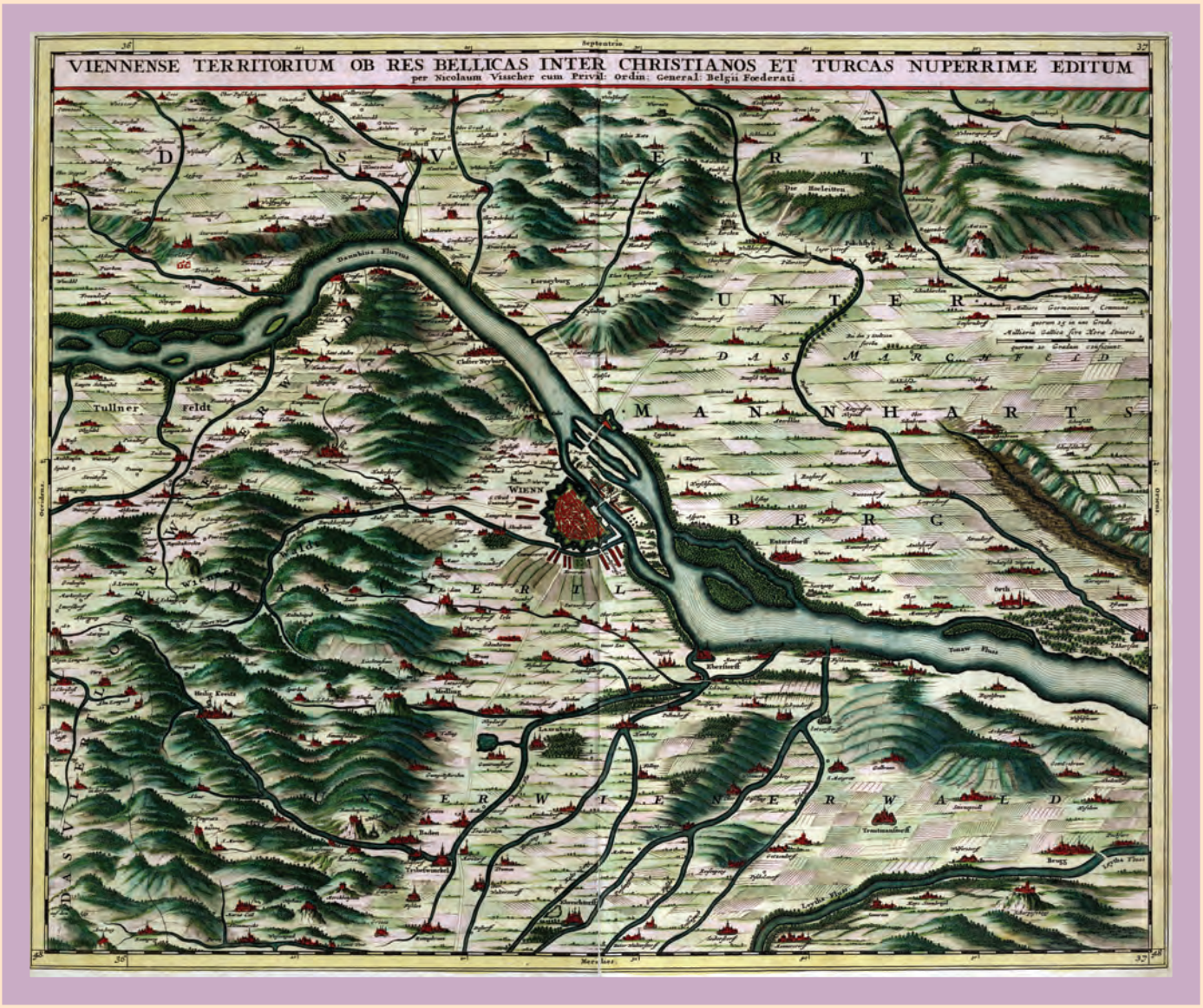
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Summer 2012 *Number 129*



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Happy days are here again!



Paraphrasing an old song from the past serves to announce the major IMCoS events related to our June weekend in London: our constitutional requirement for an annual general meeting, the Malcolm Young Lecture and our annual dinner with presentation of the Helen Wallis Award, named after our IMCoS President from 1986-1995 who was well known as the Map Librarian of the British Library. This award is granted annually to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for cartographic contributions of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide.

The weekend events all take place in close proximity, both in timing and location, to the London Map Fair at the Royal Geographical Society building overlooking Hyde Park, offering members another incentive to travel to London for a visit. Your chairman looks forward to meeting many old friends and hopefully some of the newer members as the case may be. Please note that the dates for these events are 15th and 16th June, a week later than normal in view of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.

Talking about membership, a slow decline has taken place over the past few years due to the infrastructure of the map trade and its related activities having been subject to changing fashions and the impact of the internet. As I shall report during the annual general meeting, the society's financial situation is still sound but it has become more difficult to make both ends meet in our day-to-day operation. We expect that our new website will help us attract more members, although some teething troubles are still being ironed-out.

The Constitution requires the Executive Committee to fix next year's subscription rates for 2013 and have them approved at the AGM. Analysis has shown that the increasing charges for postage are eating away at our revenue more than we would like, in particular for overseas and European members outside the United Kingdom. As going digital for distribution seems to take the fun out of getting a well produced journal in the mail, to touch and feel and read at leisure, the Executive Committee have reluctantly decided on a change of policy; we used to make the *Journal* available to all members, wherever they were located, at the same price and absorb the postage but this will now have to change. The committee now plans to differentiate in future between UK, European and overseas members by charging different rates which will help to pay for at least a part of the extra postage. We are not happy to do this but spending quite a large part of certain subscriptions on postage is not in the interests of the Society or our members as it could affect our performance. When the AGM has decided on the proposal and your Committee will have fixed some other regular issues that require attention, we might be able to sing the old song 'the sky above is clear again, Happy Days are here again'! We trust that a visit to London for IMCoS and the London Map Fair ought in itself to be reason enough for a Happy Day or two!

Hans Kok

NB: Please consult www.imcos.org and www.londonmapfairs.com for further information.

Guest Editorial

by Jonathan Potter

As one of the earliest members of the Society (009), when the Editor invited me to contribute a guest editorial for *IMCoS Journal* I felt honoured, but challenged. Earlier this year, and within the space of three weeks, my company, Jonathan Potter Ltd., moved business premises, we exhibited at the annual Miami Map Fair, and my wife and I moved home. Any one of these experiences would be exhausting, but together they would threaten anyone's physical health and mental wellbeing!

The Miami Fair, following the tradition established in London by IMCoS in the last century, provides dealers, academics and new and established collectors with a wonderful chance to buy, sell, admire, learn and talk about old maps to the exclusion of most else, except, this year, the Sunday night Superbowl extravaganza which prompted the fastest end-of-fair exit from the Miami Historical Society ever! Overall visitor numbers and business were satisfactory and there was a noticeably more optimistic business atmosphere than for the last few years.

A couple of weeks earlier I moved my map gallery from Mayfair in London, where we had been since the 1970's and now the preserve of fashion houses, contemporary art galleries and hedge fund offices, to retail premises a few minutes north of Oxford Street in Marylebone. As logistically challenging as this has been we are excited to move the business into a new phase and look forward to seeing all IMCoS members there whenever convenient.



Jonathan in his new London gallery.

Valerie asked for "a dealer perspective on the map trade"- realistically all I know. Despite being a collector at heart I wonder if, amongst other topics, London's hosting of the Olympics might bring more visitors to London's map shops or whether business is now so web-based that even the largest international events have little impact.

There is no doubt that the internet has had a major impact, as it has on most retail trades. However, any observation must be tempered by acknowledgement of other business influences, not least the general economic climate which, coinciding with the growth of the internet, has become increasingly uncertain and gloomy.

London, as most will know, will be hosting the Olympic Games during the summer, and the capital's media has been awash with doom-laden tales of traffic gridlock, public transport overload, infrastructure breakdown and so on, not to mention corruption in ticket allocation and over-spending on the entire project. Against this, Londoners have been assured that vast amounts of money will come flowing into the capital as a direct and indirect consequence. I suspect the net result for the London map trade will be summer trading as usual, i.e. nothing much happens, but I would love to be proved wrong!

In addition to the Olympic upheaval, the Queen's Diamond Jubilee celebrations will affect London's summer map trade with the traditionally coincident London Map Fair and International Antiquarian Book Fair separated by some three weeks. From a practical viewpoint this simplifies our planning as we have exhibited in both events, at the same time, in the past. However, whether their separation will be for better or worse remains to be seen. Suffice it to say that London is still very much a focal point for map buyers with several major map retailing premises, not to mention auction houses, the British Library and National Maritime Museum always displaying fabulous items, the Royal Geographical Society and numerous other research resources.

That London can still support a number of old map shops is a reflection of the concentration of retail activity within the West End but also emphasises the sad fact that there are now so few outlets outside the capital offering a good range of stock. Just as internet browsing can give the

impression of a plentiful supply of the old and rare, the lack of "high street" shop windows limits the presentation of fine and decorative to a potentially new clientele.

A common complaint, aired in the IMCoS Journal and at gatherings of map collectors and dealers everywhere has been the lack of "young blood" coming into the market. With the internet seen as the dominant marketplace for virtually everything saleable the concept of actual window shopping has become almost an historical pastime. Furthermore many consumers, having visited a retail outlet, then return to the internet to see how much cheaper they can buy an item online – practical and cost saving for a TV, book, case of wine etc. but not so for maps which are each different in some way.

Despite this, our current experience suggests that after initial enthusiasm for purchasing directly on-line, customers are now becoming more considered in their approach and enjoy the opportunity, having seen an item on a website, to visit the gallery and examine it, and other choices, before commitment. We are also aware of customers using the internet as a directory to locate dealers to visit – a welcome benefit for those still trading from open shops. Antique maps need to be seen and examined – an experience only possible in a traditional retail environment.

Undoubtedly, the budget available for map purchases, whether private or institutional, has been squeezed in recent years. However the profile of old maps and the history of cartography has never been higher – numerous television and radio programmes, books, advertisements and fashion shop window displays, contemporary artists and alternative investment schemes use or incorporate maps. Combine this profile with the increasing interest in genealogy, history and social geography set against the diminishing supply in all areas of past map production and it would seem that maps remain a much under-valued commodity.

Jonathan Potter

After 35 years in Mayfair, London, Jonathan Potter Ltd has moved to 52A George Street, also in London. The new gallery is a few yards from Baker Street and Marylebone High Street. Space for the company's reference books was a problem at first but was resolved in time for the opening party on April 25th. Jonathan lives in Bath and has been commuting to London for 20 years but he says he is excited about running the new gallery and is not planning retirement in the near future. He is an ex-President of the ABA and is currently treasurer of the Association. We wish him well. Ed.



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IAO

An Inspired Artist

The life and maps of MacDonald Gill

by Caroline Walker

For the last five years I've been researching the life and work of my great-uncle, MacDonald 'Max' Gill (1884-1947), architect, lettering designer for the Imperial War Graves Commission, graphic artist, and of course, mapmaker. But when I embarked on my quest I was aware of only a handful of his maps, and knew almost nothing of the artist himself. I found an abundance of information on his older brother Eric Gill, famous for his sculpture, lettering and engraving, but next to nothing about Max.

The first real breakthrough happened when a Canadian cousin arrived on my doorstep and – with a wide grin – thrust a thick scrapbook into my hands. Compiled by his grandfather, Max's brother Vernon, it contained family photographs, press cuttings and rare early letters – a treasure trove of information. Max's daughter Mary, now in her nineties, has provided me with vivid first-hand descriptions and anecdotes of her much-loved and admired father. And after a tentative enquiry at Ditchling Museum, I received the most exciting 'phone call from someone called Andrew Johnston. I learned that his aunt Priscilla, Max's second wife, had left him her estate including a large collection of his work as well as their woodland cottage.

My first visit was thrilling. With increasing wonder, I found myself looking at boyhood sketchbooks and holiday watercolours; I delved into chests filled with original designs, lettering, photographs, and poignant childhood memorabilia, tiny shoes and a lock of baby hair. And on following visits, I was privileged to be allowed to open, one by one, the large rolls of map posters, all carefully wrapped in brown paper and string, which Priscilla had tucked away for safekeeping under the eaves, in old wardrobes and cupboards, and even in an old goat-shed. Miraculously, most of the prints were in superb condition, remarkably untouched by time or pest, with colours as bright as on the day of printing. Last summer these formed the basis of an exhibition of Max's work at the University of Brighton Gallery[1].

Max was born in Brighton in 1884 - one of thirteen children of Arthur Tidman Gill, a non-Conformist minister and Rose Gill (née King), an ex-concert party singer, an odd combination of missionary zeal and musical talent. Even as youngsters Eric and Max showed particular artistic talent with passions for drawing locomotives and Sussex churches. Map-making became Max's hobby when he was a twelve-year old schoolboy at Chichester's Prebendal School. Immediately he was winning prizes, not only at



Fig. 1
MacDonald 'Max' Gill c.1920

school, but also in competitions run by boys' magazines, such as *The Captain*, and he would even use his maps to barter for cricket balls and birds' eggs. After leaving school at sixteen he started training as an architect in Bognor, before moving to London in 1903 to work as an assistant to church architects Nicholson & Corlette.

Max joined evening classes in architecture, leadwork and lettering at the Central School of Arts & Crafts and the Art Workers' Guild. Here, all the renowned architects and craftsmen of the day met and exchanged ideas, and it became the hub of his social life. It was probably here that he met the architect Edwin Lutyens, who in 1909 commissioned Max to paint a wind-dial map for Nashdom, a palatial house near Taplow, Buckinghamshire. Others followed, including the dramatic and colourful wind-dial at Lindisfarne Castle which depicts the English Fleet defending Holy Island against attack by the Spanish Armada.

The next turning point in his career came in the summer of 1913 when Gerard Meynell of the Westminster Press asked him to design a pictorial poster map for the London Electric Railways. Published in March 1914, this quad-royal poster *By Paying Us Your Pennies*, a novel and whimsical view of London and its characters, was an instant success with the press and public alike, and sold in thousands in a folded form – *The Wonderground Map of London Town*.[2] Its curious cartoon-type figures and plethora of puns and comic scenes set inside colourful borders of heraldry and lettering charmed and entertained the public as they waited on gloomy station platforms. Some of the jokes may seem irrelevant today, some of the references are now obscure, but the charm of the map



Fig. 2
A wind-dial map painted by Max Gill for Nashdom House (later Abbey), near Taplow, Buckinghamshire, 1909

endures. Children still laugh with glee when they spot the boy at the Zoo, trapped in the beak of a monstrous bird, shouting 'And I promised Mother I would be home for tea!' and adults are still amused by the scene by Earls Court Station of an ermine-cloaked figure being grabbed by a policeman bellowing 'The Earl's caught!'. And for the Max Gill enthusiast there is the added fascination of deciphering the many coded references to family, friends and patrons that litter the map.

The Wonderground Map marked the emergence of publicity posters as a method of selling ideas; it also showcased the latest lithographic colour printing techniques. And, as Elisabeth Burdon's research has shown, it spawned imitations around the globe – there were Wonder Maps of Melbourne, Manhattan, Boston and even Mexico City. Frank Pick of the Underground Electric Railways commissioned a second map the following year - *Theatreland* - and others followed in the Twenties, including the enchanting *Peter Pan of Kensington Gardens*, and *In the Heat of Summer*. Max also designed a new system map in the early Twenties, which was the first to exclude background detail.

Pick, a forceful and influential character in the sphere of publicity, was to prove an invaluable patron. In 1926 he recommended Max to Stephen Tallents and Gervas Huxley at the newly-formed Empire Marketing Board, which commissioned the impressive *Highways of Empire* map – one of the largest posters ever produced – and seven further posters to promote the declining Empire. In the mid-Thirties, Tallents, now at the General Post Office, commissioned three maps: *Radio and Telephone Services*, *Mail Steamship Routes*, and *Wireless Stations*. Huxley later channelled his energies into promoting the tea industry, first at the Ceylon Tea Board, for which Max designed the *Ceylon Tea and Related Industries* map, with its lively depictions of fauna and flora, and then the International Tea Market Expansion Board for which Max created *Tea Revives the World* in 1940. This map - the most popular at the British Library's *Magnificent Maps* exhibition of 2010 - is packed with historical and literary references about tea as well as useless but amusing facts, such as, '280,000 cups of tea are drunk on a round trip, RMS. Queen Mary'.[2]

Wartime signalled a change of subject matter with a move towards patriotism and propaganda. Three maps were designed for the Ministry of Information to show the contributions to the war effort of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada & Newfoundland. Then with some trepidation, Max embarked on a challenging contract with Technicolour, to draw and paint maps on films for pilot training and public information. And in 1942 *Time and Tide* magazine commissioned a map to commemorate the signing of the Anglo-American treaty – the Atlantic Charter - by Churchill and Roosevelt. This map was later revised to become *The Map of the United Nations*.

