IMCoS JOURNAL

Autumn 2009 *Number 118*



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A Letter From the IMCoS Chairman

A well received June weekend now lies behind us. I trust that the report in this *Journal* will be sufficient to bring you up to date on the annual dinner, the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award, the annual general meeting and the London map fair.

It is not always easy to lure the winner of the IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award over to England for the annual dinner when the award presentation takes place without giving the game away! The name of the winner is supposed to be kept a secret until the very last moment. Even the Chairman of the Selection Committee, Tony Campbell, keeps the name of the winner under wraps before the event and for as long as he can during his citation.

This year it seemed it was going to be easier to keep the secret because the winner had been invited (previously I promise you) to give the Malcolm Young lecture at the dinner. However, unexpected problems popped up and it looked at one point as if we would lose both our lecturer and our award winner. Luckily, however, the problems were overcome at the last moment and Zsolt Török was able to travel to London and receive his award. Of course, we extend our congratulations to him.

In the last issue of the *Journal* I referred to a visit I made to Bucharest in Romania which was not IMCoS related. I could have advised our national representative in that country, Mariuca Radu, who lives in Brasov, that I was coming but I did not do so as I felt there would not be time to meet up. However, she has contacted me and pointed out that my remarks in my Chairman's Letter might be applicable to Bucharest Museum of Old Maps and Books but did not necessarily apply to other institutions in her country. The list of activities connected to cartography which she forwarded to me does indeed prove that promoting the subject in Romania is in good hands and is being brought to a larger audience. Your Chairman stands corrected and in turn recommends that IMCoS visitors to other countries do avail themselves of the local expertise of our National Representatives. That is what they are there for and we should make more use of their local knowledge. Their contact details appear on the last page of every Journal.



I am looking forward to the Oslo Symposium, which is now drawing near and trust that many members will be able to join in.

See you in Oslo then!

Hans Kok

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From the Editor's Desk

by Valerie Newby

The demise of the antique map store, not just in London but worldwide, can only be a cause of distress. When I first edited *The Map Collector* magazine in the late 1970's cities like London and New York were bristling with shops offering an enticing array of maps and prints. There was good old Francis Edwards in Marylebone High Street, London, where many collectors started out by acquiring their first map from Ronald Vere Tooley, Weinreb and Douwma Ltd in Covent Garden, Sanders of Oxford, Mapsellers in Southampton Street, London, Nico Israel in Amsterdam, Walter Reuben in Texas and many many others.

Happily there are some survivors like the Map House near Harrods in London, the Carson Clark Gallery in Edinburgh and a number of new names dotted around the World. Jonathan Potter's business, now in New Bond Street, was in Sackville Street, London in the late 1970s. Jonathan started his career with Map House and then opened his own gallery and has subsequently gone on to train a number of other people who have become dealers. We learned recently that he is shortly going to retire but hopefully he will find someone to take over his business. So now we are down to a handful of map dealers in London (Map House, Jonathan Potter, Tim Bryars and Altea come to mind) and fewer still in the rest of this country. I imagine it is the same story in other countries.

In place of shops or galleries we see the emergence of virtual map stores. These are cheaper to run because after the initial design and set up there are no rental charges, no council rates to pay, no parking problems etc. etc. I think the websites are great but their owners do need to advertise them more. Unless you are on the web all day and every day some of these sites are quite elusive. Only last week I learned of a wonderful one run by a member of IMCoS which I have never seen advertised. The other problem with 'virtual' as opposed to real is that it is quite difficult to assess quality without handling the actual map and you miss out on the buzz of entering a shop filled with goodies and eastern promise.

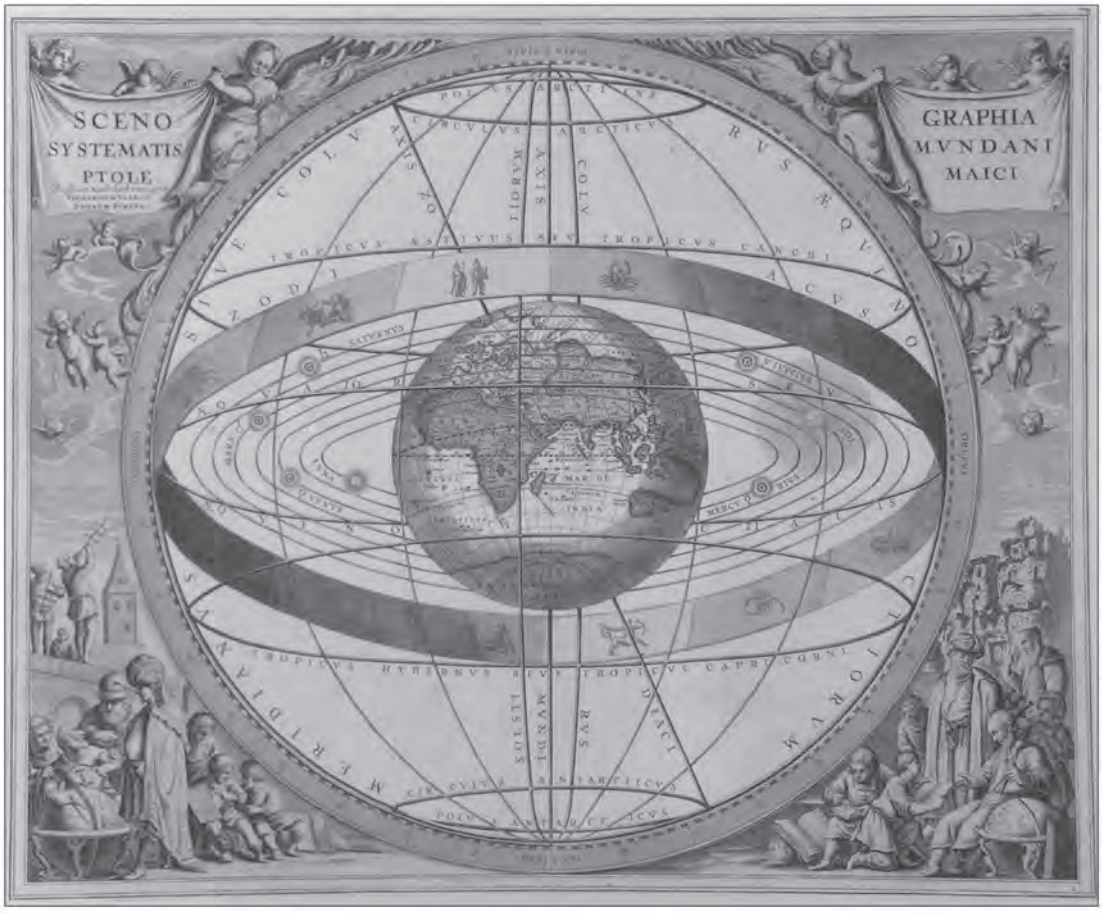


Map fairs have become more important with this change of emphasis. In my opinion they are helping to keep the map trade alive and well. I counted 37 dealers from countries all over the world including Greece, Italy, Germany, Belgium and the USA at the London Map Fair in June. They were offering a wide variety of maps from very expensive to a few pounds and this gave collectors plenty of scope to find their particular maps. There are other fairs around the world including one during the winter in Miami and the Paris fair in the Autumn.

At the annual dinner in June I sat next to Tim Nicholson whom I have known for many years. He wrote articles for *The Map Collector* and has also contributed to the *IMCoS Journal*. What has turned out to be his last article appears in this issue but sadly he will not see it published. A couple of weeks after the dinner Tim had a heart attack and died aged 78. His specialisations were early Ordnance Survey maps, road maps of Britain for cyclists and motorists and map ephemera. See obituary in 'IMCoS Matters' on p.46.

Enjoy this issue of the *Journal* and I hope to see many of you in Norway for our 2009 International Symposium. Full report in the Winter issue.

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Peninsula Cartography

The bi-centenary of the battle of La Coruña

by Richard Smith

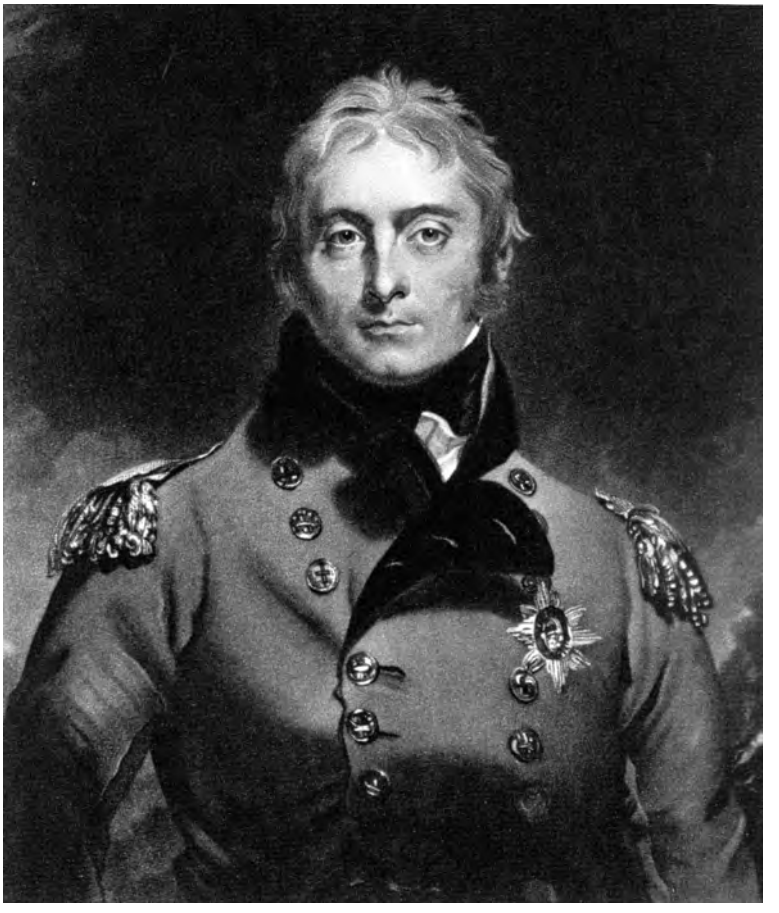
This article is published to commemorate the bi-centenary of this famous battle which took place in 1809 and was marked this year by the British Army with a tour of the battlefield spread out around the building and road network of the modern city of La Coruña in North west Spain. During fierce hand to hand fighting General Sir John Moore was fatally wounded. Richard Smith, who lives in Spain, has examined the cartography associated with this campaign.

The Battle of La Coruña was fought on the 16th January 1809 in north west Spain between British and French troops and the British commander in Chief, Sir John Moore, was wounded and died later that same evening. He was buried "…darkly at dead of night" and "with his martial cloak around him" so the poet tells us[1] whilst the next day his remaining troops were embarked on waiting transport ships for return to England. So ended the first phase of British operations against the French in Spain and Portugal during what the British call 'The Peninsula Wars' and the Spanish term their 'War of Independence' (1808-1814). But why was Moore in La Coruña and to what extent was cartography involved in planning and executing this campaign and afterwards used to explain the events?

The story of the Peninsula Wars can be briefly summarised as a British military attempt, finally successful, to maintain trade interests with Portugal. This was despite Napoleon Bonaparte's Continental System, and also to support the Spanish following their May 1808 uprising against Napoleon who had forced the abdication of their Bourbon monarchy and usurped the throne on which he had placed his own brother Joseph.

In October 1808, Moore had taken command of 24,000 British troops in Portugal and a further 10,000 due to land in La Coruña, with instructions to unite these two forces and then assist the Spanish armies who by then were concentrated against defensive French positions in the upper Ebro valley. However, whilst Moore proceeded north east to Salamanca (Fig.1), the French were reinforced by 180,000 new troops with Napoleon himself at their head, and easily defeated the Spanish armies before entering Madrid by early December.

Despite his now dangerous position, rather than retreating, Moore decided to try and engage the French 2nd division under Soult which was directed towards Galicia and somewhat separated from other French units. He reasoned that besides the possibility of victory due to superior numbers when his own were added to the Spanish army at Leon under the Marquis de la Romana, his action would detract Napoleon from an imminent advance on Andalusia and give the Spanish time to rally their forces. On the 21st December the British had a minor victory over Soult's cavalry at Sahagún, and two days later Moore, with support



General Sir John Moore.

from de la Romana, was planning his main attack against the French at Saldaña. However, on the eve of the offensive, Moore received information through an enemy letter intercepted by Spanish guerrillas that two other French divisions were quickly moving forward to support Soult. To persist in his plans would probably have led to an initial British victory but, with routes to the coast cut off, an almost certain subsequent annihilation.

Thus began an agonising three-week retreat through the snow covered mountains of Leon and Galicia to La Coruña and Vigo where Moore had ordered the British transport ships. Skilful rearguard action kept off Soult's pursuing troops but many lives were lost through cold and hunger. However, when the main body of his force reached La Coruña on the 11th of January, a few days ahead of the French, the transports had been delayed by bad weather and Moore had no option but to engage the enemy . Although the battle was fierce, the British held their lines and embarked under cover of night.[2]

The route followed by Moore (Fig.1) is shown on the map which accompanies one of the prime sources relating to Moore's command, a book written by his brother James, to vindicate the decisions and actions of the General following criticism in Parliament and the Press.[3] The book contains many extracts from Moore's personal diary and correspondence with British and Spanish ministers. The map has a good coastal outline and reasonably accurate distances but unfortunately gives no indication of the author; the name Joseph Johnson on the lower margin refers to the book publisher.

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of this

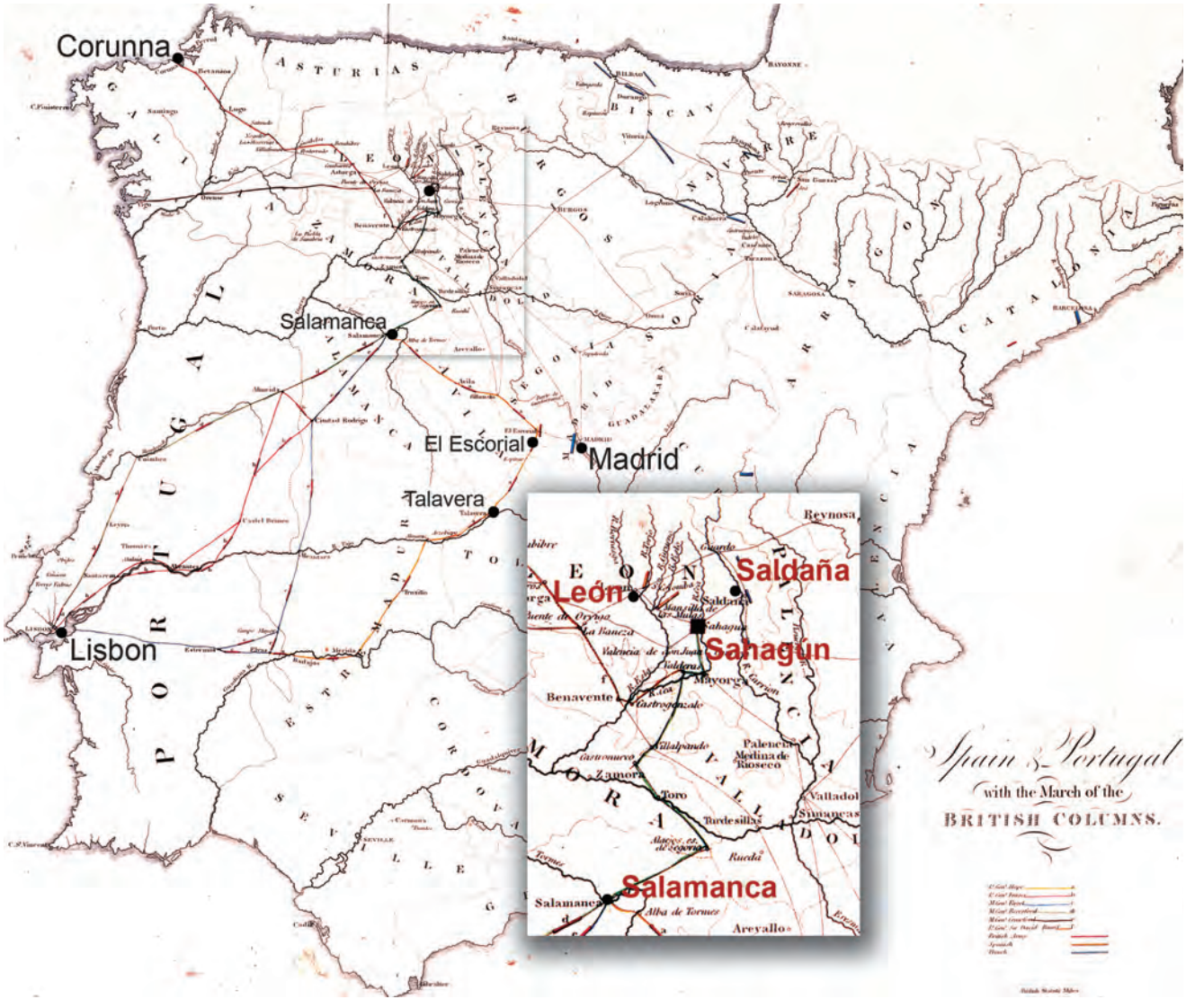


Fig.1 'Spain & Portugal with the march of the British Columns' contained in the 1809* Narrative... *of James Moore with inset showing area around Sahagún. (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection).

campaign from the point of view of cartography is the paucity of maps involved. Even though the French could rely on their *Depôt de la Guerre* formed in 1688 and containing thousands of atlases and maps, plus the *Bureau Topographique* survey corps created by Napoleon to undertake not only military mapping but also to provide a cartographic base for his civil administration once territories were conquered, their coverage of the Iberian peninsula in 1808 was nevertheless minimal.[4] British military cartographic organisation was less well developed and diffuse. The Board of Ordnance covering the Engineer and Artillery Corps had long experience in topography and by the beginning of the 19th century was spurred into creating the Ordnance Survey with an initial task of scientifically mapping England's threatened south coast. However the sort of quick reconnaissance survey work required for armies on the move was beyond their remit. This requirement was being filled by the innovative training involved in the newly created (1800) Royal Military College and Royal Staff Corps, whilst in 1804 the Quarter Master General's Department also started to employ 'sketching officers'[5]. In the line regiments the whole question of map use and supply seems to have been rather superficial. For example, the military lectures given to officers by Colonel Coote Manningham at the Rifle Brigade's Shorncliffe training camp in the early 19th century, where Moore himself was commander, stated quite simply that "….every officer should be provided with a map and know how to use it" without any apparent further explanation.[6] Many officers acquired their own maps from the commercial publishing houses and in 1813 even Wellington himself had to write to his brother in law asking him to purchase maps of Spain and France.[7]

However, despite these developments, when Moore left England in August 1808, his army lacked survey officers and probably the only territorial maps available from commercial houses in London were the original productions of Tomás López or copies based on them such as William Faden's 'Spain and Portugal' published in 1798. Tomás López de Vargas Machuca (1731 – 1802) was Spain's most prodigious cartographer in the 18th century with a production of over 200 maps and atlases. Although he studied in Paris where he became an excellent engraver, and on his return enjoyed official support and appointments, his map construction was still based on office compilation from previous works and solicited sketches and information from local dignitaries and priests. The lack of any original fieldwork and the variable quality of what he



Fig. 2
Detail from 'Mapa Geográfico del Reyno de Galicia' by Tomás López, 1784. Compare detail and description of relief between Villafranca and Zebrero with that in Fig.5. (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

received led to serious errors in spatial representation, whilst his scattered "mole hills" provided no serious or useful information on relief, a key requirement for military use (Fig.2). Despite these enormous weaknesses, López's work was the main cartographic source available to the military but criticised by all ([4], [7] and [8]).

