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IMOS JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

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Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

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Cover map by Herman Moll from Atlas Minor, 1729. Courtesy Graham Franks

Copy and other material for our next issue (Autumn) should be submitted by **21st July 1990**. All items for **editorial** use should be sent directly to the Editor, George Beal, 48 Kings Drive, Surbiton, Surrey KT5 8NQ. **Advertising** copy, artwork, etc., should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay, Gallery, 5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London, SE10 9JB. Tel. 081 858 0317.

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From the Past-President's Desk

THIS IS A celebratory issue of the IMCoS **Journal**, commemorating the first ten years of the International Map Collectors' Society. Everyone connected with the building of the Society, past and present, can look back with pride at what has been achieved. This issue includes several articles reminiscing about IMCoS' early days, and I congratulate all those who had a part in bringing IMCoS to life. Some are named in the articles; most remain unnamed but they do not remain unthanked.

Each year from 1981 onwards there has been an annual London gathering of IMCoS members from all over the world, with usually a Reception, Symposium, Dinner and Map Fair. But the main international event has been IMCoS' overseas Symposium, held in a different country, each with its own national flavour. The success of these

events has been due to the hard work and enthusiasm of the local organiser, coupled with the warm hospitality offered by the host country on each occasion. IMCoS can look back on seven outstanding international venues:

Amsterdam	1982
Cyprus	1984
Helsinki	1985
Barcelona	1986
Israel	1987
Zagreb and Dubrovnik	1988
Athens	1989

The list continues for the years ahead:

Washington and New York	1990
Singapore and Sydney	991
Istanbul	1992
Mainz and Duisburg	1993
Italy	1994

(We have vacancies for 1995-2000, and would be delighted if prospective local organisers could contact our ever-available International Chairman, Malcolm Young.)

IMCoS' UK regional meetings are too numerous to mention individually, but the most recent was at the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth. We thank Alan Hume especially for organising this, and the staff of the National Library of Wales for their illuminating talks and the huge display of maps and atlases they laid out for us.

One of IMCoS' initial aims was to bring together a wide mix of people with differing interests in old maps – collectors, dealers, academics and institutional curators. Our meetings and Symposia are one means of doing this, and in a different way the IMCoS **Journal** is another. Each of the **Journal**'s successive editors – Yasha Beresiner, Steve Luck and now George Beal – have made their own contributions to improving its content, format, style and credibility. Our thanks to them, and also to our advertisers for all their support.

In 1990 IMCoS comes of age with a major Symposium in the United States – the home of so many keen collectors, dealers and scholars. IMCoS looks forward to cementing its trans-Atlantic links and, in 1991, to spreading its wings to the Far East (Singapore) and to the Antipodes (Sydney).

Finally, a word about my successor as President, Dr Helen Wallis. She has brought to IMCoS her immensely wide-ranging cartographic knowledge, her many contacts with people and institutions all over the world, and of course her own inimitable enthusiasm. During many overseas trips, there could be no one more qualified to spread the gospel for IMCoS. She should rightly have led this ten-year celebratory editorial, and I have usurped the space only because of her commitments in the USA at this time.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY
President, 1980-1986

IMCoS Reminiscences

MY PERSONAL involvement in the creation of IMCoS was such that I allow myself considerable pride today to look at a fully-fledged and professionally-produced **Journal** distributed to such a diverse membership worldwide. It is a striking contrast to the single two-sided flysheet published in September, 1980, and rather haughtily entitled 'Volume 1, No.1'.

Future historians. when analysing the Society on our first centenary, will undoubtedly see the announcement on page 39 in the June, 1980 issue of *The Map Collector* as the beginnings of IMCoS.

The Map Collectors' Symposium at the Albany Hotel in Birmingham on Thursday, 5th June, was a Stanley Gibbons board decision in order to promote the overall exhibition. It was my good fortune, at the time, to be responsible for the map side.

I remember well the very pleasant surprise we had at the number who actually attended the Symposium. It was entirely on an impulse that a Society was formed at the end of the meeting. As Chairman of the Symposium itself, having thanked all the participants and those present, there was an overwhelming response to my suggestion that this could be a good time to form a Society.

Malcolm Young was appointed as our first Chairman because he was quick in responding to my request for a London-based volunteer to co-ordinate future meetings; Richard Davies speedily volunteered his computer facilities, and was appointed our first Membership Secretary, whilst Stephen Webb, a professional accountant, took on the Treasurer's responsibilities. Marianne Barten, the assistant to our speaker, John Booth at that first meeting, became our Publicity Officer; John Beech, a company secretary by profession, became our first Secretary, and I took on the job as editor of our Newsletter.

By the time our second Newsletter was published in November, 1980, we were the proud possessors of a highly-respected President, Rodney Shirley, and the Society was well on its way.

I would like to conclude this very brief 'memory-jerker' by quoting from my first editorial:

'The birth of a Society augurs well for a hobby. The I.M.C.S. will hopefully fill a need in a map-collector's world that will complement, rather than compete with any existing organisations... Success – and failure – are finally dictated by those involved in the running of an organisation... Suffice it to say that we are about to embark on a journey, the purpose of which is simple and clear-cut: greater enjoyment of a great hobby. May we be well guided!'

There is ample justification for all members of IMCoS to feel pride in the success that has been achieved by those who have been involved in the running of IMCoS. We have, indeed, been well guided over the last decade.

May IMCoS flourish and prosper to the benefit of the hobby as a whole, and its membership in particular.

YASHA BERESINER

IMCoS – the Early Days

I WAS ONE of those attending the first (1980) Symposium of IMCoS, ably organised by Yasha Beresiner, but with the pressures of business at the time, gave little thought to it afterwards. Then, quite out of the blue, came a telephone call from someone I'd never met, who hesitantly introduced himself as Malcolm Young, and asked – would I become President of the Society?

This took me so much by surprise that I didn't know what to say, so I played for time and asked him if he would let me have a letter about the aims and objectives of IMCoS. This duly arrived (8th August, 1980): the first of many letters I have since received from Malcolm and (dare I admit it?) the only one I have been able to read, because it was typed and not in his own fair hand. Anyway, it made such good sense that, coupled with the transparent enthusiasm and friendliness of this chap Malcolm, which was fully confirmed

when we met in London shortly afterwards, I felt I could not possibly say 'no'.

It is interesting to re-read that first letter, as parts of it formed the basis for IMCoS's Constitution, and elements are retained today in the current application form. The key ideas were there, for guest speakers, visits to map collections, an annual Symposium, a review and lending library, and a Newsletter; this (optimistically) to be bi-monthly. I commended all that had been done so far, and said that I very much hoped the Society could equally attract support from academics, institutional custodians and dealers, as they too had much to offer to collectors and preservers of old maps.

Oddly enough, in spite of the word 'international' in its title, the role of IMCoS overseas, which of course was to flourish greatly over the next decade, was not mentioned at all. Indeed, I myself wondered if the Society could justifiably call itself 'international'. With many overseas societies, such as the Helsinki Map Society and several North American societies, having been established well before IMCoS, we felt it important to emphasise that IMCoS did not regard itself as in any way pre-eminent. The term 'international' referred to the membership; not to any hierarchical rank in relation to societies overseas. We agreed that one of the aims should be to 'establish links with map societies and groups of allied interests in other countries and to exchange information'.

One of the things the Society needed to help get it off the ground and give it 'respectability' was the backing of some well-known names. Hence I believed we needed to set up a Council (role and responsibilities deliberately rather vague) composed of personages of international standing, who could both ensure the Society's objectivity and independence, and be available for advice and support as needed.

The choice debated by the new Committee was essentially between the 'old Guard' – very senior and sometimes elderly personages – and 'young Turks', who, while perhaps less well-known (at that time) might grow with the Society. We decided mainly on the latter, and I was delighted that Tony Campbell (then with Weinreb & Douwma), Sarah Tyacke of the British Library Map Library, Günter Schilder of the University of Utrecht, Brian Harley (then at the University of Exeter), and Mireille Pastoureau of the Bibliothèque Nationale, all accepted with enthusiasm. Since then, Sarah Tyacke has resigned, but we are now well represented at the British Library by Tony Campbell, and of course, through past contacts of our present President, Dr Helen Wallis. Ronald Vere Tooley became a special honorary member until his death in 1986, and in 1987, Señora Montserrat Galera joined the Council. The Society is grateful for the support of its Council members and is delighted to see them at its functions.

There was another concern in those early days, which was the Society's relations with the existing magazine *The Map Collector* which itself had only been founded a couple of years beforehand, in 1978. *The Map Collector* was already providing a high quality journal catering for map enthusiasts worldwide, covering much the same ground that an IMCoS journal or Newsletter might be trying to cover in a much reduced format. Should not the two organisations unite, with IMCoS arranging the meetings, symposia and personal face-to-face meetings between collectors (and dealers and academics), while *The Map*

Collector provided, through its professional editing and publishing, a well-illustrated magazine of articles and news? In the event, discussions on these lines came to naught, and the two organisations have continued to work harmoniously but independently.

Of the many individuals who gave their time and active support to the Society in the first year or so, two in particular deserve to be mentioned: Yasha Beresiner, for his liveliness, drive, ideas and imaginative suggestions for all kinds of activities – annual awards, regional meetings, map auctions, money-raising raffles, press conferences and even a radio broadcast all about IMCoS set in train for a nervous President!

Finally, at every point over the last ten years, Malcolm Young has been a tower of strength: always looking a year or two ahead; mollifying ruffled feathers, unflusteringly sorting out IMCoS' genuine teething problems, and smoothing over imaginary ones; and in performing brilliant diplomatic feats in recruiting overseas representatives and symposium organisers. And, if I have one lasting memory, it is of his ever-present vigilance in ensuring that a thank-you speaker (immaterially in Icelandic, Finnish, Urdu, Turkish or Serbo-Croat, to the bafflement of our host country) was ready to give thanks on behalf of the Society for the welcome and hospitality so greatly enjoyed by IMCoS members throughout the world.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY
President, 1980-1986

Forthcoming Diary Dates

1990

Executive Committee Meetings:
13th June, 11th July, 12th September, 14th November.

United Kingdom Reception, Symposium, Dinner, Map Fair and Exhibition:
15th, 16th and 17th June.

Overseas Symposium and Map Fair in the U.S.A.:
Washington, 1st-4th October; New York of Williamsburg, 5th and 6th October.

UK Regional Meeting, Royal Library, Windsor Castle:
3rd November.

1991

Informal Evening at the Farmer's Club, London:
17th January.

Advance Dates or Venues in planning or under investigation:

1991 8th June. Edinburgh, Scotland; Annual Symposium and Dinner.
16th June. London Map Fair.
11th-12th November. Singapore Symposium; travel on for
17th-19th November. Sydney, Australia; Symposium.
1992 October. Istanbul, Turkey.
1993 October. Mainz and Duisburg, Germany.
1994 October. Italy.

N.B. Executive Committee and the Annual General Meetings are held at the Farmer's Club, 3, Whitehall Court, London SW1A 1EL.