After the war, in 1946, Max completed the *Great Circle Map* for Cable & Wireless. Its circular projection shows London at the heart of global communications and shows roundels containing cable ships, a telegraph station and wireless transmitter – guaranteed to warm the heart of anyone with a mechanical bent. The map was practical too, used by operators to determine the bearings of the 'great circle' courses of radio beams transmitted between London and the rest of the world.

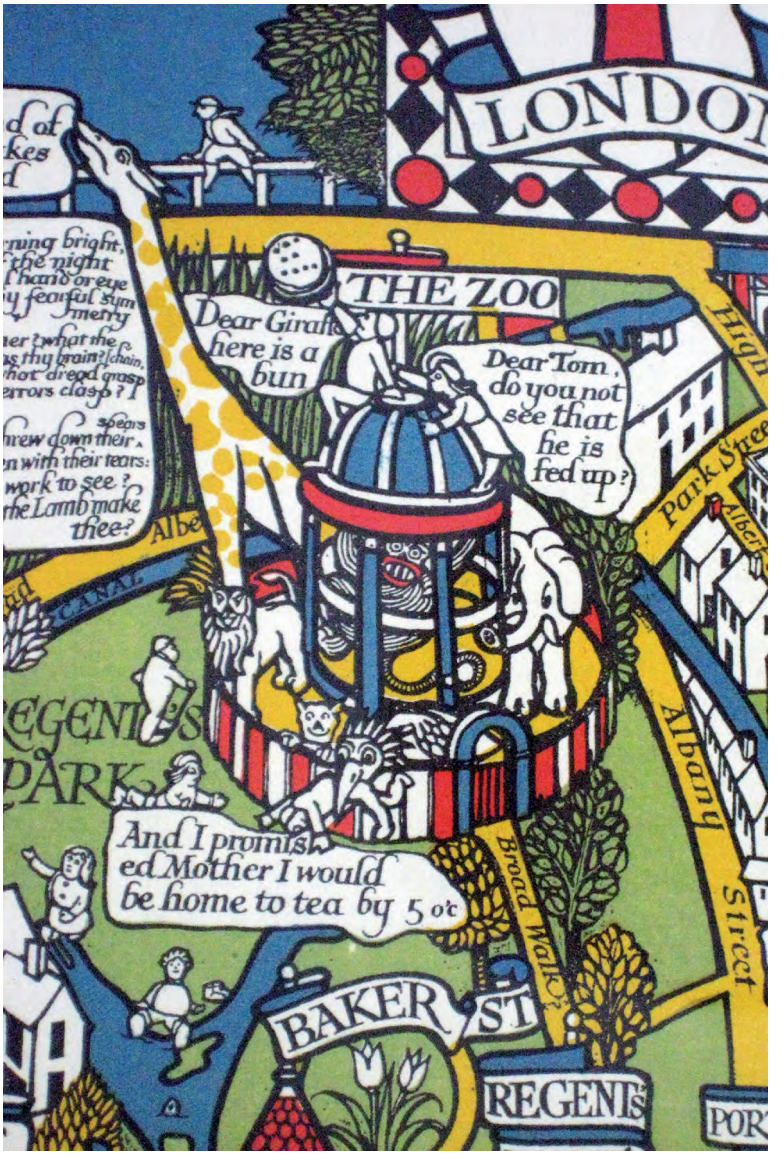


Fig. 3
Detail of Gill's* The Wonderground Map of London Town, *1914

Less well-known, however, are Max's painted panel maps. Some were made for wealthy businessmen and politicians wishing to display their status and impress visitors to their country retreats, such as *A Map of the Pytchley Hunt* for Sir Ronald Tree of Kelmarsh Hall in Northamptonshire. Others were for firms such as W.H. Smith, which commissioned boardroom maps to show the success and extent of their business empires while local councils, such as Worthing, wished to decorate the mayoral parlours of their new town halls. Two of Max's most beautiful painted maps are those of the Antarctic and Arctic inside the domes of the Scott Polar Research Institute in Cambridge. Painted in 1934, these depict the history of Polar exploration, with the inhospitable icy wastes surrounded by seas dotted with expedition ships, including the *Fram*, the *Terra Nova*, and the *Endeavour*. Each map is ringed by a multitude of gilded heroic names, amongst them Franklin, Scott, Shackleton and Amundsen.

The largest map ever painted by Max covers the end wall of the First Class Dining room of that grand and elegant liner, the Queen Mary, now berthed at Long Beach, California. Nowadays this map of the North Atlantic presides over conferences of sales executives, rather than the aristocrats and glitterati of the Thirties, when wealthy diners could check the position of the brightly-lit crystal model of Queen Mary as it crossed the map towards New York or London. Interestingly, Max's original colour scheme with its blue skies was rejected by Cunard in favour of browns and blacks, presumably to complement the Art Deco fixtures and fittings.

Max's attitude to map-making was influenced by his childhood love of adventure stories, both real and fictional. In a paper on 'Globes and Maps' read at the Art Workers' Guild in 1931, he rhapsodises over the heroism of 'those early travellers, those early mariners, who, tossed to and fro by the winds and caught up in the more subtler currents of doubt and superstition of their age, yet ventured far into unknown seas'. Although he loved the myths and beauty of old maps, he was also a realist, for he also states that "if our work is to be of any value it must express 'today' rather than 'yesterday'". And what he particularly deplored was 'the sharp contrast ... between the inspired maps of the 15th, 16th and 17th century and the modern uninspired commercial map of today.' So he combines the best of both worlds - with fully-rigged galleons, scaly sea monsters, ornate compasses, star-studded heavens, billowing clouds of earlier centuries lying alongside the pit-heads and electricity pylons of the modern technologically-driven era.



Fig. 4
Highways of Empire*, 1927*

Max could never have achieved so much without his trusted assistant William Kingswell, a cheery and conscientious craftsman, skilled in painting and lettering, who worked with him from the early Twenties until 1938. And at Max's side - as lover, helper and inspiration - from 1933 until the end of his life, was Priscilla - daughter of the calligrapher friend Edward Johnston. Max had married an old friend, Muriel Bennett, in 1915 but their incompatibility eventually caused Max to stray. Their separation in 1938 - after their three children had left home - was condemned by Max's siblings, especially Eric, but their pleadings and harsh words made no difference. He and Priscilla set up home together, eventually marrying in May 1946. Tragically, their happiness was cut short when Max was diagnosed with cancer just three months later. He died on January 14th 1947.

Max has left us with a remarkable legacy - not only in cartography. His versatility was astounding and his output prolific – from heraldry to houses, manuscripts to murals, inscription to illustration, letterheads to logos. Furthermore, he was at home using almost any medium - creating maps on paper, tapestry, wood, glass, tiles, plaster and film. His work is not just important artistically, but also



Fig. 5
Map of the Arctic (1934). By courtesy of the Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge.



Fig. 6
Max and Priscilla Gill in the 1940s

historically, touching on the major events and massive changes in society from Victorian times to the Second World War.

Well-known in his day but largely forgotten since his death, Max Gill is now enjoying a resurgence of popularity amongst both academics and the public. Not only one of the foremost graphic artists of his time, he was probably the greatest decorative map-maker of the twentieth century.

Notes:

1. Reviewed in *IMCoS Journal*, Autumn 2011, Issue N°.126 pp.58-59

2. See Elisabeth Burdon, 'MacDonald Gill: The Wonderground Map of 1913 and its influence,' *IMCoS Journal* Spring 2009, Issue N°.116

NB. The exhibition "Mind the map" at the London Transport Museum, opening on May 18th, will include a section on MacDonald Gill's work for London Underground.

Caroline Walker's grandfather was Evan Gill, one of Max's younger brothers. An admirer of her great-uncle's maps, she began researching his life and work in 2006 - the resulting biography now needs a publisher. She was a speaker at the symposium and co-curator of the exhibition 'Out of the Shadows: MacDonald Gill' held at the University of Brighton in 2011. By profession she is a tutor to overseas graduates wishing to pursue Masters degrees in the UK. In her spare time, she tends her garden and allotment.

Fig. 7
Max and Priscilla's woodland cottage.





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A Culture of Cartography

Maps of the Central Dalmatia Coastline

by Dubravka Mlinarić

This article is dedicated to the memory of the late Dr Drago Novak, former IMCoS Representative for Germany, who was a passionate collector of early maps of Croatia, his home country, and sea charts and Isolarios (island maps) of the Adriatic. He died in 2011.

Dr Drago Novak, a professional radiologist and world traveller, acquired his first map of Croatia many years ago. This formed the basis of the Novak Collection which consisted of more than 450 single map sheets and a certain number of reprints of old atlases. His crucial collecting criterion was that at least some part of Croatia must appear on these maps. A second criterion was that the cartographer or initiator of the maps must be Croatian. I had the opportunity to help Drago write a catalogue of his collection in the year 2000, strictly following bibliographical standards. One of the results of our co-operation was publication of the book *Five Centuries of Old Maps and Charts of Croatia*[1], which was illustrated mainly with reproductions from his collection.

This article represents a tribute to the Novak Collection but it is also an overview of the early modern mapping of the Dalmatian coastline. The first regional maps of Dalmatia started to appear in the 16th and early 17th centuries, mainly within the Italian cartographic tradition which was previously oriented towards portolan charts and Isolario atlases. This was due to the rich sealing tradition and successful trading which spread throughout the Mediterranean.



Fig. 1
***Johannes Sambucus' 'Illyricum' (Novak Collection ZN-Z-XVI-SAM-1572a). This map documents old toponyms of the Adriatic islands of Krk* (Velger)*, Cres* (Kherscher) *and Lošinj* (Lezin).

Croatia on Renaissance maps of Venetian-Italian publishers

The Ottoman wars brought a new element to the area of the western Balkans from the late 15th century onwards. Various relations and affairs were noted on multiple borderlands of the Habsburg Monarchy, the Venetian Republic and the Ottoman Empire. Even fortified and military controlled borders were good for all kinds of communications from the transfer of ideas to exchange of merchant or shepherd migrants. The medieval and early modern notion of Croatia was closely tied to various communal/regional/ethnic identities of local inhabitants in the former territories of the medieval Kingdom of Croatia. Cartography of the 16th century achieved an interdisciplinary status following the Renaissance development in science and art. Maps required not just artistic and engraving skills, but also geographic and geodetic knowledge based on field work, to acquire data. Sketches, plans and drawings were collected from all possible sources and compiled into a larger synthesis. The contemporary maps of inner Croatian lands were predominantly on a larger scale. During the reign of the Habsburg monarchs and founding of the Military Frontier, these border lands were mapped by Austrian-German or Western European cartographers[2] (See Fig. 1).

They slowly introduced land surveying and production of topographic maps. The eastern Adriatic coastal region was mapped by Italians in two ways: first by mapping the whole of Dalmatia in regional perspective and secondly by the production of island (Ital. *isola*) plans or maps (*isolario*) at a very large scale. In order to map the territories which were not in Venetian possession (Slavonia, Ottoman Bosnia), these cartographers reshaped old maps or copied models of Austrian topographers[3].

Among the Italian cartographers mapping these lands were Jacopo Gastaldi[4] and Matheo Pagano[5] (See Fig. 2), Giovanni Francesco Camocio, Paolo Forlani, Donati and Ferando Bertelli[6] (Fig. 3), were several skilled engravers and experienced geographers who were recognised for their skill in collecting geographic details, particularly names, and were well known for the accuracy of their maps.

Besides two cartographers who produced high quality maps or charts of the Eastern Adriatic and its coastline in the 16th century, Pietro Coppo



Fig. 2 Mateo Pagano's 'Tuto el Cötado Di Zara – E. Sebenicho' (Novak Collection ZN-Z-XVI-PAG-1530) This map shows the strategic situation around Zadar and Šibenik, when Vrlika (Vrihia) and Knin (Tina) belonged to the Ottomans. Obrovac (Obroazo) was not owned by them until 1527.

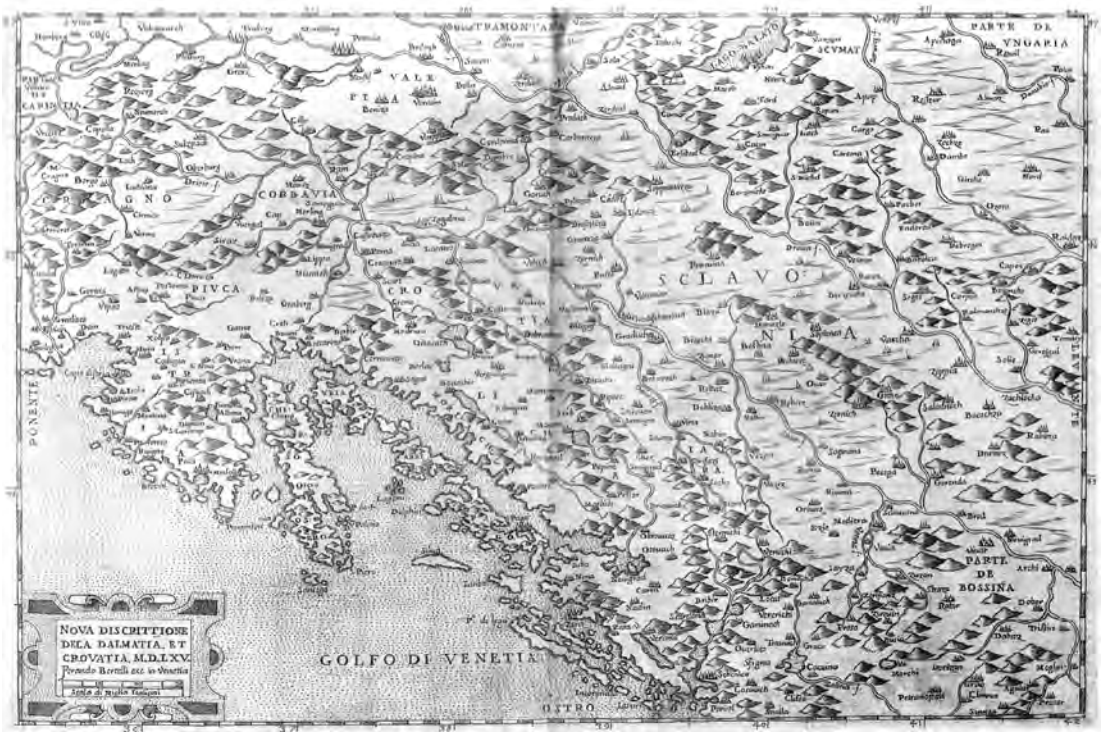


Fig. 3
An extremely rare map by Ferando Bertelli, 'Nova Discrittione De La Dalmatia, Et Crovatia, M.D. LXV.' (Novak Collection ZN-Z-XVI-BER-1565).

(1469-1555) from Izola and Vincentius Demetrei Rachuseus (1563-1607) from Dubrovnik, Natale Bonifacio (1537-1592) and Martin Rota (1532-1582 or 1583) from Šibenik were prominent local cartographers although they belonged to the older cartographic tradition of sea charts and portolans. However, they also made several comprehensive charts for practical purposes. Portolans, as practical tools for contemporary navigators, were mainly produced in the Italian cartographic workshops of Baptista Agnese, Battista Caloiro e Oliva or Paolo Forlani[7]. The involvement and contribution of Croatian cartographers to these European workshops (by education or employment) made them participants of Mediterranean (Venetian-Italian) cultural circles. Rota and Bonifacio were trained in artistic copperplate skills in their native town of Sibenik by Onofrio Fortezza, a goldsmith and painter, famous for his work in gold and silver. They were mostly known for their isolarii of the Adriatic and its islands.

