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INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

Autumn 1986 - Volume 6 No. 1 (CN22)

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NOTICE

IMCoS BARCELONA SYMPOSIUM TRIP FROM LONDON

30 SEPTEMBER – 7 OCTOBER

Reminders

Please send final payments by 29 July latest to Geoffrey Ramsden:

Holdfast End
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Please pay the Symposium registration fee direct to Jaime Armero:

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This fee is to help defray some of the organising expenses and covers all Symposium events, visits, cocktails and buffets, and tours, as listed in the brochure. There is a reduced fee for wives, husbands or others not attending the actual Symposium events and visits of £20 per person.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The 1986 London Symposium at the Royal Geographical Society, the Annual Dinner at the Overseas League and the Map Fair at the Forum Hotel were a great success. A record number of members and their guests attended all events. I would like to thank the organising committee who gave up so much of their time for the benefit of members.

The Barcelona Symposium takes place on 3-5 October, we will be pleased to meet Senora Montserrat Galera (who opened our London Map Fair) again in Barcelona. UK late bookings - contact Alan Bartlett 07842-57391. Other countries Jaime Almero Madrid 411-33-6. An excellent programme has been arranged. I hope to see many of you in Barcelona.

Rodney Shirley hands the Presidency of the Society over to Dr. Helen Wallis in October. We welcome her again and look forward to working with her. We are sorry to lose Rodney Shirley our founder President. No-one could have the interest of the Society so much at heart. To write his monumental book on 'World Maps' and to mount the 1984 Exhibition of World Maps at the 1984 Symposium as well as regularly attending IMCoS Committee meetings and give such good advice is remarkable. I personally will miss him as we have worked closely together these past six years. On your behalf we thank him and are pleased to have him as our first Past President.

We welcome our new Secretary, Harry Pearce, who many of you met at the London Symposium and Map Fair. He has already modernised our recording of our minutes by his skills as a word processor!

Geoffrey Ramsden, our Treasurer, would like to hand over his duties as soon as we can find a successor, can I have volunteers please. Our congratulations go to Faith Ashwood on her recent marriage; unfortunately with moving house, etc. she has asked to be relieved of her duties as soon as possible. Can anyone help? The job is not arduous.

Terry Kay will be changing his job and joining the British Library Association. He assisted with the Symposium at the RGS and has been of great help to the committee in his role as executive officer.

At the Annual General Meeting Alan Bartlett was appointed as Vice-Chairman of the Society. With the growth in the activities of the Society the chairman's role has become a very busy one. Alan has always been a great help to me personally. You will be reading about the Annual General Meeting elsewhere, the Society continues to develop, thank you for your help.

MALCOLM YOUNG

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1986

3-5 October	Barcelona Symposium
27 November 2.30 p.m.	India Office & Records 197 Blackfriars Road London SE1 See page 20

1987

28 March	UK Northern Meeting
20-21 June	London Symposium, Annual Dinner & Map Fair

AND LAUNCHES RAILWAY MAPS EXHIBITION

In recent years Brunel University Library has received two very valuable bequests of books, journals, maps and photographs about railway history and related subjects: the Clinker and Garnett Collections. To these a third valuable collection has been added since the Transport Trust decided to deposit its library in the care of Brunel.

The three collections are now part of a lively, growing university library, freely available for reference to all - to Brunel staff and students, to the Transport Trust and to members of the public.

Charles Clinker, the railway historian, who died in 1983, left the University about 8000 volumes, which are now housed in a special Clinker Collection Room in the Library.

Charles Clinker's friend, David Garnett, a former electrical engineer, had amassed an impressive collection of about 2000 railway books, with an exceptionally good collection of railway maps on which he was an acknowledged expert. It will be formally opened, in its place alongside the Clinker Collection, on 16 October.

The Transport Trust Library of about 2500 volumes on the history of transport, reached Brunel a few months ago. It will be officially handed over the University by the Chairman of the Trust, Sir Peter Allen, also on 16 October, 1986. To mark the occasion there will be a major exhibition in the Library Gallery of 'Railway Maps, from the Garnett, Clinker and Transport Trust Collections.'

At the same time, with the support of the Transport Trust, the University will be launching 'The Brunel Broad Guage Cutting Project'. Brunel University owns 400 yards of the disused G.W.R. Line to Uxbridge. The plan is to develop this cutting as an open air museum of items connected with I.K. Brunel (like a section of the Old Chepstow Bridge and length of broad gauge track).

EXHIBITION:

'Railway Maps'
Library Gallery
Brunel University
Uxbridge

ENQUIRIES TO:

Librarian
Brunel University
Uxbridge
Middlesex UB8 3PH

Uxbridge 74000

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16 October - 13 November 1986

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Friday & Saturday 9.30 am - 5.00 pm
Sunday 2.00 am - 7.00 pm

THE MAP ROOM, 1920-84

When I first started to visit the Map Room of the British Museum (now the Map Library of the British Library), it was a pleasant quiet place, with modern or current atlases round the walls, and the early and rare atlases in adjoining rooms and passages. Apart from the Museum's own catalogue and that of the Library of Congress, there were hardly any other reference works. Visitors were few, rarely more than one or two daily, and sometimes a solitary reader.

The Department was run by a Keeper, Mr. Coates, with a staff of two, Messrs. Skells and Beharrel. Under the system at that time on the death or retirement of the Keeper, a replacement was made appointing a Senior from a totally different department. Fortunately Messrs. Skells and Beharrel were permanent staff and so provided continuity. They deserve to be remembered for their lifelong service, their wide knowledge and familiarity with the locations of the maps under their care, their unstinting service to a succession of Superiors and their friendly and personal relations with visitors to the Map Room.

Most enquiries at that time were for Ordnance Survey Maps from local councils and private landlords to verify boundaries and rights of way, and other legal problems. Very little cartograhical work research was done. The room was rather like a club with most visitors known to each other and their wants known to and often anticipated by Messrs. Skells and Beharrel. Security did not occur as a problem - the few engaged on research were familiar with the importance and value of the material they used, rules were minimal. The general surveillance by the assistants often equalled or outnumbered the visitors.

One of the regular callers at this time was Dr. Eric Gardner a dedicated collector and voluminous correspondent. He had thirteen different editions or issues of Speed's Atlas, including a 1613 issue in magnificent contemporary colour. His unrivalled knowledge of his subject was always generously available to enquirers at his Surrey home.

Mr. Coates was followed by Mr. Sprent, who left a rather quiet profile, but the Map Room continued to progress during his tenure. He was notable for his collaboration with Mr. Chubb in the publication of The Printed Maps and Atlases in Great Britain and Ireland by the Homeland Association in 1927. This excellent work was published before its time, general interest in the subject being too small to support the publication and the book was remaindered. It did however provide a guide, gradually attracting and increasing the number of collectors and attendance at the map room.

Sprent was followed by Edward Lynam as assistant Keeper in charge. An Irishman of great charm and energy he changed the department from a quiet backwater to a hive of interest. Staff was increased, Mr. Skelton appointed as his deputy and Messrs. Evans and Lynch added as assistants. Lynam's book Maps and Mapmakers published by Batsford in 1944 for seven shillings and sixpence did much to popularise the subject. It was the most successful work in the Collectors Series, and sold over seventy-five thousand copies. It was reissued at twelve shillings. An even more important work, a collection of Lynam's articles brought together in book form was published by the Batchworth Press in 1953 under the title of The Mapmakers Art. This broke new ground and set a standard in Cartobibliograhy.

The appointment system was now changed, deputies succeeded principals and Skelton followed Lynam as Keeper in 1950. He had as assistants Messrs. Evans, Corfe, Lynch and Jones. Skelton was an indefatigable worker and writer, edited and revised the work of others, Chubb, Bagrow and Macpherson's work being cited and extended by him. Skelton travelled extensively visiting foreign geographical congresses giving lectures, and putting the Map Room of the British Museum at the forefront of geographical research. Skelton died from a second and fatal car accident three years after his retirement. His personal papers, records and slides were bought by the Governor and presented to the Library of the Memorial University, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Dr. Helen Wallis who had become head of the Department continued to expand its influence and importance with organised exhibitions, lectures and writings.

Over

Among other distinctions Dr. Wallis is a world authority on Globes and the makers. Under her aegis Mrs. Sarah Tyacke, her deputy, and Mrs. Yolande Hodson and Mrs. Gillian Hill and John Huddy have added distinction to the Library their various forms of scholarship and their cartographic writings.

The international extent of the Department's work was illustrated by t presentation of the Roxburghe Club's Volume the Boke of Idrography by John Ro 1542, edited by Dr. Wallis, to the President and Mrs. Reagan by Queen Elizabe the Second in June 1982.

The Map Room is now lined with reference works, and the Study Tables a crowded, the odd handful of the nineteen twenties has become a crowd of ov five thousand visitors a year of all nationalities and is a continually growi and vital centre of information.

R.V. TOOL

NEWS FROM THE BRITISH LIBRARY

DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS APPOINTED



Sarah Jacqueline Tyacke has been appointed Director of Special Collections the British Library Humanities and Social Sciences. Taking up her post on August 1986 she will have charge of the Library's collections of weste manuscripts, maps, music and philatelic items. Her main duties will b concerned with acquiring and making available 'heritage' items, coordinati acquisition policy and leading and encouraging scholarship. She will also pl a major role in the public services and preservation of the special collection which are among the richest and most comprehensive in the world.

Sarah Tyacke (40) read history at Bedford College, London University before joining the British Library (then British Museum) Map Room in 1968 as an Assistant Keeper. Since 1973 she has been Deputy Map Librarian responsible for antiquarian purchases, the automation of map cataloguing and numerous exhibitions. These have included Sir Francis Drake's Voyage Round the World (1977), Christopher Saxton and Tudor Map-Making (1980) and The Mirror of the World (1983). In 1984 she established the remote-sensing imagery unit as a public service in the British Library Map Library. She has also been involved in strategic planning and has recently headed a government Scrutiny of the British Library's Preservation Service under the Cabinet Office's Efficiency Unit.

Sarah is Joint Honorary Secretary of the Hakluyt Society, Trustee of the Society for Nautical Research, Secretary of the Geography and Maps Section of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA). She was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1985.

Amongst her publications are London Map Sellers 1660-1720 (London 1978), English Map Making 1500-1650: historical essays (ed.) (London 1983) and Charting the world: a study of English overseas manuscript chartmaking 1570-1630 (in preparation).

Sarah Tyacke is married with an 11 year-old daughter. She lives in London and enjoys reading, walking and swimming.

CYPRUS MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors last May a larger than usual number of members viewed an outstanding portolan chart of the island, attributed to Juan Oliva, and believed to date from 1615. It had been purchased as a piece of Cyprus' history and heritage by the Bank of Cyprus' Cultural Organisation. The portolan, a beautifully illuminated manuscript in contemporary colour, was part of an atlas containing 16 maps purchased by the American dealer Graham Arader. The atlas had been split up and the Cyprus portolan chart was offered in his catalogue for $27,500.

