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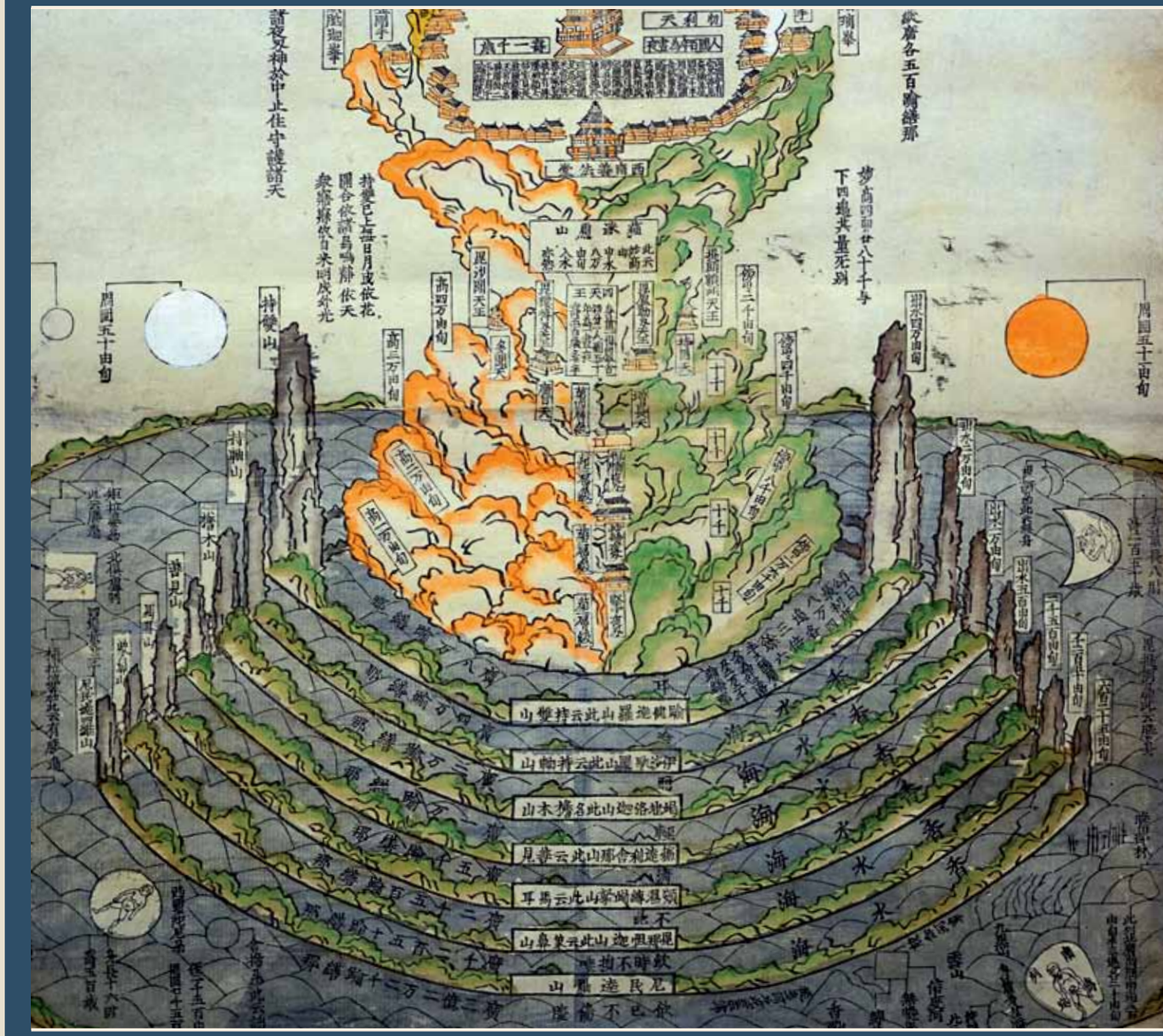
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IMCS JOURNAL

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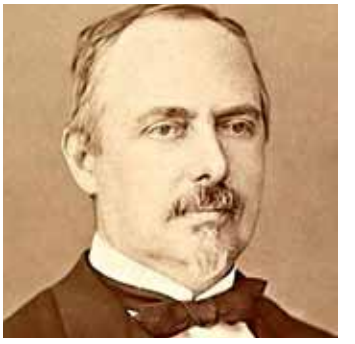
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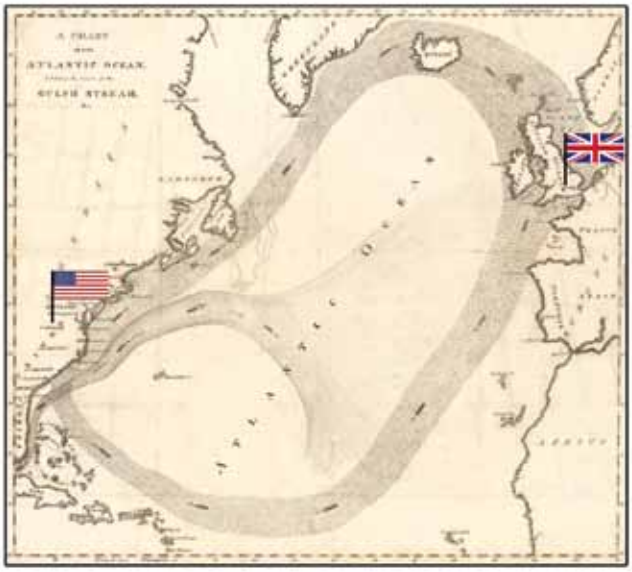
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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Hans Kok

You will have gleaned the information regarding our IMCoS June weekend and the London Map Fair (4 and 5 June at the RGS for the latter), from our website or the Spring Journal. The summer issue will not have arrived in time for me to remind you of the event but there are other matters that I would like to bring to your attention.

The IMCoS Executive Committee has been discussing in detail our current website. We had quite a good deal with our website provider: it included in the purchase price maintenance of the site for the first three years after set-up. A change in management of our provider had materially increased the cost to a level where we felt we should look at more modern and cheaper options. Also, they had stepped up their business with large organisations – archives and museums – providing them with more practical sites suitable for their needs rather than 'flashy' sites, capable of attracting new members and taking care of the requirements of smaller societies. Peter Walker, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird and Jenny Harvey, as a 'sounding board', have already made good progress in defining our requirements and selecting potential providers. Kit Batten will contribute whatever experience he gained from his years as our webmaster. As the situation stands at present, we hope to have a new website by the end of June; the pressure is on because PayPal rules have changed and we would require a costly software update to keep the service running on the current website.

On another subject – our International Symposia – it is not always a simple matter to find a suitable organiser as much work is involved and a break-even on cost is difficult to achieve without the registration fees going over the top. With our upcoming Symposium in Chicago, which is tied-in with the Nebenzahl Lectures there (a celebration year for the Nebenzahls, by the way!), I am happy to announce that our 2017 Symposium will be held in Hamburg/Germany. Our long-time member Cyrus Alai brokered the connection with Dr Farhad Vladi, who not only runs his real estate business from there, but also is the owner of the *Dr Goetzke's Landkarten* in Hamburg. Dr Vladi took over this map shop a number of years ago when the previous owner retired. The programme is of course still under discussion, on the other hand, time flies! We will promulgate information as it firms up, however, I can confirm that the dates will be 8–12 October. Our website will contain a link to the organiser's commercial website, where information will be placed as soon as is practical.

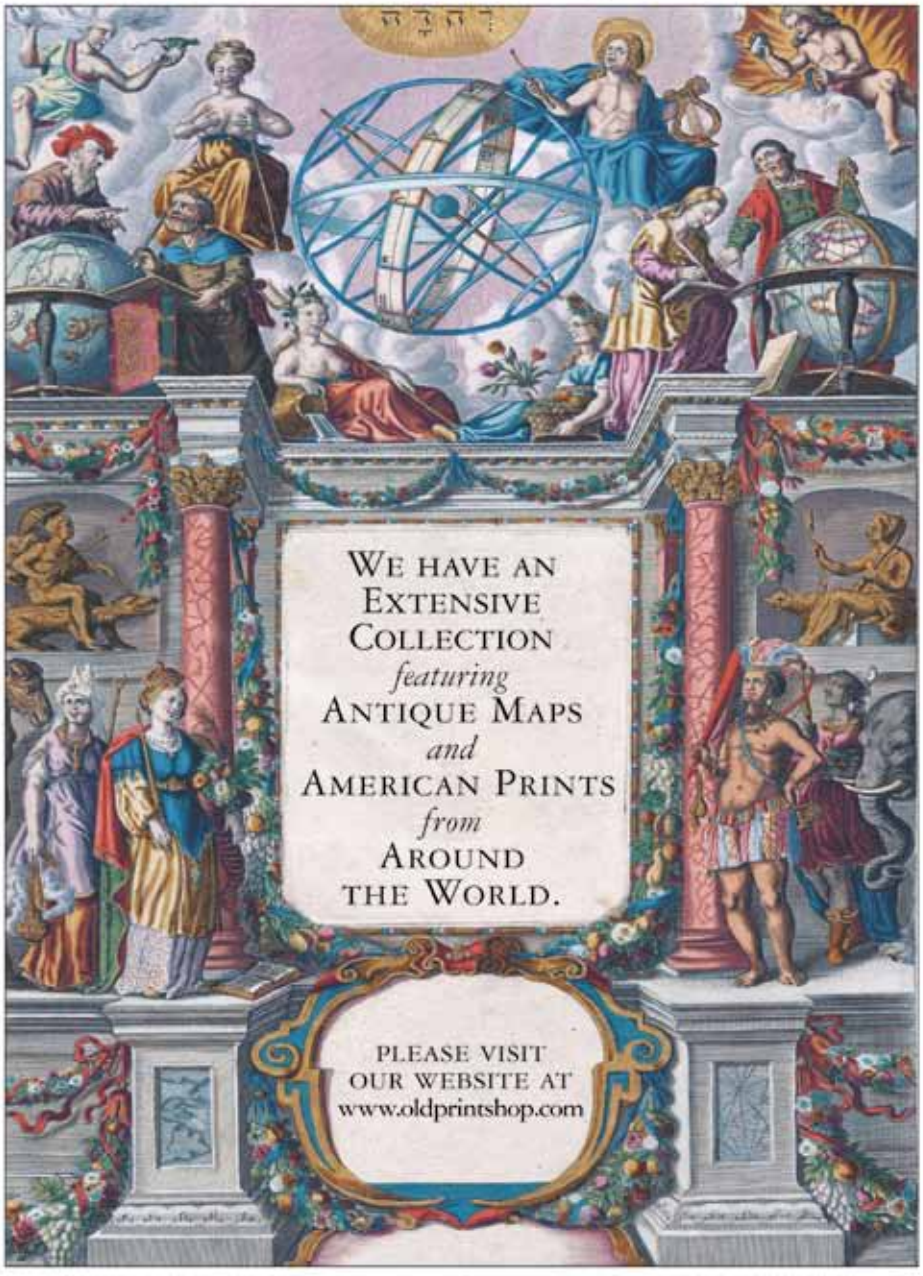
Hamburg is home to quite a cartographical past, in particular maritime cartography, as the city is one of the biggest ports in Germany. And striving to remain in that league, plans to dredge the Elbe riverbed to a depth permitting access for the largest container ships are under discussion.

Hope to see you in London in June; if not, I wish you pleasant hunting elsewhere!

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird

Designers in the firing line

Book reviewers are increasingly expressing their dissatisfaction with the design of recently published cartography titles. In the selection of books reviewed in this issue alone there are a string of complaints: not positioning the map advantageously on the page for maximum size by disregarding the book's format; pages that are empty but for the chapter title; gratuitous use of map details without reference to the whole; inappropriate use of colour; maps printed so small which, even with the assistance of a magnifying glass, are a struggle to read; and of course, the old chestnut of maps printed across the gutter.

It might be expected that such misdemeanours are more likely to appear in the publications of non-specialist trade publishers who, in the light of the popularity of map titles for a general readership, have jumped on the map bandwagon. This is not always the case; the frustrations mentioned are global with scholarly publications as culpable as those coming from mainstream publishing houses.

The poor designer cannot be held responsible for all the mentioned transgressions. Publishing is a many-handed business that tries to balance content with profitability; it is a mix of some science and lots of opinion and accordingly, the list of those who will influence the final publication is long. There is the publisher, sales and marketing executives, commissioning editor, project editor, designer and, oh I forgot, the author. The team approves the design concept and the editor signs off the book before it goes to print.

A closer look at publishing practices may help to explain some of the frustrations that readers have been expressing. Let's consider just one criticism: 'two whole pages… containing nothing but the title of the first section'. Artfully designed 'empty pages' are used to bulk up a book. It is a commercial ploy that has been used in publishing for some time. A book is budgeted to meet a certain price point and, among the considerations by which those are established, are the format and extent. A bigger format with more pages can command a higher cover price and potentially better returns and is perceived by the purchaser as value for money. The temptation is to 'stretch' the content, of which there are any number of methods that can be employed – enlarging the font size and images, inserting more decorative details, widening the margins, increasing the leading, or setting aside two pages for each chapter opener – to boost the page count and achieve the required price point.

How we appraise a book is guided by personal preferences and taste, and it can be argued that its design cannot be judged objectively. True, true. However, its technical functionality can. The issue here is not to confuse those design decisions that reflect personal aesthetics with those that impact on the reading of the content.

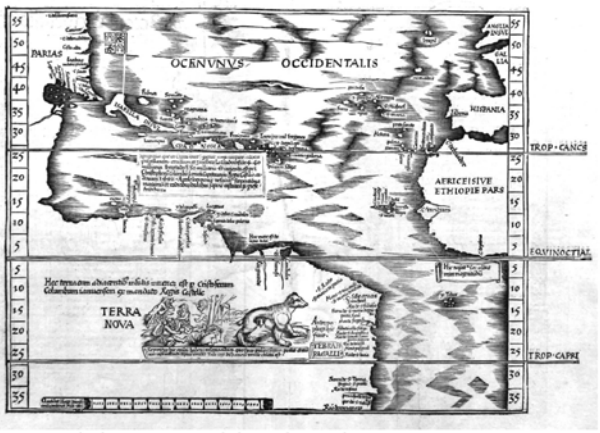
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IMCoS MATTERS

New website for IMCoS

On the screen illustrated below is a work-in-progress snapshot of the new IMCoS website. As I write it is under construction, but we are planning to be operational by the end of June.

The aim of the new site has been to create an engaging, user-friendly experience for the visitor. Members and non-members should find it informative and enjoyable. It has a fresh modern look with plenty of map viewing opportunities. The site will be updated monthly with information on the Society's events and news from the mapping world. With a more active site we should be able to raise the Society's profile on the Internet. Society events can be booked and paid for on the site; there will be a Members' Forum which will enable you to contact other members who might share your particular collecting interest and post or answer queries; there will be photo albums of maps for you to study in detail; and past issues of the journals will be searchable.

When we switch from the old to the new website, the system will be unavailable for a couple of days. We will be emailing a new password to each current member of the Society. Members for whom we do not have an email address will receive a letter explaining the new login process.



Forthcoming Events

14 September 2016
The Collectors' Evening

The Collectors' Evening this year will be held on Wednesday 14 September at the Civil Service Club, 13–15 Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall Court, London SW1A 2HJ. Refreshments will be available from 6pm in the Milner-Barry Room followed by the meeting in the Elizabethan Room. Bring along your maps to discuss with other members or to have identified by our knowledgeable chairman, Francis Herbert. He has suggested the dual themes of map postcards (i.e. the map occupying the whole or a constituent part of the image side) or maps for promoting travel and tourism but if this is not your collecting area do feel free to bring a map of your choice. We will have the facility to show large maps on screen (please bring on a memory stick) so there's no need to carry large tubes on the underground! A charge of £20 will be made to cover the hire of the room and refreshments. Do come along and make this a successful and interesting evening. Nearest underground stations are Embankment and Charing Cross.



24–30 October 2016, Chicago, USA

- **34th IMCoS International Symposium**
- **50th Anniversary Nebenzahl Lectures**
- **4th Chicago International Map Fair**



Detail of bird's eye view of Chicago, 1857. Lithograph by Christian Inger. Chicago Historical Society (ichi-05656).

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, the Chicago Map Society, and the Chicago International Map Fair cordially invite you to Chicago in October 2016 for the 34th International Symposium. The symposium will be held in conjunction with the Nineteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the lecture series. These events will be followed by the 4th Chicago International Map Fair.

In 1966 the Newberry Library invited Raleigh Ashlin Skelton, Keeper of the Map Room of the British Library, to Chicago to deliver a series of four lectures on the theme, *The Study and Collecting of Early Maps*. Skelton's lectures, later published as an influential book by the University of Chicago Press, launched the oldest series of public lectures specifically devoted to the history of cartography. Over the years, the Nebenzahl Lectures have consistently broken new ground in cartographic study, and have played a central role in the field's remarkable growth.

To commemorate this anniversary, the nineteenth series of the Nebenzahl Lectures returns to its first theme: the relationship between map collecting and the historical study of cartography. It seemed natural to us to invite IMCoS, the only international organisation for map collectors, to hold their annual symposium in conjunction with the Lectures. And, what better way to conclude the week than with a global gathering of antiquarian map dealers at the Chicago International Map Fair.

Continued overleaf

Preliminary Programme*

34th International Symposium, International Map Collectors' Society

Monday 24 October
6pm–7pm Welcome reception at the Newberry Library

Tuesday 25 October
9am–9.15am Welcome and opening remarks: James Akerman, Hans Kok

9.15am–11am Session 1:
Private Collecting & Map Libraries in the United States. Brian Dunnigan (William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan), Ian Fowler (Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education, University of Southern Maine), Ronald Grim (Norman Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library), Ben Huseman (Virginia Garrett Cartographic History Library, University of Texas-Arlington), Julie Sweetkind-Singer (Stanford University)

11am–11.15am Refreshment break

11.15am–12.15pm Short papers

12.15pm–1.45pm Lunch at the Newberry

1.45pm–3.15pm Session 2:
Collecting the Map Collections of the Newberry Library. James Akerman, Robert W. Karrow, Jr., Peter Nekola

3.30pm–3.45pm Refreshment break

3.45pm–4.30pm Lecture: Chris Lane (Philadelphia Print Shop West)

5.45pm–9.30pm Visit to Adler Planetarium and annual banquet (travel by bus to and from the Newberry; buses leave at 5.15pm)

Wednesday 26 October
9am–6pm All-day excursion to the American Geographical Society Library (AGSL) and the MacLean Collection

9am Buses leave from the Newberry Library

11am Arrival, AGSL, tour and exhibition viewing

Noon Light lunch and lecture

2pm Departure from AGSL

3pm Arrival, MacLean Collection, tour and exhibit viewing

5pm Departure from MacLean Collection

6pm Arrival, the Newberry Library

19th Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography
Maps, Their Collecting and Study: A Fifty Year Retrospective

All sessions are at the Newberry Library

Thursday 27 October
4.30pm–7.15pm Commemoration of the 50th Nebenzahl Lectures

Keynote lecture by Matthew Edney (University of Southern Maine and the History of Cartography Project) ***Of Maps, Libraries and Lectures***

Reception

Friday 28 October
10.30am–11.45am Peter Barber (The British Library, retired) ***George III as a Map Collector***

11.45am–1.30pm Lunch on your own

1.30pm–2.45pm Susan Schulten (University of Denver) ***How Did Old Maps Become Valuable?***

2.45pm–3pm Refreshment break

3pm–4.15pm Richard Pegg (MacLean Collection) ***Collecting and Studying East Asian Maps in the United States and Europe***

4.15pm Reception in Honour of the 50th Anniversary Lectures hosted by the Chicago Map Society

Saturday 29 October
9.15am–10.30am James Akerman (The Newberry Library) ***Maps, Marginalia and Ephemera***

10.30am–10.45am Refreshment break

10.45am–Noon Peter Nekola (The Newberry Library) ***The Atlas as Collection***

* **Please note that all times are subject to change; please refer to the final programme, which will be published in August 2016.**

Participating institutions

The Newberry Library, Chicago
Adler Planetarium, Chicago
American Geographical Society Library, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
MacLean Collection, Green Oaks, Illinois
Chicago Map Society
4th Chicago International Map Fair

Programme summary

The theme for the IMCoS symposium will be 'Private Map Collecting and Public Map Collections in the United States'. Early arrivals are invited to a welcome reception at the Newberry Library on **Monday evening (24 October)**.

Sessions on **Tuesday (25 October)** at the Newberry will feature papers examining the role that private map collectors have played in the creation and development of major public historical map collections throughout the United States over the past century, given by the curators of renowned research map collections from across the United States. That evening we will visit Chicago's Adler Planetarium for the annual banquet, accompanied by a sky show and a viewing of an exhibition specially prepared for the occasion featuring the Adler's world renowned collections of celestial cartography and scientific instruments. There will be an opportunity as well to visit the planetarium's splendid permanent exhibitions.

On **Wednesday (26 October)** symposium participants will travel to the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, where the staff of the American Geographical Society Library will have prepared an exhibition of the library's map treasures, to be followed by a light lunch and lecture. On our return to Chicago we will visit the MacLean Collection, Green Oaks, Illinois, where the staff is preparing an exhibition on the mapping and settlement of the American West featuring the collection's renowned holdings of American wall maps.

On **Thursday (27 October)** there will be free time in the morning and afternoon to explore Chicago's famous museums, parks and architecture. That evening the Nebenzahl Lectures, 'Maps, Their Collecting and Study: A Fifty Year Retrospective', will open with a reception and commemoration of the Lectures' contributions to the history of cartography, followed by the keynote lecture by Matthew Edney. The lectures will continue on Friday and Saturday morning **(28–29 October)**. Featured speakers will include James Akerman, Peter Barber, Peter Nekola, Richard Pegg and Susan Schulten. In the late afternoon on Friday, The Chicago Map Society will host a reception honoring the 40th anniversary of the oldest map society in the United States.

The 4th Chicago International Map Fair will be held at the Chicago Cultural Center on **Saturday and Sunday (29–30 October)**. A separate registration is required for the fair.

Fees and Registration

The symposium registration fee of $250 is all-inclusive of all the events associated with the IMCoS and the Nebenzahl Lectures, including the annual banquet, receptions and tours. Further information and the electronic registration form may be found on the Newberry Library's website at www.newberry.org/kenneth-nebenzahl-jr-lectures-history-cartography.

Please note that the Chicago International Map Fair requires a separate registration fee. For information, go to www.chicagomapfair.com.

Accommodation

We have reserved a block of rooms at The Talbott Hotel, 20 East Delaware Place, two blocks from the Newberry, for the use of IMCoS Symposium registrants. The special symposium rate for single or double rooms (i.e., one or two beds) is $205 per night. This rate applies for the nights of 23 October (Sunday) through 29 October (Saturday). For reservations, registrants must contact the hotel directly at (01) 312-397-3619. When making a reservation, please be sure to indicate that you are part of the IMCoS/Newberry event. The rooms will be held at this rate until 23 September 2016. Fall is a busy season for Chicago hotels, and registrants are encouraged to make their reservations as soon as possible. Persons attending the symposium are welcome to make reservations at another of the many hotels near the Newberry. Several hotels offer rooms for guests at Newberry rates. For information about these and other hotels near the Newberry, visit the listing provided on the Newberry's website at www.newberry.org/accommodations-and-dining.