After he left his native town as an experienced copperplate engraver, Rota continued his education in Italy, while living and working in Venice (1565-1572), Rome and Vienna. He was also successful in producing numerous panoramic *vedute* and topographic views. One of his earliest works is a view of the town of Split and its surroundings[8] (See Fig. 4), thought to date to about 1558. Based on the vast number of original toponyms, which were recorded for the first time and were not copied on later maps, it is clear that the author was familiar with the local language, which was not normally the case with Italian authors. Besides many cartographic sketches and city views, Rota produced a detailed map of Zadar and the Šibenik area in the year 1570 as a copperplate engraving using the technique of a dry needle.[9] This map was the first known cartographic representation of the region of Northern Dalmatia and appeared in Abraham Ortelius' *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Since its date has been corrected, it is impossible to know when a similar map by Paolo Forlani from Verona came on the market.[10] In comparison with contemporary maps, namely the one made by Forlani, Rota's map was exceptionally fine in both quality and its punctuality in depicting the conflict with the Turks and showing groups of infantry or cavalry in combat. Although Rota was native to this area, with broad personal knowledge and experience of local details, one can only speculate as to whether his work was original or just a successful compilation of one or more larger maps,[11] such as the model of Pagano's map from 1530, although with some new elements. In the isolarii atlases of Camocio and Pinargenti[12] there is a variation of Rota's map in two separate sheets, which, if put together, works as almost a perfect match. These are maps of the cities of Šibenik and Zadar with their surroundings, close to the Ottoman border. These maps appeared in the time of the Candian War (1645-1669), during the various military operations all over Dalmatia.

Therefore graphic elements like fortification, war ships and military troops, are expected.

It is obvious that Camocio or Pinargenti borrowed geographic information for their atlases which were published later. Rota's cartographic work must have been of a sufficient standard to be included in Francesco Camocio's *Isolario*. For his Venice isolario atlas *Isole famose…*, issued in 1572, he prepared a panoramic view of Šibenik. When he signed his work he used various signatures, such as *Martin Rota fece*, *Martinus Rotus Sebensan* or *Martin Rota Sibenicenses*.

There is another, recently found, etching of the area of Šibenik, entitled *Sito Particolare del Contado Di Sebenico parte di Dalmatia in Sebenico MDLXX Ad.Sign.Column*. It was most probably published by P. Forlani, with Rota as an associate in its production.[13] Another view of Šibenik, one from the 1574 isolario of Donato Bertelli[14], is the most beautiful and the best preserved panoramic view of a Croatian city from the 16th century. Although it is not signed some researchers attributed it to Rota. It was obviously used as a model for similar city plans of Šibenik in several later isolarii. Besides maps of Dalmatian cities Rota has included his battle plan of besieged Modon in Pinargenti's isolario atlas published in 1572. It was signed *Martinus Rota Sibenicensis faciebat*.[15] Rota's authorship of a city view of Šibenik entitled 'Il fidelissimo Sibenico', an etching without a signature, is additionally proved by the identical etching technique used on this battle plan of Modon. In 1572 Rota engraved an isolario map of Rhodes, occupied by Ottomans. On all those maps, either of Dalmatian or Greek towns and surroundings, Rota depicted the extent of damage done by the Venetian-Ottoman wars. His cartographic output was very good especially in the amount of information he gives and the artistry.

Natale Bonifacio was also noted as a copperplate artist from Šibenik who spent much of his life in Italy (Venice and Rome), building a reputation as a successful graphic artist. Like Rota,

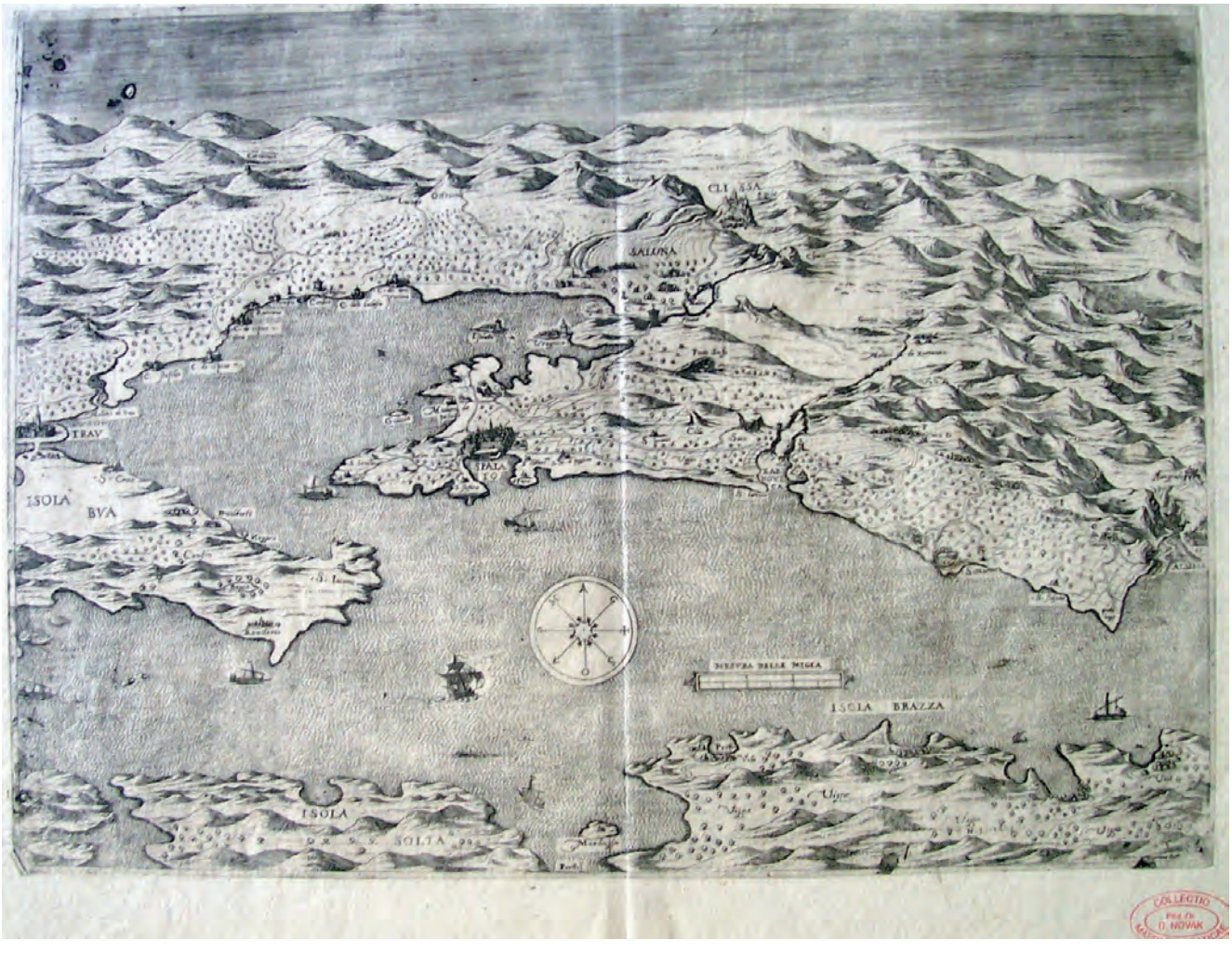


Fig. 4 Martinus Rota's 'Panoramic view of the town of Split and its surroundings', (Novak Collection ZN-Z-XVI-ROT-1558/1568). This map descibes the Eastern Adriatic Coast from Trogir (Trav) to Omiš (Almisa) and the inland territories around the Ottoman Klis fortress. The map is signed by Rota (Martinus Rotta) in the right hand corner.

Bonifacio was also particularly skilled in designing decorative details such as cartouches, allegorical figures, wind roses, etc. As an artist he contributed to the progress of Venetian cartography of the late 16th century, with his work included in famous isolario atlases, one presumably of G. F. Camocio, printed in 1572 in Venice, since the title page was signed with the initials *NB*. Bonifacio was also using *NB F*(fecit) and *NB S* to sign his works. When signing his full name, he frequently added *Sibenicensis* or *Sebencan* or *Sebenico*. The famous Dutch cartographer and publisher, Abraham Ortelius invited him to work on his atlases in 1573. An example of an exceptionally fine map with plenty of new details included is the etched map *Zarae, et Sebenici Descriptio* (Fig. 5). The map is not signed but a certain number of authors have attributed it to Bonifacio. The presumed author must have used some of the known map models. On the other hand he must have known the region personally since he added a set of completely new and original information.

With personally prepared or edited cartographic material Bonifacio participated in many isolarii. Due to his training in graphic art in Šibenik and Venetian cartographic education (1570-75), he was also a collaborator of the *Isolario* atlas published by Donati Bertelli in year 1574 and by F. Zanetti in 1595. G. Rosaccio published his nautical guide from Venice to Constantinopole in Venetia in 1595, with an especially attractive map and several views of coastal towns that were also attributed to Bonifacio.

Conclusion

By their work, early modern cartographers of the Eastern Adriatic coastline and islands have displayed a new understanding and imaging of geographical space. Their work was relatively limited only in the sense of depicting exclusively Venetian coastline areas in the Ottoman neighbourhood but according to the approach and techniques they used, their maps can be regarded as a part of the Mediterranean cartographic culture. Some of these copperplate engravings represent the oldest city views. These maps were also rich with data of topographic, historic, linguistic, political, urban, cultural and artistic significance. Sea charts, city (panoramic) views, isolario maps and particularly more detailed regional maps of central Dalmatia represented an improved knowledge of the Eastern Adriatic coast. The majority of new information given by these maps was the result of recent changes due to the



Fig. 5
Natale Bonifacio's 'Zarae, et Sebenici Descriptio', (Novak Collection ZN-Z-XVI- BON-1573)
This map represents coastal territories from the island of Pag (Pago) to the town of Šibenik (Sebenico). The detailed presentation of the fortification system of Šibenik and Roman ruins southwest of the town of Knin is innovative (Ruine quiusdam antiquis sime structure, vulgo Bergane dicte).

Venetian-Ottoman wars. The contribution of local cartographers was significant since they had the personal knowledge and the opportunity to collect the most accurate information. The outcome of their cartographic work was a better understanding of Dalmatia not just politically but also culturally and ideologically. Their efforts helped to improve the reputation of Croatian professionals in the broader European cultural context.

Notes:

1. Drago Novak, Miljenko Lapaine, Dubravka Mlinarić (eds.) (in Croatian /English), Školska knjiga, Zagreb, 2005.

2. In the NC see maps of Sebastian Munster from 1542 (ZN-Z-XVI-MÜN-1542), Ioannes Sambucus from 1572 (ZN-Z-XVI-SAM-1572a,b,c), Augustin Hirschvogel from 1573 (ZN-Z-XVI- HIR-1573a,b,c,d) and Cornelius de Jode from 1593 (ZN-Z-XVI-CJO-1593).

3. M. Marković *Descriptio Croatiae*. Zagreb,1993: pp. 71-86

4. Claudius Ptolemaeus, Giacomo Gastaldi and Andrea Mattioli, *DALMACIA NOVA TABULA* from 1548. (ZN-Z-XVI-PTO-1548)

5. Besides this map from the NC, the only known item is preserved in the University Library of Leiden. I. Petricioli, (*Countries of Zoranić on a single contemporary map*), Zadarska revija, book XVIII, vol.5, Zadar, 1969: pp. 523-531.

6. Examples of this rare map can be found only in the *Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana* in Rome, the *Royal Library* in Stockholm, the Collection of Franco Novacco and in the NC.

7. The NC has a very rare map of the Eastern Mediterranean by Paolo Forlani (ZN-P-XVI- FOR-1571). The main purpose of the map is to show sailing routes of the Christian armies fighting Ottomans.

8. NC (ZN-Z-XVI-ROT-1558) There are two known examples of this rare map. This one has Rota's signature but it does not have the signature of publisher Scolari, and it is most probably compiled by Camocio between 1558 and 1568. Second known item has the signature of Scolari. (Novacco-Bella. *Cartografia rara*, Roma, 1986: p. 47) This map was reduced in size with an additional title cartouche added in 1652 by Matthaus Merian, *Delineatio Situ sve Provinciae circa Clissam Spalatum, NC* (ZN-Z-XVII- MRN-1652a).

9. The map '*Il vero Ritratto di Zara et di Sebenico con diligenza Ridottee in questa forma acomodita dei lettori si come elle si ritratovano al presente del anno MDLXX da Martino Rota Sebencan*' is kept in the British Museum. Marković, 1993: p. 80-81

10. The map is entitled '*La vera et fidele discrittione di tutto il Contando di Zara et Sebenico….*'. One of Forlani's originals is kept in the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. Marković, 1993: p. 80-81

11. As supposed in N. Žic, (*Martin Rota as a Cartographer*), Jadranska straža, 219, Split; 1933.

12. The NC, maps: ZN-Z-XVI-CAM-1571-5; ZN-Z-I-XVI-PNR-1573-4 and ZN-Z-I-XVI-PNR-1573-5.

13. As believed by R. Almagia and M. Pelc, *passim*: A. Kisić, 'The Origins of Camocio's and Rosaccio's Isolario in Croatian Collections', in: Novak-Lapaine-Mlinarić, 2005; pp. 293-330; p. 312

14. This map is entitled *Il fidellissimo Sibenicho, Terra ferma' Parte di Dalmacia* and it was part of Bertelli's isolario atlas *Civitatum aliquot insigniorum et locor[um]magis munitor[um]exacta delineatio…NC* (ZN-I-XVI-DBE-1574-1).

15. Kisić, 2005: p. 311.

N.B. Following the patterns of literature in Italian (as it is originally an Italian term), I have used exactly the same noun (*isolario*) for two different things: 1. for a single map sheet of specific nature, scale and content (islands) and in this case it is written with a lower case i - *isolario*: 2. for an atlas composed of a large number of various isolario sheets (Lat. *isolarii*), upper case is used for the spelling - *Isolario*. ***DM***

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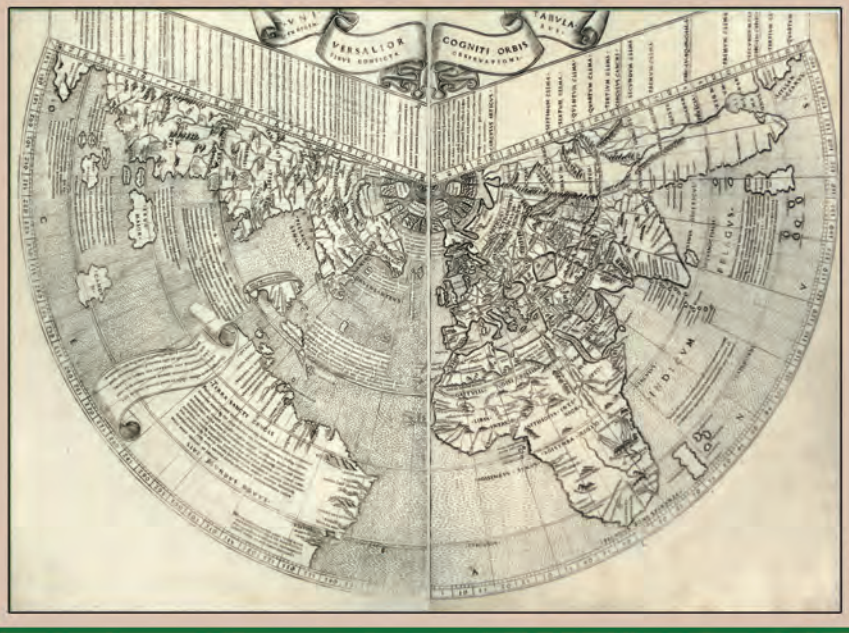
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Under the Bed

Tales of an occasional dealer in maps

by Jeffery John Speed

Although geography was one of the few subjects that I really enjoyed at school in Bedford, it was not until my late 20s that I was bitten by the map collecting bug. Before that I was unaware of any family connection with John Speed, the historian and cartographer. I later discovered that my great grandfather had been born in Jamaica, and his ancestors, who were descendants of the mapmaker, had settled there in the 17th century.

My first antique map, which I have had for 45 years, was Cary's map of Bedfordshire, which does not rate as a star item in my collection but is special to me because it started me on a pursuit that led to friendships and experiences that have greatly added to my enjoyment of life. I looked in vain for our village on this, and earlier maps, but only found a hamlet called Hogstye End, and this name disappeared later in the 19th century. The explanation was that the new railway line from Oxford to Cambridge, via Bedford, passed through Hogstye End where a station would be built, and this was the nearest station to Woburn Abbey. It was said that the then Duke of Bedford would not have this name for a station on his noble stationery, so it was agreed by the LNWR and the local council to change the name of the station and the village to Woburn Sands (a greensand ridge runs through this area), which is now on the outskirts of the new city of Milton Keynes.

