

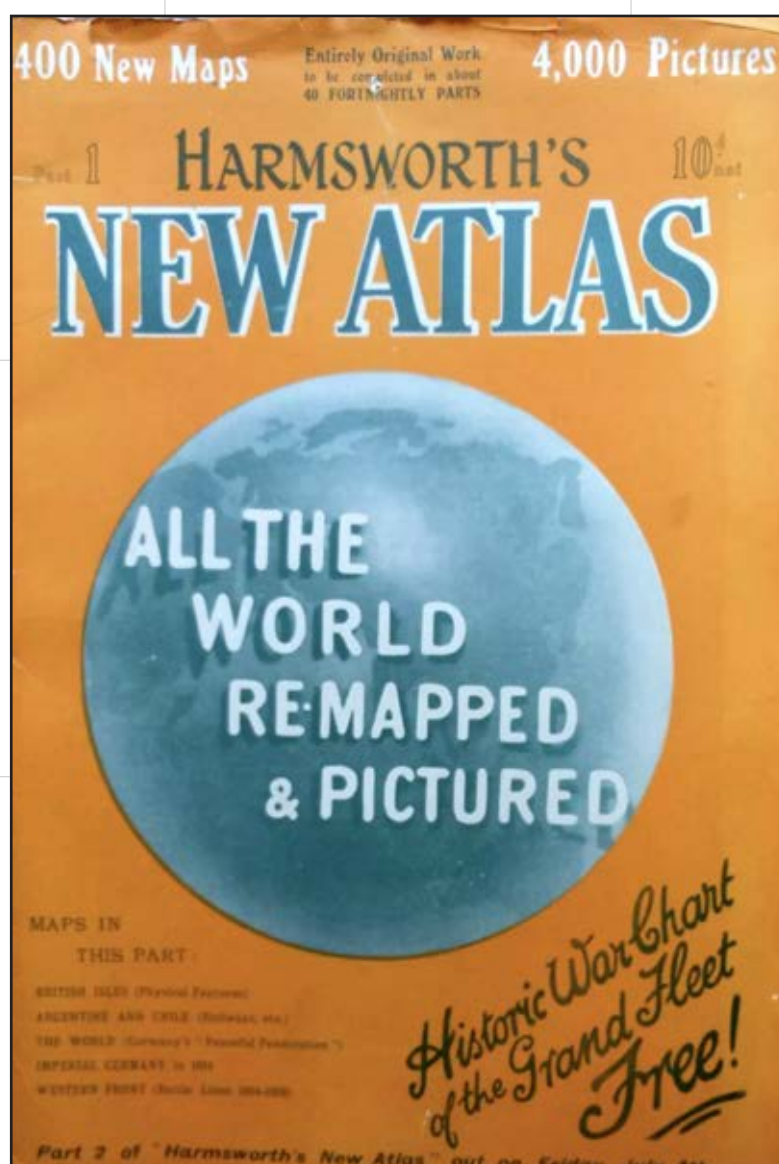
MAPS IN HISTORY



MAY 2025
Newsletter No

82

Harmsworth's atlas of the world Evolution of the cartographic image of Spain



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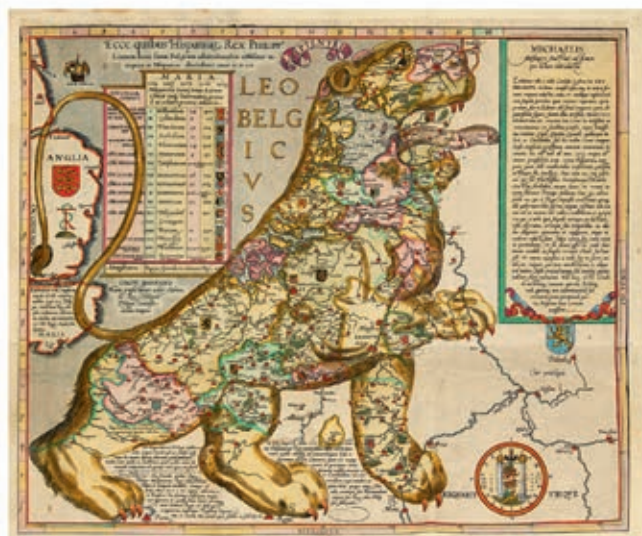
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Contents

Looks at Books

- The Rudolf Schmidt Globe Collection5
 Evolution of the cartographic image of Spain..... 9

History and Cartography

- Mapping Albania 1910 – 192213
 Harmsworth's atlas of the world17
 Reviving the Past: My Experience at Mapathon 1571....31

Pictures at an Exhibition

- Tous les chemins mènent à Vodgoriacum
 (All roads lead to Vodgoriacum)
 – review of the exhibition catalogue33
 – exhibition report37

International News

- Spanish Cartography Conference–December 2024....39

BIMCC News

- AGM report43

Intro

Dear Map Circle Members,

Publishing Maps in History is a team effort, so when one of the key members of the Editorial Committee is struck by misfortune, the entire enterprise feels the impact. Earlier this year, Paul De Candt suffered an accident that temporarily impaired the use of his right arm, making it impossible for him to carry out the magazine's layout.

We explored alternatives but ultimately decided to be patient and wait for Paul's recovery. As a result, this 'May 2025' issue is being printed several months behind schedule. Fortunately, Paul recovered and was able to return to work in July, producing the layout you now hold in your hands. Please join me in congratulating Paul on his resilience and his unwavering dedication to our Circle.

This issue of Maps in History features two main articles, both of which take us to the turbulent Europe of a century ago. Francis Herbert delves into the making of an atlas published in Britain shortly after the end of World War I, while Rick recounts how the newly independent state of Albania took shape in maps. Seven other contributors bring us reports on an exhibition, a mapathon, our Annual General Meeting and our 2024 conference as well as three reviews of recently published books.

I hope you have already marked your calendars for the two events organised by the Brussels Map Circle in the latter part of the year. On 25 – 26 October we will visit Liège, including the Belgian Geological Society, the Liège Coal Industry Archives and Documentation Centre, the State Archives and the Castle of Warfusée. On 6 December, we will gather at the KBR for our annual conference, which this year will be devoted to globes. I look forward to seeing many of you there.

Enjoy your read!

Luis A. Robles Macías, editor



Cover :

Harmsworth's New atlas of the world – cover image

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Fig. 1. Rudolf Schmidt among his globes.



Fig. 2. Christian Carl Schindler, geocentric armillary sphere, Vienna, ca 1710, Ø 17.2 cm, total height 30.5 cm

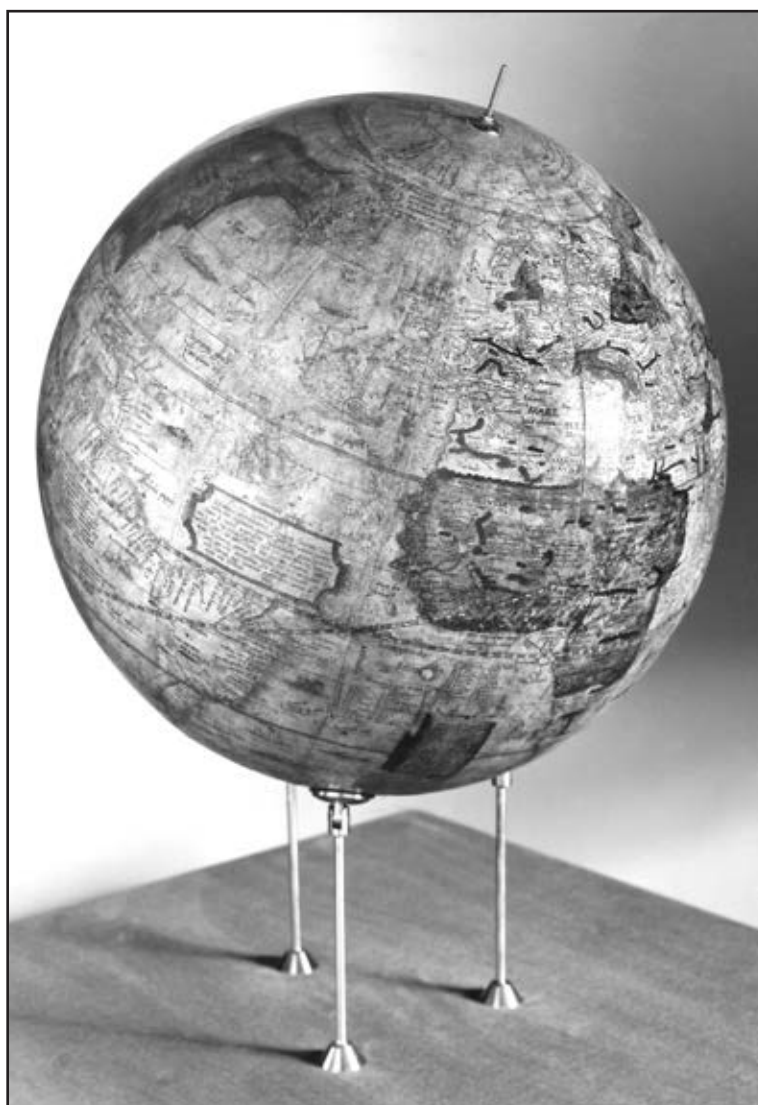


Fig. 3. Gemma Frisius, terrestrial globe, Leuven, ca 1536, Ø 37 cm, with cartouche from the South Pacific indicating Gerard Mercator and Gaspare a Myrica (Gaspard van der Heyden) as the engravers.

The Rudolf Schmidt Globe Collection

Special edition of *Globe Studies*, the Journal of the International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes, Vienna, 2024

by Heide Wohlschläger

- **Original title: Die Globensammlung Rudolf Schmidt.**
- **372 pages, 450 illustrations, soft cover, 21 × 21 cm.**
- **To order: Jan Mokre, International Coronelli Society,
c/o Austrian National Library, Josefsplatz 1, 1015 Vienna–vincenzo@coronelli.org
tel. +43 1 53410 298 – EUR 45.00 plus postage**

The International Coronelli Society for the Study of Globes publishes its journal in two parallel editions, in German as *Der Globusfreund*, and in an English translation with the title *Globe Studies*.

Towards the end of 2024, this special edition was published by Heide Wohlschläger on her own account, in honour of Rudolf Schmidt (1924–2013), President of the Society from 1978 to 2000 and one of the most prolific collectors of globes and related instruments (fig. 1).¹ Heide Wohlschläger, herself a dedicated globe collector and Board member of the Society, was a personal friend and long-time collaborator of Rudolf Schmidt whose 100th birthday she wanted to commemorate with this monograph. She generously offered a copy to all members of the Society.² Rudolf Schmidt's fascination with globes comes across in every chapter of this remarkable record of almost sixty years of collecting and studying these spheres. Among the more than sixty papers he published on the subject is a 16-page introductory essay *On the History of Globes*, reprinted here as a useful memento of the beginnings of cartography and globe making up to globe production in the twentieth century. The listing that follows is by no means limited to globes, earth and celestial, but also englobes, so to speak, a whole range of globe-related objects and artefacts, such as astronomical instruments, planetaria, printed gores, maps and books, plus coins, paintings, games and other curiosities. These are described and illustrated in 21 chapters grouped

according to type and provenance.

The first six chapters deal with ancient coins, early Islamic and European globes and depictions of the heavens, ending with moon globes of the twentieth century. Two Roman coins with small images of globes are certainly the oldest items in the collection. Early copies of Islamic celestial globes are next, before we come to the earth in the cosmos, an assortment of figurines, paintings and prints, planetaria and armillary spheres (fig. 2). In the chapter on the first European globes of the sixteenth century, those by (or attributed to) Waldseemüller (1507), Apian (ca 1527), Demongenet (1552 and 1578) and Schöner (1523) are, understandably, represented only as printed globe gores, mostly in reproduction. An absolute highlight, however, is the only surviving exemplar of the terrestrial globe by Gemma Frisius of ca 1536, 37 centimetres in diameter (henceforth abbreviated Ø 37 cm). Gerard Mercator engraved the gores together with Gaspard van der Heyden, a goldsmith and engraver from Leuven, as indicated in a cartouche on this globe (fig. 3). It is the only reference in this catalogue to Mercator, famous for his terrestrial and celestial Ø 42 cm globes of 1541 and 1551. I was a bit surprised not to see the magnificent facsimile of the two sets of original gores of these globes held at the Royal Library of Belgium³, as they would have fitted nicely in the collection. To complete this first section, the author presents images of the heavens in the form of star charts or gores for celestial globes, followed by lunar and planetary globes, including two quite curious globes of Mars.

¹ See obituary notice in *Maps in History*, No 48, January 2014, p. 42

² There are some spare copies still available for purchase, as indicated above.

³ Published by Editions Culture et Civilisation, Bruxelles, 1968 (CP IV 1068.5 C)



Fig. 4. Franz Lettany, terrestrial globe, Vienna, between 1822 and 1830, Ø 23.5 cm, total height with three-footed wooden stand, 32 cm.

With 224 pages, the central section on National Schools of Globe production is by far the largest in this book. Its twelve chapters are devoted to globes, books and maps produced in thirteen different countries around the world, from the Netherlands to the Far East via the United States and Russia. German items take pride of place with no fewer than 122 of a total of just over 300 entries in this department. With 45 entries, those from Great Britain represent the second largest contingent, followed by France and Austria with 38 and 37 respectively. Not surprisingly, Coronelli is quite prominent⁴. Coming from China is an interesting terrestrial bronze globe, Ø 39 cm, attributed to the Belgian Jesuit Ferdinand Verbiest (1623–1688), missionary, astronomer and advisor to the Kangxi Emperor. Another curious item is the Ø 23.5 cm terrestrial globe of around 1822–1830 which Mechelen-born Franz Lettany (1793–1863) had produced in Vienna where he was an officer in the Austrian army (fig. 4). As if to offer a breather from our sweeping course of study on globes, we are then treated in the last three chapters to an entertaining digression on globes for teaching purposes, as educational toys, and in the form of other curiosa, among which there is an amusing globe decanter (fig. 5).

An index of the 426 individual entries, followed by a list of globe makers, books, maps and atlases and a bibliography complete this catalogue. Catalogue entries are headed by a short introduction to the globe maker or author of the printed material, followed by a complete transcription of cartouches and titles on the globes or gores. These are, with a few exceptions, rendered correctly and with great attention to detail. In some cases, extraneous language texts and scripts are made accessible with outside help. These descriptive texts offer a wealth of technical and circumstantial details that put the given object in perspective and facilitate individual comparisons. Bibliographical references and references to related exhibitions complete these entries. For some map collectors, globes may perhaps be on the periphery of their cartographic interests. However, here is a book that opens the horizon to an amazing range of different views of our planet and the heavens above. Originally conceived as a catalogue to document a unique globe collection which is still intact to this day, it could in fact assume a wider role. With its most readable texts, supported by excellent illustrations, one might indeed regard it as a guiding introduction to a subject that turns out to be as fascinating as our old maps.

⁴ This brings to mind the article on the two Ø 113 cm Coronelli globes at the KBR by Wouter Bracke in Newsletter [now Maps in History] No 35, September 2009, pp. 12–13. They are not referenced in the catalogue.

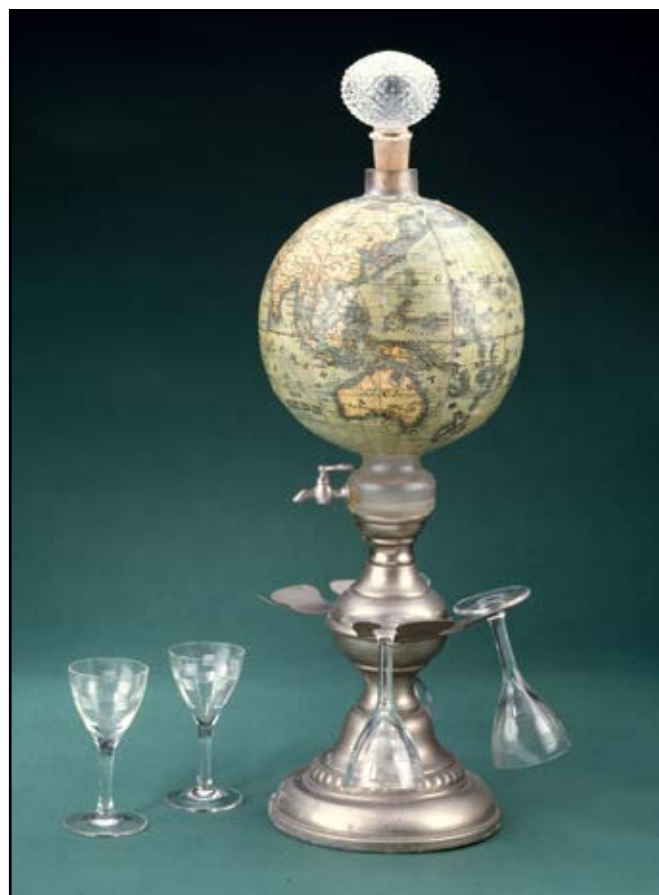


Fig. 5. Anonymous, terrestrial globe decanter, ca 1880–1890, Ø 14 cm, total height 39 cm.



Wulf Bodenstein
wulfbo@outlook.com

L'Espagne Triomphante sous le Regne de Philippe Vme.