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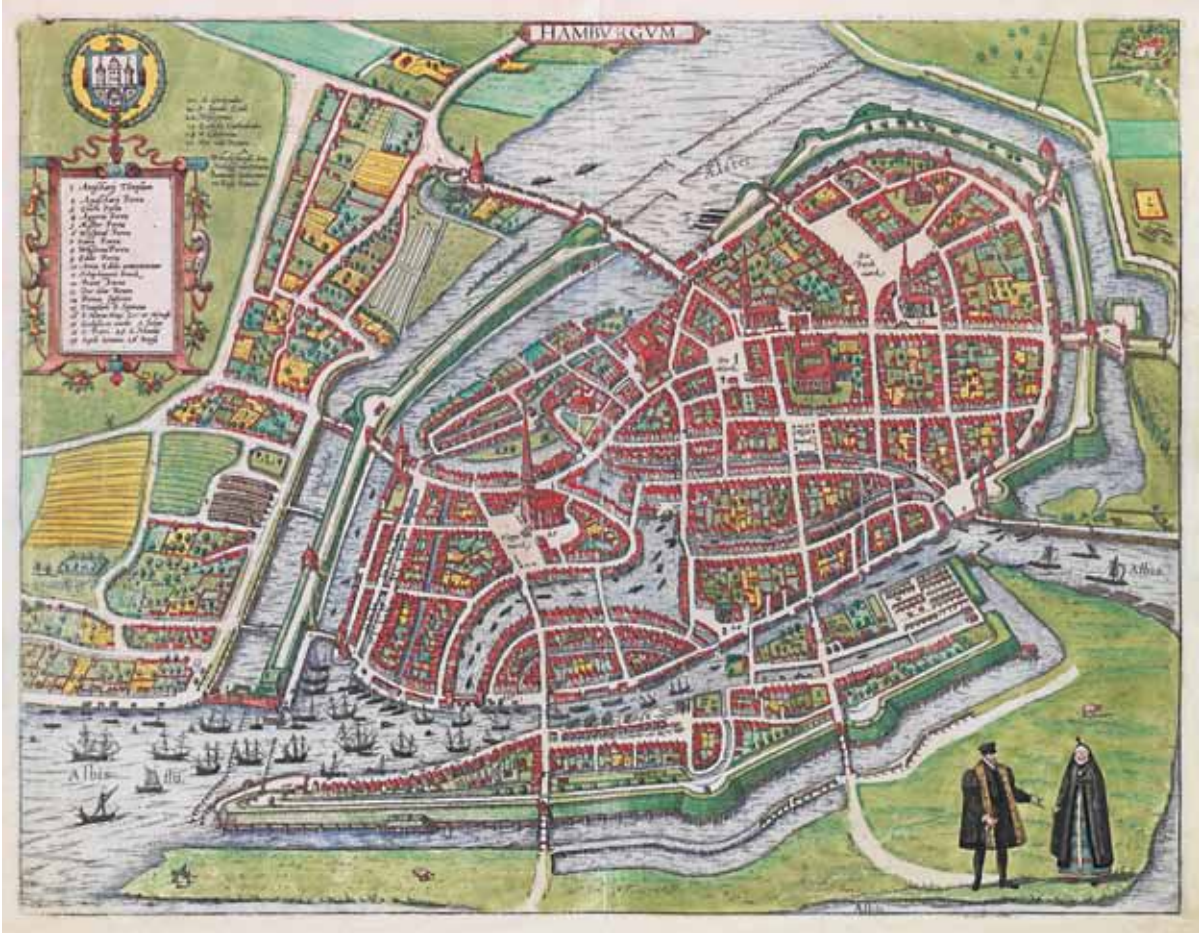
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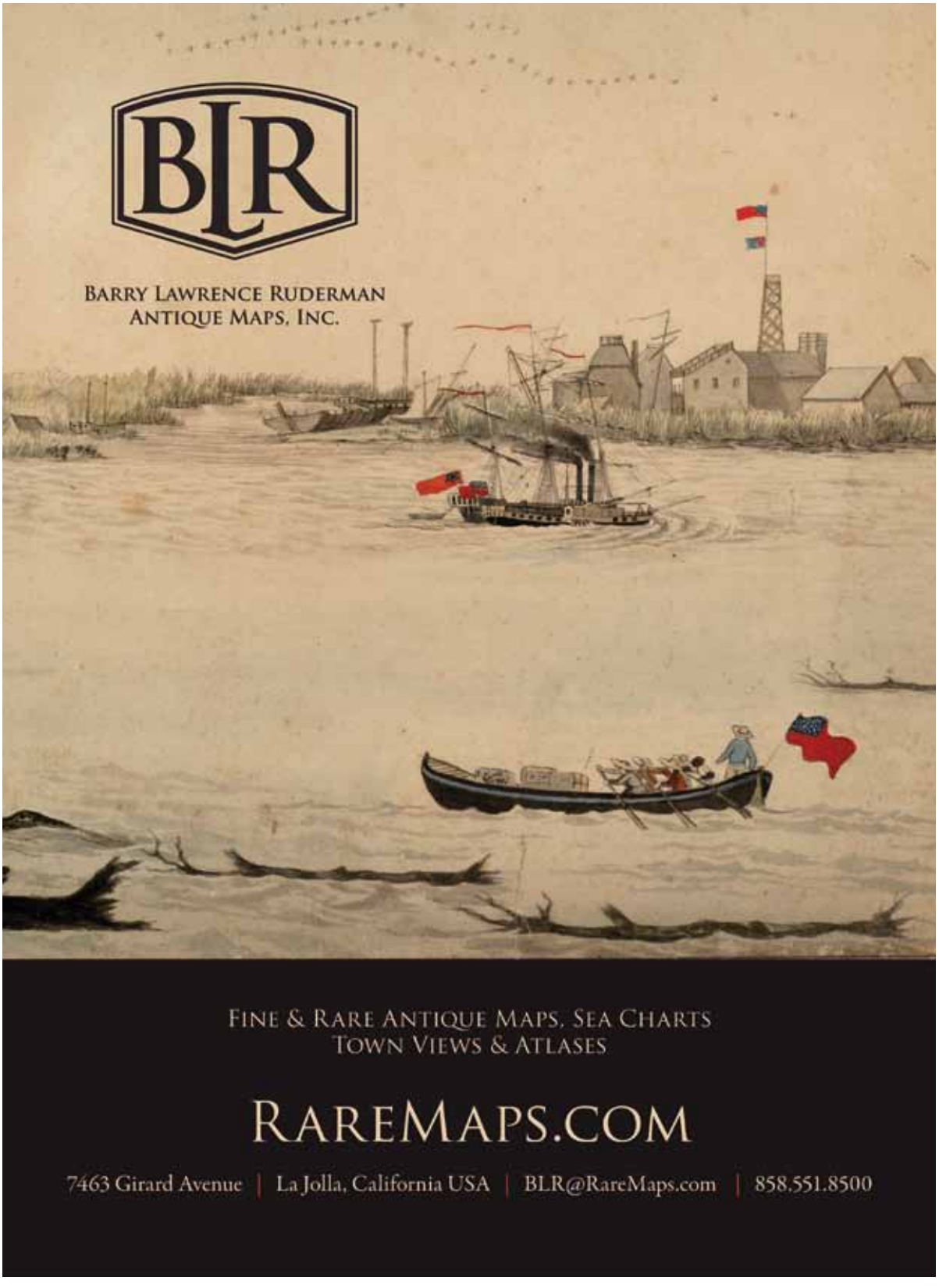
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8–12 October 2017
35th IMCoS International Symposium

The dates for our 35th International Symposium to take place in the northern German port city of Hamburg have been confirmed. Information, as it comes to hand, will be posted on the IMCoS website www.imcos.org.



Georg Braun und Franz Hogenberg, 'Hamburg', 1588 *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, c. 1590, 48 x 38 cm /19 x 15 in.


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IMCoS in Durham 15–17 April 2015

Members from Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, UK and USA gathered in the cathedral city of Durham for the annual UK national event.

The city is dominated by its Romanesque cathedral which is defensively positioned on a rocky promontory overlooking the River Wear. It is the first UK cathedral to be inscribed on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites and, according to Pevsner, who must be consulted on all matters of English architecture, it is 'one of the great experiences of Europe to the eyes of those who appreciate architecture'. Needless to say this manifestation of Norman conquest was our first port of call. There, guided by very able Cathedral stewards, we were inducted into its architectural splendour and ecclesiastical history.



Left
View of Framwellgate Bridge, Durham Cathedral and Durham Castle taken from Millburngate Bridge on the River Wear. Permission is granted under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License.

Twenty years after William the Conqueror installed the first prince-bishop in 1071, the foundation stones of the Cathedral were laid in the area where St Cuthbert's body had been buried. According to the venerable St Bede, whose tomb is also in the Cathedral, Cuthbert's 'uncorrupted' body was carried from Lindesfarne for seven years by a peripatetic Anglo-Saxon religious community in the tenth century, fleeing from Viking marauders, before settling in Durham.



Contemporary sculpture by Fenwick Lawson of the journey of St Cuthbert being carried from Lindisfarne to Durham.



The Durham party: *Back row L to R*: David Webb, Cyrus Alai, Hans Kok, Ian Harvey, Jeremy Edwards, Ursula Langlais, Ray Eddy, Gunnar Skoog, Francis Herbert, Rolph Langlais, Diana Webster, Peter Walker, Ljiljana Ortolja-Baird, Frederic Shauger, Ingalill Skoog, Peter Batchelor, Eva Kok, David Dare, Mike Sweeting, Lesley Sweeting, Mark Clark. *Seated L to R:* Clare Terrell, Jenny Harvey, Valerie Newby, Moira Edwards, Eilene Shauger, Caroline Batchelor.

Striking is the Cathedral's soaring height, a feature more associated with the engineering skills developed in later Gothic churches rather than in Romanesque architecture. Our guide explained that the Durham masons achieved what their counterparts in France and Germany were also attempting: greater internal height and lightness in appearance. At Durham we witness the use of the pointed arch as a structural element; and claims 'to be the first major building to be entirely covered by stone ribbed vaulting with pointed arches'.[1] In size and scale it replicates the old St Peter's church in Rome, even the use of spiral columns in the choir and transept arcades reflect the Solomonic columns above the tomb of St Peter.

The three-towered cathedral is built from local sandstone, the majority coming from just across the river, while many of the decorative columns are made from Frosterly marble quarried eighteen miles west of Durham.

Unlike so many other cathedrals, Durham did not suffer at the hands of meddling later arbiters of taste and as such, has remained essentially true to its Romanesque vision set out by Bishop William of St Calais, and realised by a team of some 200 craftsmen in, remarkably, just forty years.

Across the cathedral cloister is the **Durham Cathedral Library,** the former monastic refectory where we were met by Head of Collections Lisa di Tommaso who, with her colleagues, Sarah-Jane Raymond, Assistant Librarian Maria Nagle, Acting Assistant Librarian. The Library collection had its beginnings in the eleventh century with the founding of a Benedictine priory by Bishop William. The oldest volumes would have come from Lindisfarne with St Cuthbert's relics and others from the monasteries at Jarrow and Wearmouth. During its lifetime the priory assembled a significant collection, which included works from its own scriptorium. With the dissolution of the monasteries in the sixteenth century property was confiscated and dispersed, (including the Lindesfarne Gospels, now in the British Library). Of the 481 surviving volumes from the Cathedral Priory Library, 308 are still in the Cathedral Library making it one of the most complete in situ medieval libraries in the UK.



The interior of the Cathedral Library.

Although one might expect the library to have theological bias, it also had to educate its monks and later scholars in matters of the secular world and so it contains a wide range of early printed material, including atlases, a selection of which had been put out on display for us. I mention just a few: a first edition *Liber Chronicarum* Nuremberg, 1493; Ptolemy, *Geographia*, Venice, 1562; *The Genoa Psalter* 1516, in which we find the earliest printed record of the discovery of the New World; Mercator's 1607 *Atlas Minor*; Jan Jansson, *Novus Atlas* 1646–1650; Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* of 1570; Johannes Blaeu, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum sive Novus Atlas*, 1648–55; a first edition of Thomas Jefferys', *The American Atlas*; and particularly striking was the folio volume of 21 maps of eighteenth-century Paris (before Haussmann's redesign that we are familiar with today) by Louis Bretez: *Plan de Paris*, 1739.

The legacy of another prince-bishop is the **Cosin's Library** which a number of us were able to visit. This charming private library was founded in 1669 as an endowed public library for local clergy and people of scholarly interests by John Cosin the then Bishop of Durham. Its collection of 5,000 books remains in its original building on Palace Green, between the Castle and the Cathedral and now forms part of Durham University Library. Among the collection was the Shakespeare First Folio. The Folio was one of seven books and manuscripts stolen from Bishop Cosin's Library in December 1998. It reappeared in the summer of 2008 when it was handed in to the Folger Library, in Washington DC, by a man who asked for it to be valued. The other six titles, which include three on English history with maps – Michael Drayton's *Poly-Olbion* (1612); William Slayter's *The History of Great Britain* (1621) and Matthew Stevenson's *Florus Britannicus* (1662) – remain lost.

The collections and workings of the **Durham County Record Office** were explained to us by county



Interior of the Cosin's Library. Reproduced with permission of Durham University Library.

archivists Liz Bregazzi and Gill Parkes, and Lindsey Gibson archive conservator. Their holdings begin in the twelfth century and the many miles of records are testament to the rich history of the county. Coal mining, until very recently, had been part of the county's lifeblood, with coal seams producing, in the heyday of 1894, nearly 30 million tons, providing Britain with a profitable revenue. The Record Office has major holdings of mining records from the National Coal Board and the colliery companies inherited by the NCB on the nationalisation of the industry in 1947. There are the records of the trade unions which developed alongside. Some of the maps on display reflected the importance of this natural resource in the culture of the county. Included were hand-drawn maps of wagonways, indicating routes from mines to the river (see following page for a manuscript example); plans of the underground workings of the mines; a colliery disaster plan, maps defining coalfield boundaries; river maps made as part of a study to show the feasibility of canalising the river Wear; and plans of intended rail lines.

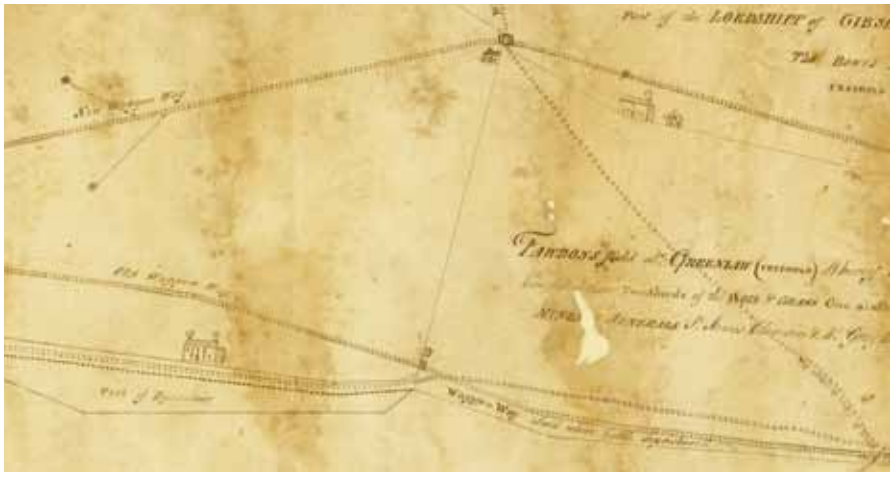
Members Ray Eddy and Jenny Harvey have close associations with Durham and over the years each has assembled an impressive collection of maps of the city and county. For the occasion of our visit they mounted a pop-up exhibition – *Durham City, County and Coast* – at St John's, a constituent college of the University of Durham, and Jenny's *alma mater*. Almost fifty maps, charts and views were arranged in the large hall where we could closely, and at leisure, examine them. According to the accompanying catalogue they produced, the items chosen for display were 'unusual, scarce – even rare maps'. For some of us, who were newly discovering the city, the selection of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century prints and views of the Cathedral and Durham peninsula were much admired. There were many fine maps, dating largely from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and one county map going back to 1576. There were examples by English mapmakers Saxton, Speed, John Bill, Morden and Bowen, as well as Dutch contributions from Van der Aa, Schenk and Valk. Among these marvellous maps was a cartographic conundrum: a small commercial print of the county, (billed as produced by Saxton), displaying an Elizabethan cartouche with the arms of Charles I. There appears to be no known Saxton map with this configuration and the question raised was whether it is an intermediate state between Saxton's first atlas of county maps of 1576 and the 1642 Saxton/William Web map. Charts of the North Sea and the coast of North East England were represented by Waghenaer, Dudley, Lootsman and Pieter Goos.

The generosity and effort made by Jenny and Ray to share their collections to enrich our mapping experience of the city was much appreciated by all the participants.

The exhibition ended with a gala dinner in the dining room of St John's College.



Above and right
Plan of the wagonways in the Derwent Valley, c. 1720. 28 x 283 cm. Ref: D/St/P13/1. This plan is from the Strathmore (Bowes-Lyon) Estate archives. In 1713 the Bowes family acquired the Gibside estate, south of the River Tyne, and this gave them an influence in the north of County Durham and a share in the immense wealth which was to be made from the coal trade. The Bowes family reached its greatest wealth and influence in the eighteenth century and this plan is an example of the investment in early transport infrastructure that helped to maximise the profits from coal mining.



Our programme in Durham finished with a visit to **Raby Castle** on Sunday. The Neville family were responsible for building the castle in the fourteenth century and continued to live at Raby until 1569 when their lands were forfeited to the Crown after the failed Rising of the North. This was an attempt to depose the Protestant monarch Elizabeth I and gain the throne for Mary Queen of Scots. In 1626 Sir Henry Vane purchased the castle and it remains in his family to this day as the home of Lord Barnard. Raby is a substantial castellated home with a moat (part still in existence as a lake), which saw action in the Civil War. It was not until the eighteenth century that the first major alterations were made to the medieval structure, and by the end of that century both the castle and its setting had been considerably enhanced. Further alterations, a century later, brought the castle to its current impressive state. For example an exit door was built opposite the entrance to the medieval entrance hall, so that carriages, particularly that of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, could drive directly into the hall for dismounting and then straight out again without having to turn round!

We were welcomed by the Castle Curator, Clare Owen, and an encyclopaedic guide, Susan, who took us round the interior of the castle. This, like many stately homes, contains beautiful furniture, paintings, ceramics and other objects from the seventeenth century onwards. Of particular note was the octagonal drawing room with its sumptuous gold moulding and decorated ceiling, gilded furniture and yellow silk Chinese wallpaper, which had been recently restored. The floor of the large Barons' Hall situated above the entrance hall was raised three metres in the nineteenth century to accommodate the alterations to the entrance hall below, yet still retains its grandeur with a splendid hammerbeam roof. Of particular interest in this room were three white porcelain life-sized birds modelled by Kändler and Kirschner at the famous Meissen factory in Germany which are rarely seen outside museums.

At the end of our tour were four atlases owned by the family for us to view. My favourite was a particularly nice copy of the 1670 *Sea Atlas* by Pieter Goos. We also saw a 1720 Moll composite atlas of the world. Foxhunting was a particular pleasure of Raby's owners. Having already exhibited Ray Eddy's copy of the 'Raby Foxhounds' in our exhibition





L to R: Mark Clark, Mike and Lesley Sweeting viewing the Durham county maps on exhibition.



L to R: Hans Kok with the organisers of the exhibition *Durham City, County and Coast* Ray Eddy and Jenny and Ian Harvey.



Maps laid out for IMCoS members by the archivists at the Durham County Records Office.



L to R: Eilene and Frederic Shauger at the gala dinner.



L to R: David and Jean Dare and Diana Webster enjoying the gala dinner.



in Durham, we saw a second copy on our visit and of course Hobson's *Foxhunting Atlas*, c. 1860. We then proceeded to lunch in the local village before returning to Durham.

Hats off to Valerie Newby and Jenny Harvey for organising a most enjoyable long weekend on the Durham peninsula.

Notes

1 For readers interested in more about the Cathedral, I would recommend *Durham Cathedral, An Architectural Appreciation* by D. Pocock, M. Thurlby, D. Park and I. Curry, City of Durham Trust, Durham, 2014.

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IMCoS Annual Accounts 2015

Jeremy Edwards, IMCoS Honorary treasurer reports: The accounts for 2015 have now been passed by the independent examiners (Peter Batchelor and Cyrus Alai) and by the executive Committee and will be available on the IMCOS website. Overall income is down by £3,000 (mostly advertising and interest) and recorded expenses have gone up by £1,000 to give a deficit of £1,023. There was however a misunderstanding with our website suppliers at the end of 2014, as we had not been invoiced for charges arising during that year against a deposit that had been made earlier to facilitate emergency changes. If this had been correctly charged at 31 December 2014, we would still have shown a surplus of £1,793 in that year, and there would have been a surplus this year of £432. In all other respects, there has been no significant change in total expenses.

The following is an extract from the figures:

Income	£
Subscriptions	19,620
Journal & web advertisements	16,017
Interest	97
Other income	1,396
Total	£37,130
Expenditure	
Journal production	27,045
Administration	1,798
Sponsorship and presentations	1,230
Bank and collection charges	1,854
General overheads	2,672
Computer and website	3,554
Total	£38,153
Deficit for the year	£1,023
Accumulated funds	
Bank accounts	78,329
Library (less sales)	750
Other current assets	2,317
	81,396
Less Subscriptions for future years	20,170
Members payments for Durham	1,370
	21,540
Net funds	£59,856

Full copies of the accounts will be available at the Annual General Meeting. Copies can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer on jcerooksmead26@talktalk.net



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Frederik de Wit, 1660

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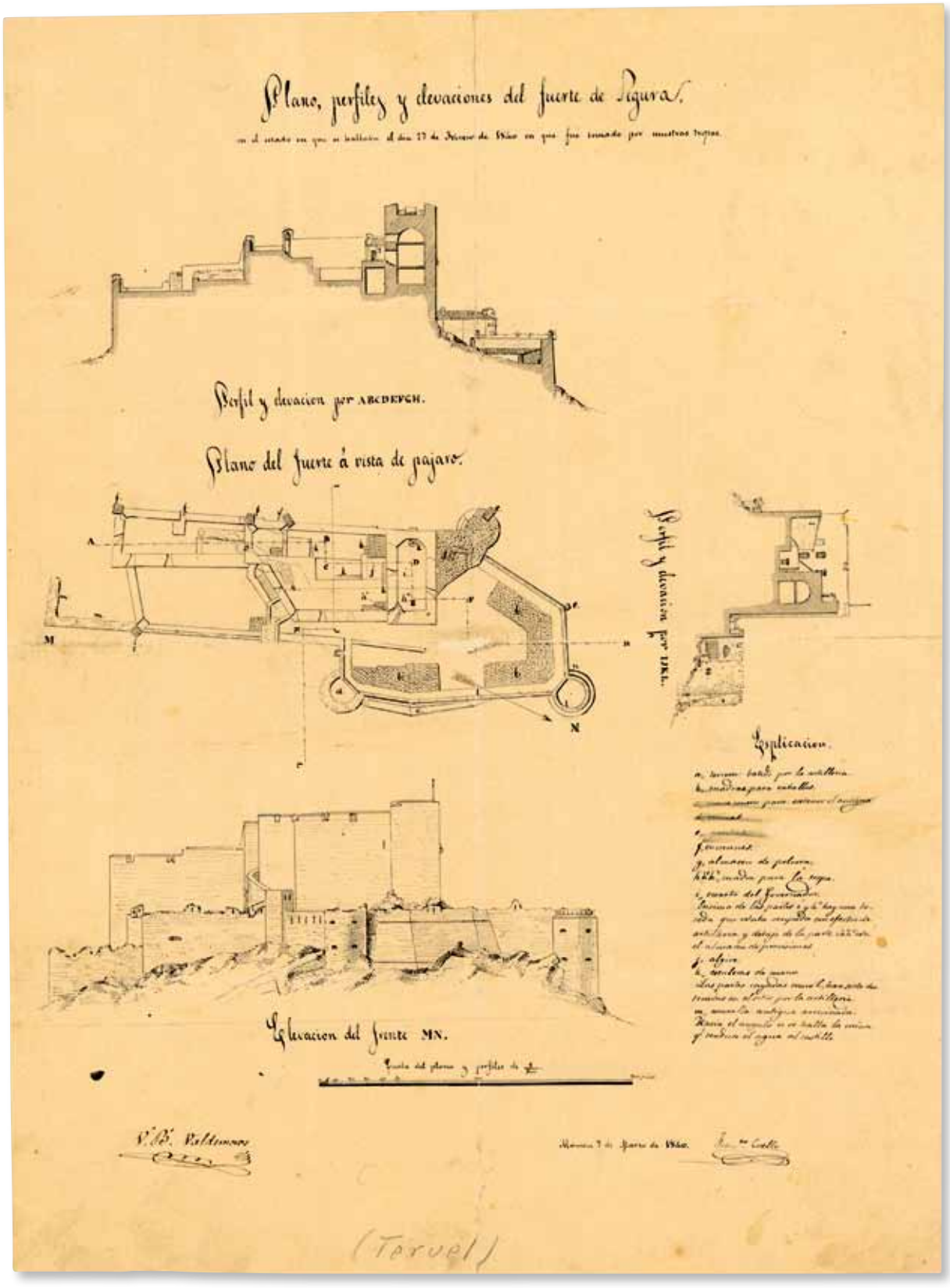


Fig. 1 Coello's manuscript plans for the bombardment and capture of the fort of Segura on the Aragon front by Royalist troops in 1840. Courtesy Spanish Ministry of Defence: *Archivo Cartográfico y de Estudios Geográficos del Centro Geográfico del Ejercito*; Aragón 247.