It was in the mid-1960's that I started to collect in earnest. I had moved to St. Albans to take up my appointment as the local Conservative Party's constituency agent, and James Forrest Baird was an officer of the Conservative Association, and an antiques dealer. He was universally known as Donald, and with his wife, Josephine Grahame-Ballin, also ran the Chelsea Antiques Fair. When we first met he said "With the name Speed you must be interested in old maps!" Soon after, he sold me my very first original Speed map, a 1627 edition of Norfolk, and he also introduced me to exhibitors at the Chelsea Fairs, the Baynton-Williams family, who dealt in maps and prints in the Old Brompton Road, London. I always enjoyed visiting their gallery to see a huge selection of wonderful maps, and close inspection of these treasures gave me a better understanding of the characteristics that determined authenticity. I learned much from Laurence Baynton-Williams and his son Roger, whose excellent book on the investment aspects of map collecting really opened my eyes. It was from Laurence that I first heard the appellation 'an under-the-bed dealer', when he later described me thus, explaining that an itinerant dealer in maps and prints could often store his complete stock in a folder 'under the bed', without the cost or complication of retail premises, staff etc. This undoubtedly caused the map trade establishment to regard some of these dealers as unfair competition, although 'runners'



Fig. 1
The start of Jeffery's collection ~ Cary's map of Bedfordshire.

who traded on the hoof as it were, often provided a valuable service to the trade. I was rather surprised that I might be regarded as a dealer, albeit very part-time, as my collection would have fitted into one very slim folder. However my acquisitions at that time could involve a certain amount of horse-trading when I bought maps that seemed under-priced and then traded them for ones that I could not otherwise have afforded.

My status in the map world clarified after a particular piece of good fortune which made it necessary to put my increasing involvement on a proper footing. The event that propelled me into several decades of pleasurable contact with the wider cartographic scene, started with a telephone call from Donald Baird who asked me to undertake a favour for him. One of his customers, who lived in a splendid Georgian house near St Albans Abbey, had decided to seek a valuation for his collection of framed maps, which included a number of Speed maps. Donald said that I would have a better idea of current values, as he was rather out of touch, so asked me to view the collection and then value it for him. He suggested that I should give a retail value and an auction estimate for each map, and then the likely figure that a dealer would offer for immediate purchase of the whole collection. It was a fascinating exercise to view the 30 or so maps in this context, and then research catalogues and auction records to try to give fair values. The last price for the whole collection was more difficult, so I erred on the side of caution as I assumed that replacement (i.e. retail) values were mainly needed, probably for insurance purposes. Several days later Donald called me and said "It looks like you are going into business my boy!" Apparently his customer had told him to tell the 'dealer' who gave the valuations that he could have all the maps for the dealer price quoted for the lot. I was dumbfounded by this, but encouraged by my mentor I arranged a short-term loan from my bank, and decided formally to establish a part-time business. The loan was agreed by my friendly local bank manager (happy days!) with a requirement to repay within 6 months. With my inexperience the only way I thought I could achieve this timescale was to sell the most valuable maps first, and hope



Fig. 2
Norfolk, *1627*.
The first original John Speed map in Jeffery John Speed's collection.

to be able to keep a few of the lesser maps at the end. Within six weeks I had paid off the loan and still had rather more maps than I expected. Only two have survived in my collection, a first edition of Speed's map of Flintshire and a 'miniature Speed' of Hertfordshire, which is not really a Speed at all, but that's another story.

I decided to call my new business JOHN SPEED (Maps), and registered the name. I had no inhibitions about using my second given name, not least because both my father and my elder brother were also known by their second names, although this probably had more to do with their first names being Herbert! I found the only complication was that my increasing circle of contacts and friends in the world of antiques knew me as John, whereas almost everyone else called me Jeffery. However I have happily enjoyed this duality, and many map friends now also use my first name.

My main career (or day job) at that time was more like a night-and-day job, as it required not only full days, but many evenings and week-ends as well, so the time left for map hunting was very limited. Fortunately I found an antiques shop not too far from St Albans which stocked maps and was open on Sundays (a rarity in the late 1960s). This emporium rejoiced in the name of 'Collectors Treasures' in Amersham Old Town, and I spent many happy Sunday afternoons haggling congenially with the redoubtable Sam Eisler. I'm sure we both felt that we had the better of our usually labyrinthine deals. The mix of a career in political organisation and a sideline interest in antique maps had some unexpected cross-over benefits. I found that dealers would often engage in political discussions rather than matters cartographic, once they knew of my other life, particularly when I was the Prime Minister's agent, irrespective of their own political leanings. One of the quieter successes that I had a hand in achieving was the zero-rating of maps, when the VAT legislation was going through parliament, as the MP that I worked with at that time was the government whip who was responsible for the progress of the Bill. I made sure he took on board that all maps were of educational value! Later in my career, when I was a regional director for the



Fig. 3
A first edition of Speed's map of Flintshire.

Conservative Party, I had ministers captive in my car from time to time on regional tours, and they invariably preferred to discuss my interest in old maps, which I somehow managed to let slip out, rather than the issues of the day. I even managed to encourage one or two to become collectors, and their ears pricked up noticeably when the investment aspects were mentioned.

My desire for more and better maps, particularly those by John Speed, brought me into contact with many of the most prominent dealers of that era. Whenever I was in central London, I tried to call at Francis Edwards' bookshop in Marylebone High Street, and go straight to the third floor to see the remarkable Mr Tooley. His encyclopaedic knowledge combined with a somewhat casual approach to selling (and colouring), made every visit worthwhile. Mick Tooley seemed almost single-handedly to be responsible for broadening collector interest in maps, his output of reference works was so prodigious. Memories remain of his good humour, gentle chiding and willingness to share his experience. It was quite a while before I became aware of the family connection with his colleague Douglas Adams, who was his stepson, and appropriately, Steve Luck who now runs Tooley Adams, is Doug's stepson. Many of the contacts that I made in those early days are sadly no longer trading, at least not in this world, but it was rewarding in both senses to get to know such a diverse (I hesitate to say motley) group of people. The Farthings Gallery at Corsham in West Wiltshire was a regular stopping place on the way to the West Country, and the owner Dudley Ost would conduct our very civilised negotiations in his back parlour over Earl Grey tea and Dundee cake. Our exchanges (of maps) were often circular as it turned out, and having sold Dudley a fine first edition uncoloured Speed of Hertfordshire, I saw on my next visit some months later that he had had it finely coloured. It looked so good that I had to have it back, and it is still in my collection, providing memories of the charming Mr. Ost. He used a local colourist who had worked for P.J. Radford, and although I often called on Peter Radford at Denmead and later at Sheffield Park, I hardly ever saw him, dealing instead with his manager and colourist Ivan Deverall, who has become a good friend over the years, since establishing his own business.

The Map House, then in St James's, was another of the mainstream London establishments that I visited regularly and some memorable deals were done with Anthony Savile, a young Jonathan Potter and the late Simon Pointer. Quite early on I decided that I really wanted my own copy of Speed's world map, and the Map House usually had at least one example in stock, although at price levels that were well beyond what I could afford.

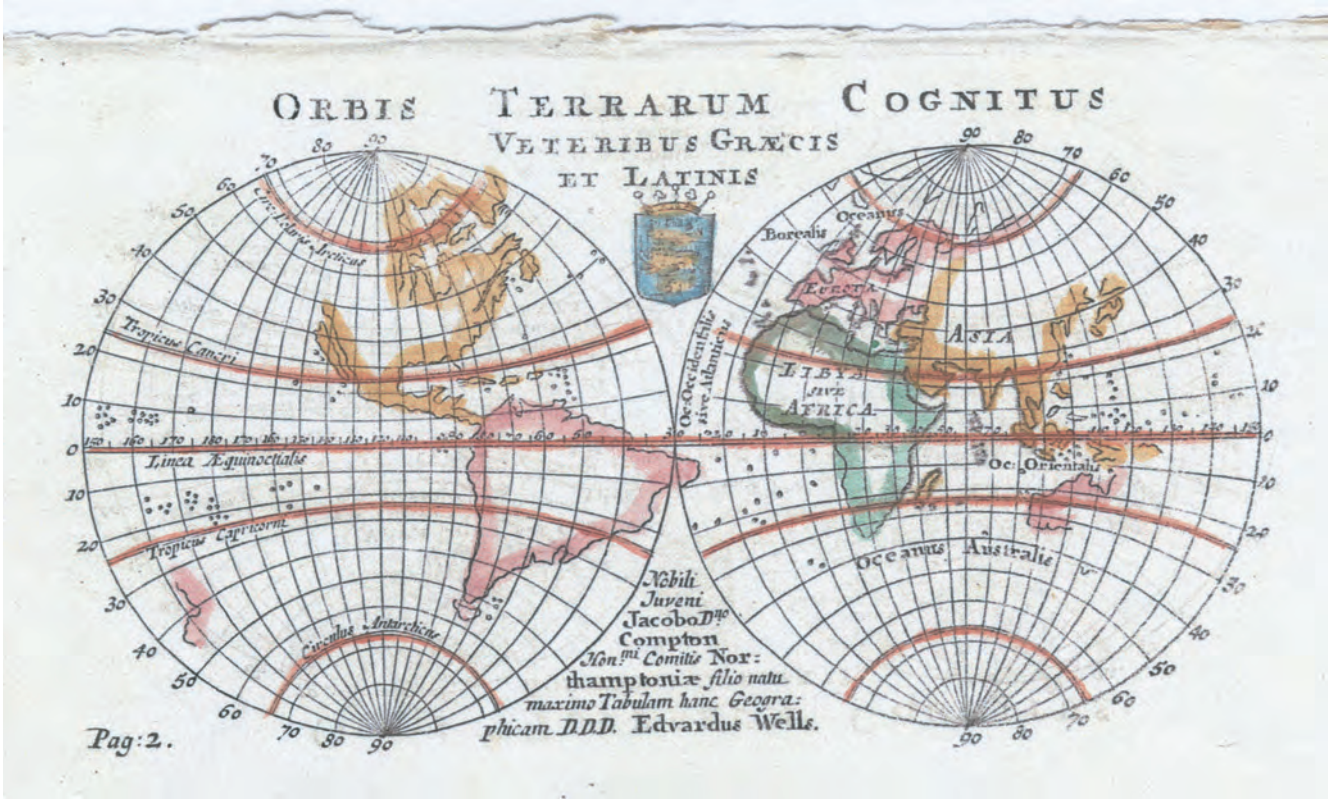


Fig.4 Hemispheres of the World by Wells, c.1701, showing the late R.V. (Mick) Tooley's 'original' colouring

So I went in search of several lesser maps that I knew they needed and Jonathan kindly agreed to the exchange. My first edition map of the world in hemispheres has given great pleasure during my 40 years of ownership, and been much admired by family and friends, several of whom have started collections of their own as a result. My continuing contacts with Jonathan Potter have been mutually beneficial, and it is always good to meet him, and follow his developing success at various premises. It was a pleasant surprise a few years ago, at the end of a Baltic cruise to meet him by chance, outside our hotel in Stockholm.

The passing on to others of my enthusiasm for collecting old maps has been one of the more satisfying aspects, and the pleasure that they gain from displaying their framed antiques is added to by their increasing value as time goes by. I have had requests to put together collections for friends, and one in particular decided he would like to have an original Speed map of every English county with which he was connected. I readily agreed to seek out good specimens for him and asked him which counties he needed.

He said "Well I was born and raised in Lancashire, went to Cambridge University, we live in Hertfordshire and have a holiday home in Cornwall, I work in Middlesex and have business interests in Surrey & Kent... oh, and I stood for parliament in Northamptonshire". I told him that the last of these would not be too difficult, but all the others were grade 'A' counties, in terms of map values, so might take rather longer to acquire at reasonable prices. However, within a few months I had found them all, and the outlay was very modest by today's standards.

Not all of those engaged in the antiquarian map trade are well known to collectors, indeed some are almost invisible, operating more like wholesalers. I had been told of a dealer in the St James's area who only dealt with the trade and meeting him could be very difficult to achieve, as he was unavailable to casual callers. By chance I found out that my director at Conservative Central Office was an old friend of his, and on that basis I managed to visit Desmond Burgess in his suitably eccentric premises in Blue Ball Yard. My contacts with Desmond since then have always been agreeable and usually worthwhile, though I now see him infrequently, but did meet a while back at the splendid Dominic Winter's Book Auctions, then in Swindon. He asked me to bid for him for a Speed atlas, as he was suffering from deafness that day. I kept within his limit and when the lot was knocked down, apparently to me, a television crew that was covering the event wanted to interview me, as they thought I was recovering family property! Sadly I have inherited no maps at all, just a satisfying connection. I have rarely bought maps at auction, but my first experience was at Sotheby's, and when Lord John announced 'John Speed' as the successful bidder for a John Speed map, there were puzzled looks from the establishment dealers seated around the central table. Rarely have I attended country house auctions, but I saw the darker side of that world a long while ago when a book dealer took me along "to see how it's done"! During the bidding most of his fellow dealers seemed to take little interest, but at the end they gathered in the conservatory for a further auction, following which money changed hands in mysterious ways. My helpful dealer guide explained the system to



Fig. 5
The title page from the first edition of the Speed atlas,* Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine, *1611

me, and I have not seen him since, nor have I been aware of any 'rings' at later auctions.

Being on the fringe of the map trade did not inhibit good relations in my experience, and one example of good co-operation occurred when I was asked by a political friend if I would be interested in buying a 1627 edition of Speed's atlas that his family in the north of England had owned for generations. Of course I was very keen, but feared it would be beyond my reach. Fortunately the family had mentioned it at a northern book fair to a London dealer that I knew well, and he suggested that if I would go and view the atlas and make the offer we could purchase it jointly if the offer was accepted. So I viewed the atlas at the family seat, and came up with an appropriate offer, allowing for some imperfections which had sadly occurred over the centuries. Following acceptance, the dealer felt that the maps should be taken out of the atlas in view of the damage to a number of them, so that they could be restored and then sold separately. I agreed to this with some reluctance, but it was really unavoidable. Next came the fascinating process of dividing the maps between us, taking turns to choose, with me having the initial selection! I took the World, with minor damage, then he took America, and so it went on until at the end I was choosing Rutland and Radnor, while he took Poland and Hungary. Had I been more experienced I would have realised that the potential market for the lesser European maps would be far greater than for an English county with a population of a few thousand.



Fig. 6
The striking Royal Coat of Arms from Speed's atlas

Of course one best remembers the exciting finds and the bargains, though they did not always coincide. One of the more strange and unexpected bargains happened when I bought a copy of Speed's map of the Channel Islands incorporating Holy Island & Farne, with the backing text which is titled 'The Islands. The map was on unusually thick paper, and when I examined it more closely at home with a strong light behind it I could make out a further faint image beneath. Daringly, such was my inexperience, I soaked the map in the bath overnight, and this produced the splendid result of the Islands map floating gently off a second sheet, which turned out to be another Speed map, of Great Britain! So I now owned a map of the Channel Islands with a plain back, and a map of Great Britain with the added, rare feature of the wrong text on the reverse. Clearly what had happened 360 years previously was that the printers had taken a sheet of text for 'the Islands' instead of 'The British Islands', and then having used the copperplate of Great Britain to print the front image, had pasted a blank sheet over their mistake, and reprinted with the correct map. Thank goodness their paste was water soluble.

Although he is now a leading dealer in modern art, when I first knew Mike Goldmark at Uppingham his entrepreneurial activities included antiquarian bookselling. About 30 years ago I bought part of a Speed atlas for rather more than I intended, and decided to sell the maps individually. They comprised the whole of the *Prospect* of the 1627 edition, that is all the foreign maps, but as they were disbound I had no qualms about separating them. On this basis I kept back one map to give to my wife Hilary, and that was of the Turkish Empire as we had a holiday home in Cyprus at the time. I then offered the other maps to Mike, who wanted to show them to a client before deciding to buy. When he rang a few days later he said he must have the Turkish map otherwise no sale. Hilary agreed to relinquish her

map with some sadness (fortunately she shares my enthusiasm), and the transaction was completed. Mike explained that he would be having the maps rebound as a fine atlas for the new owner of a nearby large country house. The importance of the missing map became apparent when we found out that the new owner was Asil Nadir. I did of course find another Speed of the Turkish Empire for my wife. The atlas was one of the lots at the subsequent 'Polly Peck' auction sale.