Año: 1705
Autor: Fer, Nicolas de (1646-1720)
Lugar: París
Categoría: Mapa
Escala: Escala [ca. 1:1.500.000]. 20 Lieües Communes d'Espagne [= 7,6 cm]
Descripción física: 1 mapa en 4 planchas grabado, color
Dimensiones: 104 x 131 cm
Fuente: Biblioteca Nacional de España
Signatura: BNE-MV/3 España. Mapas generales. 1705

Year: 1705
Author: Fer, Nicolas de (1646-1720)
Place: París
Category: Map
Scale: Scale [ca. 1:1,500,000]. 20 Lieües Communes d'Espagne [= 7.6 cm]
Physical description: 1 map on 4 engraved plates, colour
Dimensions: 104 x 131 cm
Source: National Library of Spain (BNE)
Signature: BNE-MV/3 España. Mapas generales. 1705

Magnífico mapa mural de España realizado por el cartógrafo francés Nicolas de Fer, publicado en París en 1705. El mapa fue grabado por P. Starkman y la ornamentación y los retratos que rodean la imagen cartográfica por J. F. Bernard.

Se trata de un segundo estado de la plancha original de Nicolas de Fer, publicada en 1704, a la que se han hecho algunas modificaciones. De este impresionante mapa se hicieron varias ediciones posteriores con diversas variantes que afectaban principalmente a los retratos de los monarcas reinantes y sus esposas.

El mapa está adornado con una orla en la que aparecen, dentro de medallones numerados del 1 al 81, las efigies de los reyes de España desde Ataúlfo hasta Carlos II. En la parte superior central están los retratos del rey Felipe V y su primera esposa María Luisa Gabriela de Saboya, en dos óvalos unidos por la corona real. El nombre de la reina ha sido borrado y sustituido por el de Isabel de Farnesio, segunda esposa del monarca, lo que indica que se trata de un 2º estado de la plancha original.

En la parte inferior figuran dos bellos grabados, en el lado izquierdo un plano de la ciudad de «Madrid», y en el derecho una vista del Monasterio de «L'Escorial».

El autor del mapa, Nicolas de Fer, fue uno de los cartógrafos más fecundos de la escuela francesa de cartografía. Llegó a ser nombrado Geógrafo del gran Delfín de Francia y, después de la ascensión al trono de España de Felipe V, también fue designado como Geógrafo del Rey de España.

CARMEN LÍTER MARIÑO

Magnificent wall map of Spain by the French cartographer Nicolas de Fer, published in Paris in 1705. P. Starkman engraved the map, and the ornamentation and portraits surrounding the cartographic image were the work of J. F. Bernard.

This map was made with the second state of the original 1704 plate by Nicolas de Fer, to which some modifications were made. Several later editions of this impressive map were made with numerous variants, mainly involving changes to the portraits of the reigning monarchs and their wives.

The map is adorned with a border featuring effigies of the kings of Spain from Ataulf to Charles II, in medallions numbered from 1 to 81. The portraits of King Philip V and his first wife, Maria Luisa Gabriela of Savoy, appear in two ovals joined by the royal crown in the upper central part of the map. The queen's name has been erased and replaced by that of Elizabeth Farnese, the monarch's second wife, indicating that this is a 2nd state of the original plate.

At the bottom are two beautiful engravings: on the left, a map of the city of "Madrid", and on the right, an image of the Monastery of "L'Escorial".

The author of the map, Nicolas de Fer, was one of the most prolific cartographers from the French school of cartography. He was appointed Geographer to the Grand Dauphin of France and, after Philip V ascended to the Spanish throne, he was also appointed Geographer to the King of Spain.

Fig. 1. Page devoted to Nicolas de Fer, L'Espagne Triomphante sous le Regne de Philippe Vme [Triumphing Spain under the Reign of Philip V], Paris, 1705.

Evolución de la imagen cartográfica de España / Evolution of the cartographic image of Spain

– Published by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Madrid, 2025

– 240 pages, colour illustrations, 37 × 26 cm.

– ISBN: 9788441691469.

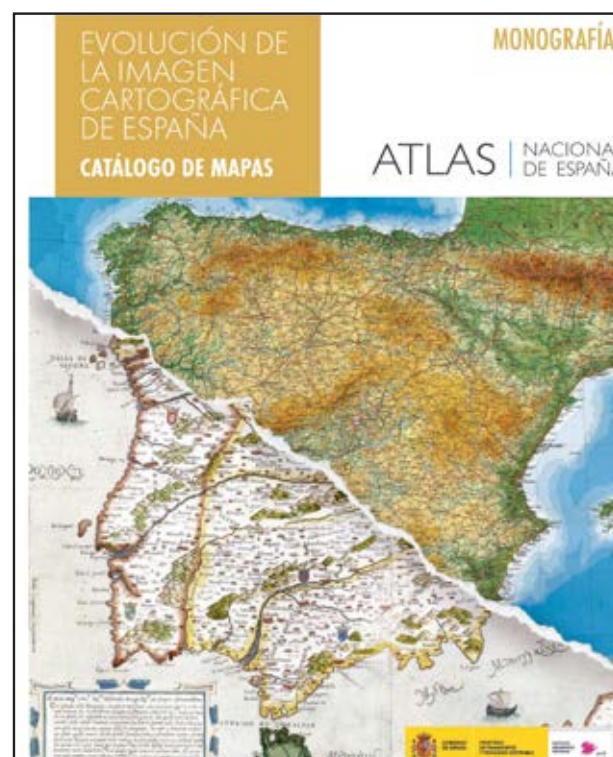
– EUR 35.00. Free digital version available.¹

¹ <https://www.ign.es/web/ign/portal/libros-digitales/evolucion-imagen-cartografia-espana>

The Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) of Spain deserves recognition for making this publication freely accessible online under an open licence. Their effort to reach a broader audience through a bilingual Spanish-English edition is equally commendable.

This volume presents 200 maps of Spain and its territories in chronological order. However, it does not aim to tell the history of Spain by means of old maps, as has so successfully been done for Flanders¹, the USA², the Netherlands³, and Belgium⁴. It focuses instead on the evolution of Spain's cartographic representation. Its closest counterpart is the 2010 volume on Andalusia's cartographic image, which similarly emphasised the history of cartography over that of the territory⁵.

While the IGN is the publisher, the Biblioteca Nacional de España carried out the scientific coordination with support from the Real Academia de la Historia. Each map is allocated a single page, structured into three parts: an image, a cartobibliographical table, and a brief commentary. This format ensures consistency but also limits the size of the images—often too small to appreciate the detail of larger maps. The images are sourced exclusively from Spanish institutions, which has occasionally necessitated the use of facsimiles for



those maps that are only kept outside Spain. Including links to high-resolution versions in the digital edition would have been a valuable addition.

The quality of the commentary varies: while many are authored by respected scholars, others are drawn directly from the IGN catalogue. The bilingual format plus space constraints result in necessarily brief texts, which often fall short of exploring the historical, symbolic, or ideological dimensions of each map. This is particularly noticeable in cases such as Nicolas de Fer's celebratory map of Spain under its new French king Philip V (fig. 1) or depictions of the War of Spanish Succession of 1701–1714, where deeper analysis would have been welcome. Map images and cartouches tend to be recorded by the authors, if at all, as 'decorative' or 'beautiful'.

Compared to the earlier volume on Andalusia — which featured more maps, larger images, and more detailed commentary — this book feels more constrained, though it benefits from its bilingual presentation. A further limitation is the apparent lack of editorial coordination, leading to repetition of basic facts across

¹ Wouter Bracke and Eric Leenders (eds.), *Vlaanderen in 100 Kaarten* (2015)

² Susan Schulten, *A History of America in 100 Maps* (University of Chicago Press, 2018)

³ Marieke van Delft and Reinder Storm (eds.), *De geschiedenis van Nederland in 100 oude kaarten* (Lannoo, 2019)

⁴ Philippe De Maeyer, Michèle Galand, Bram Vannieuwenhuyze and Guy Vanthemsche (eds.), *De geschiedenis van België in 100 oude kaarten* (Lannoo, 2021) and *L'histoire de la Belgique en 100 cartes anciennes* (Racine, 2021). Reviewed in *Maps in History* No 72, January 2022.

⁵ Fernando Olmedo Granados and Joaquín Cortés José, *Andalucía. La imagen cartográfica hasta fines del siglo XIX* (Instituto de Cartografía de Andalucía, 2010).



Fig. 2. *Mapa de los montes de España* [Map of the mountains of Spain], 1799. Unsigned manuscript map attributed to Tomás López.



Fig. 3. Detail of John Senex, *A correct map of Spain & Portugal: according to the newest observations and discoveries communicated to the Royal Society at London and the Royal Academy at Paris*, undated (image courtesy of Yale University).

entries. For example, regarding Ptolemy's *Geography*, one reads no less than six times that *Tarraconensis*, *Lusitania* and *Baetica* were the three provinces of Roman Hispania. Opportunities for comparative analysis between similar maps are largely missed. In particular, the long procession of Ptolemaic maps of Spain includes few attempts to compare them and highlight their differences — the most notable one is by Carmen Manso, page 45.

That said, the eighteenth-century section stands out. It includes, for the first time, two manuscript maps by Tomás López (1730–1802), one of which — a draft of Spain's mountain ranges — has only recently been attributed to him (fig. 3).

I enjoyed reading how John Senex (ca 1678–1740) ridiculed maps made by his competitors (fig. 4). The consistent indication of map dimensions throughout the book is also a useful feature.

Given the ambitious scope — two millennia of cartographic history distilled into 200 maps — some omissions are inevitable. Personally, I would have appreciated more representation of medieval and early modern local maps, as well as Arabic cartography, which is limited to al-Idrisi. The medieval section is particularly brief and contains a few inaccuracies, such as the misnaming of Cresques Abraham and the attribution of authorship to Isidore of Seville for *mappaemundi* drawn centuries later in copies of his *Etymologiae*.

In the chapters devoted to the nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the selection broadens geographically to include more local and regional maps but retains a bias toward official state-produced maps. Notably absent are widely used cartographic works such as road maps and weather charts; tourist guides and GPS navigation, let alone thematic maps reflecting political or cultural narratives.

The book is likely to be used either for casual browsing or as a reference. In both cases, readers may skip the Introduction, which unfortunately reflects outdated views on medieval cartography and portolan charts. The table of contents, listing only map titles (which are mostly variations of 'Map of Spain' in different languages), could have been more useful with the inclusion of authors and dates.

In conclusion, this work left me with a bittersweet aftertaste. I find its goal of disseminating Spain's cartographic heritage to a broad, international audience very laudable. The concept of the work could have made it an essential reference in its field, but certain editorial choices unfortunately limit its analytical depth and coherence.

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Fig. 1. A postcard map of the Scutari Vilayet of Albania, published In Constantinople (Istanbul) around 1910 by the publisher İbrahim Hilmi Çiğiraçan. He was born in Rumania in 1876, established a publishing company in Constantinople in 1896 and published over a thousand titles on history, military, politics and religion.



Fig. 2. A postcard map of the Scutari Vilayet of Albania, published In Constantinople (Istanbul) around 1910 by the publisher İbrahim Hilmi Çiğiraçan. He was born in Rumania in 1876, established a publishing company in Constantinople in 1896 and published over a thousand titles on history, military, politics and religion.



Fig. 3. Die Grenzen des neuen albanischen Staates' [the borders of the new Albanian state], published by Justus Perthes in *Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen*, Gotha, 1913 Band I, Map 33.



Fig. 4. Karte des Fürstentums Albanien' [Map of the Principality of Albania], published by Freytag und Berndt, Vienna, early 1914. Borders are provisionally determined with the exception of the disputed area in the south (shaded area on the map)..

Mapping Albania 1910 – 1922

Albania was until 1912 part of the Ottoman Empire. The country was mountainous and provided a haven for shepherds that were living in isolated groups and migrating from place to place. Traditions and customs dominated daily life. Settled populations could be found in the valleys and in a few villages and ports on the seacoast plains. Five centuries of Ottoman rule had not brought infrastructure or any industrial development. Figure 1 shows a map depicting the Scutari Vilayet, an administrative division in the Ottoman empire, covering a large part of today's Albania. This vilayet was home mainly to Albanians living in the western Balkans, next to other ethnic minorities (Greeks and Slavs). Other groups of Albanians were living in the neighbouring vilayets of Monastir and Kosovo.

In 1912 the First Balkan War broke out: Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro fought side by side against the Ottomans with the purpose of sharing the Ottoman vilayets among each other. Albanians, not usually hostile to the Ottomans, took a neutral position in this war. Up till then, Albanians had been regarded as a *quantité négligeable* by the major powers in Europe; in other words, so far there had not been a reason to consider Albanian interests. Major powers indeed had not done so, neither did Serbians, Montenegrins, Greeks and even Bulgarians after this war. All showed a vivid interest in claiming their shares of the former Ottoman / Albanian vilayets; ethnic dispersion of the population was usually the main reason for claiming land. Mixed ethnic populations made things complex and led to disputes.

Figure 2 shows the dispersion of the ethnic population from a Serbian point of view. Shown here is a detail of a map that was published in 1913 by the Serbian geographer and ethnologist Jovan Cvijić. Areas in beige tones depict Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox Albanians, light blue shows the dispersion of Albanian Slavs (which were Serbian as in Cvijić's definition of Slavs), dark brown represents the Greeks and green depicts the dispersion of Macedonian Slavs (like the Albanian Slavs, they were considered to be Serbian). Note that Bulgarians regarded the Macedonian Slavs as a Bulgarian ethnic group. Whatever border was established would inevitably give reason for conflict.

Greece, Montenegro and Serbia made claims on Albanian land aligned with their ethnic populations while Austria and Italy did so for strategic reasons. Greece's focus was to acquire the area of Gyrocastro in the south of Albania. Figure 3 depicts the proposed Albanian border from Albania's, Serbia's and Greece's points of view.

Meanwhile Albania had decided to fully support its own independence once the Ottoman position appeared to be completely lost. It opted for the creation of a Greater Albania which would roughly cover the four above-mentioned former vilayets, and thus include all areas with a predominantly Albanian populace. This way, Albania would survive as an independent state and avoid occupation by the surrounding Balkan states.

Austria however wished to have a smaller Albania, with Albania's only purpose being to prevent Serbia from having access to the Adriatic. Great Britain, France and Russia preferred an even smaller Albania that would be inhabited mainly by Muslims. Albania declared independence on 28 November 1912. Its sovereignty was recognised by the six Great Powers of Europe at the London Conference of December 1912 as the best way to maintain the balance of power, although Albania still lacked a sense of national identity or coordination. With this recognition, large areas with a predominantly Albanian population were assigned to Serbia, Greece and Montenegro, leaving many ethnic Albanians outside their new state. The Great Powers signed the Treaty of London on 30 May 1913, confirming Albania's new borders, even though these borders were not recognised by the Albanians themselves. As a result many tribal ties (the strongest bond in Albania by then) were cut.

Figure 4 shows the new Albanian state with these new borders. Kosovo, predominantly inhabited by Albanians, was left to Serbia whereas Montenegro kept its previous borders. Serbia did not get access to the Adriatic and got landlocked, the main reason for Serbian dissatisfaction regarding the outcome. In the south, Northern Epirus — an area that was claimed by Greece — was awarded to Albania although parts of the borders were not yet firmed up.

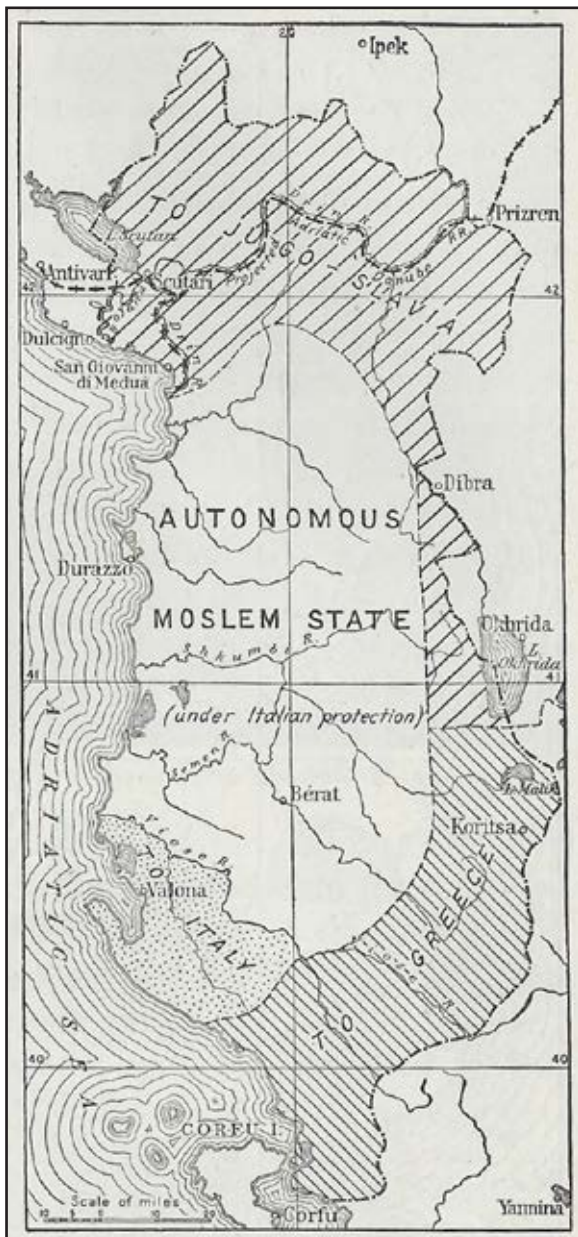


Fig. 5. Various proposed borders of Albania, after a map in the Geographical Review, April 1918 (published in *The New World*, Bowman, London, 1922, fig. 154).

The belligerents were not satisfied with this situation as they had not received what they wanted. Bulgaria refused to compromise and to cede recently acquired areas, a reason for all to start the Second Balkan War in 1913. Bulgaria lost the war against Greece and Serbia and had to cede most of the areas it had acquired after the First Balkan War. The Serbians occupied Albania; this was the starting point for Albanians to revolt against this occupation.

