected on Plymouth Hoe as a memorial to Smeaton's genius, where it still stands today.
9. The local time of high water at the time of the full and new Moon.
10. Collins, p. 11.
11. Robinson, p. 53, quoting E. S. de Beer (ed.), *The Diary of J. Evelyn*, IV (1955), p. 301.
12. TNA, Adm 2/97, pp. 64–81.
13. *Ibid*, Adm 52/1607.



## THE OBSERVATORY

RARE AND COMMON BOOKS, MAPS, PRINTS

*Alaska and Other Polar Regions*

Dee Longenbaugh, proprietor  
235 Second Street • Juneau, Alaska 99801 USA  
Phone: 907/586-9676  
Fax: 907/586-9606  
E-Mail: [deelong@alaska.com](mailto:deelong@alaska.com)  
[www.observatorybooks.com](http://www.observatorybooks.com)



14. United Kingdom Hydrographic Office, Taunton (UKHO), 923/3.
15. Ibid. In 1960 the author of this article obtained a least depth of just one foot less during his survey of the shoal.
16. TNA, Adm 12/55, cut 57.
17. Murdoch Mackenzie, 'A Nautical Description of Plymouth Sound . . .', Admiralty Library (Portsmouth), MS 66.
18. TNA, Adm 2/52, cut 57.
19. The change was indeed made in the 3rd edition of the *Tables Requisite* published in 1802.
20. UKHO, 637.
21. 'A Geographical and Nautical Description of Scilly . . .', by Graeme Spence, TNA, Adm 7/845.
22. In a footnote Spence explains that neck is a provincial word signifying any deep opening or shallow opening between rocks or isles.
23. A number of copies of Spence's tide tables have survived. In TNA, Adm 7/845, they consist of 15 closely written pages.
24. TNA, Adm 7/846; there is a copy of Spence's chart on a smaller scale in UKHO, 728.
25. Murdoch Mackenzie, *A Treatise of Maritime Surveying*, London, 1774, p. 24. The station pointer remained the basic instrument for plotting a survey vessel's position at sea until being gradually superseded by electronic methods from the 1960s.
26. Admiralty Library (Portsmouth), MS 66, 'A Nautical Description of Plymouth Sound, Cawsand Bay, Hamoaze, and Catwater . . . in part of the years 1777, 1778, and 1779 by Murdoch Mackenzie Junr . . . compiled and written . . . in the year 1807 by Graeme Spence', title page.
27. UKHO, Old copy bundle chart 32, but as this is the only known copy it is possible that this chart was never issued. Manderson also published his survey anonymously in *A Letter to the Prime Minister, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, from a Captain in the Royal Navy*, London, 1810.
28. Jeannette D. Black and R. A. Skelton, 'Too Many Cooks', *The Map Collector* No 34, March 1986, pp. 10–15.

ANDREW DAVID



## DOMINIC WINTER

SPECIALIST BOOK AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS



We hold monthly auctions of  
antiquarian books, maps & atlases

Please visit our website to view our latest  
catalogue at [www.dominicwinter.co.uk](http://www.dominicwinter.co.uk)

For further information contact Benjamin Martin  
on 01793 611340 or [ben@dominicwinter.co.uk](mailto:ben@dominicwinter.co.uk)

The Old School, Maxwell Street, Swindon, SN1 5DR  
Tel: +44 (0)1793 611340 Fax: +44 (0)1793 491727  
Web site: [www.dominicwinter.co.uk](http://www.dominicwinter.co.uk) E-mail: [info@dominicwinter.co.uk](mailto:info@dominicwinter.co.uk)



Since 1881 in Milan

*Pettinaroli*

*Maps - Views - Decorative Prints*

*visit our selection of maps at:*

**[www.pettinarolimapsandprints.com](http://www.pettinarolimapsandprints.com)**

**F. Pettinaroli S.a.S.**

20121 Milano - Italy

Piazza San Fedele 2 (ingr. da Via T. Marino)

Tel. 0039.02.86.46.18.75 - 0039.02.86.46.46.42 - Fax 0039.02.72.02.29.46



**ALTEA  
GALLERY**

**OUR NEW GALLERY  
IS NOW OPEN at:**

**35 Saint George St,**

**London W1S 2FN**

**Tel: +44 20 7491 0010**

**Fax: +44 20 7491 0015**

**Enquiries: [info@alteagallery.com](mailto:info@alteagallery.com)  
Catalogue: [www.alteagallery.com](http://www.alteagallery.com)**



**Jacob Ziegler (1470 ?–1549 ?)**  
*An enlightened man from a dark period*

In 1470 Wilibald Pirckheimer the German humanist was born, Portuguese navigators discovered the Gold Coast in West Africa, the first French printing press was established at the Sorbonne in Paris and Jacob Ziegler was thought to have been born in Landau, Bavaria. The date of his birth is not recorded. The portrait on the right was made shortly before his death by Wolf Huber of Passau. No other illustration is known to us up to the present time. The famous reformer from Strassburg, Martin Bucer, who was well informed regarding Ziegler, mentions, in December 1530, that he was 'around sixty'. The Vatican gives 1480 as the date of Ziegler's birth.

Ziegler received his secondary education at the Cistercian Monastery in Aldersbach, Bavaria, (no dates are known) as his name appears in a list the monks made.

In the autumn of 1491, Ziegler and his two brothers entered the University of Ingolstadt and on September 23rd, the three Ziegler brothers were inscribed in the Matriculation List. Jacob Ziegler remained there until 1500. Intense studies of the Old and New Testament followed at the Theological Faculty, and his stay clearly formed his spiritual development for the rest of his life. Ziegler, together with a group of bright young men, also enjoyed studies in astronomy, astrology and mathematics, together with the classics. These humanists were to become top scholars of the Vienna School. All were bound by their friendship and admiration of Konrad Celtis.

Ziegler's literary activity extended to various fields: he studied theology, history and mathematics as well as working as a geographer. His first book about mathematics and geography appeared in 1504.

He was a constant traveller and knew Italy well. He corresponded with Italian scholars and they supplied him with information. After a lengthy stay in Hungary, Ziegler accepted a teaching position at the University of Vienna but he did not stay long. By 1530 he was again in Ferrara and Venice.

After sending his controversial writings regarding the Catholic Church to Martin Luther in 1529, he was invited to take a professorship at Wittenberg, but declined on account of his age. He was then invited to Strassburg and funds were provided for his journey; he arrived there in 1531 and was given a pension of 100 Gulden yearly.

However conditions in Germany seemed difficult



*Fig. 1. Portrait of Jacob Ziegler by Wolf Huber.*

on account of the theological controversies between Catholics and Protestants. While sympathizing with the Reformation, Ziegler never belonged to any group officially and this might be one of the reasons why he was unknown for so long. No official body kept abreast with his many activities; what we do have is the lengthy correspondence regarding the many different interests Ziegler continued to develop all his life.

In 1532 Ziegler published his book including some maps of Palestine (Fig. 2). This work contained 7 woodcut maps: of Palestine, Asia Minor, and Scandinavia, all of the same size, 240x350 mm approximately. Ziegler wrote his manuscript in February 1530. According to his letter to Wilibald Pirckheimer, he had wanted to establish the exact geographical position of some places in the Holy Land by sending a group of experts there. However he informed Pirckheimer this wish was not realized but that he nevertheless deviated from many of the place-names given by Ptolemy and used his wide knowledge of the Old and New Testament, the writings of St. Jerome, Eusebius (whose map was lost), Pliny, Strabo, Breydenbach and others in de-



## OLD CHURCH GALLERIES

Mati Harrington & Nicky Ransom

**FINE & RARE ANTIQUE MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS &  
ENGRAVINGS OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD**

A very large stock, including Natural History, Botanical, Sporting,  
Architectural, Decorative and Topographic prints

98 FULHAM ROAD, CHELSEA, LONDON SW3 6HS

TEL: 020 7591 8790 FAX: 020 7591 8791

Email: [sales@oldchurchgalleries.com](mailto:sales@oldchurchgalleries.com)

Website: [www.oldchurchgalleries.com](http://www.oldchurchgalleries.com)



ESTABLISHED 1976

## GEORGE RITZLIN *Maps & Prints*

*Antique Maps of All Parts of the World  
circa 1490-1890*

*Antique Fashion Plates*

*Natural History Prints & Botanicals*

WHEN YOU CAN'T VISIT OUR BRICKS AND MORTAR GALLERY, VISIT OUR WEBSITE  
[www.ritzlin.com](http://www.ritzlin.com)

1937 Central Street • Evanston, Illinois 60201

847-328-1966 • Fax 847-328-2644

[maps@ritzlin.com](mailto:maps@ritzlin.com)





court of the Bishop of Passau due to the threatening situation arising from the Turkish invasion of Europe. He dedicated to that prelate his exegetical works, which were put on the Index after his death.