Early Beginnings and a Tribute to Yasha Beresiner

IT WAS IN early 1980 that Yasha Beresiner had the foresight and imagination to realise that there was a need for an international society of map collectors. Yasha was at that time a director of Stanley Gibbons, the London stamp dealers. Through this company, Yasha had already organised a number of provincial local antique map fairs, which also included playing-cards and banknotes. I visited one of these fairs in Swindon, and was later sent a questionnaire about collecting maps.

As a result of his survey, a number of us were invited to the first I.M.C.S. Symposium, which was held on 5th June, 1980 at the Albany Hotel, Birmingham. About 30 people attended; among the speakers were Rodney Shirley and John Booth. It was an enjoyable day with lunch, tea and maps on display.

At the end of the meeting we discussed the formation of the new society. Yasha asked for volunteers to help. I put up my hand as I was partly based in London, and was appointed by Yasha 'Meetings Co-ordinator'! Before I left, however, Yasha said he would not be the Chairman, as he was a dealer, and all senior appointments must be held by collectors.

As I had only a limited knowledge of maps, I was worried. My first reaction was to find a President with in-depth knowledge. (I had been a founder-member of ASH Action on Smoking and Health, so my thoughts went to copying that structure). I had been very impressed with Rodney Shirley's talk and enthusiasm about maps that day, so I found his phone number and asked him to be President.

He had never met me, and politely asked me for the aims and objectives of the new society. These I quickly compiled and sent to him. He promptly replied, and agreed to be our President, and give the society all help possible.

These aims and objectives were later published in the first Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1, September, 1980, as follows:

1. People with common interests like to meet one another for general discussion.
2. Some collectors would like the society in its newsletter to give advance information regarding exhibitions, details of dealers, new books published in this country and overseas.
3. Many members may like to know the whereabouts or in which library are house the various collections of maps; how access can be obtained, and whom to contact.
4. It might be possible to arrange visits to libraries for a limited number of members at any one time, to examine map collection, systems of cataloguing, and methods of restoring and preservation of old maps.
5. The society would no doubt like to hold regular meetings and to have guest speakers address the members on specific subjects in depth.
6. Those members travelling overseas may like the addresses and details of similar societies in other countries and collections of maps on view.
7. Members might envisage a collectors' Map Centre or meeting place. A small lending library could be established for those who find difficulty in obtaining books or cannot afford to buy some of the more costly reference books.
8. One of the objects of the society would be to assist in helping and education of the younger and new collectors of the future.
9. Another object should be to encourage

not only the collection of maps, but the preservation of atlases and maps for future generations.

Notice was given of a formal meeting of I.M.C.S. to be held on Saturday, 13th September, 1980, at the National Liberal Club, Whitehall. Newsletter Vol. 1, No. 2, November, 1980, records this meeting:

> Some 20 members of the Society attended the first of the regular meetings held at the Liberal Club in London on Saturday the 13th of September.
>
> YASHA BERESINER welcomed those present and proposed that a formal committee be formed by election and nomination of officers. He then proposed Mr Malcolm Young as Chairman of the Society, he was seconded by Mr Bruce Marsden. Mr Young was unanimously elected. He took the chair, and the remaining officers were elected.
>
> Mr Rodney Shirley was proposed as President of the Society by Mr Malcolm Young and seconded by Mr S.F. Webb and was duly elected. He was invited to preside over the meeting.
>
> In addressing the meeting formally for the first time as president, Mr Shirley said how much he welcomed the formation of the Society, and that it was a great credit to the steering committee members that they had accomplished so much already. There was, he felt, a real need for a forum where map collectors could come together and learn from each other. He welcomed too the participation of dealers in their capacity as cartographic enthusiasts and collectors and also academics and researchers whose interests spread into the allied fields of topography, geography, history and conservation. The response from overseas collectors to the launching of the Society was especially gratifying, and it was one of the Committee's aims to foster links with foreign clubs and societies. There were, Mr Shirley said, a growing number of devotees and collectors of old maps throughout the world, and he hoped that the IMCoS could play an active role in bringing their interests together.
>
> The Society now heard reports from the various officers who had been fulfilling their respective functions on a pro tem basis since June. The Membership Secretary, Richard Davies reported that the Society had 46 members, 20 from outside the UK; the treasurer, Mr Stephen Webb reported that the current balance stood at approximately £400 – The Editor, Mr Beresiner reported that 200 copies of the Society's Newsletter No. 1 had been distributed and he requested articles and material for the forthcoming issue.
>
> The reports were followed by a general discussion with several decisions being taken and which are to be incorporated into a 'constitution' for the Society to be published in due course.
>
> The members broke for tea and a general chat and returned to the lecture hall for Mr Marsden's illustrated talk entitled 'Before the Map – Some Reasons for the Making of Maps'.

Subsequent committee meetings were held in Oxford and prior to map meetings. The first committee members were quick to get into action. We had a Membership Secretary, Richard Davies, who was a computer expert, so we were all listed and had cards printed.

The General Secretary, John Beech, was a senior local government official who began writing our constitution. Stephen Webb became our Treasurer, and quickly invested our limited funds and opened our books of account. Paul Sabin was our first Director, and gave us wise counsel. Rodney Shirley, our President, as a researcher with an eye to detail, demanded a high standard of work. Rodney undertook to contact academics and libraries who would form our Council. The first Council members were Sarah Tyache, Tony Campbell, Dr J. Brian Harley, quickly followed by Mireille Pastoureau, Dr Günter Schilder and Peter Scott.

The committee meetings were very involved affairs. We all had different

ideas and were all of independent mind! Our major concern was our title 'international'. Was it a bit presumptuous? Should we be the British Map Society? Probably the only thing International at that time were the maps themselves and the multilingual Yasha!

Yasha had had experience in the formation of the International Playing-Card Society and the International Banknote Society, so we agreed to I.M.C.S.

The society became quite active with talks and visits. The London Symposium 10th-11th October 1981 at the Grosvenor Hotel, Victoria, was planned. The speakers were Brian Harley, Ralph Hyde, Bob Akers and Susanna Fisher. The Map Fair with 28 dealers was organised by Jonathan Potter. Richard Davies and David James of Norwich organised the auction and Bruce Marsden wrote the description for the catalogue.

Antoinette Tomsett ran the raffle, Faith Ashwood was Symposium Secretary, meetings were held at Tooley's offices in Museum Street. Yasha was at the door, receiving everyone when we opened on the day! The Dinner Speaker was Brigadier G. Gathercole, Deputy Director of the Royal Geographical Society.

It was a stimulating weekend, enjoyed by all. I remember an exhausted but happy Jonathan Potter and myself carrying out display screens and closing down the event late that day!

One of my concerns was still our international title. As overseas visitors came to the fair I quickly persuaded them to be our overseas representatives. Gunnar Skoog from Sweden, Dr Novak from Germany, Werner Löwenhardt from the Netherlands, Neil McKinnon of New Zealand and Edward Dahl of Canada all joined as representatives – we were at last becoming really international!

An Amsterdam Symposium was planned with Werner Löwenhardt for November, 1982, but that's another story. As the activities became more time-consuming, the provincial members of the committee were overburdened with work and travel. Alan Bartlett offered to take over as Treasurer, David Webb became our photographer, Faith Ashwood our Advertising Manager.

The first thing Alan Bartlett changed was not the money, but the title, from I.M.C.S. to IMCoS. We all felt it was a better title, and Yasha pointed out that the 'o' had been there all the time in the form of a globe Ø.

The membership grew, the dealers seemed satisfied and backed us with advertising, the institutions and libraries supported us and welcomed us as visitors, both in the UK and abroad. Dr Helen Wallis gave us her blessing. Caroline Batchelor promised to be our Membership Secretary on her return from Africa in two years' time.

It was at the Symposium in Nicosia in 1984 that the International Representatives got together. Every representative present decided to have his own Symposium! Dr Novak wanted his in Croatia, the land of his birth, Eva Wajntraub wanted hers in the 'centre of the world', Jerusalem, Themis Strongilos offered us Athens, and finally Yasha suggested our 10th anniversary should be in the USA, where we had a high proportion of members.

We have now reached that 10th year, and we shall be in Washington, D.C., in October. It is now the time formally to recognise our founder, Yasha Beresiner, who had the ideas, the imagination, to form the Society which has given so much pleasure to so many people in so many different countries.

Continued on page 39

Maps in Exhibitions

The Vinland Map

A rare chance to examine the controversial Vinland Map is provided by the exhibition currently running at the British Museum, 'Fake? The Art of Deception'. Protected from the light in a black box and located at the far end of the room, this precious manuscript (or fake?) can be seen there until 2nd September 1990, when the exhibition is due to close.

Its inclusion as an exhibit, even though it is placed alongside other items once thought to be fakes, but now recognised as genuine, suggests that the evidence of excessive amounts of titanium dioxide in the ink found by McCrone Associates in 1972-3 has established the map as a fake. This has been disputed by a recent analysis at the University of California, Davis.

To recap: The map was acquired by Yale University in 1965, eight years after it had surfaced in Switzerland. Made about 1440, it appears to show pre-Columbian America some 50 years before the discoveries of Columbus. To the left of Greenland is 'Vinlandia Insula', the Vinland discovered by Norse explorers in the 12th century.

The other map in the exhibition is 'Richard of Cirencester's map of Roman Britain'. In 1747, Charles Bertram, an Englishman living in Copenhagen, wrote to the famous antiquarian William Stukely to announce that he had come across a manuscript history of Great Britain. On the map were many names, such as the Pennines Montes, not previously known from the Roman texts. Stukely published the text and the map in 1757 to great acclaim, and they were not shown to be forgeries until more than a hundred years ago.

Mappa Mundi Fragment

In the Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, is a fascinating exhibition; 'A Royal Miscellany' (till January, 1991), containing treasures from the private Royal Library at Windsor Castle. One of the most interesting items is a fragment of a world map found five years ago in the Duchy of Cornwall archives. Thought to have been drawn about 1260, its survival is due to its use as a wrapper for a court book in the early 16th century. The extant lower right corner shows Africa and the Nile, with many mythological beasts, and the map was probably an important source for the Hereford world map.

In the same exhibition are three other manuscript maps: 'Plan of the Battle of Culloden, 1746, by Thomas Sandby; 'Plan of Quebec during the siege of 1759', endorsed by Pat Mackellar, Major and Chief Engineer; and John Montressor's 'Map of besieged Boston and environs, 1775', dedicated to the British commander, Thomas Gage, Governor of Massachusetts, and showing the disposition of the army a month after the famous Tea Party.

Aborigine Maps at the Mall Gallery, 6th-11th June, 1990

Australian aborigines have been painting religious maps for centuries, according to an article in *The Times* by Isabel Wolff (4th April, 1990). Their painting, sculpture and woodwork are now filling museums and galleries, but it is the dot paintings of the central desert which are making the most impact. Done in acrylic on large canvases, these have been seen by some as constituting a new school of Australian abstract art.

Continued on page 12

The Years of the IMCoS Journal

THE JOURNAL of the International Map Collectors' Society is ten years old. Forty-one issues ago, it started life as two single sheets of paper, crammed with information, but not much in the way of news – hardly surprising, since the Society had not even had its first formal meeting! That first meeting of the Society, or I.M.C.S., as it was to be shortened to, took place later that same month on 13th September, 1980. Prior to this, there had been a highly successful symposium at the Albany Hotel, Birmingham, where the idea of a map collectors' society was first raised.