Coincidentally, this meeting was held while IMCoS's (past) President, Rodney Shirley, was holidaying in Cyprus with his wife. His opposite-number President in Cyprus, Andreas Hadjipaschalis, kindly invited Rodney and Barbara to the meeting and (with advance notice) asked Rodney to speak for a short while about collecting maps more generally - at somewhat lower prices. Rodney brought with him a dozen varied maps, among them a 1520 Ptolemy of North Africa, Munster's 1540 France, frontispiece from Camden's 'Britannica' and Della Rovere's 'Specchio dei Mare', De Wit's maritime chart of the Eastern Mediterranean, Carel Allard's map of the British Isles with the twin William and Mary portraits, and Fullarton's 1850s world map showing the British Empire and its inhabitants.

This double-bill evening was a great success, and we look forward to see representatives from Cyprus at our next international symposium in Barcelona.

CARTOMANIA

The Association of Map Memorabilia Collectors has published the first issue of its newsletter Cartomania. It includes an article on "Saarland Maps on Postcards" and other items on pictorial postmarks, labels and auctions. Membership and subscription to Cartomania is US$8.00, payable to the Association, c/o Siegfried Feller, 8 Amherst Road, Pelham, MA 01002, USA.

British Library Exhibition

On 4th June IMCoS members, together with members of the British Cartographic Society, were privileged to attend a private viewing of this exhibition on the evening of the opening day.

The evening began with suitable refreshments and, after welcoming remarks from Kenneth Cooper, Chief Executive of the British Library, members gathered in the Map Gallery to view an impressive range of exhibits.

The display focuses on the evolution of three styles of urban mapping up to 1900: the plan; the map-view, plan-view or bird's-flight view depicting buildings in elevation; and the bird's-eye view giving a perspective sighting as from a balloon or tower.

The exhibition notes, compiled by James Elliot, succinctly state the range of maps and plans to be seen! "Examples from towns and cities throughout the world are used to show how the simple and stylised maps of the Middle Ages and the elaborate bird's-eye views of the late Renaissance were replaced, from the eighteenth century onwards, by town plans which reflected a growing demand for utility, precision and scale. Developments to 1900 are considered, by which time the town plan had largely evolved into its present form."

The exhibits are suitable categorised into:

Early beginnings commencing with part of a plan of Tuba in Babylon c.4th century B.C.

The medieval city from crudely drawn maps, through the first printed representations to the technical achievements of the Renaissance.

The town plans of the 12th century prologued by the notable works of Braun and Flogenberg.

Early plans in the British Isles to 1700 including the earliest printed map of an English town: Norwich, 1558, by William Cunningham.

The Baroque City a period when surveying methods improved and town plans became more functional, clearly demonstrated by those of Jean Rocque, the prolific French cartographer settled in England in the mid 18th century.

The town plans of the 19th century representing the urban spread during the industrial revolution and the growth of colonialisation.

Medical and social mapping covering the development of analytical thematic mapping in Victorian times.

"Fire and the sword" dealing with the portrayal of siege, battle and military campaign, as well as the mapping of the accident of fire and the utility of the fire insurance plan.

This is altogether a fine exhibition: the subject is well-developed and an excellent selection of examples has been assembled into a coherent display. They range from the magnificent view of Venice, 1500 by Jacopo de 'Barberi, which is no less than 9 x 4.5 feet; to the delightful and delicately coloured miniature "Plan of the City of Chichester", 1766, by Andrew Dury, which has been seen extensively throughout London on posters advertising the exhibition and appeared in the last issue of the IMCoS Journal.

Like most Map Library exhibitions, it is not to be missed if you are in London: a single visit is very worthwhile, but several visits ideal to adequately absorb all that there is to be seen.

Report by Terry Kay. B.L. Map Library

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

1986 ANNUAL LONDON SYMPOSIUM WITH THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Saturday 21 June 1986

The sixth annual London Symposium of IMCoS, which had the theme 'Explorers, Expeditions and Maps' was held at the Royal Geographical Society at its magnificent premises in Kensington Gore on 21st June. Alan Bartlett, who acted as the Chairman of the Symposium, started the proceedings by introducing Brigadier Geoffrey Gathercole, the Deputy Director and Keeper of the Map Room at the RGS, who welcomed the 100 or so participants.

Janet Green, a Past President of the Washington Map Society, gave the first presentation which was concerned with the Lewis and Clark expedition across North America. The Royal Geographical Society with its rich connections (past and present) with explorers and scientific expeditions proved the perfect venue for this and the subsequent talks. Janet described the Lewis and Clark expedition as being 'brilliant in concept and remarkable in its achievement'. Historians, scientific scholars and cartographic experts are still studying the raw material of the expedition which has unfortunately been scattered throughout American libraries and institutions. The Library of Congress, Yale University, the American Philosophical Society and the Missouri Historical Society being the major custodians of the papers.

Captain Meriwether Lewis and his associate William Clark started their transcontinental crossing of what is now the United States north of the Spanish settlements on May 1804. Their two-year expedition had the immediate result of opening vast areas of the country to commercial exploitation and settlement. Janet stressed how important it was that Lewis and Clark maintained good relations with the Indians, ensuring that interpretors were included in the party. Remarkably the party which proceeded by horseback, or foot and by goat only suffered one fatality which was due to a ruptured appendix. Many of the manuscript maps produced by Lewis and Clark are in pencil and are very difficult to interpret. Janet pointed out that some had suffered water damage and that it was remarkable that they managed to survive at all. Slides of some of these manuscript maps were displayed. It was really William Clark who made his mark with the cartography and, happily, his maps improved as he journey progressed. The expedition was extremely important from an ethnological and botanical viewpoint. Many specimens were despatched back to Washington as well as descriptions of hundreds of species of reptiles, trees, shrubs, animals and plants. In addition Indian customs and dress were observed and duly noted. Janet Green read out some interesting extracts from the surviving diaries and added that taken as a whole it was perhaps the single most important expedition experienced by America until the Space programme. This was high praise for the expedition indeed!

Ann Shirley, Polar Research and Displays Officer at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, gave the second talk entitled 'The search for the North West passage'. The story presented by Ann was one of 'discovery and re-discovery', taking as a starting point the Elizabethan and Stuart navigators such as Martin Frobisher, John Davis and William Baffin who discovered the three great seaways of the Canadian Arctic in their search for the North West passage. These were:

1) Davis Street, Baffin Bay and Smith Sound
2) Jones Sound and Lancaster Sound, and
3) Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.

The founding of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670 was described as the "most important result of these early voyages". Ann proceeded to describe the British

expeditions of the 1740's and that of Alexander Mackenzie, of the North West Company, in 1789. Captain James Cook's third voyage of 1776-80 was to search for the NW passage from the Pacific end and Ann Shirley pointed out that it is to Cook that we owe the first accurate view of the North West coast of America. Her talk then moved to the 19th century with the voyages of Captain John Ross and of Lieutenant William Parry (1820s). The audience was particularly interested to note Ann's description of Iligliuk an Exquimaux female who is documented as having drawn some remarkable maps, or sheets of paper provided by Parry of the surrounding coasts. These indigenous maps proved to be very accurate and useful to Parry but unfortunately have not survived. In addition to these voyages of discovery the two overland expeditions of Captain (later Sir) John Franklin (1819-22 and 1825-27) were discussed. One of the most interesting parts of the talk was that concerning the lost expedition of Sir John Franklin of 1845-8. The ships were last seen in northern Baffin Bay at the end of July 1845 but it was not until 1859 that their tragic fate was confirmed. Many charts were made as a result of the searches for Franklin. C.S. Mackinnon, a Canadian historian, was quoted as saying that during these searches "over 100 sledge trips covered 80,000 kms. and surveyed much of the Arctic archipelago". Ann's talk was perhaps best illustrated by the adage she quoted that "Ice is where you find it" and find it the explorers certainly did!



1986 London Symposium at the Royal Geographical Society - members examine maps in display specially mounted for IMCoS!

Dorothy Middleton author of Victorian Lady Travellers and Baker of the Nile then teamed up with Dr. Helen Wallis, Map Librarian of the British Library, to provide a joint presentation of "The nineteenth century expeditions into Africa". The contrast with the freezing cold conditions as experienced by those searching for the North West passage was soon in evidence. Dorothy Middleton described the foundation of the African Association on 9 June 1788 and went on to discuss in detail the various African explorers. Her talk included many interesting comments on the personalities and of these African explorers as well as on their many adventures. Dr. Wallis provided the framework to the talk by concentrating on the cartographic developments. Both parts were well illustrated by colour and black and white slides. For those interested in the

cartographic developments an article by Helen Wallis entitled 'So Geographersin Afric-Maps' reproducing selected illustrations from this talk with commentary was published in The Map Collector of June 1986. In addition this issue of The Map Collector, edited by Valerie Scott, featured the following articles of direct relevance to the IMCoS/RGS Symposium:- 'A useful Collection of maps and charts' by Peter Clark, Curator of Maps, Royal Geographical Society; 'The Map Is a very pretty one' by Francis Herbert, Senior Assistant at the Map Room, RGS, and an editorial to the issue by Mr. R.V. Tooley in which he recalls his own long association with the RGS and its map collection.

During the afternoon sessions Francis Herbert spoke on the topic of "Fellows (of the Royal Geographical Society) and their Cartographical Donations:. Francis showed some interesting slides to illustrate such details as he houses where the cartographers actually lived, both on old maps and by showing modern day photography. This approach certainly helped bring the topic to life. His article in The Map Collector mentioned above is recommended for all those wishing to remind themselves of the substance of the talk. The title 'The Map's a very pretty one' was found by Francis as a written comment concerning John Bartholomew's map of Santiago which he had presented to the Society in 1857. Peter Clark then took up the general theme of 'The Collections of the (Royal Geographical) Society'. His talk ranged over the history of the Society and its collections, the present day responsibilities of the various departments (Library, Map Room, Archives, etc.), and the types of material held (e.g. photographs, watercolours, sketches, etc. as well as the many maps). Once again the article in The Map Collector of June 1986 by Peter is recommended for those interested in refreshing their memory of this talk. Conducted visits to three areas were then kindly provided by the RGS. These were a visit to the Old Map Room for a description of the activities of the Map Room and display of prints, photographs and pictures; a visit to the offices of the currently active Wahiba Sands Expedition, and a visit to the New Map Room for a special exhibition of maps. In the old Map Room the staff of the RGS had laid on an exhibition of maps which included a portuian chart of c.1550 of the North Atlas, a miniature atlas by Pieter van den Keere, and the Olaus Magnus map of the Northern Regions of 1572, (a reduced version of the 9 sheets wood-cut map by the Swedish cartographer Olaus Magnus, Venice 1539). In the New Map Room material from geographical areas of special interest was on display. This comprised items relating to Africa, Australia and material relating to North America and the Canadian Arctic. Original manuscript material was displayed as well as printed items mainly from expeditions in which the RGS had been involved. One treasure of particular interest was the 'Original map of the Rovuma River' by Dr. Livingstone which had been presented to the RGS by Colonel D. Bates in 1924. The visit to the Wahiba Sands (Oman) exhibition centre gave the IMCoS members the opportunity to see how a modern exhibition was mounted and the financial requirements of such an expedition.