The First World War broke out in 1914. Serbians continued to occupy most parts of Albania until 1916 when the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian armies invaded the country and drove the Serbians out. By the end of the war, the Habsburg Monarchy and Bulgaria were defeated, and most of Albania was occupied by French and Italian armies. Serbia held some areas in the north and Greece in the south.



Fig. 6. Detail of 'Carta-Base dei Nuovi Confini d'Italia secondo le aspirazioni nazionali' [Basic map of the New Borders of Italy according to national aspirations], published by Istituto Geografico de Agostini, early 1919. The outer red line reflects Italian aims for an Italian protectorate. Montenegro would become an independent state.

During the war (1915) Italy had agreed to enter the war and join the Triple Entente by signing a secret treaty with Great Britain, France and Russia. By this treaty, Italy was to receive several areas, among them the harbour city of Valona (Vlorë) in Albania and its surroundings (see fig. 5). At the same time there was a plan to create a self-governing Muslim state and to give the northern part to Montenegro or Yugoslavia. This plan was not executed, but in 1919 Italy claimed most of Albania, as depicted on an Italian map that was published early that year (fig. 6). Meanwhile, the Albanians believed that the Italians had agreed that the Christian-Orthodox south of Albania (North Epirus) would be ceded to Greece. Both statements would soon become a recipe for conflicts between Italians and Albanians.



Fig. 7. An Italian propaganda postcard, published mid-1919, depicting the harbour city of Valona and its surroundings as Italian possession.



Fig. 8. 'Freytag's Karte von Albanien' [Freytag's map of Albania], published by Freytag und Berndt, Vienna, 1922. Only the island of Saseno (in the red circle) remains under Italian control.

The map (fig.3) shows the borders:

1. as proposed by the provisional Albanian government, including Kosovo, the major part of today's North Macedonia, and South Epirus in today's Greece;
2. as proposed by Austria-Hungary – suggested borders are close to Albania's borders today, Serbia stays away from the Adriatic Sea – and
3. as proposed by the Triple Entente, based on the creation of a Muslim state. Indicating the seats of (Arch-)bishops of the different religions makes clear the importance of religion when proposing borders.

After the war, it became clear that Italy would not receive the territory promised in 1915. In May 1919, United States President Wilson confirmed that Albania would be an independent state, thus ignoring the promise. Italy, however, insisted that in any case it should have the harbour of Valona to ensure control of the Adriatic and avoid exposure to attacks by sea (fig. 7). Italy could not maintain its claim: attacks by Albanian troops forced Italy to withdraw from the country.

In the meantime, Albanians targeted the establishment of a union of the Albanian people into one state. In 1920 Albania reasserted its independence; efforts resulted in its admission to the League of Nations and recognition of its independence with well-defined borders (fig.8), which were finally confirmed on 9 November 1921. Except for a small change in the Greek-Albanian border, the borders were almost the same as had been determined in 1913. Albania agreed with Italy that Valona would become part of Albania whereas Italy would receive the island of Saseno, which it kept until after the Second World War.

Finally, Albania could be mapped as an independent state.



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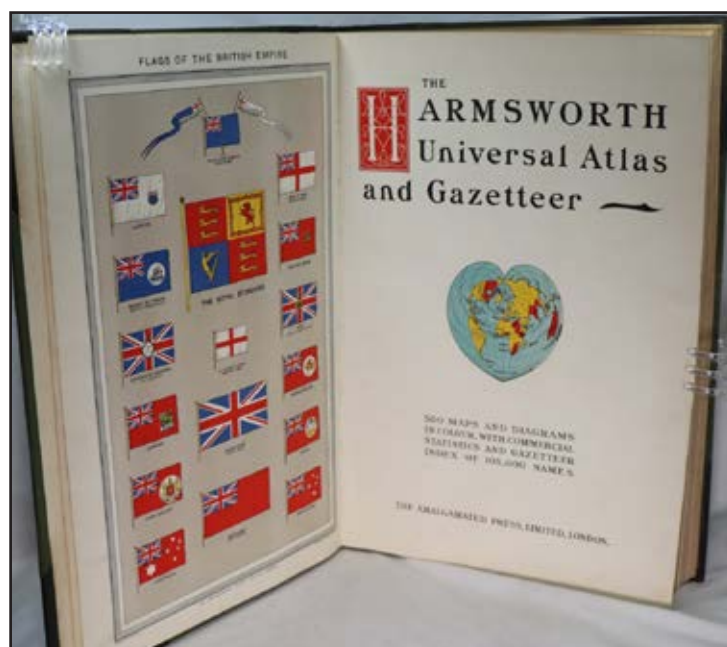
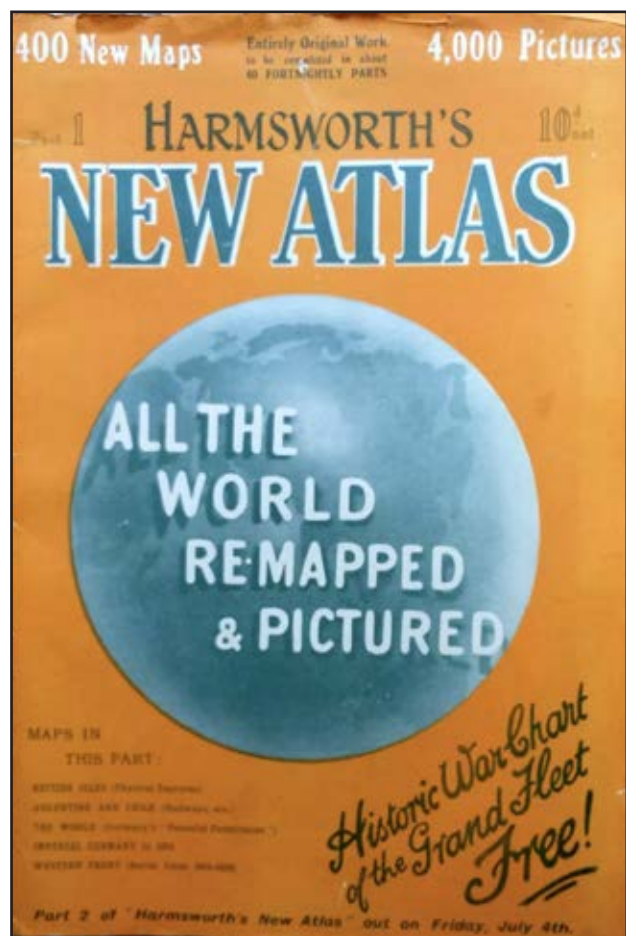


Fig. 1. Harmsworth's atlas - Cover



Fig. 2. 'Central London' (map p. 69). In grid square E2, north of Ludgate Circus 'The Fleetway House' in Farringdon Str[reet], is both marked and named; Pilgrim Street (the Atlas's Binding Department), to the south, is named only.

Harmsworth's atlas of the world and pictorial gazetteer with an atlas of the Great War' in 40 Parts (June 1919 – November 1920)

In *Maps in History* No 78 (January 2024), pages 8–19, appeared Brussels Map Circle member Rick Smit's well-illustrated article 'Mapping of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes' – 'just before, during and immediately after World War I.'

His figure 11's caption '*Harmsworth Atlas of the World, 1922, detail from the map Yugo-Slavia, p. 157*' may now be dated to the issue, on 14 September 1920, of Part 33 (of 40) constituting 'Harmsworth's new atlas' (title on each Part's front cover – effectively its page [i])¹ An original unbound set of all 40 Parts in their paper wrappers, whose colophons are dated from 20 June 1919 to 30 November 1920, of this Harmsworth atlas is described here. When eventually completed and bound it would become retitled as *Harmsworth's atlas of the world and pictorial gazetteer with an atlas of the Great War containing 485 coloured maps & plans[,] 3,540 photographic views[,] & index to 120,000 names* edited by J. A. Hammerton, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. It was published, according to its undated titlepage, from The Fleetway House, London, E.C. by The Amalgamated Press, Ltd.² The front paper wrapper's cover is shown of Part 1 [fig. 1], and map page 69 'Central London', issued in Part 24 (11 May 1920), shows and names 'The Fleetway House' in Farringdon Str[et] (i.e., Farringdon Road). [fig. 2]. Rick Smit's extract from a '1922' *Harmsworth's New Atlas* was the reason this writer brought to the Brussels Map Circle's annual Map Afternoon his complete 40-Part set³. Translations of terms such as 'number', 'issue', 'part-work' or 'instalment' and explanatory definitions in Dutch, English, French,

German and Italian are found in several hard copy and/or online sources (see 'Appendix').

A background to the Atlas appeared on page ii of Part 4 (published 1 August 1919), transcribed here, and a continuation – not transcribed – in Part 7 (12 September 1919) –

Harmsworth's New Atlas of the World and the Great War Edited by J. A. Hammerton ... Associate Editor, B. C. Wallis... THE STORY OF THE ATLAS Told by the Editor Chapter 1. The story of how HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS came into being is quite an interesting one, and it has been suggested to me that it might be worth brief telling in this editorial page. Well, to start with, it is a fact that HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS is the first attempt ever made to produce an atlas which, from beginning to end would consist of maps that had been drawn expressly for it. Most of the standard atlases in existence were the results of long years of slow growth and the bringing together, after alteration and revision, of numerous old maps which had existed for many years in the form of copper engravings. To make a new atlas to-day by the old methods would mean that it could only be completed when the present generation had been buried! The Editor of HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS had therefore to look around for some process much more in harmony with the movement of our times, when at the beginning of the year 1915 the great publishing house responsible for this work determined that preparations for the New Atlas should be put in hand. At that time it was expected that the war might last as long as the Christmas of 1917, and even at that it would have exceeded the minimum three years which Lord Kitchener foretold. But three years seemed none too long in which to carry out so great an undertaking as the compiling, designing, colouring, and photo-engraving of the hundreds of maps necessary to comprise a great new atlas. Moreover, a staff of specially skilled assistants had to be got together, spacious rooms had to be specially built for housing the draughtsmen and draughtswomen, an immense correspondence begun with State Geographical Departments throughout the world for the acquiring of the necessary materials. All this was done with the usual intrepidity which has long made the remarkable

1 Not to be confused with *The Harmsworth Universal Atlas and Gazetteer* [c. 500 maps and diagrams in colour, with commercial statistics and gazetteer index of 105,000 names (London: The Amalgamated Press, Limited), produced by George Philip & Son Ltd, at The London Geographical Institute. It was, according to the foot of the spine, 'Published at Carmelite House London'; and was issued – in 36 parts – between 1906 and 1908. Two illustrations from its titlepage are reproduced, with notes by this writer, in *Geographical [magazine]* (July 2004), p. 23.

2 A contextual background is Peter Vujaković, 'Empire as Spectacle: Harmsworth's Atlas of the World and Pictorial Gazetteer with an Atlas of the Great War', in A. Kent et al. (eds.), *Mapping Empires: Colonial Cartographies of Land and Sea* (Cham: Springer, 2020), pp. 177–193.

3 Report in *Maps in History* 79 (May 2024), p. 28.



Fig. 3. "Central Europe" (map p. [481]) has its accompanying text "New Central Europe" on p. 482, where Hungarians are referred to as 'Magyars' or the 'Magyars of Hungary'.

enterprises of Fleetway House almost the commonplaces of the publishing world. But the drawing staff had not long been at work before it became evident that it would be impossible to retain them all throughout the war as the demands for military service increased. To ensure the progress of the work, and at the same time discharge all liabilities to National Service it was determined to train a special staff of women workers...⁴ Practically all the outlines and physical features ... are the work of women artists employed in the geographical studios at Fleetway House, and a considerable amount of the lettering is also a proof of women's fitness for a craft which previous to the war few had attempted.

The drawing office of HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS, as the years of war continued, had naturally to surrender many of its members to the urgent needs of the Army, and these were drafted in every case into the department of Military Geography for service either in France or at home. Notwithstanding all the disturbances and uncertainties of the time, the work of compilation ... designing and revision went steadily on, the accumulating pile of highly valuable material being jealously stored away in a bomb-proof dug-out, as the

studios on the top floor of a building in the very heart of the City were peculiarly exposed to the possibilities of bombing. When the end of the fighting came, so steady had been the progress made in the preliminary work of production, and so quickly were the serving members of the Atlas staff released by the Military Authorities, that it was evident the work undertaken in the early days of the war had developed to such an extent during these four years and could now be advanced so rapidly, thanks to the largely increased staff of experts – who had all learned much in the meanwhile – that the goal which was somewhat light-heartedly set at the beginning of 1915, could be gained by the summer of 1919, and the first number of HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS be made into a reality. (To be continued.) See page iii. of this Wrapper for full list of Maps.

Each numbered Part was issued within its paper 'wrapper' – a 395 × 535 mm sheet folded vertically in the centre to form [iv] pages – containing a loose miscellaneous collection of bifolio letterpress, black and white (b&w) photographs, coats-of-arms and coloured maps and plans. Each wrapper's two-line colophon at the bottom of page [iv] names the publisher's overseas agents and its precise publication date –

⁴ In 1916 the UK imposed conscription on all men aged between 18 and 41 but exempted the medically unfit, clergymen and certain classes of workers.

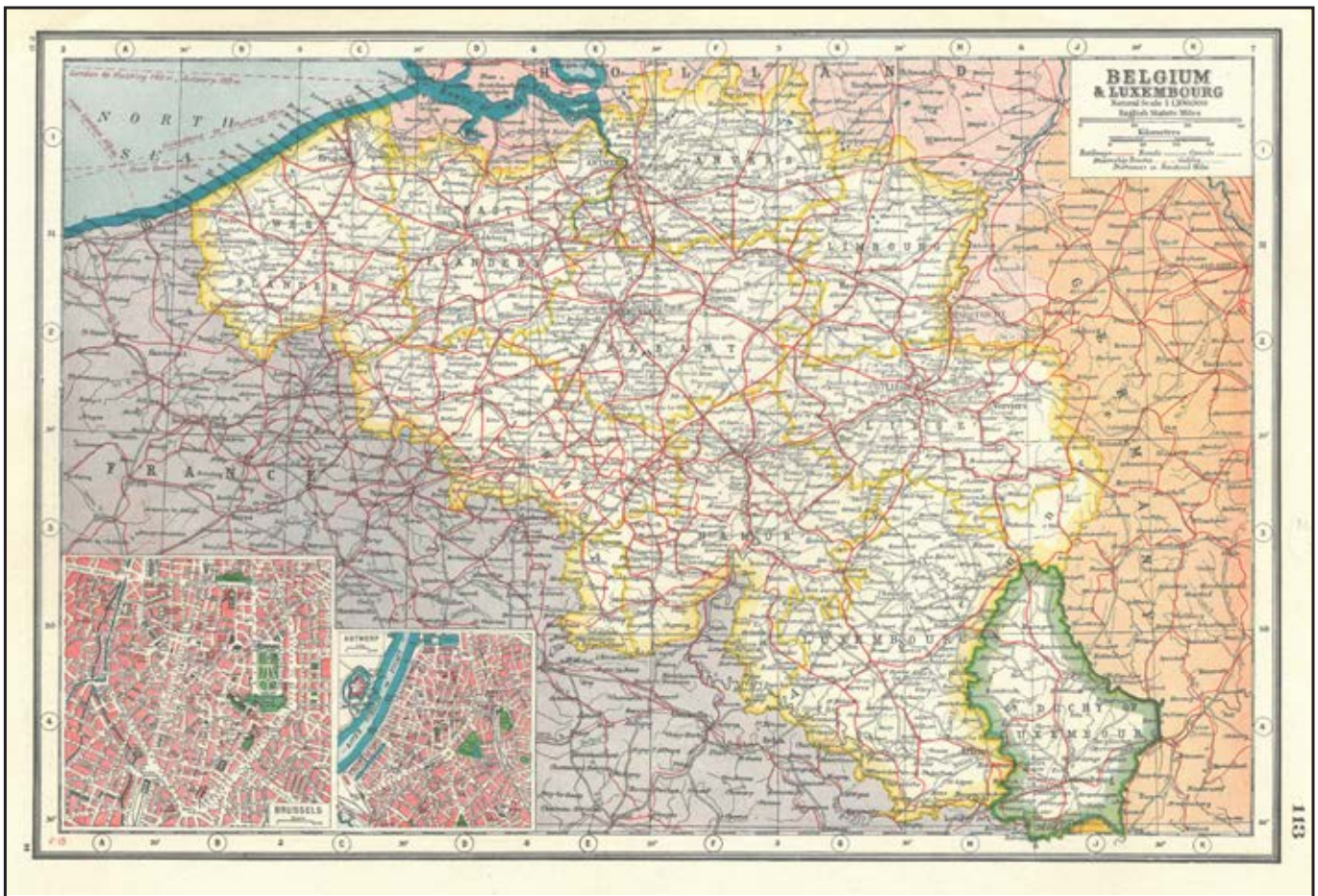


Fig. 4. "Belgium & Luxembourg" (map p. 113).

Printed and published every alternate Friday by the Proprietors, THE AMALGAMATED PRESS, LTD., The Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents for South Africa, THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, LTD. Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand, MESSRS. GORDON & GOTCH, LTD., and for Canada, THE IMPERIAL NEWS CO., LTD. [date (month, day, year)].

This demonstrates the publisher's international (i.e. imperial/colonial) marketing strategy. However, page [i] of **Part 14** (19 December 1919) warns: "On account of the Christmas & New Year holiday season intervening **Part 15** of Harmsworth's New Atlas will appear Tuesday, Jan. 6th. [1920]"; thereafter, Tuesdays were publication day. Page [i] of **Part 36** (26 October 1920), however, changes:

In order to finish the work in time to permit of binding it before the end of this year, the last three parts will appear at weekly intervals instead of fortnightly as hitherto. Part 38 will be published on November 16th; Part 39 November 23rd; and the concluding part (40) on November 30th.