Fig. 2. Titlepage to Ziegler's book published by Petrus Opilius in Strassburg in 1532.

picturing a Palestine not of his own time. Pirckheimer passed away before this letter arrived.

After his dedication to Pirkheimer in Nurnberg, Ziegler continued with a list of the authors he had followed: the entire Holy Scriptures, from Moses to the Maccabeen, St Jerome and others, who described the places populated by the Hebrews: Josefus, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, and Antoni. As far as we know, these are the first maps of Palestine to give the distance between the Holy Land and some European cities such as Regensburg, Venice and Rome, as well as the distance from some Asian cities such as Susa and Babylon.

Furthermore, these maps of Ziegler's show the wind-rose giving the geographical and apparent north direction. Long before Ziegler's time the deviation of the compass-needle was introduced but the discovery only became official fifty years after Columbus' voyage of 1492. These maps of Ziegler's are the second oldest maps to show the deviation, the only earlier version was that of the *Cosmography* of Apianus, published around 1529 in Ingolstadt. It is interesting to read in one of the many letters Ziegler wrote that he did not want to prepare the printing blocks before having moved the meridian due to the incorporation of America, unknown by Ptolemy.

Towards the end of his life Ziegler turned down many offers to teach and instead took refuge at the

# LONDON MAP FAIRS

**2005**

**REMBRANDT HOTEL**

*Knightsbridge, SW7  
(opposite the V&A Museum)*

*Sunday 10 April, 10.30 to 5 pm  
Sunday 9 October, 10.30 to 5 pm  
Sunday 11 December, 10.30 to 5 pm*

**OLYMPIA EXHIB. CENTRE**

*Hammersmith Road, W14  
(2-day fair, supported by IMCoS)*

*Friday 10 June, 12.00 to 7 pm  
Saturday 11 June, 11.00 to 6 pm*

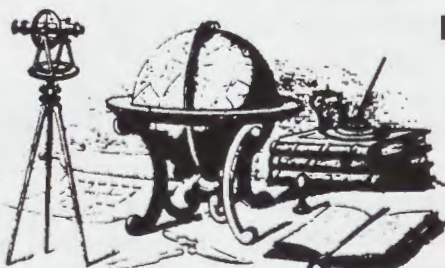
**ADMISSION FREE**

***www.londonmapfairs.com - info@londonmapfairs.com***

CONTACT US:

TOLL FREE USA ONLY  
**800-748-9946**

EMAIL: [MAPMAN@ECSIS.NET](mailto:MAPMAN@ECSIS.NET)



FAX: 731-836-9017

INTERNATIONAL  
CALLS:

**731-836-9057**

**Murray Hudson ~ Antiquarian**  
**Books, Maps, Prints & Globes**

THE OLD POST OFFICE  
109 S. CHURCH ST. \* P.O. Box 163 \* HALLS, TN 38040

20,000+ ANTIQUE MAPS, 100's OF POCKET & WALL MAPS  
10,000+ ATLASES, EXPLORATIONS, AND GEOGRAPHIES, TRAVEL GUIDES & HISTORICAL/DECORATIVE PRINTS  
1,200+ WORLD GLOBES OF ALL SIZES & DATES

VISIT US ON THE WEB!

WE HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST SITES FOR  
MAPS & GLOBES ON THE WEB!  
**WWW.MURRAYHUDSON.COM**





Fig. 5. *Qvarta tabvla continet IVDEAM proprie dictam. Tribus autem, Partem rurfus Ephraim, Rurfus partem Ben iamin, Dan, Iudam, Simhon, Philistim, Idumaeam per Littus Asphaltitis Iacus, & inde occidentem, Uerfus per Montana Sehir, Extra Iordanem, Ruben tribum, Gentem Moab per Hahabarim montana, per orientale lacus Asphaltitis.*



Fig. 6. *Quinta tabvla vniversalis Palaestinae, continens superiores particulares tabulas ...*  
*This is considered the most important of the Palestine maps and shows Palestine in its entirety on both sides of the Jordan.*  
*The Mediterranean Sea courses from north to south.*

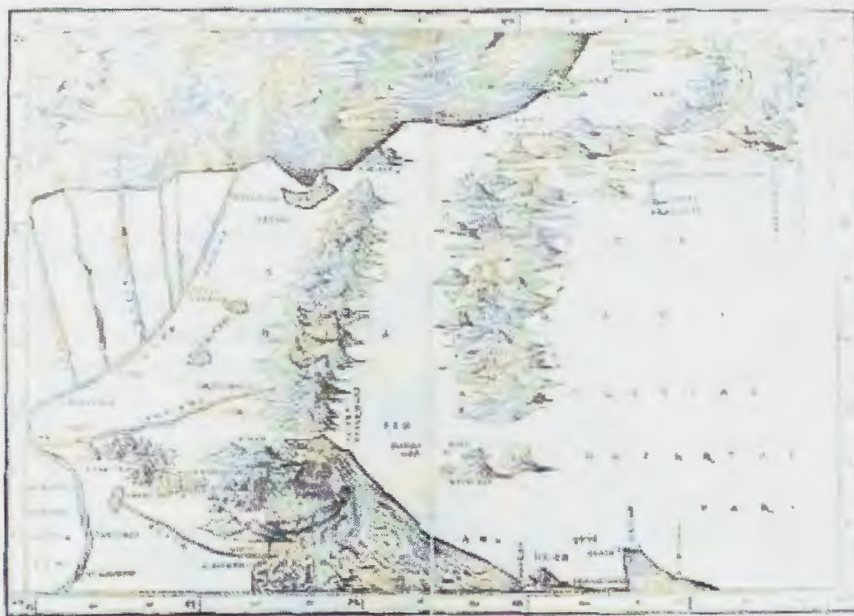


Fig. 7. *Septima Tabvla Continent*  
Tribum Iuda rufus, Idumaeam,  
Philistim, Extra Iordanem,  
Gentem Moab, Partem Aegypti,  
Arabiam petraeam, Siue  
Hebraeorum per desertum.

#### NOTES AND REFERENCES

Bagrow-Skelton, *Meister der Kartographie*, Berlin, 1964

Dreyer-Eimbke, O. *Die Entdeckung der Erde*, Frankfurt/M., 1988

Luxbacher, Dr. W. *Die Geschichte vom guten alten Herrn und vom schönen Mädchen MATHEMATICA*, Wien, 1985.

Nebenzahl, K. *Maps of the Holy Land*, Tel Aviv, 1986

Nissen, Kristian, *Jacob Ziegler's Palestine Schondia Manuscript*, University Library, Oslo, MS.917-4°

K. Schottenloher *Jacob Ziegler, aus Landau an der Isar*, Münster, 1910

GIMPEL & EVA WAJNTRAUB

## Gonzalo Fernández Pontes



Antique Maps, City Views

Fine Illustrated Books

Núñez De Balboa 19,

Local 1,

28001 Madrid, Spain

Tel/Fax: 34 91 4358000

e-mail: [info@pontesmaps.com](mailto:info@pontesmaps.com)

web site: [www.pontesmaps.com](http://www.pontesmaps.com)

## International News & Events

### 2005 24th International Symposium

#### USA: Denver, Colorado

17 Sept: 5th Annual Rocky Mountain Map Fair  
18 Sept: Map Fair or one-day optional tour  
18 Sept: Symposium opening in evening  
19–21 Sept: Symposium  
22–25 Sept: Optional tours

### 2006/7 25th International Symposium

5–7 February 2007, Guatemala  
with probable optional tours 8–11 Feb

2007 Probable: Russia: Moscow and St Petersburg

2008 Probable: New Zealand

2009 Probable: Norway

### Denver in September 2005

I once drove through Colorado, just south of Denver, and my lasting memory is of a road sign as I drove up a fairly narrow gorge, with river rafting going on to my right, and a precipitous cliff to my left. The sign appeared frequently: 'In case of flash flood climb to safety', and underneath was a stick figure scrambling up the mountainside with stones falling all around. We may not see this sign as we join the many tours laid on for us, but there is certainly much else to enjoy in the region.