Looking back nostalgically at the early issues, one notices many changes and improvements as the importance and budget increased with the membership. Remarkably though, the logo, the name, and the aims of the Society have remained unchanged – all credit to the original officers.

Two members from the original gang of six are still actively involved and continuing with unending enthusiasm. Yasha Beresiner was the first editor, and in ten years there have only been three! His first editorial mentions 'The Birth of the Society', and I quote the last paragraph: 'Suffice it to say that we are about to embark on a journey the purpose of which is simple and clear-cut: greater enjoyment of a great hobby. May we be well-guided!' Also helping to guide us on that journey was Malcolm Young, down in the inaugural issue as Meetings Co-ordinator, later to appear in volume 1 No.2 with debatable promotion as Chairman, where he was to stay until recently, becoming International Chairman.

I could never understand the need for the odd numbering sequence of the **Journal**, and during my term as editor, I was to receive many letters on the subject, none more graphically than from Ed. Dahl, our man in Canada. After several attempts, we finally managed to solve the problem.

The latest issues show an ever-improving **Journal** as the importance of the International status grows, better quality, neat layout and more illustrations. I would like to close in wishing the IMCoS **Journal** the success it deserves for the next ten years and more.

STEPHEN LUCK

Maps in Exhibitions

Continued from page 11

But abstract they are not. They are, in fact, religious maps, transposing on to canvas the traditional designs created on the ground at sacred ceremonies: mosaics of stones, barks and twigs which are ritually erased by milling feet.

The component parts may look chaotic, but once the symbols are understood, the maps can be read. Circles stand for water-holes, .clouds or composites, wavy lines can be rainwater or snakes, U-shapes represent men and women sitting.

The paintings have one common theme; they all relate to stories of the 'Dreamtime' of aboriginal mythology, when ancient beings roamed the world, singing the landscape and everything in it top existence.

Too often, the concept of a map is dependent on the European tradition. Here is an example of a type of cartography that is outside this European conception.

(The paintings were also on view at Rebecca Hossack's Gallery, 35 Windmill Street, London, W.1. in April, 1990).

INTERNATIONAL MAP COLLECTORS' SOCIETY

1990 ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM

at the Imperial War Museum, London

on Saturday, 16th June, 1990

From Bonnie Prince Charlie to WWII

THE IMPERIAL War Museum illustrates and records all aspects of the two world wars and other military operations involving Britain and the Commonwealth since 1914. The Museum, which was founded in 1917, was established by Act of Parliament in 1920, and has been in its present home (formerly the Bethlam Royal Hospital) since 1936. Recent innovations are the 'Blitz-experience', a whole street scene rebuilt to look exactly as it would have during the Blitz complete with burnt-out buildings and the sounds and smells of a raid, and greatly expanded gallery space to display aircraft, guns and even ration books.

10.00 Registration.

10.20 Welcome: Oswald Dreyer-Eimbcke, Guest Chairman.
Introduction: John Goss, Symposium Chairman.

10.30 **From Dettingen to Hastenbeck: Cumberland's operational mapping, 1743-1757.**
Yolande Hodson
The first map known to have been commissioned by Cumberland was of the Battle of Dettingen in 1743 – the last battle to have been led by a British monarch. Cumberland's final conflict ended in ignominious defeat at Hastenbeck in 1757. In between, his only victory as a military commander was at the Battle of Culloden in 1746.
Throughout these fourteen years, Cumberland caused a comprehensive cartographic coverage to be kept of his operations, and some of these maps will be examined in this presentation.

11.15 Coffee.

11.35 **The American War of Independence.**
Helen Wallis
Maps played an important role in the prosecution of the American War of Independence, 1775-1783, both influencing the strategy of warfare and helping to keep the British and American publics informed of progress. Many maps were presented to King George III, and are now preserved in the King's Topographical Collection, now in the British Library. The paper will illustrate the course of the war through maps taken from this and other collections, and concluding with the 'Red Lined Map' on which the boundaries of the new republic were drawn for the Peace signed in Paris in 1783.

12.20 **Cartographic curiosity and intrigue: the story of MI9's escape and evasion maps, 1939-45.**
Barbara Bond
The paper will relate how MI9's philosophy of 'escape-mindedness' was epitomised by the massive production of silk maps for escape and evasion purposes during World War II. The variety of maps produced will be described and illustrated, as will the characteristics which allow the present-day map collector to identify them.

1.00 Light buffet lunch in the gallery beside the lecture hall.

2.00 **The cartographic holdings of the Imperial War Museum.**
Colin Bruce
In essence, this is a collection of maps produced by and for the British armed services in the century of Total War. In the early days, the narrow confines of its collection policy limited the scope of coverage, but this was more than made up by large deposits during and after the Second World War. The last two decades have seen a sharp rise in the demand for its services, a reflection of the growing respect for the map, not only as an art form in its own right, but also as a uniquely useful historical tool.

2.30 **Close of Symposium.**
Members are invited to visit the map gallery, and other galleries of the Museum. Maps are kept in the Department of Printed Books: they were moved there after many years' lodging in the Department of Art. Other departments of interest deal with Documents, Exhibits and Firearms, Film, Photographs and Sound Records.
Doors close at 4.30.

Notes on Speakers

BARBARA BOND graduated from the University of Leeds with a BA Combined Honours Degree in Geography and History. Her first post was with the MOD Directorate of Military Survey, where her work covered analysis and evaluation of source materials in support of map and air chart production, liaison with the Defence Intelligence Staff, map library, international boundary and toponymic research, and terrain analysis. From 1985-87 she was the British Liaison Officer (Survey) on the British Defence Staff in Washington DC, working in HQ Defense Mapping Agency. She was appointed Superintendent of Marine Services in August, 1987, and became Director of Hydrographic Charting and Sciences in April, 1990.

COLIN BRUCE is an Honours graduate in History, specialising in warfare and military technology in the 20th century. Since 1985 he has worked for the Department of Printed Books at the Imperial War Museum, where his duties involve the supervision of the IWM's map holdings. He is currently engaged in organising and cataloguing parts of this long-neglected collection.

OSWALD DREYER-EIMBCKE is a merchant of Hamburg, and Consul of Chile and Iceland. He is the founder, Past President and Chairman of the *Freundeskreis für Cartographica* in the *Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz*, Berlin. This society, founded in 1986, has similar aims as

Continued on page 19

Military Mapping

ACCORDING to the formal definition, military mapping is a branch of general cartography that deals with the production and updating of topographical and special maps for military purposes. However, in reality, no hard and fast line can be drawn between these and political and territorial maps.

The influence of the military on the development of geography and cartography stretches right back to antiquity. The road maps which were designed to facilitate troop movements throughout the Roman Empire are an example.

From the 16th century onwards, the role of the military becomes apparent, perhaps because large amounts of relevant papers have been passed down to us since then. At the same time, general staff became more interested in cartography because of the advances in siege techniques and artillery. Almost certainly, the very first plans of fortified places and fortifications were made in Italy. Handwritten documents and secret local plans occasionally came into the hands of civil publishers. This applies, for example, to works of G. Braun and F. Hogenberg and Blaeu.

Maps portraying areas of varying size were also prepared by military engineers with a view to facilitating the conduct of war. These maps mainly covered regions which were threatened by the enemy (e.g., the map, made in 1756, of the South coast of England, where the English government feared an invasion) or regions in which turmoil prevailed (e.g., map of the Scottish Highlands made by D. Watson and W. Roy, 1745-1755) or territories which had recently been conquered, and which one hoped to annex.

In the second half of the 17th century, and during the 18th century, France was extremely active in the field of military topography, and became an example for other countries, too.

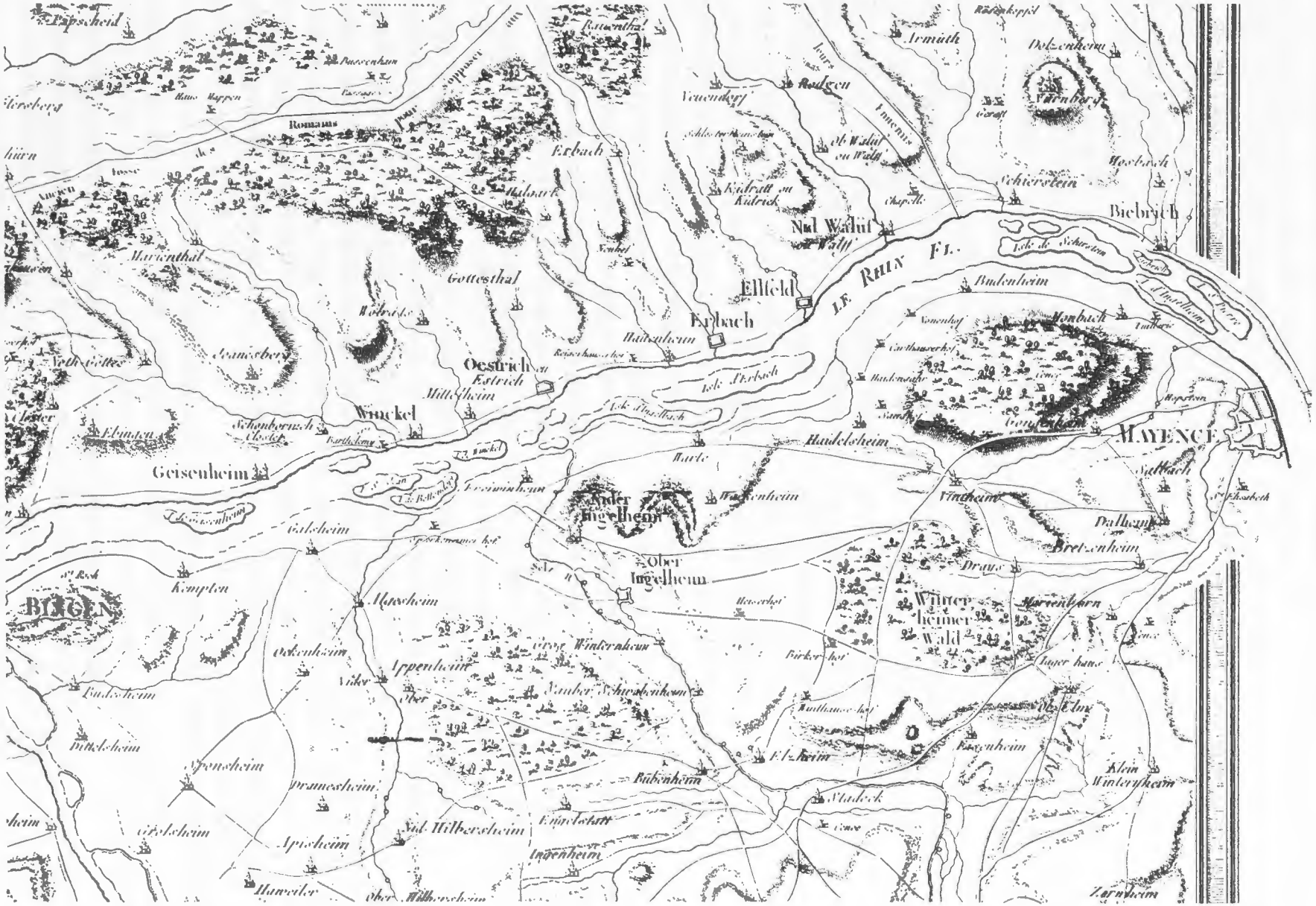
In England, the 'Tower of London Drawing Room', established in 1717, performed a function similar to that of the engineer-geographers in France.

