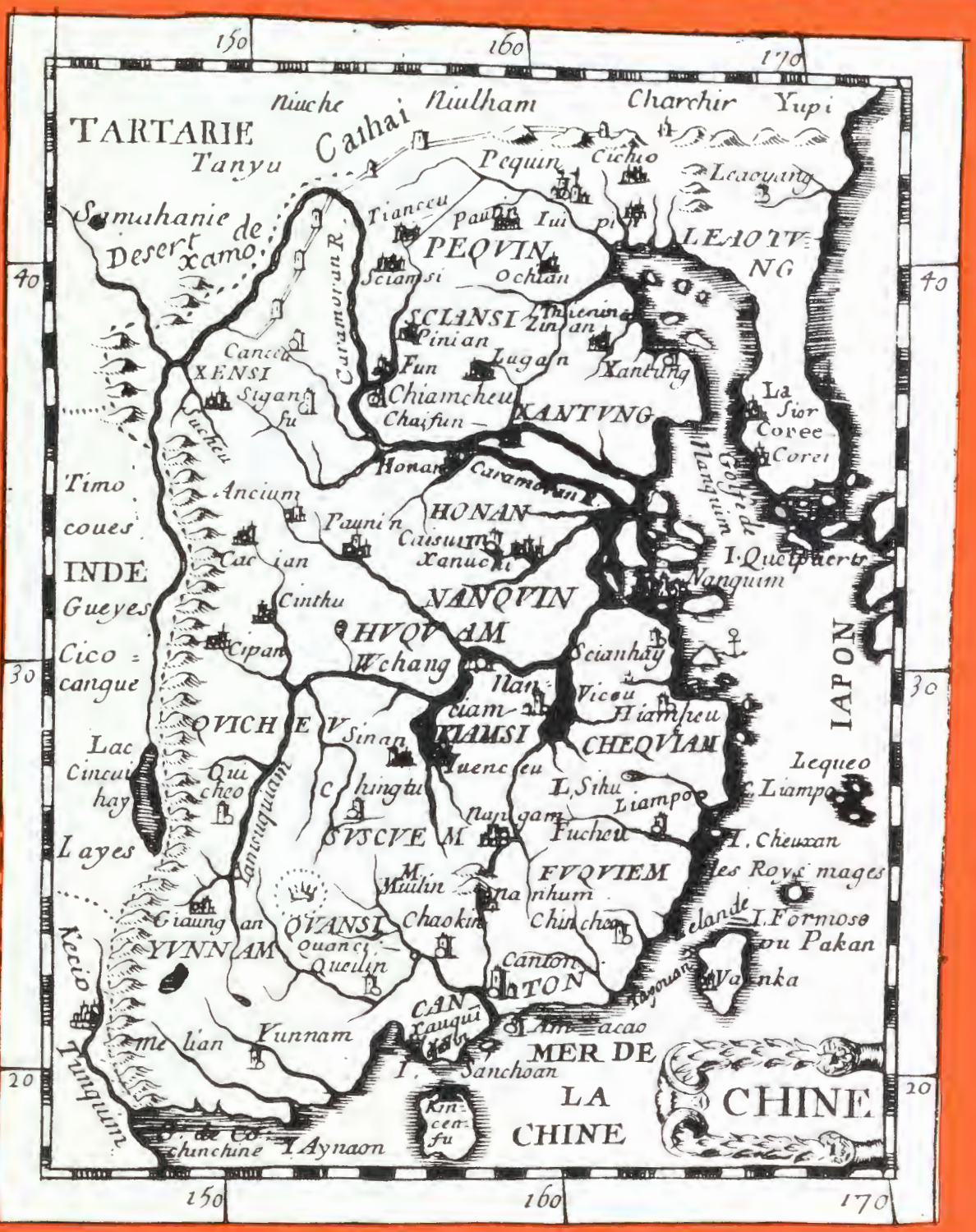
AUTUMN 1989 ISSUE No. 38

IMCS JOURNAL



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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

AUTUMN 1989 Volume 8 ISSUE No.8 [CN38]

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Copy and other material for our next issue (Winter) should be submitted by **21st October 1989**. To facilitate the gathering of material, all items for **editorial** use should be sent to the Editorial Liaison Officer, Yasha Beresiner, InterCol, 1A Camden Walk, Islington Green, London, N1 8DY. Tel. 01 354 2599. **Advertising** copy, artwork, etc., should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay, Gallery, 5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London, SE10 9JB. Tel. 01 858 0317.

Hon. Secretary: W.H.S. Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London, SW16 1NQ.

Treasurer: Eugene Burden, Lake House, Kings Ride, Ascot, Berks, SL5 7JW.

Membership Secretary: Mrs Caroline Batchelor, 'Pikes', The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 0LG.

From the Editor

STRICTLY speaking, an editor should be responsible only for the editorial content of a publication; the duties of an advertisement manager covering the gathering of advertisements. On the other hand, the life-blood of commercial publications depends on advertising, and therefore an editor must show a great deal of interest in the welfare of his advertisement department. Without advertisements, the editor would be out of a job!

This **Journal** is, of course, not a commercial one in the strict sense, since it is the organ of a society. However, advertisements are vital to its operation. In the first place, advertising in IMCoS **Journal** carries useful information to the membership, and secondly, the revenue derived helps to keep down the level of subscription charges.

The IMCoS **Journal** has an efficient advertising department run by Warwick Leadlay, and advertising is at a very respectable level. However, we could always use more advertising. More revenue would allow us to produce a bigger and better IMCoS **Journal**. If you are a map dealer yourself, or if you have map dealer friends who are not advertisers, you could help the Society considerably by advertising, or exerting a little gentle pressure on a friend!

GEORGE BEAL

A Visit to the Map Room of the Royal Library in Copenhagen

ANY visit to this city is a joy to a map collector, for the sea and ships are seen in so many streets of Copenhagen. This 'face to the sea' seems part of what makes the citizens such open and pleasant people. I cannot recall another place where everybody showed me where a street was with a smile, and where I saw so many people laughing!

Instead of ending with a note of thanks to those who made my visit possible (and so enjoyable), I would like to start out with my words of appreciation to the librarians Inger Lise Nørregaard and Inger Uldal for receiving us with the traditional Danish smile and with the patience of saints.

I can truly say that I would not, in my fondest dreams, have otherwise had a chance of seeing those fabulous old atlases and maps, which, from box after box, those friendly ladies spread out before my eyes. Like all true scholars, both Inges were most knowledgeable on their subject without giving long lists of dates, but instead, concentrated on the



The Oldest-known printed map of Denmark by Marcus Jordan, 1587.



A copperplate map of Denmark, from Erik Pontoppidan's 'Danish Atlas' of 1763.

panorama of history and cartography when describing the treasures of the Royal Library collection.

It is interesting to note that the first International Conference on Geography and Map Libraries took place here more than 10 years ago. Mr Ib Rønne Kejlbo, head of the Department of Maps and Prints at the Royal Library, gave a paper on the subject, and this Conference now takes place annually in different countries, attended by map librarians from all over the world.