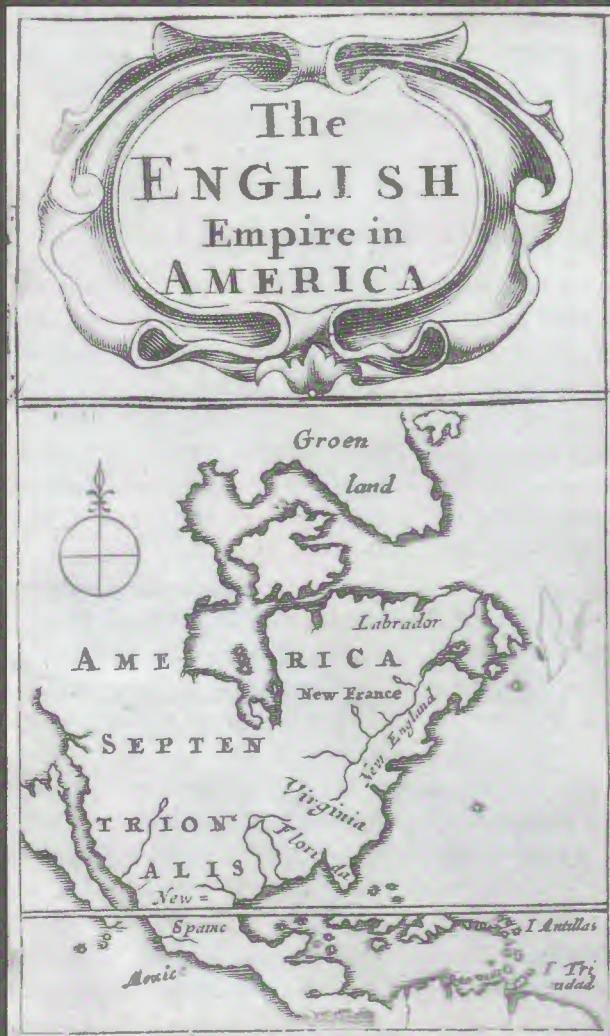
As I had not gone to Denver on that visit, I went to my local library to learn more about the town itself. One guidebook heads its description with 'Home of the first icecream soda and the first bowl of shredded wheat'. Then come the figures: 'Celebrating the Gold Rush that built the city is the grand Capitol building, covered in 250 ounces (7 kg) of 28-carat gold leaf. In the mid-1800s weary, unlucky prospectors flocked to Denver for guns, booze and women; the gambling halls never closed.' Another guide is kinder: 'The Mile High City is dwarfed by the Rocky Mountains but stands out in history as one of the main gold-rush centres in the 1860s. In fact, it was the first spot where small quantities of gold were discovered in the Colorado River. Back in those days, the town buzzed with fickle fortune-seekers. As it turned out, there was very little gold in Denver itself, and they left immediately when word came of a massive gold strike in Central City. Silver in the mountains caused the city to prosper again.'

So IMCoS members should not come to the 24th International Symposium hoping to find the streets paved with gold, but there will be plenty both to learn and to enjoy. I read that, 'Mixed among the offices and shops of downtown Denver are some delightful original Victorian buildings,

each with its own fascinating history.' Then there is the Molly Brown House, 'home of an extraordinary survivor of the *Titanic*, who went on to become a suffragette and then ran for senator. Pictures taken in 1910 were used to restore the home with original family possessions and replicas.' Buffalo Bill is another notable person whose grave is there. William F. Cody was a true character of the Wild West. Better known as Buffalo Bill for the thousands of buffalo he killed, Cody became a national hero as a pony express rider, army scout and stowaway, Legend has it that early in his life he asked to be buried in Cody, but that its rich neighbour 'stole' his body to bury it on Look Out Mountain, above Coors brewery.

Our two hotels get a mention too. About the Brown Palace, 'This downtown grande-dame hotel has hosted President Eisenhower, the Beatles and other illustrious guests. The eight-story lobby is topped by a glorious stained-glass ceiling. Rooms are Victorian in style.' The cheaper one, Comfort Inn, is listed in its relation to the 'grande-dame', right across, and connected by a walkway. However, 'Rooms higher have panoramic views.' (Note that members should make their own hotel booking; special rates have been negotiated for the symposium.)

The many optional tours all sound really exciting, and it will be difficult to choose which ones to join. On the 18th, before the symposium starts, there is a full-day tour of the Rocky Mountain National Park. During the summer this can become rather crowded, with its 'stunning natural beauty' and 'wildlife such as elk, bighorn sheep, moose, and beaver', but by September we may be luckier. The Park was created by a bill in Congress in 1915, and a few roads were built across it. I doubt, however, that we will have time to get far away from the popular areas.



John Seller, 'Atlas Minimus, 1679'

## SHAPERO GALLERY

*Rare Maps & Atlases*

32 SAINT GEORGE STREET  
LONDON W1S 2EA

T +44 20 7493 0876  
F +44 20 7229 7860

[maps@shapero.com](mailto:maps@shapero.com)  
[www.shapero.com](http://www.shapero.com)

After the symposium is when choices really have to be made. One of the one-day trips will take you to Colorado Springs and up the cog-railway (built in 1891) to the top of Pikes Peak. The guide reports it as a '19-mile highway to the clouds. Travelling above the tree-line through granite fields and tundra it passes through four climate zones to a height of 14,110 feet'. The Garden of the Gods is a 'twisted park of red sandstone rockery which has been eroded into finely balanced overhangs, pinnacles and pedestals.' Geologists among us will have a field-day! While the first trip is for natural wonders, the second is concerned with people. You will experience what the early fur trappers came across, the Indians they traded with, the fort they built for protection, and magnificent collections in the Koshare Indian Museum.

The longer, four-day trip is even more tantalizing. It will take you into the heart of the Rockies, 'some of the finest alpine scenery in the state' in the San Juan mountains, with 'a good look at frontier

history'. Then on to Black Canyon of the Gunnison where 'visitors often get a sense of awe (and vertigo) peering down this dark, 2000-foot-deep chasm. . . it is like most national parks were 20 years ago — no tour buses, little traffic and outstanding views.' I read that 'among national parks, the Mesa Verde is unique for its focus on preserving cultural relics of the fascinating Ancestral Puebloan culture. . . Magnificent ruins dot the canyons and mesa tops of the park.' The dwellings evolved from simple structures in 450 AD to great cliff cities that were mysteriously abandoned in 1300 AD. They remained undisturbed until 1849 when an army lieutenant stumbled across them. 'Today's visitors will find themselves awestruck at what [the people] accomplished.' We complete the tour with a ride on the old narrow gauge steam-driven railway from Durango to Silverton, through 'an unspoiled wilderness of waterfalls, meandering creeks and dense forests.'

Now make your mind up: Which tour will you choose?  
SUSAN GOLE

**The map on the front cover for 2005**  
**Zebulon Montgomery Pike, *A Chart of the Internal Part of Louisiana...***  
**(Philadelphia: 1810)**

This is probably the most important, though not the most controversial, of the three major maps accompanying the 1810 published account of the tour of discovery led by Lieutenant Zebulon Pike into the southern Louisiana Purchase in 1806-1807. It registers the territory of the Arkansas and Red rivers that was largely unknown to everyone, including the Spanish, but the Indians in the area prior to Pike's expedition. On it, he traced his route up the Arkansas to the headwaters of the Rio Grande, showing his and Spanish campsites.

Just on the north side of the Arkansas, Pike noted, 'Innumerable Herds of Buffalo &ct.,' and somewhat further west appears, 'Here the Mountains [Rockies] are first seen.' Pike's Peak is clearly illustrated, but labeled merely as 'Highest Peak'. In reality, it is not the highest mountain in the Rockies, but has a very prominent manifestation at the edge of the Great Plains. Dr. John Hamilton Robinson, a member of Pike's tour, first identified it as 'Pike's Peak' on his own rare but inferior wall map, *A Map of Mexico, Louisiana, and the Missouri Territory...* (Philadelphia: 1819).

Almost due south of the mountain, on Pike's map on the 'Rio de la Culebra' (Conjeos) is indicated 'Stockade, met by Spaniards'. This site, not far from present-day Pueblo, Colorado, is where Pike and his men were captured by the Spanish and taken via Santa Fe to Chihuahua. They were accused of spying, a charge that has never been wholly substantiated by historians. From the site of the capture to Santa Fe, Pike's route in Spanish captivity also is shown. The area between Pike's winter 'stockade' and Santa Fe is one of the most detailed on the map. Two routes used by the Spanish to travel east of Santa Fe along the Red River and north to the Arkansas are revealed as well.

Pike and his men eventually were set free and returned to Natchitoches, Louisiana across Texas through San Antonio. The story of Pike's tour after Santa Fe was recorded on his more controversial *A Map of the Internal Provinces of New Spain* (Philadelphia: 1810).