The practice of breaking atlases and plate books continues to divide opinion, as well as books. On the one hand it may be regarded as reprehensible to take a fine or rare volume and dissect it, removing the maps or engraved plates to sell them separately for a greater profit (eventually) than the whole book could realise. On the other hand it could be argued that by selling the antique maps individually they can give pleasure to many different owners and their wider circles, thus spreading the interest, knowledge and enjoyment far more widely than would be the case if the atlas remained unopened for many years in a private library or a bank vault. My own view is that any atlas that is incomplete, damaged or commonplace could have the maps removed, though each case should be considered on its merits. Leaving altruism aside, it is certainly more straightforward to achieve one sale for a complete book, rather than the multiple individual sales required to dispose of perhaps 50 or more single maps. Of course once the maps are all sold there will be a considerably larger profit, but this may take some time to achieve. In a county atlas the most sought after maps, usually of the most populous counties or the most decorative engravings, will command higher prices and should sell more readily, while the lesser areas may not sell at all. This can still be seen in a few of the remaining antiquarian bookshops, where their map drawers or folders have many copies of counties such as Radnor or Montgomery, or maps of foreign countries that are difficult to sell. Booksellers who are (rarely these days) unfamiliar with map values have been known to price all the maps from a broken atlas at the same figure, which can put a smile on the face of a dealer or collector, particularly if they find the best maps still available as bargains.

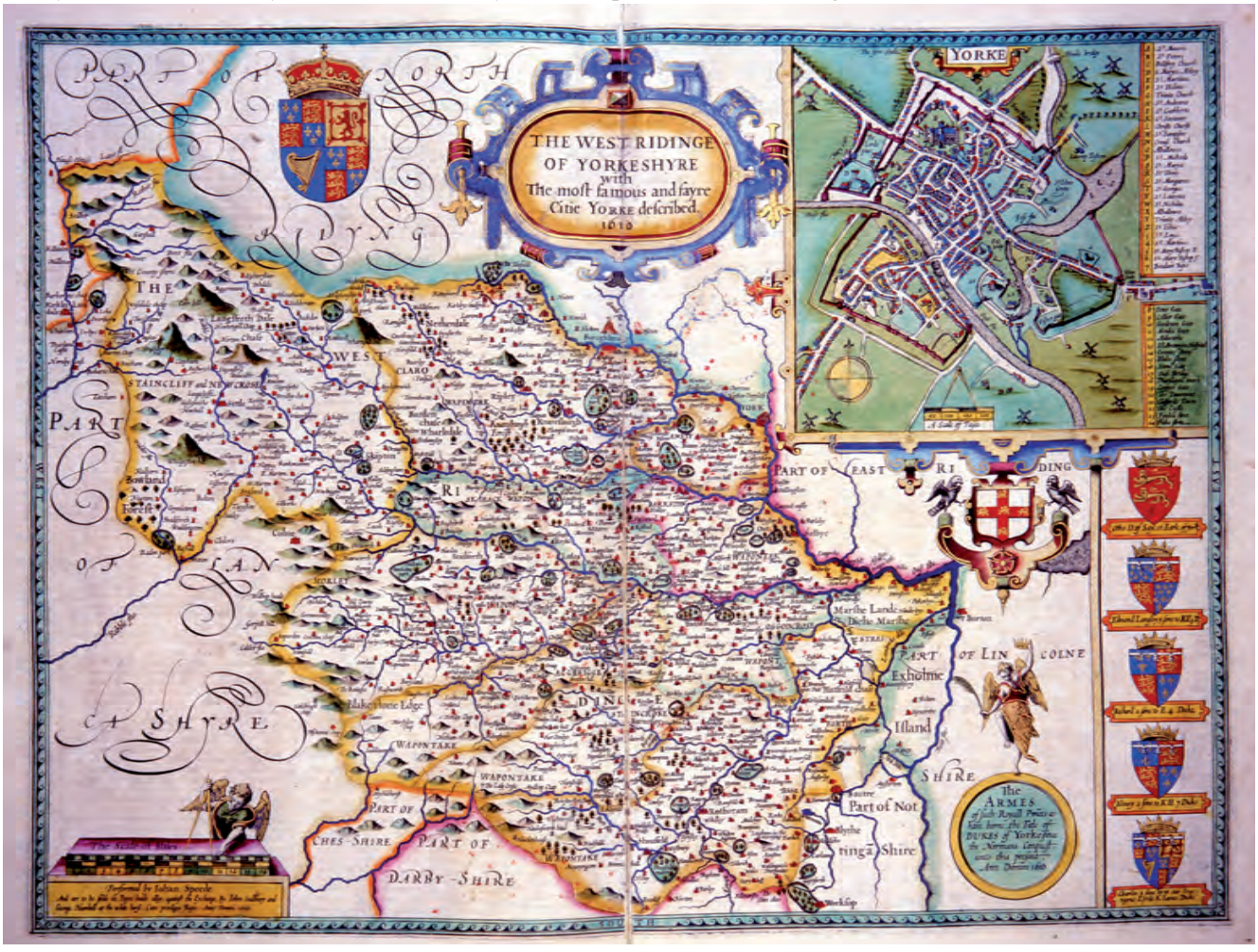


Fig. 7
Speed's map of the West Riding of Yorkshire, sold by a rather peevish Yorkshire dealer as a Morden map!

The variety of premises from which booksellers and map dealers conduct their business has diminished since the advent of that rather mixed blessing, the Internet. When most business was transacted in person part of the pleasure was to discover some of the more labyrinthine shops and eccentric galleries, not to mention the owners. My travels have taken me throughout the British Isles and my map quests have included among others; a West Country map business housed above a local cinema, before multi screens, in what had formerly been the circle; the much missed booksellers Holleyman and Treacher in Brighton, who took your money through a sort of hatch from whence they directed one to myriad sections accessed by near perpendicular stairs; and Hertfordshire for pre-dawn visits to do deals with the late Clive Burden before his day of other entrepreneurial activities really started. In Sevenoaks the local toyshop had a side window displaying antique maps and prints, the selling of which the owner said helped to keep him sane whilst coping with the local kids (he achieved some national publicity for putting a semi-serious sign on his shop door stating 'children left unaccompanied will be eaten!'); a West Midlands gallery whose owner bartered maps for groceries and other supplies for his family, when sales were slow; in Staffordshire and Surrey and other forgotten places I found book dealers who kept their stock in the loft at home, accessed by precarious loft-ladders, with extensive and almost inaccessible shelving, and unbelievable summer temperatures for such combustible goods.

An antiques shop that I visited in Yorkshire in the late 1960's had a Dickensian atmosphere and rather mildewed stock. The proprietor, also somewhat mildewed, grudgingly brought out his only map on request, and said it was Morden's map of North Yorkshire. The frame was damaged, covered in grime, and the contents barely discernible, though I was fairly sure that the contents were not as described. The old gent became rather put out when I queried his attribution and asked if I could see the map out of its frame. He told me to take it or leave it, just as it was. So I decided to take a chance, and to my surprise he accepted my offer. As I was leaving with the framed map under my arm, he called out "I know a Morden when I see one, I've sold dozens before you were born!" Back at my hotel I carefully removed the frame's backing board and several sheets of 1920's newspaper, and found a fine first edition Speed map of the West Riding of Yorkshire (see Fig. 7 previous page) hiding behind the nearly opaque glass. Another similar piece of early serendipity occurred in a run-down coastal bookshop where a folded map of Kent at the back of a drawer was labelled as a reproduction and priced accordingly, but turned out to be a fine original copy of Harris's superb 1719 engraving.

Several of these happy chance finds from my early days of map collecting are still nestling in my folder... "under the bed".



Fig. 8 The John Speed memorial in St Giles, Cripplegate, City of London



Fig. 9 Far right: the author, John Speed's descendant Jeffery John Speed

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Worth A Look

A City in Tapestry

by David Bower

Kate Russell, the originator and artistic director of the *Leeds Tapestry 2000* project, was inspired by a similar project completed in 1990 during Glasgow's year as *European City Of Culture*. The Leeds Tapestry was completed in 2002 and consists of 15 panels, each measuring 8ft x 3ft 6in (2.4 x 1.5 m) and is on permanent display in the Leeds Central Library.

The patrons of the Tapestry were The Countess of Harewood, Kay Mellor and Dame Diana Rigg. Each panel was made by a different group of people, was sponsored by a different set of organisations, and illustrates a different aspect of the City's life, past, present and future. A great variety of techniques was used in producing the individual panels, and on some several different ones are used. The whole tapestry can be viewed at www.leedstapestry.org.uk.

The panel illustrated is entitled *Environment City* and is very closely based on part of the bird's-eye view map of the river Aire by Tom Bradley described in my article in the *IMCoS Journal* Summer N°.128 (2012). The panel is made from discarded clothing, recycled, cut into strips and hooked into a canvas background by the West Riding Ruggers. Three of the other panels are based on maps or are map-like.

The small panels superimposed on the map are emblems of the sponsors.

Photo by Martin Banks

Alfred W. Newman

A Tribute

by Norman J.W. Thrower

Both Alfred W. Newman (deceased), a lawyer, and Professor Norman J.W. Thrower, author of the landmark work Maps & Civilization*, are well known to members of IMCoS which is one of the reasons we are publishing this article. It is essentially the text of a lecture given by Professor Thrower at a meeting of the California Map Society last year.*

It is appropriate that I should give this tribute to Alfred W. Newman, attorney, and past president of the California Map Society in Vallejo, California, as it is here he made his home for many years with his wife Katherine (Kitty, as he called her), and their children. Many of you know of Al's work in the California Map Society, or CMS, but this account concentrates on his earlier role as the Secretary of the Sir Francis Drake Commission, of the State of California. In a sense, this official, State, Drake Commission is the ancestor of the California Map Society, as will be indicated.

In anticipation of the 400th anniversary of Francis Drake's sailing along the West Coast of North America, a formal State Commission was formed. This was proposed by Professor Benjamin Draper, of San Francisco State University in 1972, to then Governor of California, Ronald Reagan who said he would sign the enabling legislation only if no State funds were expended on it. Several private groups had existed in California and Oregon to investigate where Drake might have landed and sojourned, along this coast with no consensus and agreement among them. These investigations were local and confined to California and Oregon.

But the official Sir Francis Drake Commission of the State of California had a different and more important agenda, namely to celebrate the first total circumnavigation of the Earth by a ship under the command of the original captain/commander, Francis Drake. He had 'lost' four ships of his fleet on the way to California, with one returning to England. (You will recall that, earlier, Magellan was killed on his great voyage, and his ship returned to its home port under the captaincy of Sebastian de El Cano). Magellan, himself, never made a complete circumnavigation in all his travels.

A panel of 25 Commissioners was appointed to the newly-founded Sir Francis Drake Commission of the State of California in 1972, with a President and Secretary, who soon alienated the other members of the Commission. Led by Al Newman, the Commission was reconstituted at a meeting at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, in 1974. As a result, Governor Reagan appointed me as President of the Commission, and I requested that Al be the Secretary, which was approved. The Commission, which included some of the most influential individuals in the State, was charged with making fitting celebrations honouring Drake's epoch-making voyage of some 400 years earlier. Discussion of landing sites was specifically forbidden by the Commission's charter in their deliberations, and was enforced by Secretary Newman.

Where Drake landed with his crew was, and remains, the responsibility and prerogative of the State of California Landmarks Commission. That body has investigated several proposed places but has never approved a Drake landing, and sojourning site. Drake stayed on this coast for six



Fig. 1
Alfred W. Newman, attorney, and President, California Map Society, 1979, and Secretary of the Sir Francis Drake Commission for the State of California, 1974-1980.

weeks while his ship was careened and repaired, before crossing the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans, on his way home to England. He had many adventures along the way. Earlier on in the 'famous voyage', as it became known, Drake had changed the name of his ship from *Pelican* to *Golden Hind[e].*This was to honour his patron, Sir Francis Walsingham, whose coat of arms, included the image of a golden hind[e] (or deer).

To implement its mandate, the California Sir Francis Drake Commission undertook many activities from its approval in 1972 to its official, and legal termination in January, 1980. As a lawyer, Al Newman was central to these deliberations and forbade discussion of possible landing sites. Cordial relations were established with Plymouth, England, Drake's home area, by the Commission. Each Lord Mayor of Plymouth, five in all, visited San Francisco during the years 1975 to 1979, to help in the celebrations. Mayor George Moscone of San Francisco remarked: "What must I do to become a Lord Mayor?" But he, and other officials were helpful to the Commission in many ways.

Most Commissioners went to Plymouth in England, especially in 1977, when Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, honoured selected persons at the Guildhall. They had come to Plymouth to mark Drake's departure on what became the first complete global circumnavigation by a ship under the command of the original captain, Drake, 400 years earlier. Among the many celebrations, the then American Ambassador to the UK (a descendant of the second-in-command of the *Mayflower*), the Hon. Kingman Brewster, *Jr.*, unveiled an inscribed tablet lauding Drake. This memorial, which the California Drake Commission had donated and brought with them to Plymouth, is affixed to the plinth below the statue of Drake on the Hoe (rise).

Meanwhile, the Drake Commission in California continued its work with the legal advice of Al Newman. The celebrations took many forms: parades, publications, broadcasts, sponsorship of school activities, etc. For example, public high schools in the State received a package of Drake memorabilia. All of the



Fig. 2
The Drake/Hondius map (original uncoloured), is also sometimes known as the Drake/Mellon map after (a later) owner, Paul Mellon. It is dated c.1589 and depicts the circumnavigation of Sir Francis Drake (1577-80).



Fig. 3
The suggested California landing site from the Drake/Hondius map (detail of Figure 2, top left). The first New England?

Commissioners contributed in different ways; Al Newman's contribution was most important to the success of these endeavours. Institutions in the State also generously supported the Commission: the Oakland Museum mounted a Drake exhibit which travelled Statewide; UCLA's Clark Library sponsored lectures, graduate student involvement, and a 'Revel'; and San Diego's Museum of Man, offered entertainment, and hosted a Drake exhibition, etc.

Special visitors from England included, among others, Royal Navy officers, Lieutenant Commanders David Waters, and Derek Howse, who lectured on Drake as sailor and circumnavigator. Dr. Helen Wallis, Keeper of Maps at the British Museum, (later The British Library), also attended and advised on cartography; and the Lord Bishop of London, who led a procession of clergy into Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. There, he preached a sermon titled, "Drake as Hero". He was dressed in rich robes, and he concluded his remarks with: "We all need Heroes". Other groups followed in procession, in and out of the Cathedral. Governor Jerry Brown officially thanked the commission for its work over the previous seven years.

As Secretary of the Sir Francis Drake Commission, Alfred Newman wanted the work of that body to be continued in a meaningful way. Before its mandatory, and official termination he had the minutes, reports, and other memorabilia of the Drake Commission as required by law, officially archived by the State of California, and, most important to California, committed himself to the expansion of the recently founded California Map Society.



Fig. 4 Outline map of the world showing the route of Drake's circumnavigation and eleven 'disputed' landfalls encircled. ("Portus Novae Albionis" -- the first New England).

The first big event of the newly formed society was a conference in San Francisco, featuring Sir Francis Drake as circumnavigator. This was a joint meeting between the International Map Collector's Society of London, and the California Map Society. It was organised by Al Newman from 8th to 11th October, 1995. It attracted map lovers from all parts of the United States and other countries from as far away as Great Britain and Australia.

For five years I had been the President of the Sir Francis Drake Commission and I was invited to be the first President of the infant California Map Society. I agreed, but for two years only: UCLA's Clark Library was beckoning me as Director. After this, in 1993, Al became the fifth President of the California Map Society.

The individual to whom we are all indebted for his outstanding service is Alfred W. Newman of Vallejo, California. Sadly he passed away too soon, but his legacy continues. Typically, Al remarked: "I went into the law to help people." This he certainly did and is greatly missed.

Notes:

This tribute was delivered at the California Map Society meeting, 18th June 2011 in Vallejo, California. Thanks are due to Marianne Hinckle for her help with editing and locating the illustrations.



The author, Norman Thrower (left), is celebrating his 93rd birthday this year. He was born in England and during the Second World War served in India in the Survey of India. After the War he joined the Directorate of Colonial (later Overseas) Surveys. Seeking more academic experience he went to the University of Virginia in the USA where he received his BA in geography. He then moved to the University of Wisconsin earning his Ph.D in geography in 1958. He joined the geography faculty at the University of California, Los Angeles in 1957 where he remained until his retirement. During that time he authored and co-authored a number of books including Maps and Civilization: Cartography in Culture and Society *(1996) which has gone into several editions subsequently. In addition he served as Director of the Clark Library at UCLA for eight years. I am sure all* IMCoS Journal *readers would like to join in wishing him a very happy birthday!*

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Mapping Matters

News from the world of maps

Solving of a mystery

During the 12th International Symposium for the Study of Globes in Jena last year Stefaan Missinne revealed that a mystery surrounded a silver and gold/gilt celestial globe in the form of a ciborium or Egyptian drinking cup that had been bought in an auction. The cup had an English royal coat of arms on it and the constellations were taken from J. Hevelius' 1690 *Uranographia*. Its cartouche was blank but it had a secret message (a quotation from Ovid's *Elegia VIII*) on it and it showed the Order of the Garter. Stefaan, one of the organisers of the IMCoS International Symposium in Vienna this year, put forward the hypothesis that the ciborium was made for an English king in exile.