I had the honour of seeing the hand-coloured copies made for Frederick II (King of Denmark and Norway from 1559-1588) of Braun & Hogenberg's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, and it was of particular interest to me as a collector to learn that the only maps in this work devoted solely to town views were those of Denmark and the island of Ven, which was then a Danish possession. The map of Denmark was made by Marcus Jordan (1521-1595), who was professor of Mathematics at the University of Copen-



Mercator's map of Denmark, 1595.



Hand-coloured map of Copenhagen, from the Royal Library.

hagen. This is the oldest-known printed map of Denmark, and can be seen in Volume IV, dated 1587. The royal copy included a map of the island of Ven, as a tribute to Duke Henrik Rantzau, who put down the Uprising of Skipper Clement against King Frederick II.

The map shows a vignette of the consequent execution of Clement by the faithful Duke, General of the King's armies, and there are a few further prints related to him, such as Rantzau Palace, a portrait of the Duke, and others in Volume IV. This set was bound, embossed with the royal arms especially for the King of Denmark and these additions are not found in other editions of the *Civitates...* The colours of the maps were simply unbelievable, and looked as if they had been painted only yesterday: fresh greens and reds, clear blues and browns. They did not look old-coloured at all, but gave a most cheerful modern impression. It would be interesting to find out who was the artist that coloured the set, as he was way ahead of his time in both style and decoration. Pristine copperplate printing, and exquisite leatherwork binding all added up to a truly great cartographical work. To hold this in my hands was an experience I shall not easily forget.

Some beautiful old maps of Denmark that I was also shown included the map of Mathias Quad, Köln, 1608, *Daniae Regni Typus*, 265 x 181mm from the Latin edition of *Geographisch Handbuch* of 1600; the Mercator map of 1595 *Daniae Regni*, Duisburg, 442 x 372mm., and *Topographia Insula Huenae* by Tycho Brahe, 1586.

I learned that the Royal Library is the main library for Human Geography and Maps with the University Library providing literature on Physical Geography. The Royal Library became part of the University in 1906, and has been accessible to the public since then. The Library of the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural High School has a collection of Agricultural-Geographical literature, and Denmark's Technical Library is important for the study of Commercial Geography. The Geographical Institute of Copenhagen contains a library that covers all aspects of geographical research. These libraries are all in the nation's capital. There are numerous further libraries and collections of geographical interest in other parts of Denmark.

May I take this opportunity of again thanking the ladies for their kindness, and for the many hours I was privileged to spend in the Map Room, embellished not only by the books of the centuries, but equally by the diligent and friendly librarians of today.

TRAVELLER

Mappa Mundi

The problem of safeguarding the Mappa Mundi (see Spring and Summer issues of the **Journal**) has not yet been solved. It was no surprise that a share issue in May failed to raise enough money to achieve the aim of enabling the map to be preserved and displayed at Hereford Cathedral. Other methods of meeting the cost are now being explored.

However, it is pleasant to report that the map is at present on display in the King's Library at the British Library in Great Russell Street, London, probably until the end of this year at least.

JST

IMCoS Map Fair Exhibition, 1989

VERY much inspired by the superlative exhibition 'What Use is a Map?' at the British Library, British Museum, a modest but highly attractive and interesting exhibit of unusual and 'secondary' maps was set up and co-ordinated at the IMCoS Map Fair in June. Tony Burgess, IMCoS chairman, and Eugene Burden, IMCoS treasurer to be, co-ordinated a varied selection of items on loan from the members of the society.

The 37 items on display were divided into ten sections and the following is a listing of the captions, prepared by Tony Burgess:

Printing Technology

1. **Baukeller's New Embossed Plan of London, 1841.** Published by Ackermann & Co., 96 Strand. London and Paris. This is not only unusual, but one of the earliest examples of combined relief and colour printing.

Serio-Comic

2. J.H. Lipscombe's watercolour **What the Man in the Moon Saw in Europe, 1855.** A pencil and wash map drawn and painted in 1876. A serio-comic map of Europe during the Crimean War period. A notable feature is the number of faces or heads incorporated in the countries.

Advertising

3. Arbuckles Bros. **States and Territories.** 50 trade card maps of the American states, 1890. Arbuckles were a U.S. coffee company, and in addition to this set, also produced a set of Countries of the World.

4. a/b. Whitbread and Co.'s county mapping by pub signs. Tinplate maps of the Whitbread Brewery's **Hostelries of Kent and Sussex,** prepared by D.W. Burley in 1947 and 1950.

Commemorative

5. A **Map of Japan** in fine silk. It shows the map, with flags of the USA, UK, Australia and China, and it records the surrender ceremony in 1945. Published by the Nippon Times, an armed forces newspaper.

6. Cotton **Map of Transvaal and the Orange Free State,** published c.1900, and one of several Boer War maps issued when patriotic fervour was at its height. The maps are commemorative, or, in the case of another, the 'song-map' printed by the Daily Mail, sold to raise funds to send comforts to the troops.

Travel by Road, Rail and Air

7. **James Baker 'Road' Maps.**. Probably the most curious composition of a road map made, yet it must have been successful, since he produced numerous road books in this style. This is the second state of this particular map of the roads in the Isle of Thanet in Kent, and was published 1804/5. It was engraved by J. Wright. The 'normal' map of the area is shown only as an aid to area, road and place identification.

8. **Finger Post Guides to Road Junctions.** On a scale of 2"/1 mile, these Edwardian road maps were created by Gerald Fothergill and published by Philip, Son & Nephew, 45-51 South Castle Street, Liverpool, and 32 Fleet Street, London. The two examples shown are (a) a single route folding map (coloured); (b) a multi-route booklet (uncoloured), c.1900-10.

9. C.G. Harper's book with **Road to Portsmouth** strip map, 1906, a pocket miniature version of his famous 'Road to ....' books. The strip maps are by G.W. Bacon & Co.

10. The Daily Telegraph's **Road to**

Portsmouth strip map with road contours, part of a set issued 1913-14.

11. 'On the Road' **The Dunlop Pictorial Road Plan**, published by E.J. Burrow & Co., Ltd., Cheltenham and London, 1925.

Rail

12. **Map of the Proposed Kent Railway**, 1847. Issued as a supplement to the Kentish Observer, it gives the respective merits and demerits of two alternative proposals for a system of new lines in Kent. Neither succeeded as shown, and only after serious amendment did most of these lines receive sanction from Parliament. Rail propaganda map?

13. Old 'spaghetti' style **London Underground Map** by F.H. Stingemore, pre-1933, when the Henry Beck map was published.

Air

14. **Pilot's Operational Navigation Chart.** Ministry of Defence map, printed double-sided on rayon, of the border between Libya and Egypt. This particular state was published in 1970 by the USAF St Louis.

Estate Plan

15. A lithographic **Plan of the Spring Grove Estate...**, an attractive method of preparing a visual image of both house and grounds for prospective purchasers ast a forthcoming auction. Farebrother, Clark & Co., Auctioneers, 1869.

Maps of War

16. One of a set of 'Campaign maps of the King of Prussia.' **A Siege Plan of Olmütz**. 1758 was a disappointing campaign season for Frederick the Great, and it started with this unsuccessful siege. None of the maps contain any indication of the publisher. The text is English, French and German, and the meridian of Greenwich is used.