DENNIS REINHARTZ  
The University of Texas at Arlington

## Events in UK

**24 February. Collectors' Evening at The Farmers' Club**, 3 Whitehall Court, London (nearest tube station: Embankment on Bakerloo/Northern/Circle lines). 6.00 to 8.30 pm. Refreshments will be available, and a charge for this and the room rent is made at the door. Bring something from your collection, to talk about for a few minutes, to ask for information, to share with members. Rodney Shirley will be in the chair as usual.

To help the planning, please ring Caroline Batchelor on 01372 843 425 if you would like to join us. This is an ideal time to bring along a friend to introduce them to IMCoS. Or just to meet with like-minded people and talk about maps.

### 22 April 2005

#### 'A day with the early chartmakers'

Do join us on at the United Kingdom Hydrographic Office in Taunton, Somerset for a visit to this unique archive and view a survey by Nelson, a plan of the Battle of Copenhagen drawn by Captain William Bligh, original charts by Captain Cook and many other fascinating items. There will also be a guided tour of the Hydrographic office including the new Ritchie Building named after an IMCoS member, Admiral Steve Ritchie. There will also be visits to their Conservation Room and lectures by two of the world's leading experts on charts:

Andrew David, who worked in the UKHO for more than 10 years and is editor of many books on charts, will give an illustrated talk about 'Admiral Nelson, Alexander Dalrymple and the early years of the Hydrographic Office' and Steve Ritchie, author of *The Admiralty Chart: British naval hydrography in the nineteenth century*, will talk on 'Why the Admiralty chart has found its home in Taunton'.

This promises to be an exciting day and if you are interested in joining us it is essential you fill out the form in this journal as soon as possible. Numbers are limited and no applications can be accepted after March 22nd. This is due to security at the Hydrographic Office. If members wish to travel to Taunton the night before there are plenty of hotels and bed and breakfasts in the area. We will try to get a list together for you. If anyone has a query about accommodation or the event please ring the organiser Valerie Newby on 01296 670001 or e-mail her at:

[valerie.newby@btopenworld.com](mailto:valerie.newby@btopenworld.com)

### Exhibition in Buckingham

'Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons : an Exhibition of the Art of Printed Frontispieces and Titlepages from 1520 to the 1870s'.

Rodney Shirley is guest-curating a display of over 200 items from his collection of titlepages, with accompanying maps and portraits at the University Examination Rooms, Chandos Road, Buckingham. The exhibition will be open Wednesdays to Sundays **only**, from 20 March to 10 April, 11.00 am till 16.00 pm, admission free. Some items will be for sale. For further information contact Heli Aslett, tel: +44 (0) 7974 227582 or email: [heli@6internet.com](mailto:heli@6internet.com)

*IMCoS Day in Buckingham:* On the morning of Saturday 2 April Rodney will be in the gallery, along with Valerie Newby, to welcome IMCoS members and be available to guide those who wish around the exhibition. A meeting time of 11.00 am is suggested, at the exhibition.

The University Examination Rooms are at the corner of Chandos Road and Station Road — just where Buckingham's old Railway Station used to be. There is parking available opposite. Valerie Newby



can send a map to anyone who contacts her on 01296 670 001. It would be appreciated if you would let her know if you plan to come on 2 April. Buckingham is quite well stocked with pubs and informal hotels for lunch, mostly within 10 minutes walk.

[valerie.newby@btopenworld.com](mailto:valerie.newby@btopenworld.com)

Take this opportunity of a personalised visit, but do visit the exhibition anyway, on the IMCoS day or any other.

### **IMCoS June Weekend**

As IMCoS no longer manages the June Map Fair in London, our main event this summer will be the IMCoS lecture and Dinner. Thus will be held on Friday 10th June (the map fair will be on 10th and 11th June) at the East India Club, 16 St James Square. We will assemble at 6.0 pm (there will be a cash bar), and at 6.30 Catherine Delano Smith will address us. Dinner will start at 7.45, and towards the end of the evening the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2005 will be presented.

The East India Club will be a new venue for IMCoS. You can check it out on their web site: [www.eastindiaclub.com](http://www.eastindiaclub.com)

In the block bordered by Piccadilly, Regent Street, Pall Mall and St James's Street, the square has a long history. The land was acquired in the 1660s by Sir Henry Jermyn who leased out plots to speculative builders prepared to put up houses for aristocratic occupiers, especially those with business at the adjacent St James's Palace. The East India United Services Club was founded in 1849, and purchased the premises in 1862, and the adjoining no 17 in 1865 when both houses were rebuilt to the design of Charles Lee. The Club amalgamated with the Sports Club in 1939, and later with the Devonshire Club and the Public Schools Club.

### **London Map Fairs**

Tim Briars, member of the organising committee for the London Map Fairs writes:

Preparations are well under way for the 2005 season of London Map Fairs and we look forward to welcoming IMCoS members at all of them. This year the fairs will be quarterly, which we hope will make them seem more special to dealers and collectors alike.

The first will be held at the prestigious Rembrandt Hotel, opposite the V&A, on Sunday April

10th and there will also be Rembrandt fairs on October 9th and December 11th. Last year the Rembrandt fairs attracted dealers from Europe and the US and the number of new faces amongst the visiting public, including locals and people visiting the nearby museums, was very pleasing: one can only hope that they include a few future members of IMCoS!

The highlight of the year will once again be the two day fair held at Olympia on June 10th-11th. The antiques fair and the ABA bookfair are being held a week later and we are following suit. The second day in 2004 gave plenty of additional time for browsing, but in 2005 we are going to hold the fair over a Friday and Saturday to make it more accessible for people working in London as well as for weekend visitors. Opening hours will be 12.00-19.00 on Friday and 11.00-18.00 on Saturday. Last year over fifty exhibitors participated, over thirty from overseas, making the London fair the largest specialist map fair in the world. There is every indication that 2005 will be just as impressive. Full details are available online at [www.londonmapfairs.com](http://www.londonmapfairs.com)

### **IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award for 2005**

Nominations are invited for this award, to be presented at the IMCoS Dinner in June. The Award is presented annually to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors world-wide. Though the Award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

Earlier recipients (under the title IMCoS-Tooley Award until 1995) are: Valerie Scott (Newby), Kenneth Nebenzahl, Rodney Shirley, Helen Wallis, Mireille Pastoureau, Malcolm Young, Eila Campbell, The Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus, Margaret Wilkes, Brian Harley with David Woodward, Nico Israel, Catherine Delano Smith, Francis Herbert, Montserrat Galera, Norman Thrower, Susan Gole, Günter Schilder, Tony Campbell, Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Joe Fitzgerald, Hans Kok, and David Webb.

Nominations should be sent in writing to IMCoS Vice-Chairman Valerie Newby (address on page 1) before 15 April 2005.



**Stephen Williams**, our new General Secretary introduces himself to members:

It is with great pleasure that I take on the role of general secretary for IMCoS. Born in 1979, I am only a few months older than the society; however my life has been inadvertently

steered towards preparation for the role and the society! In September 2003 I completed an MSc and before that a BA both in Human Geography; alongside this I have been a member of a range of committees whilst at home and university.

My own interest is in two areas: firstly historical maps of urban areas particularly from the industrial revolution to the present day. It is fascinating to study the change and dynamics of the city and street patterns especially when viewed alongside the extensive redevelopment and gentrification going on in inner cities throughout Europe and America. This process can be traced back to the 2nd World War when the vast bomb damage gave many social theorists and urban planners blank canvasses to implement mass utopian housing and transport policies. This is highlighted in UK in Coventry and Exeter. Analysis of pre-war and post-war urban mapping demonstrates the enormity of change. Cities suffering less still underwent the creation of ring roads often dissecting the old roads that radiated out from the haphazard growth of ancient town centres.

Alongside this I have a keen interest in pictorial mapping and ephemera. These twist geography highlighting certain attributes of a landscape, or have information placed upon them to put forward a point of view or theory. Many of the most interesting are politically charged.

I look forward to meeting members at forthcoming events and will endeavour within my role to provide an interface between 'the committee' and members.

## Letter to the Editor

21st December 2004

I am concerned that the emphasis of your editorial in the Winter 2004 Journal might make the Society appear to the majority of members to be a one man band. Whilst you make it clear that you are in the personal debt of Malcolm Young, I would suggest that the tone of the article is somewhat sycophantic.

To maintain balance, it is appropriate that I should mention that a significant number of members have "served" on the Committee and in ad hoc jobs for the Society for most of its 24 year history. Indeed, you come into this category, currently as International Chairman to ensure coordination of the international symposia. The unsung members who have contributed enjoy their involvement, but do not seek public recognition. Of course, as a fully remunerated Journal editor, I am sure that you liaise with the Committee on content before publication to avoid the trap of being accused of treating the Journal as your personal fiefdom.