SPAIN'S LEADING NINETEENTH-CENTURY CARTOGRAPHER

Francisco Coello de Portugal y Quesada (1820–1898)

Richard Smith

Little known outside Spain, Francisco Coello can nevertheless lay claim to having been one of his nation's leading cartographers, and there is no need for the excuse of anniversaries to describe his contribution. The enormous output and quality of his cartographic and geographic work as a military engineer, a government employee, founder and member of geographic societies and congresses and especially as a private entrepreneur of the map trade is magnified by his continuous struggles in the complicated political environment of nineteenth-century Spain which included three civil wars (1833–40, 1846–9 and 1872–6) and continuous changes of government.

Francisco Coello was born in the city of Jaén in Andalusia into an upper class family with some pretensions to nobility on his mother's side. After receiving a basic education and no doubt influenced strongly by his military father he was enrolled as a cadet in the Army at the age of thirteen. Two years later he was engaged as a second lieutenant in a regiment in Madrid and took advantage of his spare time to study mathematics in order to pass the difficult exams for entry into the Academy for the Corps of Engineers which he achieved in 1836 (Fig. 2).



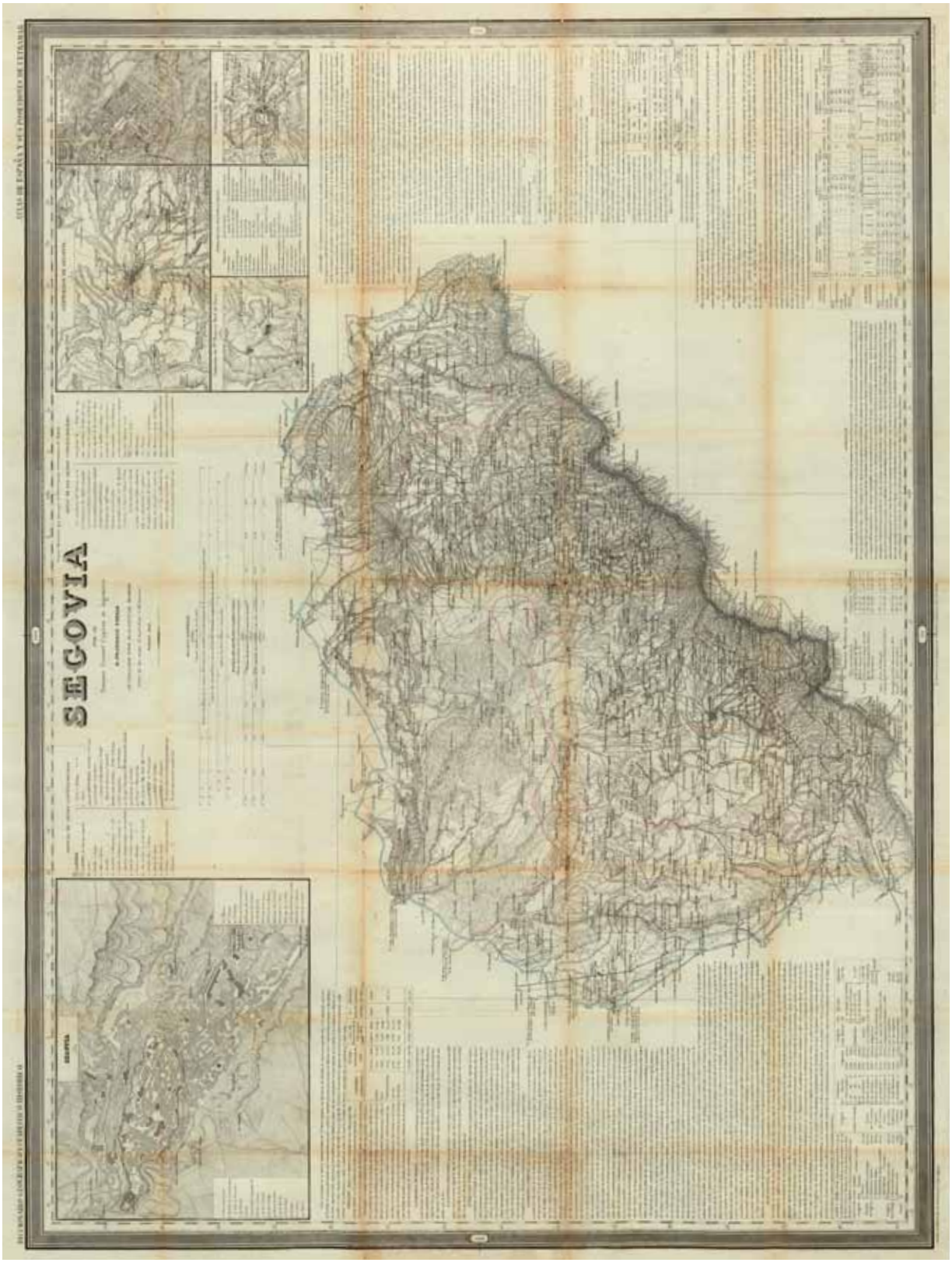
Fig. 2 Undated portrait of Francisco Coello.

By 1839 Coello had completed his studies and was sent as a lieutenant to the front in Aragon during the first Carlist War where he distinguished himself by organising artillery batteries under enemy fire from Carlist rebel held strongholds and for which he received military decoration. Some of his siege plans still exist and clearly demonstrate his drawing and engineering skills. (Fig. 1)

In 1841 he met Pascual Madoz (1806–1870), a key event in Coello's future. Madoz was not only an important liberal politician and government minister but also a distinguished academic, including interests in geography and statistics. Combining his public responsibilities with his academic leanings he had the ambition to produce a *Diccionario Geográfico, Estadistico e Historico* (a Spanish nineteenth-century equivalent to the Doomsday Book) which would provide a solid basis for the many needed reforms in public administration. Madoz collected the material for his *Diccionario* during a period of fifteen years via an extensive network of over 1,000 fieldwork collaborators and published the results in sixteen volumes between 1845 and 1850.

Spain was still without a scientific national map despite numerous plans and false starts (the first in 1753) and Madoz was eager that his *Diccionario* should include modern cartography. When he was near completing his own work he suggested that Coello might like to undertake this part of his project and the latter happily agreed. As a result, they formed a simple partnership with the objective to fill a cartographic gap that almost 100 years of government had failed to undertake, but this seemingly naïve project was to achieve some remarkable successes, at least cartographically. The project, however, was unable to produce sufficient revenue to cover costs and was kept going only through occasional government subsidies.

They decided that the maps would not form an integral part of the *Diccionario* but be published as individual sheets for each of the new 45 provinces that had been created in 1833 to replace the previous regional administrative structure, and also include a


SEGOVIA

map of each of the few remaining colonies under the title of *Atlas de España y sus Posesiones de Ultramar* (*Atlas of Spain and its Overseas Possessions*). Coello took leave of absence from the Corps of Engineers and converted the upper rooms of his large home in the centre of Madrid into a drawing office, where he employed eight assistant surveyors and draughtsmen. The engraving and printing of the maps was undertaken in nearby establishments. The maps were produced from a synthesis of their own fieldwork including some triangulation and existing cartographic material. Sources of the latter included the military depots of the Army and Navy in Madrid plus some 80 collaborating 'correspondents' throughout the country who supplied whatever local material they could find such as engineering plans for new roads and bridges. When a conservative Government came to power in 1853 liberal Coello was forbidden access to the depot and the frustrated cartographer took himself off to Paris where he was given free access and copies of much valuable French cartography produced during and after the Peninsular War (1808–14). He was also able to acquire a large part of the important collection of Felipe Báuza (1764–1834) the former Director of the Spanish Hydrographic Office who had been exiled in London from 1823 until his death.

The first provincial map (Madrid) was published in 1847 and new ones came out sporadically until 1875, by which time thirty had been issued and a further twelve were in various stages of preparation. All the planned 'overseas' maps of Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, possessions in Africa and possessions in Oceania (Marianas, Palaos and Carolinas Islands), had been published between 1849 and 1853. In 1875 however, the first sheet of the Government's new geodesic National Map was produced and the Government saw no need to continue the subsidies that they were making to Coello and Madoz. Although the *Atlas* sold well – usually 2,000 copies of each province and in many cases with reprints – it was impossible to continue without outside financial support.

Although this project could not pretend to achieve the same quality as the new National Map Coello's maps were far superior to those of Tomás López produced between 1756 and 1802. López was the leading, if not virtually the only, private map producer in Spain during the eighteenth century and, despite many errors, his provincial map series was still regarded as the maximum expression of national cartography in the first half of the following century. The description and illustrations opposite and overleaf (Figs. 3 and 4) are taken from Coello's 1849 map of Segovia as typical of the general layout of all the provincial sheets:

Title and authorship: In this case 'Segovia' followed by the names of Coello and Madoz. References to the *Diccionario* and the *Atlas* are given at the top of the sheet above the neat lines.

The topographic map of the province at a scale of 1:200,000.

Plans of the provincial capital (1:10,000) and its surrounding area (1:100,000) and other important locations (here, Santa Maria de la Real de Nieva and Sepulveda, again at 1:100,000).

A long description of the province with detailed statistics on population, municipalities, judicial areas and electoral roll, education, industry, commerce and character of the inhabitants.

Scale bars (leagues of various definitions and marine miles), legend and details of longitude and latitude.

Advertencia [Notice]: a very welcome detail on the sources used, including the names of 'collaborators'.

The main map is in black and white but hand colour has been used for provincial, judicial and ecclesiastic boundaries as well as the provincial capital and the urban centres of the judicial areas. In the map of Segovia the legend contains nineteen symbols including, for example, castles, churches, watermills, telegraph positions and astronomic and triangulation points. Coello shows three different types of road communication and also three sizes of river plus canals. Great attention is paid to forms of crossing main rivers: four types of bridge (suspended, wood, stone, iron), ferries and fords are identified. Not surprisingly the choice of symbol representation is the same as was currently applied in the Corps of Engineers which, in its turn, was largely derived from French military topography.

Budget restrictions didn't allow for the calculation of quantified contours, but relief is well shown through figurative contours based on simple observation and a series of spot heights in Castilian feet (1 foot = 0.2786 m) on the province's south-eastern border along the Guadarrama sierra crest. Coello's estimate for Peñalara, the main height in the sierra, is 2,532 metres (datum unstated) compared to 2,428 on today's maps (datum mean tide, Alicante). Land use is shown for arable land, market

Opposite page **Fig. 3 Francisco Coello and Pascual Madoz, 'Provincial map of Segovia', 1849. 102 x 74 cm. Author's collection.**



Fig. 4 Detail from the 'Provincial map of Segovia' showing part of the Sierra de Guadarrama. Note the figurative contours. Author's collection.

gardens, olive and orchard groves, vineyards, pine forests (especially important in Segovia commercially) and woodland.

Although the *Atlas* lacked the detail of the new National Map Survey at 1:50,000, Coello's provincial maps represented not only a rigorous cartographic vision but also benefited from Madoz's rich source of socio-economic data which made them a key reference for national and local government planners as well as many other industries and professions. The decision to suspend the government financing of the project was understandable in theory, however, the practical restrictions on the progress of the National Survey, which took 90 years to complete, show it to have been a very bad one.

Some of the overseas maps are equally impressive visually as can be appreciated in the illustration below of that of Cuba (Fig. 5). These maps, however, unlike the provincial series, were based purely on the office synthesis of existing material. Although Coello applied the same rigorous approach to the task he was seriously hampered by the lack of sufficient good material, except for the area around the capital cities and the coastline for which he had available the excellent charts of the Spanish Hydrographic Office. These new maps were important for Government diplomatic and military planning at this time as the sovereignty of most of their overseas possessions were under threat from imperial rivals.

Although Coello's *Atlas* is the focus of attention for map collectors it was far from being his only cartographic activity and even arguably not his most important contribution. It is not possible in this article to enter into detail on his other activities but some mention must be made to them in order to give a complete picture of his stature. These activities encompass his military maps, Government service, contribution to thematic maps and his role in national and international geographical societies and institutions.

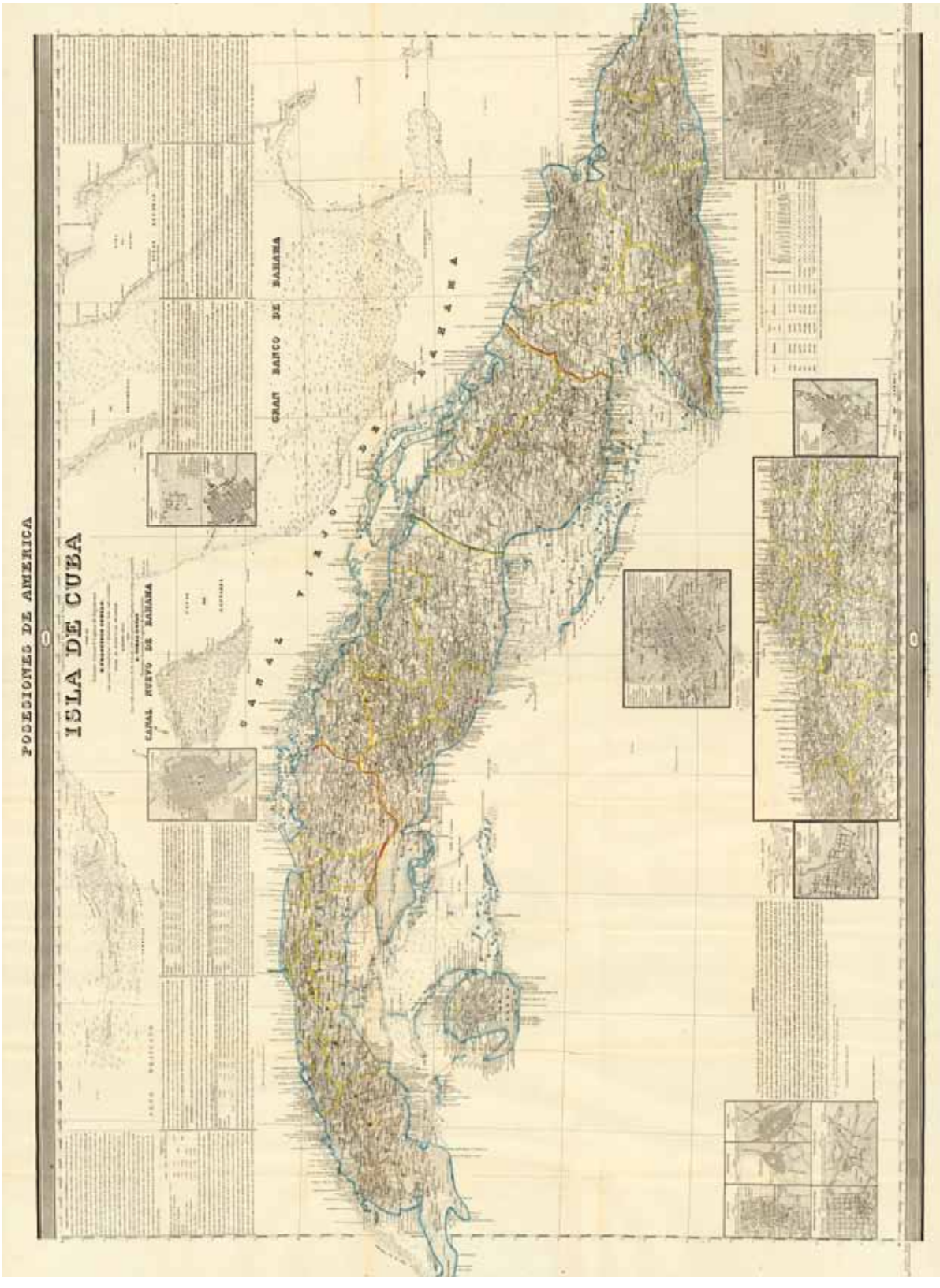


Fig. 5 Francisco Coello and Pascual Madoz, 'Isla de Cuba', 1853. 106 x 76 cm. Courtesy Institut Cartografic de Catalunya R.M 3574.

Coello resigned from the Corps of Engineers in 1866 with the rank of captain and also colonel of infantry despite having spent virtually all his military career on leave. Besides his sketches of the siege preparations during the first Carlist War he also prepared two other military cartographic works. In 1844, when the political scene was especially virulent, his sympathetic colonel appointed him as an attaché to the French army campaign in Algeria where he spent two years, and produced a manuscript *Atlas of Algeria* consisting of a general map of the country and 30 territorial, fortification and battle plans. Later, anticipating the Spanish Moroccan war of 1859–60 Coello, together with José Gómez

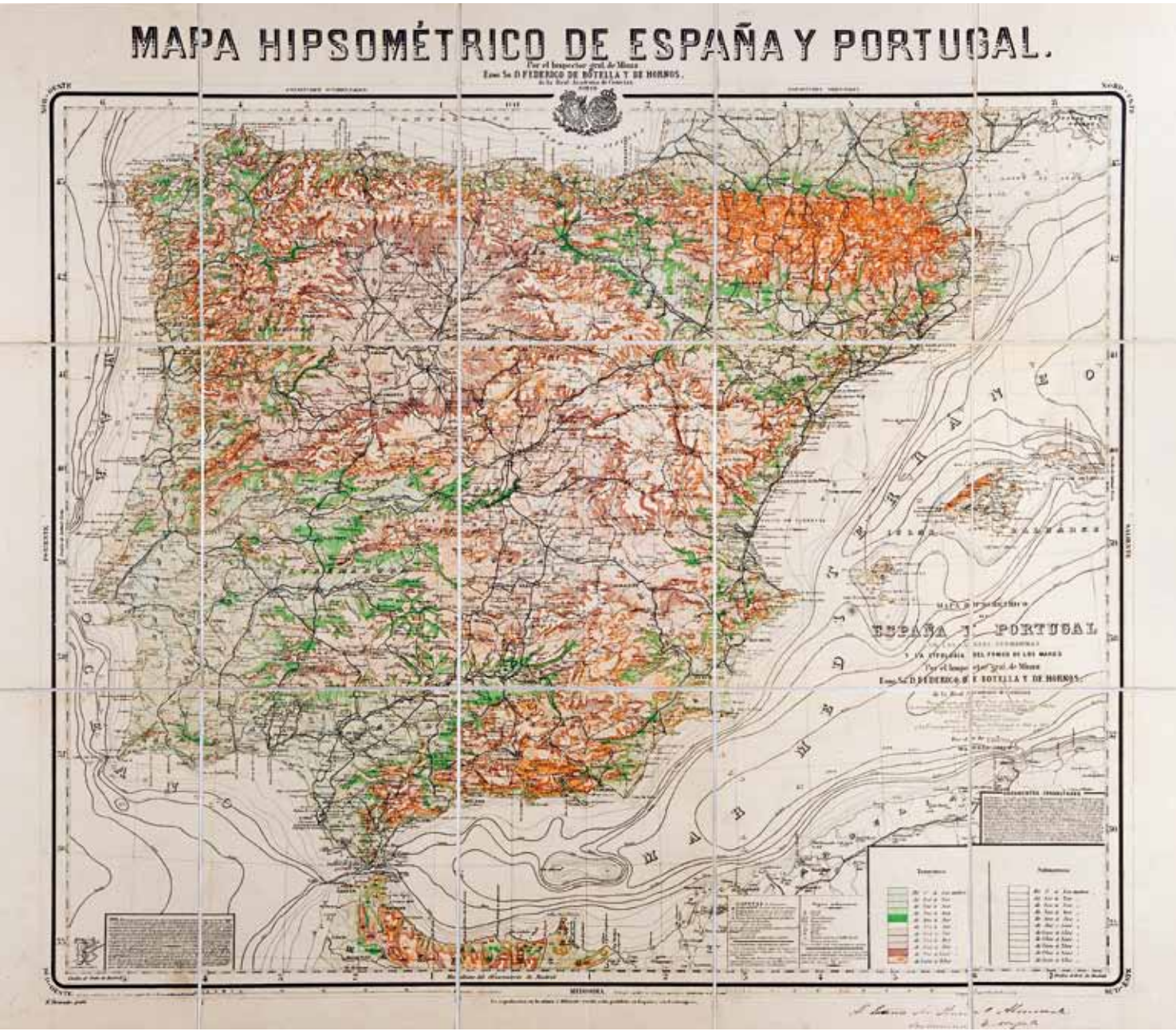


Fig. 6 Frederico de Botella y de Hornos 'Mapa Hipsometrico de España y Portugal' 1888–90. 66 x 54 cm. It is based on a map by Francisco Coello, however the altitudes have been taken from the national map survey. 66 x 54 cm. Author's collection.

de Arteche, published a 147-page *Description and maps of Morocco* in 1859 as a military guide for the forthcoming campaign.

Although more humdrum than his *Atlas* and military cartography, Coello's service as a public servant is arguably the high point of his career. In 1858 he was appointed, with Madoz's influence, a member of the government consultative Commission for Statistics which, despite its name, was also closely involved in official cartography. For eight years Coello played an important role in government cartographic activities, which went through an amazing number of name and organisation changes corresponding to each new government tenancy, which the author has neither the energy to explain nor the reader almost certainly the patience to follow. Leaving aside this detail, the reorganisation of 1861 resulted in Coello's appointment as Director of Topographical Survey. In this post, which included responsibility for third level triangulation of the National Map, he was determined to create a cadastral survey at a scale of 1:500 in urban centres and at 1:2,000 in rural areas with plans measuring one kilometre square. His proposition was that these 'Kilometric sheets' should also form the main topographic input for the production of the National Map project. In 1866 the cadastral project ground to a halt for lack of funds and Coello resigned after having completed 3,000 sheets and 75,000 certificates of land ownership in six years. They were indeed used in several of the first sheets of the 1:50,000 *Mapa Topográfico National* published in 1875 but without recognition of their origin. Another of his official jobs was the publication of *Triangulación geodesico de España* (*The Geodesic Triangulation of Spain*) an annual report describing the progress made by the Corps of Engineers in the 1st and 2nd level triangulation for the National Map.

Although the above output may seem like a lifetime dedication to cartography Coello was only 46 years old when he resigned! For his remaining 32 years he still remained very active. He was founder of the influential Geographical Society of Madrid, and represented Spain at the International Congress for Geographical Sciences, being elected General Secretary in Paris 1875, and participant in the World Map Project. Although a relatively minor player Spain was not immune from the 'Scramble for Africa' and Coello eagerly involved himself in the subject. Besides attending King Leopold's 1876 conference for the exploration of the Congo in Brussels, he was president of the Sociedad Española de Africanistas y Colonialistas [Spanish Society for Africa and the Colonies] later to be renamed Sociedad Española de Geografía Comercial [Spanish Society for Commercial Geography], which became engaged in supporting various explorations.

Throughout these thirty odd years of 'retirement' over a hundred maps were published under Coello's name or as co-author with subjects ranging from railways to geology, from maps of the new Spanish African colonies (Spanish Guinea) and their exploration, to the path of the 18 July 1860 solar eclipse over Spain. Figure 6 illustrates a hypsographic map of Spain and Portugal produced in collaboration with the Spanish geologist Federico de Botella de Hornos.

Despite this great volume of high quality work, Coello became a forgotten figure during most of the twentieth century, probably due to the prominence in geographical circles given to the ever-extending coverage of the Map. The first centenary of his death initiated a well-merited recuperation of his memory including a belated recognition of his contribution to the National Map with the issue of ten facsimile copies of his 'kilometric sheets' by the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Spanish equivalent of the Ordnance Survey).

The provincial maps of his *Atlas* are readily found on the market though those of the overseas possessions are harder to come by. For readers interested in collecting Coello's work, the following will be engraved on all his maps:

Los ejemplares que no tengan el sello del autor, se consideraran falsificado.