17. **The Doodle Bug Map of Kent, 1944.** The map shows, by use of black dots, the number and approximate sites of V1 flying bomb crashes. Issued by the Kent Messenger, 15th September, 1944.

Sciences

18. **Druce's Botanical Map of Berkshire** shows botanical districts based on the river drainage system. From Flora of Berkshire, 1897.

19. Ordnance Survey colour-printed **Geological Map of London**, published 1927 from numerous updates on a survey originally carried out between 1861-80.

20. W. Smith's hand-coloured **Geological Map of Kent, 1819**. This is superimposed on John Cary's updated folio map of 1806.

Portable Maps

21. **The Circuiteer Map of London, 1851**. A distance map to service as a guide to ascertaining carriage charges, with explanation in English, French and German, for visitors to the Great Exhibition. A lithograph by D. Levy-Elkan Cologne, published by J. Friederichs, London. The circles are equal to $^1/_2$ mile each (diameter), to indicate mileage travelled against charges made. The numbering is linked to the use of the A-Z street index. It folds into a small pocket-sized book.

22. **Sectional Card Map of London.** Postcard size, 2"/1 mile, published by G. Philip & Son, Fleet Street, c.1910. Designed to eliminate the inconveniences of using a folding map in wet or windy weather.

23. **Up and Down the River,** issued throughout the 1880s and 1890s, J.F. Bennett's Map and Guide to the Thames was a popular pocket edition for use by the many whose weekend relaxation comprised 'messing about on the river' (oarsman, angler or steam-boating). This is the 5th edition, published in 1891.

24. Cotton map of **The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan**. The series was surveyed and produced in the 1930s. This particular map is a reprint dated 1949. 'Anglo-Egyptian' is red-lined through indicating

its continued use after independence in 1956. In the humid climate, this type of map was both more portable and more robust than its paper equivalent.

25. A standard map of **Kent**, folding into **The Way About Series No.2**. Produced on polished linen, 1896, and unusual only in that the maps in the rest of the series are normally paper copies.

Communications

26. **World Radio** map of European broadcasting stations in relation to the British Isles. Published by the BBC in 1928, the map indicates the different stations and their use of long, medium and short waves.

Maps of Leisure Activities

27. **Hippodrome Racecourse, 1841.** Plan issued by the proprietors of the Sporting Review of this, the original and very convenient central London race-track. The plan is by W. Hughes, and was published by T. Mitchell. The track design is unusual and one wonders why today's tracks are not planned in the same convenient way. The racegoers can watch both the start and the finish right before their eyes.

28. The printing and preparation sequences of an **Orienteering Map**, 1989. These illustrate the sequences of colour printing, that when brought together in the final print run-off, with the symbols denoting terrain, etc., produce a recognisable colour-printed map. This shows in great detail the ground make-up to be expected by each participant.

29. Motorist's and Cyclist's **Road Surface Map of London and Neighbourhood,** 1922, on a scale of approx. 2"/1 mile. This map gives the differing road surfaces in use throughout the city during the 1920s; macadam, wood, setts, cobbles, etc.

Geographical Playing-Cards

30. **Huntington S.** The Queen of Hearts from the most famous of all geographical packs of playing-cards; Robert Morden's 52 county maps, published in 1676. The was the first time that Ogilby's Roads were incorporated into any county map.

31. **Cumberland.** Morden's pack of cards was such a success, that in 1740 it was re-issued as a mini-atlas without suitmarks by H. Turpin. This card would have been the Two of Clubs.

32. In 1644 **Le Jeu de la Géographie** was published in France with designs by the engraver Desmaret. Each suit-sign represented one of the four continents. Great Britain is the Eight, and Sicily is the Ace of Hearts.

33. An unusual use of a map – the 1840s map of Africa has been used to strengthen a 17th-century deck of cards. The jigsaw enthusiast could reconstruct the whole map from the complete set of cards!

34. The 1989 **London** map cards by InterCol London. There are a number of innovations here. It is the first time that a town plan appears as a pack of cards. Furthermore, when placed in suitmark order, the whole pack – like a jigsaw – forms a completed map of the City. The examples shown are finalised proofs. The complete pack will be published in September, 1989.

Educational 'Maps'

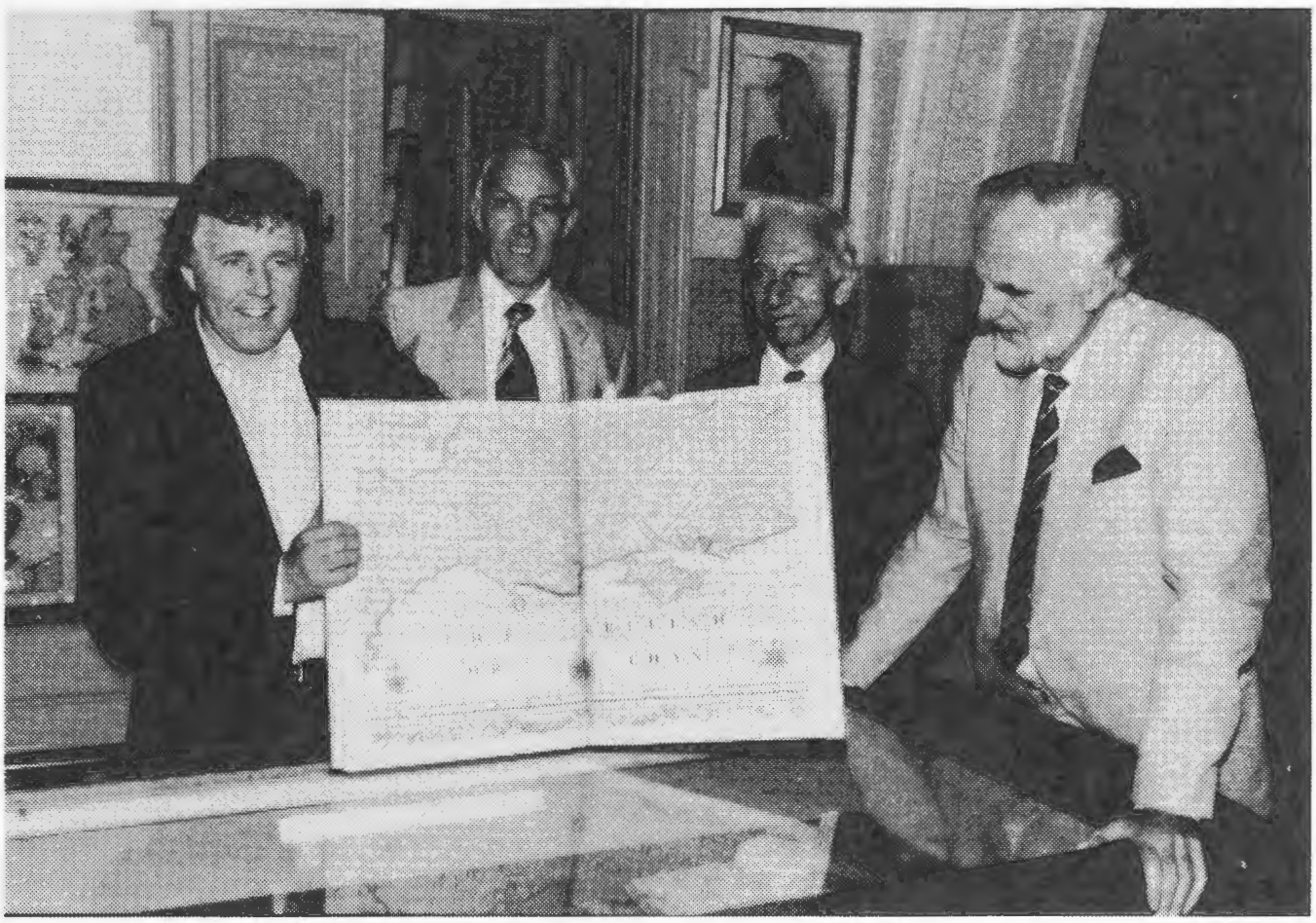
35a and 35b. **Biographical Puzzles** Nos. iv and vi, a means of compiling a thumbnail sketch of a well-known personage, who may or may not actually be named within the story-line. This is made up of words, pictures and maps. Late Victorian, but publication and actual date of issue are at present unknown.