After a very welcome cup of tea Rodney Shirley took up the theme with a stimulating session on 'Collecting exploration maps' in which he demonstrated that one need not spend vast sums of money to enjoy this fascinating "class" of map. Indeed Rodney pointed out that the average collection would already own maps resulting from explorations of discovery. As well as older maps such as the Raleigh map of Guiana from Theodore de Bry, volume 8, Rodney showed slides of relatively recent maps such as the one of the Everest area from the 1924 book of the expedition. Alan Bartlett then wound up the proceedings by thanking the Royal Geographical Society, who had specially opened their premises for the day, and all the staff concerned to whom IMCoS were indebted. He also thanked all the speakers and organisers who had contributed to the success of the day. Alan added that this Symposium had completed IMCoS visits of what he termed "the triumvirate of the great London map collections" following on from the successful visits to the British Library (1984) and the National Maritime Museum (1985).

Everyone attending the Symposium had been provided by the RGS with a free copy of the multi-colour 'History of Exploration' map produced by the Society in 1980 in addition to a pack containing leaflets about the Society including one on Fellowship and Membership. It should be noted that the Society welcomes all who wish to promote its objects and participate in its activities.



1986 London Symposium at the Royal Geographical Society - a quartet of lady speakers! Left to Right: Anne Shirley, Helen Wallis, Janet Green and Dorothy Middleton.

Candidates must be proposed by one Fellow from personal knowledge, and seconded by another. Fellows may attend all lectures, symposium, film meetings etc. and may bring at least one guest to most meetings. In addition Fellows receive the 'Geographical Journal' and may borrow books from the Library and have use of the vast collection of maps and atlases.

Finally, Alan Bartlett, as Chairman of the Symposium, announced to those assembled the news that our new President, Dr. Helen Wallis had been awarded the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours. It was particularly fitting that this honour should be announced at this joint IMCoS/RGS meeting as Dr. Wallis is also a Vice President of the RGS. The Committee hope to announce the venue for the 1987 Annual London Symposium shortly and have asked that their collective thanks be also recorded to the Royal Geographical Society and staff.

Report by Terry Kay

Photos by David Webb

1614 VISSCHER WORLD MAP

We regret that, inadvertently, credit was not given to David Bannister for providing the photograph of the Visscher World Map that accompanied the critique by Tony Campbell in the last issue of the Journal. David found this rare map on the Continent and it was subsequently acquired by the British Library.

* * * * *

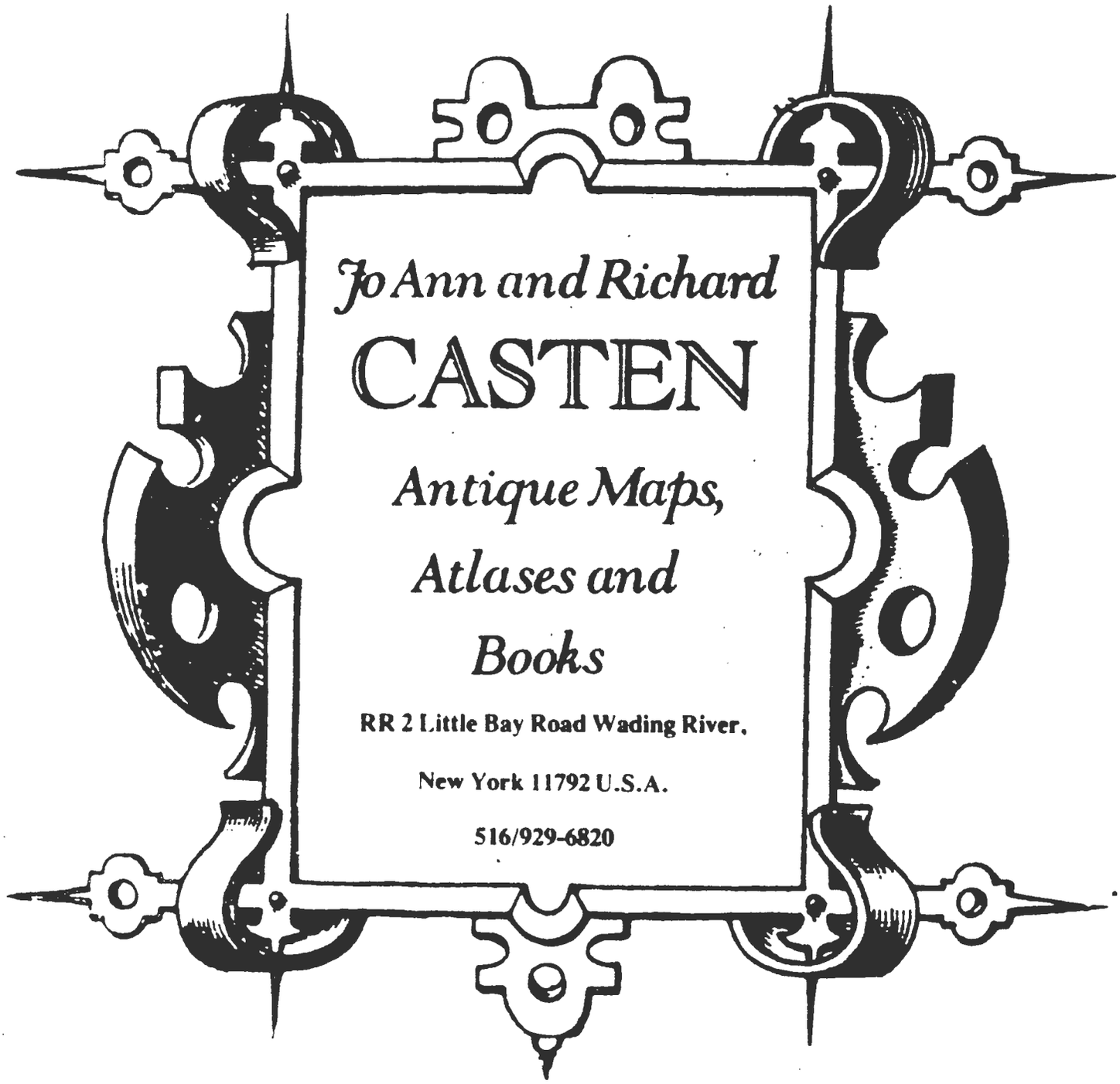


1986 Annual Dinner - Dr. Helen Wallis about to receive a silver salver to mark her retirement as Map Librarian of the British Library. Making the presentation is Senora Montserrat Galera, Head of the Cartoteca de Catalunya and an organiser of the IMCoS Symposium in Barcelona on 3-5 October.



1986 Annual Dinner - our after-dinner-speaker, Tony Laithwaite, Chairman of Bordeaux Direct, makes some very appropriate connections between wine and maps.

Photos by David Webb



Jo Ann and Richard

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A YORK EXHIBITION OF MAPS

Under the title "Riding to the Border", York City Art Gallery staged for a month, 10th May to 8th June, an exhibition of maps which was a model of its kind.

The exhibition was organised by the Cleveland County Museum Service under their Officer, Mike Hill, and included most of the significant maps of Yorkshire and the North-East of England.

The splendid collection of these maps has been got together in about five years under the guidance and with the help of IMCoS member, Marianne Deans, who on 15th May gave an excellent talk on the subject of old maps to a well-attended meeting of interested people, at the York Art Gallery.

The exhibition of maps from Ortelius to Greenwood 1834 was excellently displayed in a logical sequence with adequate notes beside each map, a standard format of framing all the maps to the size of about 3 x 2 feet simplifies display and transport of the exhibition. For example, each of the 20 sheets of Jeffry's magnificent map of Yorkshire has its own frame and can easily be examined individually. Other large scale maps - surely the best of maps cartographically though difficult for a private collector to display - are similarly organised.

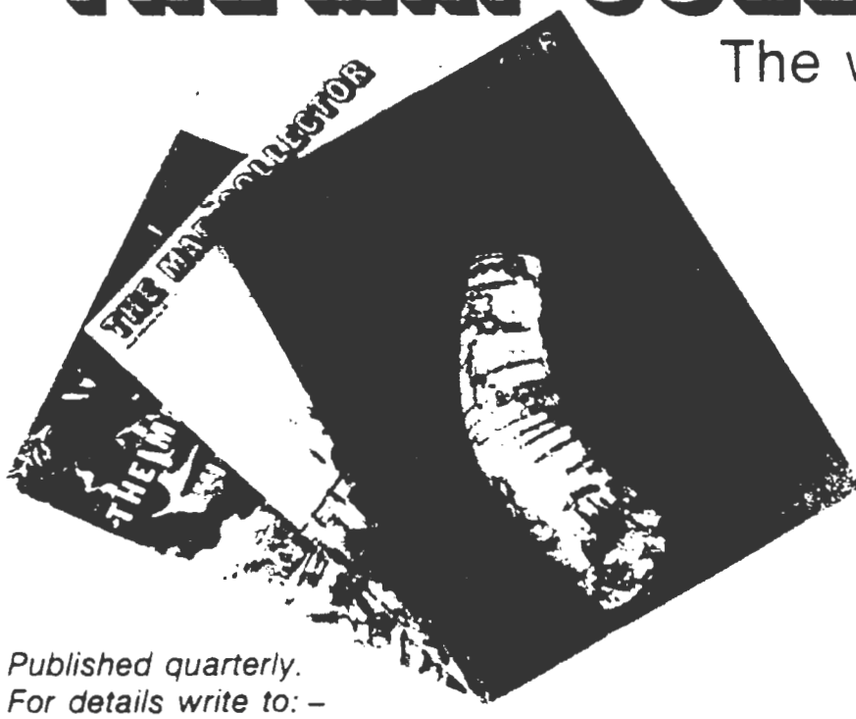
Because the maps are normally displayed firmly fixed to the Cleveland Gallery walls is was not feasible to show the text on the verso of maps which have a text, but this is the only minor deficiency of an otherwise most commendable presentation which is a great credit to the Cleveland Gallery, its officer Mike Hill and our member, Marianne Deans who master (mistress) minded the collection which is an example of how it can and should be done.

Tribute must also be paid to Helena Moore, exhibition organizer for York Corporation, who did an imaginative professional job in arranging and mounting the exhibition.

CLIFFORD STEPHENSON

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A NEW CARTOGRAPHICAL PERIODICAL IN GERMAN

The recent publication of 'Speculum orbis' is not only of interest for the native reader but also for the foreign map-collector and historian of geography. This periodical which follows closely the tradition of 'Imago Mundi' and intends (for the German-speaking countries) to bridge the chasm between collectors, dealers and academics. Yet, naturally, the content is not refined to Germany, articles on European and Overseas themes and subjects are found side by side (see the table of content of the first three editions).

The two numbers so far published show that publisher and editor work with adequate means to reach this high standard. Beside broad and researched essays, each issue includes a portrait of a specific collection, a detailed description and analysis of a cartographically important work, news of congresses, exhibitions and recent discoveries. A synopsis of new publications and some book reviews are added. Of interest seems the heading 'Forum', in which classified ads. and reseach problems are published. A review of this periodical would be incomplete if mention wasn't made of the excellent content of the published numbers. The world of map-collectors and connoisseurs is enriched with a periodical worthy of the broadest recognition.