Map page [481] in **Part 38** serves both as a titlepage – 'An Atlas of the Great War' – and to illustrate 'Central Europe 1914 - 1920' [fig. 3].

Part 1's attention-drawing orange-coloured front cover [fig. 1], changing to yellow on **Part 32** (31 August 1920), centres on a shadowy b&w projection of the globe (less the Americas) lasting until **Part 35** (12 October 1920). Compare the '400 New Maps [and] 4,000 Pictures' against the titlepage of the bound atlas! Page ii begins:

This is the only Atlas entirely compiled, drawn, and edited since the outbreak of the Great War. It contains no map ever previously published in any form. It is entirely a new work, and will embody every boundary alteration resulting from the Peace Settlement... Harmsworth's New Atlas is an absolutely original creation. The following points are worthy of note: [...] 3. – Space usually wasted by leaving backs of atlas maps vacant is here profitably occupied with an up-to-date Gazetteer, greatly enhancing the usefulness of the Atlas. 4. – For the first time in atlas-making Photographic Views of places indicated in the maps are introduced. There are nearly 4,000 of these views...

Then follows information on previous practices of binding (on 'guards') and how the binding plan of Harmsworth's New Atlas will differ:

The maps as published... are folded as they are to be bound, the page numbers indicating their sequence. A binding unit will comprise sixteen pages. The completed volume as bound in the publishers' registered binding cases will be the handsomest geographical volume ever placed within the reach of the British public at so modest a cost.

At the bottom is printed

*See Next Page [iii] of this Wrapper for Full Lists of Maps
Complete Indexes, with abundant cross-references to every name in the Maps, will be presented FREE with the concluding parts of the Atlas.*

The front cover also proclaims a '**Historic War Chart of the Grand Fleet Free!**' on a separate loose sheet (767 × 507 mm), folded twice to 384 × 254 mm.

The whole sheet's verso is devoted to the 'British Grand Fleet in the Great War [:] complete chart of North Sea movements 1914-1918' (inset, top right: 'Entrance to Scapa Flow on enlarged scale.'). The 'Movements' (tracks) of ships are complexly colour-coded in green, red, blue, black and purple representing each year, annotated with date, time (to the minute) and course direction.

The recto is headed alternately 'SUPPLEMENT – HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS' or 'HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS – SUPPLEMENT'; the upper right half is titled 'WAR CHART of the Grand Fleet' (in the North Sea), having text and b&w photographs of 'Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet' and seven British warships. On its left is 'Air raids & naval bombardments' (inset: 'East Kent on Enlarged Scale') with red dots for 'Aeroplane Raids', red triangles 'Zeppelin [Raids]' and red crosses for 'Bombardments from Sea'. The caption below reads: 'Chart showing the exact localities in England and Scotland [to Edinburgh & Leith] that suffered from hostile air raids and bombardments from December 16th, 1914, to June 17th, 1918'. The lower half sheet is an 'Air Raid map of the Metropolitan area and Central London', cartouche titled 'County of London' (inset: 'Central London' at scale [ca 1:7 350]), showing and naming Farringdon Road. A four-line caption to both explains:

The above map of the London area... has been carefully compiled to show with approximate accuracy [!] where the bombs fell in the many air raids... It is based upon official information, withheld until after the cessation of hostilities, and upon supplementary data specially supplied by the Fire Brigades... Each dot in the map indicates where a bomb fell.

Five introductory essays in **Parts 1, 2 and 3** were:

'Geography the key to knowledge' by Sir Sidney Low (pp. iii-iv) with 'Practical hints on map study: how to make the most of an atlas' by B. C. Wallis (pp. ix-x); 'How maps are made: the fundamentals of cartography' by B. C. Wallis (pp. v-viii); 'The story of geography: how men came to know the world' by B. C. Wallis (pp. i-ii) with 'The fascination of travel' by Hamilton Fyffe, 'Special Correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in all parts of the world' (pp. xi-xii). These were reprinted at the front of the complete atlas volume, whereas none of the following essays, Editor/Subscriber interactional correspondence and binding information appears in the atlas volume; a selection is made below.

Page ii of **Parts 2, 3 and 5** also contains the first series of 'Atlas dialogues I. – Concerning our economical binding plan'; 'II. – The building of the book' and 'III. – 'Mainly about spellings'. The latter commences with 'Mr. SUBSCRIBER' (always anonymous initially) enquiring of 'Mr. EDITOR' (Hammerton): 'May I take it for granted that there will be no mistakes of any kind in the Atlas?'. Hammerton replies:

That is rather a 'tall order,' I fear, and it would not be wise to take it for granted, as no such claim could be advanced for any merely human production. There will be mistakes in the Atlas; there are mistakes in every atlas ever printed, and there will be mistakes in every atlas that ever will be printed...

Most of the second half of the reply is 'about spellings':

There is one feature in which many readers may be apt to think at times we are wrong, and that is the spelling of place-names. [...] You are probably familiar with the name 'Ushant,' from the naval battle fought off that island in 1778. Well, in our map of Northern France you will find that the island appears as 'Ouessant,' which is the correct way to spell it. Take another case. In many old-fashioned British atlases you will find a place called Nova Zembla; but in the New Atlas you will find that Nova Zembla appears as 'Novaya Zemlya.' These are typical of hundreds of cases. Mr. S.: And why have you decided to make these alterations? Mr. E.: For various reasons, but mainly in order to recognise the most recent decisions of the expert committee which has been sitting on this very question... The Royal Geographical Society, in all matters of this kind, may be accepted as a final court of appeal; but as the Editor of an essentially popular publication, I am not prepared to go to the extreme lengths which the committee of the R.G.S. has gone. It is notorious that hundreds of geographical names in English maps of foreign places have long been absurdly

unlike the native originals, and unnecessarily so. Ushant for Ouessant would be quite as laughable to a Frenchman as Wipers for Ypres. Indeed, there would be about as much reason for altering Ypres into Wipers in our maps as there ever was for altering Ouessant into Ushant.

Mr. S.: Perhaps you are following a system which your readers ought to have explained to them?

Mr. E.: That's so. The system which is now generally recognised as approximating most nearly to correctness is, wherever possible, to recognise the native spelling, or to modify that as little as need be. That is the system on which HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS has been compiled, but in numerous cases we have deliberately preferred to retain an old-fashioned spelling because of long familiarity rather than to follow the lead of the R.G.S. It will be noticed, too, that we very frequently give the alternative spelling in brackets, as in the case of Vienna, where the native name, Wien, appears in brackets. It is a fascinating subject...

The 'Atlas dialogues' continued as 'The Editor and his Correspondents [:] answers to queries on Atlas subjects' throughout even-numbered **Parts 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26 and 28**. These queries, comments and complaints total more than ninety.

Subscribers or correspondents from **Part 6** (29 August 1919) onwards were now identified by their initials and locations: e.g., 'T. C. (Hove)', 'F. C. (Glasgow)', 'W. L. (Haute Savoie, France)', 'F. C. L. (Toronto)', 'An anonymous correspondent', 'L. S. R. (Cape Town)', 'An Ulster Subscriber' [twice], 'Channel Islands', 'T. S. E. Cephalas, Premier Secrétaire de la Commission Financière Internationale, Athènes', '"Nameless"', 'F. McC. (Belfast)', 'T. E. H. (Masterton)' [New Zealand], [school headmaster] (Tasmania), 'G. C. G.-P. (Guernsey)', 'W. E. G. (Karur, South India)', 'G. H. M. (Vespery, South India)' and 'X. Y. Z. (Wrexham)'.

Part 6 includes Hammerton's responses to 'Suggesting a Glossary'; 'Those Introductory Pages':

In Parts 1, 2, and 3 four supplementary pages of reading matter were given in addition to the maps, making in all twelve pages of letterpress, numbered in Roman numerals. These pages in due course will be placed together and occupy a position at the beginning of the bound volume.

'Charts are not Maps' [!]:

... He accuses us of publishing in the bomb chart of England a map which is 'all wrong' so far as the exact localities shown by the red dots are concerned.

Part 8 (26 September 1919) comments on: 'Small streets and the Town Plans':

E. E. F. (London) waxes wroth because the small street in which he lives is not included in the General Plan of London. I confidently expect to hear from a Canadian reader who is equally indignant that his home centre, consisting, let us say of three houses, an inn and a railway halt, is not named. My withers, however, are unwrung...

and occasionally received 'Suggestions for New Maps'.

In **Part 10** (24 October 1919) leads with 'Binding the Naval Chart':

E. F. G. (Birmingham) asks me whether it would be possible to bind the chart of the British Grand Fleet in the completed volume of the ATLAS, as he thinks it would be a pity to destroy so useful a document. No special instructions have been given in regard to the manner in which the chart should be disposed of, although it was not intended that it should be bound into the permanent volume. It was issued less as a geographical item than as a historical document, though its inclusion in the ATLAS would be by no means out of place. All subscribers who wish to preserve the chart integrally with their ATLAS can easily do so by giving instructions to the binders, when the time comes, to "tip in" the Grand Fleet Chart. It would also, as originally issued with Part 1, be convenient to lay it in between the cover, and the last page of the bound ATLAS, so that at any time it could be taken out and opened to its full extent for convenient reference, which would be easier thus than if it were pasted into the volume. It would also be less liable to be torn if kept merely folded and laid into the cover.

See below, too, on '[**BINDING**]'. Other subjects covered are 'Concerning the Map Scales'; 'Colouring the Coats of Arms'; 'The Points of the Compass' and 'Spelling the names of the Towns'.

Part 12 (21 November 1919) advises on 'A Cloth Portfolio to hold the Loose Maps':

H. B. (Hampstead) is not the only correspondent who has suggested to me the possibility of providing for the use of subscribers a cloth portfolio in which they could preserve the loose maps until... binding the whole into volume form... An experiment, however, is being made at present to test the possibility of combining both the temporary and permanent use of binding-cases... I may in an early issue have an interesting announcement to make. Meanwhile, I advise subscribers, as before, to store away their Parts for future binding by keeping them in the wrappers provided with each fortnightly issue...

'Folding the Maps':

R. W. P. (Isle of Man) writes that he has noticed a slight unevenness in the folding of one of his maps. It is probable that an occasional map will be issued in which the folding is not quite accurate, but this can be rectified by the binder. It will be an easy matter for him to adjust a small inequality of the maps; the paper which is used for the ATLAS is of high quality, being very tough and pliable, and so will not suffer when re-folded by hand for binding purposes.

'The Excellence of the Colour-Printing':

E.A. M. (Harrow) says: "[...] The colour-printing is particularly good, especially the large-plan maps [!] of London and Paris.

'The French Colonial Empire':

J. P. G. (Derby) reminds me that the list of maps states that the inset maps to be printed with the map of Northern France include a map of the French Colonial Empire. This inset was not published on p. 116 because it is not yet possible to show the precise boundaries... Consequently, this map has been relegated to a later page; it will certainly be published. So soon as the demarcation of the French and British areas in the late German Colonies of Togo and Kamerun is officially determined, then it will be possible to publish this map, and also the map showing The Fate of the German Colonies; both these maps are otherwise ready for publication.

In this Part begin the occasional 'Subscribers' appreciations' and 'Further appreciations from Subscribers'.

Part 14 (19 December 1919) discusses 'Colours of the Maps':

C. H. M. (Manchester) commends the colours over the sea in the bathy-oro-graphical map of the British Isles (pp. 40, 41), and suggests that the other maps should be printed without the dark-blue band along the coast, as it interferes with the legibility of the names. It seems probable that our correspondent has been a trifle unfortunate in his copy of the map of South America, to which he specially refers; as a rule, the names stand out quite clearly, even under the darkest blue... In connection with the colour-printing of the maps, in general, it is possible that, in producing so many copies... of a work of the magnitude of the ATLAS, which is too great an undertaking for any single firm of printers, an occasional indifferently printed map should escape the eye of the checkers, and so a subscriber may receive a map which should have been discarded...

Part 16: 'Concerning a temporary portfolio for the Atlas':

Quite a number of correspondents have written me time to time making various suggestions as to how it might be possible to produce a portfolio of a kind sufficiently substantial to hold the accumulating fortnightly parts of the Atlas until the entire work was completed and ready for sending to the binders.... On account of the high prices ruling for cardboard and binding costs, to say nothing of the leather, a really serviceable portfolio could not be manufactured at a cost less than we hope to be able to supply the definite binding cases for when the work is finished. Experiments with cheaper material have all been failures on account of the weight of the fortnightly parts, and I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there is no course but for subscribers to use a home-made portfolio until the issues are completed...

The Editor then advises on a 'DIY' method of doing so with another separate answer 'On binding the Atlas'. Suggestions for other maps include 'An influenza map of the world', 'A relief map of Europe' and 'Clans of Scotland'.

In Part 20 (30 March 1920) Hammerton begins his answers by publicising 'Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopedia':

By the time these words are printed I hope that most of the ATLAS subscribers will also have become subscribers to "Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopedia." I have just received a letter from F. McC. (Belfast) in which he says: "Geography is generally regarded as a tedious subject to study, but if the 'New Harmsworth Atlas' fails to interest people in the subject, nothing will," and proceeds to suggest the issue of the very publication which I am at this moment presenting to the public.

As for 'More maps per fortnight':

Among interesting suggestions... of late one... is the idea of hastening the progress of our publication by adding another four pages to each issue and increasing the price accordingly. This has had very careful consideration, but at present the suggestion does not commend itself to us for various reasons... Mechanical difficulties are very considerable, and an already large staff of draughtsmen would have to be increased and studios extended. But is it desirable?" Among the Subscribers' appreciations: 'E. H. (Rochdale)' writes: "As a subscriber to your NEW ATLAS, now being issued in fortnightly

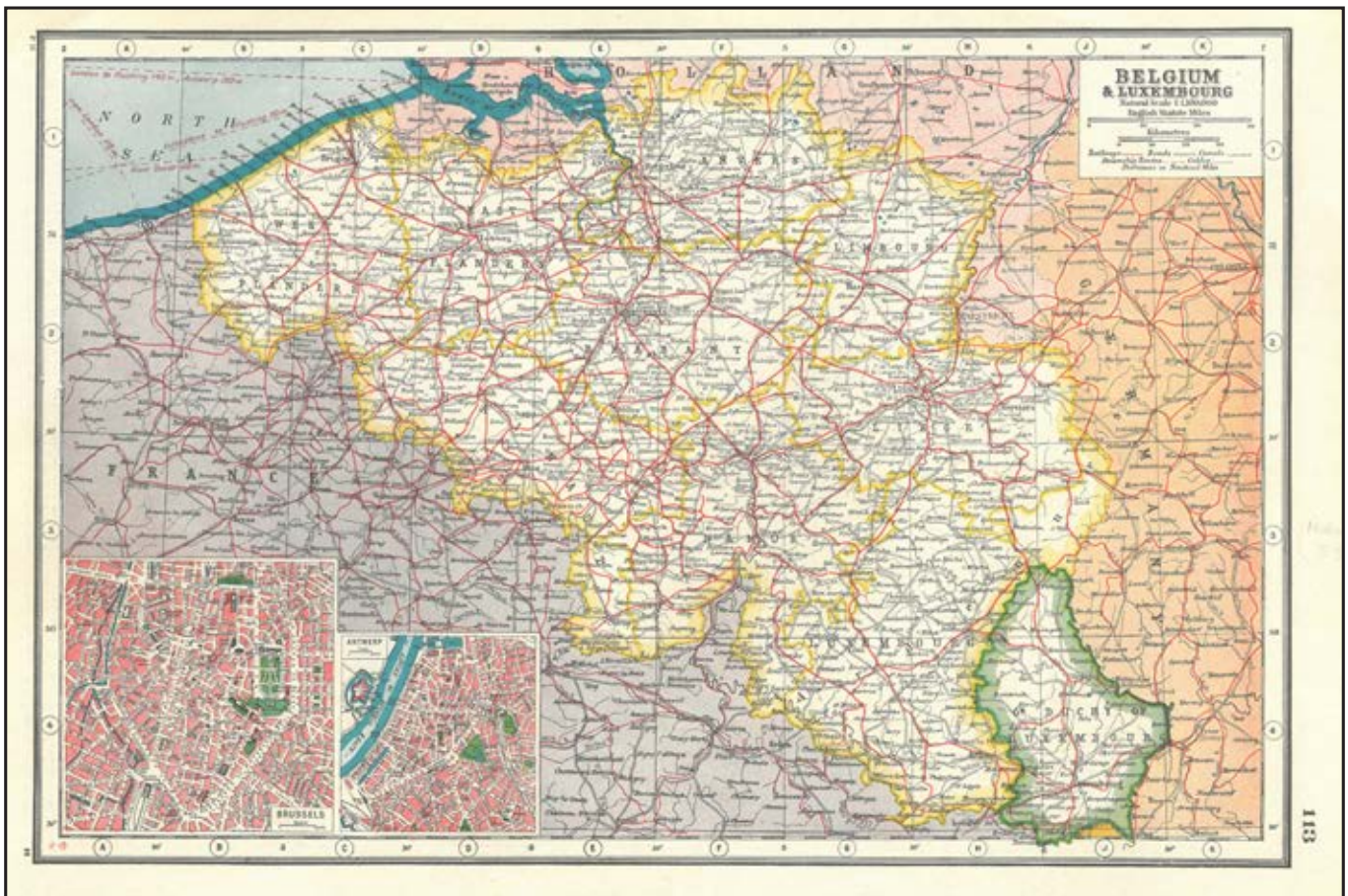


Fig. 4. "Belgium & Luxembourg" (map p. 113).

parts, and also as a former subscriber to the earlier HARMSWORTH ATLAS, may I add my humble appreciation of this work in every detail to the many others you have received..."; and 'W. H. T. (Hoxton)': "I find your ATLAS very valuable in my study of geography..."