36. **Hieroglyphical Readings** No. XXXII Armagh. Published in The Children's Friend, 1870. This again uses the same formula of words, drawings and maps of the area concerned to tell us of the produce, people and county town.

37. **Views of Newark**, different from the three previous exhibits in that this is confined to showing us several views of Newark and a simple map of Nottinghamshire without 'telling a story'. Again, late Victorian, but publication and actual date at present unknown.

Unlike the exhibition at the British Library, on this occasion a good representation of the very important geographical playing-cards were exhibited, and the whole display was a welcome attraction to the very many visitors to the IMCoS Map Fair. It was held this year on Sunday, 18th June, 1989, at the New Connaught Rooms in Great Queen Street, London.

ANGLO-DUTCH CONNECTIONS



On 10th May, 1989, IMCoS members paid a visit to the Royal Geographical Society to attend an exhibition entitled ***Anglo-Dutch Connections****. IMCoS members seen here are, from the left: Raymond Eddy, Tony Burgess (IMCoS Chairman), Eugene Burden (IMCoS newly-appointed Treasurer), and Warwick Leadlay (IMCoS Advertising Manager). They are admiring the nine-sheet map of Adams'* ***Index Villaris****, dated 1679.*

A 'Map' – by an Amateur

ANY fool, even I, knows that a map is. At this point of reading, should the reader anticipate an intellectual rendering concerning maps and their uses, kindly turn off. Having just joined IMCoS as a rank outsider, I foolishly offered to write an article concerning maps, without as much as a thought for my abilities for such a subject. But, undaunted, I shall brazenly continue.

My first recollection of maps was, I suppose, when at junior school, where teachers were teachers (to be hated, idolised, feared and respected), who encouraged this rather artistic child to draw with great accuracy the most delightful geography-based maps of different countries and their produce. Something I revelled in. The only problem was the colours I insisted on using.

The maps I drew contained the roads, bridges, hedges – you name it – that were vivid in my imagination surrounding the cotton fields, tea plantations, etc. The teacher used to sigh sadly when studying them. 'Too much detail, my dear. One just needs the shape of the country and location and description of the produce.' Sigh! How I loved my maps.

If one could draw a map of one's life, what shape would mine take, I wonder? Would it show the old boundaries, now misshapen by progress? Is that skeletal ruin there on a twisting, winding road – by all accounts appearing to lead to nowhere – the remnants of my determination to 'get somewhere' on the road of life? I'll dwell upon that thought.

The human face is a map. How often has one slyly – or openly – studied someone's face, and seen a haunted expression in the eyes, perhaps; a cool lift to the nostril, a raised sardonic eyebrow, or a wicked little grin threatening the corner of that pleasant mouth. The ageing lines taking away one beauty, but replacing the same with something deeper, and revealing the path of life. This latter thought brings back sharply my wonderful experience concerning the Spanish Indians of Central America I met in years gone by.

San Salvador in 1967 was a happier place than it is today. The poor people, especially the women, took for granted that they had to walk down the rough volcanic pathways, a huge bale of wood on their heads; their latest born strapped crudely to their backs.

Their faces were parchment, yellowing and wrinkled long before the deft hand of life could redraw the life lines. The architect exposed the poverty, and constant child-bearing which marked the face long before age could possessively erase the beauty with maturity.

But one thing that Father Time could not draw or change on the mapped faces of the Salvadorian women: the childlike mirth that bubbled at the slightest provocation, turning the face into a blaze of sunshine.

That is the warmth we feel when we study a much-treasured old map with affection and hope; most of all, Hope.

PATRICE PARRI

IMCoS York Meeting

THIS is a reminder that IMCoS is holding a meeting on Maps and Views of York and East Yorkshire at St William's College, York, on 4th November this year. Full details were given in the Summer issue of the **Journal**, and can be obtained from Stuart Jackson, Heather Cottage, Holcombe, Bury, Lancs BL8 4LY (070 682-2555).

Book Reviews

C.H. Beck: **Dokumente zur Geschichte der europäischen Expansion.** Herausgegeben Eberhard Schmitt [u.a.], München. Bd.1: Die mittelalterlichen Ursprünge der europäischen Expansion, 1986, 448 S. Bd.2: Die grossen Entdeckungen. 1984, 659 S. Bd.3: Der Aufbau der Kolonialreiche. 1986, 623 S. Bd.4: Wirtschaft und Handel der Kolonialreiche 1988, 761 S. 168.– DM each volume. 138.– DM subscription (if the complete work of 7 volumes is bought).

It may be suprising to find in the IMCoS **Journal**, which is devoted to promoting the discourse on ancient maps, a review which at first glance does not seem to deal with the history of maps. Yet the above-mentioned manual has basically the character of an encyclopaedia, which, in various documents, gives a survey of the European expansion in connection with the history of discoveries and colonisations.

The editors focus on the mediaeval – sometimes even fabulous – reports (Brendan, Al-Idrisi) as well as on those of real discoveries. Town chronicles, legends (of maps), papal bulls, acts foundations, secret minutes and merchants' record and bills are included in this compendium.

Important for the map-collector is, to give only a few examples, the discussion on the Toscanelli map, the report by Hessel Gerritszoon on the origin of his map after the discovery of Hudson Bay, and in the annotation to the documents of the Arab geographer Yaqut (about 1220), we find important light thrown on the inner-African trade-routes, the knowledge of which was to become the basis of our image of the 'dark continent'. All the sources are presented in their respective connection to the history of discoveries, travels and trade.

The user will find an undcubted advantage in the combination of the remotest English, French, Dutch and German e.a. sources and their scholarly annotations. Exact bibliographical references as well as an extensive further reading list are a result, of course, of the substantive research of the editors.

Time will show that this manual is indispensable to the historian of travels, and for those who want to known more on the backgrounds of a specific map than just the date origin and its location.