However, the impression that the work of López was the only cartographic material available is far from correct. Various other sources were available before the war though it is difficult to ascertain in some cases to what extent and when they were used by the three armies. Certainly available to all, and in sharp technical contrast to López, were the excellent nautical charts contained in the *Atlas Maritimo de España* of Brigadier Vicente Tofiño de San Miguel (1732-95) published in 1789; the result of three years' rigorous coastal surveying. However, such a work had little use for a territorial war though the chart in Fig.3 was certainly used by the transport fleet when embarking the Army after the battle of La Coruña.[9]

Other important cartographic sources were the numerous road maps of the Spanish postal service showing main towns and relay points, and some early travel guide books. The first road map was produced in 1761 by Pedro Rodrigúez Campomanes, an official in the postal service. But more common were the various editions of the 'Mapa de las Carreras de Postas en España' by Bernado Espinalt, the first appearing in 1775. The French also produced several Spanish road maps in the 18th and early 19th centuries, the one by Collin in 1808 superimposed on a López map including in the cartouche its objective 'to serve for military intelligence'. In Britain John Stockdale took the commercial opportunity to produce 'A Map of the Roads of Spain,' published on 13th September 1808, and shown in Fig.4 though there is no evidence that Moore actually received it. A useful source for the French was a travel book produced

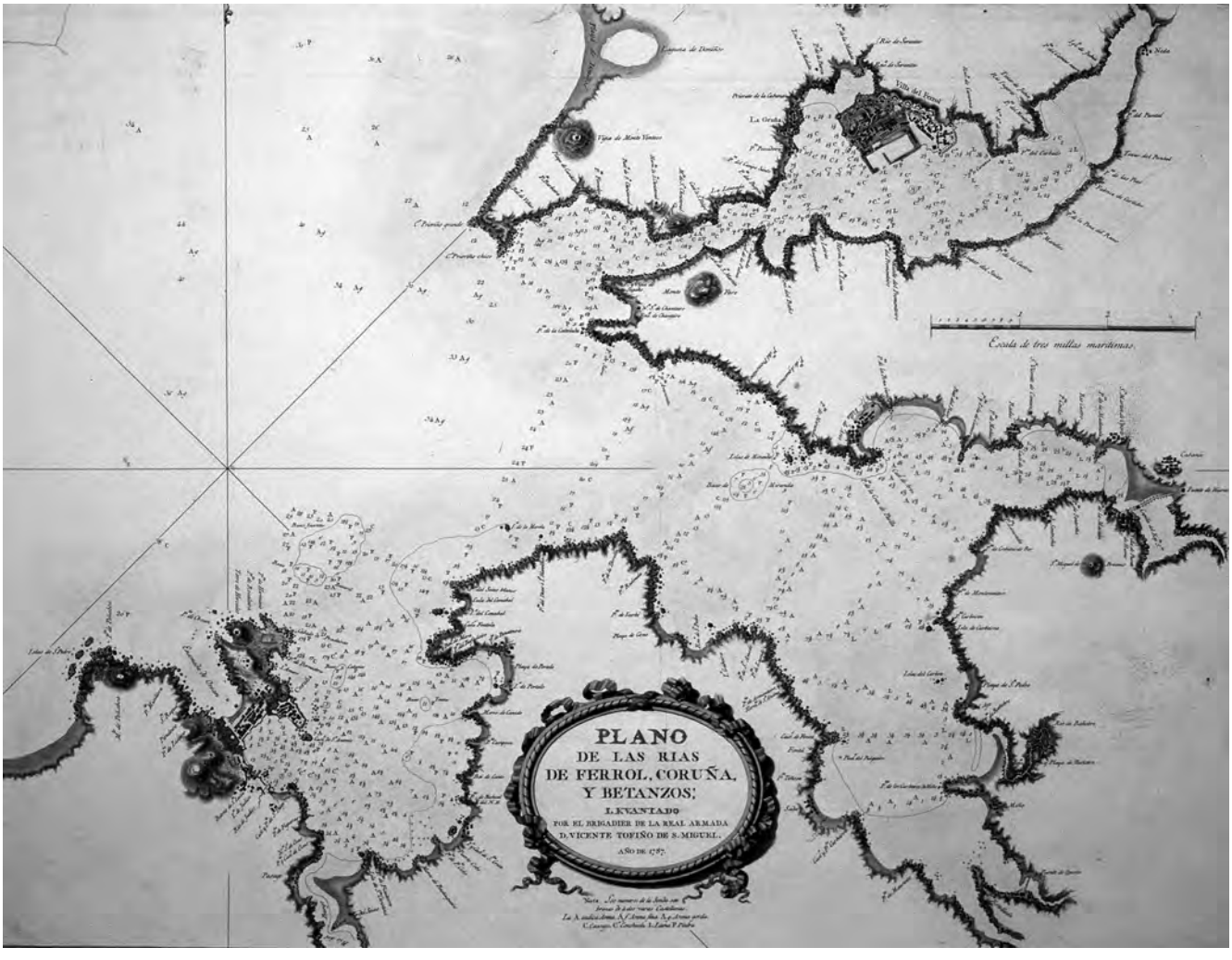


Fig. 3 'Plano de las Rías de Ferrol, Coruña y Betanzos' by Vicente Tofiño, 1789 (Author's collection).

by their compatriot, Alexandre de Laborde (1774-1842) *L'itineraire descriptif de l'Espagne* based on his travels whilst employed in the Spanish Embassy in Madrid. First published in 1808, its possible possession by Soult is debatable though it was certainly used later in the war, but the detailed information and use of hachuring was far more useful to the military than the work of Lopéz.

The Spanish Army had a long tradition of cartographic training but in the 17th century this centred on the Engineering and Artillery Corps for the production of fortification, siege and bombardment plans to be applied in static warfare and of less relevance to the extensive territorial campaigns and troop movements of the Napoleonic campaigns. Furthermore, like their naval companions, their efforts were centred on the Spanish American empire leaving the metropolis poorly mapped (Tofiño's *Atlas* was an exception which proved the rule). A great step forward in 1794 was the foundation of the *Cuerpo de Ingenieros Cosmograficos* for scientific surveying, but scarcely had it begun to operate than it was closed ten years later.[10] Nevertheless there had been various intermittent efforts to map the Spanish frontiers with France and Portugal and the result of one of these is the delightful manuscript copy dated 1797 by Cayetano Zappino from the original of the military engineer Antonio de Gaver in 1753 (Fig. 6). Understandably the detail and accuracy is made to military measure though relief is still shown by symbols. But the extent to which these frontier maps, both manuscript and printed, were available to the Spanish armies, let alone Moore, was limited. After fleeing from Madrid to Cadiz the Spanish Government had rejected the



Fig. 4
'A Map of the Roads of Spain' by John Stockdale, 1808, with inset showing area around La Coruña.
(Author's collection)



Fig. 5 Detail from 'Road from Lugo to Astorga' contained in* L'itineraire descriptif de l'Espagne *by Alexandre de Laborde, 1808. (English edition). (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

Fig. 7 (opposite) 'Plan of the Action near Coruña, Jan.16th 1809' contained in the* Narrative... *of James Moore, published by Joseph Johnson, July 1st 1809. (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

Fig. 6 (below) 'Mapa o Carta Geográfica de la línea de demarcación que divide los reynos de España y Portugal...' A 1797 manuscript copy by Cayetano Zappino of the original by the military engineer Antonio de Graver in 1753. (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection).

generals' request for a unified command and Staff Corps, leaving their dispersed armies uncoordinated and poorly supplied.

Given this pitiful cartographic support, how did the opposing armies respond? In theory the French with their *Bureau Topographique* were well positioned to steadily supplement the deficit. But this was not the case with respect to their troops engaged against Moore as their priority in 1808 was the route from Bayonne to Madrid and surveying the area around the capital. Moore's lack of cartographic and geographic information is confirmed in a letter to War Minister Castlereagh dated 9th October explaining his planned route into Spain in which he states "*...but when [the advance troops] will be able to proceed further or pass into Spain it is impossible, at this moment, for me to say; it depends upon a knowledge of a country which I am still without, and upon the Commissariat arrangements yet unmade.*"[3] Of the Commissariat, who would normally be responsible for providing itineraries, he complained about their "*...much want of experience as few of their members have ever seen an army in the field*". Instead Moore relied on reconnaissance reports from his staff officers, advice from local guides and assistance from the guerrilla, a luxury denied to the French. Particularly important was the advice received from a Colonel López (not a known relation of Tomás López) sent by the Spanish Government and '*...who was well acquainted with the roads and resources of the country to assist the British Army on its march, establish magazines and make the necessary arrangements with Sir John Moore*'[3]. It was on the advice of López that Moore had to unwillingly divide his troops to ensure sufficient food, fodder and shelter on the march to Salamanca and to send his artillery and cavalry on the circuitous and dangerous route through Talavera and El Escorial




Plan
of
the Action near
(CORUÑA)
Jan.y 16th 1809.
Lt. Genl. Sir JOHN MOORE,
Commander in Chief
REFERENCE.
Lt. Gl. Sig.D Baird.
1. M.G.l Lt.d W. Bentinck's Bde.
4th
42nd
50th
2. M.G.l Manningham's Bde.
1st (Royal) 3d B.
26th
81st 2 B.
3. M.Genl. Warde
1st Bn
3rd Bn
1st Gds
Lt. Genl. Hope.
4. M.Genl. Leith's
51st
59th 2 B.
76th
5. M.Genl. Hill's
2nd Queen's
5th
14th 2 B.
32nd
6. Col. Crawfurd's
36th
71st
92nd
Lt. Genl. Fraser.
7. M.Genl. Beresford's
6th
9th
23rd 2 B.
43rd 2 B.
8. Br. Genl. Pane's
36th
79th
82nd
M.G.l Paget.
Reserve.
9.
20th
52nd
95th
10. B. Genl. Disney
28th
91st
A. 20th 52nd 95th.
B. 28th 91st
C. M. G.l Lt.d W. Bentinck's Bde.
D. M. G.l Manningham's.
E. M. G.l Warde's.
F. M. G.l Leith's.
G. M. G.l Hill's.
H. Places of Embarkation in the night of the 16th
I. Places of Dq on the 17th.
K. Battery opened by the Enemy against the Shipping on the Afternoon of the 17th.
Memorandum.
The 50th Regt was relieved during the Action by the Guards and the 31st was in like manner relieved by the 59th.
Original Position of the British Troops.
Position of the French.
Forward movement of the Troops repelling the attack of the Enemy.
SCALE.
1 Mile.
Landora
Burgos
Villaboa
Elvina
B.y Castro
RIO BETANCOS
St. Lucia
St. Diego Pt.
HARBOUR
OF
CORUNA
St. Antonio Castle
CORUNA
ORSAN
BAY
St. Pedro

which provided the only viable roads and bridges (Fig.1).

Very few maps were made during the campaign. Moore's extensive diaries and correspondence refer to just one – a sketch map sent by General Leith from the Asturias, and none are held in the British museums and archives consulted by this author. The Spanish Ministry of Defence Archives hold 1,622 maps, plans and charts relevant to the War of Independence but only three of these (two Spanish, and one French local fortification plans) were produced during the course of Moore's campaign.[11] Almost certainly more were produced but were destroyed, lost, or have been used as prime sources for the production of retrospective maps.[5] Nor apparently were any specific charts drawn up for the execution of the embarkation even though this involved manoeuvring over 200 vessels in a relatively small harbour.[9]

However, after the campaign there were plenty of maps made to provide a historical record and military instruction. Probably the first map of the Battle to be produced was the one included in the book by James Moore which became a model for several other authors (Fig.7). Possibly the most renowned map of the battle published in the UK is plate 4 of the military atlas of the Peninsula Wars produced by James Wyld in 1840 (Fig.8). This was drawn by a Captain W.Willermin of the Royal Staff Corps in 1811 and distinguishes itself not for any unique revelations on military strategy but for the excellence of its draughtsmanship and description of relief. Another beautiful map is from the *Atlas de la Guerra de la Independencia* by the Spanish staff general and military historian José Gómez de Arteche, first published in 1869. It introduces contours to represent relief and through the use of arrows shows not only the initial troop dispositions but also subsequent movements.

The late 18th and early 19th centuries represented a period of great change in Europe, not least in the military field which influenced the way cartography was conceived, produced and used. The introduction of wide ranging campaigns involving massive, rapid troop movements demanded new and complex logistical systems, in turn requiring a different form of cartography, precisely at the moment when the latter's



Fig. 8 'Battle of Corunna' surveyed and drawn by Capt. W. Willermin of the Royal Staff Corps, 1811 and published by James Wyld in 1840. (By courtesy Puertas Mosquera collection)

production was itself changing from office compilation to scientific topographical fieldwork.

Coming as it did at the very point of inflection in these changes, the cartography involved in planning and executing Moore's campaign was still based mainly on office compilation so his map supply, and that of his allay and enemy, was lacking in the detail required. In the following years of the war, the British Quarter Master General, Sir George Murray, made full use of sketching officers [5,12], whilst the French *Bureau Topographique* returned over 600 maps, plans and itineraries to the *Depôt de la Guerre* in Paris. Many of these were later published and used as a base for developing Spain's national map.[4] The Spanish generals finally succeed in forming a General Staff in 1810 which produced over 100 maps and itineraries of Navarre and the Basque Country in the closing stages of the war.[8] But the most telling difference is demonstrated in the retrospective maps produced only a few decades after Sir John Moore's campaign and which fully reflect the attainment of a detailed scientific cartography that had been unavailable to the heroic but unfortunate General, buried in La Coruña where "....we left him alone with his glory".[1,13]

Notes

1. Charles Wolfe, "*Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note*" A stirring poem about the burial of Moore first published in 1817.

2. These three paragraphs based mainly on: (a) Major-General Sir William Napier, *History of the War in the Peninsula*, Volume I, US edition, Redfield, New York 1856. (Napier was with Moore in Spain as colonel of the 92nd Regiment); (b) Mark Zbigniew Guscin, *Moore 1761-1809*, Librería Arenas, A Coruña, 2000

3. James Moore, *A Narrative of the British Army in Spain, commanded by his excellency Lieut-General Sir John Moore, KCB* Johnson, London, 1809

4. Various authors, *Madrid 1808. Guerra y Territorio*, Exhibition catalogue Madrid Town Hall, 2008

5. P.K. Clark and Y. Jones, 'British Military Map

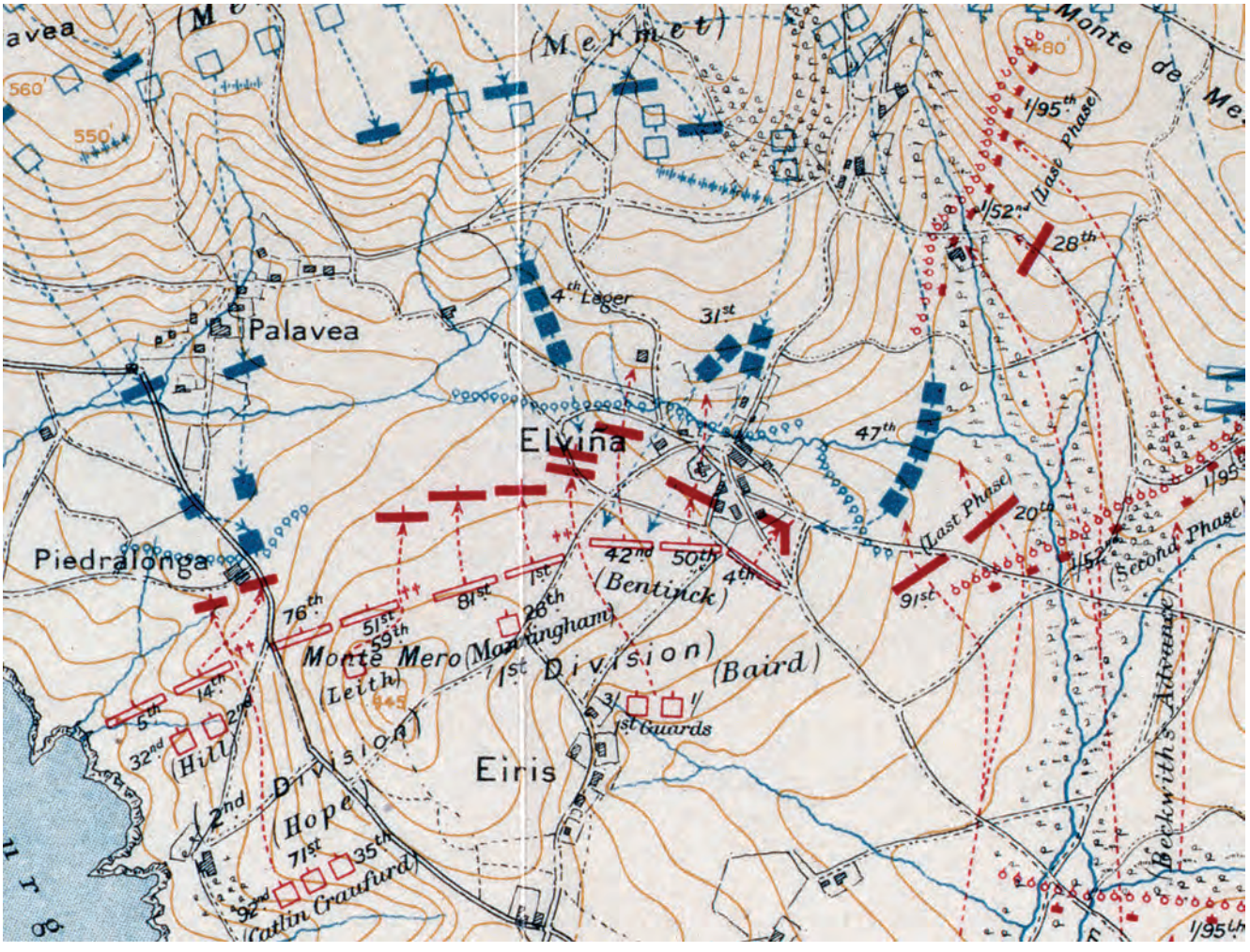


Fig. 9
A detail from 'Coruña 16 Jan.1809', by Col. Willoughby Verner in his* History of the Rifle Brigade *1912 and based on 'Batalla de la Coruña' by General José Gómez de Arteche, and published in his* Atlas de la Guerra de la Independencia, *1869. (By courtesy Academia de Artilleria, Segovia)

making in the Peninsula Wars'. Paper presented to the 7th International Conference on Cartography, ICA Madrid 1974

6. Correspondence with the Museum of the Royal Green Jackets Regiment.

7. Philip Haythornthwaite, *The Armies of Wellington* 1994.

(One map sent out to Wellington is in all probability the William Faden 1810, four sheet copy of Jaspar Nantiant's *A new map of Spain and Portugal*, held in the Army Museum Archives under NAM 1960-07-185-1 with the annotation 'Maps of Spain said to have been used by the Duke of Wellington').