Nr. 1/85:
Editorial/Louis Loeb-Larocque: Karten deutscher Gebiete aus der Produktion franzosischer Verleger des 17. Jahrhunderts/Hanno Beck: Profil - Reliefmodell - Panoramakarte - Reliefkarte - Hochgepragte Reliefkarte/ Walter Neunteufl: Innerosterreich - eine kartenhistorische Studie/ Sammlungsprotrat: Die Kartensammlung des Comte Maison im Stadtarchiv Monchengladbach/ Werkbeschreibung: Die 'Quotidiani Martis Labores' von Nicolas Person/ Forum/ Nachrichten/ Neue Literatur/ Besprechungen

Nr. 2/85:
F. Hieronymus: Sebastian Munster, Conrad Schmitt und ihre Basel-Karte von 1538/ J.H. Biller: Jemniste ist eine Reise wert. Hollandische Kartographie in Bohmen/ Petrus Schenk - Aus-stellung im Deutschen Museum Munchen/ Werkbeschreibung: Bertius-Kaerius.V duten deutscher Stadte mit niederlandischem Rucken-text/ Sammlungsprotrat: Das Tobias-Meyer-Museum in Marbach/ Nachrichten/ Bericht vom 3. Veduten-Colloquium in Regensburg/ Neue Literatur/ Besprechungen

Nr. 1/86:
G. Schilder: Niederlandische 'Germania'-Wandkarten des 16. und 17. Jarhunderts/ F. Hellwig: Caspar Dauthendey und seine Karte von Braunschweig/ P.H. Meurer: Die Deutschland-Karte des Strassburger Mathematikers Julius Reichelt/ Werkbeschreibung: Kartensammelband der Universitat Wurzburg/ Forum/ Nachrichten/ Neue Literatur/ Besprechungen

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MAPPING THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

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Maps are an essential source for the study of earlier landscapes. This day school will examine the way in which they have been and are now made; and will consider their usefulness in the reconstruction of old landscapes.

Programme:

10.30am-11.00am	COFFEE
	PART 1: Map making
11.00am-11.45am	Early map making in Britain Professor William Ravenhill Department of Geography University of Exeter
11.45am-12.30pm	General Roy and the early history of the Ordnance Survey Yolande Hodson
12.30pm-1.15pm	Ordnance survey mapping today - and OS policy towards historic landscape features John Baynes, Ordnance Survey
1.15pm-2.15pm	LUNCH
	PART 2: using maps to reconstruct historic landscapes
2.15pm-3.00pm	Medieval parks - the evidence of maps Professor L. Cantor Department of Education University of Technology Loughborough
3.00pm-3.45pm	Maps and the reconstruction of early landscapes in East Anglia Dr. T. Williamson Centre for East Anglian Studies University of East Anglia
3.45pm-4.15pm	TEA
4.15pm-5.00pm	Maps and the Midland landscape James Bond
5.00pm-5.45pm	Maps the reconstruction of 18th and 19th century industrial landscapes Dr. Marilyn Palmer Department of History University of Technology Loughborough

A small exhibition arranged by the County Record Office, Leicestershire, will be on view.

For further details contact the Editor

NOT A MAP COLLECTOR AT ALL

The India Office, as a department of state, was never really a map collector, and its predecessor, the East India Company, was not a map collector at all. The accumulations of maps which grew up fitfully in East India House in Leadenhall Street, and later in the Westminster Hotel in Victoria (which the new India Office occupied in the 1860s before the Whitehall offices were built) and in the India Office itself, were grudgingly maintained until a short heyday in the 1870s when they flourished under Clements Markham (later President of the Royal Geographical Society). Thereafter they became an adjunct of the India Office Registry and Records department, and the Map Room, high in the attics of King Charles Street, became a sales office, supplying academic libraries with current published maps of India through the 1920s and 1930s.

But that is to step forward too rapidly in time. The Court of Directors of the old East India Company, meeting regularly through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries to give the Company's Secretaries instructions for carrying on the trade through the factories (or warehouse settlements) on the coasts of India and the East Indies, seemed to have little need of maps to carry on the detail of their business. 'Seemed' is the significant word, for Clements Markham, trying to push the original 'foundation' of the Geographical Department he created back from the 1860s to Richard Hakluyt, could light only on a passing reference in the early East India Company minutes to the appointment of Edward Wright, the Stuart mathematician, apparently to compile maps and charts from collected information in ships' journals and logs. But this is not map collecting as we know it. We should like to be able to say that the vellum-bound copy of Mercator's 1612 atlas, now in the India Office Records Map Room, was an everyday adjunct to the deliberations of the Court, but it was no more than a presentation to the India Office through Trelawney Saunders, Markham's successor, in the 1870s. The first four volumes of Blaeu's Atlas Maior (the 1662 Latin edition) came to light in a reserve book store a few years ago, but, as a set of the four Northern Europe volumes received in the 1780s for a purpose unknown, they can have had no connection with the early Company either.

There are, in fact, very few dates in the early history of the East India Company associated with map collecting. The journals and logs of Company ships' captains, some with sketch maps of Bombay and other ports, and many with topographical information from shipboard observations, continued to accumulate by standing order, but no serious work of analysis and chart compilation took place. John Seller and John Thornton, as practitioners in the Thames (or Drapers') school of chart makers late in the seventeenth century, furnished the needs of East India Company ships' captains, chiefly from Dutch sources for the East Indies, but using English charts from other sources of long standing for particular areas of India's west coast and the Bay of Bengal. By 1776 the situation was such that James Rennell, as a Company servant commissioned in India out of the Royal Navy (and therefore with no intimate knowledge of the workings of East India House in London), could write: 'It is well known that there are deposited in the India House a variety of Maps, Charts, Views of Lands, Sea Journals, and other Geographical and Hydrographical Information of various kinds: all (or most) of which, according to the present System, appear to be laid by 'to perish.'

The 'system', such as it was, provided for the spasmodic exploitation of geographical information, but not for its regular arrangement and evaluation. A chest was provided in the Court Room for the storage of maps at one point in the eighteenth century but the principle that maps produced by Company officers on duty thereby became Company property was a hard one to inculcate. Increasingly irate paragraphs sped from Leadenhall Street to Calcutta in the 1760s as the Company tried to elicit from Clive and Vansittart maps produced at Company expense: 'When a survey is taken no one is to be permitted to take a copy of it, which leads us to repeat our Astonishment at the unfaithful Conduct of our Surveyors, in that they have sent us no one Production of their Labors, tho' they have already put the Company to a very great Expence, which is still going on at the rate of 5,000 and 10,000 Rupees per month, and this neglect is aggravated by our finding that Maps of all the Provinces are in the hands of Lord Clive and Governor Vansittart.' Military campaign and topographical maps drawn by engineer officers were dutifully submitted to their superior officers, who prized them as personal possessions or transmitted them up the patronage chain. As a result King George II's topographical collection, the historian Robert Orme's collection, and the manuscripts of Colin Mackenzie are all more full of eighteenth-century military maps of India than are the East India

the 1960s from the Clive collection in Powis Castle library, an ironic echo of the tussle of the 1760s.

But when the maps came to East India House, as they were increasingly to do in the 1770s and 1780s, what did the Company do with them? Exploitation of information came before the care of the artefact. The Company wished to see maps, as proof that the surveyors had done their work, and then to encourage their publication by private map publishers, without necessarily being careful to ensure the safe return of the manuscripts from the engravers. The Powis Castle irony is compounded by the presence in the King's Topographical Collection in the Br ish Library Map Library of manuscript maps with endorsements proving their receipt by the East India Company as official documents from India. After James Rennell's retirement to London, maps were increasingly referred to him for evaluation, while Alexander Dalrymple, as Hydrographer, used the ships' logs in the Marine Department records systematically to produce plans of harbours for navigation. Too often the printed product of his work survives, while the manuscript on which it is based is gone.

Dalrymple's post was filled by James Horsburgh after 1810, but not until the Company's librarian, Charles Wilkins, had received 'charge of maps, charts, drawings, &c.' in 1805. Whatever Markham (or others) may claim for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Wilkins' activity as curator of maps is the earliest from which one can trace the continuous custody of particular maps. But though Wilkins had charge of maps, he had no responsibility for developing them as a collection by purchase. Horsburgh meanwhile had the task of using them, through the Chart Office established under the Hydrographer between 1816 and 1831, to produce nautical charts and Indian Atlas sheets.

Even in the 1820s the Company policy was to treat manuscripts of surveys carried out in India as confidential documents, to be sent to London for all decisions over publication. The military authorities in Calcutta, irked at losing use of new surveys, often for years, while the manuscripts were in transit to London for consideration and possible engraving, were early users of lithographic presses for making crude but usable copies of maps for local use. The development of a map printing capacity in India, independent technically of London engravers, set the pattern for the new relationship between India and London in matters cartographic in the nineteenth century. Though Horsburgh's engraver, John Walker, succeeded him as Hydrographer and Geographer in 1836 (during a potentially difficult period in May when both Horsburgh and the librarian, Sir Charles Wilkins, died in harness within two days), his painstaking attention to the detail of his cumbersome prestige projects became increasingly out of step with the military needs of the era of the Indian Mutiny. Walker, who took over both Horsburgh's role as compiler and editor and Wilkins' responsibility for the care of the maps, both in addition to his own commercial engraving business, fell further and further behind in producing the sheets of the 1:253,440 Indian Atlas. The War Office was called upon to produce the official maps of the siege of Lucknow, and the lithographic presses in India increasingly met all military and administrative needs on the sub-continent. Walker, in advanced age, found the nautical charting transferred to the Admiralty after 1861, and the production of Indian Atlas sheets transferred to India in the 1860s. He was retired in 1873 at the age of 87, and died soon afterwards.

Walker's period in office marks the shift of initiative in map production from London to India. Before Walker the East India Company insisted on receiving all manuscript surveys, in order to publish a select few: after Walker the India Office tried to keep pace with the torrent of official information flooding from India, reports, statistics, gazetteers and maps, in Markham's Geographical Department, and later in the Statistics and Commerce and the Record departments. There is something more than disparagement, in Markham's diatribe against Walker's neglect of the geographical materials, written as it was to serve a personal political end: '...[I] found the state of things much worse than I had anticipated. The old correspondence books were destroyed; the Survey Reports were unnoticed; there was no arrangement of any kind for utilizing the work of the Surveys; and the invaluable collection of maps and geographical documents was carted in a heap into a corner of a passage. Many of the maps were like much-used coffee-house table-cloths; they were folded in unequal sections, the margins frayed, and the edges broken and worn away. Many were lost, while whole editions had never been distributed or even unpacked. The map mounter, Mr.

Jones, afterwards said that in an experience of fourteen years he had never come across anything so bad as the condition of the geographical records of the India Office.' The Map Room which Markham built out of the ruins of Walker's empire was part an archive of the map publishing activity which culminated in Walker's tenure and part a sales and receipt office to receive record copies of published Indian Survey maps and to sell published maps to others.