DETLEF HABERLAND

International Directory of Current Research in the History of Cartography and in Carto-Bibliography, 6th issue, A.E. Clutton, Map Collector Publications, 1989. £9.50 postage included).

The directory is in the form of an alphabetical register of persons undertaking research in the named areas, giving brief information about their particular subjects, together with a note of their recent relevant publications. There is an index of places and subjects, and an index of persons included by country. The register is compiled by Elizabeth Clutton. The indexes are by Professor Eila Campbell. Inevitably a large proportion of the entries are from the U.K. and the U.S.A. However, there is significant representation from the larger Western European countries, from Czechoslovakia and Poland, Japan and the old Dominions. Entries from other countries are rather sparse. The information is clearly presented and the booklet is nicely produced. All that is required is – as the preface gently enjoins – that people should buy it and that the research should be speedily find its way into print.

STUART JACKSON

IMCoS
8th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM
WASHINGTON, D.C. U.S.A.
1st – 4th October 1990

Under the aegis of the
Washington Map Society

The Symposium Committee of the Washington Map Society has arranged a full programme for this event. The theme of the meeting will be:

The Mapping of the Americas

Provisional plans for the Symposium are:

1st October: Evening 'Icebreaker' at the Symposium Hotel

2nd October: Reception at the Library of Congress

3rd October: Morning – Four papers will be given by eminent speakers.

Afternoon Visits to at least two of the Map Depositories in the Washington area.

A Map Fair is being held at the Symposium Hotel. Details and information for the Map Fair from:

Robert Highbarger,
7509 Hackamore Drive,
Potomac MD 20854,
USA.
Tel: (301) 299 8255

Symposium information from the co-ordinator:

Eric W. Wolf,
6300 Waterway Drive,
Falls Church,
VA 22044
USA.

United Kingdom information:

IMCoS Secretary:
Harry Pearce,
29 Mount Ephraim Road,
Streatham,
London SW16 1NQ
Tel: 01 769 5041

Travel arrangements: special low cost flights, short and long stay from the United Kingdom are being arranged. Details from:

Warwick Leadlay,
5 Nelson Road,
Greenwich,
London SE10 9JB
Tel: 01 858 0317

An early indication of attending the Symposium would assist in arranging hotel bookings.

From the Chairman's Desk

MEMBERS will, I hope, forgive me for a lack of input to this issue of the **Journal**, but having recently completed purchase of a new business and moved in, I am finding it difficult to locate books, papers, etc., since we have not yet completely unpacked.

For the record, my new permanent address is: Barn Owl, Dwelly Lane, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 6QE, United Kingdom.

It is yet another seven-day business, with peak operations throughout July, August and September, meaning that I shall have little free time during those months. So if members are unable to make contact with me,I hope they will understand. Hopefully, the other nine months will still allow me time for my hobby.

The London weekend was generally successful; the Map House response was good, in spite of a transport strike causing problems, and Simon Potter and his staff created a nice atmosphere and provided interesting viewing. As always, the British Library did us proud, and we thank Tony Campbell and the Map Room staff for their talks, and Peter Barber in particular for his organisation; all of which went well on the day.

The Map Fair attracted an excellent 'gate' (thanks to our publicity), with many new faces, several of whom became members of IMCoS. Thanks are due too, for the efforts of Rodney Shirley and John Goss for their sterling work on the 'Road Show' valuation table; it had never been so busy. Finally our thanks to the Committee and members for their support work throughout the entire weekend.

Talking of the British Library, recently on behalf of IMCoS I attended the first meeting of the 'Friends of the British Library', during which visit I was surprised to learn that there is no provision for Society membership. There is only a form of corporate membership costing several hundred pounds per annum. I mention this here in the hope that it is an oversight, and that in future, some form of inexpensive Society membership will be established.

The Society has formally joined the BL 'adopt a book' scheme, with its decision to adopt Van Keulen's *De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fackel*, which is in need of de-acidifying, re-guarding, rebinding, etc. We looked at several candidates for adoption, and the final choice was between this and the two volumes of *American Boundaries – 1814 Treaty* (1842). The decision went in favour of the Zee-Fackel because it was our first adoption, and more representative of our international status, although the Boundaries are perhaps in greater need of preservation at this time, as the illustrations will show.

We hope to use a coloured illustration of the Zee-Fackel title page on a **Journal** cover in the near future. With this venture, which the Committee wish to become an ongoing aspect of IMCoS activities, we hope our action will encourage others to do the same, as a means of repaying some of the pleasure that maps have given us in our chosen hobby.

It has been suggested that individuals may wish to involve themselves in 'adopting a book' on a smaller (less expensive) scale, and to this end, we will attempt to obtain a list of small/lower cost books in need of adoption, and publish this in a later **Journal**.

TONY BURGESS

'By a Parity of Reason...'

Or Terra Australis and the Early Printed World Map

EMMANUEL Bowen inscribed his 1744 reproduction of the 1663 Thevenot map of Australia, in erudite prose, with the expectations he held for the unknown and distant land of Terra Australis: 'It is impossible to conceive a country that promises fairer from its situation...' and justified this hope 'by a parity of reason'.

The mapping of Terra Australis from the time of Ptolemy in the second century A.D., when Terra Australis was simply a concept of balance for a spherical globe, has been by such a 'parity of reason'. Both the philosophy and the practice of geography regarding Terra Australis and the definition of the Australian coastline, are within the time frame provided by the availability of the printed map.

The limits of knowledge during the first half of this period meant that discoveries relevant to Terra Australis are best viewed in the small scale world maps drawn by the cartographers of the time. These maps show a progressive reduction in the land mass as the southern oceans were crossed by the great sea voyages between 1450 and 1650. The broad perspective of the world map highlights the magnitude of spirit and endeavour that had led to a challenge of 2000 year old traditions, and provides a perspective not always apparent in later regional maps.

The changing world map shows first a continuous southern ocean, and then the putting together of the jigsaw, piece by piece, of the Australian and Antarctic coastlines – task not to be completed until the aerial surveys of the mid 20th century.

1. **Terra Australis – a phenomenon of reason.**
   Illustrated by the world maps of:
   (a) Claudius Ptolemy (1482)
   (b) Hartmann Schedel (1493)

The Ulm edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia* contains a traditional world map depicting Terra Australis in a form unchanged for 1300 years, as a continuous land counterpoise to known northern continents, enclosing a landlocked Indian Ocean.

This was the first edition to be printed outside Italy, the country in which Palla Stazzi had resurrected Ptolemaic cartography in 1400 by importing a Greek manuscript from Constantinople. Books written in the 15th century were known as incunables, and the best known of these after the Bible was the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, edited by Schedel and illustrated with a prolific collection of woodcuts presenting a mixture of fact and myth, reflecting the confusion of the times.

The world map in the *Nuremberg Chronicle* is similar to that in Ptolemy's *Geographia*, but for the extraordinary border illustrations showing the mythical concepts held about the inhabitants of Terra Australis – bizarre humanoid animals, cyclops and anatomical freaks. The Ulm edition of Ptolemy, however, indicates that the world was changing. The is evident in the world map in which the traditional view of northern Europe was altered to include new knowledge of Scandinavia and Greenland.