OR *Las cartas que no tengan el sello de la empresa se consideraran falsificadas.*

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Richard Smith *was born in Lancashire but has lived in Spain for the last thirty years. Cartography has been a lifetime interest and since retirement he has written various articles on the subject.*

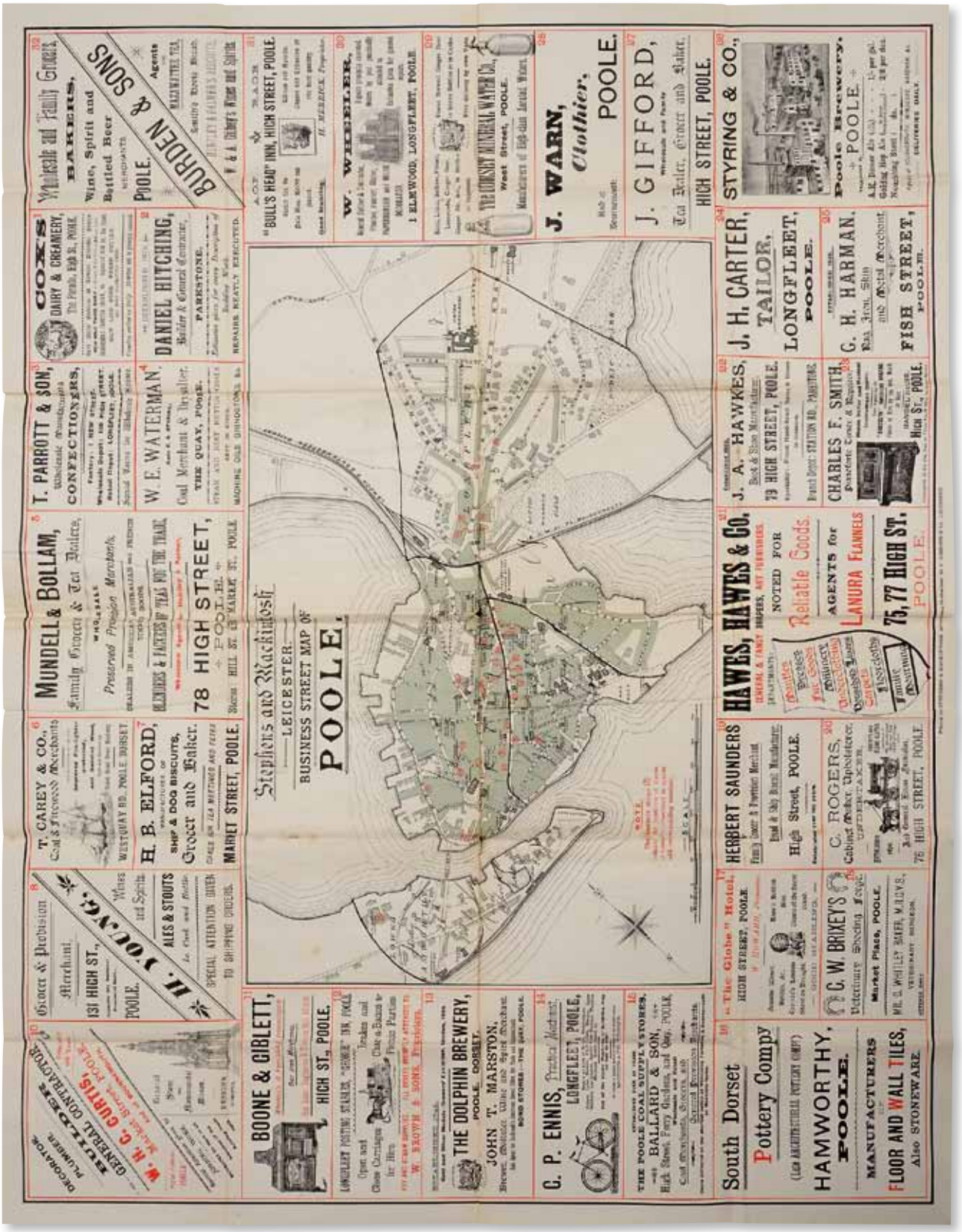


Fig. 1 'Business Street Map of Poole', 84.5 x 64.5 cm.

THE BUSINESS MAPS OF STEPHENS & MACKINTOSH

Some background information

Derek Deadman

In his review of *Printed Town Plans of Leicestershire and Rutland*,[1] Richard Oliver singled out the 1893 Stephens & Mackintosh 'Business Map of the Loughborough Division' as being particularly noteworthy. He stated that 'the hunting-down and study of such maps would be a most worthwhile contribution to our understanding of commercial cartography'. An examination of Leicester Directories of the period and three Stephens & Mackintosh maps of Leicester and of Melton, all of which are housed in the Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland (ROLLR), as well as information from collectors and from the Internet has produced some further background information that may be of interest.

Several years before Stephens & Mackintosh started publishing together, a map entitled 'Map of Leicester', 1877 had already been produced by E. F. and R. J. Stephens. Kain and Oliver[2] refer to this map as the hitherto earliest known example of a British map aimed at leading users to advertisers. To this end, advertisers' premises were numbered both on the map and on the corresponding advertisements that surrounded it. This was a feature of the later Stephens & Mackintosh maps. Full details of the Leicester map including an illustration are provided by Kain and Oliver.[3] Edward Felix and Richard Joseph Stephens described themselves in 1881 as civil engineers and surveyors and in 1882 as architects and surveyors, in both years operating from 34 Belvoir Street, Leicester. Edward Felix Stephens was Board Surveyor for Belgrave in Leicester and lived on the Melton Road. Richard Joseph Stephens lived on West Leigh Road. By 1888 only the latter of 34 Belvoir Street with a home address in Quorn has a Directory entry.

The first entries found for Charles Mackintosh in Leicester Directories have him living and working from 25 St Albans Road, Leicester in 1891 and 1892 when he is described as an advertising contractor. ROLLR[4] holds the signed agreement between Mackintosh and the Leicestershire County Cricket Club for the printing of match cards in 1892. There are no entries in 1891 or 1892 for the firm of Stephens & Mackintosh, although Stephens is recorded as still living in Quorn in 1892. In 1894, however, there is a Directory entry for Richard Joseph Stephens of 34 Belvoir Street, Leicester (architect and surveyor) and also for the firm of Stephens & Mackintosh of 16 Princess Street, Leicester (advertising contractors). As both the Stephens & Mackintosh 'Business Map of Melton Parliamentary Division of Leicestershire'[5] and the Loughborough map show the locations of Polling Stations explicitly in 1893, it seems probable that this was the year in which the firm was established. Curiously, the Melton map has identifying numbers for the advertisers (some of whom are located in Leicester) but not their positions on the map, rather negating its intended use as an advertising vehicle.

Some Stephens & Mackintosh maps had both the full date of publication (day, month and year) and the number of copies printed e.g. Colchester: 30/11/1899 – 1446 copies; Mid Derbyshire: 3/8/1902 – 1289 copies; Eastern or St Augustines Parliamentary Division of Kent, 1/4/1904 – 1353 copies; St. Austell, 15/9/1904 – 1790 copies. However, frequently the Stephens & Mackintosh Business maps were undated, which means that some detective work must be applied either from information on the map or from the advertisements. For example, an advertisement for the firm that appears on the Business Map of the Eastern or Melton Parliamentary Division of Leicestershire[6] gives the address for the firm as 16 Princess Road rather than 16 Princess Street. This alone identifies it as a later production than the 1893 maps mentioned earlier. A similar advertisement for the firm with the Princess Road address appears on the Business Map of the Isle of Man (Internet image). Both Princess Street and numbered continuation as Princess Road were separately listed in Directories and are shown as separate streets on maps before 1904. In 1904 and later Directories and on some maps, however, the two streets have been amalgamated and appear as Princess Road. On this basis, the map 'Business Street Map of The Borough of Leicester'[7] can also be identified as a relatively late production of c. 1904. The Melton map

advertisement describes the firm as 'Publishers of Maps for Local Guides, Almanacks and Directories. Maps of Parliamentary Divisions showing Polling Stations etc. etc. Maps for Urban District Councils, Borough Surveyors, Engineers & etc.'

The date for the end of the firm of Stephens & Mackintosh is not completely clear. Wright's 1906 Directory gives the address of the firm as 20 Duke Street, Leicester. They were now described as map publishers with a telegraph address and a telephone number. They shared this address with a newly listed firm, The Leicester Printing and Publishing Co. Although Charles Mackintosh, now styling himself as Mackintosh & Co. Map Publishers of Ingle Nook, Knighton, Church Road, Leicester, is separately listed in the 1906 Directory, there is now no mention of R. J. Stephens outside that of the jointly-named firm. The will of Charles Mackintosh is dated 4 March 1909 with probate granted on 15 April. A bequest to his two daughters of £1 a week each was to be paid from the profits of his share in the business of C. Mackintosh & Co. Advertising Contractors. This was for their support 'during the past four and a half years since closing my good business…'. The first witness to the will was R. J. Stephens. This suggests that if the 'good business' refers to Stephens & Mackintosh, they closed their business in about September 1904, despite the entry in the 1906 Directory. This conclusion fits with the latest published date found so far on a Stephens & Mackintosh Business Map which is for the St Austell map of 15 September 1904, though an Internet listing reports the Isle of Man map as being a 1905 publication.

In 1908 the Duke Street address was solely occupied by The Leicester Printing and Publishing Co. Mackintosh continued to advertise himself as Mackintosh & Co. at this date but there is no mention of R. J. Stephens in any capacity. Interestingly, Kain and Oliver[8] describe a 'New Business Map of Cardiganshire' of 1909 published by The Leicester Printing and Publishing Co. that appears to be very similar to the Business Maps published by Stephens & Mackintosh. Other examples of Business Maps known for this firm include those for Tunbridge Wells (15/7/07 – 841 copies printed. Price sixpence) and Market Harborough (c. 1910),[9] both of which follow closely the Stephens & Mackintosh format. As there are no references to the firm of Stephens & Mackintosh in Directories by 1908, it seems possible that there had been a simple amalgamation of both firms that continued to publish Business Maps from the Duke Street address or, more likely, that Stephens had left the joint enterprise around the end of 1904. He probably left Leicestershire too – in 1906, a 'fancy draper' occupied 34 Belvoir Street. This left Mackintosh to continue alone as a map publisher from a different address. No will has been traced for R. J. Stephens, though the death of a Richard J. Stephens (aged 55) of 28 St Peter's Road, Leicester was recorded in the period January to March 1911. This could (just) be the publisher of the 1877 map (Stephens would have only been 21) but no record in the Directories has him living at the stated address and the matter remains conjectural.

The Leicester Printing and Publishing Co. operated from 49 King Street, Leicester in 1920, sharing the address with the printing firm of George Gibbons & Co. that had produced street maps of Leicester from the early 1880s and their name appears as the printer on Stephens & Mackintosh maps. The Leicester Printing and Publishing Co. appear in a Leicester Directory for 1925 but have no entry in 1928.

Stephens & Mackintosh produced both district or area maps as well as maps for particular towns. The general title of the district maps was 'Stephens and (or &) Mackintosh. Leicester. Business Map of ….'; those for towns only were entitled Business Street Maps. One map seen has a cover title 'New Business Street Map of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich' (c. 1900) that could suggest the existence of an earlier edition. Apart from the titles, what defines the Stephens & Mackintosh maps as Business Maps are the advertisements from local traders that surround the maps. Many maps (e.g. those of Gorton, Guide Bridge, Denton, Haughton, etc (c. 1895), Poole (c. 1895) (Fig. 2), Gainsborough (c. 1895), Greenwich (c. 1900), and the Isle of Man (c. 1904) have red numbers on

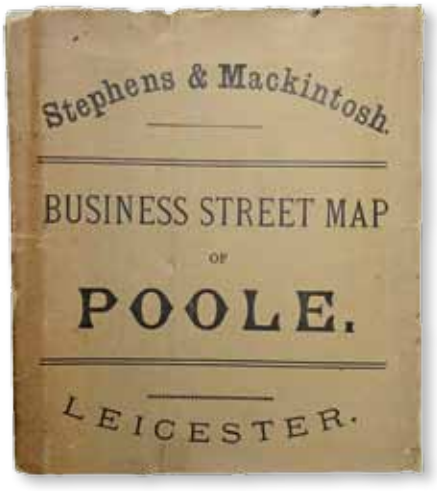


Fig. 2 'Business Street Map of Poole', front cover: 18 x 16 cm.

the map showing the specific business locations of the advertisers which correspond to numbered advertisements. Wright's Directories of Leicester and Leicestershire dating from 1884 also had an Environs of Leicester map surrounded by advertisements of local retailers, but the advertisements were not numbered. Compared with advertisements in the Directories of the period, Stephens & Mackintosh seem not to have attracted custom from the larger national business enterprises such as banks, assurance and insurance companies, but rather the smaller firms – chemists, bakers, booksellers, carpenters, hotels etc – of the local area.

Often the Business Maps of districts that were centred on particular towns had inset plans of nearby localities, presumably to extend the range of advertisers that could be included (e.g. the Business Map of Loughborough (1893) has plans of Castle Donington, Shepshed and Kegworth; the map of Melton (1893) has plans of Syston and Melton Mowbray; the map entitled Stamford (1898) that is actually a map of Rutland with parts of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, has maps of Oakham, Uppingham and Stamford; and the Isle of Man map (c. 1904) has inset plans of Ramsey, Douglas and Peel. Where inset plans of other localities were included, they were at a larger scale than the rest of the map (e.g. the Melton (1893) district map was given as 1 inch to the mile and the inset plans were scaled at 1400 yards equating to 4.8 inches, that is about 6 inches to the mile). No set scales for either inset plans or basic maps were employed (e.g. the Business Street Map of Greenwich was at 7 inches to the mile while that of Poole was at 12 inches to the mile). (Fig. 3) The source of the district maps was probably the contemporary 1 inch and 6 inch maps of the Ordnance Survey, though with modifications (e.g. the Business Map of the Eastern or Melton Parliamentary Division of Leicestershire (c. 1904) is orientated with East at the top.

Generally, the maps were folded into printed soft card or paper covers for which a number of designs are known. They were for sale to the general public and no doubt also offered or given to the respective advertisers. Colchester (1899), Greenwich (c. 1900), West Ham (1903), Newcastle upon Tyne (1903), St Augustines (1904) and St Austell (1904) all have cover prices of sixpence, and a Business Street Map of the Borough of Leicester (c. 1904)[10] states 'Agent for the sale of these maps. Oldershaw. The Cash Stationer. 78 Granby Street'. More elaborate and expensive productions are also known that appear to have been made for trade

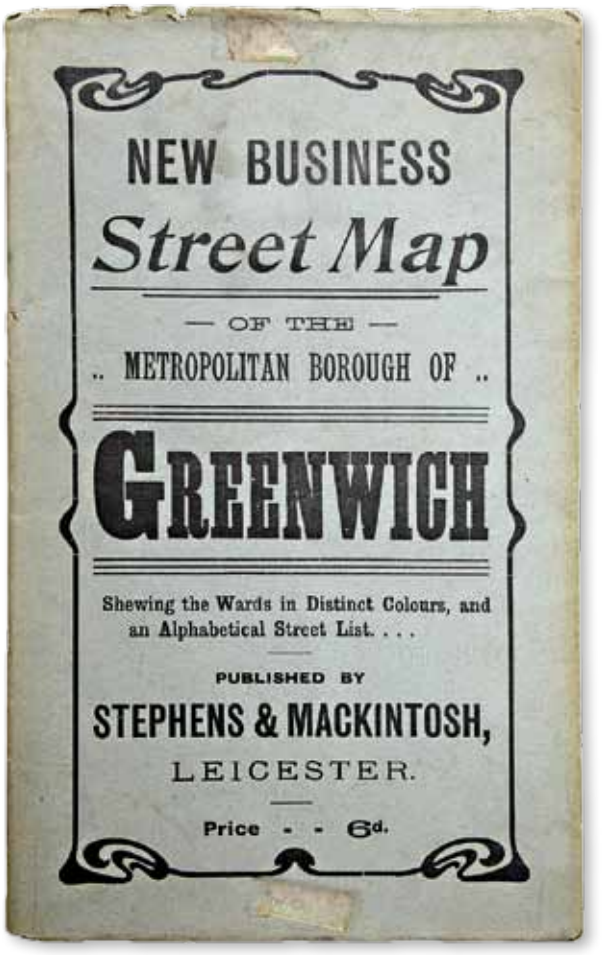


Fig. 3 'New Business Street Map of the Metropolitan Borough of Greenwich', front cover: 13.5 x 21.5 cm; map: 75 x 66 cm.

purposes. These are The Business Map of The Sowerby Parliamentary Division of Yorkshire (1902) and The Business Map of the Parliamentary Division of Mid Derbyshire (1902). In both these cases the maps are bound in hard red cloth covers with gold lettering that includes the statement 'Not To Be Taken Away' and with provision to be suspended (via a hole or through tape ties) from a wall. The covers of the relatively early maps of Poole and of Gainsborough (both c. 1895) state 'If you want a good Business Street Map of any Town apply Stephens & Mackintosh, 16 Princess Street, Leicester. Over 200 Maps to choose from.' (Fig. 4) This statement of the range of maps produced appears accurate, as others by Stephens & Mackintosh, are known to include Ramsbottom (1897), High Peak (1898), Leek (1902), Tottenham (1903), Inverness (date unknown) and Penzance (date unknown). Of the hundreds of different Business

Business Maps of Stephens & Mackintosh referred to:	Published date where known, suggested or estimated
Loughborough, Leicestershire	1893
Melton, Leicestershire	1893
Gainsborough, Lincolnshire	c. 1895
Gorton, Guide Bridge, Denton, Haughton, etc. Lancashire	c. 1895
Poole, Dorset	c. 1895
Ramsbottom, Lancashire	1897
High Peak, Derbyshire	1898
Stamford, Lincolnshire	1898
Colchester, Essex	1898
Greenwich, Kent	1899
Sowerby, Yorkshire	c. 1900
Leek, Staffordshire	1902
Mid Derbyshire	1902
Tottenham, London	1902
West Ham, London	1903
Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland	1903
St Austell, Cornwall	1903
St Augustines, Kent	1904
Melton, Leicestershire	1904
Isle of Man	1904
Borough of Leicester, Leicestershire	1904
Inverness	Unknown
Penzance, Cornwall	Unknown



Fig. 4 'Business Street Map of Poole', back cover: 18 x 16 cm.

Maps that must have been published by Stephens & Mackintosh by the end of 1904, this article has identified only 23 examples. Many more must exist of these attempts to provide local advertisers with a map designed explicitly to promote their enterprises.

Notes

1 *IMCoS Journal*, Autumn 2015, p. 59.
2 Roger J. P. Kain, and Richard R. Oliver, *British Town Plans. A History*. British Library, 2015, p. 154.
3 Roger J. P. Kain and Richard R. Oliver, *Electronic Catalogue of British Town Maps* (CBTM). (http://townmaps.data.history.ac.uk).
4 ROLLR (DG 42/276).
5 ROLLR (Misc 292).
6 ROLLR (DE 2440).
7 ROLLR (DE 3086).
8 Kain and Oliver, *British Town Plans*. London, 2015, p. 154.
9 ROLLR (Framed. L912).
10 ROLLR (DE 3086).

Thanks are given to Keith Ovenden (ROLLR), Tony Burgess and Sonia Deadman for their help, and to Colin Brooks for the photography. Acknowledgement is given for the use of The University of Leicester Special Collections Online (Historical Directories of England and Wales).

Derek Deadman *retired from his post as Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Leicester in 2008. Since then, with his friend photographer Colin Brooks, he has published five books* Leicestershire Private Presses, Printed Maps of Leicestershire, The Christmas Cards of Rigby Graham, Printed Maps of Rutland *and* The Printed Town Plans of Leicestershire and Rutland *with Landseer Press, his own publishing house. His current main collecting interest is in Ordnance Survey Maps.*

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J. N. Bellin, Paris, c1760





Underground Railways Of London
F. H. Stingemore / London Underground, London, 1932



Untitled [London Underground Map]
H. C. Beck / London Underground Transport, London, 1935

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NANSENBUSHŪ BANKOKU SHŌKA NO ZU
南瞻部洲萬國掌菓之圖
[南瞻部洲万国掌菓之図]

The first Japanese printed map of the Buddhist world

Toshikazu Kaida

'Nansenbushū bankoku shōka no zu', hereafter as NBS. ('Detailed map of all the countries in Jambūdvīpa world') is the first Japanese printed map of the Buddhist world made by woodblock. Produced in 1710 (Hoēi 7, Year of the Tiger), it includes not only India, China and Japan but also Europe and America according to new Western knowledge, from a Buddhist cosmographical perspective. Originally the map was uncoloured; it can sometimes be found with contemporary or later hand colouring (Fig. 1 see pp. 36–37).