8. Miquel Alonso Baquer, *Aportación militar a la cartografía española en la historia contemporánea*, CSIC, Madrid 1972

9. Correspondence with National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, the Admiralty, Portsmouth and the Hydrographic Office, Taunton.

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12. J. Robertson, *Wellington at war in the Peninsula. An overview and Guide*, Leo Cooper, London 2000.

13. Moore was buried at La Coruña at his own request, but his tomb is not as lonely as the poem suggests. Located in the very pleasant San Carlos rampart gardens overlooking the harbour, it is well tended and receives regular honours from both British and local authorities.

The author appreciates the assistance and comments given by the above mentioned institutions and also M/s Janet Stott, D. Carmelo Puertas Olivet, D. Eduardo Escalada-Goicoechea and the staff of the Archives of the Artillery Academy, Segovia.

The author, Richard Howard P. Smith, was born and brought up in Lytham, Lancashire but most of his adult life he has worked abroad. He now lives in Spain with his wife Josefina. He has always had a love of cartography.



The author at the grave of General Sir John Moore in the San Carlos gardens in La Coruña.

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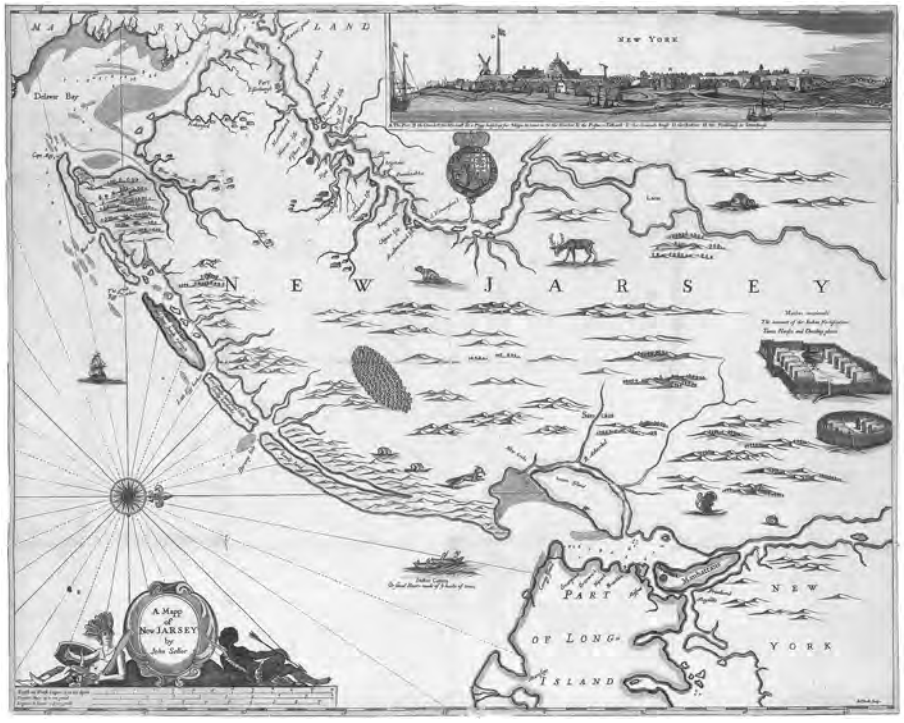
Third state of this famous map with the revised shape of South America. Other revisions include the addition of the name California, and the Indian name "Wingandekoa" in the Chesapeake Bay region. The Solomon Islands are shown here for the first time since they were discovered in 1568. Latin text on verso with page number 5, most probably from the 1603 edition.

Price:	$4,675
Creator:	Abraham Ortelius
Subject:	Western Hemisphere
Year:	1587
Size:	19.0" x 14.0" (48.3 x 35.6 cm)
Color:	Black & White
Condition:	(A) Superb impression with only faint toning along fold. Professional repair of fold in bottom margin.
Source:	Theatrum Orbis Terrarum
City:	Antwerp
References:	Burden #64, van den Broecke #11.



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The Mystery of WJH

A puzzle of a puzzle map

by Kit Batten

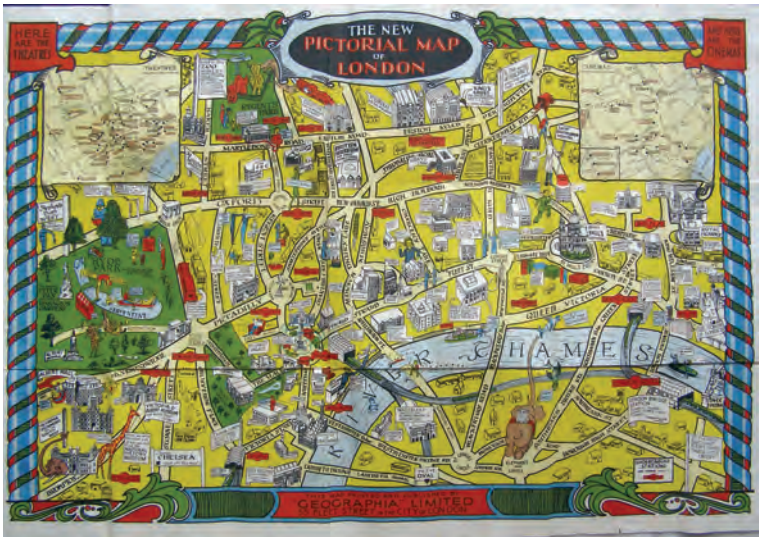
I was fascinated to read Elisabeth Burdon's account of MacDonald Gill and his ground-breaking *Wonderground Map* of 1913 (*IMCoS Journal* 116). I had not realised what an important map it was and how influential it became. However, my attention was aroused as I had recently bought a map in a similar style on the internet. The map I acquired is *The New Pictorial Map of London*. The map itself is 500 x 750 mm and, like the maps Elisabeth illustrates, is wonderfully colourful, vibrant and also humorous. The map shows the centre of London from Regent's Park to Elephant and Castle (literally!) and Hyde Park to the Royal Exchange. Two inset maps show the theatres (left) and the cinemas (right). What is slightly different about my map is that it is boxed with a puzzle. The map was printed and published by "Geographia" Limited of Fleet Street, London.

There are a couple of examples of this map on sale at American booksellers and the usual format is a folding map (presumably on paper, although one copy is quoted as on cloth) folding into thin card covers, 170 x 100 mm. Using internet library searches I have established that the map was produced about 1931. There is a signature on the map, WJH (in lower border), but I haven't been able to find out who this was.

As with the earlier MacDonald Gill maps there are many comical scenes. At Marble Arch is a gallows with the text: 'Site of Tyburn Tree. Lots of people's family tree stopped here!' Regent's Park Zoo has a number of interesting animals on display including the nunkphoo, the 'lesser ooglespiff' and the 'wambling wotsit'. And at Whitehall there are 'Government offices complete with red tape'.

The puzzle itself has over 600 pieces (unfortunately three pieces are missing), is constructed full size and comes in an attractive box, although this has not stood the test of time too well. The label shows Nelson's Column and reflects the puzzle version: 'Here's poor old Nelson getting all giddy with the traffic merry-go-round'. The box title is *Humorous Jig-Saw Puzzle Map of London* and is 'illustrated by humorous sketches'.





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Mr Lewis's Masterpiece

The Map of England and Wales *1839*

by the late Tim Nicholson

The more closely the writer looks at a recently acquired north-east sheet of Samuel Lewis's 1839 *Map of England and Wales*, the more significant and valuable to the contemporary road traveller it seems. It was a sectional map in the age of the county map; but other differences were more important. Some commercial maps of this time were beginning to show the new railways while generalising or omitting other detail, for example in Chapman & Hall's tiny (24 x 18 cm) 'Pocket' county series of the early 1840s (Fig. 1), or, if they packed in the detail, it might (depending on the scale) be so small as to be virtually illegible, as in some county maps in Pigot & Co's *British atlas /Part the first*, 1828 (Fig. 2). Also, from the point of view of long-distance travellers and others, such as the military, needing an overview of more than one county at a time, county maps were inconvenient in that adjacent maps tended to be of varying scales, in order to conform to the standard sheet size of a county atlas.

Other publishers - Christopher Greenwood, the Ordnance Survey - aimed at providing, from their



Fig. 1
In their* Somersetshire, *Chapman & Hall favoured an 8m/in map that fitted into a waistcoat pocket when folded, showing railways faithfully, but at the price of some loss of other detail.

own surveys, clear, definitive detail on nationwide maps at the uniform scale of one mile to the inch (1: 63 360) or, in the case of Greenwood, sometimes ¾ m/in (1: 47 520). Greenwood's were county maps. Being sectional (though sold as county maps), the Ordnance Survey's map avoided the problems arising from adjacent counties on different scales; but their large scale, and thus their size, made both these maps generally unsuitable for use outside an office or library. The traveller was caught in a bind. The larger the scale, the smaller in area a map of practical size needed to be, so restricting its usefulness (Figs. 3, 4). A larger area on a usefully larger scale meant a big map, so that - although available mounted to fold in sections - it was hard to handle in a cramped coach, or on horseback in wind and rain. When the Ordnance Survey offered separate quarter-sheets of its one-inch maps, it did so for quite different reasons, and the small area each covered limited its usefulness mainly to local people.

A compromise was needed for travellers: a nationwide sectional map, small enough in scale to be of manageable dimensions, but large enough to give adequate detail. Lewis set out to provide this, as is clear from the conventional signs on his map, which identified 'Main roads, turnpike and other roads, rail roads, canals [which carried passengers as well as goods] and number of miles from [General] Post Office London'. His earlier creation, the *Topographical Dictionary of England* of 1831, was a book with separate county maps at about 7 m/in (1: 443 520), their almost uniform scale being achieved by folding them in between the pages. This was not a working tool for travellers, but a reference book. Lewis's new map, eight years later, was on the larger scale of 5m/in (1: 316 800) overall, which enabled each sheet to cover elements of several counties, and yet provide good detail. The north-east sheet, which measured 105 x 86 cm, could be folded to a handy, greatcoat pocket size. It took in the North Sea coast from north Norfolk to Berwick on Tweed. Extending up to about 100 miles inland, it included most of Lincolnshire.

Placenames were thick on the ground (72 in one 4½ sq in, or 30 sq cm, area of the map), but their density did not make the map hard to read. This was because the superb engraving, done by John Dower *Sr* from drawings by Richard Creighton, was so sharp and clear. For this reason, as well as the difference in scale, there was more detail than in Lewis's earlier work. Most alterations seem to have been made in the interests



Fig. 2 Pigot & Co's* British Atlas/Part the first *took the opposite approach to Chapman & Hall, their county map of Essex being crowded to the point of unintelligibility in spite of a larger scale of 6m/in. (© British Library Board. All rights reserved. Shelfmark Maps 197)

of modernisation. The spelling of placenames might be changed, perhaps by way of updating usage - for instance, Barnesley in Yorkshire gave way to Barnsley. A much more necessary amendment showed the spread of railways up to the date of publication, including the web of lines opened in the north-east that same year of 1839.

Lewis did no surveying himself: like all publishers except the Ordnance Survey, Greenwood, Andrew Bryant (see below), and the authors of local and estate maps, he was a publisher only, relying on other peoples' products for the data on his own; or else, as seems likely, on information gathered locally for his *Topographical Dictionary*. By 1839 the Ordnance Survey's coverage extended as far north as a line roughly from Snowdon to The Wash, though it included Lincolnshire. Lewis engraved his map from scratch: unlike the Walkers, who had recently acquired the Greenwood plates cheaply, he was obliged to do it the hard (and expensive) way, 'borrowing' his information from his own and other peoples' maps, meanwhile being influenced by their style. This was the practice of all commercial publishers who did not conduct their own surveys. Much style was in any case governed by established usage, so that many maps of similar scales shared the same conventions, such as black



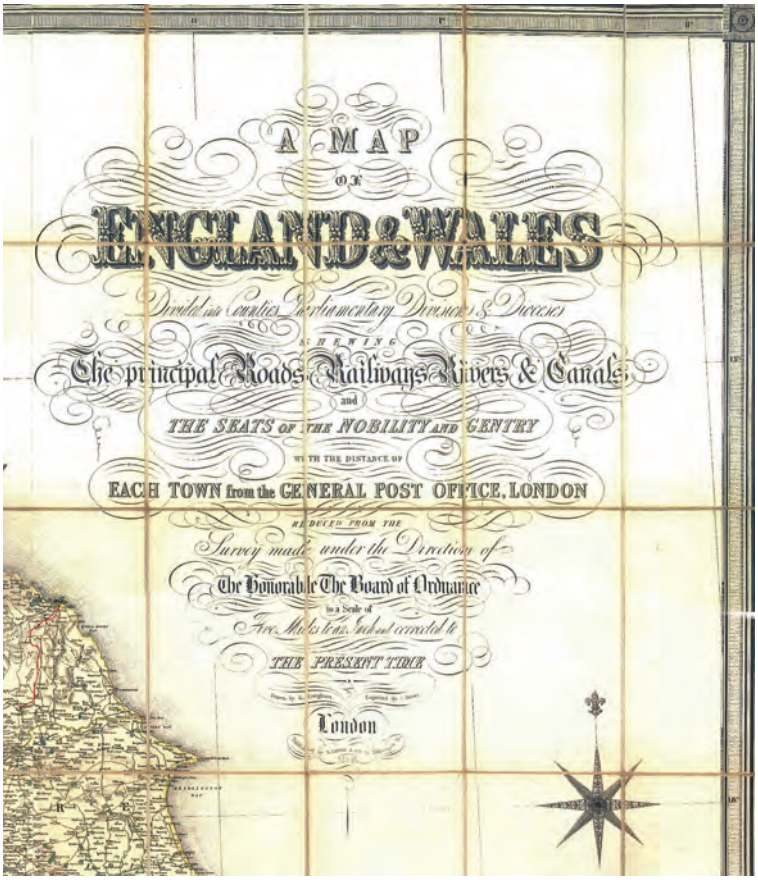


Figs. 3 & 4 Comparing an extract from Greenwood's* Northumberland *(3, left) with the same area of the Lewis map (4, above) makes two points. The Greenwood map, at five times the scale, must have been a major source of information for Lewis; but the engraving of the Lewis map was so sharp and clear that the fivefold difference in scale cost only about two-thirds of the number of placenames in the same area, and the crowding of the remainder did not affect legibility, in spite of an almost identical type size. (By courtesy of the Royal Geographical Society with Institute of British Geographers.)

hachuring to show relief, sienna main roads when colour was used, and upper and lower case serif lettering, in Roman for larger places and italics for smaller. The smallest placenames might be sacrificed, but most detail was common to maps on similar scales. Obviously, maps with the most information were more likely to be copied than those with a lesser amount; but that said, telling who borrowed what from whom is a matter of educated guesswork. One thing is certain: Lewis, like other mapmakers, looked closely at the work of others when putting together his own creation.

Since both the Ordnance Survey and Lewis covered Lincolnshire, the OS was no doubt a major source of information for the county. Predictably, given the fivefold difference in scales, some placenames and minor roads had to be left out, as they would have led to gross overcrowding, or else been vanishingly small. All names were necessarily smaller on the Lewis map, and the hachuring was simplified. Beyond that were style changes. Lewis employed another typeface, and his spelling and usages might differ, as when Ulceby Field on the Ordnance map became Ullceby. With a smaller scale, coastlines had to be generalised, while usually retaining the same basic shape. There were, however, anomalies - for example, on the north Norfolk coast, where Lewis's depiction of the shoreline around Wells-next-the-Sea bore no resemblance to that of the OS.

Fig. 5 Lewis's cartouche is typical of its age in its decorative flourishes, which advertised the engraver's skills as it described the map, but unusual in that it acknowledged the contribution of the Ordnance Survey, whose work was becoming sufficiently widespread and prestigious to be a selling point.



The Ordnance Survey had yet to publish the north Midlands, and the counties of the North itself. Lewis could use the Survey (and other publishers) as mines of information in Lincolnshire and throughout the rest of England and Wales - hence his cartouche (Fig. 5) describing his map as 'reduced from the survey made under the direction of the Honorable the Board of Ordnance' - but in the north of the country he, like everyone else, was bound to utilise the information of other commercial publishers, and might even share their style. As models, it seems likely that Lewis would look for existing, established maps on a scale if possible as big as his own or larger, so as to have lots of detail from which to choose, and published or reprinted recently enough, he would hope, to include up-to-date detail and usage. It was helpful if (as was usually the case) a useful map was part of an atlas that included some or all of the counties Lewis covered, so that he need not seek out different models for each. It was a bonus, too, if the source had conducted his own recent survey rather than copying from other maps.

When possible source maps for Lewis are discussed and compared here, all counties of the north-east are scrutinised, but most reference is made to their treatment of Northumberland, which was typical. Foremost among Lewis's models, probably, were the relevant 1m/in or $^{3}/_{4}$m/in county maps of Christopher Greenwood, as revised and republished in 1828 by Henry Teesdale. As far as the north-east was concerned, if not always elsewhere, Greenwood could provide all the necessary cover. His one-inch map of Northumberland (Fig. 6) was a thing of beauty, but its scale, and consequent massive dimensions (188 x 139cm), would have made it difficult to consult on a journey even when folded. However, its detail was profuse for the same reason, and therein, as well as in its authority, lay its main value to Lewis. He altered names and spellings, as he had when changing his own, earlier work, and probably for the same reason. For example, The Heugh in Northumberland became plain Heugh, and Ryal was now spelt Ryall.

Andrew Bryant was another mapmaker ambitious enough to conduct his own surveys of counties. Although in his case he covered only twelve, three of them, Norfolk, the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Lincolnshire, fell within the area of the Lewis sheet. The authority conferred by his survey must have appealed to Lewis, as would the detail provided by his one-inch *Map of the county of Lincoln*, published in 1828. This appeared most

visibly in Lewis's blank areas, along the coast and in East and West Fen north of Boston. But the engraving was not as sharp, and the coastline differed, as did some placenames – thus Bryant's Fashtoft and Quadringe instead of Fishtoft and Quadring in Lewis.