Following the symposium the mystery was solved by an English history Professor and expert on the life of James II who lectures at the University of Toulouse, Professor Dr E. Corp.

A ciborium is a cup in the shape of a globe which was used during Holy Communion in the Roman Catholic Church. It was apparently only used when the last rites were being given to someone. The foot of the globe shows not only a biblical scene depicting the last judgement but also the archangel Michael, patron of France and Defender of the Church. The wording is in Latin and 48 Ptolemaic constellations are listed. There is





no wording in the cartouche which reminds one of the Coronelli celestial globe dated 1696 (in the National Maritime Museum). The royal coat of arms created for Charles II was first used during the coronation of 1661. According to Peter Barber, Head of Map Collections at The British Library, if the globe had been meant for a knight of the order it would not have been surmounted by the Crown so it was intended to be presented to, or used by, a ruling monarch.

Stefaan Missinne would like to thank Professor Corp, Professor R. Schmidt, Dr Asenbaug, Professor Dr Van Cleempoel, Peter Barber, Dr Thomas Horst, Dr Maria Christina Grainger, Dr Gregor Lechner Stift Gottweig and Mag. Mokre for their help with identification.

Brocktorff material sought

The Malta Map Society committee would like to make an appeal for information about antique maps by the Brocktorff family who were active mapmakers and printsellers in Malta from at least 1810. Baron Frederick Von Brocktorff (1755-1850) came to Malta from his native Schleswig Holstein [Germany] and had a large family including four sons all of whom worked in the family business he founded. At one time they were running three shops in Valletta's main street Strada Reale (today called Republic Street) selling paintings, maps and engravings. Their work is usually highly decorative. The information is needed for an exhibition to be held in the National Maritime Museum of Malta from 26th October this year for one month. So far

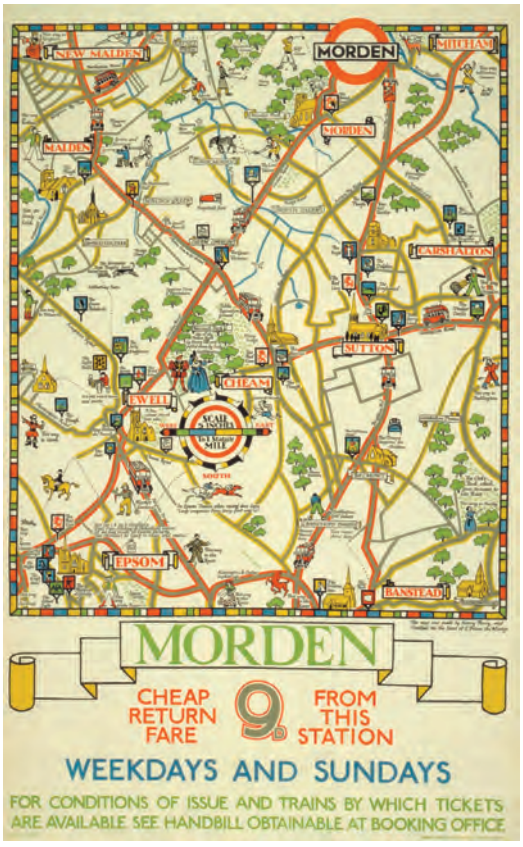
Brocktorff material has been located in Paris and the USA. If anyone has any information please contact the Secretary of the Malta Map Society, Joseph Schiro on joseph.schiro@onvol.net

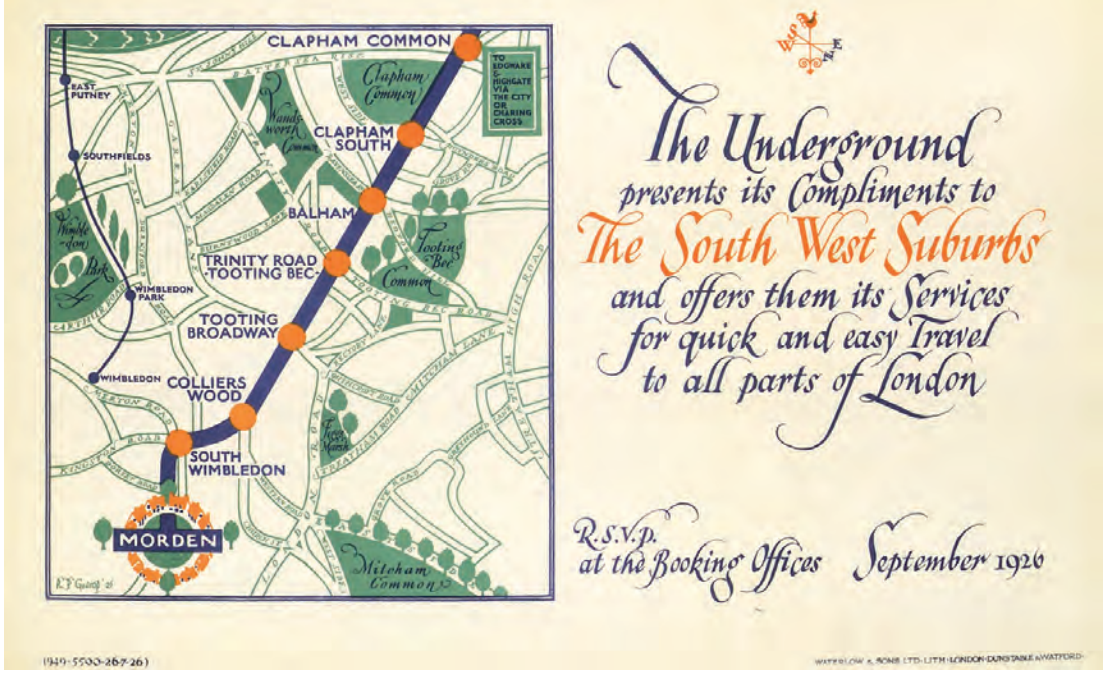
Travelling exhibition of maps of Jerusalem

A travelling exhibition 'Jerusalem in maps: from Madaba to 2020' is now available. It consists of 13 panels and will be shown in Israeli educational institutions and possibly other countries. It is the brainchild of Benjie Tal'or, Secretary General of this project and is supported by the National Mapping Agency, the National Library, the Israel Museum and all the academic bodies researching cartography, GIS and historical geography. It features antique maps including the famous Madaba mosaic map of Jerusalem dating to *c*.565 which is on the floor of a village church near Amman in Jordan and consists of 12 sections. See the article by Eva Wajntraub in *IMCoS Journal* 107 (Winter 2006) 'Yerushalem: from Madaba to 2020' p.31.

Mind the Map: inspiring art, design and cartography.

A new exhibition about the inspiration, history and creativity of London transport maps opened on Friday, 18th May at the London Transport Museum, Covent Garden Piazza, London. It will be open until 28th October and is a must for lovers of early maps. It includes maps by MacDonald (Max) Gill (see p.7 in this issue of the *Journal* for an article by Caroline Walker). The Underground, London Transport, and its successor Transport for London, have produced outstanding maps for over 100 years. These have not only shaped the city, they have inspired the World. Looking in particular at the relationship between identity and place, *Mind the Map* will explore the impact maps have had on our





understanding of London and how they influence the way we navigate and engage with our surroundings. The exhibition is accompanied by a book *London Underground Maps: Inspiring Art, Design and Cartography*.

Forthcoming Map Fairs

16th-17th June, 2012 The London Map Fair at the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7. Saturday, 16th June 12.00 to 7.00pm and Sunday 17th June 10.00 to 5.00pm.

This is the largest antique map fair in Europe and was established in 1980. It brings together around 40 of the leading national and international antiquarian map dealers as well as visiting dealers, collectors, curators and map aficionados from all parts of the world. A very large selection of original antique maps will be available for sale ranging in age from the 15th century to the 20th century covering all parts of the world and priced from £10 to £100,000. The guest speaker will be Stephen Myers who will discuss 'London's Hidden Rivers Revealed' (2.30pm in the RGS Ondaatje Theatre). Stephen is a professional water engineer who has mapped the original watercourses of the seven 'lost' North London rivers (the Fleet, Walbrook, Tyburn, Westbourne, Counter's Creek, Stamford Brook and Black Ditch), to a level of detail which has never been attempted previously. He is the author of a book entitled *Walking on Water*.

There will also be talks by Ashley Baynton-Williams on map collecting for beginners and a display by the RGS itself.

26th-29th July, 2012 Denver Map Conference and Map Fair

The Rocky Mountain Map Society and the Texas Map Society joint meeting and Map Fair. The conference, entitled 'The Mapping of North America. The Westward Expansion', is to be hosted by the University of Denver and the keynote speaker will be Philip Burden who will discuss 'The Mapping of North America. Western Expansion, First Glimpses'. He will be followed by a distinguished list of further speakers from the USA. An optional pre-conference tour to Pike's Peak and Colorado Springs will take place on 25th July.

The Map Fair will follow the conference on 28th July for two days at the Denver Public Library. Sixteen dealers will be displaying maps and atlases and two free lectures will be given. Chris Lane of the Philadelphia Print Shop's Denver gallery will present 'The Political Development of the Trans-Mississippi United States in Period Maps' on the 28th and Don McGuirk will present 'The Sea of the West; the Mediterranean Sea of North America which wasn't' on the 29th. To register go to http://www.MapFairOfTheWest.org or visit http://www.rmmaps.org

Saturday 3rd November, 2012 Paris Map Fair

Despite the untimely death of Agnès Tallec, the co-ordinator of the Fair, on 7th April this year at the age of 67, the Paris Map Fair will take place in November as usual.

It will be held from 11.00-18.00 at the Hotel Ambassador, 16 Boulevard Haussmann, 75000 Paris. More than 30 dealers will be present from the UK, USA, Germany, The Netherlands, Italy and France. Go to Paris@map-fair.com for further information.

Forthcoming lectures and conferences

Oxford Seminars in Cartography

14th June - Swindon

TOSCA Field Trip to the Bodleian's Book Storage Facility at Swindon. Contact nick.millea@bodleian.ox.ac.uk or (0)1854 2871

18th-22nd June 2012 - Portsmouth

The Great Britain Historical GIS Team and the University of Portsmouth are running a one-week hands-on introduction to Geographical Information Systems-based methods for working with historical sources: *Working Digitally with Historical Maps and Geographical Information*. It is aimed at anyone wanting to create a digital resource from sources which are both historical and geographical - most obviously old maps, but also historical census information or geographically rich text. You may be planning on building a 'historical GIS' or simply a web site with many maps - one aim is to help you decide the most appropriate final result for your particular sources and goals.

28th-29th June 2012 - Budapest

The 4th International Symposium of the International Cartographic Association Commission on the History of Cartography will be held at Eötvös Loránd University and is organized by the Commission in collaboration with Dr Zsolt Török of the Department of Geography and Geoinformatics, Eötvös Loránd University. The Symposium theme is *Exploration - Discovery - Cartography*, and it is open to all cartographers, geographers, historians, map collectors, academics and lay persons interested in the history of cartography.

30th June, 2012 - Budapest

The 1st Annual General Meeting of The International Society for the History of the Map will be held after the Symposium. Additional details from Secretary, The International Society for the History of the Map, c/o Dean's Office, School of Advanced Study, University of London, Room 215 South Block, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU, UK.

New Gallery Opening



Above: A picture of Jonathan Potter in front of his new shop in George Street, London, on the evening of the opening party. (Photo by David Webb)

To mark the opening of his new antique map shop in George Street, London, Jonathan Potter hosted a party which was attended by many friends and colleagues. It was a very wet evening on 25th April but this did not dampen the spirits of the party goers who were there. In the event no-one spilled red wine on the maps and a fun time was had by all (including the Editor).



Top right: Laurence Worms, dealer and co-author (with Ashley Baynton-Williams) of **British Map Engravers. A Dictionary of Engravers, Lithographers and Their principal Employers to 1850** *which was published recently (see p.52 of IMCoS Journal 128 for a review), enjoying the party. (Photo by David Webb)*

Right: More happy party goers at Jonathan Potter's recent gallery opening event. From left to right: Elizabeth Kershaw, who works for Jonathan, with David and Maureen Smith. (Photo by David Webb)





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Mapping the Olympics

Cartographic Games 1948 - 2012

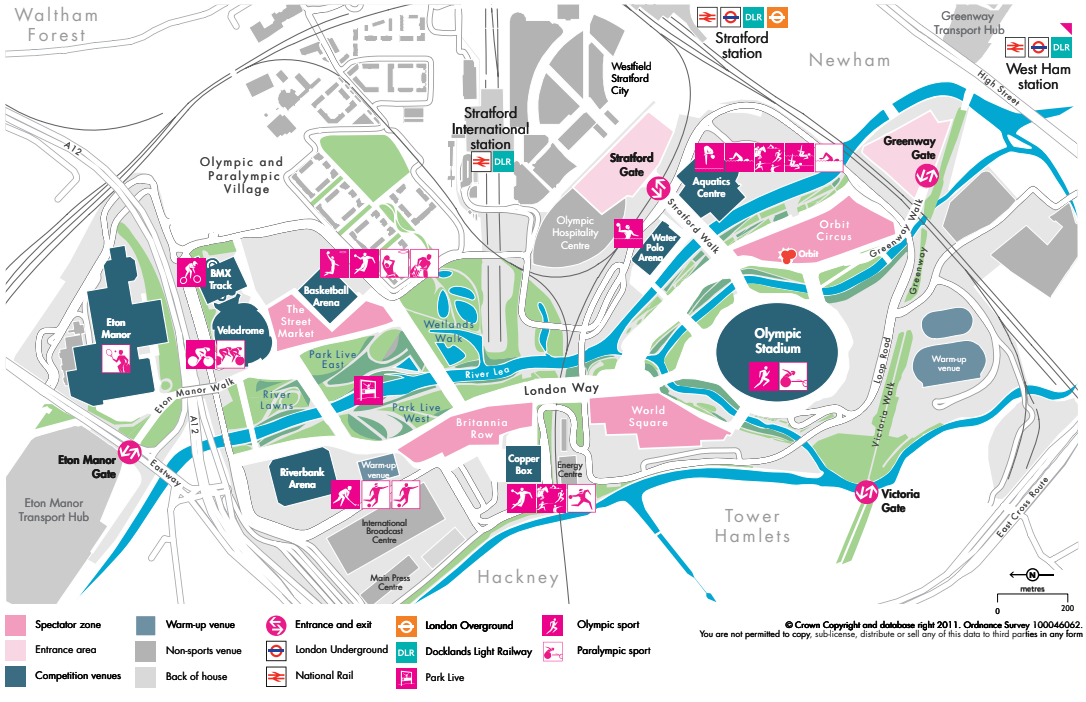
by Valerie Newby

The Olympic Games are about to be held in Great Britain, but not for the first time. This country has hosted the Games twice before, once in 1908 and again in 1948. We thought readers would be interested to see the comparison between maps that were produced for the 1948 Games and one of the maps for this year's event.

In fact the 1948 Games were meant to have been held in 1940 but World War II put a halt to the plans and the games were cancelled. When Britain stood as a candidate again in 1948 after the war we were successful. Despite the lack of resources following the war King George VI, who was on the throne at the time, was very anxious that the country should be chosen again as he thought it would help to restore our fortunes. In fact, the games came to be known as the 'Austerity Games'. No new venues were built and no special village to house the athletes. Instead they were accommodated in colleges and RAF stations around London. Surprisingly 59 nations were represented but Germany and Japan were not invited to participate and the USSR decided not to come as well. Rationing was still in place in Britain but the athletes were allowed extra calories so that they could compete successfully.

By all accounts the Games were very successful and attracted lots of tourists. Two years after the map (shown opposite) was produced the Great Smog hit London and India finally gained its independence.

Of course, this year's Games will be very different, with a wonderful stadium and many new events that were unheard of in 1948. I think one of the reasons we were chosen is that so much thought had gone into what would happen to the site after the Games so that we will not be left with huge buildings which are hardly used as has happened in some other countries that have hosted the event. British ingenuity shows in every aspect of the organisation and the wonderful designs of the buildings. Let's just hope the event will not be marred by any terrorist activity, a scourge in our world today.



One of the maps issued for the 2012 London Olympic Games



Left,
World map showing the competing nations in 1948



Right,
Part of the location map issued to competitors in 1948.





1948 Olympic Games access map and its cover. By courtesy of 'London Peculiar', a company specialising in unusual, London based, gifts. They have a website with an extensive collection of curiosities for sale. Go to www.londonpeculiar.co.uk.