Such change in thought was gradual, as recent discoveries by the Portuguese along the west coast of Africa are not recorded. As these maps were being printed, Diaz was rounding the Cape of

Good Hope (1487), and 'opening' the Indian Ocean to our west, and Columbus was finding the Americas where he expected to find Asia (1493). The latter discoveries paved the way for Magellan to enter the Pacific in 1519-22. The concept of Terra Australis had by then became a practical problem.

2. **Terra Australis – perhaps a myth.**
   Illustrated by the world maps of:
   (a) Abraham Ortelius (1570)
   (b) Benito Arias (1571)
   (c) Rumold Mercator (1587)
   (d) Cornelius de Jode (1589)
   (e) Petrus Plancius (1594)
   (f) Jan Baptist Vrients (1596)
   (g) Willem Blaeu (1606)

With the opening of a sea route to the East by the Portuguese, the vague shapes protruding into the enclosed sea of traditional Ptolemaic world maps took a clearer form in the maps of the 16th century. The second half of this century saw the emergence of the great Lowland cartographers who were to establish the major publishing businesses for the next 100 years. The world maps from the three great atlases produced at this time (by Ortelius, Mercator and de Jode) were derived from an important wall map containing the most up-to-date information, and produced by Gerard Mercator in 1579.

They show a sloping hypothetical coastline for Terra Australis, which had been been tested by the tracks of the epic voyages of circumnavigation that characterised exploration through the 16th century by Spanish, England and Dutch navigators. Beneath the East Indies and Papua New Guinea there were upward bulges with the names Beach, Maletur and Lychach attributed to the writings of Marco Polo. Mercator misinterpreted Marco Polo's intent, and claimed a Chinese knowledge of a greater southern land mass. Although such claims are at best conjecture, one map in particular, that by Benita Arias taken from the Polyglot Bible, as sponsored by Philip II of Spain.

A Portuguese knowledge of Australian coastlines has been debated in recent years, and the map by Arias has been important in supporting the argument. It shows a land mass unconnected to any larger Antarctic mainland in the position now known to be Australia. Portuguese pilots worked for Spain, and thus knowledge of their exploration in the East may well have influenced Arias through his Spanish connections. Inaccuracies in the Polyglot Bible world map, however, reduce the strength of this argument.

Three other world maps of this time had a particular influence on events. The world maps of Petrus Plancius and Vrients were based on an earlier map by Plancius of 1590, and updated with the latest information available from returning ships, especially from the East. Terra Australis, however, is depicted unchanged from the Mercator view – there is no hint of Portuguese discoveries, possibly because of the secrecy that surrounded the trade routes of the day. The Plancius map was to influence a number of cartographers drawing world maps in the early 17th century.

Of more importance, was the inclusion of these world maps in various editions of Linschoten's *Itinerarium*, first published in 1596, which was to present so clearly to the Dutch the trading opportunities awaiting them in the East. The baroque design used by Plancius was derived from publications of Theodore de Bry, who was the second great author of travelogues to excite the Dutch at this time. Ornate decoration was to characterise subsequent Dutch maps throughout the 17th century. The third Dutch world map that was to have a profound influence on cartography was that by Willem Blaeu. It was de-



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rived in part from those of Plancius and Mercator, but was carefully updated to include new information.

Again, Terra Australis was unchanged. This map was to be incorporated into successive editions of the Blaeu Atlas from 1630 to 1658 without change, despite the fact that Blaeu as official cartographer to the Dutch East India Company, had available to him all the recent information of Dutch discovery of Australian coasts. This cartographic silence could not be due entirely to commercial caution, as the Dutch showed no interest in Australia, and even Blaeu included the discoveries of Willem Jansz in the *Duyfken* (1605) in his regional map of the East Indies. This addition, however, took 30 years to appear and was then retained through numerous editions without change, until 1664.

3. **Terra Australis – reason restored.**
   Illustrated by the world maps of:
   (a) Henricus Hondius (1630)
   (b) Philip Eckebrecht (1630)
   (c) Jacob Colom (1650)
   (d) Joan Blaeu (1662)
   (e) Pieter Goos (1666)

Between 1605 and 1644, the Dutch were to chart most of the Australian mainland (in a general way) except for the east coast, as well as discovering New Zealand and Tasmania. Tasman had circumnavigated Australia and established its island-continent nature, and pushed the Antarctic further south. These remarkable feats had little impact on the Dutch – from a cartographic point of view more than 25 years were to lapse before any evidence of new discoveries relating to Terra Australis were to be seen on Dutch maps at a time when they were leading the world with a domination by the great cartographic publishing houses such as those of Hondius, Janson and Blaeu, together with the smaller family businesses like those of Colom and Visscher.

Not only was there delay in publishing new information at a time of considerable competition, but few printed pre-Tasman maps even hinted at the new discoveries from Terra Australis. Of approximately 120 world maps to be printed between 1605 and 1644, less than 10 had any indication of the Dutch discoveries in Terra Australis. A similar low number of regional maps were printed with evidence of Dutch exploration and discovery of Terra Australis, and these often remained unchanged over many editions, becoming outdated. Two world maps to show early Dutch discoveries were dated 1630 – from the Dutch firm of Hondius and the German cartographer Eckebrecht.

The map by Hondius was one of the first to change the Mercator view which had dominated world maps for 60 years, despite a considerable increase in knowledge. It is the first dated map to record the discovery of the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1605, and to include the place names given during 1623 voyage of Carstenz in the *Pera* and the *Arnhem*, which retraced the route of the *Duyfken*. The ships separated and the *Arnhem* discovered the eastern shores of Arnhem Land, which strangely, are not recorded on the map by Hondius, or any other map before Tasman. The more haphazard exploration of the west coast is represented on very few maps – one dated 1630 was that by Philip Eckebrecht, which appeared in Kepler's book on astronomical tables for the calculation of longitude.

As the map is dedicated to the German Emperor Leopold, who came to the throne in 1658, it clearly was not published until much later than 1630. This map presents the discoveries on the west coast by Hartog (1616) and Hautman (1619), in addition to those of

Continued on page 20

Forthcoming Diary Dates

1989

6th-8th October:	IMCoS/Society for Hellenic Cartography. 7th International Symposium; Athens, Greece
4th November:	IMCoS full day Regional Meeting, York [U.K.]

1990

10th January:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
25th January:	Members' Evening: 'My Favourite Scarce Map'; Buffet Supper.
14th February:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
14th March:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
11th April:	IMCoS Executive Com-Committee Meeting.
9th May:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
13th June:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
15th June:	London Weekend.
11th July:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
12th September:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
14th November:	IMCoS Executive Committee Meeting.
October:	Washington Symposium.

Advance Dates/Venues under Discussion

1991 October:	Copenhagen Symposium.
1992 October:	Portugal or Istanbul Symposium.
1993 October:	Munich Symposium.

NOTE: Committee Meetings are held at the Farmers' Club, 3, Whitehall Court, London, SW1A 2EL, in the Oak Room.