The work of other mapmakers, too, was no doubt examined by Lewis. One probability was John Cary. His *New English Atlas* was last reprinted in 1834, but although his map of Northumberland was on a significantly bigger scale of about 3½m/in (1: 221 760), there was not much more information, because Cary preferred more open space between his placenames. But Cary also offered that rarity, a national sectional map, in the form of his *Improved map of England and Wales* from 1820, at 2m/ in (1: 126 672), reissued as an atlas in 1832 (Fig. 7). The even bigger scale did allow for significantly more placenames without overcrowding, and for larger, though very similar, lettering compared with Lewis. Usage varied – for instance Mills Shields and Holy Well in the area of Cary's Northumberland, as against Millshields and Hollywell – but the depiction of coastline, allowing for the difference in scales, was close. The similarities between the maps outweighed the differences, and it seems likely that both the data and the style of Cary's *Improved map* influenced Lewis.

Henry Teesdale' picture of Northumberland in his *New English atlas* of 1832, though modelled partly on Greenwood and closer in scale to Lewis than Cary's *Improved map* (4½m/in, or 1: 285 300), would not have been so helpful. There was some additional detail, for instance more islands named in the Farne archipelago, but the coastline was markedly different, and while Teesdale had extra placenames such as High Field, Birks and Haredean, Lewis could offer New Ridley, among other places absent from Teesdale. Spellings and usages (Newcastle in Teesdale, Newcastle upon Tyne in Lewis) varied too.

Charles Smith's Co. Durham in his *New English atlas* (1821), at nearly 2¾ m/in (1: 174 240), was almost twice Lewis's scale. It took in places such as Traffic Hill east of Darlington and Little Morton east of Durham, that were not in Lewis. It had different spellings – Middlebrough for Middlesborough, Bernard Castle for Barnard Castle. Smith's Northumberland was at the same scale. It, too, had more placenames, but Lewis included some not in Smith, among them Ouston and Nesbit, north of the 'Roman Wall'. Thomas Dix and William Darton, in the 1835 reprint of their *New map of the county of York*, was grossly overcrowded with placenames, and so hard to read, in spite of the relatively large scale of 3⅛m/in (1: 198 000). It did produce names not in Lewis; and spellings differed, as when Rawcliffe became Roucliff. John Fryer's 1820 *Map of the county of Northumberland*, at 1m/in, was not in the Greenwood class in terms of amount of detail or modernity. That said, as well as places on Lewis near the Durham border, such as High Fotherly and Hedley Woods, absent from Fryer, there were places on Fryer not shown on Lewis, among them Black Hedley, Little Black Hedley, and Black Hedley Port in the same area. The line of the county boundary was different, too.



Fig. 6
A thing of beauty, and utility: extract from the north-east sheet of Samuel Lewis'* Map of England and Wales*, showing northern Northumberland and part of Durham up to the Scottish border. Compare the style with extracts in Figs. 7, 8 and 9.

Charles Fowler's 1836 *Map of Yorkshire*, at 2m/in, also had more information where Lewis's smaller scale could not accommodate it, as in Sunk Island and in the Forest of Galtres north of York, an area not even named in Lewis. Typeface and size were similar, but the coastline was not, especially around Teesmouth and the shoreline to the south-east. Spellings differed, Burton Pidsea and Osbaldwick in Lewis being rendered as Burton Pudsea and Oswaldwick in Fowler. The engraving by J. Neele was good and clear. Robert Scott's *New map of Northumberland*, at the same scale as Lewis, had about the same amount of information, though no relief. But, being an 1825 reprint of a 1811 map, it had no railways, and in its differing spelling of placenames, must have been suspected of being out of date in other respects as well.

A year earlier J. & C. Walker had engraved Longman, Rees & Co's *Lincolnshire*, one of the first of a new county series(Fig. 8). By 1837 it was complete, including all the counties covered by Lewis. The scale, 5m/in, was the same as that of Lewis, but there was more detail, for example south-west of Wainfleet and south-east of Lincoln, which meant that the map was more crowded. Lewis's lettering size and style was very reminiscent of Walker, which contributed further to the crowding, so it was fortunate that the engraving was of high quality. Longman, in turn, owed much to Greenwood, the Ordnance Survey, Charles Smith, and Cary - a typically multiple origin for a map. The OS, in its contemporary form as the Board of Ordnance, was acknowledged in the cartouche.

Northumberland, in James Duncan's 1833 *Complete county atlas of England and Wales*, had an obscure and complicated history. The atlas was not, in fact, 'complete', though it did cover the north-east. Duncan was the Northumberland map's fourth publisher in seven years. At a scale of 4 m/in (1: 253 440), it had orginally been produced by William Ebden. Ebden's role in its creation is unclear: he was probably the draughtsman. In 1825 William Cole had published Ebden's map of Yorkshire, and in the following year brought out *Ebden's Map of the county of Northumberland*. The engravers' names on it were Edward Hoare and James Reeves. In 1826, too, there appeared from Cole Ebden's map of Durham; then in 1828 Ebden's Lincolnshire came from another publisher, Samuel Maunder, so making

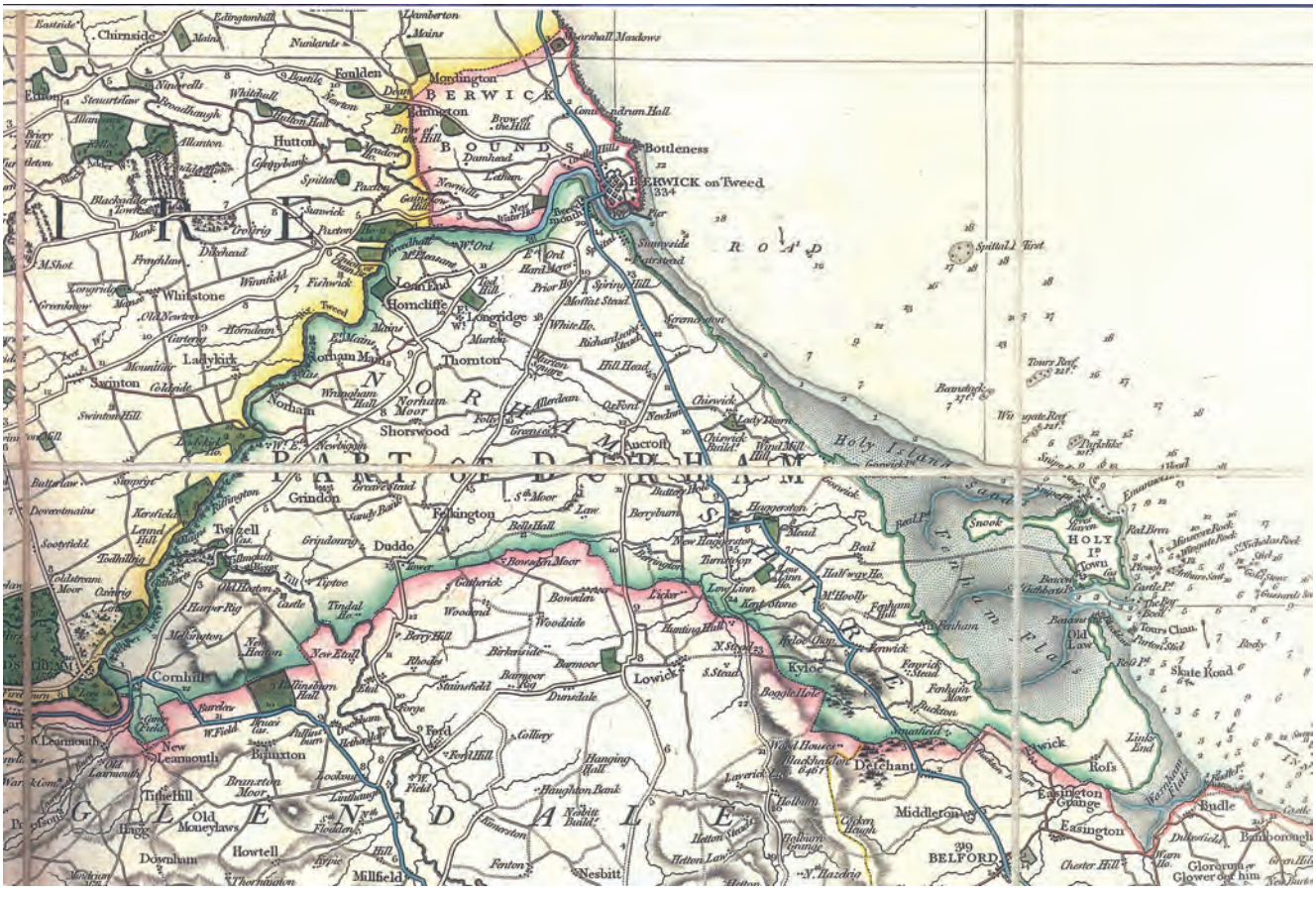


Fig. 7 One likely source of inspiration for the style of Lewis's map: extract showing part of Northumberland and Durham, from Cary's half-inch* Improved map of England and Wales, *1832. (By courtesy of Cambridge University Library.)

available to Lewis the four Ebden maps covering most of the north-east. Meanwhile other counties were published, and in 1830 all were gathered into *An atlas of the counties of England*, by yet another publisher, T. Laurie Murray (Fig. 9). By this time Ebden's name had been dropped. Duncan's atlas was next; and under his name it reprinted in 1837 and 1838.

Duncan's maps were distinctive in that they showed the new Parliamentary divisions proposed in the 1832 Reform Bill. With its larger scale, the map of Northumberland had more placenames than Lewis (Todsburn, Dipton), and Duncan's spellings differed (Henley for Hedley, Roachester for Rochester), as did his usage (Picts Wall for Roman Wall, a reflection, no doubt, of contemporary academic disagreement). Duncan's coastline differed; also his relief was much heavier, and there was less of it. But despite the differences, a similarity of typeface and size gave the impression of a shared style. Duncan, like Lewis and the Walkers, acknowledged his debt to the



Fig. 8
Another possible role model: part of* Lincolnshire, *1835, from Longman, Rees & Co's county series, engraved by J. & C. Walker.

Ordnance (originally Trigonometrical) Survey, his cartouche stating that his atlas was 'projected on the basis of the Trigonometrical Survey by order of the Hon. the Board of Ordnance'.

To sum up, among the maps that Lewis probably looked at, those by Greenwood, Bryant and the Ordnance Survey, with recent surveys of most counties between them, logically provided him with most of his detail. It was equally likely that the Murray/Duncan, Cary half-inch and Walker maps inspired the style of Lewis. In spite of their differences, they shared a 'family' look, due to close scales and similar typeface and size; and although the Duncan depiction of Northumberland was just as crowded as that of Lewis, the superb quality of the fine, pin-sharp work of the map's original engravers, not yet blurred by too many reprints, made all clear. Even the minor matter of the acknowledgement to the Ordnance Survey pointed to a connection, since, among the dozen or so publishers of county maps dealt with here, only Duncan and the Walkers matched Lewis in providing one.

If this analysis is accepted, then the other three sheets of the Lewis map must, for consistency's sake, have taken their style from Duncan, Walker and Cary, with possible further inspiration from other, similar county maps elsewhere. Information no doubt came from the published Ordnance Survey sheets to the south and west, as well as from the incomplete coverage of Greenwood, Bryant and any other private county surveys that were carried out. It is to be hoped that further research from other hands will complete the picture.

Sadly, progress was no respecter of aesthetics, nor even of utility. Four reprints of the complete Lewis map are known, but all of these were in its first ten years -1840, 1842, 1845 and 1849. Probably, the *Map of England and Wales* appeared at the wrong moment. Ten or twenty years earlier it might have been a more enduring success, but by 1839, let alone 1849, people were making longer journeys by rail rather than by road wherever they could, and the small-scale, folding map for the pocket, emphasising railways at the expense of other information, was gaining ground.

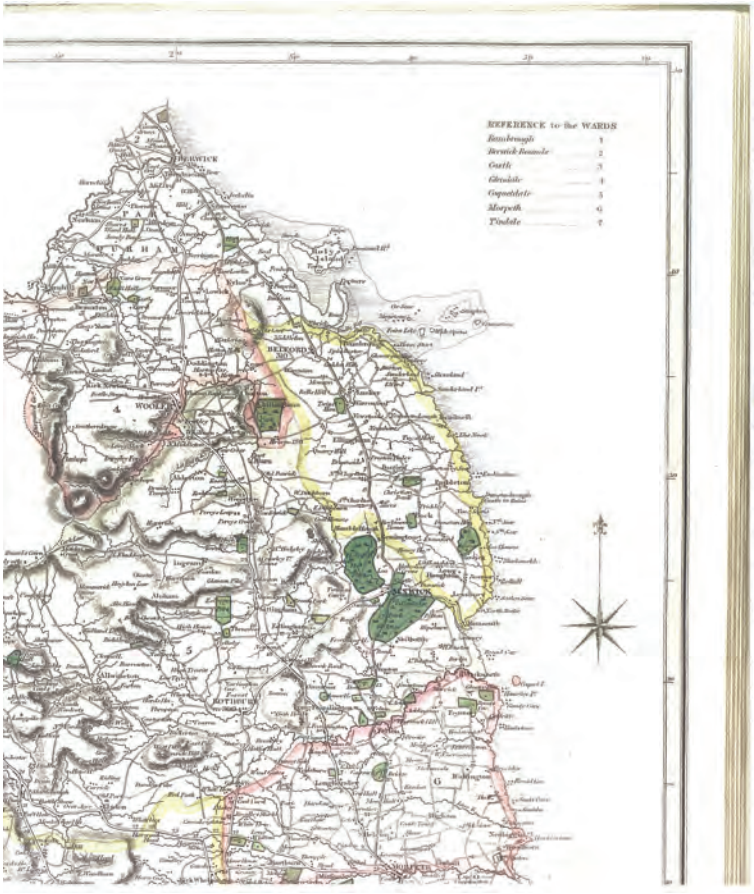


Fig. 9
A third design that Lewis probably saw, and on which he may have modelled his map: Duncan's* Complete county atlas of England and Wales, *1833, showing part of Northumberland and Durham. (By courtesy of Cambridge University Library.)

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Also to the following, for kindly scrutinising and commenting on his text:

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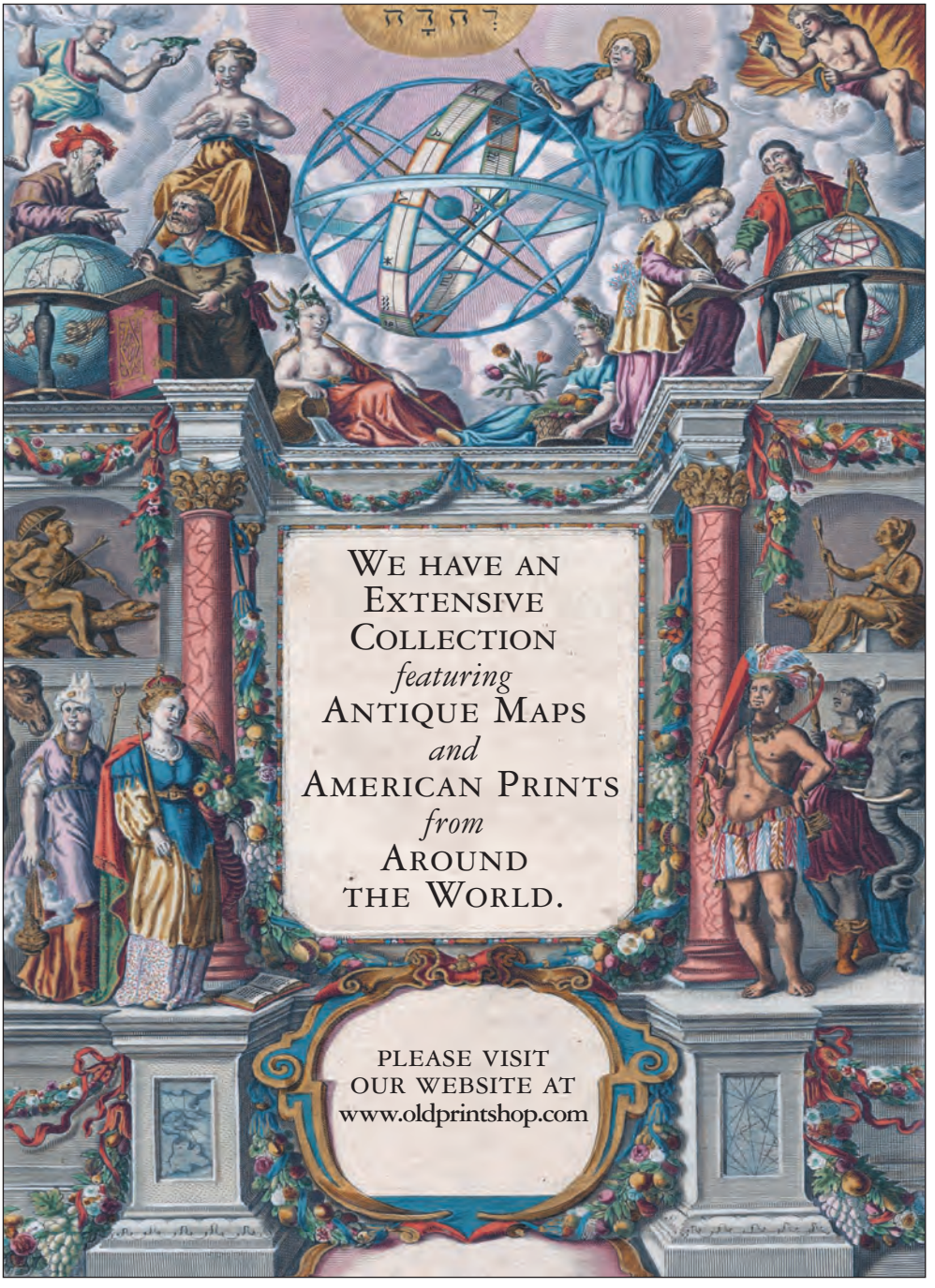

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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

London Map Fair

Report by Tim Bryars (one of the organisers)

This was our second year at the London Map Fair's new venue, the Royal Geographical Society in South Kensington, and fair organisers Rainer Voigt, Massimo de Martini and I were delighted with the results. The fair took place over the weekend of June 6th and 7th. We tweaked the layout slightly and provided additional signage but it seemed as though the exhibitors (and plenty of visitors) knew their way around this time, and the traffic flowed naturally. Typical of the feedback we received were comments from Jonathan Potter, who "enjoyed the light, space and bustle" and Angelika Friebe, "the venue is great. A great location, easy to set up and take down, parking is no problem and the in-house staff very helpful."

Plenty has happened in the world in the last year and many of our exhibitors told us that they came to the fair with lower expectations or no expectations at all. In the event the average take was down by about 10% on last year but the fair was busy and we were told time and time again that targets had been met or exceeded. Overall about two thirds of the business took place on the Saturday but some exhibitors reported that Sunday was their busiest day. Sales to the public remained consistent at about a third – a healthy indicator that our advertising is bringing in new faces.