In Austria, cartographic duties were assigned to the officers of the general quartermaster staff in the middle of the 18th century. One of the most important cartographic institutions of the later 19th and early 20th century was the Military Geographic Institute (*Militär-geographisches Institut*) in Vienna. As early as 1717, Prince Eugene had already managed to establish a Military Engineering Academy (*Militär-Ingenieurakademie*) in the capital. The maps that were made at around that time lasted for some 100 years.

Until the middle of the 18th century, the Prussian kings had to resort to foreign products; French maps in particular were held in high esteem. But later the military in Germany greatly promoted the development of cartography.

To remedy the lack of 'domestic' maps and also to keep away 'foreign' competitors (in particular, the Nuremberg products), the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences (*Königliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften*) in Berlin started to publish its own maps. In 1748, Frederick the Great granted it a privilege to do so.

When the creator of the Prussian map collection, Graf Schmettan, once asked if he could inspect certain Hanoverian border maps, his request was rejected, because the maps were only available to the government, senior military officers and administrators.



*Military reconnaissance map of the area between the Rhine and the Mosel, made under General Hardy in 1798 (from Heinz Musall: **Oberrhein und Rheingrenze... und ihre Darstellung in zeitgenössischen karten**).*

After his appointment as commander of the Continental Army, Washington wrote to Congress: 'The want of accurate Maps of the Country, which has hitherto been the Scene of War, has been a great disadvantage to me. I have in vain endeavoured to procure them, and have been obliged to make shift, with .such sketches as I could trace out from my own Observations and that of Gentlemen around me.'

Washington was well aware of the importance of accurate maps in warfare. The Americans, however, had none, since all the maps that England had made of its British possessions were in London. The Americans had to make do with published, often small-scale maps, if they happened to be available. This lack of maps was to remain one of the main problems of the Americans during the entire war. Washington was particularly well qualified to assess the situation, since he himself had been trained, and had worked, as a surveyor.

He was able to build a small team of military cartographers along the lines of the French, and especially Prussians, whose military organisation he held in high regard. Later, as President, Washington retained his interest in maps – as his library and the map of his estate at Mount Vernon show. It can be certainly considered characteristic that, in the well-known picture portraying Washington in the circle of his family, a globe and unfolded map were added as attributes.

Generally, armies prepared for war by reconnaissance, campaigns and making maps, in order to learn about the road conditions, possibilities of approach and suitable battlegrounds. This helped promote cartography. On the other hand, military maps were often treated as if they were state secrets, which for a long time prevented their public dissemination. Governments strove to ensure that knowledge of the geography of their countries did not fall into the hands of neighbouring states. However, the requirements of secrecy were relaxed somewhat during the 18th century.

As a result of the central position of Prussia in Europe, the Prussian kings placed great emphasis on not publishing accurate maps, in order to preserve the military advantages arising from their potential opponents' lack of knowledge of the exact contours and condition of their territories. Undoubtedly, from the very beginning of his reign, Frederick the Great over-estimated the value of accurate maps for military purposes.

In Prussia, the maps were kept in the royal chamber of maps in Potsdam Castle. It is said that the rooms were directly over the residence of the king, Frederick the Great, so that he could hear any suspicious noises. Nobody could inspect or use the maps without the direct instructions of the king. Frederick the Great even prohibited the *Homansche Offizin* in Nuremberg from selling maps of Silesia after the commencement of the first Silesian War. The ban was only lifted in 1750, and then on condition that the maps should not be updated.

However, secrecy did not bring any great benefits. In the Seven Years War, imperial and Russian troops were able to campaign unhindered through the March of Brandenburg, and Prussian armies were also successful abroad even without maps. The position can be likened to patent law: natural laws and phenomena cannot be patented – for good reasons.

The publication of maps did not – even in times of peace – render spying superfluous. Every state had to keep itself up to date, in order to have detailed cartographic material, in case a conflict should break out.



Theatre of war of the German and French frontier between the Rhine and Mosel by Peter Dewarat (from Heinz Musall: ***Oberrhein und Rheingrenze... und ihre Darstellung in zeitgenössischen karten****).*

In 1938 and 1939, German official agencies printed maps of the United Kingdom showing all the details required for a possible invasion. Even today, in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bundeswehr (Federal Army) is involved in the approval proceedings of the mapping authorities and aerial photography departments.

In 1986, the Koblenz forestry management circulated an aerial map which had been officially falsified. Instead of showing an American air force base, the picture showed a phantom community with lots of woodland and meadows. With a few snips of the scissors, the American residential area had been 'removed on security grounds in accordance with Federal regulations'.

In 1983, Estonians who had fled from Murmansk to the Finnish town of Ivalo reported that even the latest Soviet maps were not accurate. The maps published by official Soviet agencies clearly contained deliberately incorrect co-ordinates and distances. In the United States, too, secrecy in respect of research results seems to be growing. Scientists have called for the mapping of underwater territories acquired by the establishment of the 200-mile zone.

If the results of the surveys planned by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration were to be kept secret, this would lead to a contradictory situation. President Reagan had promised that the United States would reserve exploitation of the 200-mile zone to itself, but that there would be no limitations on scientific work in the area. Thus, the Soviets could survey the coastal waters themselves, while the American coastal maps were not to be made available even to interested Americans.

O. DREYER-EIMBCKE

Notes on Speakers

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IMCoS: promotion of public knowledge of maps and their history, preservation of cartographic material, aid to the cartographic department of the *Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz* in enlarging the collections, and advice to private collectors.

JOHN GOSS has a degree in Geography from Leicester University, and has spent his working life to date with maps, as a librarian, a cataloguer, and in the map trade. He is currently Consultant for Antiquarian Maps and Travel Books with Sotheby's, London.

YOLANDE HODSON. Formerly Senior Research Assistant at the Map Library, British Library. Contributor to *A History of the Ordnance Survey* and author of several papers on British military mapping. Currently cataloguing the Duke of Cumberland's collection of military maps at Windsor Castle. Hon. Secretary of the Charles Close Society for the Study of Ordnance Survey Maps.

Dr HELEN WALLIS, OBE, FSA, MA, DPhil (Oxon), Hon DLitt, Hon FLA, FRGS, retired as Map Librarian of the British Library (1973-86), previously Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum (1967-73). President of IMCoS, Chairman of the Standing Commission for the History of Cartography of the International Cartographic Association, Chairman of the Society for Nautical Research. Past President of the British Cartographic Society. Author of the Roxburghe Club Edition of the *Boke of Idrography of Jean Rotz*, 1981, and numerous other works and papers on the history of globe-making and the use of globes in Great Britain.

The Municipal Library at Piraeus

THE MUNICIPAL Library of Piraeus (MLP), the creation of which had been a constant demand of its population since 1835, was founded in 1927. The services of the MLP were installed in the south side of the Municipal Theatre's building, one of the greatest public buildings in Piraeus since it was constructed in 1895, when a small part of it was transferred into the them newly-built Town Hall.

The larger part of the Library, which remained in the premises of the Municipal Theatre, contains an important collection of nearly 600 maps. We first believed that this collection had been gathered from spontaneous donations by the citizens, but later on we found that it was the Municipality itself, through the curator of the Library, which was interested in buying the maps. From December, 1950, until October, 1951, the Municipality bought about 250 maps.

Some others were sent to the Library from several official services or State departments, as in the case of the maps provided by the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction, together with the issues of the official gazette.

Description of the Map Collection

The maps of the MLP are relatively new, with the exception of two made by Johan Baptiste Homann around 1730 (one, *Achaia [Vetus et Nova],* shows the area of Attiki and the other, *Insula Creta hodie Candia...* shows the island of Crete).The rest of the maps are of the 19th and 20th centuries. Most of them were printed, with many lithographed issues, the value of which we are not able to confirm. The historiography of maps or utilisation of maps as a historical source is of recent origin in Greece.

Maps are closely related to history: they depict historical events, but are also producers of history themselves. The maps of the MLP portray the continuous changes of the Greek border in the 19th century, as is the case of a group of seven with the title *The Greek-Turkish Border Line of 1881.*

These maps are preserved in a leather case without any other indication. They most probably are maps for the use of the army. The fact that these particular maps are without other information poses difficulties in their study, and we cannot believe that it is accidental. We are inclined to think that this had to do with security measures.

Another group of seven maps made by Istituto Geografico d'Agostini-Roma are printed in French. They concern European Turkey, and were probably made before the Treaty of Bucharest (1913). They show the districts (the well-known 'vilayets') of Salonique, Monastir, loannina and Serres. An interesting feature of these maps is that they record the exact locations of orthodox schools and churches. The idea of indicating the exact areas of churches and schools seems to have been a general phenomenon during the first two decades of the 20th century that was dictated by the State. This shows the efforts of the Greek state to promote national propaganda against Turkey, and it is linked to the process of the creation of national states in Europe at that time.

In 1912, a Greek general called Notis Botzaris took the initiative to make a map of the orthodox schools and churches of Asia Minor and to include statistic tables. The map was finally published in 1919 by the services of the

Ministry of Agriculture.

Only a year later, because of the events in Asia Minor, the London company Esperia published a map with the title *Map of Magna Graecia*, which was subtitled 'How Venizelos founded Greece in 1910 and how he enlarged her in 1912-13 and 1920, with the heroism of the Greek army and patriotism of the Greeks'.

It is also worth mentioning the map of B. Papachrysanthou, which was published in 1913 by I. Sideris with the title *Modern Map of the Greek Peninsula.*

What is peculiar about this map is the fact that European Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania and Yugoslavia seem to be part of the Greek Peninsula. On the other hand, the acquisition of Macedonia by Greece inspired the Ministry of the Interior to publish a map of the Greek part of Macedonia with the Greek names in place of Turkish for all villages.

One of the major units of the MLP's collection of maps is that of the Geographical Service of the army. It includes 130 maps of the Greek territory made between 1908 and 1927. Most of them concern the Athens area. Five were made by students of the Army Academy between 1901 and 1905. Only one is of Piraeus, a street plan, also made by students of the Army Academy. We can also find another 40 maps of Asia Minor and Turkey, which have many similarities to the ones made by the Geographical Service of the army.

British Army Maps

The British Army maps (about 160-170) were all made between April, 1942 and October, 1943. Half of them are mainly of Greece and the other half are of Europe. Most of them are marked 'Provisional edition' or 'Confidential' or 'Not to be published'.

Some of these maps were to be used both by the Army and the Air Force, and they show where airports existed and areas where new airports could be constructed. Two or three of these maps show an overall view of national roads, railway lines and ports.