The map was made by the Buddhist priest Rōkashi 浪華子, which is a penname of Sōshun (1654–1738), who was best known by his religious name Hōtan. He was a scholar priest and the founder of the Kegonji Temple in Kyōto. It is traditionally accepted by Japanese scholars that he based the NBS on the manuscript map 'Nansenbushū no zu'[1] by Sōkaku, the Buddhist chief priest of Kushuon'in Temple, at the end of eighteenth or beginning of the nineteenth century, which in turn is derived from the ancient turnip-shaped 'Gotenjiku zu' (Map of the Five Indias) (see Fig. 3).[2] However, Hōtan must also have referred to the 'Map of China and the barbarian countries in the world' in the *T'u-shu-pien* 圖書編, a Chinese encyclopedia issued in 1613 by Chang Huang as it is listed in the references in upper-left corner of the NBS map. In this small Chinese map, both the shape of the continent and the



Above **Fig. 2 Detail of 'Shumisen no zu' ('Map of Mt Sumeru'). See cover for larger image. Maker unknown, end of 17th century [?]. Woodcut, contemporary hand-coloured, as hanging scroll. 130.4 x 55.8 cm. It looks like an hourglass, around which the Sun and Moon circle. It is surrounded by seven concentric seas with mountainous walls, which are further surrounded by a vast sea. There are four small islands in it, and the shield-shaped one in the south is the continent of Jambūdvīpa, denoted by the blue circle. Private collection.**



Below **Fig. 3 'Gotenjiku zu' ('Map of Five Indias') from *Shugai sho* in 75 cho of vol. 4, after 1642. This is the same shape as Jambūdvīpa and is considered to be the first Japanese world map. Private collection.**

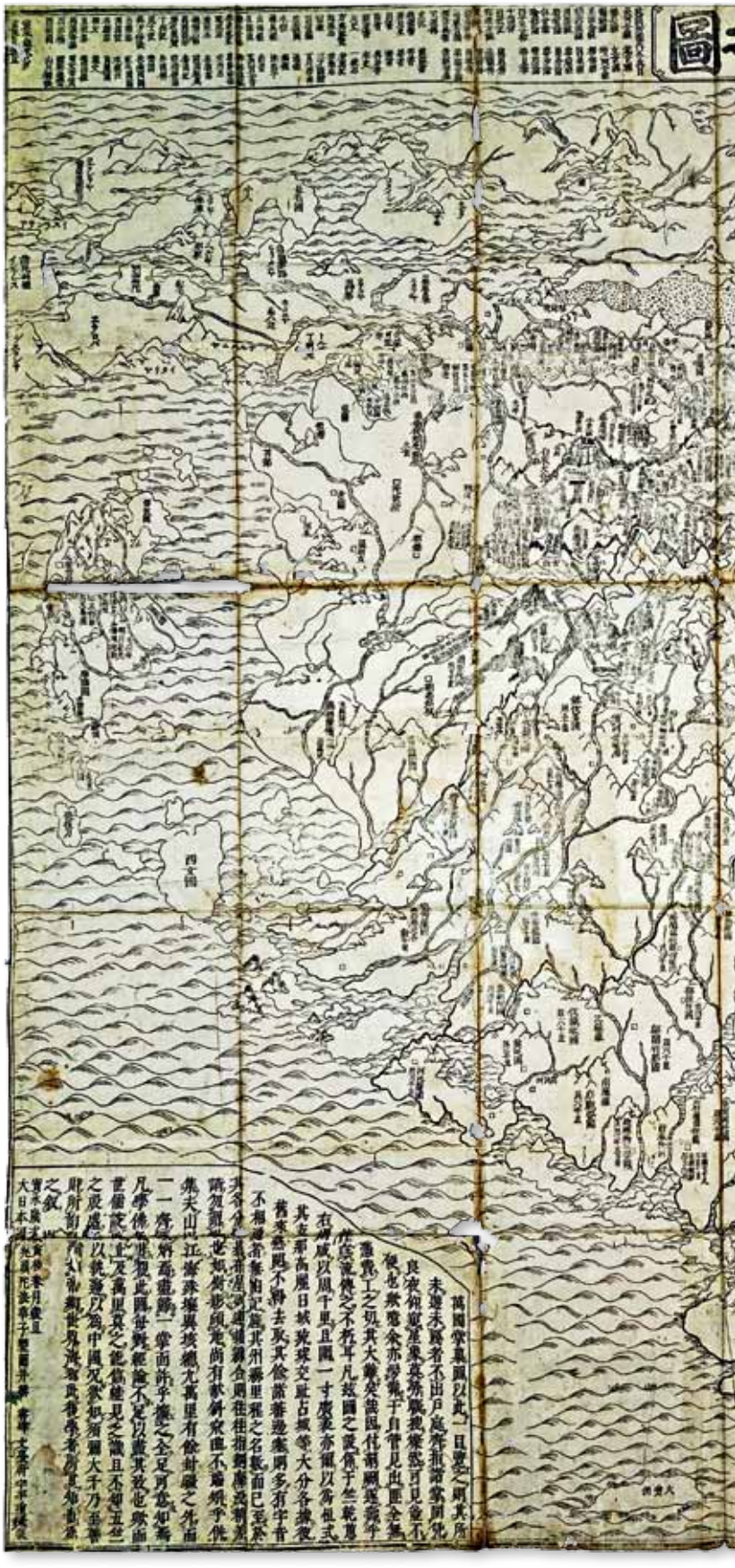
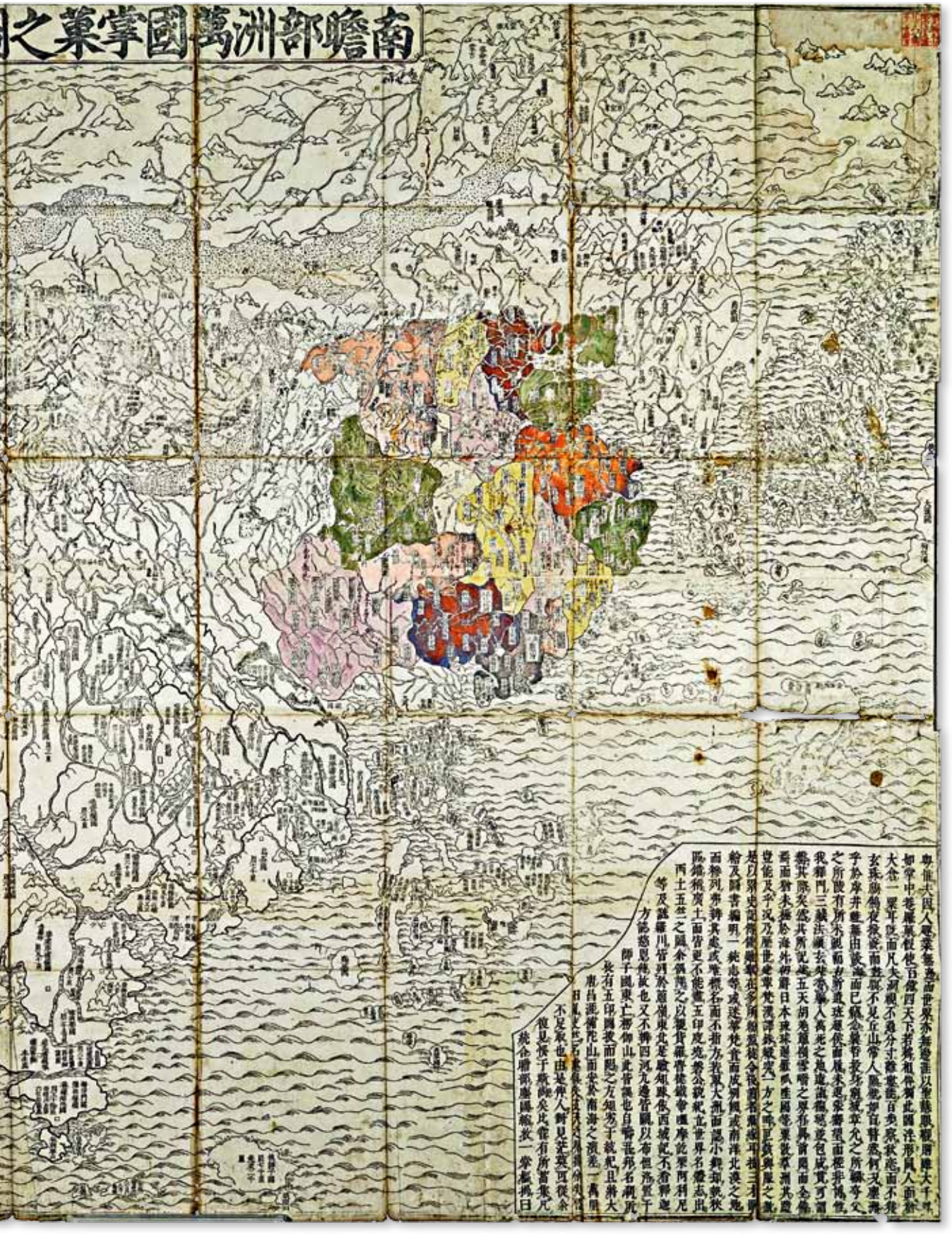


Fig. 1 'Nansenbushū bankoku shōka no zu', Hōtan, 1707, first edition, (Hōei 3).115.7 x 143.4 cm. Woodcut, Indian ink on Japanese paper. The coloured areas identify the provinces of China. Private collection.


南贍部洲萬國掌菓之

lay out of the surrounding islands are similar. Where Hōtan differs is in his expression of Lake Anavatapta which lies in the centre of the continent. The sources of Here converge, in a whirlpool formation, the sources of the rivers Ganges, Indus, Oxus and Tarim, on the NBS map represented as four animal faces.

The Jambūdvīpa world (the terrestrial world we occupy) is one of four small islands in the seven concentric seas that surround the sacred mountain Meru which, according to Buddhist cosmology, is the centre of the universe. The word Jambūdvīpa derives its name from dvipa, meaning island and Jambu, a large slow-growing tree with black berries and a variety of medicinal properties. The shape of the island is shield-like, wider in the north and narrower in the south, akin to the shape of the Indian subcontinent. The shape of the NBS reflects that of the Jambūdvīpa.

Illustration of the countries

Generally, in non-surveyed maps until the mid-Edo period, the size of a geographical area is dependent on the mapmaker's interest. In the NBS map, which is based on the Buddhist cosmographical perspective, and prevalent in the Edo period, India is very large and located in the centre. China and Japan are also exaggerated, but Europe and America appear only marginal additions in the corner.

The shape of Japan is inaccurate. Kii Peninsula protrudes to the south, which makes the main island of Japan look more rectangular. Bōsō Peninsula is small and located too far to the north; Tohoku district is dwarfish and Chugoku district has also been shrunk from east to west (Fig. 4). 'Fusō-koku Zu' which usually translates as a 'map of the rising sun' (Japan), is listed in the upper-left corner. Maps of 'Fusō-koku (no) zu' were issued several time in the 1660s, but their shape of Japan is different from the NBS map. The style of the big Kii Peninsula reminds us of 'Nihon Zu' ('Map of Japan', 1305) preserved in Ninna Temple in Kyōto. Those old style maps of Japan are generally called 'Gyoki zu', said to be made by the holy priest Gyoki. They indicate the routes to Kyōto in the Province of Yamashiro; the provinces near Kyōto are drawn rather big, like the Kii Peninsula. Unfortunately, the proportions of Japan in 'Dainihonkoku Zu' ('Great Map of Japan'), which is another descendent of 'Gyoki zu' in *Shūgaishō*, a contemporary Japanese encyclopedia published before the early fourteenth century, is also rather different from the NBS map. Heavy deformation of its shape makes it still unclear on which map Hōtan based his figure of Japan.

The Korean Peninsula is illustrated much wider than it actually is. There are many islands, and three lands to the east or to the south of Japan are named. All of them are legendary. Fusō-koku 扶桑國 or Fusang, is an island in the East, and, according to Chinese legend, here there is a divine tree, behind which the sun rises. It is traditionally interpreted as Japan, but Hōtan placed this name here. Kuna-koku 狗奴國 is described as a country which was in conflict with Yama-taikoku (an old name of the ancient Japan) in the Chinese *Book of Wei* of *Records of the Three Kingdoms*.

A big island to the south of Japan is the continent of South America, in the lower-right corner of the NBS map (Fig. 5). This location is derived from the *General map of Ming Dynasty China and all the surrounding countries,* 1663. The island is divided into north and south divided by a big river. In the south part there are four Chinese characters 亜・黒・利・加 longitudinally, which means America. 長人国 is a Chinese legendary country where the giants live. 智勒国 and 孛露 are Chile and Peru. In the middle right, 伯西児 is Brazil. At the north end, 金加西蝋 in reverse order is a port Cionega Sierra according to 'Kunyu wanguo quantu' 坤輿萬國全圖 (1602) made by Matteo Ricci 利瑪竇.[4]

Then, where is North America? There seems to be merely a part of the continent in the upper-right corner of this map, and place names are not described.[5] If so, Alaska may connect to Siberia. On the other hand, Ayusawa[4] noted 'This map lacks North America, but キビラ Kibira, located in North America in the Ricci's map, is used to name any place in an island in the north of Europe' (Fig. 6).[6] This might be Hōtan's confusion.

Europe is represented in the upper-left corner, but does not look like a continent but as a number of islands (Fig. 6). The reason for this can be explained by Buddhist cosmology.[7] The names of European countries are described in Chinese characters or in Katakana, the angular Japanese phonetic syllabary. Katakana is said to be based on 'Bankoku sōzu' ('General map of all countries') published in Shoho 2 (1645) or a later version.[8] The shape of Europe as a continent in 'Bankoku sōzu' is similar to Ricci's 'Kunyu wanguo quantu' but not to the NBS map which depicts it as islands. Thinking of the shape of Europe and Katakana names, the NBS should have followed 'Bankoku sokaizu' ('General world map of all countries') (Fig. 8), the first edition of which was published in 1688 by Ishikawa Ryūsen, is a derivative of 'Bankoku sōzu'. For example, England インケレス (inkeresu); France スランサ (suransa); and Ireland イスランテア (isurandia) of NBS are the same as

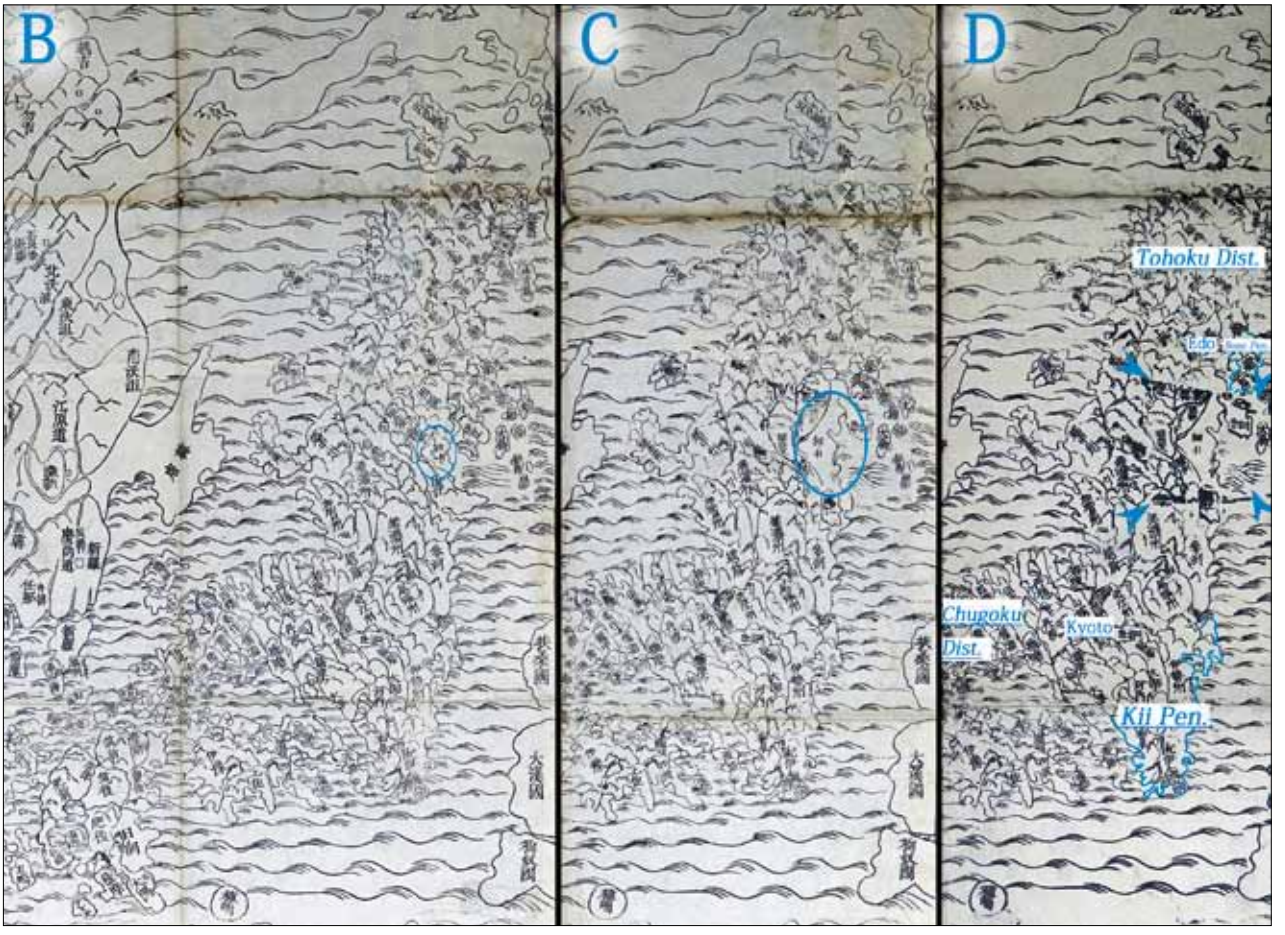
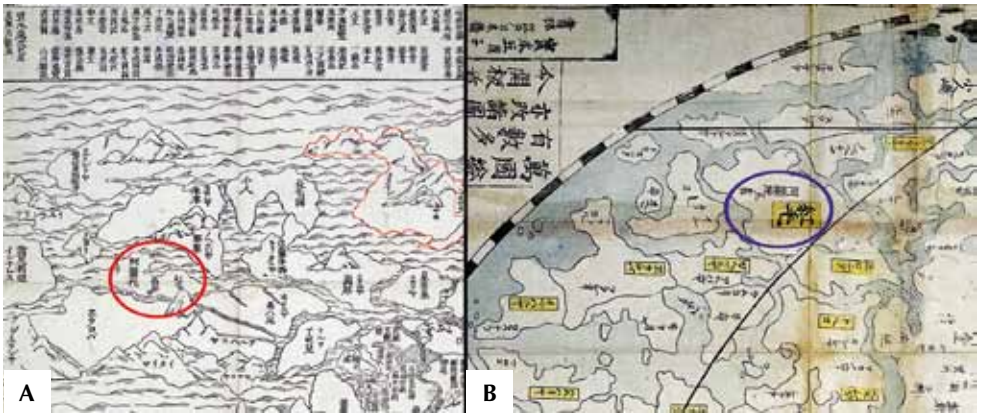
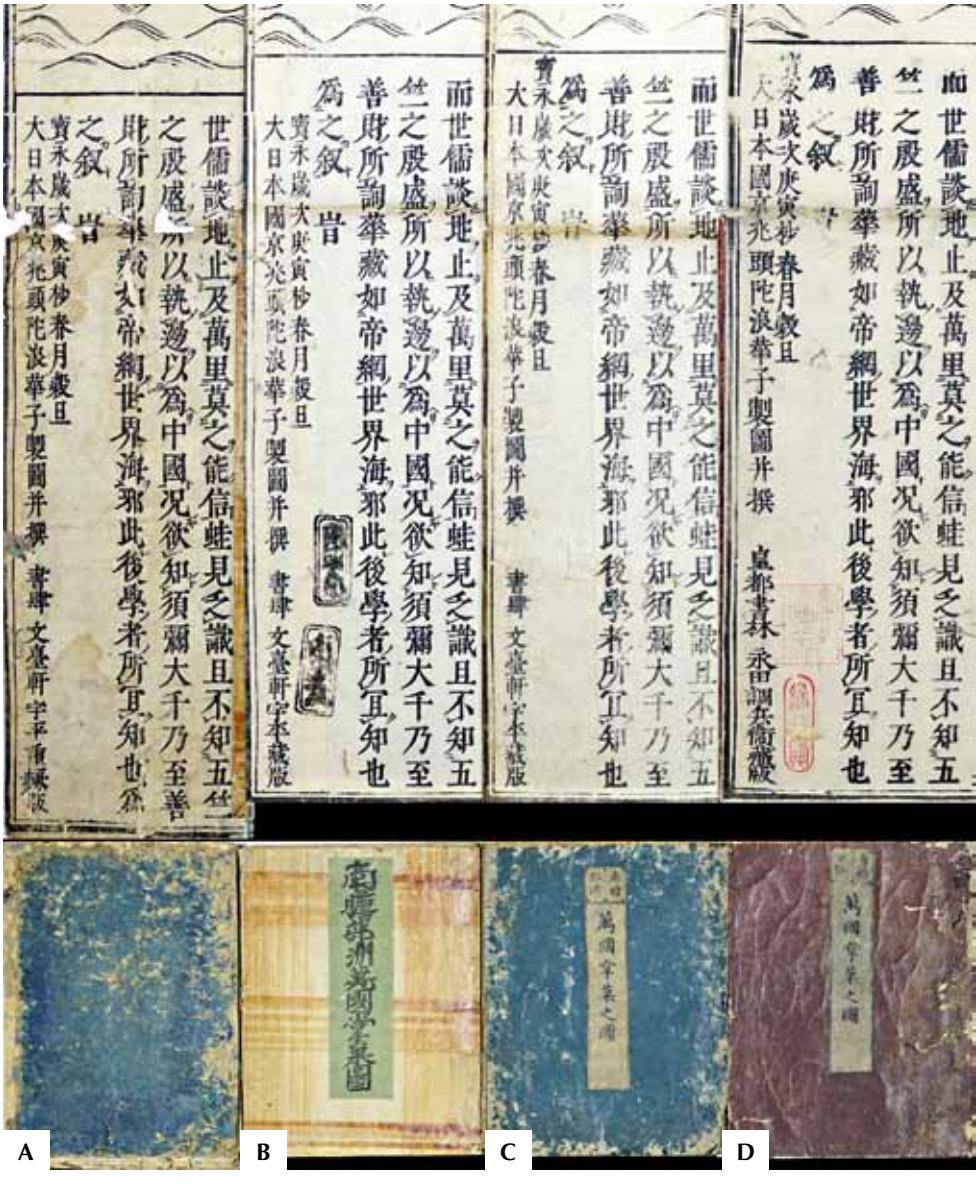


Fig. 4 Japan, a details from the NBS map, editions B, C and D from left to right. The blue circles on editions B and C indicate Mt Fuji. The blue arrowheads marked on edition D indicate a woodblock replacement for the area of Mt Fuji.



Fig. 5 South America and Africa, details from the NBS map, edition B. (B) the northeast part of China. Four blue arrowheads in C indicate a woodblock replacement.





Above
Fig. 6 Comparison of Europe in NBS map (A) and 'Bankoku sōkai zu (B). Many place names in Katakana are almost the same, but in different places. 紅毛 and 阿蘭陀 are in the same area, indicated by the blue circle in B and red circle in A. An island キビラ is outlined in red.

Left
Fig. 7 Details from the text that appear in the left-hand corner on the four different NBS editions. Photograph shows how the woodblocks were altered with each new edition. The corresponding covers are below. A's title label is missing. B's cover was replaced and its title is handwritten. The rest are the original covers.

'Bankoku sokaizu'. 紅毛 (koumou) and 阿蘭陀 (oranda) are also on this map, but both mean only one country, the Netherlands. The name 紅毛 does not appear in 'Bankoku sōzu', but in 'Bankoku sokaizu'. Ryūsen seems to have written it as another name. It is surprising that even Hōtan made such a mistake. The shape of Europe in 'Bankoku sokaizu' is different from that in 'Kunyu wanguo quantu' but there is some resemblance in the shape of England. Europe, in the Keian 5 (1652) edition of 'Bankoku sōzu', is divided by rivers, which may have inspired Ryūsen to imagine it as an aggregate of islands. Whether Sōkaku referred to Ryūsen's map to make 'Nansenbushū no zu', or Hōtan to make the NBS is presently unknown.

The African Continent lies in the sea to the south of Europe as an island smaller than one might expect (Fig. 5).[8] This manner of illustration seems to be the same for South America.

The editions

There are four editions of the NBS map three made by Bundaiken Uhei 文臺軒 宇平 (A • B • C) and the last one by Nagata Choubei 永田調兵衛 (D). In the first edition of Bundaiken, he noted '[this edition] copied the original' in the lower-left corner (Fig. 7), but there is no evidence that such version was ever published. There is said to be a manuscript draft of this map by Hōtan.[9] In his edition, Choubei noted he stored the woodblocks. Judging from the condition of print status, it is apparent that Bundaiken's edition precedes Nagata's. The date of transfer of the woodblocks is unknown, but in my opinion, I would tentatively suggest between 1740 and 1810, and more likely in the former half.[10]

First edition A See Fig. 1 **RR**[11]

There is no character space at the beginning of the sentence of explanation lower right, which seems to be quite natural. The lower border extends to the space of one more character. There is noted 'Bundaiken Uhei copied the original' in the last line of the explanation lower left (Fig. 7 A). As far as I know only three copies exist: in Tokyo National Museum (donated by Muneyoshi Tokugawa, 1897–1989); Ayusawa collection at Yokohama City University Library; and the author's. The author's edition consists of four horizontal parts, each 20.3, 34.3, 32.8 and 28.2 cm in height. The total print size (P) is 115.7 x 143.4 cm. The sheet (S) is 120.2 x 147.7 cm and consists of 3 x 4 = 12 pieces of about 31 x 47.5 cm and laterally circa 6 cm additions of Japanese papers. It is printed with India ink on Japanese paper and has partially contemporary hand colouring.

Second edition B **R+**

The lower border is cut by one character width, and a character space has been added at the beginning of the explanation in the lower right and the last Chinese character of every line has been removed from the top of the next line. The reason why it was trimmed vertically by about 1.5 cm is unknown.[13] The island 馬麦迦山 near Sri Lanka[12] has been moved a little to the north-east. The end of the last line in the lower-left is altered from「宇平重撫板」to「宇平蔵版, meaning that Bundaiken Uhei possesses the woodblocks (Fig. 7 B). If Edition B was produced prior to A, the shape of waves would have looked strange (Fig. 5 South America), which is another reason to believe that edition B is a development of A. A copy of edition B in the Kyōto University Library is reproduced by Fujita (1931). There is one copy at the East Asia Library, University of Washington, (cited on Internet). Two copies have come on the market in the past five years, as far as I know. At the time of writing five copies, including the author's, have been recorded.

Third edition C **S**

Four modifications have been made to this edition with partial woodblock replacements. Whether Hōtan intended or ordered these alterations is uncertain, but this is the most finished edition.

1. The last two lines are re-engraved and have been shifted further up than on the second edition, and the character 寶永 is jutting up remarkably (Fig. 7 C).
2. The shape of the Tokai prefecture in Japan is correct. Mt Fuji is wider (Fig. 4 B–C), and Hakone 箱根 is added. Suruga 駿河 is moved from the upper left to the lower left of Mt Fuji. There is a trapezoid 6 x 5 cm woodblock replacement[14] (Fig. 4 C–D arrowheads) including Sagami 相模〜Kai 甲斐〜Omi 遠江 〜Izu 伊豆. This seems to be intended to make Mt Fuji to stand out as the most prominent mountain or the symbol of Japan.
3. In China, the right part of Ningbo 寧波府, which is at the south-east side of the Hangzhou Bay and south of Shanghai 松江府, a woodblock has been replaced adding 定海昌縣 and an island Meezen 梅岑 with a Buddhist temple 宝陀寺 and also correcting the seashore line (Fig. 5 C).