Francis Herbert's lectures held on both days were well attended. His subject was "Back to the drawing board: 120 years of map-making in the



Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, and Stephen Williams, Secretary of IMCoS pictured manning the Society's stand at this year's London Map Fair. (Photo by David Webb)

RGS" for which he is well qualified as he worked there for 35 years until his retirement as Curator of Maps nearly three years ago. He explained that at its very first evening meeting in November 1830 the RGS displayed the Hereford *Mappa Mundi*, 'one of the earliest examples of British Map-Drawing' as antiquary John Britton called it. From 1831 the maps and illustrations in the Society's *Journal* and *Proceedings* were provided by famous British mapmakers such as J. & C. Walker, J. Arrowsmith, A.G. Findlay, A. Petermann, E. Stanford, E. Weller, E.G. Ravenstein and W. & A.K. Johnston.

In 1877 the RGS appointed its first official in-house 'Map Draughtsman and Assistant [Map] Curator' – W.J. Turner – so that its maps were no longer made by outside cartographers; this to prevent the possible prior publishing, by others, of its own sponsored surveys and explorations. A succession of map draughtsmen – and (in the 20th century) draughtswomen – such as H. Sharbau and H.A. Milne and their assistants – fulfilled an increasingly busy workload, evident in the number of maps published: 22 in 1879 and 39 in 1886 for example.

The RGS's map drawing office also made maps for outside authors and organisations – The Hakluyt Society, especially – until its closure in 1990. Several examples survive in the former Map Drawing Office Archive, of fine coloured pen and ink compilations from the 1890s, in addition to original multi-sheet manuscript field surveys and plots from A. Hamilton Rice's South American river expeditions from 1917 and later. From the 1920s to 1940s there are those of H. St John Philby and Freya Stark's Arabian Peninsula travels, British Arctic Air Route Expedition, and Michael Spender and Eric Shipton (Everest region). It was pointed out that in the early years the RGS's maps were finished (title, lettering etc.) by outside lithographic artists-printers: in later years simpler black pen and ink 'art work' was sent for reduction and photolithographic reproduction. Two glass display cases of map samples and drawing instruments – chiefly relating to lettering techniques (including 'freshly picked' swan quills) – were tended by Ted Hatch, the Society's last draughtsman.

Lunar globe completed

According to the *Stuttgart Zeitung* the Tobias Mayer Association is now the proud owner of a lunar globe constructed to designs made by Mayer himself. Regular readers of the *IMCoS Journal* will know that there is a Tobias Mayer Museum in Marbach, Germany (see Tobias Mayer: a son of Marbach in *IMCoS Journal* No.111, Winter 2007). Armin Hütterman, the President of the Tobias Mayer Association, and Günther Oestmann, a science historian, had spent many months constructing the globe.

Mayer died in 1762 aged 39 and amongst his papers were the preparatory designs for a globe of the moon. By the time of his death he had completed six gores (held at the planetarium at the University of Göttingen). Eight further gores had been sketched out but four were missing. Günther Oestmann was able to construct a globe using card and plaster but then discovered that the gores he had would not fit -- Mayer's moon would have been slightly pear-shaped! Using computer models Oestmann was able to make the gores fit and completed the globe which has a diameter of 41cms. The complete process took five years.

Ten examples of the globe were finally constructed. Each is presented in three sections. The dark side of the moon is void except for the arms of the Tobias Mayer Association and text.



Tobias Mayer's moon globe

The visible side is in two contrasting colours; this differentiates Mayer's original finished gores from the reconstructed sketch parts. One of the globes is now in the possession of the town of Marbach and the others will go on sale to collectors for 1900 Euros each.

New "Earth" atlas

An exquisite atlas titled "Earth" produced recently takes modern cartography to a new level. For the map enthusiast, the collector, the armchair traveller, or for those who enjoy luxury, this beautiful leather-bound edition will be a "must-have". It contains detailed maps produced by a team of experts and claims to be a time capsule of where we are in the world today. This is a limited edition of 2,000 numbered copies and measures 610 x 469mm with 576 pages, 154 maps and 800 images. Each atlas is hand bound in leather with gilded edges and silver plated corners. Published by Global Mapping, Manor Road, Brackley, NN13 6EE, England. Price £2,400 per copy. Available from (0)1280 840770 or email alan.smith@globalmapping.uk.com

New York Map Society

The New York Map Society will visit an exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York in lieu of their meeting on Saturday, 12th September 2009 at 2.30pm. The Society would be pleased to have IMCoS members join them (admission charge applicable) and take part in a guided tour. All IMCoS members who wish to attend should email Fred Shauger, Vice President of NYMS on eandfs@aol.com or Heather Kensinger, Secretary, on hak4u@aol.com

Progress on History of Cartography

With renewed funding from the National Science Foundation, the associate editors of Volume Six (*Cartography in the Twentieth Century*) of the mammoth work *The History of Cartography* are now able to start reviewing manuscripts and the editor Mark Monmonier is able to focus more fully on vetting entries. Meanwhile progress is being made towards publication of Volume Four (*Cartography in the European Enlightenment*). Two new associate editors have been recruited recently to keep the project on track. They are Sarah Tyacke (President of IMCoS) and Dennis Reinhartz who retired recently from the University of Texas at Arlington. And work on Volume Five (*Cartography in the Nineteenth Century*) is now going ahead with a hopeful publication date of 2017. Financial contributions to this project are always welcome.

Virtual Map Fair

Robert Putman is running virtual map fairs online.

Below: an illustration from the new* Earth *atlas.



Items seem to be changing regularly. If interested go to: *http://www/antiquemaps-fair.com*

New series of Warburg Lectures

The 19th series of lectures on the history of cartography convened by Catherine Delano-Smith (Institute of Historical Research), Tony Campbell (formerly Map Librarian, British Library) and Alessandro Scafi (Warburg Institute) will commence on 5th November, 2009 with a talk by Professor Richard Talbert (Department of History, University of North Carolina) entitled "The Artemidorus Papyrus and Its (ancient?) Map of Where…?". This will be followed on 3rd December by Dr Carla Lois (Universidad de Buenos Aires, Universidad Nacional de La Plata), "Toponymic Landscapes: ways of seeing Patagonia in early Argentinean maps." All lectures take place at The Warburg Institute, University of London, Woburn Square, London WC1H OAB at 5pm. All welcome. Enquiries to info@tonycampbell.info or (0)20 8346 5112 (Dr Delano Smith).

Paris Map Fair

The 8th Paris Map Fair will be held on Saturday 7th November, 2009 at Hotel Ambassador, 16 Bd Haussmann, 75009 Paris, 11.00-18.00. Entrance is free. More than 30 international dealers will be taking part and offering old maps, atlases, views and globes for sale. Information from Paulus Swaen (tel.[33] 727 687 3298 or email paris@map-fair.com

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Illustrated: Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, 1st ed., 3rd issue, Antwerp, 1570. 53 hand-coloured engraved maps
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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications[1]

Courtiers and Cannibals, Angels and Amazons: the Art of the Decorative Cartographic Titlepage by Rodney Shirley. 2009. HES & De Graaf Publishers BV, PO Box 540. 3990 GH Houten, The Netherlands www.hesdegraaf.com ISBN 978 90 6194 060 9. pp. 272. 180 illustrations (115 in full colour). Price £55. Also available from Jonathan Potter (0)20 7491 9754.

In times gone by, atlas title pages were usually thrown away or consigned to the bargain box. Yet they generally express decoratively what the publishers felt their atlas was about and they were sometimes the work of leading artists and engravers. They reveal the mentalities of map publishers and their age. Times have, thankfully, changed and atlas titlepages have become the subject of a study written by one of the world's leading cartobibliographers and brought out by a highly respected history of cartography publisher.

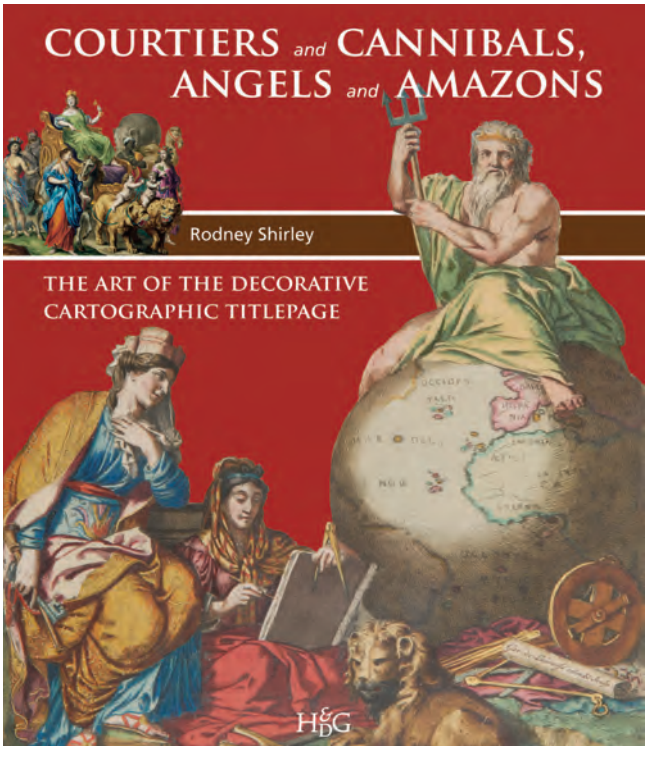
The book is structured chronologically with the titlepages of 100 books from throughout Europe and the USA published between 1470 and 1870 facing a page of text giving the background and explaining the allegories contained within them in, mercifully, non-technical language. Sometimes there is a further related illustration. Frequently several pages and illustrations are devoted to a book which had more than one titlepage or different titlepages in successive editions. Shirley is flexible in his definition of a cartographic titlepage and the link to cartography as normally understood is occasionally a little tenuous. Nevertheless all entries contribute to a satisfactory whole.

Not surprisingly most of the frontispieces contain figurative allegories about geography, measurement, travel and exploration or the different parts of the world. Others are primarily political, constitutional or propagandistic – extravagantly praising the ruler under whose auspices the atlas supposedly appeared (more often a ploy to get financial support from these same rulers). Some, particularly in the nineteenth century, piously contain visions of benighted non-European peoples receiving the light of Christianity from their actual or future colonial masters. Sometimes the intention is historical, with the frontispiece adorned with the portraits of famous explorers.

Many of these themes are predictable, but there are surprises. A second frontispiece to John Hamilton Moore's *A New and Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels*, for instance, far from encouraging its young readers to emulate the deeds of the great explorers, as the titlepage to the first edition had, shows the enthroned figure of Britannia holding a map of Britain and firmly explaining, to the somewhat more mature Englishmen and women standing before her, 'the Necessity and ... Utility of Making a TOUR through our own Country before we Visit foreign ones' – which would, one might have thought, rendered most of the contents of the maps and texts that followed fairly irrelevant! At the time, however, the wars with revolutionary France, had closed off most of the world beyond Great Britain to British travellers.

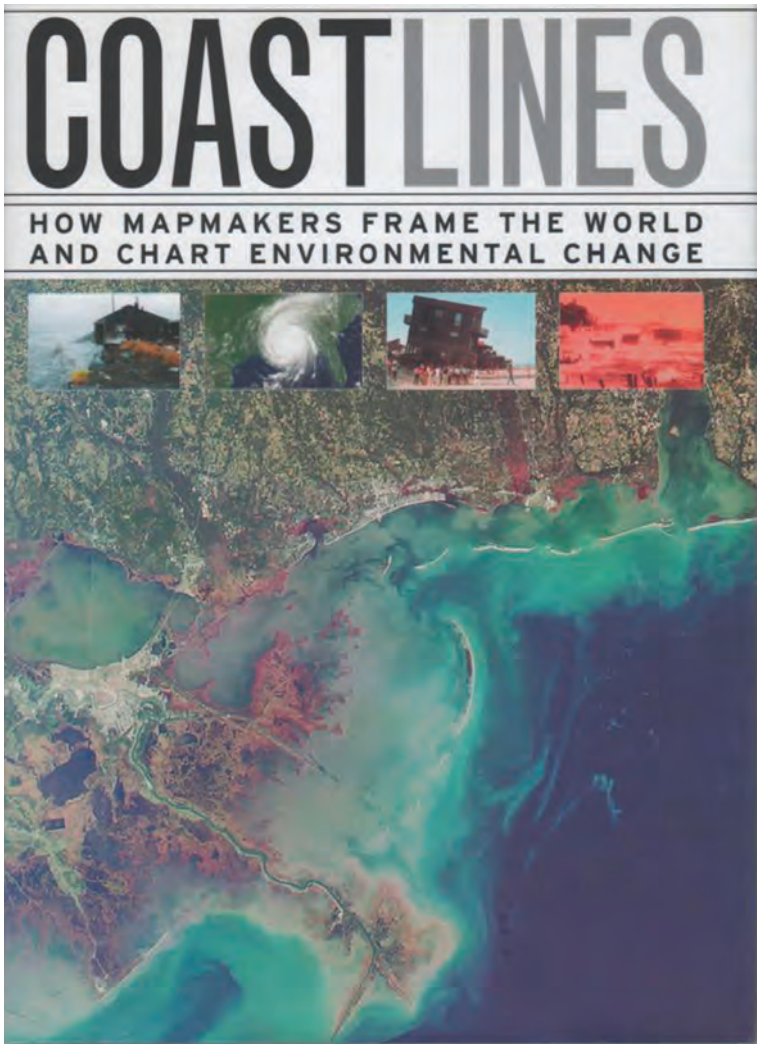
It is a great strength of Shirley's book that it contains several such surprises among the better-known examples – for instance the frontispieces to Ortelius's, Mercator's, Saxton's, and Blaeu's atlases – that map collectors would expect to see. The superbly reproduced titlepages continue to delight and inform. Shirley's book will add value, in terms of deeper understanding and greater enjoyment, to the maps in your collections.

Peter Barber
British Library



CoastLines. How Mapmakers Frame the World and Chart Environmental Change by Mark Monmonier. Published by The University of Chicago Press, Chicago 60637 (custserv@press.uchicago.edu), 2008. ISBN 10: 0-226-53403-0. 228 pp. illustrated. Price UK £25.

Mark Monmonier is an environmental geographer and cartographer best known for his book *How to Lie with Maps*, and who is editor of volume 6 of *The History of Cartography*. This little book is written for a general audience but is fully equipped with 24 pages of endnotes and a 21-page bibliography. Inevitably, it also gets quite technical given the technology used to map coastlines over the past half century. And that is what the book is about. Monmonier distinguishes four cartographic coastlines: the high-water line was the first to appear on maps, framing landscapes, nations and states. Navigation charts, from the nineteenth century onwards, then began to include low-water lines as well, giving a second coastline. More recently, some maps have begun to show the shorelines of storm inundations and the imaginary coastlines consequent on sea-level change to warn of the dangers of imprudent coastal development. The vast majority of the examples used to illustrate the book are from the twentieth century and from the United States.



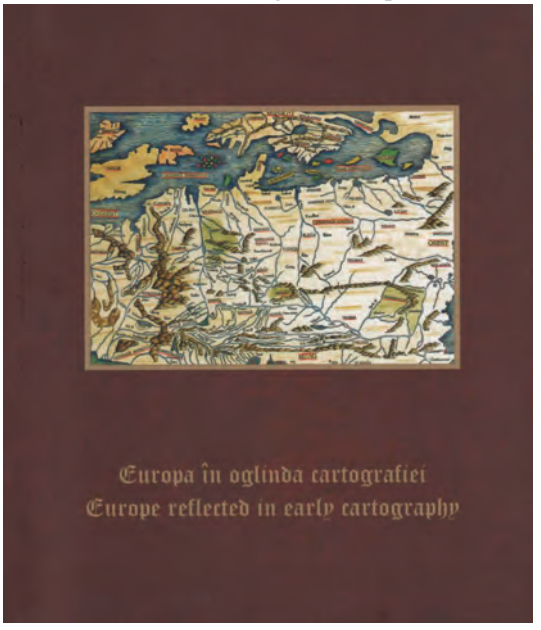
The text plunges the reader immediately into the complexities of map scale, as applied to coastlines, and the tidal variations of coastal sea levels, ending with the very modern zoning system used by mortgage and insurance companies for coastal properties. We then go back in time to explore the difficulties faced by early navigators drawing coastlines with no way of measuring longitude accurately until the end of the eighteenth century. A brief summary of the work of Hassler and Bache in establishing the US Coast Survey follows; by 1858 two fifths of the coast had been surveyed. By the 1920s aerial survey had begun to usurp the plane table as the main basis for coast survey since it was both more economical and more expeditious, and in 1958 the Survey moved on to colour air photography which showed shallow-water conditions better. By the early 1990s the SHOALS programme was using lidar scanning to record land and sea along the coastline.

Chapter 6 discusses map projections and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and chapter 7 the ways in which large-scale mapping is used to make smaller scale charts. The focus here is on the worldwide projects for mapping at a uniform scale beginning with the International Map of the World. A focus on the international law of the sea follows, discussing the problems of defining national seaward boundaries of 12, 24 or 200 miles from the shore using US disputes with its neighbours Canada, Cuba and Mexico. The final three chapters deal with, first, the risk of coastal inundation and the use of 'slosh' basins for flood prediction, evacuation models and insurance payments. Secondly, the consequences of rising sea levels - and if you live on the east or Gulf coasts of the US you do not want to read this chapter! - and thirdly, an odd little chapter on how cartographers have represented the coast through time at various scales. This is a wide-ranging but rather strange little book about a map feature that probably gets too little attention; readable, interesting, stimulating and shocking are all appropriate descriptions, but for me it needed a clearer structure and prospective readers need to know that it is very much about the United States.

Canon Dr Terry R Slater

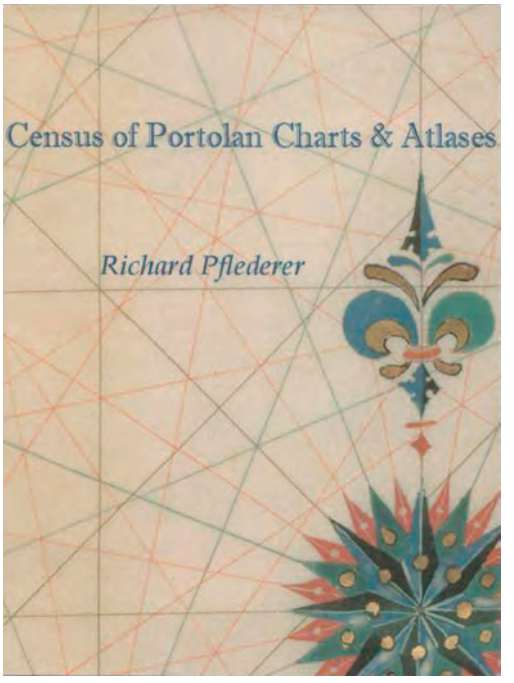
Publications received:

Europa în oglinda cartografiei: Europe reflected in early cartography. Catalogue published by the Cotroceni National Museum 2009. 100 pp. Colour illustrations throughout. Unpriced.