Maps of the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction

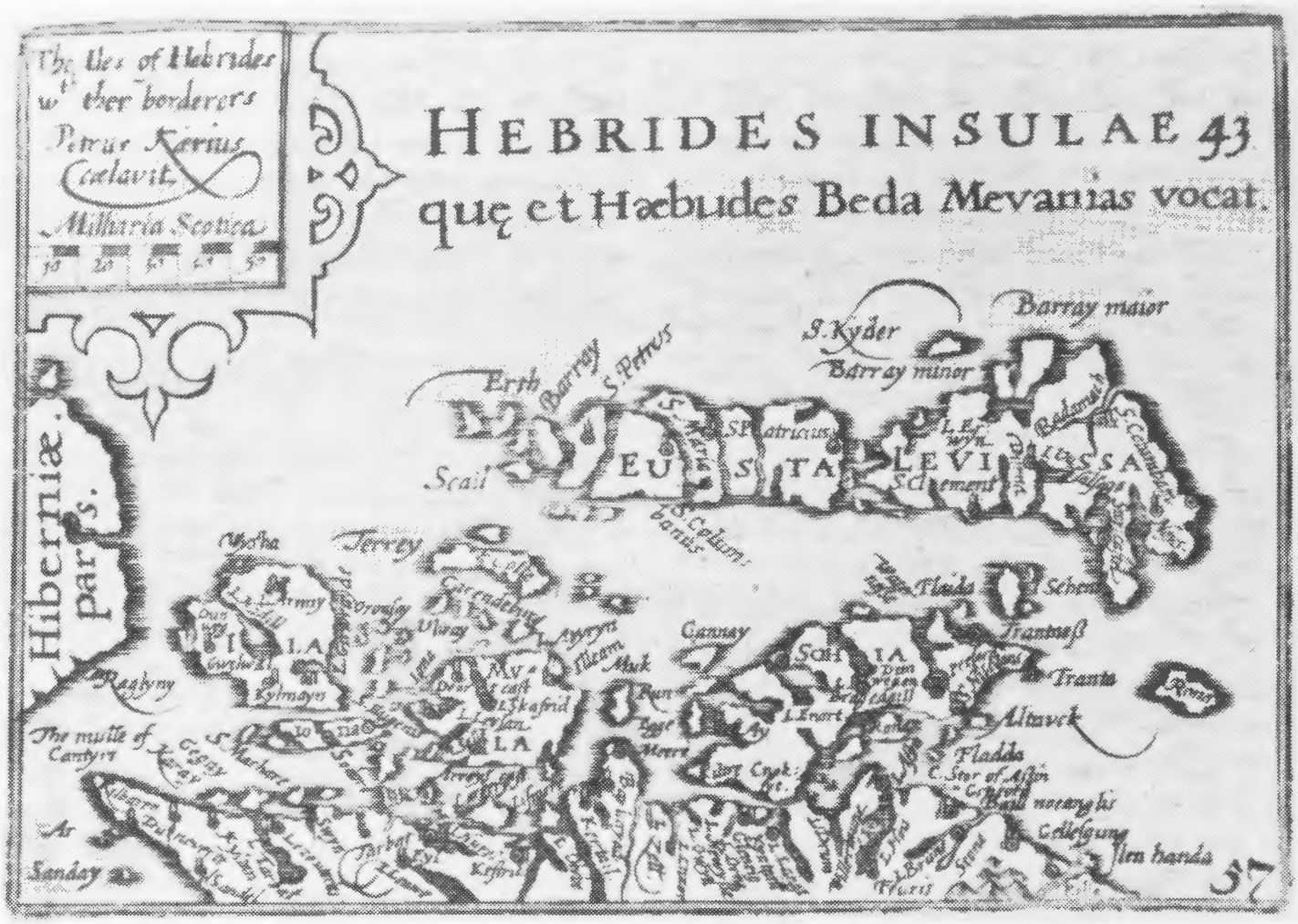
The cartographic portrait of Greece during the middle of the 20th century is supplemented by 15 maps of the Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction. These are regional and urban plans, which refer mainly to Athens for the period between 1948 and 1956, when the reconstruction around the Greek capital began.

There are also several other maps of the 19th and 20th centuries. Some of them were published by Helias Oikonomopoulos, by Anestis Konstantinidis, or by the well-known publisher of school-books, D. Dimitrakos.

There exist also ecclesiastic, political and geophysical maps printed in Greece, Italy, France, Germany and even Istanbul, like one map of 1934. The cartographic interest of the MLP collection is not confined to Greece only, but extends to all Europe and even South America (Dufour map, Paris 1854).

The most important section of the MLP is a series of 10 urban plans of Piraeus. These maps cover a whole century, from 1852 to 1966, and their common characteristic is that they include lists of the names of the streets, municipal buildings, banks and factories situated in Piraeus. Through this group of maps, we are able to see the evolution of the city of Piraeus from the 19th century onwards. Moreover, they provide us with a good picture of the city where Greek industry was born.

L. BAFOUNI



An early (1627) map of the Hebrides, from 'The Hebrides Surveyed' at the National Library of Scotland.

The Hebrides Surveyed

Map and chart enthusiasts – not to mention anyone attracted by the lure of the Hebrides – will be delighted to learn of a major exhibition opening in the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, on 1st August, 1990. Entitled *The Hebrides Surveyed*, the exhibition explores the mapping and charting of the Hebridean island, from the earliest maps based on Ptolemy to modern satellite images. The exhibition is derived from the highly-acclaimed *Togail Tir* exhibition first shown in the Western Isles in 1989, but takes advantage of the additional facilities and security of the Edinburgh venue to display a more extensive range of rare and intriguing maps and charts.

In addition, completely new displays of photographs – from stunning aerial shots to historic pictures – help to capture the atmosphere of the islands, while surveying instruments and map-making a tools shed light on the men who first - literally - put the Hebrides on the map. On sale to accompany the exhibition will be a study of the mapping of the Western Isles entitled *Togair Tir: Marking Time*, edited by Finlay MacLeod.

The National Library of Scotland is at George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1EW, and the exhibition is open from 1st August to 31st October, 1990. Admission is free, and the times of opening are 0930-1700 daily, including Saturday. Sunday 1400-1700.

Aberystwyth, March, 1990

THE NATIONAL Library of Wales, with its commanding views overlooking Aberystwyth, was the impressive setting for the IMCoS Seminar on Saturday, 31st March. It was a beautifully warm morning as some 36 or so participants and members arrived from many parts of the U.K. to a welcoming cup of coffee.

Dr Brynley F. Roberts, Librarian since 1985, welcomed us all and gave a resumé of the Library, a natural place in Wales for map collectors and users to congregate. The Library was built in 1907 and opened in 1911; a relatively young Library housing some three million books and a major map repository of material from the 16th to the 20th century, to include atlases, sheet maps, Ordnance Surveys, tithe maps and sea charts.

Dr D. Huw Owen then spoke on the early maps of Wales, with special emphasis on Saxton's proof map of Wales, purchased for the University of Wales after much detailed examination and expert advice. Much of the work of the mapping of Wales was attributed to Humphrey Llwyd, one of the earliest of British cartographers, who left a wealth of information to be used by future map-makers, on his death in 1568. Wales became an entity in its own right (Cambria) by a Parliamentary Act in the 1550s.

There then followed an informal tour of the Print and Map Room, guided by Dr Owen, Robert Davies and Gwilym Tawy, where we were able to examine at length an absolute wealth of maps which had been specially laid out for us: Saxton and Speed atlases, in pristine condition, maps of railways and geology, navigational charts and road maps; all for close examination.

Robert Davies, Assistant Keeper,



A rare serious moment during Robert Davies' amusing account of Merfyn Pritchard's collection. On his right is Gwilym Tawy.

Department of Pictures and Maps, opened the afternoon session with an introduction to the Merfyn Pritchard collection of atlases and charts. Merfyn Pritchard was born in Beaumaris in 1886, and died in 1948, and with the onset of World War II, he offered to sell his collection to the Library. Robert gave an illuminating and often witty account of the negotiations which took place for the purchase of the collection, and eventually, 66 atlases and charts, the largest single collection in the National Library of Wales, arrived in July, 1940, purchased for £210.

Gwilym Tawy continued with a talk on Olwen Caradoc Evans, a principal authority on maps of Wales, and her collection of Welsh sea charts deposited at the Library. He covered a varied range of charts, from the 16th to the 20th century, some of which were displayed.

There followed a lively 'comments and questions' session with the National Library personnel, Dr Owen, Robert Davies and Gwilym Tawy, during afternoon tea, and the day concluded with a final perusal of maps, notably those of Merfyn Pritchard and Olwen Caradoc Evans.

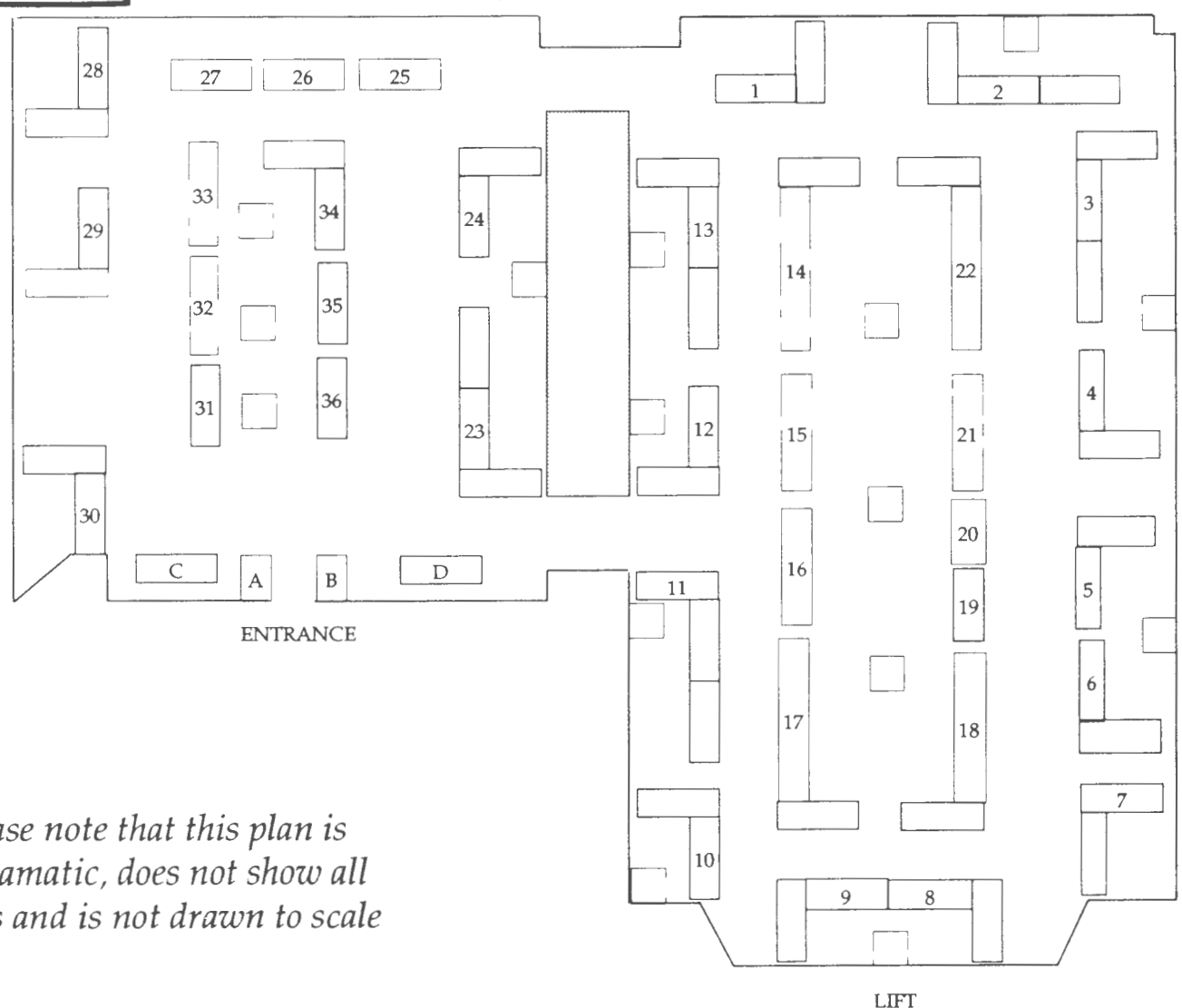
We are indebted to the National Library of Wales principals for all the work undertaken to make it a most enjoyable and enlightening seminar; to Alan Hulme for his excellent organisation of this event; and finally to the catering staff for an excellent lunch and other refreshments throughout the day.