Part 28 (6 July 1920) includes a notice on 'The bound volume':

Subscribers should watch carefully pages ii. and iv. of the wrapper for particulars pertaining to our binding scheme, which will duly be announced in subsequent parts.

And, in an answer to 'Uses of map scales':

... It is, of course, a commonplace of cartography that small scale maps necessarily involve in certain details exaggerations of size which are quite comprehensible on the map but appear grotesque when referred to by statements in cold print.

Another editorial series, with odd-numbered Parts, was 'About the maps in this Part and the next' in **11**, **13**, **15**, **17**, **19**, **21**, **25**, **27** and, on 20 July 1920, **29**. In Part **11** (7 November 1919) a section headed 'Maps in the next part' notes:

An interesting war change has also been made; the town formerly called Berlin is now credited with its new name of Kitchener, while the Patricia district is also shown.

The last section 'War Maps', comments that:

The war maps present familiar features. The Lens and Arras sector connects the Loos and Hohenzollern sector with that of Cambrai, and the Ypres map shows the salient which the Germans never straightened out. The map, p. 508 [Part 12], should be compared with the panoramic map on page 497 [Part 5 (15 August 1919)], which accounts at once for the shape of the salient and indicates the terrible waterlogged country in which the Tanks got so frequently "bellied" when first used in this sector.

Part 13 (5 December 1919), section 'The Indian Ocean':

An unusual feature... is the insertion of arrows to show the changes in the direction of the winds and ocean currents and the consequent variations in the routes followed by the sailing vessels and steamers... The information conveyed by these symbols is generalised from the official pilot maps issued by the British Meteorological Office for the use of sailors and should prove particularly useful to students of the trade winds and the monsoons.

BELGIUM] Part 15 devotes a 13-line section to post-Great War 'Belgium':

The kingdom of Belgium has grown as a consequence of the Great War, and the new boundaries are correctly indicated. The towns and villages have been credited with their pre-war importance, in the sure faith that the indomitable industry of the Belgian people will shortly restore their harassed land to its former condition. The progress of the conflict has familiarised British readers with the names of the famous Belgian centres of catastrophic tragedy, and these names find their fit setting in this map. The new Belgian areas – Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmédy – are near the point where Belgium, Holland, and Germany meet.

The same Part's pages 113–4 carry the map 'Belgium & Luxembourg' [fig. 4], scale 1:1 100 000 (insets of 'Brussels' & 'Antwerp'), backed by the one-page gazetteer text, photographic town views and drawing of the national coat-of-arms. The views are of Antwerp (two), Bruges, Brussels, Courtrai, Ghent, Han Grotto, Louvain ('... The whole of the civilised world is assisting in the restoration of the University Library'), Malines, Mons, Namur, Termonde and Waterloo. The gazetteer's lead paragraph 'Belgium' comments on some Treaty of Versailles changes: 'The recent acquisitions include the small area of the formerly neutral Moresnet, which was entirely owned by the Vieille Montagne Mining Company, and the districts of Eupen and Malmédy.'; 'Luxembourg' notes 'The duchy is now free from German economic control.'

Part 19 (2 March 1920), section 'Palestine (Modern)', notes:

It has just been placed on record that two airmen photographed the country west of Jerusalem so thoroughly and successfully, that new maps were made within three days to replace the existing maps which were totally incorrect; the results of their work is incorporated in our maps of Palestine.

Part 21's section 'The next part' clarifies:

The historical maps are limited to the period since 1760 – i.e., the transition period during which the world of to-day emerged after the great changes which are roughly summarised in the phrase "The Industrial Revolution."

Part 25 (25 May 1920), under 'Australian maps' [!], states:

The maps of the Federal Territory and Canberra differ from all the other maps in the Atlas, since they are visions of what is to happen in the future. The Federal Capital is in process of construction, and the

plan of the celebrated 'garden city' capital represents what is projected more than what is actually in existence. It completely differs in this respect from the accompanying plans of Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

From **Parts 23 and 24** onwards (excepting those numbers above), recognising that the project was running late, p. ii's editorial continued as 'Our plan for "speeding up" the complete volume'. Therefore, the editorial team virtually committed itself, on Harmsworth's behalf, to keep to schedule. Part 11 devoted only a half-column to 'Maps in the next part': [modern maps] and 'War Maps'; thereafter, (e.g., in 15) only en passant to 'The Italian Front' in 16 (20 January 1920) or in a general introductory or closing paragraph.

[MAGYARIA] A generally unfamiliar country name to most readers makes its first appearance in the regular feature 'List of Maps that will appear in Harmsworth's New Atlas' on page iii of Part 1. It is explained at the top:

Below we print the titles of the map pages as they will be arranged when in bound volume form. No consecutive order can be observed in the maps given in the fortnightly parts, the contents of which are determined by various considerations. But the assembling of all the map pages together for binding when the volume is complete will be a matter of ease and simplicity... The Titles within square brackets [...] are those of inset maps...

Thus, in the subjoined 'List of General Maps', is 'MAGYARIA [Buda Pest]'. The heading along the front covers of Parts 6, 7, 9 (10 October 1919) and 13 (5 December 1919) mention the term 'Magyaria', in advertising "THE NEW NATIONS – Poland, Greater Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Lithuania, Magyaria, German-Austria – are all being MAPPED FOR THE NEW ATLAS". Two essays, also never reprinted in the bound atlas volume, appeared in Parts 9 and 22 respectively. In 9: 'The new nations of Europe' by the Associate [cartographic] Editor, B.C. Wallis, an acknowledged statistical and cartographic expert on Hungary⁵:

Out of the flux and welter of the war some of the new states of Europe are beginning to take shape and attain to a measure of organised responsible government, and it will be opportune to say something regarding the present situation... MAGYARIA,

5 See: Róbert Györi & Charles W. J. Withers, 'Mapping Europe in war and peace, 1915-1919: B. C. Wallis and the 1919 Peoples of Austria-Hungary geographical handbook and atlas' (2 volumes), *Journal of Historical Geography* 86 (December 2024), 428-438 [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhg.2024.11.010]

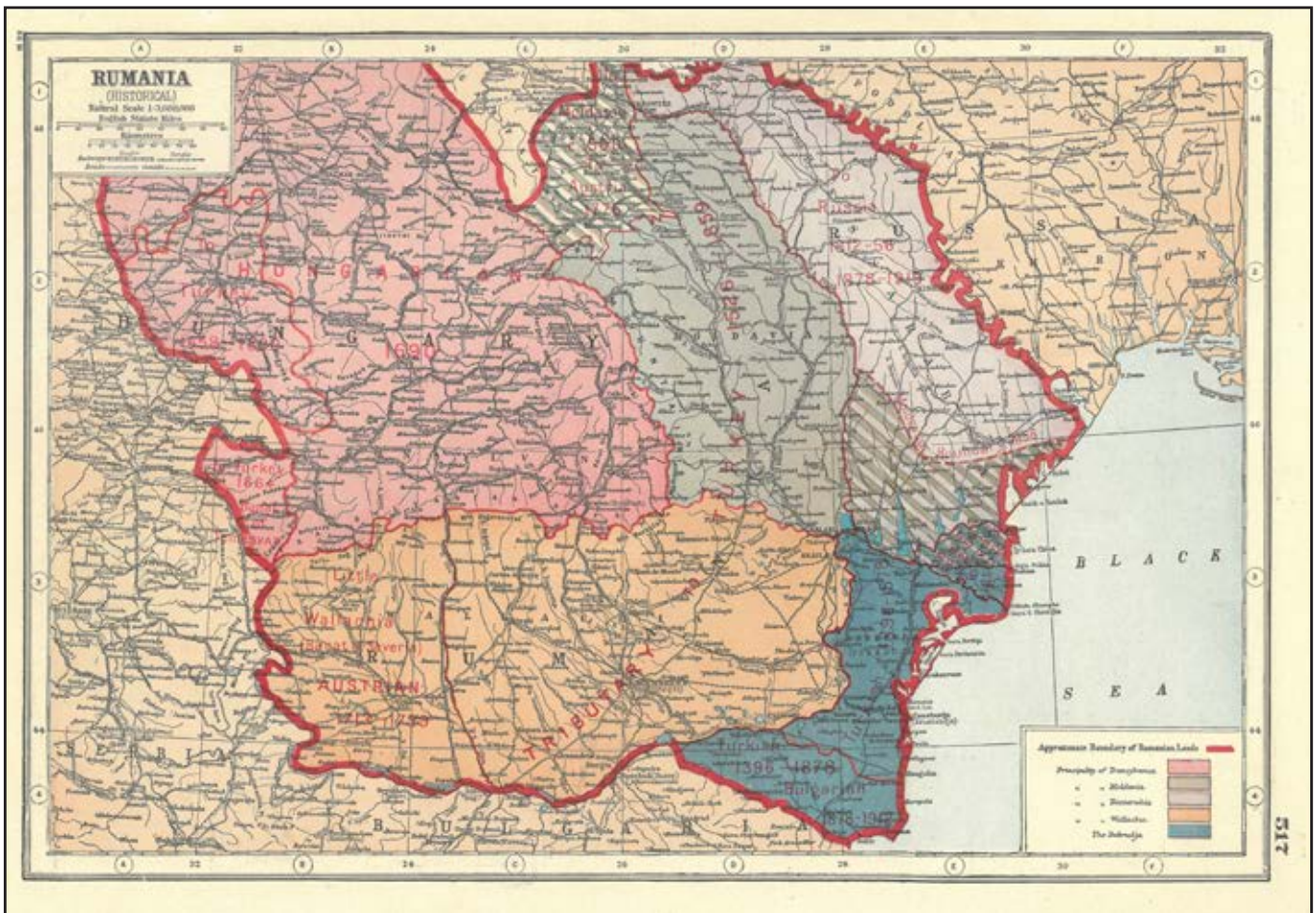


Fig. 5. 'Rumania (historical)' (map p. 517). Bessarabia is depicted as being part of Russia to 1919, but p. 518's text states: 'In 1918 Bessarabia (March), Bukowina (Nov.) and Transylvania (Dec.) became Rumanian.'

the new republic of Hungary, will consist almost precisely of the territory inhabited by the Magyars on the Hungarian Plain, between the Drave and the Danube. Both in area and population Magyaria will approximate to the neighbouring Austrian Republic; so that these two former enemy states will be reduced to become the smallest of the new republics.

And in 22: 'Maps of the new States' by an anonymous writer (probably Wallis)

Every few days I receive inquiries from both subscribers to the Atlas and others with reference to the maps of the new political divisions which are being formulated during the discussions of the Great Peace. There is not the slightest doubt that large numbers of people are particularly desirous of having maps of the new States and territories at the earliest possible date ... Under these circumstances subscribers to HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS may legitimately wonder why I have not yet published maps of these areas. It is my intention to publish final maps at the earliest possible moment, and it may be of interest to review the situation as it exists to-day, and to show why such maps cannot yet be published... Magyaria will be the heart of old Hungary, and will include a very large portion of the Hungarian plain. The whole

of its boundary will be new. Reference has been made to the situation in the north, west, and south; on the east, Magyaria will march with Greater Rumania, but it is not yet known where the frontier will occur.

Relevant maps, however, always show 'Hungary': perhaps Hammerton, as overall Editor, over-ruled Wallis here! In **Part 38** (16 November 1920), page [481] acts as both a 'title-page' to the subsidiary atlas – 'An Atlas of the Great War' – and a map in its own right of 'Central Europe 1914 – 1920' [fig. 3]. Only the text page 482 explains the two diagonally-crossed areas:

In working out the new areas the principle of self-determination has been utilised in connection with the plebiscite areas. Of these the districts of Upper Silesia and Klagensfurt have yet to vote.

See also map page 517 'Rumania (historical)', where boundaries are shown from 1396 to 1919, in **Part 33** (14 September 1920) [fig. 5].

HOW THE ATLAS GROWS

Ready reference to the Maps, showing their page numbers and the parts in which they appear.

THIS register of the progress of the NEW ATLAS enables the subscriber to tell at a glance whether any particular map to which he may want to refer has yet appeared in our serial form, and, if so, which part he will find it in. The register will be kept up to date in each issue, and will usually indicate the maps and gazetteer pages that are to appear in the next two parts beyond the current issue. It shows the whole series in its proposed sequence for volume form; but some slight modification might be occasioned before the completion of the work. The pictorial gazetteer pages which bear the same titles as their accompanying maps are included, of course, in the enumeration.