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Book Reviews

A look at recent publications about maps

Scotland: Mapping the Nation, edited by Christopher Fleet, Margaret Wilkes and Charles W.J. Withers. Published by Birlinn (www.Birlinn.co.uk) in October 2011, ISBN 978-1-84158-969-5. Hardback, 250 x 250 cms, xiii and 318 pages, 266 illustrations, mostly in colour. Price £30.

This comprehensive work is one of the most satisfying and attractive that I have reviewed for many years. The contributions of the three editors, each an expert in their respective fields of geography, cartography and history, blend together to provide a fluent and authoritative text throughout the work. Moreover, the large number of illustrations – 20 or more for nearly all of each of the 13 chapters – provide an exceptional visual content especially as the majority of illustrations are in well-balanced colour.

The broad structure of *Scotland: Mapping a Nation* is chronological, but the content of each of the chapters ranges beyond the particular time frame. Thus, chapter 1 *Putting Scotland on the Map* discusses the varied use and interpretation of maps and emphasises three aims of the work. These are, first, to enable readers to look at when and how Scotland appears on maps; second, to interpret Scotland's map history; third, to illustrate how maps provide illuminating documents for understanding not only Scotland's history and geography but its culture as well.

The next chapter deals with maps of Scotland before about 1595, including the odd-angled Ptolemaic rendering (shown as Figure 2.1). The authors provide no explanation for this quirk, and do not mention the explanation most favoured by your reviewer. This is that, during the several centuries over which Ptolemaic manuscript maps were passed down by being copied by hand, an errant scribe drew his Britain on the piece of vellum before him but then discovered that he had no room left at the top for a north-oriented Scotland. So he drew that part in at right-angles and hoped that the next scribe and no one else would notice.

Subsequent chapters recount Timothy Pont's important contribution to the mapping of Scotland *c.*1583–1614, the later mid-18th century military survey under William Roy, the mapping of the extensive pattern of roads constructed under General Wade, and the varied construction of forts and other defensive features. Following chapters cover the mapping of towns and urban life; the changing countryside; islands, seas and water; travel and communications; and a variety of interesting thematic topics such as recreation, leisure, and popular culture.

It is in these later chapters that the choice of illustrations becomes particularly fascinating. They include Scottish sports such as shinty, maps for travellers, sampler maps, comic maps, as well as serious maps depicting geology and other physical phenomena. A concluding chapter covers the making of maps under the heading 'Modernity, Technology and Map History'. Finally there are notes on each chapter, including a guide for further reading and a well-organised index.

Throughout the work the three authors provide a seamless text that combines wide-ranging instruction with clarity and perception. This work has a published price of £30, which offers exceptional value.

Rodney Shirley, Buckingham, England



Mapping India, by Manosi Lahiri, Niyogi Books, New Delhi. The distributor is Kodansha Ltd, (www.kodansha.eu), 2012, ISBN: 978-81-89738-98-3. Hard cover, 291x 292 mm, 320 pages, 167 photographs all in colour. Price £90.



This magnificent publication will fill many gaps in our knowledge of the mapping of India. Dr Lahiri is a well respected geographer who has studied in Calcutta, SOAS London and Delhi, and her deep knowledge of both the geography of India as well as its history shows throughout. She has drawn on material mainly in the National Archives of India and the Alkazi Foundation in New Delhi, the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, the National Archives of India at Pondichery, the RGS and the British Library in London. Included are many manuscript maps not previously published, and more modern material rarely available to scholars. As she writes in her conclusion, 'The people of India have whetted their appetite for maps… and I have reason to believe that the Government of India will respond to the expectations of its own people for good current maps.' At last maps are beginning to lose their secrecy which dates back to the time of the East India Company when orders were that only two copies of any map were to be made, one to be sent to England and a back-up in case the ship sank on the way home.

The production is superb with excellent reproduction of a wide range of maps, proving how superior digital photography is to earlier methods. Regrettably there are some misprints, and the researcher may regret the lack of specific reference notes; the collector also will not find details of the maps such as size, scale, edition or engraver. But on the whole it is a very welcome addition to the mapping of a subcontinent that is growing rapidly in world recognition. There is a useful glossary, and an index.

There are nine main chapters, dividing the information chronologically, and out of the huge supply of maps that are available covering such a large area, particularly from the 19th and 20th centuries, the selection is good. Emphasis has been given to the need for maps for trading purposes, for war between the French and English, for the gradual spread of British conquest and administration after the Mutiny, and later for protection from Russian interest across the Himalayas. Little known places that were strategically significant perhaps for a brief period are discussed, partly because a map of them has survived, such as Muddukayray in Mysore in 1815. The final section includes plans of the Durbar in 1911, Gandhi's salt march in 1930, the development of map production in India and local languages, and the division between India and Pakistan in 1947.

A closer look at one chapter 'Mutiny and Famine' (pages 243 – 66) will show how the maps have been chosen and the history behind them. First comes a 2007 set of two stamps commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Mutiny, lurid but not cartographic. A military map of Bengal, Madras and Bombay presidencies shows what troops were available in September 1857, followed by two full page details. Then come two large scale maps of Lucknow, three of Delhi, one of Kota, and one of Beyt. The text describes events at these places, rather than trying to give an account of the whole uprising. The rest of the chapter deals with the problems largely caused by the British when they diverted land away from growing food for the people to crops that would bring them revenue, such as opium (with a drawing of the opium godown at Patna), and tea and coffee plantations. The British tried to deal with the famines which were a recurrent problem in a land dependent on monsoon rains in various ways and there is a drawing of a granary at Patna which still exists. Reproduced are two maps of a total of six from a report of the famine tract in 1861 in Northwest India and Punjab, one showing the area of greatest intensity, and the other showing the distribution of property in land by castes or tribes 'showing how a quick analysis of the situation and administrative support to mitigate its worst impact were undertaken'. However, Lahiri adds, 'these maps are of inferior quality and have many errors.'

As stated earlier, the wealth of maps showing India or parts of it make it difficult for any author to choose those most representative of the story to be told. Dr Lahiri has succeeded well in this, although there will always be those who might have made different choices.

Susan Gole, Crewe, UK

Mapping South Africa, a historical survey of South African Maps and Charts by Andrew Duminy. Published by Jacana Media (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg 2011, 136 pages, numerous colour maps, portraits and photographs. ISBN 978-1-43140-221-2. Price: ZAR236.

Andrew Duminy is a retired, professional historian. *Mapping South Africa* is his historical survey of cartographers' 'quest to create accurate two-dimensional drawings' of South Africa. Collectors and sellers of antique maps will be attracted by the title. Indeed, Mapping South Africa is an attractive and well illustrated book in which the majority of the selected maps have been very well reproduced.

However, the author decided not to write the book with subject experts. Therefore, he entered alone the 500 years of history of a vast terrain that included 'specialised fields (such as) cartography, nautical navigation, astro-navigation, photogrammetry, land and marine surveying, geodesy.... microwave and radio technology'. Also, he does not cite his sources of information. This may not be a concern to the casual, lay reader, but the decision will concern anyone with a genuine interest in the subject.

The author points out that the 'possibilities for error are endless'. Unfortunately, this has turned out to be prophetic: there are just too many errors. There are errors of history. For example, the author asserts that Après de Mannevillette assisted with the measurement of De la Caille's geodetic baseline (p. 29). This was impossible: he had sailed from Cape Town for France six months before De la Caille measured the baseline.[1] There are errors of attribution. For example, the author refers to the milestone map of the Cape of Good Hope map on the dust cover and page 45 as 'Smyth's map' (p. 44-49). This map was compiled by Aaron Arrowsmith *Snr.*, who published it in 1805. Arrowsmith's inscribed dedication on the map explains Smyth's role: 'to Captain Carmichael Smith', who 'furnished many of the materials'. The author mentions this on the next page. There are also errors of the technological basis of the maps. For example, according to the author, Thomas Baines claimed that 'John Burchell (*sic*)' did not use a sextant to check latitude (p. 71-74). I have been unable to locate the origin of this claim. The map was by William John Burchell who described in detail his mapping method, especially how and when he used his sextant.[2] He recorded the latitudes of his stations both on the map and in the text. Nevertheless, the author is correct that Burchell overestimated his distances east of Cape Town (as did all cartographers for about three-quarters of the 19th century; an error that remains a conundrum).

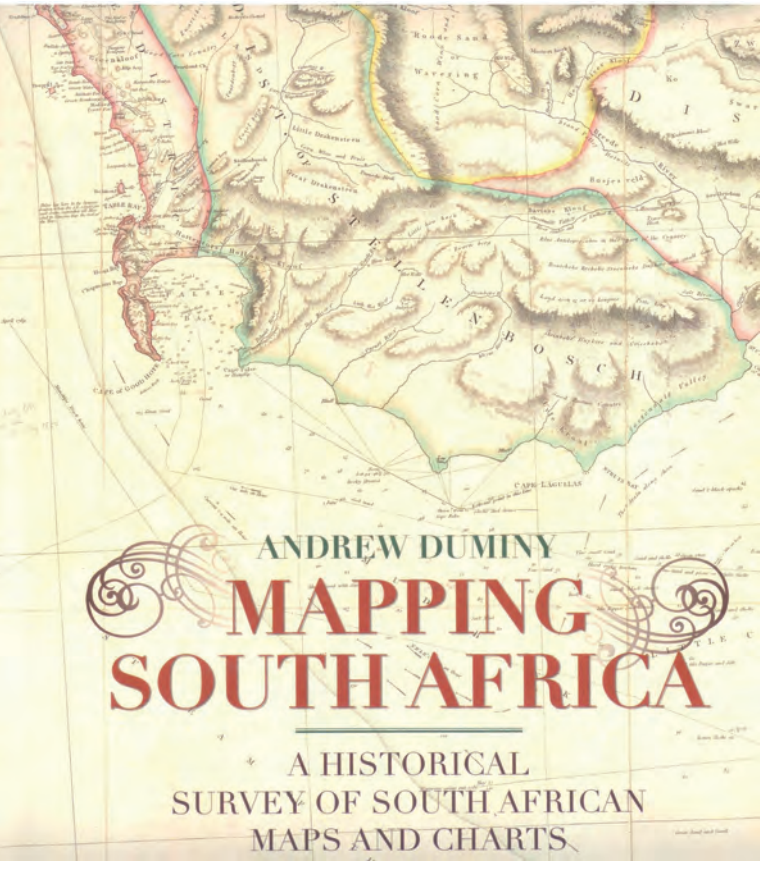
Mapping South Africa must have been a lot of work for its compiler. The author got a lot right; but he also got a lot wrong. If the errors are corrected, the book will be a useful contribution to the mapping of the country. Sadly, I cannot recommend the current edition of *Mapping South Africa* to anyone who seeks an authoritative text on the subject. What a pity!

Roger Stewart, Cape Town, South Africa
ristew@iafrica.com

Notes:

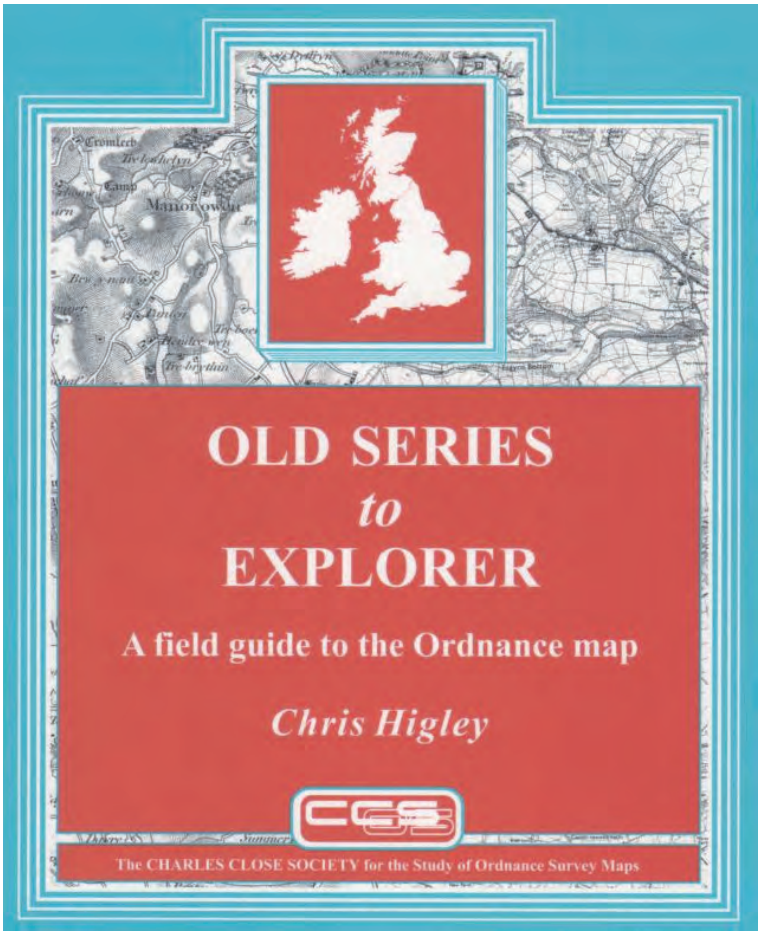
1. R. Raven-Hart *Nicolas Louis de la Caille Travels at the Cape …*, pp. 17 - 22.

2. W.J. Burchell, *Travels in the interior of Southern Africa*. Cape Town, Struik. 1967; Vol. I: pp. 575-580; throughout the book, Burchell refers to the latitudes he determined by sextant.



Old Series to Explorer – A Field Guide to the Ordnance Survey by Chris Higley, Available from The Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps, c/o The Map Library, British Library, 96 Euston Road, London, NW1 2DB. www.charlesclosesociety.org, 2011, ISBN 978-1-870598-30-9, 154 + vi pages illustrated with 42 pages in colour, Paperback 172 x 249 mm, Price £12.

Jesus once said to His disciples: "You... must be perfect, as your heavenly Father is perfect." (Mt. 5:48). Though He knew full well that this was an impossible goal, nevertheless it was something worth striving for. Striving for an impossible perfection is a metaphor for cartographers, especially those working for the Ordnance Survey. As a breed they are almost obsessive in their endeavours, even though they know that transposing what exists on the surface of an oblate spheroid to a flat surface is always going to be a compromise. Thus it depends on the creative genius of the cartographers, the market it is intended for, the vagaries of funding in the economic and political climate prevailing at the time, and the equipment available to complete the job, as to what can be, and has been, achieved.



It is not surprising, therefore, that over the years there has been a bewildering multiplicity of maps on various scales, on different projections, with different base lines, with ever changing symbols to depict things like relief, roads, railways, and so on. The military require maps having a different emphasis than, say, a weekend rambler. And the maps produced are works of art as precisely crafted as the prevailing ceiling of the aim for perfection at the time would allow. And they are constantly being revised.

Chris Higley was painfully aware that when he first became interested in maps in the early 1960s there was nothing available to help guide him through the maze of what had been attempted and why decisions had been made to alter things from previous series. There are esoteric studies in depth of various series but nothing to lead the non-specialist along reliable paths through the complete forest. This book, he frankly admits, has no original research or ideas in it. It is a compilation from the work of others to help guide the enthusiast coming across a map to identify it, place it in its context, discover some of the constraints which encompassed the cartographers and the thinking which made them produce the little masterpieces they did. There are footnotes in each section pointing to more thorough works on that series if required.

To this end there is a very brief historical introduction. Then the author concentrates on the smaller-scale series, especially the One-Inch and later the Metric 1:50,000 series which replaced them from around 1974. Each is excellently illustrated with extracts in colour. The needs of finding commercial funding, and therefore of the presentation of the covers and different folding methods are discussed. Many covers are illustrated too; the one shown for the 1934 One-Inch of Huddersfield should be scrutinised by the Trades Descriptions Act, where a pipe-smoking rambler is scanning his map on a leafy, idyllic valley side. It may not be of anywhere in particular but Huddersfield it ain't!

The book is attractive, beautifully presented, and above all it succeeds in doing what it sets out to do. It will serve the amateur, archivist, librarian and historical researcher alike, saving them hours of laborious endeavour. It's for reference and not bedside reading but it fills its niche superbly.

Graham A. Fisher, North Marston, England .

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Petrus Apianus' popular *Cosmographia* (1564) features this map based on the now lost world map of Gemma Frisius, significant in the history of the mapping of America. The continents are based on Mercator's globe gores of 1541, but North America is shown as a slender landmass labeled *Baccalearum* in reference to the cod fishing region off the northeastern coast. It employs a cordiform projection and depicts a northern passage to Asia above North America. There are few geographical features other than the twin lake sources of the Nile in Africa. The heart-shaped border contains signs of the zodiac within a cloud background filled with mythical figures. A deity at top bears the Holy Roman Emperor's double eagle, and cadaverous wind heads at bottom represent plague-carrying winds of the south.