As regards the financial health of the Society, I am aware that the efforts of other members have been as relevant or more so than the support of Malcolm and have succeeded in keeping subscriptions at modest levels. Currently organised financial benefits will continue if the future Committee ensures positive liaison with the dealer community.

The Society has a wide international membership, indeed more outside the UK than within – a testament to the initial vision of Malcolm and the efforts of his successors. As you and he know, there is a desire for more international involvement on the Committee in order to cement the standing of the Society as being truly international by its actions as well as in name. I hope that you and Malcolm will not stand in the way of this desire, since resisting it could be viewed as British parochialism and a snub to our international membership. No doubt you will remember that all who offer to serve have the good of the Society at heart and have many talents to make available.

I know that you are eager to receive correspondence from members and have a policy of printing letters unedited, so I look forward to sharing these views with the members in the Spring 2005 Journal.

Yours sincerely,

IAN HARVEY  
27 Landford Road  
Putney, London SW15 1AQ

## Book Reviews

**Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers. Revised Edition Q-Z, 2004.** Edited by Valerie Scott. Published by Early World Press, 1111 East Putnam Avenue, Riverside, CT 06878, USA. Pp. vi + 436; 66 black-and-white illustrations. ISBN 0-906430-21-6. Available in the UK and Europe from Jonathan Potter, 125 New Bond Street, London W15 1DY, tel. +44(0)20 7491 3520, price £75; in the USA and the rest of the world from Early World Press on [www.mapsage.com](http://www.mapsage.com) (for internet ordering), price \$115.

The colossal task of revising *R V Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* is now completed with the publication in 2004 of the last of four volumes. Valerie Scott and her team are to be much congratulated on the outcome of twelve years compilation effort. From the beginning Valerie has had Jo French and Mary Alice Lowenthal as editors or consulting editors, and they were joined by Elizabeth Parry for the last two volumes.

Tooley's 1979 work (and its 1985 supplement)

contained about 24,000 entries: the four volumes of the new revised edition include well over 30,000. This alone is a measure of the expansion of the work. More than that, there has been a wholesale revision and critique of almost every entry. For instance, in volume 4, the entries for the Tardieu family now cover almost two whole pages compared to only one column previously. The little-known Schlagintweit brothers now rate 23 lines compared to two before. Volume 4 also clarifies over 130 entries to Smit, Smith, Smyth and Smythe, most of which remain obscure, to me at least. Compared to the earlier Tooley, many more cross-references to published works — a particularly valuable feature — are now included, in some cases up to 2001. Under Waldseemüller, it is noted that the Library of Congress acquired his unique 1507 world map in 2001 but their subsequent purchase of his 1516 world map was promulgated too late for inclusion.

One welcome feature (not confined to volume



*The launch of the fourth, and last, volume of the revised edition of Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers took place in October, 2004. Left to right: Roy Walker, designer of the four volumes; Josephine French, researcher and editor of volumes I and II; Valerie Scott, editor of volumes III and IV and picture researcher; Mary Alice Lowenthal, researcher. The fourth researcher of the last two volumes, Elisabeth Parry, was ill and unable to attend.*

ANTIQUE MAPS & PRINTS  
RARE & REFERENCE BOOKS



Visit us on the World Wide Web

[www.philaprintshop.com](http://www.philaprintshop.com)

or at our shop

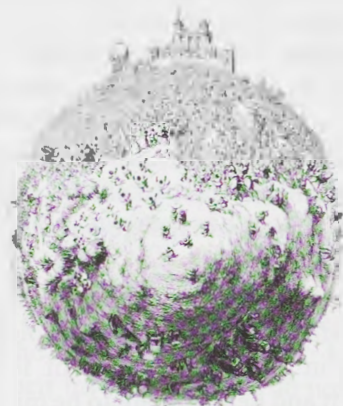
8441 Germantown Avenue  
Philadelphia, PA 19118

**The Philadelphia Print Shop, Ltd.**

(215) 242-4750 philaprint@philaprintshop.com

WARWICK LEADLAY  
GALLERY

*Antique Maps • Prints • Fine Art*



**Tel: 44 (0) 20 8858 0317**

**Web: [www.warwickleadlay.com](http://www.warwickleadlay.com)**

**Email: [info@warwickleadlay.com](mailto:info@warwickleadlay.com)**

**5 Nelson Road Greenwich London SE10 9JB**



Fine Original Antiquarian Maps  
from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

Africa, eastern US, World, and General

Richard & Penelope Betz  
PO Box 355, Stoddard, NH, 03464, USA  
Tel: 603-446-7181 Fax: 603-446-2301

on-line ordering at

**[www.betzmaps.com](http://www.betzmaps.com)**

**<http://www.intercol.co.uk>**

Please view our website for comprehensive listings of

***Books \* Maps \* Playing Cards \* Prints***

**InterCol London (Yasha Beresiner)**

**43 Templars Crescent**

**London N3 3QR, UK**

**Tel: 020 8349 2207,**

**Fax: 020 8346 9539**

**Mob 07768 292066**

**E-mail: [yasha@compuserve.com](mailto:yasha@compuserve.com)**

***Books \* Maps \* Playing Cards \* Prints***

Please view our website for comprehensive listings

**<http://www.intercol.co.uk>**

4) is the inclusion of portraits of cartographers and, in some cases, titlepages to their works. In volume 4 there are 66 such items. It would have been useful to have an index list of illustrations as in some cases they are uncaptioned; also (as promised in the Introduction to volume 1) the bibliography intended to be included in a later volume.

As Ronald Tooley once said to me 'Never worry about not completing your research. Go ahead and publish. It's the gaps and inconsistencies that interest readers most and stimulate them to respond.' So it will be with each volume of the new Dictionary. In spite of careful scrutiny I am sure the editorial team have already had feedback on 'next time' revisions to the set of volumes. This is to be welcomed, and I regret that in spite of several skims through the pages of the Q-Z volume I myself have not been able to add my quota. However, in an earlier volume I did note a puzzling citation of an early world map in clover leaf form not otherwise known under the entry for Myritius, not in the original Tooley. Unfortunately, verification remains unresolved as such notes that were made regarding the contributor have not been traced.

Will such a work ever be finished? I doubt it. First, more entries of the 20th and succeeding centuries will become eligible; second 'new' names from the past will inevitably call for recognition; third, some existing entries will need to be modified in the light of corrections or fresh information coming to light; and fourth, the valuable references to published works will need refreshing. Although (as with Tooley's original) there may be a supplement in a decade or so Valerie Scott's revised *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers* fully justifies its place now on the shelves of collectors, dealers, auction houses and of course reference libraries and institutions throughout the world.

RODNEY SHIRLEY

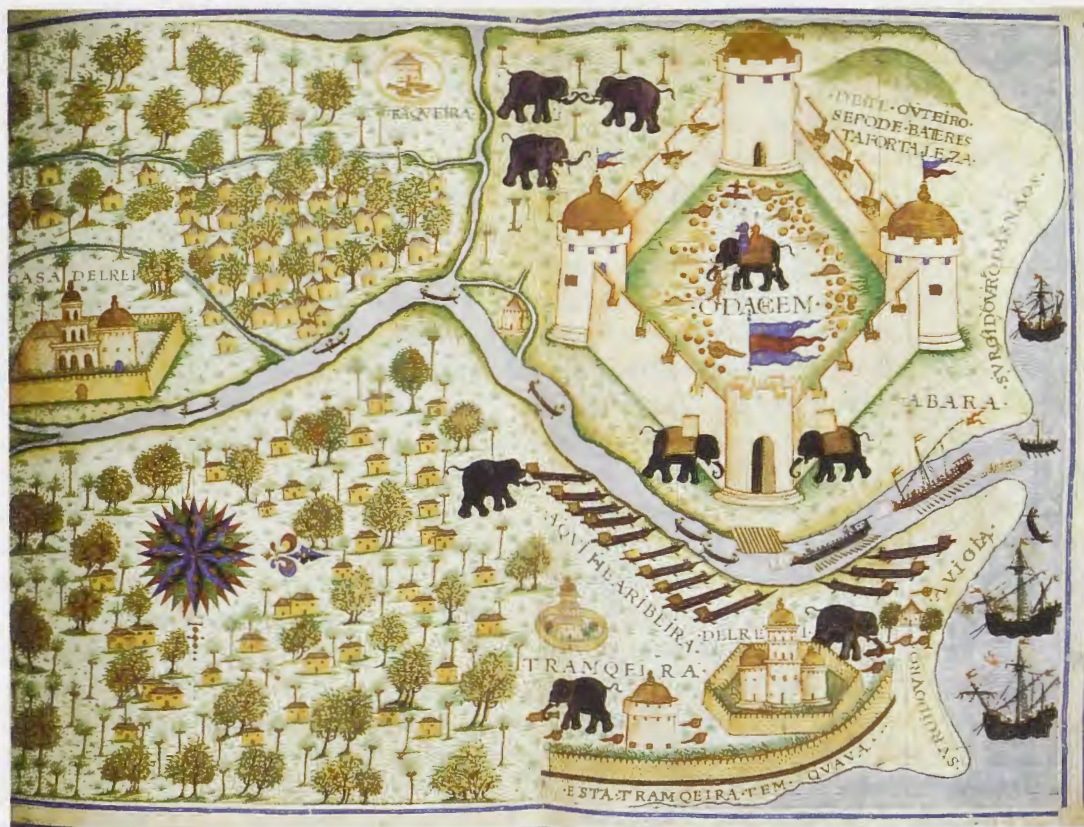
**Mapping the Silk Road and Beyond : 2,000 years of exploring the East, by Kenneth Nebenzahl.** Phaidon Press, London, 2004. ISBN 0 7148 4409 8. 250 x 290 mm, 176 pp, 85 illustrations. £29.95.