Page	Map and Gazetteer Titles	Part	Page	Map and Gazetteer Titles	Part	Page	Map and Gazetteer Titles	Part
1-2	THE WORLD: HISTORICAL.	22	175-176	RUSSIA, SOUTH.	36	375-378	PACIFIC OCEAN.	24
3	THE GREAT EXPLORERS.		177-178	CAUCASIA.	36	379-382	NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA: BATHY-OROGRAPHICAL.	20
4-5	THE WORLD: POLITICAL.	39	179-180	FINLAND.	35	383-386	NORTH AMERICA: [Vegetation].	11
6	THE CABLE SERVICE.		181-182	BALTIC PROVINCES.	35	387-390	NORTH AMERICA: INDUSTRIAL. [Mississippi delta].	23
7	EXTINCT ANIMALS.	15	183-186	POLAND [Warsaw].	36	391-394	CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.	2
8-9	THE WORLD: BATHY-OROGRAPHICAL.	15	187-190	RUSSIA, CENTRAL AND EAST [Moscow].	35	395-398	BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALBERTA [Victoria].	23
10	PIONEERS IN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, etc.	15	191-194	HUNGARY [Buda Pest].	36	399-400	SASKATCHEWAN.	11
11	FOUNDERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.		195-198	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA [Prag].	37	401-402	MANITOBA [Winnipeg].	21
12-13	THE WORLD: STEAMSHIP ROUTES. THE BRITISH EMPIRE, etc.	39	199-202	GERMANY [Berlin, Hamburg].	33	403-406	ONTARIO [Ottawa, Toronto, Niagara Falls].	12
14	COALING AND WIRELESS STATIONS.		203-206	GERMANY, WEST [Essen district, Cologne, Munich].	37	407-410	QUEBEC [Montreal, Quebec].	15
15-16	RELIGIONS AND RACES OF THE WORLD.	22	207-208	GERMANY, EAST [Dresden].	36	411-414	NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND [Halifax and St. John].	12
17-18	THE WORLD: RAINFALL AND VEGETATION.	30	209-210	AUSTRIA [Vienna].	30	415-416	NEWFOUNDLAND [Grand Falls, St. John's].	21
19-20	NORTH POLAR REGION.	39	211-214	ASIA: GENERAL. [Population and Rainfall].	38	417-418	ALASKA AND YUKON DISTRICT.	14
21-22	SOUTH POLAR REGION.	39	215-218	ORIENTAL INDUSTRIES.	26	419-422	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: GENERAL [Hawaii].	26
23-26	NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN [Panama Canal].	22	219-220	ASIA MINOR [Smyrna].	38	423-426	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NORTH-EAST [Boston, Boston Environs, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, New York to Rhode Island].	29
27-30	EUROPE: GENERAL.	39	221-222	ARABIA [Bagdad to Basra].	38	427-430	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTH-EAST [New Orleans, Chesapeake Bay].	26
31-34	CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE: RAILWAYS.	30	223-224	PALESTINE, ANCIENT [Ancient Jerusalem].	30	431-434	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CENTRAL.	14
35-38	BRITISH ISLES: RAILWAYS [Glasgow to Edinburgh, Liverpool to Manchester, Leeds to Sheffield, Birmingham district, London district].	7	225-226	PALESTINE, MODERN [Modern Jerusalem].	19	435-438	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WEST [San Francisco, Great Valley of California (panoram)].	4
39-42	BRITISH ISLES: BATHY-OROGRAPHICAL.	1	227-230	PERSIA, AFGHANISTAN, BALUCHISTAN, TURKISTAN.	16	439-442	MEXICO [Mexico City, Mexico to Vera Cruz].	5
43-46	ENGLAND: SECTION I. [Isle of Man, Barrow-in-Furness district, Newcastle district, Manchester district].	7	231-234	INDIA: GENERAL [Aden, Rangoon].	11	443-446	PLANS OF GREATER NEW YORK. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, AND PHILADELPHIA.	4
47-50	ENGLAND: SECTION II. [Hall district, Manchester Ship Canal].	30	235-238	INDIA: SECTION I. [Plan of Delhi].	16	447-448	CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES: INDUSTRIAL [Havana].	17
51-54	ENGLAND: SECTION III. [Liverpool district, plan of Cardiff].	18	239-242	INDIA: SECTION II. [Calcutta district].	19	449-450	CENTRAL AMERICA [British Honduras and Panama].	14
55-58	ENGLAND: SECTION IV. [London environs].	9	243-246	INDIA: SECTION III. [Plans of Bombay, Colombo, Madras].	27	451-452	BRITISH WEST INDIES.	25
59-62	ENGLAND: SECTION V. [Birmingham district].	18	247-250	INDIA: SECTION IV. [Rangoon district, Andaman and Nicobar Islands].	5	453-454	FOREIGN WEST INDIES.	25
63-66	ENGLAND: SECTION VI. [Plymouth district, Bristol district, Scilly Isles].	29	251-254	INDIA: RAILWAYS.	27	455-458	SOUTH AMERICA: POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL. [Vegetation, Rainfall].	20
67-68	LONDON: RAILWAYS.	21	255-256	MALAY PENINSULA [Singapore, Penang].	19	459-462	SOUTH AMERICA: SECTION I. [La Paz, Galapagos Islands].	25
69-70	LONDON: CENTRAL.	24	257-258	SIAM AND INDO-CHINA [Hanoi].	27	463-466	SOUTH AMERICA: SECTION II. [Bahia, Pernambuco].	17
71-74	LONDON: GENERAL PLAN.	4	259-262	INDIAN OCEAN: WINDS, CURRENTS, etc.	13	467-470	SOUTH AMERICA: SECTION III. [Falkland Islands].	1
75-76	LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER: TOWN PLANS.	24	263-266	CHINESE REPUBLIC AND JAPAN [Hong-Kong, Peking].	26	471-474	ARGENTINE: RAILWAYS [Buenos Aires district].	10
77-78	BIRMINGHAM, LEEDS, NEWCASTLE, SHEFFIELD: TOWN PLANS.	21	267-270	CHINA [Shanghai, Wei-hai-wei].	13	475-478	CHILE [Valparaiso, Concepcion].	10
79-82	SCOTLAND: SECTION I. [Orkney and Shetland Islands, plan of Aberdeen].	29	271-274	THE FAR EAST: INDUSTRIAL [Manila].	27	479-480	PLANS OF BUENOS AIRES, SANTIAGO, MONTE VIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO.	17
83-86	SCOTLAND: SECTION II. [Glasgow district].	6	275-278	JAPAN [Tokyo, Port Arthur].	28	481-482	NEW CENTRAL EUROPE.	38
87-90	SCOTLAND: SECTION III. [Plan of Dundee, Edinburgh district].	25	279-282	NORTHERN ASIA.	37	483-484	IMPERIAL GERMANY [Imperial Germany 1884, Imperial Britain 1884, Berlin to Bagdad (panoram)].	1
91-92	SCOTLAND: SECTION IV.	6	283-286	AFRICA: GENERAL [Africa in 1860 and 1914, St. Helena, Ascension Island].	28	485-488	POLAND: HISTORICAL.	31
93-94	GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH: TOWN PLANS.	29	287-288	MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNIS.	27	487-490	THE WORLD: GERMANY'S "PEACEFUL PENETRATION."	1
95-98	IRELAND: SECTION I. [Plan of Belts st.].	6	289-290	EGYPT AND NUBIA [Suez Canal].	31	491-492	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA: HISTORICAL.	31
99-102	IRELAND: SECTION II. [Plan of Dublin].	3	291-292	ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN [Khartum].	28	493-494	PANORAMA MAP OF THE BATTLE LINES OF THE WESTERN FRONT.	1
103-106	BRITISH ISLES: INDUSTRIAL [Rainfall, Actual annual temperature].	3	293-294	WEST AFRICA.	28	495-496	FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.	38
107-110	CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE: INDUSTRIAL.	3	295-298	NIGERIA, CAMEROONS, FRENCH CONGO.	31	497-498	DIXMUDE TO ARRAS. [The Ypres Hills (panoram)].	5
111-112	HOLLAND [Amsterdam, Rotterdam].	29	299-302	THE BELGIAN CONGO AND ANGOLA [Congo mouth].	28	499-500	NEUVE CHAPELLE, FESTUBERT, AUVERS RIDGE.	6
113-114	BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG [Brussels, Antwerp].	15	303-306	ERITREA, ABYSSINIA, AND SOMALILAND [Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb].	31	501-502	LENS AND ARRAS.	12
115-118	FRANCE, NORTH [Paris district, French Provinces].	7	307-310	BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND TANGANYIKA TERRITORY [Pemb, Zanzibar].	32	503-504	LOOS AND HOHENZOLLERN.	10
119-122	FRANCE, SOUTH [Rivers, Nice, Monaco, Corsica].	8	311-314	CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA: INDUSTRIAL [Cape of Good Hope].	21	505-506	CHAMPAGNE AND VERDUN [Paris to Metz (panoram)].	10
123-126	PARIS [Administrative divisions of Paris].	7	315-318	RHODESIA, MOCAMBIQUE, AND NYASALAND PROTECTORATE [Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria Falls].	32	507-508	YPRES TO MESSINES.	12
127-128	BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.	15	319-320	SOUTH-WEST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE.	31	509-510	THE SOMME. [National trenches of the Somme and Ancre (panoram)].	6
129-130	MEDITERRANEAN SEA [Marseilles, Algiers, Valetta, Brindisi, Alexandria].	19	321-322	ORANGE FREE STATE AND BASUTOLAND [Bloemfontein].	17	511-512	THE ANCRE.	5
131-134	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL [Madrid, Lisbon, Canary Islands, Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde Islands].	9	323-326	TRANSVAAL [Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Pretoria].	34	513-514	BATTLE LINES, MARCH-NOVEMBER, 1918.	32
135-138	ITALY, NORTH [Genoa, Trieste, Florence].	34	327-330	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, WEST [Cape Peninsula].	32	515-518	CAMBRAI AND BOURLON WOOD. [Cambrai district (panoram)].	8
139-142	ITALY, SOUTH [Palermo].	9	331-334	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, EAST [Mauritius, Kimberley diamond fields].	34	517-518	RUMANIA: HISTORICAL.	33
143-144	ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME. MILAN, VENICE, NAPLES, TURIN.	19	335-336	NATAL [Pietermaritzburg].	17	519-520	WESTERN FRONT: BRITISH AND GERMAN ATTACKS.	2
145-146	THE ALPS.	13	337-338	SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS: PLANS OF CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH.	14	521-522	CENTRAL EUROPE: NATIONALITIES.	33
147-150	SWITZERLAND [Berne, Zurich, Geneva, Basel].	33	339-342	AUSTRALASIA: INDUSTRIAL [Australia (orographical)].	2	523-524	MESOPOTAMIA.	3
151-154	BALKAN STATES: BULGARIA, ALBANIA, GREECE, CRETE, etc. [Athens].	33	343-346	AUSTRALIA: GENERAL [Rainfall, Temperature].	23	525-526	EASTERN FRONT, NORTH.	32
155-158	YUGO-SLAVIA [Belgrade, Zagreb, Sarajevo, Fiume].	38	347-350	NEW SOUTH WALES [Port Jackson].	2	527-532	EASTERN FRONT, SOUTH: RUMANIAN FRONT.	8
159-160	THE BALTIC SEA [Riga, Helsingfors, Libau, Kiel Canal].	13	351-352	VICTORIA [Melbourne and Port Philip].	14	533-534	PALESTINE (panoram).	16
161-162	DENMARK [Copenhagen, Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands, Bornholm].	36	353-354	QUEENSLAND [Brisbane district].	8	535-536	ITALIAN FRONT.	18
163-166	NORWAY AND SWEDEN [Stockholm, Christiania, Bergen].	35	355-356	NORTHERN TERRITORY.	22	537-538	ISONZO FRONT (panoram).	16
167-170	RUMANIA [Bucarest, Iron Gates, Sulina Channel].	37	357-358	SOUTH AUSTRALIA [Adelaide].	25	539-540	SALONIKA.	18
171-174	RUSSIA IN EUROPE [Petrograd].	37	359-362	WESTERN AUSTRALIA [Perth].	24	541-566	SERBIA.	34
			363-364	FEDERAL TERRITORY, CANBERRA, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE.	25	567-568	GALLIPOLI (panoram).	4
			365-366	TASMANIA, PAPUA, AND SAMOA.	22	569-570	THE WORLD AT WAR.	4
			367-368	NEW ZEALAND, NORTH ISLAND [Auckland, Wellington].	8	571-572	YUGO-SLAVIA: HISTORICAL.	34
			369-370	NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH ISLAND [Christchurch, Dunedin].	11			
			371-372	NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI ISLANDS.	20			
			373-374	BRITISH ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.	20			

Fig. 6. "How the Atlas grows" (wrapper p. iii) was the last such listing within the wrappers: here in Part 36 (26 October 1920) informing on contents to appear up to, and including, Part 39. Note the term 'panoram' used eight times for items in the Great War atlas and once in the main atlas. Part 40 contained the two separate indexes to the two atlases.

[MAPS TO APPEAR] Part 1 to Part 33 inclusive, on their (numbered) p. iii were devoted to **'List of Maps that will appear in HARMSWORTH'S NEW ATLAS'**.

This heading is followed by:

Below we print the titles of the map pages as they will be arranged when bound in volume form. No consecutive order can be observed in the maps given in the fortnightly parts, the contents of which are determined by various considerations. But the assembling of all the map pages together for binding when the volume is complete will be a matter of ease and simplicity.

The remainder of the page is taken up with a **'List of General Maps'** ("The Titles within square brackets [] are those of inset maps."), and a **'List of Special War Maps'**: this foresees, in both Part 40 and the bound volume, a bipartite 'Index to the names' into 'Place names in the Atlas: general' and 'Place names in maps of the Great War'. Up to and including Part 13 neither list on page iii indicated on which map page and in which Part number the maps would appear; from Part 14 the three data columns ([map] 'Page', 'Map Gazetteer Titles' and 'Part' [number]) were usefully added until Parts 33 and – breaking the sequence – 36 (26 October 1920) as 'How the Atlas grows' [fig. 6].

[BINDING] Planning well in advance, Part 1's p. [iv] illustrates a proposed a blue cloth cover with golden leather lettered spine and quarter binding:

The publishers of Harmsworth's New Atlas have... by means of the simple system explained on the second page of this wrapper... how handsome the finished volume will look... for the leather binding cases... when the issue of the fortnightly parts is complete.

Thereafter, page iii in **Parts 34, 35 and 37 to 40**, were devoted to publicising the alternative 'New Atlas binding cases': 'The Leather Binding Case', 'The Cloth Binding Case' and 'our Special Binding Scheme'. Reduced colour photographs, either singly or (in Parts 38 to 40) illustrated side-by-side, of the front cover and spine for the 'Blue Leather Binding Case' made of strong Morocco-grain leather and art vellum, with full gilt back, will be sold at – 12s. 6d. net. and of the 'Green Cloth Binding Case' Extra Strong Cloth; imitation Morocco stamping on back and corners; full design on back in English gold – 7s. 9d. net

Page ii of **Parts 34** (28 September 1920) and 36, and page iii of Parts 35 and 37 inform the trade that: Terms to the Trade in connection with this Special Binding Offer will be supplied on application to the Publisher, Harmsworth's New Atlas Binding Department, 7–9 Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

The front covers of **Part 36 to 39** (23 November 1920) inclusive, in a large circular letterpress advert (replacing the original near-global image), increasingly advise subscribers (or any readers) to send a postcard to 'Harmsworth's New Atlas Binding Department, 7–9, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4'. Pilgrim Street is named on the 'Central London' map (see fig. 2).

Hammerton's memoir records⁶:

Rothermere believed, in common with most of us at Fleetway, that the War would create a great demand on the part of the reading public for maps. Whatever the War was to do it was to teach people geography... Harmsworth's New Atlas of the World... appeared in June, 1919, as a serial of forty fortnightly parts... I am afraid to say what the cost of it was, but I know that all the years of energy and anxiety that went to its making did not in the end bring any money to the Amalgamated Press. Nay, it incurred a loss of some thousands [of Pounds Sterling], mainly because it was sold at tenpence instead of a shilling... We were all wrong in supposing that the war had created a genuine thirst for geographical knowledge either on the part of the home-staying reading public or of those who had engaged in it.

The copy of the Harmsworth's atlas at the Royal Geographical Society has been scanned and is available only via Wiley Digital Archives. Numerous other copies are preserved at libraries in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Needless to say, a bewildering mixture of publication dates for the Atlas are given!



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⁶ With Northcliffe in Fleet Street (London: Hutchinson, 1932), pp. 253–256. See also The romance of the Amalgamated Press, compiled by George Dilnot (London: The Amalgamated Press (1922) Ltd., 1925), p. 32.



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Appendix : selected translations and explanations of terms for ‘part’, ‘part-work’, instalment’, etc.

1990: BDI-terminologie [:] verklarend woordenboek van Nederlandse termen op het gebied van bibliotheek en documentaire informatie; met vertaling in het Engels, Frans, Duits, Spaans, redactie: dr. P.J. van Swigchem en E.J. Slot (Den Haag: Nederlands Bibliotheek en Lektuur Centrum, 1990), ISBN 90-6252-123-1, p. 10, entry 98: ‘**aflevering** [f], ‘BOEK’: ‘nummer [n] | issue; instal(l)ment; number; fascicle | fascicule [m]; livraison [f]; numéro [m]; volume [m] | Lieferung [f]; Heft [n]; Nummer [f] | cuadernillo [m]; entrega [f]; fascículo [m]; numéro [m]’. Also p. 141, entry 1777: ‘**in afleveringen**’, ‘BOEK’: ‘aanvankelijk niet als afgerond geheel, maar in een aantal losse opeenvolgende gedeelten verschijnend, door gaans verkrijgbaar op basis van intekening.’

1994: Lexikon des gesamten Buchwesens [LGB2], herausgegeben von Severin Corsten [et al.]: Lieferung 30/31: Lange, Hans O. – Lippincott (Stuttgart: Hiersemann, 1994), pp. 540-1: ‘Lieferung, inhaltlich nicht abgeschlossener Teil eines Werkes, das als Einheit zu werten ist. Eine L. umfasst i.d.R. einen oder mehrere Druckbogen und ist mit einem Umschlag versehen. Der letzten L. eines Werkes oder eines Bandes eines mehrbändigen Werkes ist meist ein Titelblatt, ein Inhaltsverzeich[nis]. und ggf. ein Register beigelegt, zugleich wird eine Einbanddecke geliefert. Der Bezug (oft nach Subskription) der ersten L. verpflichtet gewöhnlich zur Abnahme aller L.en des Werkes, Statt L. begegnen gelegentlich die Bezeichnungen H[eft], Folge, Faszikel ...’ Also pp. 541-2: ‘Lieferungswerk, eine in einem oder mehreren Bdn. abgeschlossene Veröff., die in inhaltlich nicht abgeschlossenen Teilen erscheint... Nach Erscheinen aller Lfg. werden diese zu dem Werk bzw. zu einem Bd. des Werkes vereinigt, der letzten Lfg. ist meist ein Titelbogen und ggf. ein Reg. beigelegt. Nicht immer ist in die Abnahmeverpflichtung auch eine vom Verlag angebotene Einbanddecke eingeschlossen...’

1997: *Manuale enciclopedico della bibliofilia*, Ideazione e direzione dell’opera, Vittorio Di Giuro (Milano: Edizione Sylvestre Bonnard, 1997), pp. 204-6: ‘Dispensa (fr. Livraison; ing. fascicule, fascicle, fasciculus; ted. Lieferung) Parte di un’opera pubblicata e inserita sul mercato a scadenze periodiche fino alla sua conclusion naturale. I vari fascicoli vengono raccolti e legati in volume unico al termine della pubblicazione...’

2004: *ABC for book collectors*, 8th ed., by John Carter & Nicolas Barker (New Castle DE: Oak Knoll Press; London: The British Library, 2004), ISBN 1-58456-112-2 (Oak Knoll); ISBN 0-7123-4822-0 (BL), pp 160-162: ‘Part, part-issues’: ‘The practice of publishing books in instalments dates from the

last quarter of the 17th century, when such a book – usually a work of popular instruction... or a reprint – would be advertised as “now issuing in numbers”. Publication in numbers or parts was common in the later 18th century for expensive illustrated works... Encyclopaedias..., dictionaries and similar substantial works of reference continued to be published in parts... But a number of books... were published in paper-covered parts, to be bought in instalments – monthly, fortnightly or weekly – and bound up when complete, sometimes in one, sometimes in two or more volumes, either in binding-cases supplied by the publisher, or in leather ... to the owner’s taste. These part-issues, which varied with the length of the book from 8 or 10 to 20 or 24 (and occasionally more)... were usually sold for a shilling [£00.5 decimal pence]. The final part, which contained the title-page and PRELIMS, would often be a double number...’. Also, pp. 162-3: ‘Part-issued books in volume form’: ‘...A further complication is provided by those copies of a part-issued book which, having been faithfully purchased in instalments, were sent to be bound up in the cloth case provided (at a stated price) by the publisher, or in the leather or half-leather style which were also sometimes offered. Such a copy might well be of the earliest state as to text and plates; it would be in PUBLISHER’S CLOTH; yet as a completed entity... it is at some disadvantage vis-à-vis either a set of parts or the publisher’s volume-issue.’

2005: *Dictionnaire encyclopédique du Livre*, E-M, sous la direction de Pascal Fouché [et al.] ([Paris?]: Electre-Éditions du Cercle de la Librairie 2005), pp. 787-8. Livraison 1. Chacune des parties, livrées périodiquement aux souscripteurs, d’un ouvrage publié par volumes ou par fascicules. [...] Angl. instalment. [...] 2. Chacun des numéros d’une revue, d’un magazine. [...] Angl. number, instalment, issue. [...].

2007: *A companion to the history of the book*, edited by Simon Eliot and Jonathan Rose (Malden MA; Oxford; Victoria, Australia: Blackwell Publishing, 2007), ISBN 978-1-4051-2765-3, Part II The history of the material text: ‘The British book market 1600-1800’ by John Feather, p. 238: ‘Books could also be made cheaper by spreading the cost of buying them. This was achieved by serial publication.. In the eighteenth century, although some serial fiction was published, most part books were actually non-fiction, including some very serious works such as biblical commentaries, historical and topographical works, and biographies.’ Also: ‘From few and expensive to many and cheap: the British book market 1800-1890’ by Simon Eliot, p. 297: ‘As we have seen... part-publication was not exclusively for fiction... In the early nineteenth century, Thomas Kelly sold, among many other things... a history of England all in parts, or “numbers,” as they were frequently called. Between 1833 and 1844, Charles Knight, publisher to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, produced a *Penny Cyclopaedia* in weekly 1d [ca .05 new pence] parts...’