As part of the celebrations for Romania joining the European Union an exhibition entitled 'Europe reflected in early cartography' was held at the Cotroceni National Museum in Romania in May this year. This catalogue, written in Romanian and English, was financed by the EU. It includes an address by Niculae Idu, Head of the Representation of the European Commission in Romania. He says that 20 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain it is important to reiterate that the European Union is defined by values that include human dignity, liberty, the rule of law, respect for human rights and others. This attractive catalogue, which illustrates every item on display, starts with a map of "Europa" by Münster published in Nuremberg, 1493: one of the first printed maps to show the area of present day Romania. This is followed by maps by Tobias Lotter, Abraham Ortelius, Nicolas Sanson, Tobias Mayer and others. The last is Jean Baptiste Louis Clouet's *Royaume de Hongrie*, Paris 1767. The catalogue includes a Foreword by IMCoS Representative in Romania, Märiuca Radu, in which she says that Communist rule in Romania brought irreversible losses for local map makers by banning and destroying cartographic works thought to go against the new regime. For example, maps from between the wars are very rare nowadays. Communist map production limited itself to school, tourist and political administrative maps. After 1989 cartography experienced a boom.

Census of Portolan Charts & Atlases by Richard Pflederer. Privately published by the author 2009. Hardback cover. Xxvi+ 236 pp. + CD-ROM containing database and spreadsheet. Price in US$86 plus postage and packing. Order by email to PortChartCensus@prodigy.net or by post to: Portolan Chart Census, 1628 Founders Hill North, Williamsburg, VA 23185, USA



Portolan charts are manuscript sea charts, originally covering the Mediterranean Sea and typically drawn on vellum. The oldest surviving example was produced in the last decade of the 13th century, probably in Genoa. These charts have been studied systematically during the last 100 years, beginning with Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld's *Periplus* in 1897. Later works focused on specific authors and specific periods but this work by Richard Pflederer builds on these important earlier works by expanding the scope to cover all surviving charts, wherever and whenever produced and wherever preserved. The census contains 1,842 charts and atlases comprising a total of 5,711 charts including the sheets of atlases. For each entry, the census provides details on its production (authorship, year and place) and its present or most recently recorded place preserved. But equally importantly, it provides details on references to each chart or atlas found in dozens of previous studies.

The author's definition of portolan charts is broad and stylistically based – not constrained by chronology or place – and therefore his census contains charts whose production dates range from the late 13th century into the 18th century, written in a wide variety of languages. The information in this census is presented in three forms: a hard back book, an EXCEL spreadsheet and an ACCESS database. These latter formats allow the researcher almost unlimited freedom for seeing and analysing the information in a variety of ways to facilitate specific research projects. A work essential to anyone studying portolan charts.

Joannes Blaeu

The Americas. Volume XI of the Atlas Major, Amsterdam, 1662

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IMCoS Matters

The June weekend

The June weekend began with the annual dinner at the East India Club, St James's Square, London on Friday 5th June. Prior to the meal a lecture was given by Zsolt Török of the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, Hungary. His subject was "Franco Rosselli and early map printing" which will be the subject of a future article in the Journal. Our speaker was also the winner of the Helen Wallis-IMCoS Award (see below).

On Saturday morning we gathered at the Royal Geographical Society for the Annual General Meeting. Chairman, Hans Kok, said that IMCoS has been doing well with a stable membership and a financial situation which does not give cause for concern. Over the past year one committee member, Sylvia Sobernheim, had died but it was hoped to replace her shortly.

Rolph Langlais, International Representative, reported that 80 people have registered for the International Symposium in Oslo and that plans were well ahead for the UK symposium in 2010 and the one following in Tokyo in 2011.

The committee were re-elected except for Caroline Batchelor who has resigned as Member Liaison and UK representative. Valerie Newby, Vice-chairman presented Caroline with a bouquet of flowers and thanked her for all her hard work over the years and Hans Kok presented her with a book.



Caroline Batchelor (centre), who resigned from the committee this summer, is pictured receiving a bouquet of flowers from the Vice-chairman, Valerie Newby, and a book from the chairman, Hans Kok during the AGM in June. (Photo by David Webb)

Helen Wallis-IMCoS Award

This year's award was presented following the annual dinner held at the East India Club, St James's Square, London on June 5th. The following is the citation given by Chairman of the Award Committee, Tony Campbell.

"Our winner not only knows about the practical aspects of early map-making but has actually carried them out. He has also organised two IMCoS events in his own country of Hungary. He is tonight's speaker, Zsolt Török.

Zsolt is a man of many parts, and with boundless energy. He is a notable teacher, with numerous students at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest. He has written about the real Hungarian individual behind the book and film, *The English Patient* and we have heard this evening about some of the research he carried out in Florence recently as a Mellon Fellow. He is also a Director of Imago Mundi Ltd.

But I shall concentrate in this brief citation on two of his activities: as a conference organiser, and as the craftsman who creates versions of old maps using authentically traditional methods.

Most people find the organisation of an international meeting exhausting and consider that one in a lifetime is enough. Zsolt, however, master-minded at least three such events in Budapest: the 1997 IMCoS Symposium, the 21st International Conference on the History of Cartography (ICHC) in 2005, and, last September, a weekend visit for an IMCoS group. Several of you will have attended one or more of those gatherings. If so, you will know all about the special 'Zsolt treatment' as Jenny Harvey said in her report on last autumn's visit:

'As usual we had the attractive mix of cartographic history, local history and culture, travel and the company of like-minded friends with whom to eat, drink and be merry. Our thanks go to Zsolt Török for entertaining and looking after us all.'

That trip included a visit to a winery, so the 'being merry' bit was clearly true, just as the well-crafted tour after the 1997 Symposium took in a piece of liquid history with the famous 'Bulls Blood' (red wine) from Eger. This, we were told,

had 'enabled its inhabitants to keep the Turks at bay for forty years.' Incidentally, Török means 'Turkish' in Hungarian.

What is special about events organised by Zsolt is the careful, and highly imaginative, thought that goes into the planning of each. There will be visits to major collections to see great maps, of course, but also to less well-known libraries, each with its own special atmosphere. The places Zsolt chooses as stopping-off points on a coach trip combine to give an authentic feel for the country and its architecture.

This distinctive style of hospitality means that he regularly sees off visiting groups at the airport, sometimes bringing his family with him. One delight I am very sorry to have missed was described by John Docktor in 1997: 'A special treat awaited those who travelled on my bus - Dr Török's wife Ildikó sang some Hungarian folk songs on the drive back to Budapest.'

Because of my role as international co-ordinator for the ICHC meetings, Zsolt and I worked together on his 2005 conference. All the credit for the extraordinary efficiency and good spirit of that meeting is due to him. Subsequent comments bore out how impressed the participants had been: 'absolutely the best-operated event of this type I have attended' (Tom Sander) and 'Török's team prevented problems before they arrived' (Bert Johnson - both of those in the Washington Map Society's journal, *The Portolan*). Then Marco van Egmond in *Imago Mundi*: 'There was not one technical hitch - something never before experienced in the history of ICHC meetings [this was the 21st conference, remember!] - and I can say only: Homage! ... Zsolt Török, acknowledged maestro of the conference, looked back upon a successful week, which had involved him, and his young helpers, in years of heavy preparation.'

My reference to Zsolt's own mapmaking is to his CartArt project, producing, and selling, versions of important maps from the 15th to the 17th centuries as well as the 42-inch diameter Coronelli terrestrial globe. As he explains: 'Our maps are hand printed from original woodcuts or copper plate engravings on fine hand made, archival quality paper, and are coloured by hand. They are not reproductions, copies or facsimiles, but rare and original new editions. They are FacTsimile maps.'

He runs regular workshops to demonstrate how those maps were produced. The last one was at the 2008 Miami Map Fair. If you get a chance do try and get to one of those. Only by understanding the hand processes that lie behind



Zsolt Török being presented with this year's IMCoS-Helen Wallis Award by Caroline Batchelor. Chairman, Hans Kok, is on the right. (Photo by David Webb)

the maps you collect and study will you be able fully to appreciate the craftsmanship that has gone into them."

When presented with the silver plate by Caroline Batchelor, Zsolt expressed his thanks and said he had been involved with IMCoS for 20 years.

"Britain, Power and Influence in the 17th and 18th centuries"

Report by Jenny Harvey

The next international symposium is due to be held in London from 4th-6th October with the above title. Plans are well ahead and we have been able to arrange our full quota of 12 Symposium speakers for this event and the afternoon visits, so are now focusing our attention on pre-symposium activities.

A pre-symposium tour is being arranged to see the famous *Mappa Mundi* and Chained Library at the Cathedral in Hereford, http://www.herefordcathedral.org. This will depart on Friday 1st October and return on Sunday 3rd in time for our Symposium welcome reception. The tour will take in a National Trust property en route and Berkeley Castle on the return. This castle, http://www.berkeley-castle.com, has been lived in by the same family for the last 900 years.

For those who wish to remain in London there will be a walking tour of the City of London on Saturday 2nd led by Yasha Beresiner, one of our founder members. Yasha is a former master of a City Livery Company and approved city guide. Newcomers to London will of course be able to make their own arrangements for a tour of London sights by bus from one of the many companies offering this facility.

An even earlier special treat will be a visit on Thursday 30th September to Hatfield House, http://www.hatfield-house.co.uk, to see the home of the Marquess of Salisbury and his map collection. William Cecil, Lord Burghley (1520-1598), Lord Treasurer or Chief Minister to Elizabeth I, was the first owner of the house and formed the map collection. Today's curator of the maps, Robin Harcourt-Williams, will be our host. Unfortunately numbers for this visit are restricted to 25, so it will be a case of first-come first-served and priority to those who have not visited this collection before (IMCoS paid a previous visit in the 1990's). The house is closed from 30th September each year and so we will be among the last visitors of the season. It is the closure of Hatfield house before our Symposium which has led us to plan visits and activities before the conference starts, so you should plan to put your cartographic hats on earlier rather than later.



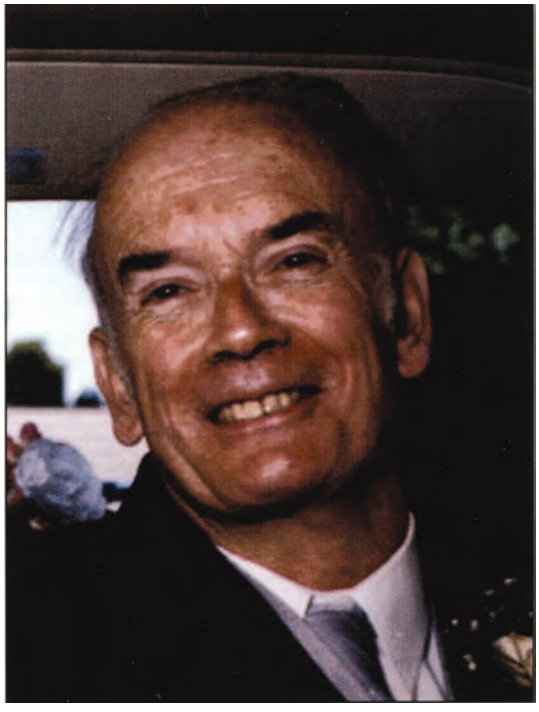
Hatfield House, Hertfordshire

A City of London theme also features at our gala dinner, since we are holding it in Stationers' Hall, home of the Worshipful Company of Stationers and Newspaper Makers, http://www.stationers.org.

We are working on the production of the normal Symposium leaflet and the creation of the appropriate web pages to give you the full picture and hope that you will in the meantime mark the relevant dates in your diary.

Death of Tim Nicholson

IMCoS member Tim Nicholson died of a heart attack on 18th June this year aged 78. He was a valued member of our society and a contributor to the *IMCoS Journal* over many years. He also wrote for *The Map Collector* and other cartographic journals. He was a collector of Ordnance Survey and road maps as well as map ephemera. He was also well known in vintage car circles (a member of the Vintage Sports Car Club) driving his 1932 Riley Nine Gamecock.



Tribute by David Archer

Tim Nicholson, motoring, maps and ephemera are words that are so interlinked that I cannot think of him without bringing to mind his life-long interests. I first met him in 1982 when he was finishing a small book on road maps,[1] an interest that had developed from his love of motoring. Ordnance Survey motoring maps were featured in the book, and he then focused on OS maps and ephemera for several years.

Tim lived in a small flat in the centre of London, an ideal place for visiting the numerous book fairs and ephemera bazaars from which he built his map collections, and for working in the British Library, undertaking research on the maps he found, and checking which maps he needed to find. Not content just to build a fine collection, he would also go to great lengths to discover the background or 'story' behind the maps; having done so, he would write up the topic for *Sheetlines*, *The Cartographic Journal*, *The Map Collector* or *The IMCoS Journal*. Having finished a topic like Ordnance Survey map covers, OS aviation maps, OS ephemera, military maps, maps by Bartholomews or Philips, he would sell the collection in order to free shelves for the next-to-be-assembled collection.

He was an active member of the Ephemera Society and loved their bazaars. He was active in the early years of the Charles Close Society and suggested they have a bazaar or map market with their AGM, something that is exceedingly popular with the membership. When he returned to motoring maps, he joined the *Association des collectionneurs de guides et cartes Michelin*, in order to further his knowledge and collection of Michelin maps, attending their AGM and bazaar each autumn.

At the time of his retirement, Tim was a Senior Editor with *Readers' Digest*, and I think about this time he began to rent a lock-up garage in west London so that he could again take part in vintage car rallies with his Riley. Needless to say, his Riley ephemera collection received a lot of new items. He also built a fine collection of Ordnance Survey ephemera, probably the finest by far, with advertising material giving him the greatest pleasure.

I last saw him in May at the AGM of the Charles Close Society, when he was merrily going round the tables seeking road maps and ephemera. Given the opportunity, he would frequently attend two or three book fairs each weekend, whether in central London or a train journey away. He would follow up any 'lead' that was suggested, and was more than willing to swap maps for something lacking from his own collection. Tim was a very generous person. In writing up his research, he shared his knowledge with us all, and was most helpful if anyone sought his advice or guidance. His hospitality was excellent and he was good company. He will be missed.

Tribute by Michael Davison

Tim was born in Sumatra, the son of a rubber planter. When the Japanese invaded, the family moved to Australia for the duration of the War, then returned to Britain. He read history at Worcester College, Oxford before entering the world of publishing as a commissioning editor with J.M. Dent. In 1974 he joined *Reader's Digest* where he became a writer and editor on numerous reference books including walking guides, history, law and medical books and encyclopedias. During the latter period of his 21 years at *Reader's Digest* he was in charge of the Special Book Department's Reprints programme.

As well as writing on travel, Tim was an inveterate traveller himself. An expedition from Alaska to Argentina in the early 1970s with the explorer John Blashford-Snell earned a mention in the *Guinness Book of Records* as being the longest overland car journey at that time. With co-driver Patrick Hickman-Robertson he drove right round the coast of Australia, calling on the way at more than 200 secondhand bookshops! Other expeditions took Tim down the Danube, across Asia from Beijing to Pakistan and island hopping by cargo boat in the South Pacific.

Tim was a keen walker and owned a succession of vintage cars in which he competed in a number of rallies in Britain and abroad. The week before he died he was making plans to buy another Riley and take part in the next Beijing-Paris rally.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Ephemera Society, the Charles Close Society for the study of Ordnance Survey Maps, IMCoS and the Vintage Sports Car Club and the Riley Register. He married Sarah in the early 1960s but they were subsequently divorced. He leaves two children, Rachel and Ben, and six grandchildren living in London and Osaka.

Note:

1. T.R. Nicholson, *Wheels on the Road: Road maps of Britain 1870-1940.*

Springtime in Paris

Report by David Dare

A group of IMCoS members met in Paris on the weekend of 24th and 25th April to view some of the cartographic treasures of the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* (BNF). The visit was split between the original BNF building in rue de



The group of participants in Paris. (Photo by David Webb)

Richelieu and the new building on the left bank at Quai François Mauriac. An additional treat was an opportunity to view part of the map collection of Béatrice Loeb-Laroque on the afternoon of the second day.

The meeting began on the afternoon of Friday 24th April at the left bank building where we were to view the Coronelli globes. We were met by our guide, Edouard, who began by giving us a general overview and short tour of the building, which covers an area of approximately 400m x 200m. Construction took place during 1990-1995 following an international design competition won by Dominic Pierrot. It is of unusual design - at the corners are four huge tower blocks connected by lower buildings that surround a large rectangular garden planted with mature trees. Some 40% of the books are held in the four towers where there are specialist reading rooms; older books are housed in the extensive underground basements. We saw two of the 10 well-equipped reading rooms, which have a combined seating capacity of 1650. The furniture is purpose designed, and researchers can work in congenial surroundings, enjoy open shelf access to reference material, and order books from the basement electronically. There some 500 staff retrieve the books and place them in ingeniously designed hanging containers resembling miniature cable cars that deliver them to reading rooms via some 8 km of track. We were struck by the décor as we approached the basement; the walls were lined by a modern version of chain mail, and the steel gangways were said to resemble medieval drawbridges. Above ground level the uniformity of a modern office building was relieved by examples of modern sculpture and painting. Apparently in French public buildings it is compulsory to promote modern art.

After the tour we moved on to view the Coronelli globes and were astonished to discover that these unique items, the largest of their kind, were on open display to the public without a protective screen of any kind. Disappointingly, they were mounted on modern steel axles firmly anchored to the floor and ceiling rather than on their original stands. Edouard explained that the latter could not be accommodated in the BNF



Andrew Cookson (left), one of the organisers of the Paris weekend pictured in the Bibliothèque nationale with Kit Batten and Eva Kok. In the front is Catherine Hofmann, assistant librarian, who showed us some of the library's treasures. (Photo Rolph Langlais)

because there would have been insufficient headroom in the hall for the original assembly and in any case the weight of the marble and steel stands (25 tonnes each) would exceed the floor loading limit. On their own the two globes, one terrestrial and one celestial, weigh 2.3 tonnes each and measure 3.87m in diameter.

Vincenzo Coronelli manufactured the globes in 1681-1683. A wooden frame supports the outer skin of plaster and canvas on which the detail is painted. The work was carried out in Paris rather than Italy because of the difficulty of transporting such large and heavy objects. They were presented to Louis XIV and bear an inscription dedicating them to "L'auguste Majesté de Louis le Grand, invincible, l'heureux, le sage et conquerant".

The celestial globe shows the positions of stars and constellations as they were at the time of the birth of Louis XIV in September 1638. The French, Latin, Greek and Arabic names of the constellations are all shown. (Arabic was a major scientific language in the 17th century.) By contrast, place names on the terrestrial globe are almost exclusively in French, the only exceptions being Australia and New Zealand, whose coasts were only partly surveyed at the time, where Dutch toponomy is used.