This dual function is apparent in the report which F.C. Hirst, Director of Surveys in Bengal, made on the India Office Map Room in 1916 at the request of William Foster, who, as Registrar and Superintendent of Records, was responsible for its operations. Forty years after Walker's demise Hirst naturally found the historical and current functions riding uneasily together, but he, like Markham, saw the historical function as preserving a record of official activity rather than collecting maps. In the India Office the presence of the Library, as a resource to augment the official record with commercially published topographical accounts, and as a resting place for collections of private papers and manuscripts which might (like the Orme and Mackenzie collections) contain maps, inhibited for many years the collecting role of the Map Room.

Markham's anxiety about maps missing or lost from the India Office during Walker's period, and Hirst's concern to make the historical collections as 'complete' as possible, gave the Map Room justification in the 1920s and 1930s to collect, by purchase or donation, maps which, had they arrived or remained in India House or the India Office when current, would have become part of the map collection. The India Office appeared often as a passive purchaser of maps offered to it: an unspectacular example is a 'Sketch map showing the disposition of the Bengal Army 1857', bought for 5 shillings from a private vendor in 1934 because it was 'clearer and better for practical purposes' than the map already in the collection. The fact that it was very significantly different, in terms of informational content, from the map it was mistakenly compared with, seems to have eluded the curator of the day.

At the same time as the purchasing power of the India Office as map collector was increasing, one of the more regrettable (for the historian) episodes in the Map Room history was occurring. Systematically, manuscript field books of nineteenth-century surveys, the manuscripts of the entire operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, all canal, irrigation and public works plans, and all nineteenth-century town and cantonment plans at the largest scales, were removed from the Map Room and transferred to the Survey of India and relevant provincial government departments in India. All this to make space for maps reflecting the changing role of the India Office in the government of India. The perceived threat to India from Russia, and the new emphasis on India's frontier and foreign policy in world politics, changed the Map Room from a source of the largest-scale plans of military areas to an information bank of smaller-scale topographical and geographical maps of all parts of India and of India's 'sphere of influence' from East Africa and the Middle East to Russia, China and South-East Asia. The separate collection of confidential and secret maps built up by the Political and Secret Department (and now administered by the India Office Records Map Room) became increasingly important in policy-making, while the old Map Room in the Record Department was awash with the flood of one-inch, half-inch and quarter-inch topographical sheets emanating from the Survey of India as the recommendations of the 1904-05 Indian Survey Committee were put into effect.

In the Second World War map publication became a military responsibility and map use a restricted activity. The India Office Map Room was for current purposes redundant, and remained dormant (or active only on a care-and-maintenance basis) as part of the India Office Records after Indian independence in 1947 until the 1960s. With the development of the India Office Records as an academic record office, the acquisition policy of the Map Room was defined afresh. The India Office Records now collects the products of pre-1947 official surveys in India as a matter of course, and war-time topographical sheets to fill gaps in established series. Manuscript maps, plans and drawings, especially the precursors of published maps, are always high priorities, and commercial map and atlas publishing in the pre-1947 sub-continent is a particular interest, as are maps printed in London for the East India Company. Where we do not try to compete with academic libraries is in the chase for European library atlases of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries which contain, as part of world coverage, the standard plate of India or the Mogul Empire. These are amply listed in Susan Gole's India within the Ganges, and, though the India Office

continued on page 23

VISIT TO INDIA OFFICE LIBRARY AND RECORDS

Numbers for this visit on Thursday, 27th November at 2.15 pm are limited. Please contact Terry Kay, Reader Services Librarian, L.A. Library, British Library, 7 Ridgemount Street (01) 636 1544, if you wish to attend. An early booking is advised.

Andrew Cook, Map Curator at the India Office Library and Records has kindly contributed the very informative article "Not a Map Collector at all" pp.20-22 to 'whet the appetite of IMCoS members'.

ISRAEL MAP SOCIETY JOURNAL

The newly formed IMCoS associate in Israel, the Israel Map Collectors Society, has made an excellent start with the publication of its first Journal. It contains greetings from Teddy Rollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, and articles on "Orientation of the Maps of the Holy Land", "Maps of Israel in printed Haggadoth" and "The Cartographic Section in the National Maritime Museum, Haifa" (where it is proposed the 1987 IMCoS International Symposium should be held).

Also published are various news and information items, including details of activities and journal subscription, which is not confined to residents of Israel. The subscription for those abroad interested in the cartography of the Holy Land is US$ 10.00. Contact Eva Wajntraub, IMCoS representative and Secretary of the Israel Society, for further information.

Further details regarding addresses can be obtained from the Editor.

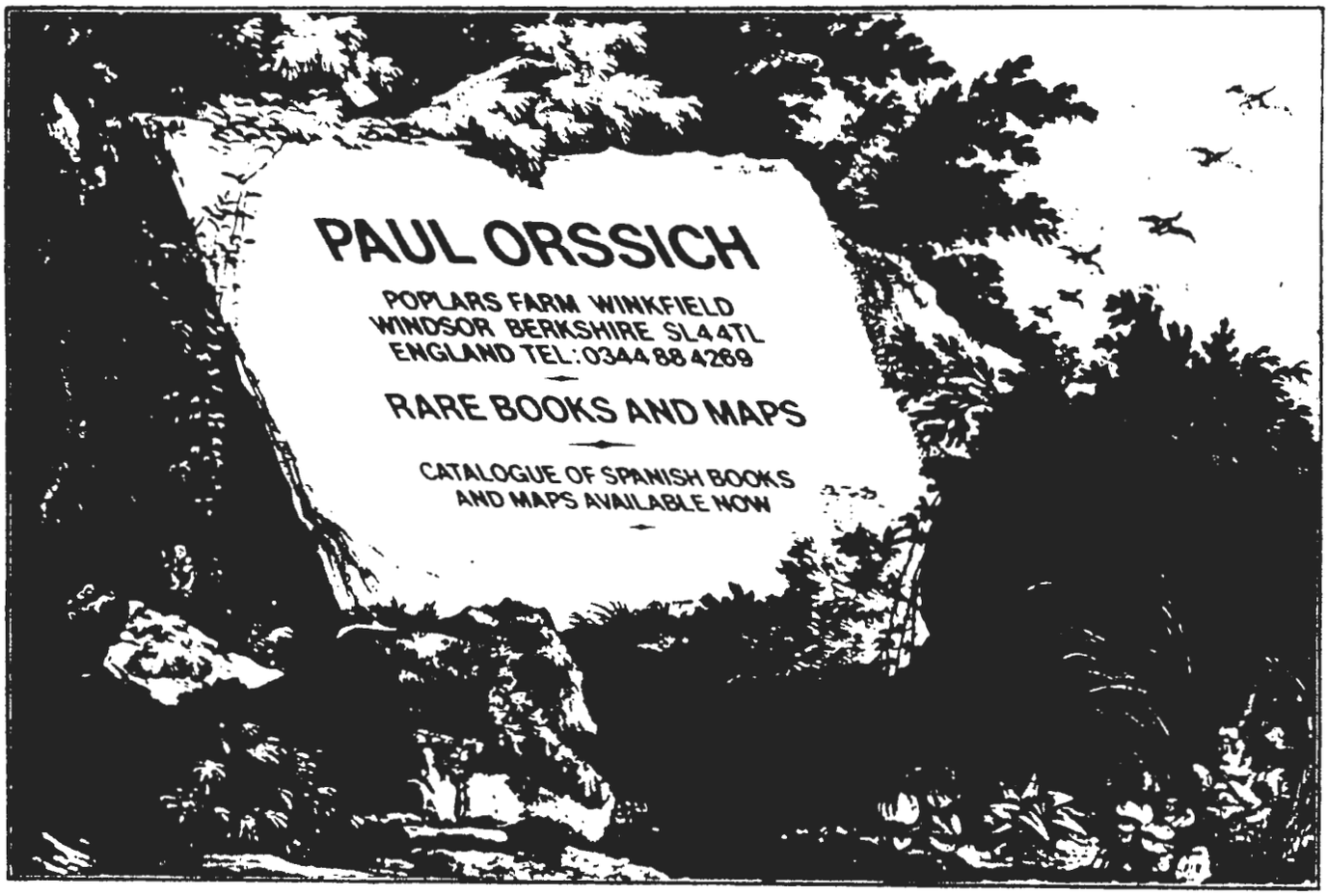


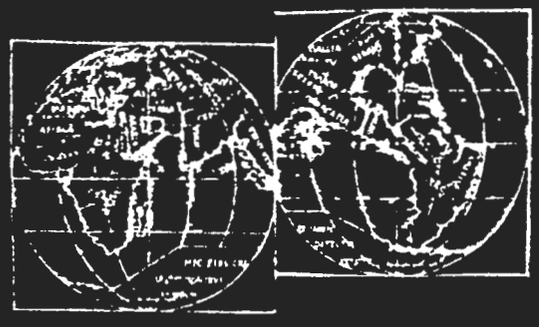
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continued from page 22

made sporadic acquisitions of such maps in the past (mainly from presentations), we now refer enquirers for them to the national and copyright libraries. Our interest is in maps the collector may regard as esoteric. Recent acquisitions include: the Lower Ganges Board River Survey of 1912, four sheets coloured to show the effect of the annual inundations on the piers and guide banks of the Hardinge railway bridge; a contemporary manuscript copy (circa 1840) of a 'Military Survey of the Peninsula or Cape of Aden on the Coast of Yemen ... Captured 19th January, 1839'; Illustrations of the Rivers Hoogly & Ganges from the mouth of the Hoogly to Cawnpore (Calcutta: Asiatic Lithographic Press, 1825), an unattributed pirate reprint of part of Rennell's A Bengal Atlas; and 'A new and accurate Map of the Island of Ceylon including an accurate delineation of the Interior Provinces from actual survey', a coloured draft of Schneider's 1822 map. Another Map Room function is to keep and make available maps from files and documents elsewhere in the India Office Records, for example the sequence of maps from the Britain-China-Tibet deliberations at the Simla Conference of 1913-14, resulting in the McMahon Line (transferred from Political and Secret Department records). It is this interest in maps from the administrative process (and our enthusiasm for them) which we hope to communicate to IMCoS members visiting the India Office Library and Records in November.

ANDREW S. COOK
Map Archivist, India Office Library and Records





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PROFILE NO. 2

Continuing our series of brief introductions on our overseas representatives

Dr. A.J. Hadjipaschalis is an Electrical Engineer. He obtained his Bachelor and Doctor of Philosohy degrees at Sheffield University England where he studied between the years 1957 and 1963. As he now recalls he was not at that time bitten by the bug of map collecting and it is one of his regrets when buying a map now, that he could have obtained it as a tenth of the price had he known in 1957 what he now knows.

He returned to Cyprus in 1963 where he started his professional career as an Engineer with the Electricity Authority of Cyprus. He is now the Area Manager for the Famagusta and Larnaca (South East) districts of Cyprus.

The Turkish invasion of Cyprus and the sudden realisation then that Cyprus as an entity and as known all through the centuries could be lost at any moment, had sparked his latent interest in cartography and maps. He has since started to study the cartography of Cyprus and his interest has not yet abated. The study of cartography has contracted him the collection mania virus with no sign of a possible cure.