Fig. 1. 'Maphaton' participants trying to geo-reference the sixteenth-century historical map of Antonius Claeissens with the modern landscape of the Brugse Vrije.

Reviving the Past: My Experience at Mapathon 1571

On 14 March 2025, I, together with several other Brussels Map Circle members, enjoyed the challenge of participating in Mapathon 1571 in Bruges.

The event aimed to digitally reconnect the sixteenth-century map of Antonius Claeissens with the modern landscape of the Brugse Vrije. Antonius Claeissens' map is a contemporary copy of that made by Pieter Pourbus between 1561 and 1571, of which only a quarter has been preserved, and hangs in the room where we spent the day. Jan Trachet has done extensive research into the Pourbus map and now aims to study the larger map by Antonius Claeissens.

A mapathon is a collaborative event where participants work together to improve geographic data or create maps. At Mapathon 1571, the goal was to geo-reference a historical map, aligning it with current geographical data. We used the online tool Allmaps, a geo-referencing tool which enabled us to pinpoint reference points across the Brugse Vrije region, i.e. features from the original map that still exist today.

Upon arrival, we received an introduction to the history of the Brugse Vrije, the map of Pieter Pourbus, and the copy by Antonius Claeissens. We were then trained in using Allmaps. The Claeissens map was divided into 106 squared tiles, and each participant was assigned a specific tile of the map. Each tile typically covers a 15 km² area, and participants were tasked with identifying reference points — such as buildings, roads, and landmarks — that are still visible in today's landscape.

The event was not just about connecting dots on a map; it was about learning how to interpret changes in the landscape over centuries. For instance, some of the areas depicted in Claeissens' map had been completely transformed due to urbanisation or changes in land-use. Yet, in some places, the historical landscape was remarkably intact.

The geo-referenced map will serve as a tool for historians, archaeologists, and heritage professionals. It will also help the local community connect with its historical roots and offer an opportunity for educational outreach.

Mapathon 1571 wasn't just an event; it was a journey into the past. By helping to reconnect the sixteenth century with the modern world, I felt I was playing a part in preserving the rich history of the Brugse Vrije. It was a great reminder that even in today's digital age, the past and present can work together to tell a compelling and meaningful story.

Marijn van Zundert
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Tous les chemins mènent au Vodgoriacum. La représentation de la Gaule et des chaussées ro- maines au travers des cartes anciennes [All roads lead to Vodgoriacum. The representation of Gaul and Roman roads through ancient maps]

- Mons, Musea Nostra, 2025

- 50 pages, 46 colour illustrations,

including 15 fold-out maps 27 × 37 cm, soft cover, 20 × 27 cm.

- ISBN 978-2-931317-40-2. EUR 25.00

Following Jean-Louis Renteux's presentation of the Gallo-Roman Museum of Waudrez (near Binche, in Hainaut) and the exhibition of old maps centred on the Roman road from Bavay to Tongeren and Cologne, with its passage through Vodgoriacum (Waudrez) as a common feature, let us highlight the very careful, documented, and remarkably illustrated catalogue.

It presents a series of maps from the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries reproducing the route of this Roman road, the most prominent in the region to this day, as well as others starting from Bavay: up to seven on some maps.

The authors, Cécile Ansieau, an archaeologist, and Bernard Waterlot, a specialist and collector of old maps, warn about the reliability of the maps: from the seventeenth century onward, they proliferated, being copied and recopied, and the copperplates were not always modified or updated. Caution is therefore advised, as a map printed at a given date does not necessarily represent the actual situation on the ground at the time. Indeed, once maps became lucrative, printers, publishers, and engravers multiplied to the point of often forming veritable dynasties. Fricx, Sanson, Verbist, Jaillot, Delisle, Buache, Dezauche, and Vandermaelen are among the names that appear as 'authors' of maps.

The catalogue contains two types of maps:

- 'Didactic' maps present ancient Gaul with its Roman roads, particularly the Bavay-Tongeren-Cologne that passed through Vodgoriacum. They are based on historical data known at the time of their creation: Julius Caesar's commentaries on the Gallic Wars, but especially the Antonine Itinerary and the Peutinger Map, in addition to archaeological discoveries. They depict, with varying degrees of completeness, the hydrographic network, forests, settlements, and Roman roads.
- The 'official' maps focus on the Southern Netherlands and Northern France, particularly Hainaut. This region has experienced centuries of armed conflict, leading authorities to call upon cartographers and geographers to produce maps as reliable and accurate as possible, including information on roads in use, waterways, settlements, strongholds, relief, forests, etc.

Each of the fifteen maps presented includes the following information: title, author(s), date, dimensions, scale, bibliography, and comments. Also noted before each map is the representation of the excerpt locating Waudrez on the Roman road, which allows users to navigate directly to the overall map. Finally, a QR code for eleven of them leads to the BnF Gallica, the KBR, and Wikipedia for access to a high-resolution version and additional information.



Fig. 2. 1572 state of Jacques de Surhon's map of Hainaut.



The catalogue cover (fig. 1) is a detail of the 1659 map by Nicolas Sanson (no. 3, page 18).

Also noteworthy is the very beautiful map on page 13: that of the County of Hainaut by sixteenth-century Mons mapmaker Jacques de Surhon, which had a special significance because it was considered strategic, although it did not show roads (fig. 2). It was rescued from obscurity by Abraham Ortelius who, once the secrecy surrounding its distribution was lifted, included it in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* in 1579. It was then regularly reprinted until the mid-eighteenth century.

At the end of the book, notes provide information on the main names mentioned, and a bibliography completes the one available for each map. The purpose of this catalogue is, indeed, to introduce a fascinating subject that deserves further exploration. It covers landscapes, the extent of forests, the road network, the representation of relief, and the size of built-up areas, in addition to highlighting the aesthetic aspect of maps.

We can only be delighted to be able to admire not only this exhibition, but also such a beautifully crafted catalogue, which will delight lovers of old maps.



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Groma. This measuring instrument, reconstructed at the Interpretation Centre, allowed the Romans to create remarkably straight roads: the four identical plumb lines attached to the arms of the crosspiece ensured that it was horizontal.



Fig. 1. Excerpt from the Peutinger Table, a late twelfth-century copy of a third-century Roman map. This copy, which belonged to the humanist Konrad Peutinger in the 16th century, is preserved at the Austrian National Library. Rather than a map, it is a diagram of the road network.

In this excerpt, Bavay (here: 'Baca Conervio') is depicted with the symbol of cities, a double building with a red roof. Four causeways can be seen radiating off from it; on the one heading east (toward Tongeren), the first stop, 12 miles from Bavay, is 'Voco Dorgiaco' (the copyist's interpretation of Vodgoriacum); to the northwest, the causeway passes 'Pontes caldis' (=Escautpont, i.e. bridge on the Scheldt) towards Tournai; the one heading southwest passes through 'Hermoniacum' (=Bermerain) and 'Camararo' (=Cambrai),

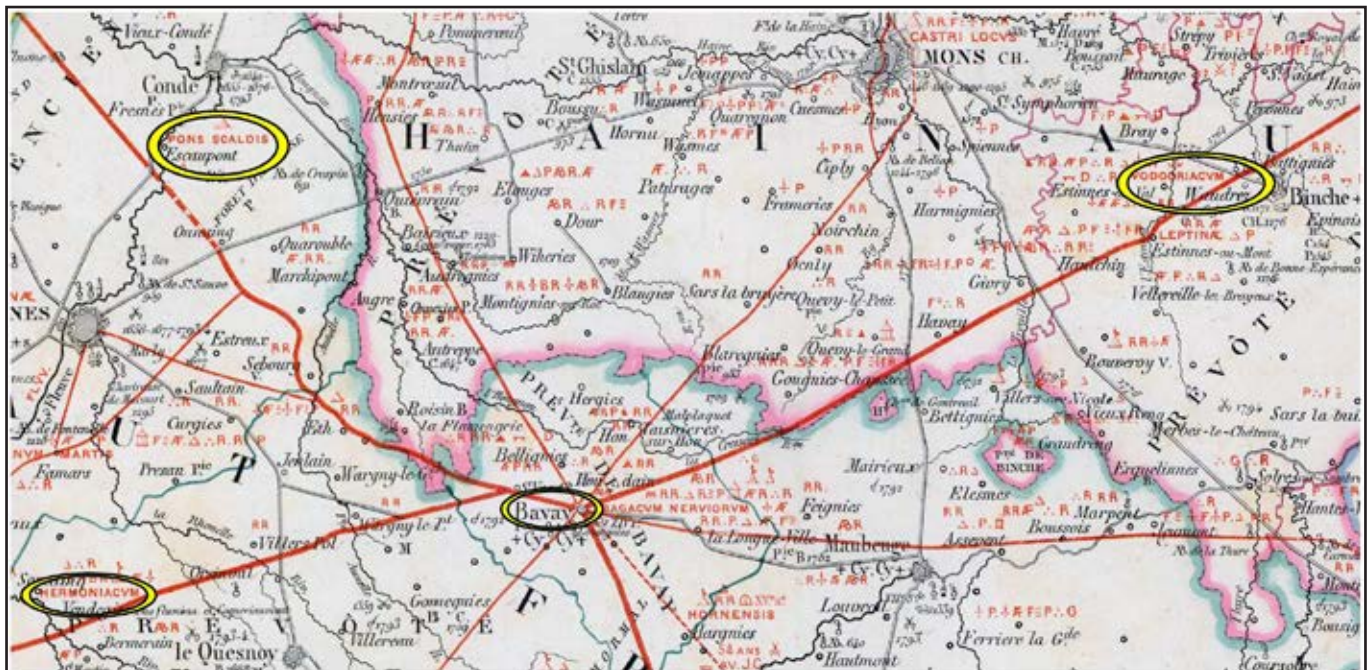


Fig. 2. Excerpt from the 'Archaeological Map of Belgium...' by Joseph Vandermaelen, 1864 (image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons).

The map situates the seven roads leading from Bavay in relation to the nineteenth-century topographical context. The northeast road passes through Vodgoriacum. The westward road splits in two at St-Vaast; to the north, the Tournai road passes through Pons Scaldis, and to the south, the Cambrai road passes through Hermoniacum.

Tous les chemins mènent à Vodgoriacum (All roads lead to Vodgoriacum)

Exhibition Report

But where is Vodgoriacum?

No use searching on Google Maps or your favourite GPS!

However, you will find Vodgoriacum on the Peutinger Table, the Roman road map dating from the third or fourth century CE¹.

It is the first stop from Bagaco Nerviorum (now Bavay in northern France) along the causeway leading to Tongeren and Cologne (fig. 1). This vicus (village) was located 28 km from Bavay, near the present-day village of Waudrez, not far from Binche (Belgium). Archaeological excavations conducted since 1952 have unearthed abundant material that bears witness to the daily life of the vicus: tableware, tools, coins, etc. A necropolis with cremation urns was also discovered. All these finds are now on display in the Gallo-Roman Museum of Waudrez.²

A Roman Causeway Interpretation Centre completes the museum. The focus is, of course, on the Boulogne-Bavay-Cologne axis. But you can also see the entire road network throughout the Roman Empire, together with a full-size reproduction of the Peutinger Table (seven metres long!). Reconstructions and educational panels discuss modes of transportation, the construction of these roads, and more (fig. 2).

From 4 April 2025 to 2 November 2025, the museum is also showing the exhibition *All Roads Lead to Vodgoriacum*, dedicated to the representation of Gallo-Roman roads through ancient maps. Some fifteen maps from a private collection have been selected.

On the 'official maps' of Hainaut, it is only from the seventeenth century onward that we occasionally find representations of roads. It is interesting to note that the accuracy of representation often leaves something to be desired. Roman roads, which are reputed to follow straight lines, do not necessarily appear to do so on

some maps ... Notable exceptions are the maps by Pieter II Verbiest (1649) and Guillaume de l'Isle (1706) which focus on the representation of those Roman roads.

The 'educational maps' presented aim to show the entire network of Roman roads, either across the whole of Gaul or for Gallia Belgica (roughly, between the Seine and the Rhine). On most of these maps, Roman roads are duly represented as straight lines. But there are still inaccuracies, e.g. in the number of roads converging on Bavay (there were seven, but a number of maps show fewer). The nineteenth-century maps summarise the numerous historical studies carried out on Roman roads at the time. The most accurate is undoubtedly that of 1864 by Joseph Vandermaelen (1822-1894), son of the great Belgian cartographer Philippe Vandermaelen (fig. 3). Indeed, Vandermaelen's map takes into account the reality of the terrain and avoids misinterpretations on sections where the roads had to deviate from a straight line in order to cross waterways.

The catalogue accompanying the exhibition is remarkable³. It reproduces all the maps presented, on fold-out pages (35 × 27 cm) that allow for excellent readability; it also provides QR codes that allow access to high-resolution versions. Although the commentary focuses on the Bavay - Tongres - Cologne road and the Waudrez region, the maps presented are of much broader interest, covering the entire Gallo-Roman road network across 'Belgian Gaul'.

It is a great tool for local historians who love maps!



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¹ See BIMCC Newsletter No 35 (September 2009).

² Statio Romana, Chaussée Romaine 14, 7131 Waudrez, Belgique. Telephone +32 64 33 95 50. Website <https://statoromana.org>. Entry fee: EUR 5.00. Opening times: Tuesday and Thursday, 8.30 - 16.30; Wednesday, 8.30 - 12.30; first and third week-ends of the month: 10.00 - 17.00 (from March to October).

³ Cécile Ansieau and Bernard Watrelot, *Tous les chemins mènent à Vodgoriacum* (Mons : Musea Nostra, 2025). 48 pages in colour 20 × 27 cm, maps on fold-out pages 35 × 27 cm. 25 EUR, ISBN : 978-2-931317-40-2.

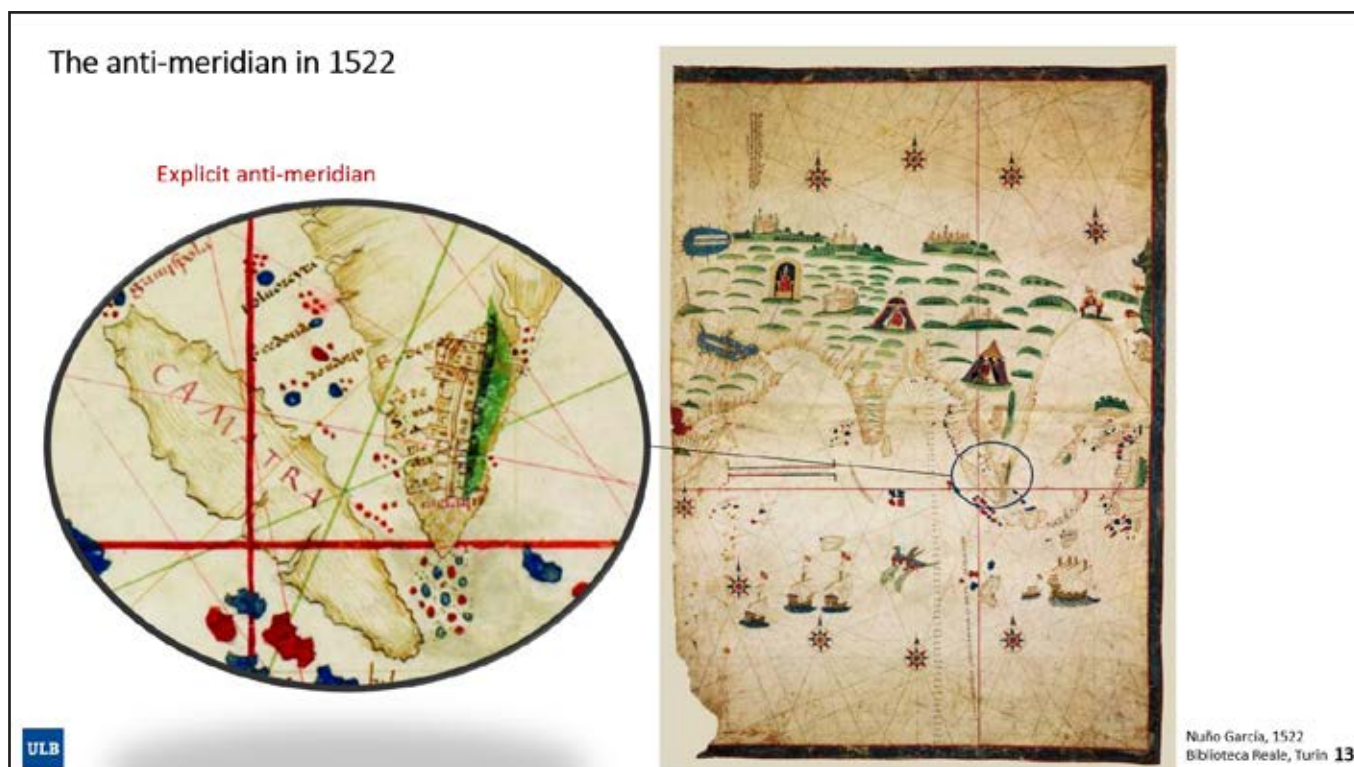


Fig. 1. Nuño García de Toreno's 1522 map of the eastern hemisphere, with the proposed anti-meridian of the Tordesillas line.



Fig. 2. The map of Mexico City from Cisneros work, showed by José María García Redondo.

Spanish Cartography

Conference report

7 December 2024

On 7 December 2024, the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR) hosted the Annual International Conference of the Brussels Map Circle, dedicated to Spanish cartography. This event discussed the importance of Spanish maps in Spain's and the world's history, as diplomatic, military, scientific, or even sometimes propaganda tools. Through various presentations, researchers highlighted the key part maps played in Spanish imperial ambitions and their interactions with other European cartographic traditions.