Both globes had been restored and appeared to be in extremely good repair, with the painted surfaces bright and legible. The low light level and climatic control in this part of the building is designed to help conserve these priceless items. Our only quibble was that the viewing angle from below allowed us see the southern hemisphere completely, but only part of the northern hemisphere. We could just make out North America with California shown as an island, but because of the inclined axis, Europe and much of Asia were out of sight completely. On their original mounts the northern hemispheres were viewed from either of two semicircular first floor balconies that surrounded each globe.

The globes were last displayed on their original mounts in the Pompidou Centre in 1987. Afterwards they were placed in store outside Paris until 2005 when they were exhibited in the Grand Palais before being moved to the BNF. After our guide had departed we were able to see a short film showing the operations required to move the globes between these various locations.

On Saturday evening we met for dinner at an historic restaurant in the heart of the Latin Quarter, Le Procope in rue de l'Ancienne Comédie, established in 1686 and reputably the hostelry where leading republicans later planned the French Revolution. An excellent set meal accompanied by excellent wines in very convivial company brought the first day to a close.

The following morning the group assembled at the BNF - Richelieu to visit the Département de Cartes et Plans where we were met by Directrice, Hélène Richard. The programme for the morning comprised a presentation on the history and activities of the Map Department and a viewing of some cartographic treasures from the XVIth to the XVIIIth centuries.

The department was formed in 1828 as the Département de Géographie under the first director, Edme-François Jomard. He was the surveyor who had accompanied Napoleon on his Egyptian Expedition and had been influential in securing agreement to the creation of a special department of the BNF charged with developing geographical sciences and with conserving atlases, maps, globes, city maps and forests. The collection was formed initially from the holdings of the other departments: the "portefeuilles du roi" containing items deposited by French publishers since the mid XVIIth century, and the portefeuilles de l'Abbaye de Saint-Victor confiscated during the French Revolution.

In 1942 the department was reorganised when the BNF took custody of the collection of books, maps and other cartographic material of the Société de Géographie to prevent confiscation. The departmental collection now contains some 800,000 maps, 10,000 atlases and 180 globes, including the Coronelli globes, as well as some 30,000 reference works. The emphasis is naturally on French maps, but rare foreign maps and globes are also represented.

The highlight of the morning was the chance to view some treasures of French cartography from the Renaissance to the Enlightenment drawn from the collection housed in the Map department and put on display for us. As we entered the Reading Room we paused to admire the coffered ceiling bearing Mazarin's coat of arms that had been transferred to the building from a former palace.

The items chosen for us had, as expected, a French emphasis even though the French made a relatively late entry into the map making business. Of the many maps and atlases displayed some were of both outstanding geographical as well as aesthetic quality.

They included 16th and 17th century maps, the earliest being made in Paris 1534-1536 by Oronce Fine. This was a woodblock engraving with two painted sheets. We also viewed some globes including a pair by Bonne and Lalande dated 1775 and some 18th century works including the *Atlas Universel* of Robert de Vaugondy dated 1757.

We were accorded the rare privilege of seeing original copies from the collection; individual researchers, even if they gain access, normally see only modern reproductions of rare items. By way of thanks for the considerable efforts that Hélène Richard and her assistant Catherine Hofmann had made Rolph Langlais presented them with gifts and invited them to accompany us to lunch at Le Soprano in rue Rameau.

After lunch we were joined by Béatrice Loeb-Larocque and her husband, Pierre Joppen. They had brought with them an amazing selection of rare early maps and atlases that Béatrice had inherited from her father Louis. She now runs her father's former business. We were apparently the first people outside the family to view the collection since her father's death. They had brought along 24 items including world maps, maps of France and some cartographical curiosities. *See biography of Louis Loeb-Larocque.

On Sunday there was a guided tour of Fontainebleu Castle, the village of Barbizon and the castle of Vaux le Vicomte. An excellent weekend organised for us by Andrew Cookson, IMCoS representative in France, and Rolph Langlais, our International representative.

Andrew Cookson and Rolph Langlais with Béatrice Loeb-Larocque during the society's visit to Paris. (Photo by Michael Pepin)



A brief biography of Louis Loeb-Larocque

By Béatrice Loeb-Larocque

Some people knew my father as Louis, some others as Larocque. His real name was Loeb and he was born in Saarbrucken in 1912. He took the name Larocque when he was fighting in the French Resistance Movement. He liked to call himself "LLL".

Louis started collecting incunabula at the age of 15. He could read Latin and Hebrew and he had always been interested in geography. At High School he became friends with Fritz Hellwig who shared his passion for geography and maps. Fritz is still writing books, collecting maps, and from time to time buying maps. In 1935 after the Saar region was reintegrated into Germany my father arrived in France. But he was forced to go into the free zone at Toulouse and eventually he joined the

Resistance movement. He was able to acquire a few books but unfortunately he was denounced to the Gestapo and had to abandon everything.

After the War he settled in Paris and opened a shop selling raincoats. At the same time he bought books and maps and even went to Germany for auctions. Of course, he was Jewish but also German, and he spoke the language. Gradually his passion for books and maps took up more and more of his time and he started to sell a few.

One day he opened an antique shop and his life changed completely. He was a pioneer in his field in France and he worked with other pioneers like Nico Israel in Amsterdam and Ronald Tooley in London. Tooley reputedly always offered him a glass of whisky which was something he never refused!

Today everything seems so evident but at that time the market for maps and atlases did not exist. Together, these three created the demand and initiated new collectors. The goods were rather easy to find but there was no existing bibliography and only a few people knew the subleties and rarities of books and maps. Special thanks must go to Tooley for writing the first bibliographies about maps and who started to educate dealers and collectors. My father would often say: "Before we had plenty of goods and no bibliography. Now we have plenty of bibliography but no more goods."

Of course we must not forget other Parisian dealers who are now gone but who took part in the development of this market. My father often met up with them and they did business together, quarrelling sometimes but then being reconciled. I knew many of them personally like the grandfather and father of Rodolphe Chamonal, Paul Prouté, Berès, François Girand, Michel, Sartoni-Cerveau and many others.

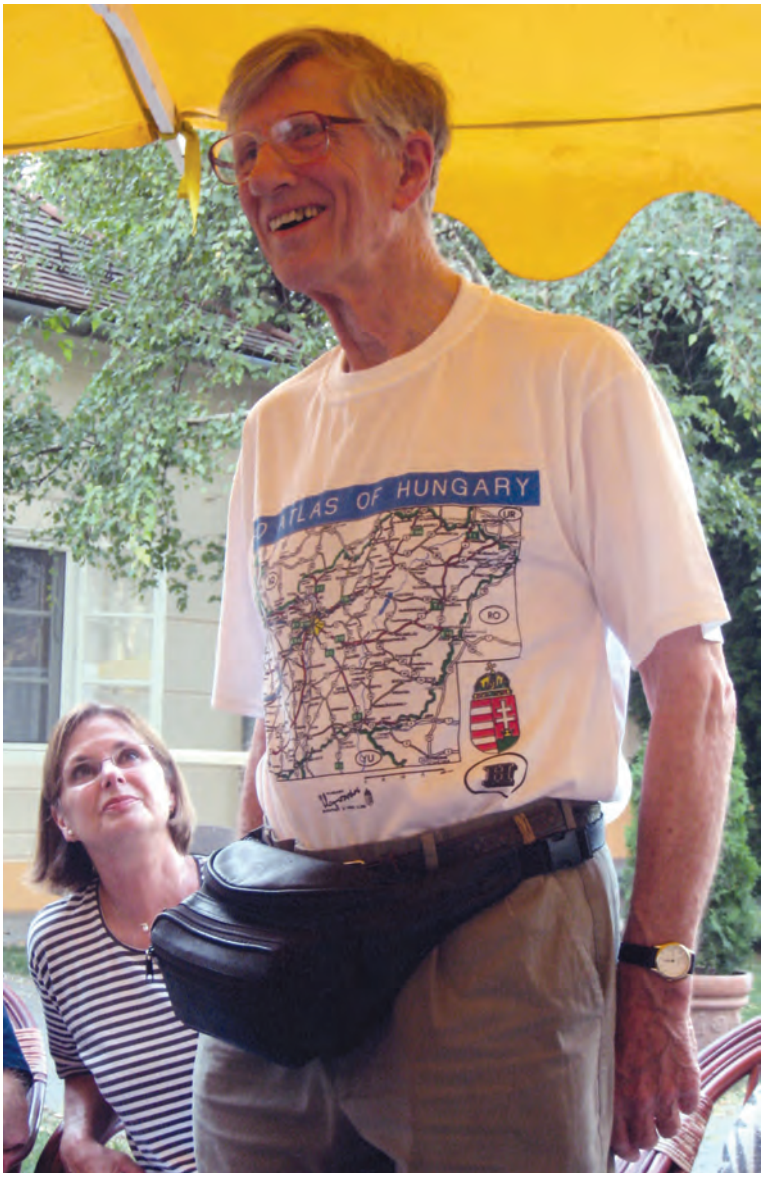
My father did not work alone. At the Stuttgart Book Fair he met a young German with a passion for art. His name was Friedrich Weissert or Frédéric to the French. He was only 17 at the time and my father made him come to Paris to work with him. This was the start of a very long collaboration. He was a gifted student and soon learned. My father had a reputation for having a bad temper but when he was interested in buying something he bought it immediately, usually after some hard bargaining!

I will end this short biography by mentioning the rue Lepelletier shop in Paris which was the cave of Ali Baba for all the collectors and also a fantastic mess. In parallel to the business my father kept hoarding and collecting everything which was rare or he did not own.

Happy Birthday David!

IMCoS photographer, David Webb, celebrated his 80th birthday on 9th August this year. He has been taking photographs for the journal for more than 25 years and was appointed the society's official photographer by the then chairman, Malcolm Young. David was present at the inaugural meeting of the society in 1980 and has been to nearly every international symposium and all the UK events.

He does not let his age hold him back at all; having got off the aeroplane for the Denver symposium two years ago, he was seen climbing to the top of a huge hill half an hour later! We all held our breath but David was fine and ran down like a 30-year-old. **Ed**



David Webb, who is celebrating his 80th birthday this year, pictured in one of his famous home-made tee shirts depicting a map of the country in which the international symposium is being held. This time the Editor turned the camera on him!



Steve Ritchie pictured with his library which he has donated to Newcastle University (Photo by Print Services, Robinson Library, Newcastle University.)

Admiral Ritchie's library goes to grandson's University

Former Hydrographer of the Navy, Admiral Steve Ritchie, a long time and well known member of IMCoS, has donated his personal library to Newcastle University where his grandson is currently a student. The formal handover took place last October when Steve was told that the books would be managed as a "special collection" available to scholars worldwide. David Parker, who is head of the Geomatics teaching and research team in the School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences, who accepted the collection, said the information in the books would be an excellent resource for students and staff.

Memo written by Steve Ritchie exclusively for the *IMCoS Journal*:

"During the years 1949-1951 I was fortunate to be appointed to command a 20th century ship *HMS Challenger* carrying doctors Tom Gaskell and John Swallow from the Department of Geodesy and Geophysics, Cambridge. We made a voyage across the three main oceans to measure the depth of the sediments on the ocean floor. In the company of these two scientists I learned a great deal about oceanography and the work of the famous 19th century *Challenger*. This led me to start collecting every book I could find referring to this major 19th century expedition.

My next command was *HMNZS Lochlan* for which I was loaned to the New Zealand Navy for three years. Here I wrote the life of the *Challenger* which I had just commanded including a chapter describing the importance of her 19th century namesake.

Then followed a three-year posting to the Hydrographic Office at Cricklewood as Assistant Hydrographer. I decided to ignore the pleasures of London life and each evening I began to write my first edition of *The Admiralty Chart* which dealt with British Naval Hydrography in the 19th century. I had access to charts and a modest library in the office where many old books and pamphlets were being thrown out. Some of these found a place in my library.

After two more commands and five years as Hydrographer of the Navy I was retired from the service. After this I went to Southampton University as a Senior Research Fellow investigating how the various Hydrographic

Joining IMCoS

Would all members encourage their friends and colleagues to join our Society. They will be part of a happy group of people who both love to collect and study early maps. Every year we hold an international symposium, a UK visit to a collection, and other events like our Collectors' Evening when members can bring along their maps for discussion or identification. We also have an annual dinner, the Malcolm Young lecture and visits to map exhibitions.

Membership prices for 2009 are:-
Annual £40 (US$95)
Three Years £100 ($210)
Junior members pay 50% of the full subscription (a junior member must be under 25 and/or in full time education).

NB. The dollar equivalent may fluctuate.

To apply for membership contact the financial and membership administrator, Sue Booty financialsecretariat@imcos.org or write to her at Rogues Roost, Poundsgate, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS.

www.imcos.org

Accessing the *Members Only* section of the website:
Enter your surname followed by your first initial as given to IMCoS Membership Secretary (no stops) on the first line. When asked for your password enter your membership number without any initial zero on the next line.

Departments were established. Many of these hydrographers and their staff were generous in supplying me with material for my library. In 1972 I began a ten-year appointment as President of the IHB in Monaco and this posed a major move of the library to my flat in Monaco. There it continued to grow.

In 1982 came the final shift of a now quite extensive library to my retirement home in Scotland. Here it came in very useful during the ten years I wrote a monthly column "As it was" in the Dutch journal *Hydro International*. Later that year I found I was having difficulty reading and was diagnosed with macular degeneration resulting in sight loss. I now had to decide what I would do with my library.

As a young surveyor I had been aware that the retired naval hydrographers together with some senior surveying recorders were teaching basic hydrography at Newcastle University and today my youngest grandson is studying Geomatics at the same university. This led me to offer my library to the Robinson Library at the University; an offer which was accepted with enthusiasm. In July 2008 two library assistants arrived with a truck loaded with packing cases and 1,000 books and atlases left my home including all the volumes of the *History of Cartography* and a set of *Imago Mundi*.

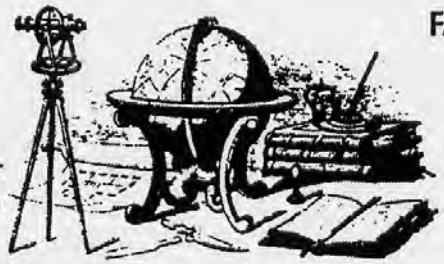
When my daughter and I travelled to Newcastle to present the library to Professor Parker we found my friends, the books, installed in a beautiful bookcase waiting for researchers in the years ahead."

Steve Ritchie

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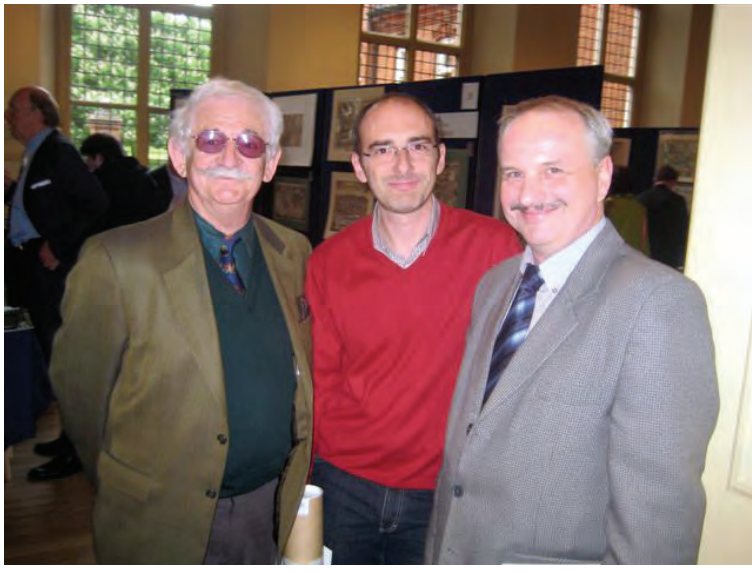
Letter from a new member

I would just like to thank you for a most pleasant evening at the East India Club (IMCoS annual dinner held on 5th June, 2009). I felt very welcome and it was great to meet some of the people one had read/heard about.

I got some of the recent copies of the *Journal* at the Map Fair and I would like to congratulate you on it. It is great that this community has such a publication. I will try to prepare an article on the mapping of Romania during the summer.

Ovidiu Sandor
Romania

NB. Romania has recently joined the European Union. Ed



Ovidiu Sandor (centre) pictured at the London Map Fair with László Gróf (left) and Zsolt Török (right).

Delights at Athens airport

Waiting at Athens airport recently my eye was caught by a map in a shop window. It was from an English strip map, showing the part of London that I am most familiar with, Hampstead and Kentish Town where I used to live. Beside it was part of an early world map, not immediately identifiable. Other windows too each had a pair of maps, adornment for the luxury goods on sale at the Hermès shop. But the choice of maps on display was most unusual. There was a late 18th century Indian manuscript map of the world based on Ptolemy, which I saw some years ago in the Dahlendorf Museum, Berlin. Thomas Roe's map of the Mughal Empire first drawn in 1619 was there, in a window with a Visscher map of Luxembourg, and there was even an Indian Jain cosmography linked with the beaver map of eastern Canada and USA, and a portolan of the Mediterranean curiously with an inset of Taprobana. The discoveries of Columbus and Vesputio were mentioned on a map of the Americas and a map of Cornwall showed a date of 1576. The maps had been well reproduced on panels about 30 cm square, except for the strip maps and accompanying world map, two to each window, but the bright lights made photography difficult. And parts of the maps were of course obscured by the jewellery, china, children's shoes supposedly the reason for the display. When I enquired about the maps in the shop, I learned that Hermès was celebrating the Year of Travel, and the maps were entirely the inspiration of the window dresser. So if you happen to be in Athens airport this year, don't fail to seek them out.

Susan Gole
Oakhanger
Crewe
England

NB. Whilst on holiday in Scotland this year I was amazed to see early maps on the walls in many restaurants and pubs. Some were originals, some reproductions, and most, of course, were maps of Scotland. **Ed.**

Where to buy acid-free paper and map storage

I am responding to the request of Ben Cross from Alderney Museum asking where he could buy acid-free paper and map storage items? (You write to us, *IMCoS Journal* No.117, Summer 2009 p.46). As you may know, various loosely-inserted leaflets on aspects of map collecting (including storage and preservation) were issued with the *IMCoS Journal* a few years ago, one at least by Hans Kok our present IMCoS President. The danger, however, as in all information such as you seek, is in materials (availability, prices) and firms (addresses, contact details) changing status (e.g. discontinuance or closure).

With those reservations in mind I offer you (accessed by me today) the British Cartographic Society's Map Curators' Group's online 'Map Curators Toolbox' - http://www.cartography.org.uk/default.asp?contentID=741 – but note that these web-pages were "Revised 9 December 2005". You will (hopefully) see that, in the order of your request, Page 6 has 'Equipment and supplies' and is preceded by 'Furniture' and 'Archival and conservation products'. But I imagine either you or Valerie Newby have already been deluged with details from others?

Ah, Alderney, I remember it fondly and well - well . . . several decades ago.