This is a lavish production with large (mostly) full colour maps on every facing page. Opposite the map is text describing the historical background to the map, how it came to be drawn, and often the

type of information that was available to the cartographer at the time. This brings some duplication, but it is so well cross-referenced to be excusable. The title of each map is followed by the dates of the mapmaker/s, the book it appeared in, the type of map, i.e. copperplate, woodcut, the original size, and the publisher and place of publication if printed. What is missing is the current location of the map. For this one must search among the 'Illustration Credits' at the end of the book, where it is surprising to find the Anglo-Saxon World map belongs in a private collection (despite the text calling it 'one of the principal cartographic treasures in the British Library'), as does also the Cantino Planisphere, when IMCoS members have recently seen it in the Estense Library at Modena. If the credits had been placed nearer the maps, perhaps this confusion would not have arisen.

The text is wide-ranging in its information, and even specialists of maps of Asia and the way there will find something new. The importance of Zheng He in the development of eastern charts is often overlooked and it had not struck me before that the great demand for silk was because lice can't hide in silk clothing. The title of the book — Mapping the Silk Road — is really an excuse to bring in, I suspect, all the author's favourite maps! And why not? He has taken maps that many of us know individually, and placed them in a new context. It could well have been called 'The Spice Route', as one usually thinks of the Silk Road being across the uplands of Central Asia, but here we have maps of Africa, Goa and Malaca and many others usually associated with the spice trade rather than silk. Malaca is accompanied by delightful watercolour drawings by Pedro Barreto de Resende of Macao and Cochin in the mid 17th century. Next comes a ferocious battle scene between the Dutch and the Portuguese at Macassar by Fred Woldemar. With Aceh so much (and so sadly) in the news just now, here is a beautiful map of the town by Fernão Vaz Dourado in 1568, with the information that it was the first Muslim stronghold in the Indonesian archipelago.

According to the blurb, 40 of these maps have never been published before 'for the general public'. They move through the book in a roughly geographical and chronological order, with chapters titled: Ancient and Medieval European Concepts of Asia; The



*The map of Aceh by Fernão Vaz Dourado in Mapping the Silk Road and Beyond.*

Impulse to Explore the East; East Indian Empires: Portuguese, Dutch, British, French, Spanish; Japan, Korea and China — Alternating Penetration and Rejection; North to Cathay and the Pacific. Then follow notes, a glossary, a useful chronology, bibliography, index, and the [doubtful!] acknowledgements. The bibliography is called 'Select', but would be useful to anyone starting research in these areas.

This is a welcome addition to the cartography of Asia, particularly for the choice of illustrations and their superb reproduction.

SUSAN GOLE

**Malmö kartor: Från 1500-talet till idag (Maps of Malmö from 1500 to today)** edited by Tyke Tykesson. Published by Historiska Media, Box 1206, 221 05 Lund. ISBN 91-85057-00-2. 255 pages, hardback cover and dustjacket. Price not stated.

It is a joy to open a book which has been so beautifully produced. No corners have been cut in

its preparation. The text is sharp and clean, an immense amount of care has been taken to reproduce the early maps which is so important when many of the originals would have been faded and worn, and the paper and binding are of first class quality. Even more unusual in a modern book is a ribbon marker to enable the reader to keep his place. In short, no expense has been spared in the production.

I do have to declare from the outset that my Swedish is limited to a few words and as the text is in this language I have been able only to read the English translations. However, translation has been provided for nearly all the text describing each of the maps and the foreword. The book starts with the first detailed image of Malmö which was published in Cologne in 1588 in the fourth issue of Braun and Hogenberg's atlas of town plans, *Civitates orbis terrarum*. Georg Braun himself was the publisher with engraver Frans Hogenberg as illustrator. The map is titled 'Elbogen' which was the old German name for Malmö. At the time the town had a population of about 8,000 which was large by Scandina-

vian standards. This soared to more than 250,000 in the 1960s.

Two draft maps or sketches of the city follow. They are described as having been 'recovered' and are by the historian Sörensen Vedel. Although simplistic they give important information about the placement of features like city gates and buildings during the 1500s. The book then jumps to the year 1644 when the Thirty Years' War was still in progress. A map of Malmö and its surroundings by Olof Hansson Örnehufvud was drawn to show where the Swedish troops were based. In the book as a whole more than 100 maps are featured. They are a mix of fortification plans, some charts, town plans, survey maps and many others taking us on an historical tour through the centuries right up to a digital map of the city centre in 2003. Having remembered a holiday in Scandinavia when we had to change over to driving on the left on entering Sweden from Denmark, I was fascinated by a public transport map which came into operation on September 3, 1967, the year when Sweden changed to driving on the right. Sadly, it also showed that the old trams were beginning to be seen as old-fashioned about this time and the last one to rumble through the streets was in 1973.

This book has hidden depths and the maps themselves tell the history of the city in an unusual way. It was produced by people working within Malmö's municipal administration like Malmö City Planning Office, Malmö Heritage and Malmö City Archives, all pulled together by the editor Tyke Tykesson. The maps themselves come from the city archives, mainly the City Planning Office but also from other institutions including The Royal Library of Sweden. Often in a book of this kind the poor translations into English spoil the work but certainly not in this case. As an editor myself I am always looking out for errors but found none at all. All those associated with this production should be congratulated.

VALERIE NEWBY

**Phantom Islands of the Atlantic — The legends of seven islands that never were, by Donald S. Johnson.** First published in Canada by Goose Lane Edns, 1994; revised edn 1996, Walker Pbn Co. New York; first British edn, 1997, Souvenir Press, 43 Gt Russell St, London WC1B 3PA; repr. 1997. ISBN 0 285 63395 3 (hdbk), 0 285 63404 6) pbk. 220 pages. £14.99 (hdbk).

This fascinating book covers maps and charts from the 13th to the 16th centuries, a time when explorers sailing this vast and stormy ocean brought back stories from previously unidentified wind-falls. They had few earlier charts and were unable to determine longitude. It is not surprising that their accounts, interpreted in the light of the church's teachings and old legends led to much confusion when maps were drawn.

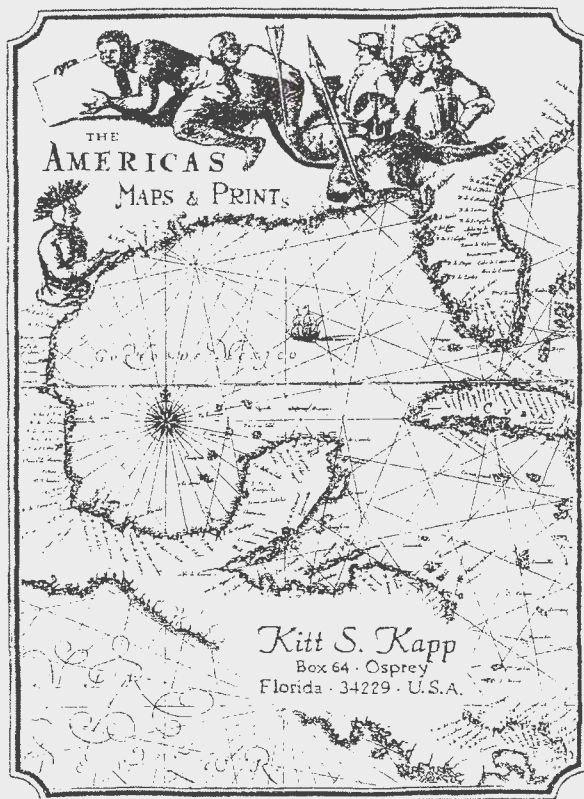
The author and his son have crossed the Atlantic five times in his twenty-seven-foot schooner and has written previous books and articles on sailing, navigation, and maritime history. This experience brings a new dimension to the study of antique maps and charts.