ROY HAVILAND

IM@S

10th INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUE MAP FAIR & EXHIBITION

At the New Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street [off Kingsway], London WC2.
Sunday June 17th 1990. Open 10.30am - 5.30pm.



Please note that this plan is diagramatic, does not show all details and is not drawn to scale

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXHIBITORS, 1990

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Alfieri	30	Spey Lodge, Newick Lane, Mayfield, East Sussex, TN20 6RQ Tel: (0435) 872589	Antique Maps, Charts, Plans and Views of Europe 1500-1900. Stock offered through 'Antique Atlas' Gallery, East Grinstead, Bonnington Hotel Map Fairs and Catalogue.
Richard B. Arkway	5	538 Madison Avenue, New York, 10022 NY U.S.A. Tel: (212) 751 8135	Maps, Atlases, Star Charts, Globes. Especially interested in buying any of the above.
David Bannister	10	26 Kings Road, Cheltenham, Glos. GL52 6BG Tel: (0242) 514287	Rare and early Maps of all parts of the World.
Clive A. Burden	11	46 Talbot Road, Rickmansworth, Herts, WD3 1HE Tel: (0923) 772387	Antique Maps, Topographical Prints, Decorative and Natural History Prints and Vanity Fair.
JoAnn and Richard Casten Ltd.	3	4 Dodge Lane, Old Field, NY 11733 Tel: (516) 689 3018	Antique Maps, Atlases 1475-1750, Particularly America, World, Holy Land.
Christoph & Co.	29	Christoph & Co. GmbH, Goethestr. 15, D-5300 Bonn 1, Tel: (0228) 210973	Illustrated Books, Maps and Prints.
Graeme Clipstone	31	51 Medway Court Judd Street, London, WC1H 9QZ Tel: (071) 387 7282	Antique Maps, Prints, Books, Paintings, Documents and Photographs relating to Australia.
Michael and Verna Cox	34	139 Norwich Road, Wymondham, Norfolk NR18 0SJ Tel: (0953) 605948	Maps and Prints of all parts of the World. Mainly 18th Century.
Ivan Deverall	19	Duval House, The Glen, Cambridge Way, Uckfield, Sussex. Tel: (0825) 762474	Antique Maps and Professional Colourist.

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Ann Downes	28	Oldfield, 34 Northam Road, Southampton, S02 0PA Tel: (0703) 638916	Specialising in Maps, Charts, Prints of the British Isles. Decorative Prints, Early Ordnance Maps and Ephemera. Cleaning, Colouring, Mounting, and Framing Service.
Mrs P. Fenteman	D	The Old Hall Press, Burton Salmon, Leeds LS25 5JS	
Susanna Fisher	6	Spencer, Upham, Southampton SO3 1JD Tel: (048) 96291	Navigational Charts of all parts of the World. Regular catalogues.
Tony Foster	25	Leycester Map Galleries Ltd., Well House, Arnesby, Leicester, LE8 3WJ Tel: (0533) 478 462	Antique Maps of the British Isles and most parts of the World.
J.A.L. Franks Ltd.	1	7 New Oxford Street, London, WC1A 1BA Tel: (071) 405 0274	Antique Maps of most areas and types from 16th-19th Centuries.
Garwood & Voigt	2	15 Devonshire Buildings, Bath, Avon BA2 4SP Tel: (0225) 424074	Maps, Topographical Prints, Travel Books.
Mrs D.M. Green	17	7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 9LX Tel: (0932) 241105	Wide range of British County Maps and Town Plans. Searches for Collectors' special requirements. Postal or by appointment.
Imago Mundi	E	The International Society for the History of Cartography, c/o King's College London, The Strand, London WC2R 2LS	
InterCol London Yasha Beresiner	36	1a Camden Walk, Islington, London N1 8DY Tel: (071) 354 2599	Specialist in British County Maps, World Maps and Playing-Card Maps and related ephemera.

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Warwick Leadlay Gallery	14	5 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB Tel: (081) 858 0317	Antiquarian Maps and Prints Worldwide, 17th-19th Century. S.E.London and N.W.Kent material. All aspects of conservation. Mounting and Bespoke Framing.
Map Collector Publications Ltd.	27	48 High Street, Tring, Herts HP23 5BH Tel: (044) 282 4977	MCP publishes *The Map Collector* and books on the history of Cartography. Our latest titles are *The Pont Manuscript, Maps of Scotland and Glimpses of History.*
The Map House	23	54 Beauchamp Place, London, SW3 1NY Tel: (071) 589 4325/9821	Antiquarian Maps of Britain and all parts of the World. Globes, Atlases and engravings.
Martayan Lan	15	10 W. 66th Street, NY 10023, USA. Tel: (212) 595 1776	Maps of the World and the Americas.
F.A. Loose	32	Papestr. 3, NL 2513 Av Den Haag, Holland. Tel: (31 70) 460404	Medium size stock of maps of all parts of the world, medium price range atlases, map curiosities.
Brendan M. Moss	33	5637 Wallace Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6N 2A1 Tel: (604) 261 7108 (Eve.); 662 8171 (Day)	Maps and prints of the Pacific North West, Canada, also Ireland and American North West Coast.
A. Nicholas	16	57 Fallowcourt Avenue, London N12 0BE Tel: (081) 445 9835	Antiquarian Books, Maps, Prints, etc. Especially Mediterranean Countries. Emphasis on Greece, Turkey, Cyprus and Malta.
Avril Noble	7	2 Southampton Street, Strand, London WC2E 7HA Tel: (071) 240 1970	Extensive stock of Antiquarian Maps and Prints of the British Isles and all parts of the World.
Paul Orssich	26	117 Munster Road, Fulham, London SW6 6DH Tel: (071) 736 3869	Maps of all parts of the World. Specialist book-dealer on Spain and Hispanic Studies. Art Deco Illustrations, 1915-1935.
Postaprint	4	Taidswood, Iver Heath, Bucks Sl0 0PQ Tel: (0895) 833720	Antiquarian Maps and Prints c.1550-c.1890.

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Jonathan Potter	22	21 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9FE Tel: (071) 491 3520	Very large stock of fine decorative and rare original maps, some atlases, History of Cartography reference Books.
Gotz-R. Schmidt	24	Antiquariat, Wernstr. 16, 2800 Bremen 33, West Germany. Tel: (0421) 256242	Maps, Atlases, Prints, Colour Plate Books.
Thomas Suarez Rare Maps	35	RD2 Box 297 Yorktown Heights, NY 10598, USA Tel: (914) 248 6650	Antique and rare maps.
Paulus Swaen Old Maps & Prints,	8/9	Hofstraat 19, 5664 HS Geldrop, Netherlands. Tel: (40) 853571	Fine and Rare Maps, Prints and Atlases of all parts of the World.
Michael J. Sweet	20	Antiques of the Orient PTE, Ltd., 21 Cuscaden Road, 01-02 Ming Arcade, Singapore 1024 Tel: 7330830	Specialist Dealer in Maps and Prints of S.E.Asia in general; Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia in particular.
Tooley Adams & Co., Ltd.	13	13 Cecil Court, London, WC2N 4HE Tel: (071) 240 4406	Large stocks of Antiquarian maps of all parts of the world. Rare Maps, Collections, Town Views and Reference Books.
Waterloo Fine Arts Ltd.	12	Raffles, Bath Road, Woolhampton, Reading RG7 5RE Tel: (0734) 713745	Specialising in West Indies, Americas, Pacific and British Colonies.
Leonora Weaver	21	Brobury House, Brobury, Hereford. Tel: (0432) 267816	Hand colouring of maps and prints.
Edna Whiteson Ltd.	24	66 Belmont Avenue, Cockfosters, Herts EN4 9LA Tel: (081) 449 8860	Large stock of Maps and Prints covering all categories, from 1600s to mid-1800s. Sats. only: 157 Portobello Road Dolphin Arcade, London, W.2.

International News and Events

Washington Symposium: Mapping America

Library of Congress
1st-4th October, 1990

The registration forms for the joint IMCoS-Washington Map Society meeting were sent out with the Winter issue of this **Journal**. If more registration forms are required, please contact either the IMCoS Secretary or the Washington Map Society, c/o Jeanne Young, Registrar, 710 Lowander Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20901, USA.

The Mercator Society and the New York Map Society are planning a post-Symposium programme in New York on 5th and 6th October. It includes a reception at the New York Public Library, presentations on New York map dealers and map collections in the New York area. visits to the Map Division of the New York Public Library and to other collections such as those at Yale, Brown University, the New York Historical Society, as well as visits to antiquarian map dealers.

Members with specific interests, whether to view, research or collect, are invited to contact Lawrence H. Slaughter, Secretary, Mercator Society, 71 Willow Avenue, Larchmont, NY 10538 in advance. He has kindly offered to make arrangements for members' individual interests.

To reserve your place if you plan to continue to New York, please inform Alice Hudson, Chief, Map Division, the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018, Tel: (212) 930 0587, so that numbers can be approximated in advance.

An alternative programme has been arranged at the historic town of Williamsburg, an hour's drive from Washington. There will be receiptions on 5th and 6th October, and guided tours around the town. Those seeking further information or wishing to reserve their place, should contact Dr Helen Wallis OBE, 96 Lord's View, St John's Wood Road, London NW8 7HG.

Members travelling from, or through London should write direct to our agents: The Streatham Travel Centre, 12 De Montfort Parade, Streatham High

The flight would be with Pan Am, details as follows:

Outbound Flight

Date:	30.9.90	Time of Departure:	14.15.	Depart from:	HEATHROW.
Flight:	PA 107	Time of Arrival:	17.30	Arrive:	WASHINGTON

Inbound Flight

Date:	7.10.90*[1]	Time of Departure:	07.00.	Depart from:	*[2]
Flight:	PA 100	Time of Arrival:	08.12	Arrive:	HEATHROW

Hotels

In Washington or New York, hotel accommodation cost would be £25 per person per night, at say, the Ramada Hotel (Central). Downton is cheaper @ £20.00.