Francis Herbert (Hon. FRGS (ex-Curator of Maps, Royal Geographical Society with IBG); FBCartS [=Fellow of the British Cartographic Society]), London.

NB. Ben could also try http://www.conservation-resources.co.uk Ed.

Can you identify?

The frontispiece shown right was given to me as a gift from an American dealer in Virginia two or three years ago. He did not know where it came from and I would be interested to know if anyone can identify it. There are six oval panoramic views symbolically representing the continents: from the top of the Arctic region, then North America, South America, Africa, Asia and Europe. All but the first two are given names. At the foot is a globe and instruments. As the globe shows the eastern part of North America I suppose it is a frontispiece from a North American geographical work – but which? The accomplished styling suggests the mid-19th century; there is attractive soft lithographed colour. The maximum (oval) size is 14"x 11" (35.5 x 28 cms) and the full paper size on which it is printed is $17\frac{1}{4}$" x $13\frac{3}{4}$" (44 x 35 cms).

I have not found it associated with the Colton atlases of around the 1850s that I have seen and which are about that size.

Rodney Shirley
Buckingham
England
email: rodneyws@dsl.pipex.com

Quote for the day

"The map is an instance of individual thinking. It gives one the freedom of thought hardly matched by the lines of a book that bind one, at least while reading, to the words and to the reason of the author."

George Välsan

Taken from the catalogue published recently "Europe reflected in early cartography."
See listing in Book Reviews on p.41.

Rodney Shirley's mystery frontispiece.



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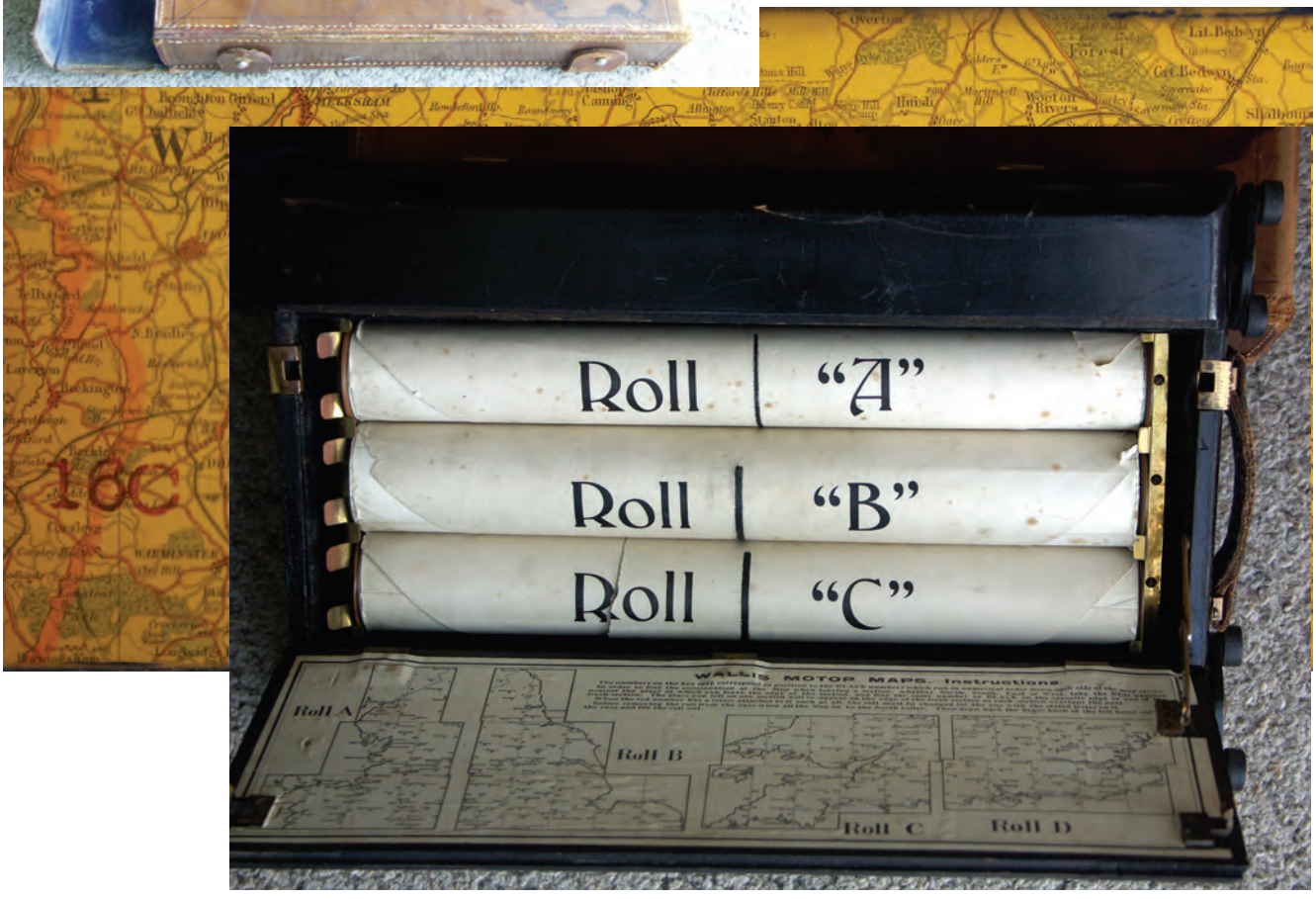
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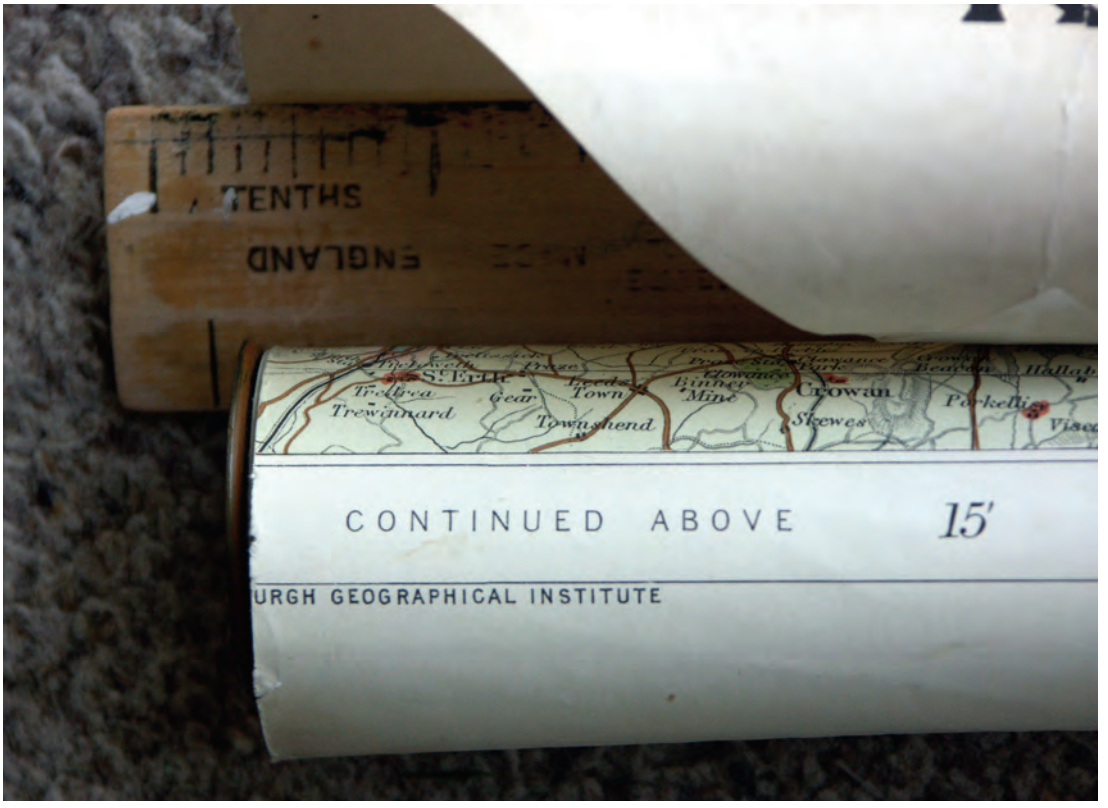
Webster's Motor Maps

by David Webb



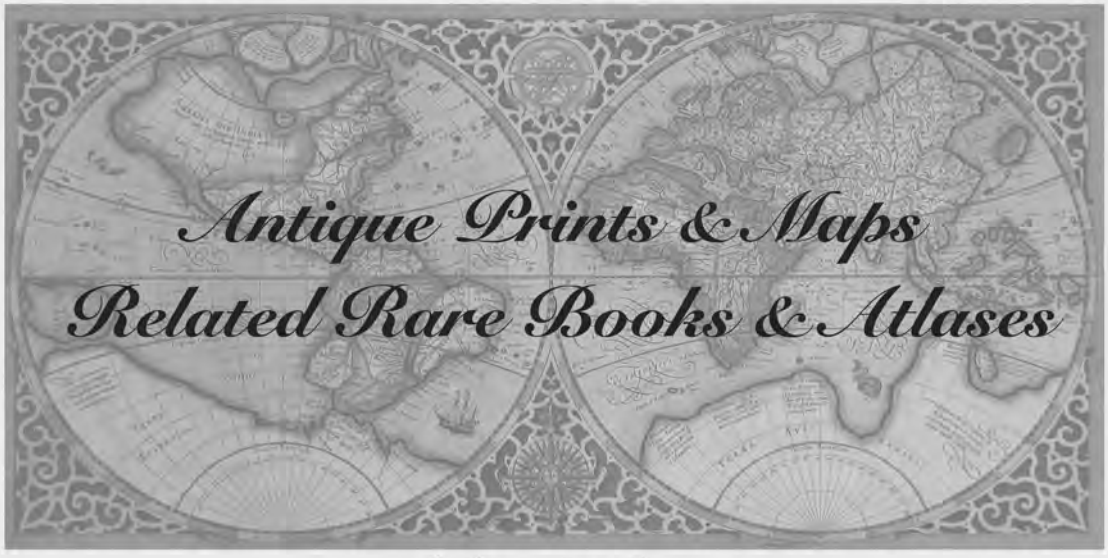
Webster's Motor Maps "as supplied to the King" are contained in a handsome wooden case which is stored in a solid leather cover. The unusual thing is that they are on four rolls which are used one at a time by turning knobs to reveal the area you want. The maps are by Bartholomew and cover the whole of England and Wales at a scale of quarter of an inch to a mile. The price was a mere £7 7s although there was also a half inch to the mile version available for £10 10s. This ingenious item was produced about 1906 by A. Webster & Co. based at 60 Piccadilly, London. Other rolls were available apparently for Scotland, France, Italy and Germany and "handsome clips for attaching to the splashboard" were available for 25s.





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Profile

Caroline Batchelor ~ collector of maps of Africa

interview by Valerie Newby

One of the most familiar faces at IMCoS events – and nearly always a smiling and welcoming one – is that of Caroline Batchelor. Rarely has a gathering of any kind over the last 30-odd years not been graced by her friendly presence. New members have felt welcomed, shy people included in a conversation, and everyone made to feel special. This is Caroline's particular skill.

But she is not just a friendly face. Her expertise is in the cartography of Africa and its exploration and she has a far reaching collection of maps, books and associated ephemera which must rival many other collections of this area. She has also served on the committee of IMCoS in many capacities. For eight years early in the Society's life she was Membership Secretary keeping all the records by hand and even sending out subscription renewals and letters to members using her manual typewriter with carbon paper. Subsequently she has remained on the committee serving the Society in many ways, latterly as UK representative and member liaison.

Sadly, Caroline has now decided she must resign from the committee and leave modern technology like e-mail and blackberries to those



Fig.1
Caroline and Peter Batchelor holding up one of her maps at the IMCoS Collectors' Evening in 2008 (Photo by David Webb)

who will follow. When she stepped down at the Annual General Meeting in June it was the end of an era and her cheerful commonsense will be sorely missed.

Caroline believes that collecting must be in ones genes because she started whilst still at school acquiring teaspoons with crests on the top and then graduated to small wooden boxes.

"But ever since then it has been maps, my real passion being maps of Africa. I just loved the shape of the country and decided early on to concentrate on collecting maps of the whole continent particularly those published in the 18th and 19th centuries."

This 'passion' started with maps of the places overseas where she and her husband Peter were living. "I bought the first two while we were in the Philippines in 1968 from a friend who used to buy maps and prints when he was on leave in England and sell them in Manila to make money for the local church. One was a small Mercator of Asia and the other a Hondius of the Philippine Islands. We had them framed locally: of course in those days nobody knew about acid free paper so we had to have them reframed later." Apparently Caroline had another secret passion in the Philippines and that was shoes. It was the swinging '60s and she claims to have had nearly as many pairs of shoes as Imelda Marcos.

Of course, it was at parties for Unilever where Caroline learned her skills as a communicator which have come in so useful during her IMCoS days. After the Philippines the young couple moved to Zambia where Caroline acquired her first maps of Africa. Then they moved on to Venezuela where she made a particularly interesting purchase of the first *Atlas of Venezuela* prepared by Codazzi after the country gained independence in 1815. This is one of the few items she has ever sold as she thought the atlas should remain in its home country. Then on to Malawi where Caroline really started to accumulate a serious number of maps of Africa.

"But we were beginning to run out of wall space so I had to store most of the maps in folders under the guest room bed. That is until I was given a splendid plan chest which gave me much



Fig.2
Caroline and Peter in the garden of their Surrey home.

more storage. I then bought a large number of "secol" sleeves in which to store the maps. I regard it as a duty to look after them properly so that they are kept in good condition for future generations."

It was Rodney Shirley, doyen collector of world and British Isles maps, who suggested to her that the 19th century was a particularly interesting period with a wide variety of maps to choose from and, of course, the century when the interior of the African continent was explored and opened up.

"Before that there were so many unanswered questions such as the location of the source of the River Nile and the course of the River Niger." Her interest in the exploration of the country inevitably led to her collecting books detailing both the discoveries and the discoverers like Burton and Speke, Mungo Park, the Lander Brothers and of course Henry Morgan Stanley. In fact Caroline has a wonderful set of Stanley's work *Through the Dark Continent* which was first published in 13 parts by George Newnes of Southampton Street, The Strand, London.

One of her favourite stories attached to maps is on a par with the story of California as an island. She showed me several maps of Africa which proudly display "The Mountains of Kong". On one map they are even snow covered and on others they appear as bare rocky peaks but, as Caroline explained, they are completely mythical. However, the myth persisted for 100 years.

In addition to the maps and books Caroline collects ephemera like a balloon map, folding maps she has come across and a wood engraving entitled "Voyage to the Gold Coast" which appeared in the Illustrated London News in December 1873. Peter and Caroline recently moved house and now that they have everything sorted out with a study for them both Caroline has plenty of time to devote to her "passion" and is currently attempting to catalogue her books and maps. That is, in between visiting her two children and six grandchildren.

"I love my maps," Caroline told me "and I don't care about which state or edition. I just find them endlessly fascinating and never think of the value. I certainly wouldn't part with any of them."



Fig.3
One of Caroline's maps,* L'Afrique *by Hubert Jaillot prepared for presentation to "Monseigneur le Dauphin".

Graham Franks has moved

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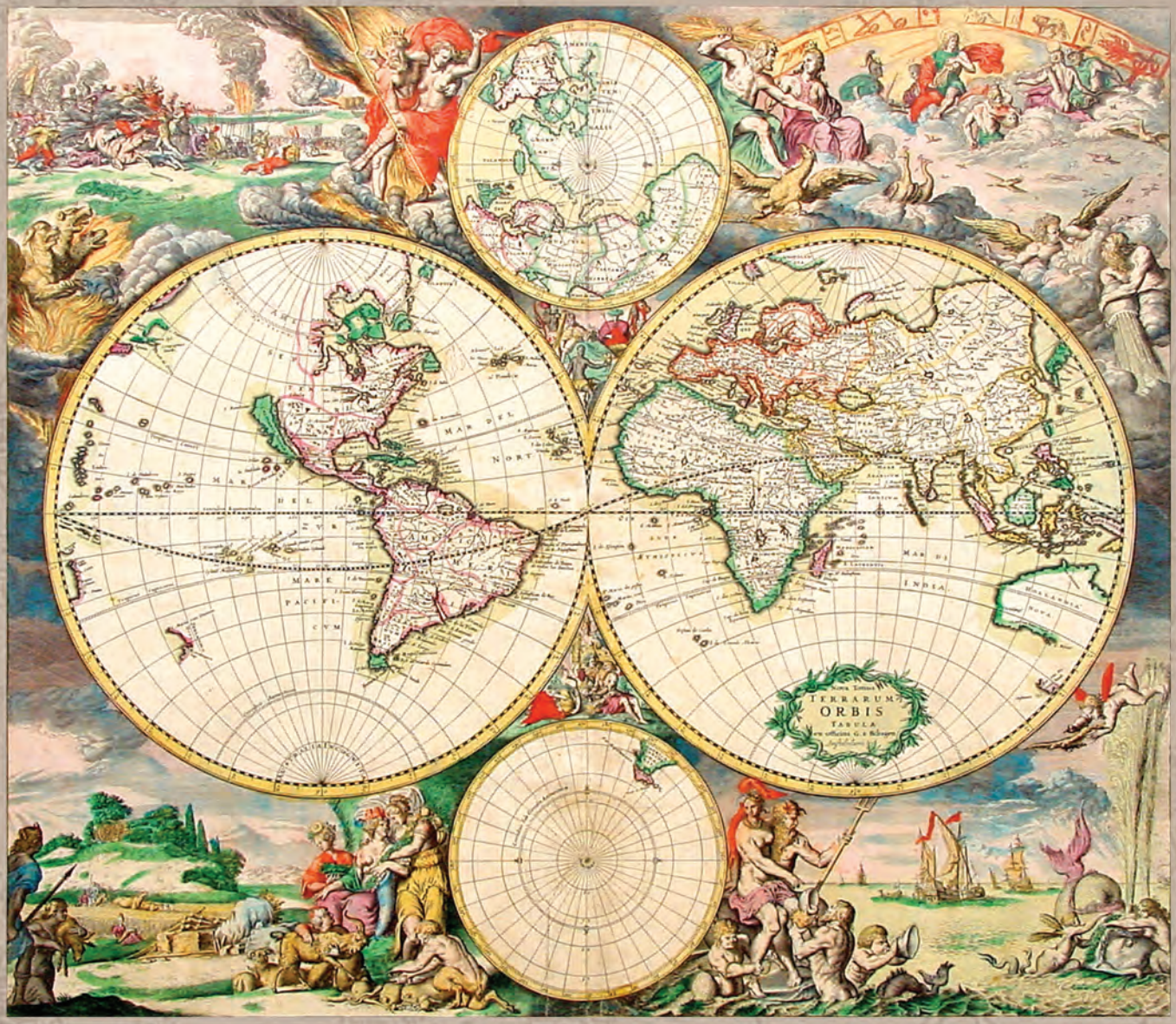
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