The initial chapter summarises earlier geographic knowledge and mapping techniques, including the influence of the Catholic Church, where many distinguished leaders found a spherical earth difficult to accept. This would mean the existence of the Antipodes, a region of people with 'opposite facing feet'. They could not be descended from the race of Adam and to accept their existence would be heresy. Johnson discusses the difficulties, practical and theoretical of determining position at sea and the explorers' methods of navigation, with the effects of currents a major problem.

The following seven chapters each consider a different phantom island or island group, which was believed to exist because it had been visited by these explorers. Travellers tales and legends relating to these islands are considered with evidence, including ship's logs which are interpreted in the light of the author's knowledge of Atlantic sailing and currents. This allows a probable identification for the islands to be made and often explains certain place names found on the maps and charts.

The Isle of Demons at the northern extremity of Newfoundland, reputedly inhabited by spirits, mythological creatures and wild animals, is the first study. The tale is transformed from legend to the reality of gannet breeding colonies, emitting demonic cries through the mists; and the island disappears from the maps.

Friesland is a much larger and more substantiated island and, in general configuration, resembles the Fixlandia of some earlier maps, though it is not unlike the present-day map of Iceland. Seven of the forty place names of Friesland, however, are found on early maps of the Faroe



## Le Bail-Weissert

*Illustrated Books  
Views of Towns  
Maps & Atlases*

5 rue Lagrange, 75005 Paris, France

Fax: 00 331 40 29 85 57

Phone: 00 331 43 29 72 59

Open Monday to Friday 10.00-12.30 14.00-19.00

# REISS & SOHN

Auctioneers of Rare Books, Prints & Maps

Auction sales in April and October.  
Special auctions on geography, travel  
books and maps of all parts of the world

Richly illustrated catalogue with detailed  
bibliographical descriptions (partly english)  
available on request and also on our website

Adelheidstrasse 2  
D-61462 Königstein  
30 min. from Frankfurt/Main airport



Phone: + 49 61 74 92 72 0 • Fax: + 49 6174 927249 • [www.reiss-sohn.de](http://www.reiss-sohn.de) • [reiss@reiss-sohn.de](mailto:reiss@reiss-sohn.de)



From our book auction on November 22/23, 2004:  
**Portolan chart of Southeast Asia. Edam about 1610. (Detail)**  
Estimate: € 18.000 Result: € 150.000



**A. Ortelius, Theatrum orbis terrarum. Antwerpen 1603.**  
Estimate: € 60.000 Result: € 65.550

## Consign now!

for our upcoming auction

## Rare Books

**Manuscripts · Autographs  
Decorative Prints**

May 23/24, 2005 in Hamburg

For catalogue orders and information please contact:

**KETTERER KUNST HAMBURG**

Meßberg 1 · 20095 Hamburg · Germany

Phone: +49-40-37 49 61-0 · Fax: +49-40-37 49 61-66

info@kettererkunst.de · www.kettererkunst.com

Islands. Friesland was 'discovered' by the Venetian Nicolo Zeno in the late 14th century but the account of his experiences was only published by his nephew in 1558. England then claimed prior ownership of all the islands between Scotland and Iceland. Dr John Dee assured Queen Elizabeth and Walsingham that King Arthur and King Maty had conquered Gelinda, lately called Friesland. His map of 1580 shows several Atlantic islands and claims them all for King Arthur including Estotiland (Labrador)! Johnson concludes that the phantom island was a case of mistaken identity; a curious hybrid with the geography of the Faroe Islands and the contour of Iceland; a conclusion reached after consideration of Greenland, Iceland, Shetland and the Faroes, a fascinating discussion.

Buss Island is the subject of the following chapter; named after its 'discovery' by Richard Newton, captain and owner of the *Emmanuel*, the Busse of Bridwater which became separated from Frobisher's fleet in 1578. The island was subsequently reported several times and though Henry Hudson failed to sight it he included it on his map of 1612. In 1675 King Charles II granted a charter to the Hudson Bay Company. For a fee of £65 the Company received the ownership of the island and control of all trade, 'and all mynes Royall as well discovered as not discovered of Gold, Silver, Gemmes and Precious Stones to be found or discovered within the island aforesaid.' Buss Island was mapped in detail by John Seller in 1671, with twelve of nineteen place names being given after those of the directors of the Hudson Bay Company. The author traces the origin of Buss Island, reconstructing the original path taken by the *Emmanuel* and provides a plausible explanation of mistaken identity. In 1791 the Office of Trade in Whitehall wrote to the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company concerning Buss Island and received the reply that the island 'was not now above water, if it ever was' and that its existence was 'in the gravest doubt.' The island officially became a phantom in the Company's archives only in 1934.

The remaining four islands considered are Antillia — the Isle of Seven Cities; Hy Brazil — west of Ireland; Saint Ursula and her eleven thousand virgin companion, and the islands of Saint Brendon.

The book is illustrated throughout by line drawings of many maps showing the relevant islands, which, as Johnson explains, 'though losing the beauty of the originals enhances the clarity considerably.'

An entertaining and informative read.

BARBARA A. THOMAS

## International Representatives

- America, Central:* Jens P. Bornholt, 4a Avenida 13-11, Zona 10.  
Guatemala C.A. (for mailing address, see Membership List)
- America, South:* Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers, Peru 285, 1641 Acassuso, Argentina
- Australia:* Prof. Robert Clancy, P.O. Box 891, Newcastle, NSW 2300
- Austria:* Dr Stefaan J. Missinne, Unt. Weissgerberstr. 5-4, 1030 Vienna
- Belgium:* Phillippe Swolfs, Nieuwe Steenweg 31, Elversele, 9140
- Canada:* Edward H. Dahl, 1292 Montée Paiement, Gatineau, Quebec J8R 3K5
- China:* S.C. Tam, 16/F Wayson Commercial House, 70 Lockhard Rd. Wanchai, Hong Kong
- Croatia:* Dubravka Mlinaric, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Trg Stjepana Radica 3, 10 000 Zagreb
- Cyprus:* Michael Efrem, P.O. Box 22267, CY-1519 Nicosia
- Finland:* Jan Strang, Jatasalmentie 1, FIN-00830 Helsinki
- France:* Andrew Cookson, 4 Villa Gallieni, 93250 Villemomble
- Germany:* Dr Rolph Langlais, Am Oberen Werth 25, D-40489 Düsseldorf
- Greece:* Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Sreet, GR-106 74 Athens
- Hungary:* Dr Zsolt Török, Department of Geography, Eötvös Univ. Ludovika 2, Budapest
- Iceland:* Jökull Saevarsson, National & University Library of Iceland, Arngrimsgata 3, IS-107 Reykjavik, Reykjavik 101
- Indonesia:* Geoff Edwards PO Box 1390/JKS, Jakarta 12013
- Israel:* Eva Wajtraub, 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem
- Italy:* Marcus Perini, Via A. Sciesa 11, 37122 Verona
- Japan:* Kazumasa Yamashita, 10-7-2-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo
- Lithuania:* Alma Brazieuniene, Universiteto 3, 2633 Vilnius
- Mexico:* Martine Chomel de Coelho, A.P. 40-230, Mexico 06140 DF
- Netherlands:* Hans Kok, Poelwaai 15, 2162 HA Lisse
- New Zealand:* Neil McKinnon, PO Box 847, Timaru
- Norway:* Pål Sagen, Josefinesgt 3B, PO Box 3893 Ullevål stadion, N-0805 Oslo
- Philippines:* Rudolf Lietz, POB 2348 MCPO, 1263 Makati, Metro Manila
- Romania:* Mariuca Radu, Muzeul de Istoria Brasov, Str. Nicolae Balcescu Nr. 67, 2200 Brasov
- Russia:* Andrey Kusakin, Appt. 124, Kolpatchny per. 6, 101000 Moscow
- Singapore & Malaysia:* Julie Yeo, 3 Pemimpin Drive #04-05, Lip Hing Industrial Bldg, Singapore 1024
- South Africa:* Elizabeth Bisschop, P.O Box 26156, Hout Bay, 7872
- Spain:* Jaime Armero, Frame SL, General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 6
- Sweden:* Leif Åkesson, Vegagatan 11, S-392 33 Kalmar
- Thailand:* Dr Dawn Rooney, Nana PO Box 1238, Bangkok 10112
- Turkey:* Ali Turan, Dumluca Sok #9, Beysukent, 06530 Ankara
- USA, Central:* Kenneth Nebenzahl, PO Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022
- USA, East:* Robert A. Highbarger, 7509 Hackamore Drive, Potomac, MD 20854
- USA, West:* Bill Warren, 1109 Linda Glen Drive, Pasadena, CA 91105