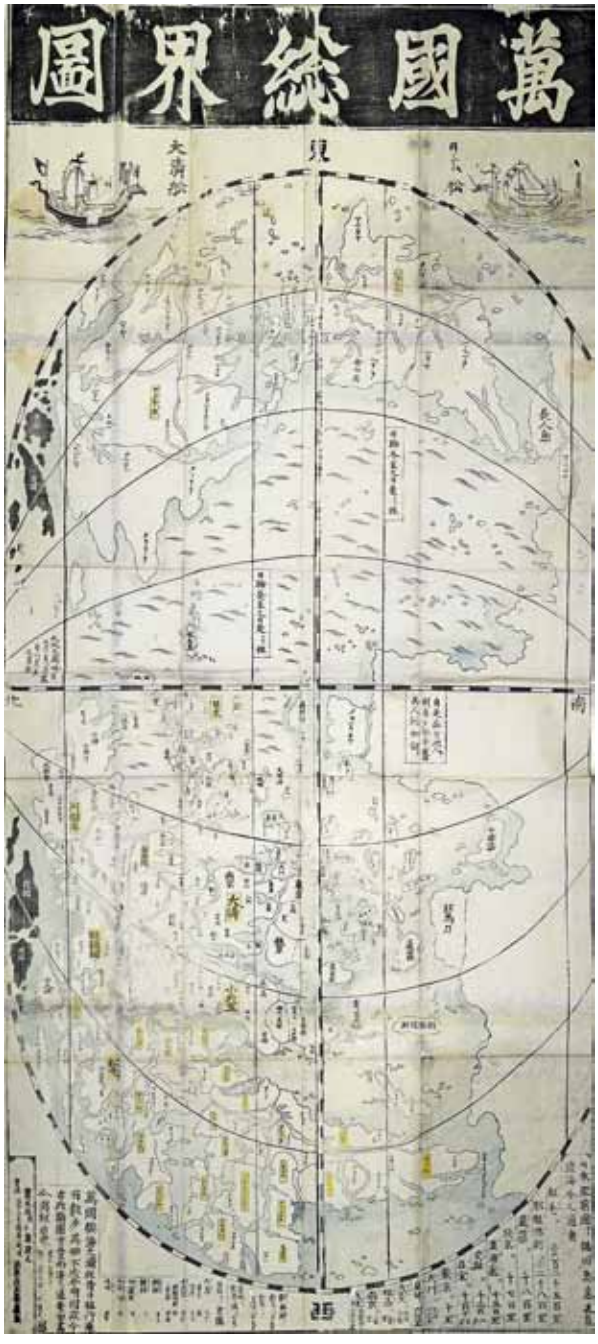


Fig. 8 'Bankoku sokaizu' ('Map of All Countries on Earth') by Ryūsen Ishikawa. Second edition published by Mohei Suharaya in 1708. Woodcut, India ink, hand-coloured, 125.5 x 54.7 cm. Title label lacking. The first edition was published in 1688 by Tahei Sagamiya who was associated with Mr Ishikawa, generally called Tomonobu or Ryūsen. The east is located to the top, this vertically oblong style is common with previous or almost contemporary maps of Japan and city of Kyōto, and were intended to be displayed as hanging scrolls. The earliest of world maps in this style seems to be 'Bankoku sōzu' in 1645, but this 'Bankoku sokaizu' looks different from them. It is in the Ukiyo-e manner, a style of which Ryūsen was a master.

4. Supplementary marks for Japanese reading at 如盲瞽然 in the fourth line of explanation in the right lower part is corrected.

This is the most popular edition and, as far as I know, there are more than 20 copies in public collections: the Muroga collection, Kyōto University Library, the National Diet Library in Tokyo (three copies) and the Beans collection, University of British Columbia. Around ten copies have appeared on the market in the past five years.

Fourth edition D by Nagata Choubei **R–**
The lower one third of the last line has been replaced with 皇都書林 永田調兵衛蔵版 which translates as 'Nagata Choubei, bookseller in Kyōto, possesses the woodblocks'. Otherwise, there are no changes (Fig. 7 D). There are eight copies and they can be found in the Shinjo collection, National Diet Library in Tokyo; Ashida collection, Meiji University Library; Tenri Central Library; Ayusawa collection, Yokohama City University Library; Namba collection and Ikenaga collection in Kobe City Museum; and Beans collection, University of British Columbia. The other is in the author's collection and there is one currently on the market.

Evaluation of this map

The NBS map is based on the old map of India of Buddhist cosmology, and it adopted a Sinocentric attitude which subordinated the Western continents. This favouring of China may be seen as striking a compromise with rival Confucians[15]. Finally, NBS was completed, using Ryūsen's world map as a source for the inclusion of Western geographical knowledge, which was still new to Japan at the beginning of eighteenth century.

Among modern Japanese scholars, Fujita (1931) is in the affirmative, but more recently Muroga and Unno (1962) criticise the 'fictitious' problem, however, they are in agreement with Ayusawa (1953) that this map is the first Japanese printed map of the Buddhist world. For the contemporary public, especially conservative, this map was so valued that popular abridged versions like 'Bankoku shoka no zu' (Fig. 9) were published until the late Edo period.

Notes

1 Manuscript copies of 'Nansenbushū no zu' are in Muroga collection of Kyōto University Library and in Namba collection of Kōbe City Museum. They are attributed to Sōkaku, who seems to have shared their

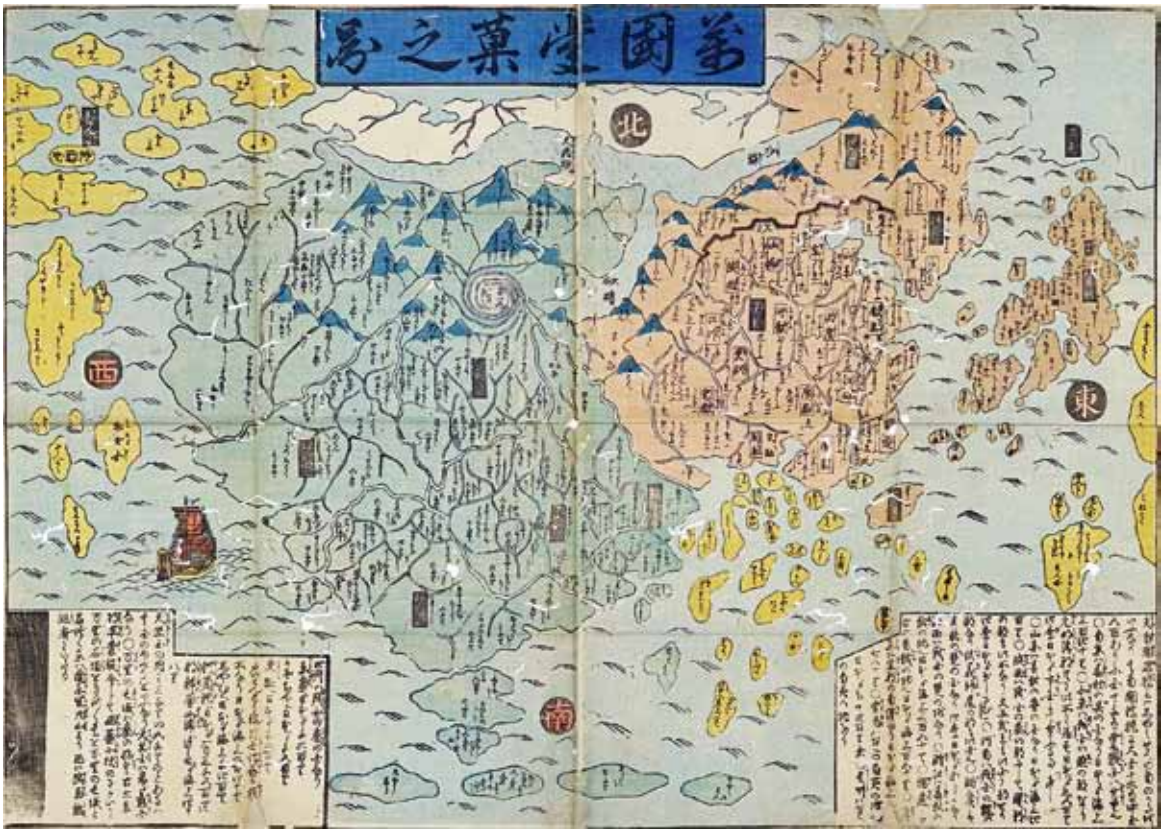


Fig. 9 'Bankoku shoka no zu'. No publisher or issue date is evident, but may be of the late Edo period. Woodcut, printed in colour, 46.4 x 65.5 cm. According to Unno, the first edition was issued in 1744, and this example is a later edition. The removal of the word 'Nansenbushū' from the title shows that the publisher intended this version for the general public who want a simple India-China-Japan world map, rather than for Buddhists. Private collection.

cartographic knowledge with Hōtan each other (see K. Unno, 2005). It is interesting that Lake Anavatapta is illustrated as the same whirlpool with animal heads as NBS map not in Namba's but in Muroga's.

2 A copy of the 'Gotenjiku zu', the oldest Buddhist world map in Japan, is preserved in the Horyu Temple, which was drawn by Buddhist priest Jūkei in 1364.

3 S. Ayusawa, *Foreign knowledge of the Japanese in the age of national isolation*, 1953: pp. 269–70.

4 M. Fujita, 'A Study of 'Nansenbushū bankoku shōka no zu', *Chiri Kyoiku*, 1931; 15 pp. 1–10 & pp. 138–148.

5 Fujita mentions that 'Hōtan neglected North America (p. 148), but Unno, (1975) states 'The innominate [not named] lands to the north of Japan is a trace of North America indeed' (no. 6; explanatory booklet, p. 6).

6 There is a label 'North America' on that island in this map of his own collection by Ayusawa's hand. See I. Matsumoto, *The Image of the Earth and Lands of the World: Old Map in Ayusawa Collection of the Yokohama City University*, 2013, p. 13, Fig. 5.

7 K. Unno, T. Oda and N. Muroga, (1975) suggests in a commentary on terrestrial globes made by Sōkaku, 'the ideological basis of these arbitrary changes is the Buddhist cosmology of the Sumeru. In order to keep the image of Jambūdvīpa mainly occupied with India in the real world they would have intended to interpret Jambūdvīpa as Asia of the Occidental image and the other three Buddhist island as the other continents in the real world. The reason Hōtan and Sōkaku illustrated Europe as a number of islands is that both of them as the Buddhists regarded those islands subordinate to Jambūdvīpa' (no. 5; explanatory booklet p. 5).

8 Fujita(1931) mentions 'Hōtan neglected Africa' (p. 147), and Yamashita (1998) states 'Africa does not appear at all' (p. 33), whereas Unno (1975) states in a commentary on 'Nansenbushū no zu', 'the place-names of ancient Futsurin 払菻 and Daishin 大秦 in Africa are described here'. Those two place names are also in the island in the NBS, which suggests that this is the African Continent.

9 According to Unno (2005), there was a manuscript draft of the NBS owned by Shaku Seitan in 1913/14, which is also mentioned on 'Nihon Konan Chizu Shusei', (1932) by M. Kurita.

10 To assume the date of publication in Edo period which has no dating record in it, there are four strategies that we can follow:

i The private data of the publisher: There is no publisher's address on this map. The year of Bundaiken Uhei's death is also unknown, and the publisher's names are sometimes hereditary, like trade names. There is no record of his retirement. His own publication is not so frequent. According to 'Kyoho igo Hanmoto-betsu shuppan mokuroku' [Catalogues of publication after 1716 classified by publishers], there are only two books, and the last might be in 1738. As for Chobei Nagata and his company, they started business c. 1600, and has remained publishing in Kyōto until today. They moved in to the city from Nishiki-koji to Hanaya-cho after the great fire in 1788. I contacted their office but unfortunately there is no certain information about this map.

ii Publication catalogues, and publication lists for advertisement in the other books: 'The comprehensive publication Catalogues', revised in 1715, lists '文ウ 万國圖 五匁', namely 'publisher Bundaiken Uhei, Bankoku (Shoka no) Zu price 5mon'. This is the only record that Bundaiken possessed the woodblocks of this map until 1715, but there is no further information after that. There are

a few books with Nagata's publication lists for advertisement. According to Unno 1995 (note 302), 'A book published by Nagata Chobei carries an advertisement that mentions the map: see *Tokoji Soryo, Sesso yawa* (Night talk beside a window commanding a view of snow) (Kyōto, 1815) (a list of publications that were finally bound and for which Nagata held the copyright)'. He continues 'Nagata also dealt with the first edition of the map,' but he does not mention the reason. I studied Nagata's publication all in the collection of National Diet Library in Tokyo, but only a book *Kinso-syu*, published in 1868, includes Nagata's publication list. There is this map in it, so this map could be sold until at least early in Meiji period.

iii Records of publisher's guild: There is no record about the transfer of this woodblock.

iv Customer's inscriptions: I found the date of someone's purchase made in October 1849 on the map cover of a copy of Nagata's edition in the collection of National Diet Library in Tokyo.

11 I modified Shirley's Rarity Index in *Mapping of the World: Early Printed World Maps, 1472–1700*, 1984, p. 641, in order to adapt it to the Japanese domestic market. I have reviewed the public collections in Japan cited in books and website as late as 2015. As for the overseas collections, my survey is limited to the open websites, for example, Beans coll. of the University of British Columbia, and C. V. Starr East Asian Library, University of California, Berkley. Ranking S–C is based on the newly appeared copies on market. If I add **+**, it is rarer within the class while the addition of **–** indicates that it is more common. This follows Usticke's Rarity Classification in *Rembrandt's Etchings: States and Values*, 1967.

RRR Exceptionally rare: almost never on market, a few are known in public collections

RR Very rare: one copy or so appears every 5–10 years on market, several copies are known in public collections

R Rare: one copy or so appears every couple of years on market

S Scarce: one copy or so appears every year on market

U Uncommon: always one copy or so on market

C Common: always some copies on market

12 執師子國 lion's land is an old Japanese name for Sri Lanka. According to Great Tang Records on the Western Regions by Buddhist Monk Bianji, 馬麦迦山 is in 僧伽羅國 Sinhala land, which is another name for Sri Lanka. So, 馬麦迦, a name of the mountain, could be 'Pidurutalagala'. There is a legend written in this book about the Monk Sinhala who is the founder of the Sinhala land named after him. He drifted ashore on the island 羅刹国 or 女人国 where an ogress lived. After coming back alone, he attacked the land and conquered it. In legends, there are many names for lands but they refer to only one land.

13 Vertical length of the printed area became c. 140 cm, which is affected by the slit space of jointed woodblocks, which became looser in later issues. Folded old Japanese papers became wavy, which also affects the length.

14 This replaced woodblock became looser in later issues, which is useful for dating. For example, this part of the C edition in the National Diet Library in Tokyo looks fine and one might assume that it is earlier, that may not be the case for if the woodblocks have been cleaned, the print may look better. On the contrary, if the woodblocks are cleaned, the print may look better.

15 Confucianism is a philosophical and ethical-sociopolitical doctrine, the core of which is based on the benevolent and humanistic Chinese philosopher Confucius. In the early Edo period the Tokugawa shogunate linked the Samurai spirit with Confucian teaching resulting in many Buddhists converting to Confucianism.

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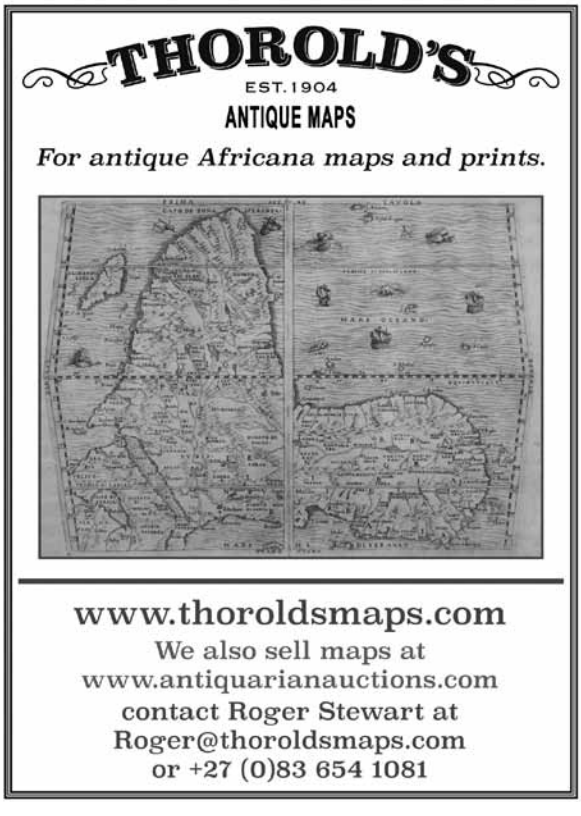
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Toshikazu Kaida *is a medical doctor. He has been a collector of Dutch and Flemish old master paintings and prints for more than twenty years and recently extending his interest into Japanese cartography of the Edo period.*



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William Faden, *The North American Atlas*, with 42 maps, including Bernard Ratzer's two-part map of New York City, 1777. Sold December 2015 for $341,000.

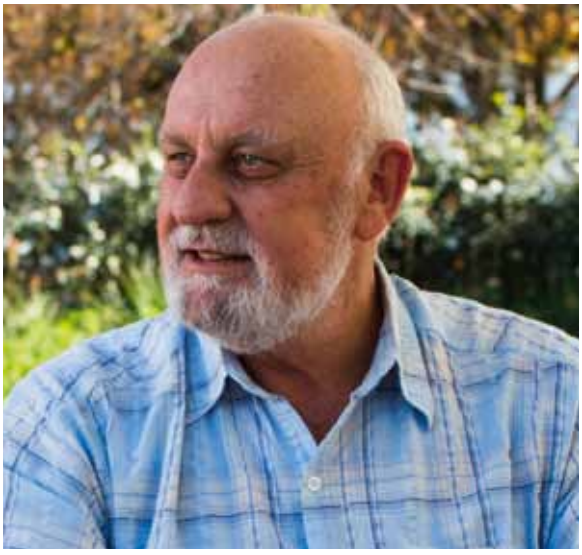
MAPPING MATTERS

News from the world of maps

A new face at Thorold's

IMCoS member and organiser of the 2015 International symposium in Cape Town, Roger Stewart has recently become the owner and manager of Thorold's Maps, a new division of the antiquarian bookshop of the same name.

In 1904, in a small corner of his sewing machine shop, Frank Thorold, then South Africa's agent for Singer established Thorold's Books. On his death, in 1962, that little corner had grown into a well-respected antiquarian book business, specialising in Africana and law, and member of the International League of Antiquarian Booksellers.



Roger trained as a medical doctor, moved into management of medical research in South Africa, became a director in the pharmaceutical industry and finally, turned his hand to become a successful business and management consultant, all the while collecting maps. His collecting areas are miniature maps of South Africa and the continent; and maps that reflect the history of travel in the Cape of Good Hope, with a particular interest in wagon and railway routes.

In a chance meeting in 2013 with Neillen van Kraaydenburg, then owner of Thorold's, Roger learned that there were some 300 antique maps in the store's inventory about which van Kraaydenburg knew very little. Roger was his man to make sense of them, and, in a part-time capacity, Roger set about categorising the maps in terms of market appeal and commercial value. Also in 2013, Roger was asked by a large local corporation to catalogue and appraise its collection of 500 maps. Some two years later he embarked on a commercial arrangement with both organisations under the arrangement that in exchange for his work, he would receive a commission on the sale of the maps.

Van Kraaydenburg suffered a tragic heart attack in 2015, from which he did not recover. His death had a significant impact on Roger's life. He has put his collector's hat to one side to take on the role of a dealer, developing a new business in maps using the Thorold's brand. Under the banner 'conserving maps and preserving history of Africa' Thorold's Maps and DK Conservators (www.dkconservators.co.za) have opened shared premises – Old Paper Gallery – in Cape Town. Their alliance also offers a range of antiquarian and collecting services.

Thorold's Maps can be contacted at: www.thoroldsmaps.com

J B Harley research fellowships

The Trustees of the J B Harley Research Fellowships Trust Fund are pleased to announce the twenty-third series of awards, offering support to assist research in the map collections of the United Kingdom. Awards have been made to:

Anna Feintuck (University of Edinburgh) The production and use of cartographic knowledge: a case study of Charles E. Goad's fire insurance plans of Edinburgh and Leith, 1891–1906; John Moore (Collections Manager, University of Glasgow Library) British Directory Maps: an analysis of the maps accompanying the local directories of Scotland and Wales; Dr Lisa Poggiali (University of Pennsylvania, Postdoctoral Fellow, Program on Democracy, Citizenship and Constitutionalism) Digital Democracy and Analogue Autocracy?: The History of Mapping in Kenya.

For the period 2014–2017, in addition to the normal J B Harley Fellowships there are also Harley-Delmas Fellowships funded by the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation, for research on the history of cartography during the European Renaissance to the Enlightenment

c. 1400 – c. 1800. Awards have been made to:

Florin-Stefan Morar (Harvard University) The Maps of Myriad Kingdoms: Translation and the Circulation of Cartographic Knowledge between East Asia and Early Modern Europe; Dr Susan Schulten (Professor of History and Department Chair, University of Denver) A History of North America in 100 Maps.

For details of past awards, numbers of applicants, and extracts from previous Fellows' reports, see www.maphistory.info/harlflws.html

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Malta map society publishing programme

The publishing arm of MMS is indefatigable. On the heels of their new Journal and recently published *The Pre-Siege Maps of Malta: 2nd Century AD – 1564*, they are planning book on of the many French maps of the islands. A review of *The Pre-Siege Maps…* will appear in a forthcoming edition of the *IMCoS Journal*.

Obituary Donald Hodson 1933–2016

The noted cartobibliographer Donald Hodson died on 1 February this year aged 82. He qualified as a pharmacist from Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, and was awarded a fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1954. He moved to the new town of Hatfield soon afterwards, where he established his own chemist shop in the early days of the town's construction.

It was in about 1959 in a St Albans' antique shop that he bought his first map, a John Speed of Hertfordshire. He wanted to learn more about it so he went to the Map Library Room at the British Museum where he met the head R. A. (Peter) Skelton who encouraged his interests. He continued to collect maps of the county. Skelton became a good friend and mentor and they corresponded continually on county material. It was at the Map Room indeed that he met his future wife, Yolande – herself a noted map historian, in 1971.

Between 1969 and 1972 he published, in five parts, the 'Printed Maps of Hertfordshire' in the *Map Collectors' Circle*' edited by R. V. Tooley. The final work was published as a book by Dawson Books in 1974. It was modelled on that of Warwickshire written by his good friend Paul Harvey along with Harry Thorpe in 1959. One of the key useful features that Hodson added to the earlier work was the location of known examples. In those pre-Internet and still early days of cartobibliography it was a most useful feature.

Skelton's most famous work in the field was his bibliography of *County Atlases of the British Isles*, which only reached 1703 before his tragic death in a car crash in 1970. Hodson was commissioned around this time to write a catalogue of the known maps of Portsmouth before 1801, both printed and manuscript, which was published to critical acclaim by his peers in the *Portsmouth Record Series* by the City of Portsmouth 1978.

Following that publication he began the project he had wanted to do for some time. That was to continue the work of Skelton on county atlases. Three volumes ensued in 1984, 1989 and 1997. The level of detail and research included was exceptional and took the field of cartobibliography to a whole new level. The project drew to a close with the publishing firm of Cary after whom applying the same rigorous standards became more and more difficult.

He also pioneered the study of cartographic advertisements, writing an article on the subject in the *Map Collector* in March 1984. In 1990 he retired as a pharmacist and pursued his passion full time. In 1997 he wrote an article for the *IMCoS Journal* on the Fordham Collection at the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Herbert Fordham invented the term cartobibliography and had written one on Hertfordshire in 1914. In 1996 Hodson became the first recipient of the RGS's 'Sir George Fordham Award for Cartobibliography' for his 'outstanding contribution to the field of cartobibliography'.