*[1] This date can be extended out up to 21 days, but minimum 7 days.

*[2] Departure point can be New York or Washington at the same fare.

NOTE: The fare quoted is current as of 20.4.90. However, fare increases may be incurred 1st May, 1990. Also the fare will be .higher for a shorter duration than 7 days and cheaper (£345 + £16) for travel out on 1st October, 1990.



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The current travel arrangements are given below. The may change, depending on the response from members or international rates, or unforeseen circumstances, so keep in touch directly with Streatham Travel, and let them know now if you wish to travel.

Fare quote for a minimum stay of 7 days is £405.00 + £16.00 tax.

Planes from Washington National Airport to New York's La Guardia airport leave every hour on the hour (the Trump Shuttle) and on the half-hour (the Pan Am Shuttle) from 7.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.; the flight takes about an hour. The fare is $119 except $69 on Saturday and until 2.30 p.m. on Sunday. For senior citizens (over 65) the fare is $49 from 10.00 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. on Sunday. Proof of age is required (e.g. passport, driver's licence). There is a bus from La Guardia Airport to downtown New York; the fare is $7.50. The bus goes to Grand Central Station at 42nd Street and Park Avenue; that is within easy walking distance from the New York Public Library at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue (two blocks due west).

Return transportation from New York to Washington is the exact reverse, including the bus. There is an abundance of hotels in New York; none is reasonable, but not all are outrageous.

Singapore and Australia Symposium, 1991

Dates for this joint Symposium are as follows:

Friday, 8th November	Depart London.
Saturday, 9th and Sunday, 10th November	Arrival and rest.
Monday, 11th and Tuesday, 12th November	Symposium.
Wednesday, 13th November	Free day.
Thursday, 14th November	Depart evening for Sydney.
Friday, 15th November	Arrive morning, rest.
Saturday, 16th November	Evening reception.
Sunday, 17th and Monday, 18th November	Symposium.
Tuesday, 19th November	Australian Map Circle Meeting.
Wednesday, 20th November	Free day.
Thursday, 21st November	Depart for London, or extend stay.

Singapore: Rediscovering the Isles of Spice

Papers at the Singapore Symposium will cover maps of a wide area: Dr Dawn Rooney on Thailand, Alan Bartlett on Sri Lanka, Geoff Edwards on Indonesia, Susan Gole on India, Michael Sweet on Singapore and the East Indies in general, and possibly Chris Barber-Lomax on the Philippines.

Sydney: Unfolding Australia

The theme of the Sydney meeting will be the exploration of Australia, with sessions concentrating on those events peculiar to the cartography of Australia, such as the mapping of a vast and hostile inland, and the maritime survey of a long and dangerous coastline; the completion of the latter within the time frame of the printed map and the inland mapping of the continent almost entirely within the limits of the 19th century ensures Australia a special place in the history of cartography.

Presentations related to this theme will be at morning sessions, with visits to key map collections during the afternoons. Contacts: **Singapore:** Michael Sweet, 21 Cuscaden Road, 01-02 Ming Parade, Singapore 1024, Tel: 734 9351, Fax: Singapore 732 86452. **Sydney:** Prof. Robert Clancy, 99 Carrington Parade, New Lampton, NSW 2305, Australia, Tel: (049) 527348, Fax: (049) 291413.

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Saxton's Proof-Map of Wales c.1580 and the Early Printed Maps of Wales[1]

FOUR individuals may be identified as having made a significant contribution to the history of cartography in Wales. Two were Welshmen: Humphrey Llwyd and George Owen: whilst Christopher Saxton and John Speed were Englishmen. Their activities must be considered against the background of contemporary events, trends and attitudes in Wales, England and Europe, and an assessment of their achievements should take account of the main influences upon their work.

When considering this subject, it is important to emphasise that the concept of Wales in the sixteenth-century as a separate country, and as a separate national identity was both well established and of recent origin. The introduction of the words 'Welsh' and 'Cymry' in the post-Roman period, and the building of Offa's Dyke, in the late eighth-century, signified the separation of the inhabitants of Wales from those of other areas previously forming British kingdoms.

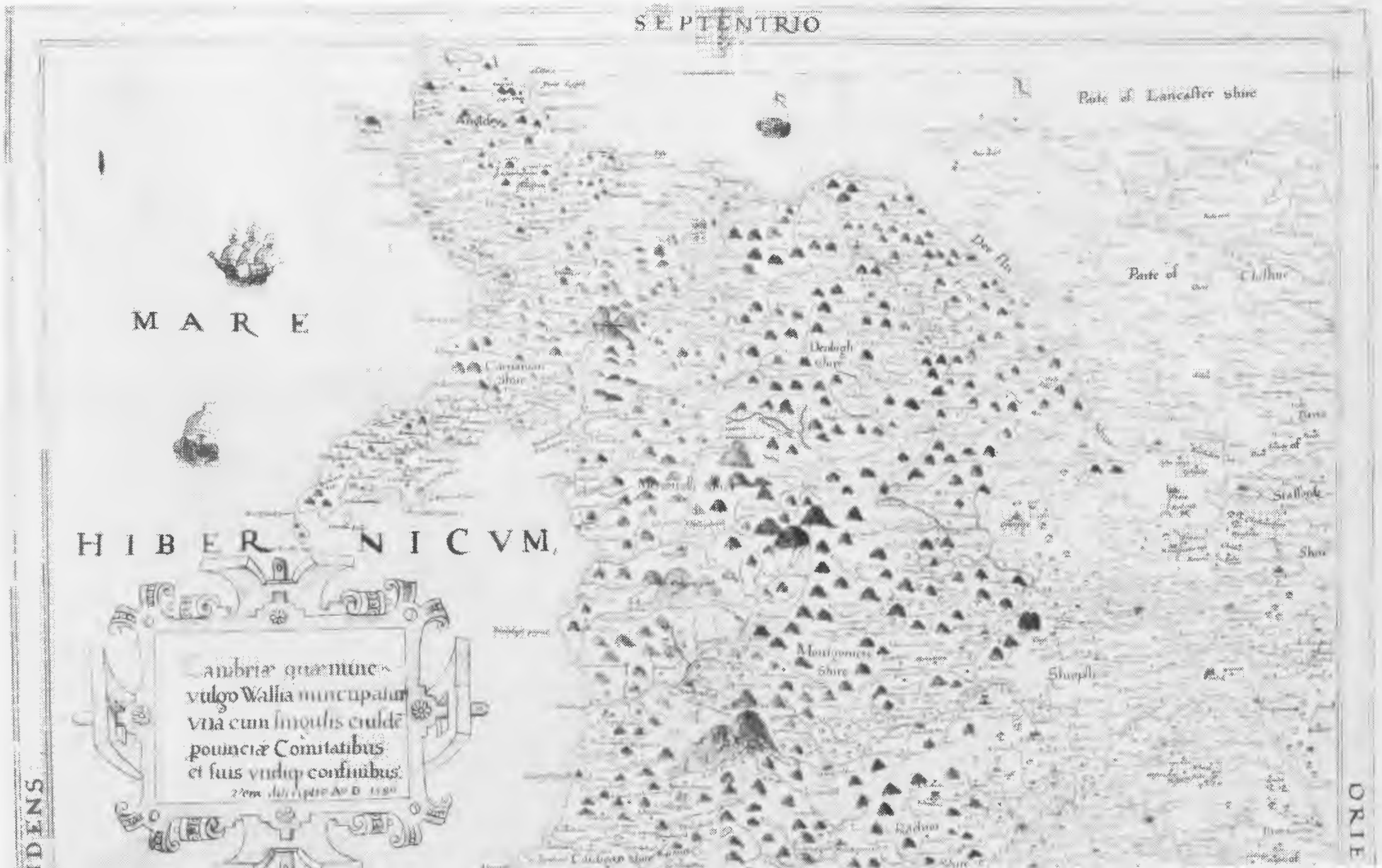
The Norman invasions of the late eleventh-century, and the Edwardian Conquest of the late thirteenth-century, resulted in the existence of a variegated and disparate system of government in the Later Middle Ages, comprising marcher lordships, predominantly in the south and east, and territories administered by royal officials in the north-west, north-east and south-west. The Acts of Union (1536-43) established an uniform political and administrative framework based upon the thirteen shires. These were later represented on the county maps of Christopher Saxton and John Speed.

The Union legislation also authorised the parliamentary representation of Wales. Humphrey Llwyd was a native of Denbigh, one of the major towns in sixteenth-century Wales, and his background probably explains the improved delineation of the coast and rivers of north Wales in his map of Wales, *Cambriae Typus*.[2] He represented the borough of Denbigh at Westminster in 1563 and supported the campaign which led to the Act, of this year, commanding five bishops to ensure the translation into the Welsh language of the Bible and the *Book of Common Prayer*.[3]

An increased interest in vernacular languages and respect for tradition was a feature of the Age of the Renaissance and of the New Learning. Humphrey Llwyd has been described as 'one of the most important of Welsh humanists and a key figure in the history of the Renaissance in Wales'.[4]

George Owen of Henllys, in Pembrokeshire, was in close contact with his fellow-scholars, antiquaries and genealogists in England. He purchased a set of maps prepared by Christopher Saxton, correct some features and in 1602 produced a handsome map of Pembrokeshire. This map, showing roads of the county, and also the names and boundaries of hundreds, was published in the sixth edition of William Camden's *Britannia*.[5]

The enthusiastic study of antiquity, and respect for tradition were accompanied by an increasing interest in the New World, as reflected in the enterprising journeys of discovery. A connection between these apparently contributory


SEPTENTRIO
Parte of Lancaster shire
Parte of Chesshire
MARE
HIBERNICVM,
Anglesey
Carnarvon shire
Denbigh shire
Montgomery shire
Shropsh
Radnor
Cardigan shire
Stafford
Shire
ORIE
SNDIENS



Saxton's Proof-Map of Wales

trends may be seen in the influence of Humphrey Llwyd's dissemination of historical and geographical facts and fantasies upon Dr John Dee, the remarkable London-Welshman. His vision of a British empire, in turn, represented one of the influences upon the military and commercial enterprises of the Elizabethan era.[6]

The expansion of economic activity in Europe, and the dominance of Antwerp as a commercial centre again had significant implications for the history of cartography. Abraham Ortelius, who completed and edited the first modern geographical atlas, *Theatricum Orbis Terrarum* (1570), lived and worked in Antwerp, as also did Sir Richard Clough, the merchant who, like Humphrey LLwyd, was a native of Denbigh.