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IMCoS Matters

Forthcoming IMCoS Events 2012
IMCoS weekend
15th June, 6.30 for 7pm Malcolm Young Lecture in the Clive Room, East India Club, 16 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LH. Our speaker is the chairman, Hans Kok, 'To the East Indies with maps and charts'. This will be followed by the annual dinner and presentation of the IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award. Price for the dinner and lecture is £45. Payments should be made to the Financial Secretariat on financialsecretariat@imcos.org or by mail to Sue Booty, Rogues Roost, Poundsgate, Newton Abbot, Devon TQ13 7PS, UK.

16th June, 10.30am IMCoS Annual General Meeting at The Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR. All members welcome.

Agenda for IMCoS AGM 2012
1. Welcome
2. Approval of minutes
3. Chairman's annual report
4. Treasurer's report and annual accounts for 2011
5. Membership fees for 2012
6. International Matters
7. Renewals of appointments of Hans Kok as Chairman and Valerie Newby as Vice Chairman and *Journal* Editor, Stephen Williams as Honorary Secretary
8. Any other business

30th IMCoS International Symposium in Vienna, Austria
9th-12th September 2012
Bookings are going very well for this event and we look forward to seeing a large number of members. To book please go to http://mercator-500.at
The programme includes interesting lectures, receptions (including an invitation to dinner with the Mayor of Vienna, a visit to the monastery of Melk and a viewing of their map collection). The symposium, the main part of which is dedicated to the 500th anniversary of the birth of the famous cartographer, Gerard Mercator, will be held at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Events will end with a romantic gala evening on the banks of the River Danube.

IMCoS Visit to Canterbury Cathedral
9th November, 2012
Members are invited to join us on a one-day visit to Canterbury Cathedral on Friday 9th November this year. If you would like to come please fill out the form enclosed with this copy of the *Journal*. We will meet at the Cathedral at 10.45am and there will be guided visits to the Cathedral Library and Archives to see their maps and other documents. We will have lunch at the Marlowe Theatre followed by a guided tour of the Cathedral with a view of the famous compass rose in the Nave.

This event is restricted to 35 people so please book early to ensure your place. If you have any queries please contact the organiser, Clare Terrell on Clarehilton@aol.com

31st IMCoS International Symposium in Fairbanks, Alaska, USA
9th-11th September, 2013
Further details to follow shortly

Death of Freddy Liebreich
IMCoS member Freddy Liebreich died on 23rd March after a two-year illness. He was born in



Freddy Liebreich 1927-2012

Vienna and came to England in 1959 to work at Mercedes Benz as a technical manager. In 1990 he started a new career as a University student completing his BSc in history and economics and then his MA and DPhil at Kings College, London. This resulted in his book *Britain's Naval and Political reactions to the illegal immigration of Jews to Palestine 1945-1948*.

His involvement with IMCoS was primarily through his wife, Kitty, who runs an antique map and print business which he always supported enthusiastically. Kitty writes: "My fondest memories are of the many symposiums that we attended. At the first one in 1987 in Israel, Freddy took the microphone from the guide, who had given incorrect information, saying he knew better as he had brought food in a convoy of trucks to Jerusalem when it was besieged and was shot at from above by the Arabs. This moved Malcolm Young, one of the founders of IMCoS, who explained that it reminded him of the time he was wounded and taken prisoner in Greece."

Freddy and Kitty attended many other symposiums including what turned out to be Freddy's last in Guatemala.

Mercator at the Collectors' Evening

Report by Valerie Newby and Francis Herbert

25 members of IMCoS gathered for this year's Collectors' Evening chaired for the sixth time by Francis Herbert, retired Curator of Maps at the Royal Geographical Society (with IBG). The previously-suggested theme was Mercator, to honour the 500th anniversary of his birth this year. A guest of the chairman for the Evening was Dr Imre Demhardt, (Professor, and holder of the Garrett Endowed Chair in the History of Cartography) from the Department of History, University of Texas in Arlington, USA (successor to Dr Dennis Reinhartz who retired in 2008).

We did not see many maps of, copied from, or influenced by, Gerardus Mercator *sr*, many of which of course are now rare and too valuable to carry about; but members had tried to follow the theme in some way. Ray Eddy held up a portrait of Mercator from the *Atlas Minor* which was a very good copy in excellent condition. Ray also brought along a portrait of Petrus Bertius who, from 1618, was Cosmographer to Louis XIII of France. Walter Valk showed us two large (folio) maps: one, by Mercator, of the British Isles (see, for example, Rodney Shirley's *Early printed maps of the British Isles 1477-1650*, rev. ed., 1991). The second was 'A New Chart of the Sea Coasts of France together with the English Channel' printed and sold by Christopher Browne; with scales given in French leagues and English miles. To some of those present, the intriguing thing about this particular copy was that it was dated June 1803 (following the re-declaration of war



***Ray Eddy displays his portrait of Gerard Mercator from the* Atlas Minor.**

on 18th May 1803 between Britain and France after the short-lived Peace of Amiens signed on 27th March 1802), and had one of the several variant pasted-on trade labels of C[harles]. Picquet of Paris. In addition to being an engraver, Picquet was also the quasi-official selling agent of France's national topographic survey (the 'Cassini Map'), thus an equivalent of William Faden and the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain.

Caroline Batchelor introduced the subject of the Olympics which are, of course, being held mostly in London this year, with a map of 'London and Vicinity' of 1902 from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. It showed the site of the first Olympics held in Great Britain at the White City (West London) in 1908. Caroline, and her husband Peter, also brought a miniature map by Pieter van den Keere of The Philippines which was taken off an earlier plate by Mercator of 1598. She also had a 1930s folding map, with an enclosed guide to the sights, entitled 'Bacon's new large print map of London'; the chairman reminded everyone that George Washington Bacon was an American who took British citizenship.

Clare Terrell displayed an unusual book entitled *Atlas of Remote Islands: Fifty islands I have never set foot on and never will* which had been written by an East German who was unable to travel but wrote about islands she would never be able to visit. The author's name is Judith Schalansky and the English edition has been published recently. She describes islands in the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Antarctic Oceans including Tristan da Cunha and St Kilda and each is given its exact position and the year of its discovery.

Ian and Jenny Harvey brought along a folding map by William Belch of London, with slip-case, entitled 'New Map of London' and dated 1st July 1820 which they thought must be quite rare. At a scale of 3 inches to 1 statute mile (or *c.*1:21 000), this was engraved and hand-coloured, dissected and mounted on linen. They had identified it as item No.256 in James Howgego's *Printed maps of London circa 1553-1850*, 2nd ed. (1978).

Our treasurer, Jeremy Edwards, produced what he described as "a joke". It was a Speed map of Scotland for which he paid 15 pence during the Edinburgh Festival and it turned out to be a sheet of wrapping paper! His more serious contribution was a map of the Aylesbury constituency; this, if numbered 'VII.' outside the lower right border, may have come from *View of the Representative History of England, with Engraved Plans, shewing the Electoral Divisions of the several counties…* by Samuel Lewis (London, 1835). Jeremy revealed that he had been brought up in Princes Risborough, near Aylesbury, in Buckinghamshire and his map included the Prime Minister's country residence called Chequers. The map was drawn by R. Creighton and engraved by J. & C. Walker.



Caroline Batchelor who brought along a miniature map of the Philippines by Pieter van den Keere which was taken from an earlier plate by Mercator



***Clare Terrell with a copy of her unusual book* Atlas of Remote Islands.**



Jenny and Ian Harvey with their folding map of London by William Belch dated 1820. The scale is 3½ ins to 1 Statute mile.

Valerie Newby held up an unusual coloured map showing the anomalous closing hours of the Public Houses ('pubs') in and around Greater London in 1939. This had been printed by – again – G.W. Bacon and issued by the Central Board of the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London and was printed in Russell Square, London WC1. No alcohol could be sold after 11pm in the yellow areas and after 10pm in the brown areas. No time for binge drinking in those days!



Jeremy Edwards with his 'joke' map of Scotland: actually a sheet of wrapping paper.

Our Society's chairman, Hans Kok, produced two maps by the Blaeu family. One, which was dedicated to Prince Maurits of Nassau, was dated 1637 and showed the Siege of Breda in The Netherlands. His second map, showing the 'Fossa Sanctae Mariae', illustrated how, by flooding the countryside, the Dutch hoped to hold back any invaders. However, the project was never completed although it is still possible to see where some of the dykes were cut in preparation.

Rodney Shirley, author of *Mapping of the World*, brought along the same thematic map of the world from Charles C. Savage's World Atlas published in New York that was featured in the *IMCoS Journal*, Summer 2008, 113, p.60. *Tooley's Dictionary* gives a date of 1854 and 1855 but this map of 1861 may be a later issue. [No copies were traced in the British Library in their 1967 printed 'World' catalogue nor in their 1998 CDROM.]. Rodney explained that Savage's map is an example of a thematic world map – not essentially political or geographical. Its purpose is to show the 'Principal Varieties of the



Hans Kok with a 1637 map of the Siege of Breda in the Netherlands.

Human Face' and the 'Female Costumes of Different Parts of the World'. Human facial characteristics were much studied by ethnologists in Victorian times with conclusions as to morality and characteristic behaviour which would be quite unacceptable today.

Rodney's second item was also a thematic map, this time a Dutch wall map of The Netherlands in 1940-1945. Its message is contained in the 20 engraved border vignettes, and the vivid illustrations in the body of the map. These treat the war-time incidents and deprivations suffered by the Dutch nation throughout the Second World War. The map is a moving memorial to the inhabitants' courage and their survival. Hans Kok was able to translate, for which Rodney was very grateful, the wording in the vignettes.

Kitty Liebreich contributed with two miniature maps 'by a friend of Mercator's', one of 'India Orient[alis]' by Petrus Kaerius (Pieter van den Keere) and the other of Eastern Asia, a miniature Speed. David Webb, the Society's photographer, had brought what was probably the most unusual item: a teapot featuring a map of the world. David had made it himself at a pottery class in 1996. In order to depict the world he had to make the teapot quite big, weighing about 6lb (or 3 kg).

The Map Evening was brought to a close by chairman, Francis Herbert. He displayed a four-sheet map of Africa (the original NW & NE and the SW & SE sheets each pasted together, thus physically in two sheets). This map had been originally engraved on copper plates by Daniel Lizars Snr (1760-1812), with plate numbers 49-52, for his folio A New and Elegant General



Kitty Liebreich holding up her miniature Speed map of India.



The Chairman for the evening, Francis Herbert, holding the cover of an atlas by Daniel Lizars Jnr which was published in monthly parts from 1826 to 1831.

Atlas of the World issued in parts during 1809-12. Re-numbered as plates 52-55 it was re-engraved by W[illiam]. & D[aniel]. Lizars [Jnr] for the *New Edinburgh General Atlas* published by Thomas Brown and Daniel Lizars (*c.*1816). Francis' revised state, using the original plates, but now re-numbered as 53-56 (with paper watermarked '1823'), was published by Daniel Lizars Jnr in his *Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas*; this was issued in monthly parts from 1826-1831. Original paper wrappers for part works rarely survive as, once a work is complete, the owner has the part instalments bound; the papers wrappers were often thrown away rather than bound-in at the end of the complete volume. With his four-sheet map of Africa from the *Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas* ("Publishing in Monthly Numbers. Price 2s. 6d."), Francis showed two such original paper wrappers for '*N*os. 53. 54.' and for '*N*o. 55.' (*Photos by David Webb*)

Welcome to the following new members

We are very pleased to welcome the following people who have joined IMCoS in the last few months. They come from many different parts of the World, illustrating the diversity of our membership.

Min Zhang, Silver Spring, MD20904, USA
Nanda Kumar Krishnan, Chennal, India
Theodore W. Palmer, Eugene, Oregon 9740, USA
Peter Pletka, New York, USA
Dr Ivan Fsadni, Lija, Malta

Joining IMCoS

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NB. *Because of the fluctuation in exchange rates between the dollar and the pound in combination with excessive bank charges for non-UK cheques, we will no longer be able to accept dollar cheques. Would members in the USA please pay by credit card.*

To apply for membership go to our website www.imcos.org and click on 'Membership' and scroll down, continuing to the square 'Become a member'. Alternatively, contact the financial and membership administrator, Sue Booty financialsecretariat@imcos.org

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To advertise, please contact Jenny Harvey, Advertising Manager, at the address shown on page 60.
Please note that for tax reasons it is necessary to be a member of IMCoS to advertise in the IMCoS Journal.

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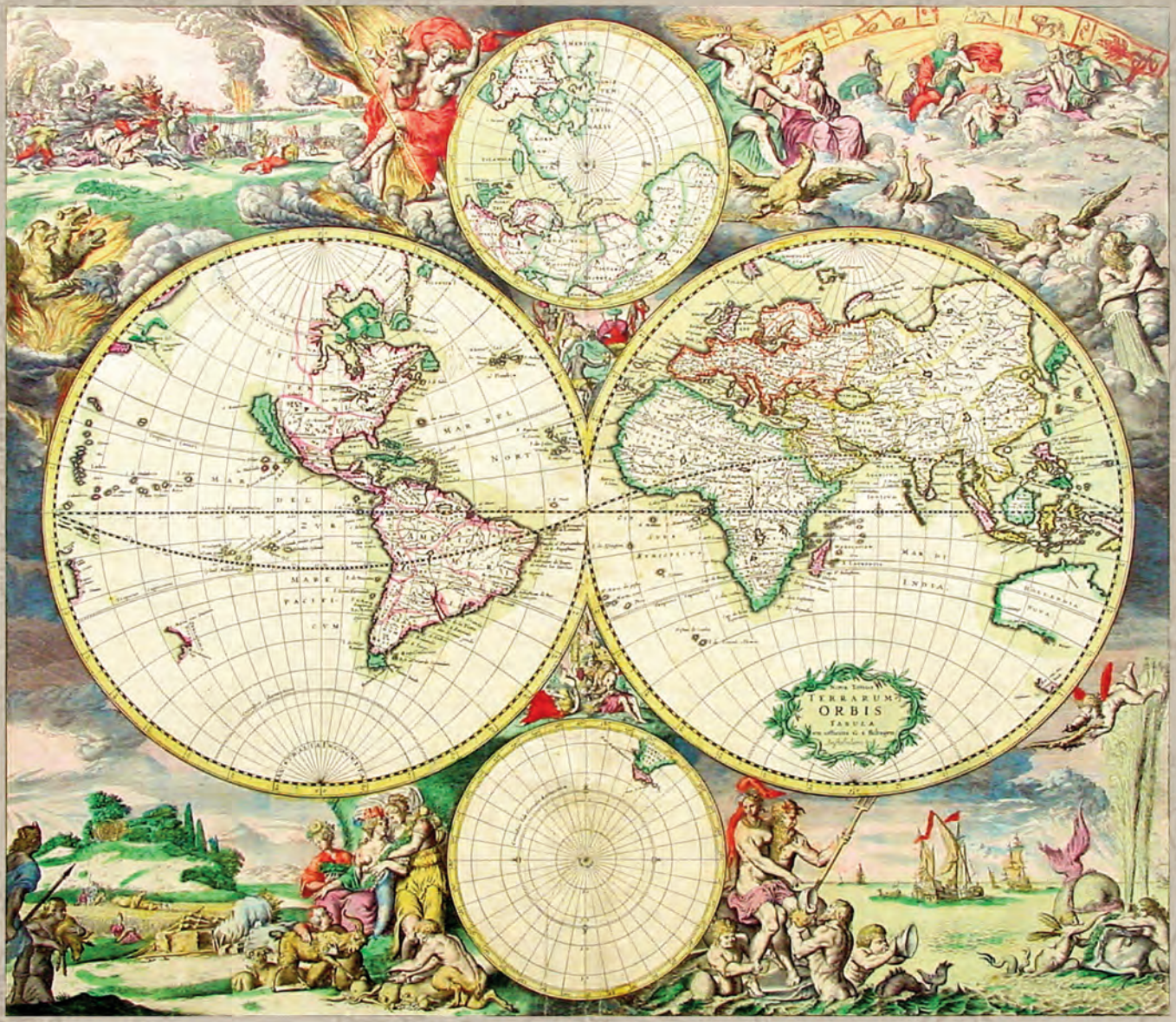
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For details of advertising costs, conditions and acceptable formats for artwork, please contact Jenny Harvey or see p.59.

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