In January 2000 he was awarded his doctorate from the University of Exeter for his thesis entitled 'The Early Printed Road Books and Itineraries of England and Wales'. It is a masterclass in cartobibliography. It is my opinion that he was one of the finest cartobibliographers of British maps to have lived. Unfortunately, prolonged illness in later life took away many of his interests. He will be sadly missed.

Philip Burden

A review of Volume III of the County Atlases of the British Isles after 1703 *by Donald Hodson appeared in the autumn issue (No. 70) of the Journal. It was reviewed by Kit Batten and has been reproduced on the following page.*

The Early Printed Road Books and Itineraries of England and Wales *is available to read on the British Library EThOS website at www.ethos.bl.uk*
The Editor

Book Reviews

County Atlases of the British Isles published after 1703. Vol. III: Atlases published 1764 to 1789 and their subsequent editions, by Donald Hodson. London: The British Library, 1997. ISBN 0 7123 4524 8. Pages xv + 208; 7 black and white illustrations. £35.00.

Anyone familiar with the county mapping of the British Isles will be (or should be) familiar with Donald Hodson's monumental works. Following in the footsteps of R.A. Skelton, who produced the first cartobibliography of British Atlases (covering the period to 1703), Hodson has continued this work and has made the field his own. Those who have produced county cartobibliographies in the last ten years are indebted to Hodson for his work and the challenge is to find information that has escaped him, i.e. to be able to write *not in Hodson*. The first two volumes (originally published by the Tewin Press now available through the British Library) were packed with information as Hodson is not content to simply list the atlases and the various editions and their variant map states, but researches into every aspect of the atlas publication. This, long-awaited, third volume takes county mapping to the threshold of the nineteenth century and finishes with what could be considered the forerunner of today's mapping, *Cary's New and Correct Atlas* of 1787–9.

This third volume begins with Bowen and Kitchin's *Royal English Atlas* and the format is consistent with the previous two volumes. The text of the title page is followed by a description and location of the relevant atlases, and any variant atlases known and the atlas contents follows. It is nice to see Clive Burden's atlases listed. Although the Burden collection is a private collection, Clive Burden has never hesitated to share his knowledge and collection with serious researchers. The really fascinating section then follows: Publication history. This is where Hodson is especially strong. His patient research and delving into every available source for information relating to the atlas production is impressive. In the introduction he relates that although he retired shortly after Volume II appeared, the third volume has taken just as long to prepare; the information contained in the history sections for each atlas make it clear why. The list of maps present usually follows the history and here the cartographic collector can soon locate and identify her/his individual map.

The format of each section is the same, making it easy to follow, and the later editions are listed immediately after the initial publication. This has now become the established pattern for county cartobibliographers and makes it simpler to get an overview of how many times a particular atlas was published. It seems logical now, but Skelton did not adopt this layout and Rodney Shirley chose two other schemes for each of his volumes on the mapping of Great Britain.

Although the majority of atlases were concerned with England and Wales, Hodson has included all atlases that concentrated on Scotland or Ireland so that it really is a full description of atlases of the British Isles. Indeed, the final section is an appendix dealing with the *Dublin Magazine* of 1764, previously not described as it was omitted from Jolly's fine work on magazine publications. Although possibly only a part series, it was intended to produce a full set of Irish county maps and therefore has been included.

The first atlas covered is the *Royal English Atlas* and it is interesting to read that this was not a commercial success: when I look at the map of my own county (Devon) I am impressed at the style and layout and it is one of my favourite maps of my county. The question of ownership is covered (dealt with in Volume II, although new readers might have welcomed a fuller footnote rather than merely referring to the previous volume). Other atlases included are those of Joseph Ellis (1765) which must have been a veritable best seller based on the number of issues and surviving examples; Hinton's *Universal Magazine* series; Kitchin's attempt to produce maps at the same scale, his *Pocket Atlas*; Meijer, one of the very few county atlases published abroad; and Hogg's *New British Traveller*. As well as the *Dublin Magazine* part set there is coverage of Bernard Scale's *Hibernian Atlas* of Ireland and an atlas devoted to Scotland, the *Scotch Atlas* of Mostyn John Armstrong.

A number of inclusions are later editions of atlases that had appeared much earlier (and were partly covered in previous volumes). Among these are the two Moll atlases included in the section of Additions to Volume I. The later Turpin issue of Morden's playing cards is also found, as well as Kitchin's maps, originally from the *London Magazine*, which were reissued from c.1787. The enterprising collector may be able to discover a *not in Hodson*.

Francis Grose's works also belong to this category and Donald Hodson has done much to explain the intricacies of dating this monumental and very popular work. John Seller's series of maps had already been produced c.1694 and Hodson gives a listing of the early issues as well as new information that has come to light since they were included in Skelton's work. Detailed information on the history of Francis Grose and others helps us to understand the complexity of the publication and even Hodson admits that he must occasionally resort to educated guesswork. The problem here is not the maps—there is usually only one version after amendments to Seller's originals—but the many text variations. An impressive list of variations of text follows but those researching their own counties are sure to find other differences (Devon has at least one variation more) and I did not notice any reference to the old and modern styles of the letter 's'. However, as Hodson remarks, he only referred to a sample of counties and did not refer to all, as the work would have expanded the volume and, in fairness, the maps were unchanged.

The final atlas is the first of Cary's ground-breaking atlases, the *New and Correct English Atlas*. This was the first detailed and accurate set of county maps. Here too, Hodson has not researched every single map in all its variations. Representative samples have been included: Lincolnshire, with two states of the map, and Kent, with eleven different states (Devon, not included, has at least six states), giving an indication of the complexity of this atlas. Other county bibliographers will be able to add to the volume of knowledge here.

Between 1787 and the end of the century only seven more county atlases (of England and Wales), of which two were Cary productions, and one set of cards appeared. After this we enter what I consider to be the Golden Age of map production. In the 37 years before Victoria's accession more than 45 works covering a minimum of England and Wales were produced. That is as many as in the preceding 225 years. There is still much to be done but for the years 1575 to 1787 we have the definitive works in Skelton's original work and in Hodson's three volumes. Hodson has certainly earned the Fordham Medal for Cartobibliography, awarded last year, for the first time, by the Royal Geographical Society.

KIT BATTEN

CARTOGRAPHY CALENDAR

Exhibitions

Until 10 July 2016, Bergamo
Palazzo del Podesta – Museo del '500
When Italy Drew the World
The idea behind this exhibition was to temporarily recreate a large Lafreri-style atlas using maps from the collections of the Roberto Almagià Association's members. Seventy-four maps were selected to represent the best examples published in Rome or Venice between 1525 and 1575. Information: www.bergamoestoria.it

Until 28 August 2016, Boston
The Norman B. Leventhal Map Center, Boston Public Library
From the Sea to the Mountains: The Trustees 125th Anniversary
In 1891 landscape architect Charles Eliot formed an organisation that would 'preserve, for public use and enjoyment, properties of exceptional scenic, historic and ecological value in Massachusetts'. Today, the body he founded, The Trustees of Reservations, celebrates its 125th anniversary, and with the Norman B. Leventhal Map Center has mounted this exhibition, featuring maps, photographs and historical items. Information: www.maps.bpl.org

Until 4 September 2016, San Antonio, USA
The Witte Museum
Mapping Texas: From Frontier to the Lone Star State
This is a collaborative exhibition between the Texas General Land Office and the Witte Museum, covering nearly three hundred years of Texas mapping. Information: www.wittemuseum.org

Lectures and conferences

3–4 June 2016, Lisbon
National Library of Portugal
3rd ISHMap Symposium, ***Encounters and Translations: Mapping and Writing the Waters of the World***. Information: www.ishm.elte.hu

6–7 June 2016, Lisbon
Interuniversity Centre for the History of Science and Technology, University of Lisbon and the National Library of Portugal announce the first international workshop ***On the Origin and Evolution of Portolan Charts***. Information: www.ciuhct.org



Johann Baptiste Homann, *Regni Mexicani seu Novae Hispaniae, Ludovicianae, N. Angliae, Carlinae, Virginiae, et Pennsylvaniae*, Nuremberg, Germany, 1720, Map #93408, Map Collection, Archives and Records Program, Texas General Land Office, Austin, TX.

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Christopher Saxton. *Somersetensis Comitat (agri fertilitate Celebrem) hec ob oculos ponit. [1579].* Sold £4500.00 (June 2013).

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16 June 2016, Libertyville, Illinois
Chicago Map Society,
MacLean Collection, 5.30pm
Surveys of the Upper Peninsula
Joe Deo. Information: www.chicagomapsociety.org

17–18 June 2016, Lisbon
National Library of Portugal
Universum Infinitum. From the German Philosopher Nicolaus Cusanus to the Iberian Discoveries in the 15th Century: Ocean World in European Exploration. Conference partners are Kueser Akademie für Europäische Geistesgeschichte and the Cusanus-Hochschule (both: Bernkastel-Kues, Germany). Information: Thomas Horst, thomashorst@gmx.net

24–26 June 2016, Portland, Maine
Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education
Three-day ***Manuscript Map Workshop*** with Connie Brown of Redstone Studios. The workshop is limited to ten participants. Registration fee is $650, which includes all the materials and tools needed for the project. Also included in your fee is continental breakfast and lunch daily. Information: www.cms.usm.maine.edu/osher-map-library/map-making-workshop

28–30 June 2016, Norwich & London
The **Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Culture** invites you to an exciting workshop, ***Isles of Gold Revisited: New Approaches to the Study of Early Modern Maps***, in celebration of Sir Hugh Cortazzi's collection of historical maps of Japan. Attendance is free of charge, but please register in advance Information: sainsbury-institute.org

11 July–12 August 2016, Chicago
The Newberry Library
A National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminar for College and University Faculty.
Mapping, Text and Travel
Information: www.newberry.org

31 August–2 September 2016, Prague
Faculty of Science, Charles University
Central Europe on Old and Historical Maps is one of the themes of the meeting of Central European Conference of Historical Geographers. Information: www.historickageografie.cz

6–8 September 2016, Cheltenham, UK
The 2016 British Cartographic Society and Society of Cartographers joint conference. Information: www.cartography.org.uk

7–9 September 2016, Wollongong, Australia
44th annual conference of the **Australian and New Zealand Map Society**
Encircled by sea: mapping the coastal communities of Australia and New Zealand
Encircled by sea, Australia and New Zealand share a common history of exploration and settlement along the coastal fringes. The 2016 conference will explore the European discovery and gradual mapping and settlement of Australia and New Zealand and the significant role explorers, surveyors and cartographers have played in shaping and documenting the changing coastal landscape over more than 200 years. The conference programme also acknowledges the 400th anniversary of the landing of Dirk Hartog in his vessel the *Eendracht* off the coast of Shark Bay, on 25 October 1616. Information: www.anzmaps.org/events

14–17 September 2016, Vienna
University of Vienna
The ***18th Kartographiehistorisches Colloquium***. Information: Petra Svatek, petra.svatek@univie.ac.at

15 September 2016, Edinburgh
Big is beautiful: managing large maps and large collections
Annual workshop of the **Map Curators' Group** of the **British Cartographic Society**.
Information: Ann Sutherland, ann.m.sutherland@talk21com or Paula Williams, p.williams@nls.uk

September/October 2016, Baku, Azerbaijan
Caspian From Past to Future, an International Caspian Sea Congress, organised by the Caspian Strategy Institute/Turkey (HASEN) in conjunction with the Institute of History, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The working language of the congress is English, but there will be simultaneous translation into Azerbaijani, Turkish and Russian. The themes include 'Toponomy of Port Cities in the Caspian Sea Region' and 'Historical Maps of the Caspian Sea'. Information: www.hazar.org

22–25 September 2016, Newport, Rhode Island
Society for the History of Discoveries
The Mariner's Life: At Home, Abroad and at Sea. A featured part of the conference will be the Rhode Island Marine Archaeology Project and its work locating British ships, including Cook's *HM Bark Endeavour*, lost off the Rhode Island coast during the Revolutionary War. Information: www.sochistdisc.org

6–7 October 2016, Washington
Library of Congress
Washington Facts or Fictions: Debating the Mysteries of Early Modern Science and Cartography – A Celebration of the 500th Anniversary of Waldseemüller's 1516 'Carta Marina'
The conference combines both the Kislak Lecture and a celebration of the acquisition project that led to the Waldseemüller/Schöner, materials all being brought back together and is meant to be multi-disciplinary and will not only include cartographic historians but also historians of early science, philosophy and literature. Speakers will include Kirsten Seaver on the Vinland Map, Ben Olshin on the Rossi Map with Ship and Marco Polo, Chet van Duzer and Don McGurck on the *Carta Marina*, and Joaquim Alves Gaspar on Portolan Charts, Stephanie Wood on the Puebla-Tlaxcala contrived maps and manuscripts. Information: John Hessler, jhes@loc.gov

13–14 October 2016, Dubrovnik, Croatia
Inter-University Centre Dubrovnik (IUC) 6th International Symposium on the History of Cartography,
The Dissemination of Cartographic Knowledge: Production – Trade – Consumption – Preservation organised by three International Cartographic Association (ICA) Commissions (History of Cartography; Map Production &

Geoinformation Management; Use, User & Usability Issues) and the Institute of Social Sciences 'Ivo Pilar' (Zagreb, Croatia). The call for papers can be found at the conference website, including information on registration, programme, transportation and accommodation. Information: www.histacartodubrovnik2016.com

14–15 October 2016, St Louis
Conference on Manuscript Studies, Saint Louis University Libraries Special Collections. ***Manuscripts for Travelers: Directions, Descriptions and Maps*** This session focuses on manuscripts of travel and accounts of places and geographies intended for practical use: perhaps as guidance for a journey; descriptions of topography and marvels, or as travel accounts of pilgrimage, mission, exploration and commercial or diplomatic expeditions. Information: www.lib.slu.edu/special-collections/programs/conference

17–18 October 2016, Albi, France
Centre Universitaire Jean-François Champollion
À l'échelle du monde. La carte, objet culturel, social et politique, de l'Antiquité à nos jours [On the scale of the world. Maps: a cultural, social and political object from Antiquity to the present day] is a symposium organised around the eighth-century *Mappa Mundi* d'Albi. It will compare the views of historians and geographers on the cultural practices, political and social mapping at the world scale. Information: Sandrine Victor colloquemappamundi@lists.univ-jfc.fr

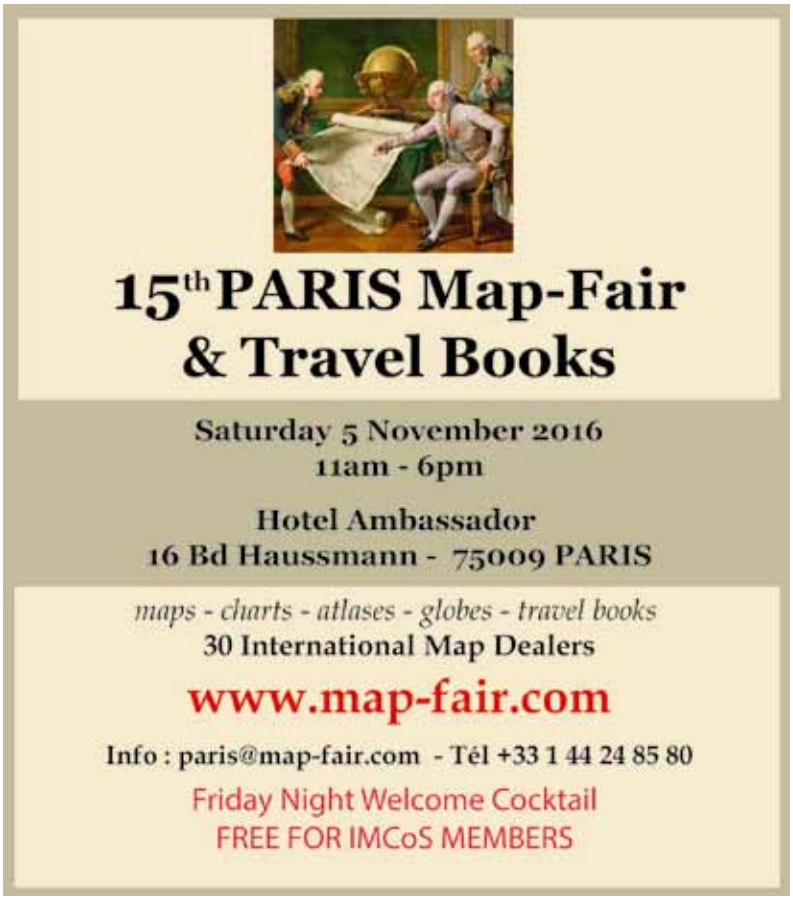
Call for Papers

Next International Conference on the History of Cartography
The 27th International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 9–14 July 2017
The call for papers is now open!
ICHC 2017 is being organised by the Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) and the government of Minas Gerais state, in collaboration with the city of Belo Horizonte, the Circuito Praça da Liberdade and Imago Mundi Ltd.

The conference location is the Circuito Praça da Liberdade (Centro Cultural do Minas Tênis Clube, Centro Cultural do Banco do Brasil, Casa Fiat de Cultura, Espaço do Conhecimento UFMG). The following overall theme has been agreed by the organisers and Imago Mundi Ltd:
'The Cartographic Challenge of the New'
- Mapping Practices in New Worlds
- Mapping Cities: Recording Growth or Creating Vision – Indigenous Mapping
- Mapping Nationhood
- Mapping Natural Resources
- And any other aspect of the history of cartography.

The official language of the conference will be English, and all abstracts and presentations must be in that language. There will be no simultaneous translation.

Any questions please contact:
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Map Fairs

4–5 June 2016, London
London Map Fair. Information: www.londonmapfairs.com

28–30 October 2016, Chicago
Chicago Map Fair. Information: www.chicagomapfair.com

5 November 2016, Paris
Paris Map Fair. Information: www.map-fair.com

3–5 February 2017, Miami
Miami Map Fair. Information: www.historymiami.org/visit/map-fair

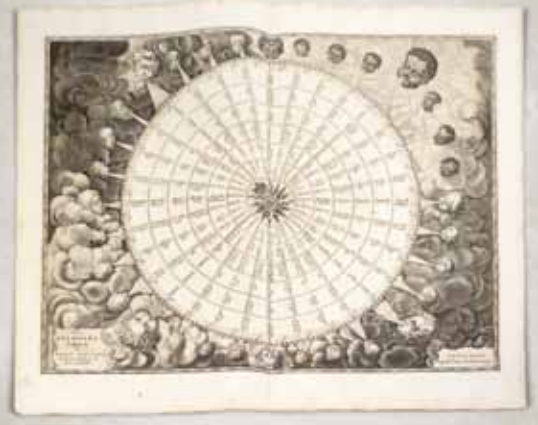
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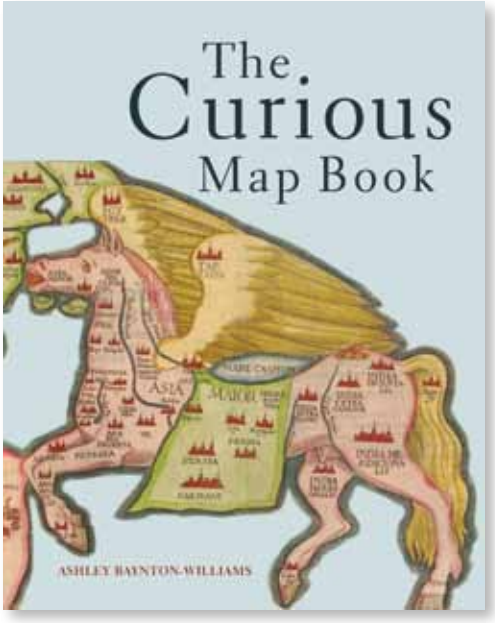
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BOOK REVIEWS

The Curious Map Book *by Ashley Baynton-Williams. London: The British Library, 2015. ISBN 978-0-7123-5619-0. HB, 240, 222 illus. STG £25.*



A *tour de force* is the description which comes to mind when reading about and looking at the exquisite 'entertaining and imaginative' maps in Ashley Baynton-Williams' new book. Perhaps the title and some of the design could have been a little more polished (or 'curiouser and curiouser' in the words of Alice) but the selection of objects and the research are superb. In the author's words this is 'a book designed to show the playful side of map-making'; and it does this in spades.

Neither the concept nor the execution could have been easy to put together in view of the plethora of coffee-table books featuring maps which have appeared on the market over the last few years, but this one is decidedly different. Many of the images are familiar and have appeared elsewhere as 'cartographical curiosities' but the author has gone one step further and found some other really unusual and rarely (if ever seen before) items. Apparently the majority of the 'maps' come from the collections in the British Library but the author must have spent many hours, days, and even months searching catalogues and viewing items for possible inclusion. He then had to conduct further research into their origins and antecedents, not to mention their authors and historical contexts. No mean task!

The selection of maps can be broken down into five broad categories: game maps, maps in animal form, maps in human form, maps on objects and allegorical maps. This demonstrates that maps can be used in other ways than just as geographical tools and illustrates the mapmaker at play. In *The Map Collector* we had a regular slot for cartographical curiosities which was very popular and there have been several books devoted to the subject but mainly with pictures in black and white and none were in any way as comprehensive as this work.

This is a book to dip into rather than to read from cover to cover and, as the author says, mapmaking has usually been a serious business where accuracy is generally prized over creativity, yet cartographers of all periods have had a sense of humour and often used their artistic talents to create maps not only for geographical purposes but for the pleasure and entertainment of others, or simply to explore the possibilities of the map as an art form. This work brings together 100 'entertaining and imaginative maps' each with a creative curiosity. It is also divided into five chapters: 'The Dawn of Mapmaking to 1594'; 'Early Published Maps 1598–1760'; 'Commercial Cartography and Education 1760–1850'; 'The Victorian Era and Growth of the Map Market 1850–' and finally 'Cartographical Details'.

I love jigsaws, so really enjoyed reading the chapter on commercial cartography and education. It discusses the debate over the origins of British cartographic jigsaw puzzles. I always understood it was John Spilsbury (1739 [?]–1769) who was credited with producing the first map jigsaw, but the author thinks otherwise. He proposes it may have been a man named Leprince who claimed to be the 'Inventor of the dissection of maps on wood', working from a Marylebone address in London. However, he concedes that Spilsbury was definitely the first commercial publisher in England of the jigsaw and we are treated to several of his productions in this book. Compared to modern jigsaws it is notable how few wooden pieces there were in these early productions. For example 'North and South

America in its Principal Divisions', a jigsaw produced by Spilsbury in 1767, has only seventeen pieces whereas jigsaws today can comprise several thousand pieces. This may have been because the process of cutting the wood was both an expensive and a difficult task.

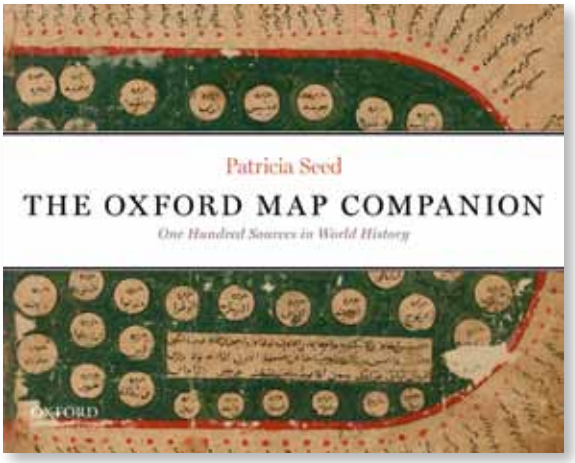
There are so many images to love in this work that it is difficult to choose favourites but I confess that one of mine is the symbolic 'Rose Map of Bohemia' made by Christoph Vetter of Prague in the seventeenth century. We learn that it appeared in a history book in the same year and that it is an overt piece of propaganda for the benefits of Habsburg rulers. The roots of the rose are firmly planted in Vienna, the capital and seat of power of the Habsburg dynasty, which had held sway over Bohemia since 1526.