'By Parity of Reason . . .'
Continued from page 19

Carstenz in the North. A third world map, by Colom, is worth discussing, even though it was not printed until about 1650. It is important because it is copied from Colom's very rare regional map of 1630, which summarises most of the Dutch discoveries before Tasman. There are only three known copies of this regional map, which had been based on a large-scale map by Hessel Gerritsz (1628), who was the chief cartographer of the Dutch East India Company.

Following Tasman's 'great voyages' of 1642-3 and 1644, in which he connected the separate Dutch discoveries, his charts were gradually incorporated into the printed maps of the day. The world map was no longer the reference map for new discoveries, and the era of the regional chart held sway, particularly as Dutch interest focussed on the East Indies. The contemporary world maps, however, were of great quality and beauty. Joan Blaeu engraved a new world map in two spheres which included Tasman's discoveries, which was incorporated into his new 11-volume *Atlas Maior* in 1662.

Other Dutch cartographers followed suit – none producing finer work than Pieter Goos. However, as the Dutch settled to exploit their commercial interests, cartographic change also showed. It was to be one hundred years before 'by parity of reason', Cook was to use science and logic to complete the mapping of Australia, and complete a chapter in the saga of the world map.

ROBERT CLANCY

Major New Collation Atlas Project at the British Library

A MAJOR new project is just being started as a result of a private initiative in conjunction with the British Library Map Library. This is the collation of all the maps in the pre-1800 atlases held by the British Library, an atlas being defined as a book with 10 or more maps in it.

This project is being undertaken by Rodney Shirley, assisted by John Goss, and is expected to last several years. The end result will be a unique record of one of the largest atlas collections in the world.

The British Library suffers from its past success in having produced, as early as 1885, an early catalogue of its holdings (1885, extended in 1967). However, other than exceptionally, there never has been any listing of the maps in the Library's atlases.

This is in contrast to some other major institutions such as the Library of Congress, the Maritime Museum in Greenwich and the Nordenskiöld collection in Helsinki, where highly valuable reference volumes of each Library's atlas contents have been published.

The project aims to use computerised input data to generate both printed collations and individual map descriptions. It is intended that the latter will form part of the new historical map catalogue, created by converting to machine-readable form the pre-1975 entries in the existing British Library catalogues. In this way, all the material for a given area, printed and manuscript, will be brought together.

Tony Campbell, the British Library's Map Librarian, says: 'Our increasingly stretched resources make it unthinkable that we could ever undertake such a task ourselves. We believe the project to be immensely valuable, and we shall encourage it in whatever ways we can, for example by making computer hardware and software available.

'The British Library has a long tradition of voluntary workers assisting with particular projects, but this is certainly the most generous offer we have ever received.

'I believe my principal task as a Map Librarian is to make our marvellous collections more accessible. The printed collations will be essential shelf partners of Koeman and Pastoureau, and the individual map descriptions will form an important part of what I hope will become the world's first comprehensive historical cartographic catalogue.'

Planning began on the project nine months ago. So far, almost 2000 pre-1800 atlases have been entered on to a database and sorted in various ways. Non-county British atlases, of which there are about 550 in total, will be tackled first, followed by atlas collections or atlas factices (or *ad hoc* collections), and then by other atlases printed abroad.

Already, new maps have been identified which were not otherwise recorded by the British Library; an atlas 'not in Koeman' located, and revisions made to obsolete dates assigned to a sequence of atlases by John Seller.

Rodney Shirley is well known as a writer about maps and as a collector. He was founder-president of the International Map Collectors' Society, and is the author of *Mapping of the World:*

Continued on page 23

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International News and Events

WE WERE very pleased to meet overseas members at the London Symposium Map Fair and Dinner. All the events were very well attended. The Map Fair attracted a record number of map collectors and map dealers.

Athens Symposium: 6th-8th October, 1989.

We would like to thank the Society for Hellenic Cartography and their President Anna Avramea, and Themis Strongilos, our director and Greek Representative for arranging this Symposium. Late Bookings, please contact: Themis Strongilos, 19 Rigillis Street, GR 10674 Athens. Tel: 721 0472.

8th Annual International Symposium, Washington, USA: 1st-4th October, 1990. Details elsewhere in this issue.

Tenth Anniversary

1990 will be a special year, as it is the 10th anniversary of IMCoS. The Society was formed at the National Liberal Club on 13th September, 1980. It has held nine annual symposia in the United Kingdom, as well as the following overseas symposia:

Amsterdam 1982
Cyprus 1984
Helsinki 1985
Barcelona 1986
Jerusalem 1987
Yugoslavia 1988

The following are planned:
Washington DC, USA 1990
Singapore 1991
Istanbul 1992
Munich 1993

Michael J. Sweet has kindly offered to be our Representative for Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, and his postal address is:

21 Cuscaden Road,
01 – 02 Ming Parade,
Singapore 1024.

Members might be interested to visit his Gallery, Antiques of the Orient, Tanglin Shipping Centre, Singapore 1024. Tel: 734 9351. Michael Sweet has also offered to act as the co-ordinator for the Singapore Symposium to be held from 4th – 6th November, 1991. The Symposium is being planned for members living in South East Asia, and the South Pacific, especially Australia and New Zealand. Any members interested in participating or assisting Michael Sweet on the Symposium should please contact him.

Having recently returned from Australia via Singapore, I can thoroughly recommend, for many reasons other than maps, a visit to Singapore. I hope to see you in Athens!

MALCOLM YOUNG

Collation Atlas Project

Continued from page 21

Printed World Maps 1472-1700 and *Printed Maps of the British Isles 1650-1750*, the latter work being published last December, jointly by the British Library and *The Map Collector.*

To help carry out this project, he has been awarded a Research Fellowship by the Leverhulme Trust, and a further grant has been awarded by the Royal Geographical Society, whose atlas collection will also be taken into account. John Goss is a map researcher, and until recently, was with the London auctioners, Sotheby's.



The June, 1989 Symposium: above: The Singapore contingent enjoying the Annual Dinner. Those of us in the United Kingdom look forward to seeing as many of our Singapore friends as possible at the Singapore Symposium in November, 1991. Below: Sir George Bishop, CB, OBE, presenting the Tooley Salver to Eila Campbell at this year's Annual Dinner. Malcolm Young applauds in the background.