## ADVERTISING RATES

|                                                                                                 | Colour | B&W  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|------|
| <b>For four issues per year</b>                                                                 |        |      |
| Full page (same copy)                                                                           | £900   | £600 |
| Half page                                                                                       | £600   | £400 |
| Quarter page                                                                                    | £350   | £220 |
| Eighth page                                                                                     | £240   | £140 |
| <b>For a single issue</b>                                                                       |        |      |
| Full page                                                                                       | £360   | £240 |
| Half page                                                                                       | £240   | £160 |
| Quarter page                                                                                    | £140   | £88  |
| Eighth page                                                                                     | £90    | £56  |
| For tax reasons, it is necessary to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the IMCoS Journal.     |        |      |
| Contact the Advertising Manager Rolph Langlais at address on page 1 to book your advertisement. |        |      |

## ADVERTISERS IN THIS ISSUE

|                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Altea Gallery</b>               | 48                 |
| <b>Richard B. Arkway</b>           | 20                 |
| <b>Roderick M. Barron</b>          | 18                 |
| <b>Clive A. Burden</b>             | 30                 |
| <b>The Carson Clark Gallery</b>    | 42                 |
| <b>Richard &amp; Jo Ann Casten</b> | 26                 |
| <b>Fair Winds</b>                  | 28                 |
| <b>Frame</b>                       | 42                 |
| <b>Garwood &amp; Voigt</b>         | 28                 |
| <b>Leen Helmink</b>                | inside back cover  |
| <b>Hemispheres</b>                 | 62                 |
| <b>Murray Hudson</b>               | 52                 |
| <b>Intercol</b>                    | 62                 |
| <b>Kit S. Kapp</b>                 | 66                 |
| <b>Ketterer Kunst</b>              | 67                 |
| <b>Le Bail-Weissert</b>            | 66                 |
| <b>Warwick Leadlay Gallery</b>     | 62                 |
| <b>Loeb Laroque</b>                | 58                 |
| <b>London Map Fairs</b>            | 52                 |
| <b>The Map House</b>               | inside front cover |
| <b>Map Mogul</b>                   | 22                 |
| <b>Map Record Publications</b>     | 38                 |
| <b>Martayan Lan</b>                | outside back cover |
| <b>Kenneth Nebenzahl</b>           | 38                 |
| <b>The Observatory</b>             | 47                 |
| <b>Old Church Galleries</b>        | 50                 |
| <b>Old Print Shop</b>              | 24                 |
| <b>Old World Auctions</b>          | 36                 |
| <b>Pallas &amp; Janos</b>          | 15                 |
| <b>Kunstantiquariat Pama A.S.</b>  | 10                 |
| <b>Pettinaroli</b>                 | 48                 |
| <b>Philadelphia Print Shop</b>     | 62                 |
| <b>Gonzalo Fernández Pontes</b>    | 54                 |
| <b>Jonathan Potter</b>             | 16                 |
| <b>The Prime Meridian</b>          | 32                 |
| <b>Reiss &amp; Sohn</b>            | 66                 |
| <b>George Ritzlin</b>              | 50                 |
| <b>Monica Schmidt</b>              | 15                 |
| <b>Shapero Gallery</b>             | 56                 |
| <b>Paulus Swaen</b>                | 27                 |
| <b>Wattis Fine Art</b>             | 6                  |
| <b>Dominic Winter</b>              | 47                 |
| <b>World View Maps</b>             | 40                 |



Leen Helmink

Antique Maps & Atlases

[www.helmink.com](http://www.helmink.com)

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



*Martayan  
Lan*

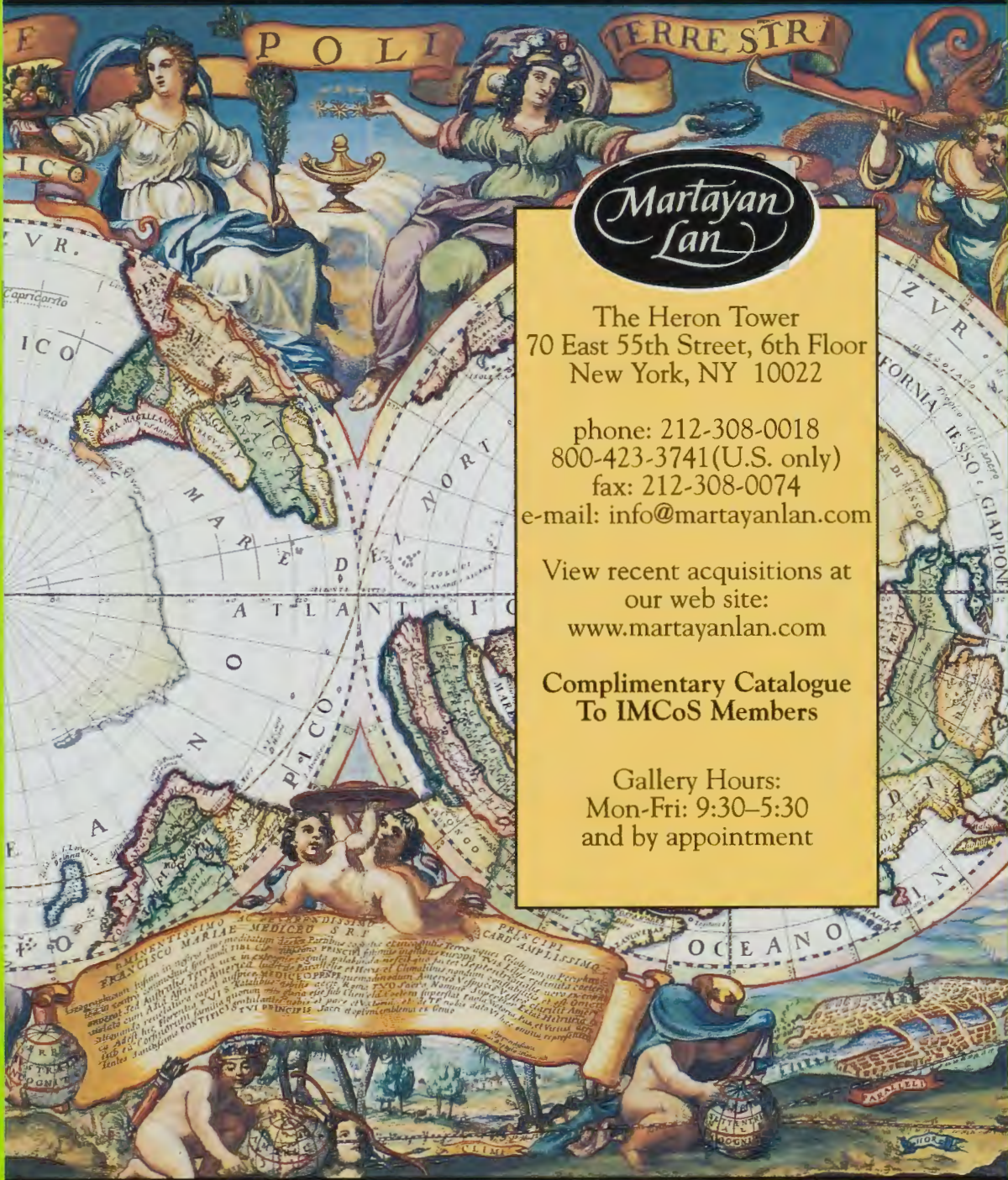
The Heron Tower  
70 East 55th Street, 6th Floor  
New York, NY 10022

phone: 212-308-0018  
800-423-3741 (U.S. only)  
fax: 212-308-0074  
e-mail: [info@martayanlan.com](mailto:info@martayanlan.com)

View recent acquisitions at  
our web site:  
[www.martayanlan.com](http://www.martayanlan.com)

Complimentary Catalogue  
To IMCoS Members

Gallery Hours:  
Mon-Fri: 9:30–5:30  
and by appointment



G.G. De Rossi, c. 1700-1710