The reason for this focus on Spain was the 30th edition of Europalia, the Brussels-based, international biennial arts festival that highlights the cultural heritage and art scene of one invited country, and which this year will run from October 2025 to January 2026. Our members will know that the Brussels Map Circle has made it a tradition to, whenever possible, align the topic of its yearly conference with this festival. Europalia 1985 was equally devoted to Spain. For that occasion, an exhibition on Spanish cartography was mounted in the Royal Military Museum in Brussels (the Brussels Map Circle hadn't yet been founded!). This 2024 conference, however, focused on more recent research and some lesser-known aspects.

We started with what was to me (your entirely objective and completely impartial reporter) the highlight of the day: Luis Robles Macías' presentation, 'Maps and globes to divide the world. The Junta of Badajoz-Elvas of 1524', focused on a significant moment in Iberian and indeed world diplomatic history. We have all learned about the Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494, dividing the world in two along a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde islands but I bet very few of us being schoolchildren bothered to think about the 'dark side of the earth', that is to say the back of the globe we were shown: how did the splitting up of the world between Spain and Portugal work there? And indeed, in the race for the spices a group of islands at this 'back', namely the Moluccas, proved to be a major economic issue, as they were among the main sources of clove and nutmeg, then extremely valuable commodities in Europe. So, who would get them: Spain or Portugal? A diplomatic crisis ensued. In the same atmosphere of greed and arrogance (the other European countries

would of course eagerly follow this example, as soon as their nautical powers allowed) another conference was staged to this end, between Badajoz (border city in Castile) and Elvas (border city in Portugal). The two delegations consisted of jurists, lawyers, notaries and other useless folks but fortunately for us, map lovers also cosmographers armed with some three globes, two polar azimuthal world maps, six nautical-style charts and one nautical-style atlas. Luis subsequently showed us maps that showed the 'Tordesillas line' and its implicit/explicit anti-meridian line (fig. 1) and commented in detail on the Badajoz-Elvas material: two of the globes (one shown by each delegation) and three of the maps/charts. Among all these, there was a map from Topkapı recently identified as one of the Portuguese hemispheres shown at the Junta.

Despite the long debates, no agreement was reached at the Junta: each party refuted the cartographic material of the other and since it was unclear from the start where the Tordesillas line was to be drawn, it proved equally impossible to draw an irrefutable line for the anti-meridian: the determination of longitude would remain a problem for many more centuries.

'What was the first map printed in the New World? Cosmographic debates, problems of authorship and archive bluffs': a presentation by José M. García Redondo, started by refuting a common assumption, namely that the first map printed in the New World was a 1677 map by William Hubbard and John Foster, showing the then territory of the present-day United States. Indeed, according to the speaker various maps were printed earlier in Peru and Mexico.

First, José María admitted that Spain itself printed very few maps in the sixteenth and even seventeenth centuries: most maps made there were manuscript. In large part this was due to the rather poor quality of printing shops in Spain itself. However, the Low Countries with their cartographic and printing Mecca in Antwerpen were part of the Spanish realm. So, this made up for the lack of printed material from Spain itself. From 1620 on printing quality started to get better in Spain and later on in the Americas, more precisely in Mexico.



Fig. 3. The citadel of Antwerp, by Johannes Pourtant, ca 1574.



Fig. 4. The four speakers: from left to right Piet Lombaerde, Carme Montaner, Luis Robles and José María García Redondo.

Indeed, a work from 1618, made by Diego Cisneros, the Spanish viceroy's physician, contains a map of Mexico City (fig. 2) and therefore qualifies as the first map printed in the New World. Unlike some earlier European works, strongly influenced by astrological beliefs, this map incorporated geographical, ecological, and social elements to offer a more complete and accurate vision of the city and its surroundings. Cisneros's goal was to demonstrate that Mexico City had a climate favorable to Europeans' wellbeing, thus debunking the medical theories of the time, which presented New Spain as unhealthy for Europeans.

The third speaker was Piet Lombaerde, who talked about 'Fortifications and cartography in the Low Countries during the Spanish Rule'.

While plans of fortifications in the Low Countries were initially drawn up by Italian engineers, by the end of the sixteenth century local engineers took over. These maps and plans were used, among other things, to plan sieges by detailing enemy fortifications, to optimise defence by identifying strategic points, and to organise army logistics. For example, Piet detailed how the maps of the Spanish siege of Antwerp in 1585 meticulously depicted the bastions, ramparts, and movements of royal troops. By the way: did you know the citadel of Pamplona (the Ciudadela) is a copy of that in Antwerp? (fig. 3)

Piet also commented on the maps of the legendary sieges of Ostend (1601-1604) and Breda (1625) during the Eighty Years War that opposed Spain and the United Provinces. Some of these elements of the siege constructions have left a lasting impact on the Belgian landscape and remain recognisable in our contemporary environment. Many of the fortification drawings appear in atlases dedicated to Spanish princes and noblemen. These atlases were made by people such as Jacob van Deventer, Caspar de Robles, Gilles de Berlaymont, Guillaume Flamen and Pierre Lepoivre. Hence the link between this cartography and the Spanish cartography is a double one: made for the Spanish crown and nobility and made for sieges against the same.

Carme Montaner demonstrated in 'Maps of the Spanish Civil War (1936-39)' how, at the beginning of the conflict, adequate, up-to-date maps were severely lacking. There was only one territorial map at a scale of 1:50 000 and it was still unfinished; more than 50% remained to be published. Given the lack of cartographic material, both parties used Michelin road maps!

Since the cartographic services and institutes were in the hands of the army of the legitimate Republic, one would presume it had an advantage here over the rebel army, but this proved not to be the case, since Franco received help from Mussolini. The technical support from fascist Italy, notably via the Istituto Geografico Militare, seems to have left a lasting mark on the production of some maps in Spain during this period. Franco's army took advantage of cartographic innovations to better manage its offensives and consolidate its grip on Spanish territory. As the legitimate Republic also sought external help, the support of allies to the different factions also became visible in cartographic production. The increased use of aerial photography allowed the two warring sides to refine battle plans. As a bonus, Carme shared German and U.S. military maps of Spain from the 1940s, drawn in preparation of a war that finally did not take place.

At the end of the day, all attendees to the conference had learned that Spanish cartography not only was an instrument of spatial discovery but also, as in most cases of great nations, an instrument of political power and territorial claims.

Being at the heart of the mapping business in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and being under the Spanish crown at the same time, the Low Countries had many close ties with Spain in this domain at that period of its history.



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Making Maps in History

This issue of Maps in History was edited by Luis Robles.

Contents have been checked by the Editorial Committee comprising

Jean-Louis Renteux, Nicola Boothby, Wouter Bracke, Francis Herbert, Pierre Parmentier, Soetkin Vervust and Luis Robles.

Paul De Candt made the layout.

Annual General Meeting 2025

Saturday 29 March at 10.00 in the Map Room

Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique – KBR

28 Mont des Arts

1000 Bruxelles

Agenda

1. Approval of the agenda.
2. Approval of the report of AGM 2024.
3. Activity report 2024.
4. Presentation and approval of the accounts of 2024.
5. Presentation and approval of the budget for 2025.
6. Discharge of E.C. (O.A.) members.
7. Renewal of the mandates of the two auditors: Alex Smit & Paul De Candt.
8. 'Maps in History'.
9. 'Belgica 2030'.
10. A.O.B.

Active Members present

BODENSTEIN Wulf, BOOTHBY Nicola, BRACKE Wouter, President, DAGE Marie-Anne, Secretary, DE CANDT Caroline, Honorary President (proxy from Paul DE CANDT and Christina VAN HAUWAERT), DE GRAEVE Jan, DUPONT Colin, Webmaster, GODTS Henri, KOK Hans (proxy from Harrie TEUNISSEN), LEENDERS Eric, Honorary President, MATTELAER François, PARMENTIER Pierre, RENTEUX Jean-Louis, SMIT Alex, Auditor, STAELENS Jean-Christophe, Vice-President, VAN ZUNDERT Marijn, Treasurer, VERWUST Soetkin

Active Members excused

DE CANDT Paul, DELODDER Stefan, DEJAEGER-CARBONEZ Claire, DUMOLIN Pierre, GALEZOWSKI Peter, GODFROID Anne, ROBLES MACIAS Luis, TEUNISSEN Harrie, VAN HAUWAERT Christina, VAN LAERE Roger.

Wouter Bracke, President, welcomed the members at 10.00 in the Map Room for the AGM 2025, thanked them for their presence and then moved on to the agenda, pointing out that all the documents had been re-sent two days earlier.

1. Approval of the agenda
The assembly approved.
2. Approval of the report of AGM 2024
No remarks having been made the report was approved.

3. Activity report of 2024

Wouter Bracke had sent in his report to the Active Members and summed up his report saying that in 2024 the Circle was well represented at three Map Fairs, in Lyon, Amsterdam and Paris. The December Conference on Spanish Cartography, with three speakers from Spain, was very much appreciated. Wouter Bracke thanked everyone who had contributed to all the Circle's activities.

4. Presentation and approval of the accounts of 2024.

Marijn van Zundert, Treasurer, explained with slides that a small profit was made in 2024. The expenses for the printing and postage of the magazine *Maps in History* were covered by the membership fees. The loss of EUR 606.40 mentioned under 'Present P&L' is due to the fact that some members and a sponsor had paid their fees before the end of the previous year. The expenses for the Conference cover the travel expenses of the speakers who came from Spain.

The accounts of 2024 were approved by the assembly.

5. Presentation and approval of the budget for 2025

- The proposed budget had been sent to the Active Members. Marijn van Zundert presented the document on the screen and indicated that he anticipates the same number of subscriptions as this year, but there is one sponsor less due to cessation of activities, and that the Circle expects to offer many activities this year.
- As far as expenditure was concerned, an increase in costs was forecast for the magazine *Maps in History*, due to the postage costs. He plans also to post the magazines sent abroad from a post office in the Netherlands.
- Hans Kok noted that there was a difference between the amount of subscriptions collected in 2024 and the costs for the website compared with the forecasts for this year. The Treasurer confirmed that the number of subscribers is in fact stable, with staggered payments, and that there are some additional costs for the website.
- Jan De Graeve asked whether a sum should not already be set aside for the book 'Belgica 2030' planned to be published for Belgium's bicentenary.
- Jean-Louis Renteux asked which events are foreseen. Wouter Bracke mentioned Bohé's lecture 'Behind the scenes of the future museum of cartography in Sint-Niklaas' on Thursday 22 May 2025 in the Map Room, the two-day excursion to Liège in October 2025 and the conference on 'Globes' on 6 December 2025. He asked that an event be planned for the Ortelius year in 2027 to mark the 500th anniversary of the cartographer's birth in Antwerp.
- Pierre Parmentier gave an outline of the excursion to take place on 25 and 26 October 2025. The program will include a visit to the Société Géologique de Belgique at Sart-Tilman, at CLADIC in Blegny Mine, at the State Archives in Liège and at the Castel of Warfusée.
- Wouter Bracke asked if a visit to the Library of the University of Liège could be included to see their maps. More details will be given after a meeting next week with Annick Anceau and Michel Trigalet, head of the State Archives in Liège.
- Alex Smit, Auditor, who had certified the accounts, with Paul De Candt, congratulated the Treasurer for his accurate accounting and the Executive Committee for its careful management.
- The President asked then for the budget to be approved, which was unanimously accepted.

6. Discharge of the E.C. members

The assembly gave the discharge.

7. Renewal of the mandates of the Auditors

The assembly renewed Alex Smit and Paul De Candt's mandate as auditors for three years and thanked them.

8. *Maps in History*

The President outlined the various stages involved in producing an edition of our printed magazine '*Maps in History*' (MIH). Luis Robles Macias as Editor is the coordinator. Texts must be reviewed by the scientific adviser. They are then submitted for linguistic and typographical corrections to the editorial committee who has a very long experience. The texts are passed back and forth until final approval is given for the lay-out made by Paul De Candt. All these steps are hard work and there are sometimes difficulties to produce the magazine in time. Furthermore, so he continued, a question arose recently from the Oxford Library asking if the monthly 'Whatsmap?' sent per mail to the members could be published, and some foreign members had already asked if they could receive MIH in a digital version.

The Executive Committee had discussed these matters and several other options related to the journal in view to prepare its future, such as outsourcing, fewer issues a year. Quotations have been requested from graphic designers and discussed. The quote for a printed magazine of 48 pages came to over EUR 4 000 due to EUR 1 500 for the 'editorial design' and to EUR 1 950 for the 'layout/production', plus 21% VAT. This already shows the value of the voluntary work of all our members involved in the process of producing three issues of MIH per year.

Wouter Bracke proposed to the assembly to decide whether to continue with a printed magazine, issued only twice a year to ease the burden on the Editorial Committee, or to go online to open to a very large public. Wulf Bodenstein gave the example of the Washington Map Society, who offers a digital document or a printed journal mailed with access to the digital version. Colin Dupont explained that the layout is not the same for printed and online version. There would be extra costs if both versions should be available. Hans Kok added that the quality needed for the images is not the same. Henri Godts explained that there would only be printing and postage economies for the online edition. After discussion the majority agreed to keep the printed version for MIH, but publishing only two issues per year, starting from 2026 onwards.

9. Belgica 2030

Jean-Christophe Staelens presented, as coordinator, the project 'Belgica 2030', a special cartographic publication for Belgium's 200th anniversary, product of a collaboration of members potentially in close collaboration with the Royal Library of Belgium (KBR).

The book will present maps from 'before Belgium's independence', showing the word Belgica in all its variations, and answer questions of interest such as why was the new country in 1830 called 'Belgique' by its founders and the international treaties.

The team members are: Annick Anceau, Wouter Bracke, Caroline De Candt, Jan de Graeve, Pierre Dumolin, Colin Dupont, Henri Godts, Jean-Christophe Staelens, Hannah Van Wymeersch and Marijn van Zundert.

The team is preparing the different chapters. Caroline De Candt has set up a catalogue of maps out of which 270 were eventually selected.

The book might be published in two versions, in French and in Dutch. Uitgeverij Lannoo nv, publishers, might be interested to publish it. Some members felt that an English version would have a larger audience. For the President this book will be of interest mainly to Belgians and the publisher might choose the language most suitable.

Nicola Boothby asked whether there would be an exhibition of these maps at KBR.

Alex Smit asked if there would be a conference on the subject to reach a new public.

Jean-Christophe Staelens took note of all the suggestions for discussions at future meetings.

The assembly was asked to vote on whether to go forward with this project. The assembly unanimously supported the project.

10. A.O.B.

Alex Smith announced, as a member of the Associazione Roberto Almagia, that they intend to prepare an exhibition on 'Mapping the Adriatic Sea' in Venice, and perhaps elsewhere in Italy. More details will be given as soon as possible.

Eric Leenders asked whether our identity as 'circle for map collectors' was still relevant, and suggested widening the focus. He also asked that English no longer be imposed on authors. The President recalled that the Conference's speakers can use an understandable language of their choice as decided in the meeting of the E.C. and that last December Luis Robles made some translations for his Spanish colleagues. Nicola Boothby reminded that Caroline De Candt chose to call the circle a 'circle for map enthusiasts'. Wouter Bracke said he was in favour of some flexibility in matters of language and membership criteria.

The President closed the meeting at 11.50. up.

Die ‚Genuesische Weltkarte von 1457‘ Bild und Stimme einer ambigen Welt

Gerda Brunnlechner



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The Brussels Map Circle

AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

The Circle was created, as the Brussels International Map Collectors' Circle (BIMCC), in 1998 by Wulf Bodenstein.

Now known as the Brussels Map Circle, it is a non-profit making association under Belgian law (asbl/vzw 0464 423 627).

Its aims are to:

1. Provide an informal and convivial forum for all those with a specialist interest in maps, atlases, town views and books with maps, be they collectors, academics, antiquarians, or simply interested in the subject
2. Organise lectures on various aspects of historical cartography, on regions of cartographical interest, on documentation, paper conservation and related subjects
3. Organise visits to exhibitions, and to libraries and institutions holding important map and atlas collections.

In order to achieve these aims, the Circle organises the following annual events:

- A MAP AFTERNOON in March or April, bringing together all those interested in maps and atlases for an informal chat about an item from their collection – an ideal opportunity to get to know the Circle.
- An EXCURSION to a map collection or exhibition.
- An INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on a specific major topic in December.

The Brussels Map Circle also publishes *Maps in History* (formerly known as *BIMCC Newsletter*), three times a year and a monthly electronic news bulletin 'WhatsMap?'. It also maintains a website.

Information on events and exhibitions to be placed on the calendar of our website and announced in WhatsMap? should be sent to webmaster@bimcc.org.

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BECOMING (AND STAYING) A MEMBER

Members receive three issues of our magazine 'Maps in History' per annum and have free admission to most of the Circle's events.

Non-Members pay full rates.

Annual Membership: EUR 50.00,

Students and Juniors under 25:

EUR 15.00.

To become (and stay!) a Member, please pay the Membership dues EXCLUSIVELY by bank transfer (no cheques please) to our bank account: IBAN BE52 0682 4754 2209 BIC: GKCCBEBB and notify the Membership Secretary (jcs@loginfra-strategy.com) indicating your name and address.

MAPS IN HISTORY

The Brussels Map Circle currently publishes three issues per year. It is distributed, not only to Members of the Circle, but also to key institutions (universities, libraries) and to personalities active in the field of the history of cartography, located in 16 different countries.

Please submit articles and contributions to the editor by the following deadlines:

- 15 March for the May edition.
- 15 July for the September edition.
- 15 Nov. for the January edition.

Items presented for publication are submitted to the approval of the Editorial Committee.

Signed articles and reviews reflect solely the opinions of the author.



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Barry Lawrence Ruderman

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