Above: IMCoS and 'Adopt a Book': displaying ***De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fackel*** *are, from the left: Dr Karen Cook, Peter Barber, Dr Helen Wallis OBE (President, IMCoS), James Elliot, Tony Burgess, Tony Campbell and Rodney Shirley. Below:* ***American Boundaries****, a two-volume publication desperately in need of preservation.*





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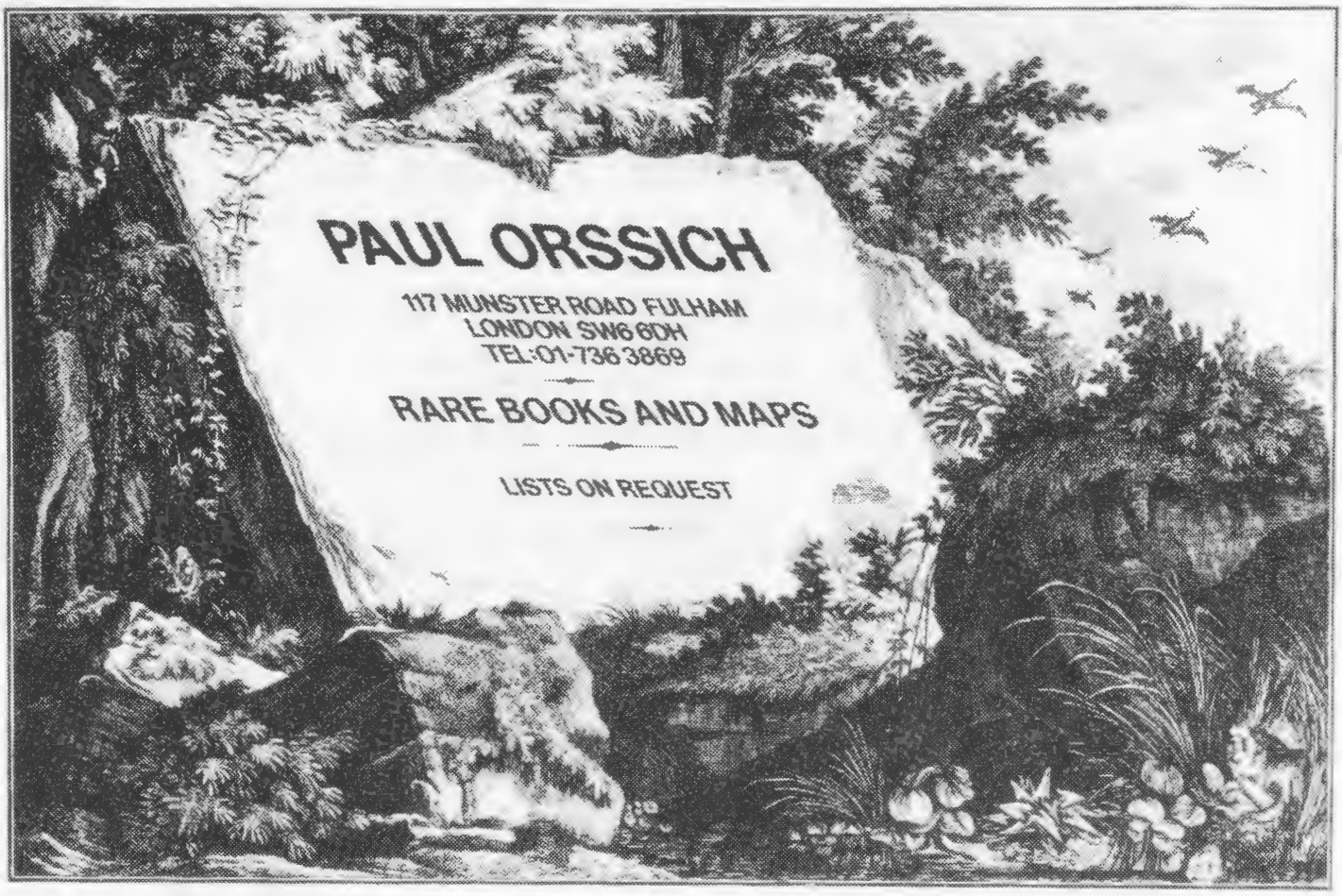
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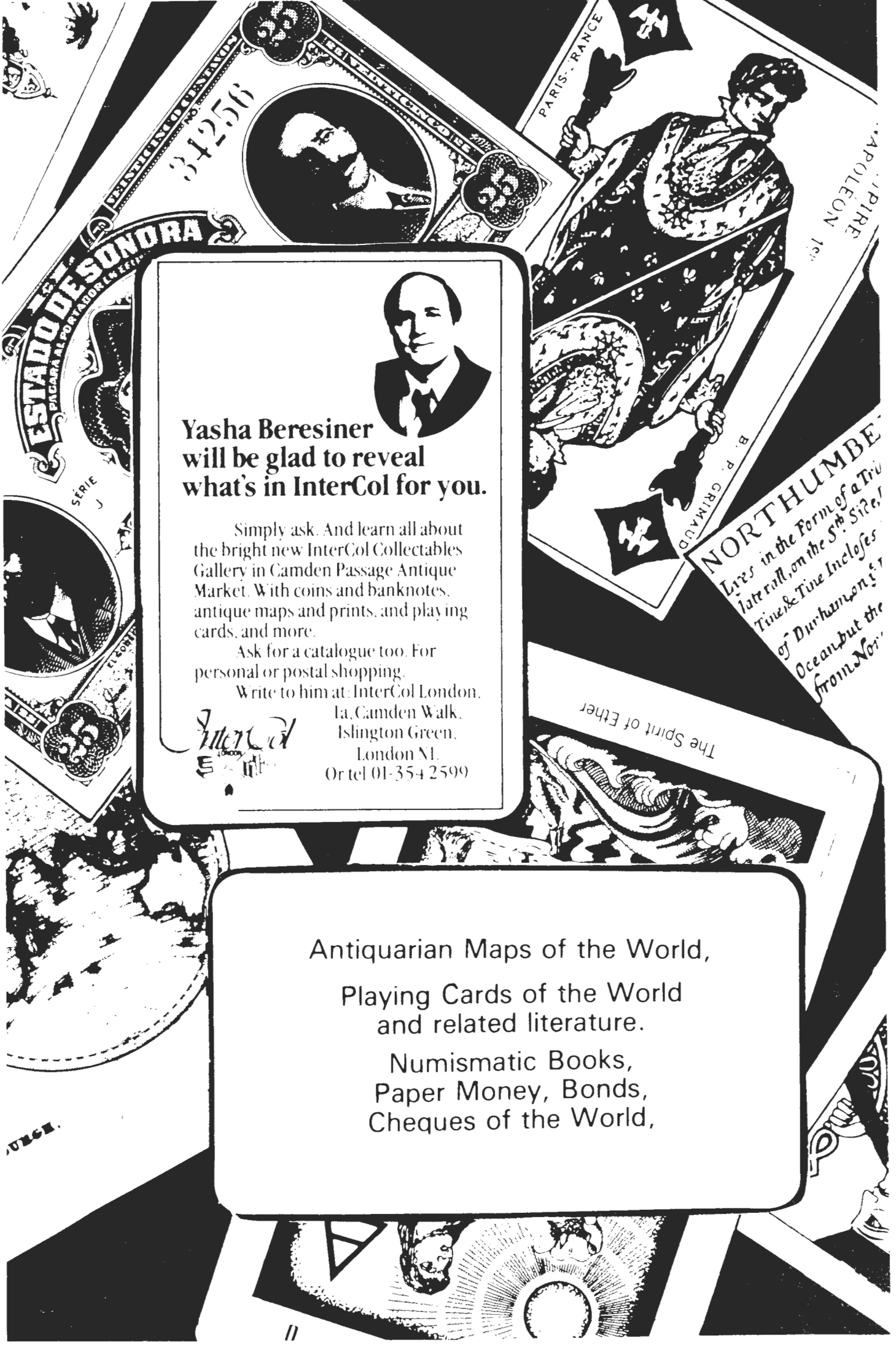
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