He was born in Paphos on the west coast of Cyprus in 1939 but since he started his professional career in 1963 he lives in Nicosia. He was married in 1970 and has twin sons born in 1971. His wife is a Government employee who had no particular interest in cartography or map collection to start with. Be that as it may she now displays great interest any time the need arises! for good or for worse. She has helped him in the organisation of the 1984 Cyprus Symposium which was co-sponsored by the IMCoS and the Cyprus Association of Map Collectors (CAoMC).

Dr. Hadjipaschalis has been a founding member of the CAoMC and up to 1985 its Secretary. He is now the President of the Society and being also the IMCoS Representative in Cyprus is doing his share to organise, enlarge and hopefully set on the right footing the study and collection of maps in the island.



PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA: GUIDE TO THE NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

The map collection of the Public Archives of Canada is the richest repository of old maps in Canada. Over the last few years the early map collection has been under the supervision of Edward Dahl, the IMCoS representative in Canada. It is through Ed's courtesy that IMCoS have been presented with a copy of the General Guide to the National Map Collection.

The Guide is a 71-page document, illustrated with black and white plates and a colour frontispiece. As is the normal practice in French-speaking Canada the text and illustrations are repeated in French on inverted pages as a complete back-to-back ensemble. There are short descriptions of the role of the National Map Collection, the services and research aids offered, and a description of each of the sub-collections. As to be expected, the main emphasis is on the cartography of Canada and the North American continent. Indeed, for early maps it is the Collection's policy to try and obtain a copy of all maps prepared since 1500 which show all or part of Canada. In the case of printed maps, a copy in good condition is sought of each edition or printing. Among the sub-collections are regional maps; urban centres; boundary maps; military and naval records; Indian affairs and Public Works; and maps relating to transport, agriculture, geology and numerous other disciplines. Atlases, globes and air photographs are also covered, as are the publications, catalogues and posters of the National Map Collection. Each year there are supplements and annual reports which describe the most interesting acquisitions, exhibitions, and the research and conservation work that staff have been involved in.

Reading through this excellent Guide, it is sad to reflect that our own British Library Map Library has not been able to devote resources to bringing out a similar work to publicise its own incomparable collections of maps. This need be in one language only!

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A NOTE FROM 'COSIMO'

At the end of my article in the Spring edition of the Journal, I invited suggestions as to the identity of the map to which Shakespeare referred in Twelfth Night.

A diligent reader has pointed out that the question has already been answered by members of the Society, not just once, but twice over!

Rodney Shirley, in his Mapping of the World, pages 238 and 239, describes (and illustrates) the two-sheet map of Edward Wright, 1599. He writes: "The chart is supposedly the 'new map' referred to in Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, Act III, Scene 2: 'He does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies?' The meaning of the phrase the augmentation of the Indies is a little puzzling."

Helen Wallis has also written of the same chart: "The map was a demonstration of the known distribution of land and sea, as revealed by actual voyages of discovery. It contained no armchair flights of fancy, or theoretical conjectures about the unknown. Evidence of its immediate fame is provided by Shakespeare's allusion to it in Twelfth Night ... (the somewhat cryptic phrase about the Indies was presumably a reference to the Solomon Islands, boldly depicted (but not named) to the east of New Guinea, and looking like an appendix to the East Indian archipelago)."

Since Helen wrote the foregoing back in 1974, the incoming IMCoS President undoubtedly takes precedence in this matter to Rodney, the outgoing President!

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REVIEWS

SEAMARKS: Their History and Development by John Naish, Stanford Maritime, (George Philip Group), London, 1985. £12.95

It is a pleasure to report for once that a publisher's blurb is over-modest. Seamarks is described as "an intriguing and well-illustrated history of channel marking, lighthouses, buoyage and other navigation aids, from the Roman Pharos to the present and in relationship to the context of sea trading and engineering." In fact the book is superbly conceived - and executed. It is a well-researched work telling the map or chart collector all that he may wish to know about data to be found on charts and the coastal strips of land maps. The range of illustrations is considerable: photographs of famous marks, line drawings, historic engravings, and reproductions of sections of maps and charts of various sorts (ranging from sites of mediaeval fire-towers off the British and Baltic coasts to British Admiralty Chart 5500 showing modern traffic regulation in the English Channel.) At £12.95 this is very reasonably priced by modern standards; Seamarks should be part of the library of every serious collector whose interests ever extend as far as a stretch of coastline.

The Study and Conservation of Globes by A.D. Baynes-Cope, International Coronelli Society, Vienna, 1985. Available from Dawn Cottage, 2 Duke Street, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk £5.50

This highly specialised work is definitely not for the beginner or DIY enthusiast. The best description is provided by the author's own 'Foreword': "This book has been written for trained conservators who wish to extend their work to the conservation of globes. It has been assumed throughout that they are already skilled in the various tasks, such as handling wet, weak paper, treating coloured material, deacidification, bleaching, repairs to woodwork or metal, etc. which are involved in globe conservation. It has also been assumed that they will follow the requirements of what is, in England, the Health and Safety at Work Act, or its equivalent in their own country. For these reasons, and for reasons of space, only the techniques which are peculiar to globe conservation are described and little mention is made of safety precautions. Novices in conservation are advised not to attempt the difficult work of globe conservation until they have mastered the basic skills of document conservation and, to some extent, ethnographic conservation." That reservation apart, this is still a valuable and highly instructive work for those of us who are lucky enough to possess an old globe (not this reviewer, alas), and who would like to know more about their structure, original manufacture and repair. A large part of the book relates to repairs done to a Molyneux celestial globe of 1592 by Mr. Baynes-Cope and colleagues in the Research Laboratory of the British Museum, and the associated photographs, line-drawings and X-ray reproductions are of great interest. The wonders of modern science help a great deal; and an infinity of patience is doubtless a vital quality; but I like best the author's own stated prerequisites: "ingenuity and natural low-cunning".

Antique Maps, Sea Charts, City Views, Celestial Charts & Battle Plans: Price Record & Handbook for 1985, compiled and edited by David C. Jolly, Brookline, Mass., David C. Jolly Publishers, 1985 $31.50 postpaid within USA "while supplies last", £21.48 (UK)

This record of current prices contains thousands of items listed in both dollars and sterling (mid-year 1984 when the latter was at $1.358). It contains quite a lot more besides: an Alphabetical Index to Map and View Titles, a Cumulative Frequency count of Maps and Views 1983-1985 taking in 15,872 entries (e.g. 375 Speeds, 36 Saxtons, 4 Ptolemy [1511 Venice], etc.); Book Reviews (displaying a refreshing, dry sense of humour); Glossary; Directory of dealers, advice on collecting, etc. Although Mr. Jolly admits that "most buyers are dealers and libraries", the Handbook may be of considerable interest to collectors as well. With a hobby like ours, you can never be too well informed; unfortunately, you can never be too well funded either.

E. FREEMAN
IMCoS Librarian

..opp., opp. of coloured plates: ill., maps; 31 cms. ISBN 0-7134-4178-X £30.00

"The book's more immediate purpose is to provide the collector ... with a means of identifying and dating any map generally available to him, and to offer a picture of map development during the period which will place that map in a contextual relationship with others." This objective stated by David Smith in his 'Preface' is reinforced by eight references to collectors and four to collecting. His 'Introduction' lists industrialisation, commerce, population growth, improved communications, and literacy as the essential "conditions favourable to an explosive growth of map-making ...". The author is, therefore, fully aware of the magnitude of his chosen task in his attempt to present "the maps themselves - what they show, how they show it, and how they changed during publication ..." within the confines of one book consisting, in real terms, of about only 150 pages (in which there are 106 illustrations). His chosen method is to divide his book into two parts: approximately two-thirds arranged under four chapters of 'Production', 'Paper', 'Presentation and Content', and 'Purpose'; just under a third forming a 'Catalogue' of 'Victorian topographical atlases 1837-1900'.

By the very nature of the nineteenth century in 'modern' Europe, and in the British Isles in particular, all sorts of facts and facets were inquired upon and recorded statistically, textually, and graphically upon countless reams of paper and in innumerable broadsheets, newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, books, reports; these were printed in quantities of less than a dozen or of several thousand, issued privately or as 'free' or for government use rather than for public purchase, were sometimes considered merely as 'ephemera', the size and quality of paper often contributed to more-or-less instant damage or destruction, and so on. And nothing like an adequate record exists of what was produced or where extant copies can be consulted. [1] One must ask whether it is possible to describe - or even to touch adequately upon - such a problematical plethora of printed paper produced in the past for purposes of pictorial presentation? Certainly, it does deserve discovery, recognition, and commentary - if only to make the 'county map brigade' more aware and curious of other maps. The author does, in fact, write that "little-collected specialized map forms, such as sea charts, enclosure and tithe maps, transport proposals" and non-paper maps are excluded from his survey (but then devotes headed descriptive sections to all except sea charts later in the work!) The largest map-producing agency - the Ordnance Survey - is, quite rightly, given due prominence: both for its technical methods of production as well as for the variety and amount of 'collectable' products. In view of this it is surprising that neither the Charles Close Society (for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps) nor its newsletter Sheetlines, with its useful and often scholarly articles, are mentioned either in the text or in the various 'Bibliographies'. In addition, many private or commercial map-makers used the Ordnance Survey's work as a basis for their own maps - these produced with or without the Survey's consent or credit at times. As an example, John Cary's Ordnance Survey of Devonshire ("now engraving by Subscription, a Map of the county of Devon, from the above Work: to be printed on two sheets ...") [2] reduced from 1 inch to 1 mile to half inch to a mile. A copy of this much-advertised but hitherto unlocatable map has only very recently come to light in the West Country Studies Library, Exeter Central Library, Devon. [3]

Aside from the vast corpus of Ordnance Survey mapping, county and urban maps, it would not be unreasonable to say that the residue can appear to be an amorphous mass of material which largely defies any classification into narrowly-defined categories agreed upon by every collector. Using 14 of the same or similar sub-headings as in his 1982 book [4] the author discusses, for example, 'Boundaries' and 'Antiquities' in the chapter on 'Presentation and content' (along with 'Relief' and 'Colour'); but, in the next chapter 'Purpose', enlarges upon the first subject under 'Estate plans', 'Enclosure plans', and 'Parish plans'; and

'Antiquities' could equally well have been placed under 'Scientific maps' or 'Other thematic maps' - or be placed in a category on their own (perhaps some collectors acquire maps chiefly on account of the antiquities depicted?) Similarly, over 2 1/2 pages (of almost 3 1/2) of 'Scientific maps' are devoted to geological maps - more than the space given to 'Statistical maps' for example - which would seem to justify the criticism that geological maps should be given a section to themselves. The overlapping in content and purpose of Ordnance Survey large-scale urban plans, or 'Improvement plans', and of 'Town plans' only emphasises the difficulty - but not entirely the pointlessness - of categorising such multi-faceted graphic material. Perhaps this is another of the reasons (apart from the inconvenient physical format) why maps have not found, and still do not always find, great sympathy from mainly book-orientated librarians? The whole subject is a can of worms: the best that a brave author can do is to make his or her fairly subjective or personal choice of categories and headings (the 'General Index' helpfully provides alternative and additional headings).