Ashley Baynton-Williams is to be congratulated on this impressive work. Disappointingly the design does not do justice to his expertise. The first example of this confronts the reader on pages 10 and 11 where two whole pages feature a garish orange colour containing nothing but the title of the first section 'The Dawn of map-making to 1594'. The use of large expanses of other brash colours continues throughout. My other design gripe is that the images are all presented 'upright' so the 'portrait-shaped' ones work well on the page but the 'landscape-shaped' images are placed across the page and in many cases this means the image is relatively small with lots of blank space above and below. Had they been rotated for best fit then the images would have appeared larger and the reader would have been spared a lot of the unattractive block colouring. This sort of colouring somehow diminishes the work of the author rather than enhancing it.

But despite this (and after all, the colour issue *may* be a matter of taste), it is a wonderful book which has been impeccably researched and very well written. All I can say is 'go out and buy a copy as soon as you can'. It is both fun, educative and worth every penny of £25.

Valerie G. Newby, North Marston, UK

The Oxford Map Companion – One Hundred Sources in World History *by Patricia Seed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. ISBN 978-0199-765-638. PB. 272, 100 illus. STG £18.30.*



The Oxford Map Companion is a handsome book surveying the art of mapmaking through time and place and the significance of maps to understanding world history and human endeavour.

Dr Seed – a professor of history at the University of California, Irvine – succeeds in her preface proposition that she wanted to avoid reproducing maps that appear in virtually every coffee-table book. Her book contains 100 maps of great diversity from a geographical and cultural perspective.

The well-reproduced maps are organised in nine parts of the book (from mapping the skies to mapping transport and communication networks) and each section contains an introduction to the subject and period with a handy timeline of world history. Maps are cross-referenced in a convenient appendix by map type and geographical area. Each map is accompanied with an essay covering special topics and providing an accessible overview of the historical period and related contemporary cultural and scientific matters embodied in that map. Many maps contain a most useful feature: a modern representation of the area depicted in the map. This allows the reader to fully appreciate fascinating maps such as the Pacific Islanders Stick Map of the Marshall Islands (c. 1870s). Useful, but perhaps less handy, is the access to a Google map of the represented area via a QR code.

It is in the essays where I found some weaknesses. Although I acknowledge the Herculean effort to write one hundred different essays, there are

nevertheless some scholarly inaccuracies – at least in the areas where I have some expertise. I will mention some of them and let the reader judge whether I am being too fastidious.

A discussion on latitude and longitude reads:

> To establish a nearly exact measure of longitude, Jewish scientist in Portugal adapted a method based upon the pioneering work of the Islamic astronomer al-Biruni (973–1048). Though it involved no instruments, the lunar distance method first developed by al-Biruni was accurate enough so that as late as 1771, the British explorer James Cook used it to fix the longitude of his ship in the Pacific to within plus or minus three feet. It was only when European nations sought to establish colonial outposts on tiny Pacific Islands at the same latitude but far apart in longitude […] that precise instruments became necessary.

Well, let us assume that Al-Biruni had 'suggested' the lunar-distant method in the eleventh century; the reality is that it would take the invention of differential calculus (mid-seventeenth century, courtesy of Newton and Leibniz) and mathematicians of the calibre of Euler (eighteenth century) to work out the complex celestial mechanics to predict the motion of the Moon in the sky – let alone new measurement instruments like the sextant to measure angles between the Moon and nearby stars. Even at the height of the lunar-distant method, the accuracy of a longitude fix with this method was in the order of tens of nautical miles. In fact, leaving this method aside and thinking of the use of a marine clock to measure the difference in Greenwich and local time, it would take a millisecond-accurate clock to get longitude at the foot-level, and even Captain Cook's trusted K1 – Kendall's replica of Harrison's famed H4 – could not perform at that level. I don't doubt that Cook on a lucky day could get his position fix to a few hundred metres of accuracy, but it would take Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity applied to orbiting atomic clocks (like those on GPS spacecrafts) to obtain foot-accuracy.

Also, the motivation for European powers to be able to establish longitude accurately predates the late- eighteenth century. The Treaty of Todesillas signed between Castile and Portugal in 1494 established an arbitrary longitude meridian (*La Linea*, literally 'The Line') 370 leagues to the west of the Cabo Verde Islands. The new lands discovered to the east of the meridian would belong to Portugal and the new lands discovered to the west of the meridian to Castile. This rationale was extended to the antemeridian of *La Linea* and the battle for the control of spice-rich islands of the Pacific started. For example in 1524 experts could not agree on who owned the Moluccas as their exact longitudinal location was unknown.

In an essay on the Cantino Map of 1502, the distortion of Cuba and Florida is blamed on the fact that 'the Spanish lacked technical skills in mapmaking'. This statement made me wonder how the author would explain that Juan de La Cosa's map of 1500 – to take a Spanish mapmaker who followed Colon as pilot and owner of the Santa María – shows such an accurate depiction of the Mediterranean basin and the Western coast of Africa but not the Caribbean or the American continent. What could have been an informative discussion on the challenge of creating a vertical bird's eye view of, say the island of Cuba, by circumnavigating it on a horizontal (sea level) plane for the first time, is forestalled by simplistic statements such as the lack of cartographical skills of the Spaniards.

An essay entitled 'Which way is north' mentions that:

> Introduced into the Mediterranean from China in the twelfth century, the compass began to be used for navigation. Although Mediterranean sea charts accurately depicted direction, neither letters nor signs showed which way was north, south, east or west. Hence, any collection of charts relied upon the navigator's knowledge of the coastline to correctly determine direction.

Well, not quite I'm afraid. The Catalan Atlas of 1375, discussed in Chapter 34, has a 32-points compass rose with eight winds or points of sail specifically inscribed. For example the vernacular *Levante* is used for East or where the sun rises which is literally what *Levante* means – no need for a compass here – and is also to date the name of the wind that blows from that direction. In fact, the idea of geographical directions tied to astronomical events and points of sail, and therefore wind direction is not new to the Middle Ages, for Aristotle had already discussed the quarter winds in his *Meteorology* (350 BCE).

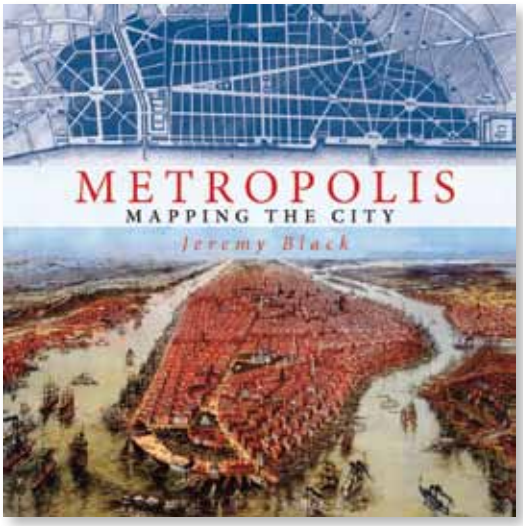
Incidentally, the author of the Catalan Atlas discussed by the author in Chapter 34 is not Abraham Cresques but Cresques Abraham, as in Cresques son of Abraham. In this same fashion, Cresques's son was named Jafuda [son of] Cresques. This apparently simple mistake of converting *Cresques* into a family last name, common in English cartographical literature, is a bit of telltale of authors who have not consulted local sources in which the correct patronymic of the celebrated Jewish mapmaker has been established since the mid 70s.

All in all, the articles are informative and mistakes as the ones cited above, can be expected in a book of such breadth. Nevertheless, I was a bit put off by the tone of some of the essays. In the useful timeline of world history contained in the introduction of the book, the momentous year of 1492 has the entry 'Columbian exchange', the term used by historian Alfred Cosby in his book of the same title whose thesis is that the arrival of Europeans to the Americas was a catastrophe of planetary proportions. The convenient timeline introducing the section on 'An Expanding World, 1300–1570' skips the year 1492 altogether: '1368–1644 // Ming dynasty, China' and from mid-1400s // 'Rise of Incas, Aztecs. Beginning of oceanic imperialism'. This should inform the reader as to the general *narrative* that permeates many of the essays: According to the author, the Chinese invented the compass and it was introduced to the West via Arabic scholars; the portolan tradition originated in the Mediterranean with maps such as the 1065 Islamic Fatimid map (on the cover of the book); celestial navigation, the science of latitude and new, accurate maps of the world are the legacy that remains of the Jews expelled from Spain and Portugal in the late-fifteenth century. I personally think, having studied the Jewish mapmakers of my homeland Majorca (c. XIV–XV), that history is a bit more intricate and that this type of *deconstruction* deprives us of its richness.

In summary, readers, particularly those who share the author's point of view on historical issues, will find this nicely produced book a good historical overview of mapmaking and a worthy addition to their libraries.

Juan Ceva, Los Angeles, USA

Metropolis: mapping the city *by Jeremy Black. London: Bloomsbury, 2015. ISBN 9-781844-862207. HB. 224, illus. STG £30.*



Professor Jeremy Black is well-known as a historian of wide interests and prolific output, whose interests and eminently readable publications embrace, amongst much else, maps. *Metropolis* is a book intended for the general reader: map historians and collectors are unlikely to find anything new here. What readers do get is context: almost a potted history of the rise of larger cities. It is also a book where the accent is more on the 217 illustrations than on the text: the extended captions can indeed be read as an alternative narrative.

Metropolis is commendably wide-ranging both geographically and temporally, from the Nippur terracotta fragment of c. 1250 BCE to digitally generated birds-eye views of possible future cityscapes. Any bias towards the western and developed worlds – Africa is unrepresented – is perhaps indicative of what is available for illustration. Some of the maps, such as Jacopo De Barbari's plan-view of Venice of 1500, are popular 'set pieces', but there are many others where, even if the city is familiar, the map is not. There are a few instances where the subject of the mapping is familiar but an unusual version is displayed, for example the extract from Charles Booth's 'Descriptive Map of London Poverty, 1889', which is from the manuscript compilation at over four times the scale of the familiar published version.

There are an introduction and six chapters, each complemented by a 'case study': 'The Renaissance

city: 1450–1600'; 'New horizons, new worlds: 1600–1700'; 'An imperial age: 1700–1800'; 'Hotbeds of innovation 1800–1900'; 'A global era'; and 'From print to pixel: into the future'. These understate the geographical range, and 'metropolis' embraces far more than capital cities. However, this breadth of approach is rather detracted from by the lack of any references or bibliography: just a list of sources for the illustrations, which are really of no help to the general reader who wishes to penetrate further. It might also have been useful to point out somewhere that all the earlier printed maps are hand-coloured, and that other copies may not be quite so visually luscious.

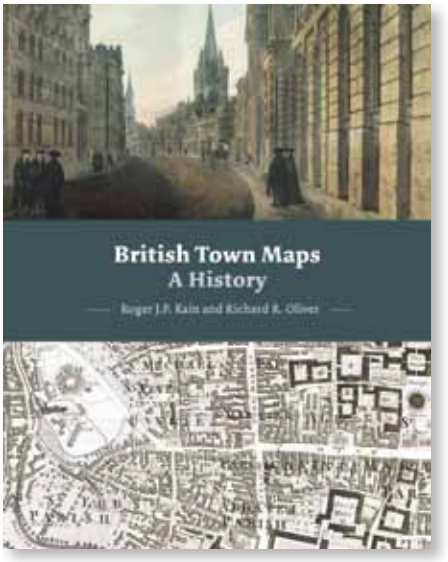
Amongst the striking images are: the Quingming Scroll (c. 1126); Genoa in 1481 (fancy painting all those flags!); Constantinople in 1537; Moscow in 1662; Batavia in 1682 (a good example of a hand-coloured engraving); Marseille in 1754; Mexico City in 1794; Chicago in 1857; Paris in 1871 (very 'modern-looking'); Berlin in 1945; and Brasilia in 2001.

A book such as this must stand or fall by its illustrations and general design. The quality of reproduction is generally excellent, and it is worth having a lens to hand to study fine details. It is not always possible to extract much more from some of the really large wall-maps, but it is certainly worthwhile for John Rocque's London of 1746. Against this must be set two big disadvantages: there is no indication of the original sizes or scales of these maps – the vastness of De Barbari's Venice, for example, is not obvious – and few of the numerous double-page spreads are free from loss of information in the gutter. This last is a common and long-standing problem, but is one that publishers and their designers need to get to grips with: now that scanning enables mass-production of images of unprecedented clarity, it is surely fitting that we should have the whole image, rather than two images that do not join properly. As it is, the gutter-loss in the 1869 map of Baltimore is far more distracting than is the sectioning of the original.

All in all, *Metropolis* is recommended as an excellent selection of city-maps that is worth having as a picture-source. The pity is that, with a little more attention to gutters, it could have been so much better.

Richard Oliver, Exeter, UK

British Town Maps: A History by Roger J. P. Kain and Richard R. Oliver. *London: British Library, 2015. ISBN 978-0-7123-57296. HB. 256, 166 illus. STG £30.*



Roger Kain and Richard Oliver can be congratulated on this long-awaited and very welcome publication of a majestic and comprehensive survey of British town maps. Over the last three decades the authors have collaborated on thematic surveys of enclosure and tithe maps, and the present volume represents the culmination of this set of projects. Kain and Oliver thus bring us the benefit of a considerable track record in the systematic and exhaustive recording and evaluation of distinct series of maps.

As long ago as 1971 Brian Harley commented on the uneven local availability of town maps and the notable lack of published finding aids. The present publication goes a long way to provide the researcher with a comprehensive list of what may be available and the scholarly context with which to appraise it.

British Town Maps is a beautifully produced and presented account of the genre. There are twenty substantive chapters covering all conceivable variants of town maps from c. 1250 to the present. The book is illustrated with 166 figures, many in colour. The large format of the book is particularly appropriate for the cartographic subject matter. The text is copiously referenced with 125 notes, some of which are very detailed allowing the reader to pursue points in greater detail. To mirror the comprehensive and inclusive treatment of town maps, the illustrations include views of towns as well as maps of varying degrees of

sophistication and planimetric accuracy. Adding immeasurable value to the book is the accompanying free web resource: the *Catalogue of British Town Maps* (CBTM), a cartobibliography of over 7100 maps. The printed book also has a helpful list of towns in the online catalogue, with numbers of maps and date ranges for each, providing a nice overview before the reader delves into the detail on the Internet.

What is a town? This question is the starting point for this research, which the authors define the urban form and its cartography methodically in the first two chapters. Various chorographic and cartographic sources, such as Saxton's maps and Samuel Lewis' topographical dictionaries, are used to determine what has been considered urban within the time frame of town map production in Great Britain. Thus, to an extent what a town is is arbitrary, as there has never been a generally accepted definition. Town maps are taken to be those depicting all or significant parts of an urban area at 1:25,344 or larger scales; a sensible threshold as smaller scales cannot depict the more detailed features of the genre such as street names. There are though, exclusions. Maps of utilities, projected works and deposited plans are normally not included. Despite the exclusions (acknowledged), the CBTM and the accompanying map does provide a convincingly comprehensive trawl of town mapping without fraying at the edges with ephemeral depictions of urban spaces.

The chapter list confirms that all conceivably relevant kinds of town maps have been found, catalogued and analysed. Though many town maps are classified as 'general purpose' there is also a consideration of military maps of towns, boundary mapping, sanitation, fire insurance and town planning maps *inter alia*. Historical aspects of town maps are treated. The making and printing of town maps are examined. The earliest town maps as well as remapping are treated and survival and loss of town maps is analysed. The very comprehensive set of repositories trawled is listed. Furthermore, maps are sought in a variety of published and manuscript forms including maps made for other purposes than town mapping, such as estate, enclosure and tithe mapping. Maps in works of reference, directories, street maps, atlases and guidebooks are found, as are those included in margins of county maps such as the sixteenth-century pioneering county maps by Saxton. Maps from the most primitive and sketchy to the acclaimed high point of cartographic excellence – the Ordnance Survey 1:500 town plans – are enumerated and described.

The main value of the book is as a finding aid, particularly when used alongside the online catalogue. It is noted that the CBTM has not been updated since April 2008, and so one would hope that in due course newly discovered maps might be added. If one were, for instance, interested in the City of Ely a search would reveal seven maps made between 1610 and 1851. The CBTM first delivers a list; the user can then click on any entry for indication of the repository. Most of the Ely maps are described as 'general purpose' but there are also tithe and sanitary maps. A search for maps of Chester reveals one made in 1795 depicting elements of the contemporary manufacturing infrastructure of this crucial early stage in England's industrial revolution, including metallurgical processing and a rope walk. More traditional occupations are also evidenced such as a salmon weir. There are miscellaneous pictorial descriptions including two ships 'stern-on' in the river (CBTM 19202). Using a standardised list of database categories to capture all significant map data, the CBTM is an excellent finding aid. Especially valuable features here are National Grid references, details of the mapmaker and production mode such as engraving. A wealth of topographic description is catalogued such as tenement boundaries, sanitary and utility information, landowners and occupiers. There is even a record of arms and heraldry and of vignettes where these appear. Finally, the list of known copies with repository and shelfmark is an invaluable element, allowing the researcher to readily find the original in its repository and consult it if desired.

However, the book is rather more than mere finding aid. The context of maps is richly revealed and this is where the book acts as an invaluable accompaniment to the CBTM. For instance, the historical context for sanitation maps is provided, as too an historical account is given of the Board of Ordnance, responsible for most military town plans from the late-seventeenth century. The CBTM is used as the empirical basis for the isolation and differentiation of map genres. For example, Board of Ordnance mapping being recognised as having great uniformity of presentation and scale; and a 'street-map style' is discerned as a discrete category.

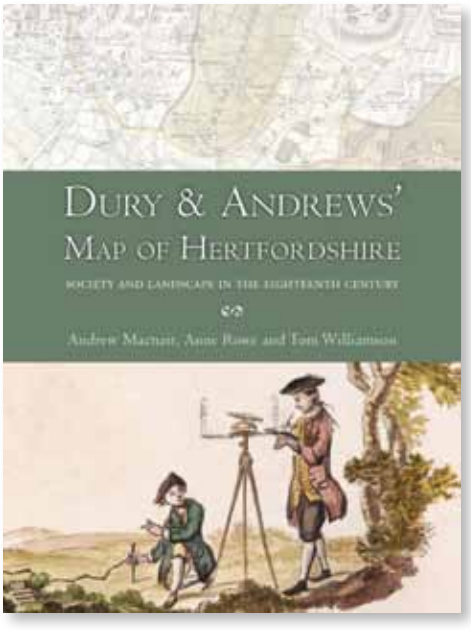
The book also finds items of incidental interest and curiosities, as well as enriching our knowledge of mapmakers. The 'Circuiteer or Distance Map of London' is depicted; this was meant to allay complaints about cab overcharging. Did it succeed? We also have the finding of a few military town maps of French origin, some which were published during the Seven Years War. Our understanding of the history of

cartography is much enriched with biographical details of surveyors and their tasks. We are told of the difficulties facing Richard Horwood in mapping the much-expanded London from 1792 to 1799. We are also given rich details on John Wood who stands out as the most prolific maker of town maps, mapping at least 148 British towns in the early-nineteenth century.

This beautifully illustrated and realised account of British town maps is well worth the £30 cover price; even more so given that the accompanying CBTM is free on the Internet. I would commend it to all serious map collectors and students.

David Fletcher, London Metropolitan University

Dury & Andrews' Map of Hertfordshire, Society and Landscape in the Eighteenth Century *by Andrew Macnair, Anne Rowe and Tom Williamson. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 2016. ISBN 978-1-909686-73-1. PB. 238, 84 illus. DVD. STG £35.*



Andrew Macnair has been working for several years on creating highly detailed copies of late-eighteenth century large-scale maps of the counties in and around East Anglia – the bulge in the lower east side of a map of England. These are: Norfolk (2005); London (2009); Suffolk (2010); Hertfordshire (2012) and Essex (2015). Cambridgeshire is planned for 2016. These are all available as high quality printed sheets, and in book form for Norfolk and the recently published county of Hertfordshire.

The book takes as its starting point the map published by Andrew Dury and John Andrews in 1766, describing its production and its place in the eighteenth-century movement to create large-scale county maps (at least one inch to the mile, 1:63,360), and then describes how digital re-drawings have been made of the map, ascribing colour codes for differing types of land use and features.

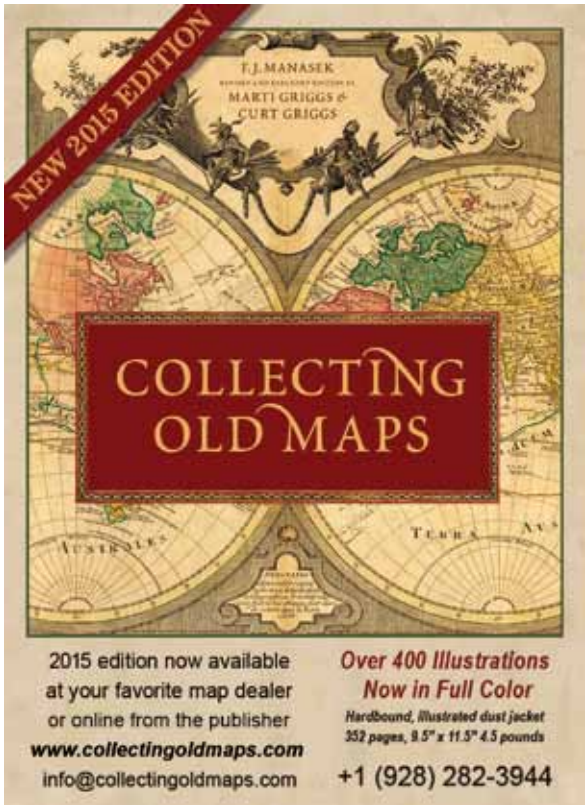
Macnair is unusual in the cartographic world in that he is not looking solely at the creation and history of the maps, but more at what the maps can tell us regarding the use of the land at the time they were produced. He therefore works with landscape historian Tom Williamson, Professor of Landscape History at the University of East Anglia, and Anne Rowe who is a historian of landscape history specialising in Hertfordshire to analyse the spread, extent and relationship of different features such as woods, parks, mansions, wasteland, arable land and even settlement's names.

There are example illustrations throughout the text of the relationships, generally arising from the varying soil types and land morphology, as well as more traditional copies of contemporary drawings and portraits of key players. There is an excellent section where the position of landmarks on the 1766 map are compared with those on the modern Ordnance Survey map of the same area; and the initial 1766 map image is stretched and shrunk in order to create a 'geo-rectified 'map of the county – showing just how the distortions vary across the county.

The DVD principally contains maps, both as pictures of the original 1766 map and as the digitally re-drawn versions. It has nearly two gigabytes of images which, as mainly high-resolution PDF files, can be scaled and moved to let the user see specific and overall features. The DVD also contains further articles on the county maps that were given Royal Society awards; counties which have detailed descriptions written of their large-scale maps; and King George III's involvement in promoting British mapping.

The book is not only a must for anyone who studies maps of Hertfordshire, which is presumably a rather restricted audience, but is also invaluable to those studying other counties in England. Maps aren't just for beauty – they are for information as well!

Peter Walker, Saffron Walden, UK



Since ***Collecting Old Maps*** was reviewed by Yasha Beresiner in the Summer 2015 issue, No. 141 of the *IMCoS Journal*, it has gone on to be named gold medalist in the Reference Book category of the 2016 Independent Publisher Book Awards. The Independent Publisher Book Awards honours the year's best independently published books at the annual BookExpo America, the largest publishing event in North America.



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Atlas de Barcelon, XVI–XX Centuries	Galera, Roca, Tarragó	1986	Collegi Oficial d'Arquitectes Catalynya	75
Maps & Mapping of Norway, 1602–1855	William B. Ginsberg	2009	Septentrionalium Press, NY	75
Croatian Coastlines on Maps and Sea Charts from 16th to 19th Centuries	A. Kisić	1988	Dubrovački Muzej, Dubrovnik	10
Kitchener's Survey of Cyprus 1878–1883	R.W. Shirley	2001	Bank of Cyprus Cultural Foundation	10
The Natural History of Ireland	Phillip O'Sullivan Beare	2009	Cork University Press	18
Euscal Herria Museum Map Collection *(in Basque, English, French & Spanish)*	Text: Ramon de Oleaga	2010	Euscal Herria Museoa	20
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Book

John Morelles, *The life of William Sturt*, London: Pen Press, 1988, pp. 121–34.

Article

S. G. Hopper, 'British attitudes towards Portuguese literature', *Literary Journal*, No. 45, 1976, pp. 969–76.

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