The 'Catalogue' of 'Victorian topographical atlases 1837-1900' lists alphabetically 42 producers or publishers of 56 main works, and follows the format of the author's Antique maps of the British. Included are not only what may be obviously a 'county atlas' but also parts of a larger work containing the basis of such - like The Dispatch Atlas. One of the features of this section is the intended listing of the contents of an atlas such as the number of national, regional, or county maps, thematic, island, or town maps. The occasional over-lengthy quotations - admittedly not devoid of interest or amusement - from publishers' original items describing or eulogising their products has meant that a fuller listing of all town plans included in an atlas has either been compressed or omitted. As two examples: the Pocket atlas of England & Wales by J. Bartholomew FRGS ... (1887, and 1888) contains "... 11 maps of urban areas on five sheets."; the Boundary Commissioners' for England and Wales Report (1868) contains "196 plans of English boroughs ... and 51 plans of Welsh boroughs." In the present work no bibliograhic reference is given in lieu to which a collector may turn for a complete listing - hence identification of his map. This would suggest that the 'catalogue' could be revised, enlarged, and issued as a separate work (perhaps incorporating Tooley's listing of town and city maps in progress of publication in The Map Collector.) [5] A collector with an uncoloured J. & C. Walker county map with publisher's imprint of John Murray will learn from the 'Catalogue' that these were "issued in the late 1870s" in Murray's 'Handbooks'; on page 106 under 'Excursion maps' the author writes "John Murray used ... possibly ... J. & C. Walker's county maps, for his 'Handbooks'". In fact, Murray was using these Walker county maps - such as Devon - as late as 1887 for the tenth edition of that 'Handbook'. The reviewer can add that the Walker county maps were latterly the property of a Thomas Connell (described as 'Geographer' on his death certificate and probate records) after whose death on 6 March 1896 the plates and stock were bought by Edward Stanford. In addition, it is possible that some of William Hughes' National gazetteer maps may have been issued after 1886, for Virtue did not sell the copper and steel plates until June 1903 to Stanford who chose to purchase them "on the chance that some of them might be used for an occasional printing job ..."

One or two other points might be disputed or have variant information supplied by the reviewer. Discussing 'Colour' (on page 44) David Smith states that 'Commercial map-makers frequently maintained extensive colouring departments: Philips, for example, employed as many as 80 'girl tinters' ... The employment of females in colouring was an unusual feature of map production ..." These statements are not borne out by the practice of the large firm of Stanford, who in March 1896 had not work enough for a (female) hand-colourist. In May 1898 Edward Stanford writes to Col. Francis Washington (Director of Map Department, Land Registry), "As to the colourers, ... I can say now that I have a vacancy in my women's colouring room, ... I could not give outdoor employment, or forward work through you as you suggest. There are two (!) women in the room now, & they are paid by piece work."; and, in July 1900 he writes to Mr. J.H. Young (of General Register Office) "I only employ 2 or 3 women in map colouring, and I cannot find work enough for them." In the chapter 'Production' (on p.25) it is stated "Typographic or typometric maps were printed from movable type specially constructed ... Although it was occasionally used abroad, its obvious

limitations deterred even experiments in Britain." At least two En printers are known by the reviewer to have produced, for commercial publica typographic maps: Thomas Brice of Exeter (for his Map of the Seat of War, o Frontiers of France, Germany, and the Netherlands, 1794 "Printed and Sold t Brice - Price Three Pence"); and Edward Baines of Leeds (several maps, incl Frontiers of France, Germany, and Holland. Exhibiting the Seat of War from to 1796. for his 2-volume work History of the Wars of the French Revolu 1817). In agreement with the author (in his 'Preface') that pre-1837 map map-making would still have been around at that time, it is possible that typographic maps of Britain belonging more strictly to the 'Victorian' era yet be discovered.

A couple of the "few wild blunders, and risible absurdities" - to use Smith's quotation of Samuel Johnson - are noted in case there should logical explanation. The statement on page 32 that "the Ordnance Survey exerted the greatest influence through its representation of the earth's su in the greatest detail that a scale would allow ..." seems, to this revi vague. The reference on page 112 to Aaron Arrowsmith's Large scale railwa of England and Wales, in twenty-four sheets ... coloured to show the Fox Hunts... in an advertisement of 1882 is quite anomalous: Arrowsmith sr died and Arrowsmith jr left the partnership with brother Samuel around 1832. (known that G.F. Cruchley sold his stock in 1877). Without informing reade the item referred to (actually the 'Patent Illuminated Maps' in The Illumi Atlas of Scripture Geography), he writes (p.46) of Charles Knight who "pro the first colour-printed atlas in England in 1840 using his relief process, which printed colours in simple shapes [sic] ..." - one wonders whether the word quoted ought to be "shades" as they are in fact gentle pastel colour carmine, green, yellow-ochre, and blue. A more amusing error seems to eluded proof-reading on page 112 in the listing of Guerry's 1864 maps in Statistique morale de l'Angleterre ...: shown on the maps are "crimes ag property, murder, rape, larceny by servants, instruction [!] ..." "insurrection").

The few printing errors appear mainly outside the main text. They are disconcerting where captions to illustrations differ from references elsewh illustration 78(i) has date 1875 but date 1883 in the 'List of Illustrations the beginning; and both the caption and listing of illustration 87 'Shropshire' from Stanford's geological atlas ...) as "c.1904" should something like "2nd edition, 1907". Colour plate no. VII (Bartholom 'Section map No. IX' for the Baddeley 'Thorough Guide' for the Lake Distr has "c.1895" - the 7th edition was published in 1895 - in caption, but gives impression on p.47 that publication date was 1880 - which was the date of first edition of the 'Guide' which introduced Bartholomew's distinctive la colouring to the general public.

The majority of the illustrations are clear or convey, in cases of a comp large-sized original map, a good general appearance; the use of enlargement specific sections of maps is enlightening and helps to focus attention on pc some collectors might easily miss, whether of production technique o topography. Two of the fine coloured plates suffer from too great a reducti notably the Geological Survey map, which, incidentally, was not published 1852 at the earliest (and not in 1841 - the date of the Ordnance Survey base - as indicated both in caption and in illustration list). It is a pity that or two illustrations of inferior quality that had been used previously by c authors or publishers should have been allowed to pass again here: a example, illustration 32 (Peterman's Scotland. Distribution of the populat Census of 1851) from the British Library copy showed its fault in Arthu Robinson's Early thematic mapping ... [6] and here, in enlargement, only l the worse for wear. An acceptable alternative would have been the same map, lithographed by W.H. Lizars, in J.H. Dawson's Abridged statistical histor the Scottish counties ... (1862). Illustration 6 (map and vignettes Birmingham and environs), which the author used also as illustration 13 in 1982 work, is a plate (imprint dated 1850) from the weekly and monthly part- of The Imperial Cyclopaedia: Geography of the British Empire (issued from 1 1850, volume 1 A-G published June 1852) by Charles Knight. Sometimes it w be helpful to add both the location of all the illustrations, as wel

occasional indication of size-ratio of reproduction compared to original map.

In addition to the bibliographic references (which include Tony Campbell's article on the Moule county maps in The Map Collector of June 1985, but not the eventual publication date of 1983 for Herries Davies' Sheets of many colours ...!), the author has thoughtfully provided for collectors a list of the Ordnance and Geological Survey chiefs together with their dates. Because of the nature of the material discussed the 'Index' is geared to approaches from the point of view of subject, engravers and publishers, publishers' addresses (an innovative feature for this kind of work?), and titles.

A difficult and diffuse subject to try and present, the author relates many maps to social and parliamentary changes which whilst the information provided can be both interesting and invaluable for beginners as well as 'old timers' in map collecting - it can become a little indigestible if too much is read at a time. There is also the occasional over-simplification or non-sequitur. As a synthesis and distillation of research, however, this well-illustrated book can be recommended for collectors and libraries.

FRANCIS HERBERT
Map Room, RGS
May 1986

NOTES

[1] The latest scheme now in progress is the Nineteenth century short title catalogue (Newcastle upon Tyne: Avero, 1984). The first five volumes, covering years 1801-1815, aim "to provide increasingly complete listings of British Books ... in order of authors, subjects, place of imprint, titles and date of publication"; some cartographic items - even Cary sheet maps - are included too, but size only is indicated, not whether plates or illustrations are present. Locations at present are given for items in Bodleian, BL, TCD, NLS, CUL and Newcastle University Library.

[2] The author quotes from an advertisement of 1810 (the year in which complaints about Faden holding the monopoly of selling Ordnance Survey maps reached crisis point). An advertisement for the same map from a Cary publication of 1815 significantly alters the title to Topographical Map of Devonshire.

Extract from advertisement in Cary's New Itinerary, Strand, 1815:

PUBLICATIONS BY J. CARY, 181, STRAND.

In Two large Sheets, a TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP of DEVONSHIRE, including Parts of the adjacent Counties, reduced from a Survey made by Order of the Board of Ordnance, under the Direction of Colonel Mudge—to a Scale of Half an Inch to a Mile. Price 2l. 2s. in Sheets. 2l. 16s. mounted on Rollers, or in Case for the Pocket.

[3] Information kindly produced by Professor W.L.D. Ravenhill in a letter to reviewer of 24 March 1986.

[4] Antique Maps of the British Isles, London, Batsford, 1982.

[5] 'Large-scale English county maps and plans of cities not printed in atlases' in The Map Collector issue no. 5 (December 1978) onwards. The most recent of this irregularly-appearing series of items in TMC is 'Part 10 Durham' in issue no. 34 (March 1986); 'Part 11 Essex' is expected to appear in issue no. 36 (September 1986).

[6] Early thematic mapping in the history of cartography London; Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1982.

* * * * *

PRESENT:

President	: R.W. Shirley
Executive Committee	: M.R. Young (Chairman) A.Bartlett (International Secretary) C. Batchelor (Membership Secretary) S. Luck (Journal Editor) Y. Beresiner (Publicity) arrived at the end of the meeting
Members	: R.A. Burgess W.H.S. Pearce D.F. Webb Dr. Helen Wallis

APOLOGIES:

Apologies for absence	: T. Kay (Executive Officer) W. Leslie C. Stephenson T. Strongilos (Greece)

1. PRESIDENT'S WELCOME

Mr. R.W. Shirley welcomed the members present to the fifth Annual General Meeting and immediately handed over to Mr. M.R. Young (Chairman).

2. MINUTES OF AGM HELD ON 23 MARCH 1985

It was PROPOSED by Mr. D.F. Webb, SECONDED by Mr. A. Bartlett and AGREED that the minutes be approved as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

3. CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

The Chairman reported the 1985 Annual Symposium and Map Fair held on 22 June 1985 had been a great success and he thanked the committee for their work in organising them. The September Finland Symposium organised by Aarno Piltz had also been a success and he expressed his thanks to Aarno Piltz.

Thanks were also due to Geoffrey Ramsden for organising the Southampton meeting and Chris Moore for the Leeds meeting. The Chairman reported the forthcoming events were well in hand with the British Library 4 June, IMCoS Symposium and Map Fair 21/22 June, and the International Symposium at Barcelona 3-5 October 1986. In March 1987 it was hoped to hold a Symposium at Durham or Aberystwyth. The Chairman noted, in the absence of Terry Kay, that his role in developing relationships between the Society and relevant institutions was bearing fruit. At this point the Chairman thanked all committee members for the excellent work they had put in over the year. He then invited the Membership Secretary to give her report.

4. MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

There were 281 members paid up out of 378; 120 reminders had been sent out in October last year, 4 people had resigned and the rest have not paid.

5. INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. Bartlett reported on the new appointments of International Representatives. These were: USA CENTRAL - Ken Nebenzhal; SOUTH AFRICA - Oscar Norwich; ICELAND - Kjartan Gunnarsson; FINLAND - Jan Strang. Future events planned were: ISRAEL 1987; ZAGREB/DUBROVNIK (Dr. Novak) 1988 and ATHENS 1989. He advised the meeting that in his opinion a visit to the USA was not on yet due primarily to cost.

6. TREASURER'S REPORT AND APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1985

In the absence of the treasurer (who sent his apologies) Mr. Bartlett answered for him. He took the meeting through the unaudited accounts. Subscriptions had been increased in January 1986 and it was thought an adequate cushion, just, existed. Steps had been taken to offset loss of members by increased charges for various items, tighter control of expenditure and the exercise of economy at all times. The Chairman commented that all events should be self-supporting. All members should make conscious efforts at any symposium to increase the membership of the Society. There was a problem in communications but our monthly Committee meetings kept a finger on the pulse. Forward budgets should be raised with the Executive Committee at their next meeting. It was PROPOSED by Mr. D. Webb and SECONDED by Mr. A.A. Burgess that the Accounts be approved subject to audit. Carried.

7. ELECTIONS

Mr. A. Bartlett then took the Chair and on a PROPOSAL by Mr. Bartlett SECONDED by Dr. Helen Wallis, Mr. M.R. Young was re-elected Chairman. The Chairman, Mr. M.R. Young thanked Mr. R.W. Shirley who was standing down from the Presidency, for the excellent work he had put in during his term of office. Mr. R.W. Shirley acknowledged the thanks and said that although he relinquished with reluctance he felt that having been elected President in 1980 for what he thought was going to be a 2-year term which somehow turned into 6, it was time for new blood, time for someone else to take up the reins. He had had unstinted help from officers and members and in particular Malcolm Young had been a tower of strength. Two people, Alan Bartlett and Terry Kay had been largely responsible for the International recognition that the Society now enjoys. Now as to his successor the tripartite collector/academician/librarian was embodied in no one better than Dr. Helen Wallis. (Spontaneous applause) Was this rapturous response because of me leaving!, or Dr. Helen Wallis coming?

PROPOSED by Mr. R.W. Shirley SECONDED by Mr. A. Bartlett that Dr. Helen Wallis be elected President. Carried unanimously.

Dr. Helen Wallis said she was deeply honoured and would follow in the footsteps of her predecessor and would maintain the traditions of the Society. She asked for a handing-over period explaining as she was retiring from the British Library on 30 June this year but had to attend an International Conference in Sept./Oct. 1986 she suggested a firm take-over after that date.

PROPOSED by Mr. M.R. Young SECONDED by Mr. S. Luck that Mr. A. Bartlett be elected Vice-Chairman. Carried unanimously.

PROPOSED by Mr. D. Webb SECONDED by Mrs. C. Batchelor that Mr. Clifford Stephenson be elected Director. Carried.

PROPOSED by Dr. Helen Wallis SECONDED by Mr. A. Bartlett that Mrs. C. Batchelor be elected Membership Secretary. Carried.

PROPOSED by Mr. M.R. Young SECONDED by Mr. A. Bartlett that Mr. W.H.S. Pearce be elected Secretary. Carried.

PROPOSED by Mr. R.M. Shirley SECONDED by Mrs. C. Batchelor that Mr. T. Kay be elected to Committee as Executive Officer. Carried.

PROPOSED by Mr. S. Luck SECONDED by Mr. D. Webb that Mr. Aarno Piltz be made an Honorary Member. Carried.

8. A.O.B.

There was a general discussion on the subject of membership and the concensus of opinion was that the Society should set a target, say, of 500 members, to be reached in the coming year. The Chairman thought this was a subject that could usefully be discussed at the next Committee meeting. The availability of brochures was discussed and it was thought that Dealers should continually be supplied with copies. It was pointed out that the current brochure disappeared as soon as it was displayed. Possibly a single sheet giving basic information might be more useful. Again a point to be put on the Committee meeting agenda. The Chairman said it might be worth considering the appointment of a

activities. At the same time he thought that while the policy of the Society should be international the Executive should be based near London so they could meet frequently to conduct the Society's business. There being no further business the Chairman closed the meeting at 1850 hours.

* * * * *

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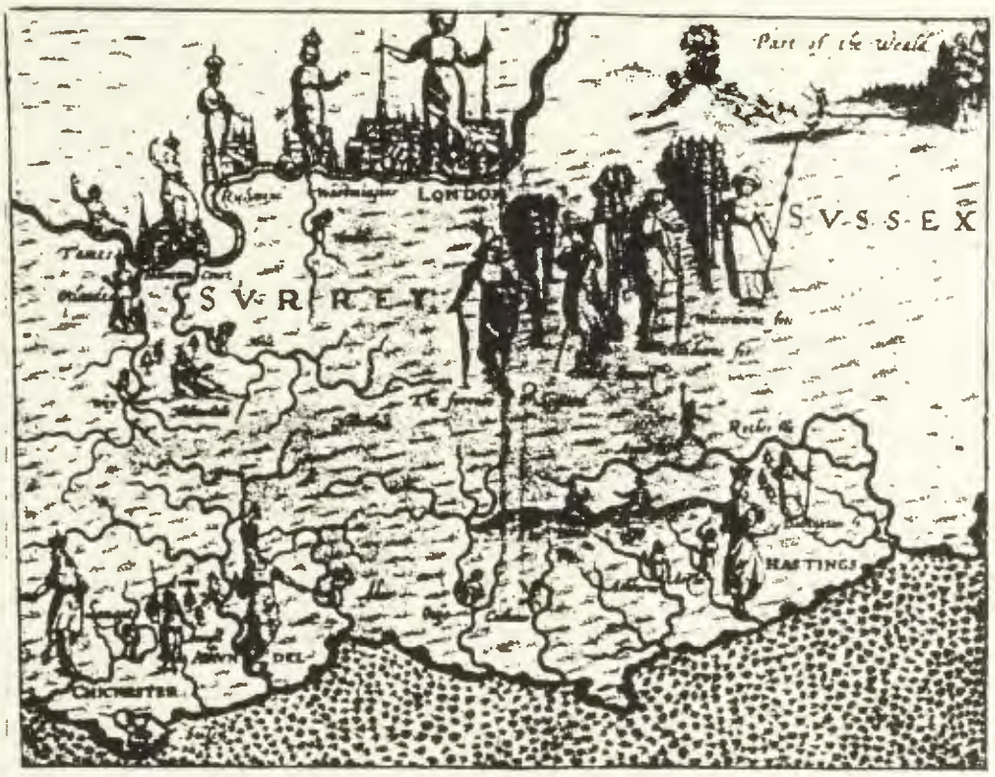
"Me thinkes it would well please any man to look upon a Geographical map, to behold as it were, all the remote Provinces, Townes, Cities of the world"

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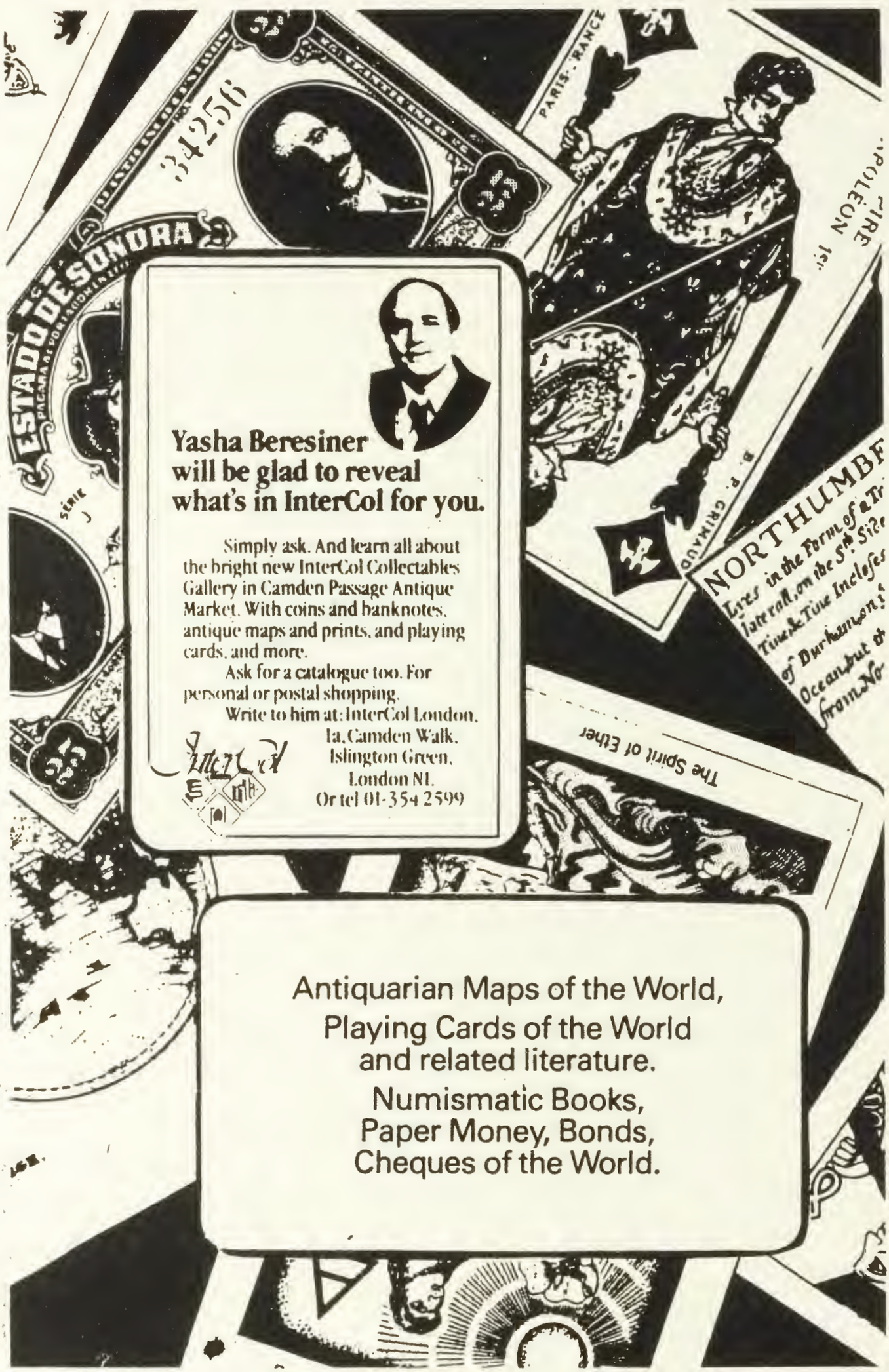
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