He was probably responsible for informing Ortelius of the work of Humphrey Llwyd.[7] In August 1568, shortly before his death, Llwyd wrote to Ortelius from Denbigh. He referred to his illness but yet was concerned to enclose with his letter an incomplete map of Wales and two maps of England. Humphrey Llwyd's map of Wales, *Cambriae Typus*, and his map of of England and Wales were incorporated in the *Additamentum*, a supplement to Ortelius's *Theatrum...*, published in 1573.[8]

These international contacts were made at a time when an increasing emphasis was placed on national sovereignty an on the concept of the 'nation state'. This contributed to the support rendered in many countries of Europe to the Protestant Reformation. In Britain there was also a very real fear of an invasion, and the coast of Wales was considered to be a particularly vulnerable target. Political and also military considerations undoubtedly explain the support given by the central government to Christopher Saxton's topographical survey of England and Wales, undertaken in the period 1573-8, and the publication of his atlas in 1579, and a wall-map in 1583.[9]

Christopher Saxton was employed by Thomas Seckford, whose contemporary as a student at Gray's Inn was William Cecil, the grandson of Dafydd Seisyllt, who had left the Welsh-speaking community of Ergyng, in Herefordshire, for employment in London during the reign of Henry VII. William Cecil, later Lord Burghley, a dominant figure in the court of Queen Elizabeth, gave his full support to Saxton's survey and he received proof states of the various maps produced by Saxton. In 1579, following the completion of his atlas, Saxton received a grant of arms 'in respect of the worthiness of the said Christopher Saxton who by special dirrecion & commandment from the Queenes Majesty hath endeavoured to make a perfect Geographical discripcion of all the severall shires and counties within this realm'.

It would seem that the maps were initially made available as single sheets and that they were issued as an atlas in 1579. The thirteen shires of Wales appeared on seven maps with the shires depicted as single entries, in combinations of two shires, or, in one instance, of four shires with the grouping, for this purpose, of Radnor, Brecknock, Cardigan and Carmarthen.[10]

The wall-map, published in 1583, was dedicated by Thomas Seckford to Queen Elizabeth and was probably the map which was noted in 1592 by a visitor to Lord Burghley's house at Theobalds in Hertfordshire. This was a large-scale map of England and Wales, engraved on to 20 plates to a scale of about 7 miles to an inch.[11]

There appears to be a direct relationship between this wall-map and the map of Wales acquired by the National Library of Wales in 1986.[12] On this map is provided the date: 1580: and the name of the surveyor: Christopher Saxton: and the map is clearly a product of Saxton's topographical survey of England and Wales (1573-8). The basic geographical outline of Wales and of the neighbouring English shires is presented

There is a considerable improvement on the outline depicted on earlier maps of Wales,including Humphrey Llwyd's map published by Abraham Ortelius in 1573 and, for the first time, the correct cartographic representation is provided of Anglesey, St Bride's Bay, and the Lleyn and Gower Peninsulas. A comparative study of the 1580 and 1583 maps indicates that there were many identical features, but also some significant elements of contrast.[13]

These include the use of lower-case forms (in manuscript) for the names of the shires in the 1580 map and of capital forms in the 1583 wall-map. Tree symbols in the Forest of Dean in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire do not appear in the 1580 map, whilst the names 'Dee flu' and 'Sabrina flu', which had been presented in manuscript form in the 1580 map, were omitted from the later map. A strong impression is created that the 1580 map may well have been a proof for the wall-map of 1583 and it is also significant, in this respect, that the 1580 map contained features presented in both engraved and manuscript form.

The distinctive molehills appear both in engraved and manuscript form. Some features, including the geographical outline, county boundaries, town symbols and town and river names were engraved. On the other hand, the eight sailing vessels, tree symbols, scale-bar and dividers, the county names (in English) and the title (in Latin), within a characteristic cartouche, appear in manuscript form.

The inclusion of the title, explicitly stating that this was a map of Wales: 'Cambriae (quae nunc vulgo Wallia nuncupatur) una cum singulis eiusde[m] p[ro]vinciae Comitatibus, et suis undiq[uae] confinibus': suggests that Saxton intended to produce a separate map of Wales, but that this project was never completed. The format of the map also supports this view. The boundary of Wales and England is clearly marked and the relevant sections of neighbouring shires are described as 'Parte of Lancaster shire', 'Parte of Cheshire', 'Parte of Devon'.

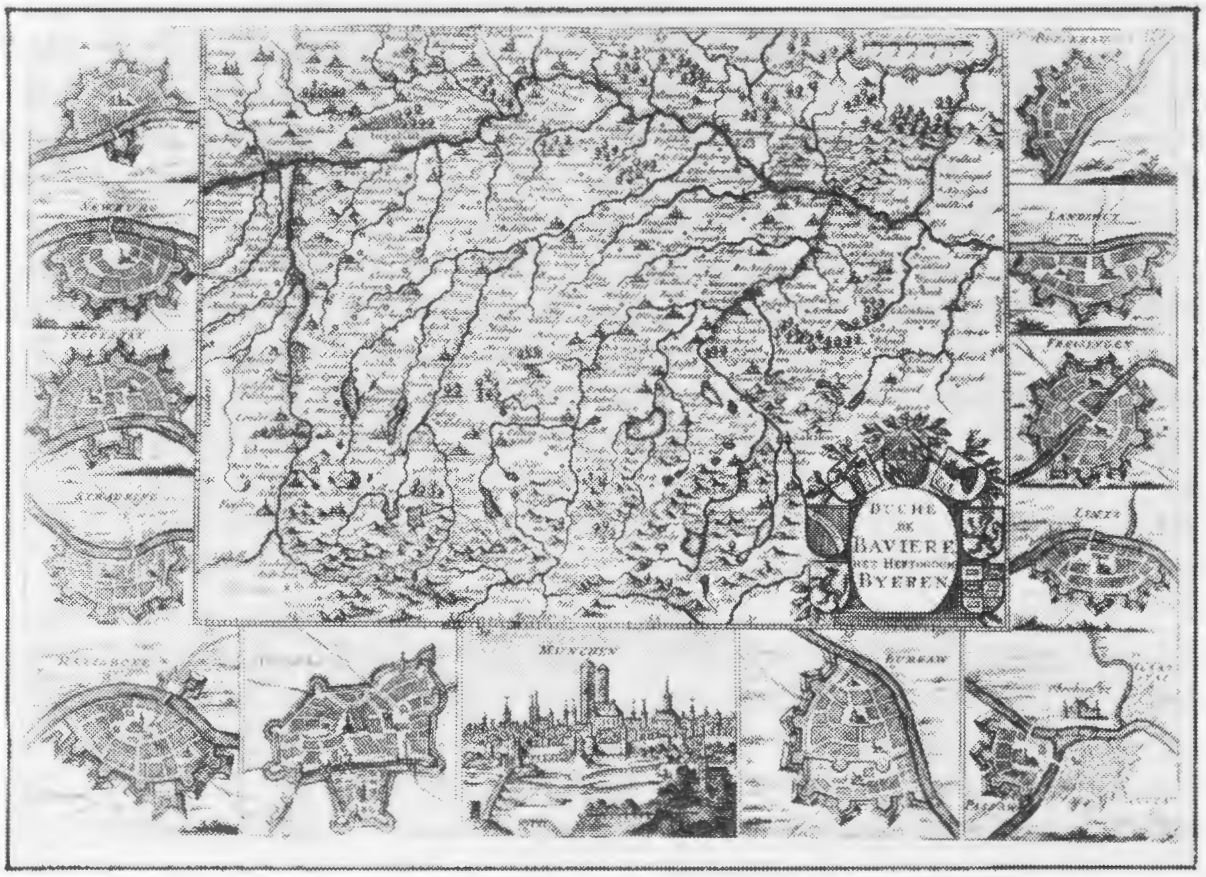
The map comprised two double-page sheets with portions cut out from another two sheets. Measuring 23" x 20", it had been lined with one large folio sheet to which was attached a piece of the same paper measuring 20" x 7". A detailed scrutiny of the map at the National Library of Wales revealed a watermark which appeared twice. This was identified as a mark which had also been observed in Saxton's *Atlas of England and Wales* (1579) and was listed as No. 2173, of the 'bunch of grapes' type, in E. Heawood, *Watermarks, Mainly of the 17th and 18th Centuries* (Hilversum, 1950).[14]

The format and contents of this map are being subjected to further examination. However, the evidence available at present clearly indicates that this earliest correct cartographic representation of Wales is of critical importance, not only to the development of map-making in Wales, but also to the history of cartography.

D. HUW OWEN

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NOTES

1. This paper was delivered at a one-day seminar arranged by the International Map Collectors' Society and the National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, held at the National Library of Wales on 31st March, 1990.
2. F.J. North, The Map of Wales [Before 1600 A.D.] (1935), pp. 50-65; Olwen Caradoc Evans, 'Maps of Wales and Welsh Cartographers', *The Map Collectors' Circle*, (1964), pp. 4-6.
3. R. Geraint Gruffydd, 'Humphrey Llwyd of Denbigh: Some Documents and a Catalogue', *Denbighshire Historical Society Transactions*, 17. (1968).
4. Saunders Lewis, 'Damcaniaeth Eglwysig Brotestannaidd', *Efrydiau Catholog*, ii (1947) and in *Meistri'r Canrifoedd*, gol. R. Geraint Gruffydd, (1973), p. 122.
5. B.G. Charles, *George Owen of Henllys*, 1974.
6. P.J. French, John Dee, *The World of an Elizabethan Magus*, (1972), pp. 188-207; G.A. Williams, *The Welsh in their History*, (1982), pp. 13- 20.
7. Robin Gwyndaf Jones, 'Sir Richard Clough of Denbigh c.1530-1570' *Denbs. Hist. Soc. Trans.*, 19 (1970), pp. 24-65, 20 (1971), pp. d57- 101; 22 (1973), pp. 48-86.
8. National Library of Wales MS. 13187, published in Gruffydd, *Denbs Hist. Soc. Trans.*, 17, (1968), p. 101.
9. R.A.Skelton, *Saxton's Survey and Mapping of England and Wales* (1974); I.M. Evans and H. Lawrence, *Christopher Saxton, Elizabethan Map-maker* (1979); S. Tyacke and J. Huddy, *Christopher Saxton and Tudor map- making*, (1980).
10. The seven maps are listed in the carto-bibliography and catalogue of the exhibition, *Mapiau Printiedig Cynnar o Siroedd Cymru/Early Printed County Maps of Wales, 1579-1626*, mounted at the National Library of Wales in 1980.
11. A facsimile copy of the British Library map has been published in R.A. Skelton, *Saxton's Survey of England and Wales with a facsimile of Saxton's wall-map of 1583, (Nico Israel, Amsterdam, 1974.*
12. D. Huw Owen, 'Saxton's Proof Map of Wales', *The Map Collector, 38, (1987)*, pp.24-5.
13. Attention was drawn to several aspects of comparison and contrast between the two maps in valuable discussions with Mr Tony Campbell, Map Library, British Library and Mr John Goss, and also in the description of the map in the Sotheby's sale-catalogue, 11th July, 1986.
14. D. Huw Owen and Julian Thomas, 'Saxton;s Proof Map of Wales, 1580, Acquisition and Conservation', *The National Library of Wales Journal*, XXV (1987), pp. 124-9; E. Heawood. *Watermarks, Mainly of the 17th and 18th Centuries* (Hilversum, 1950).

Early Beginnings

Continued from page 10

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MALCOLM YOUNG

Paul F. Glynn

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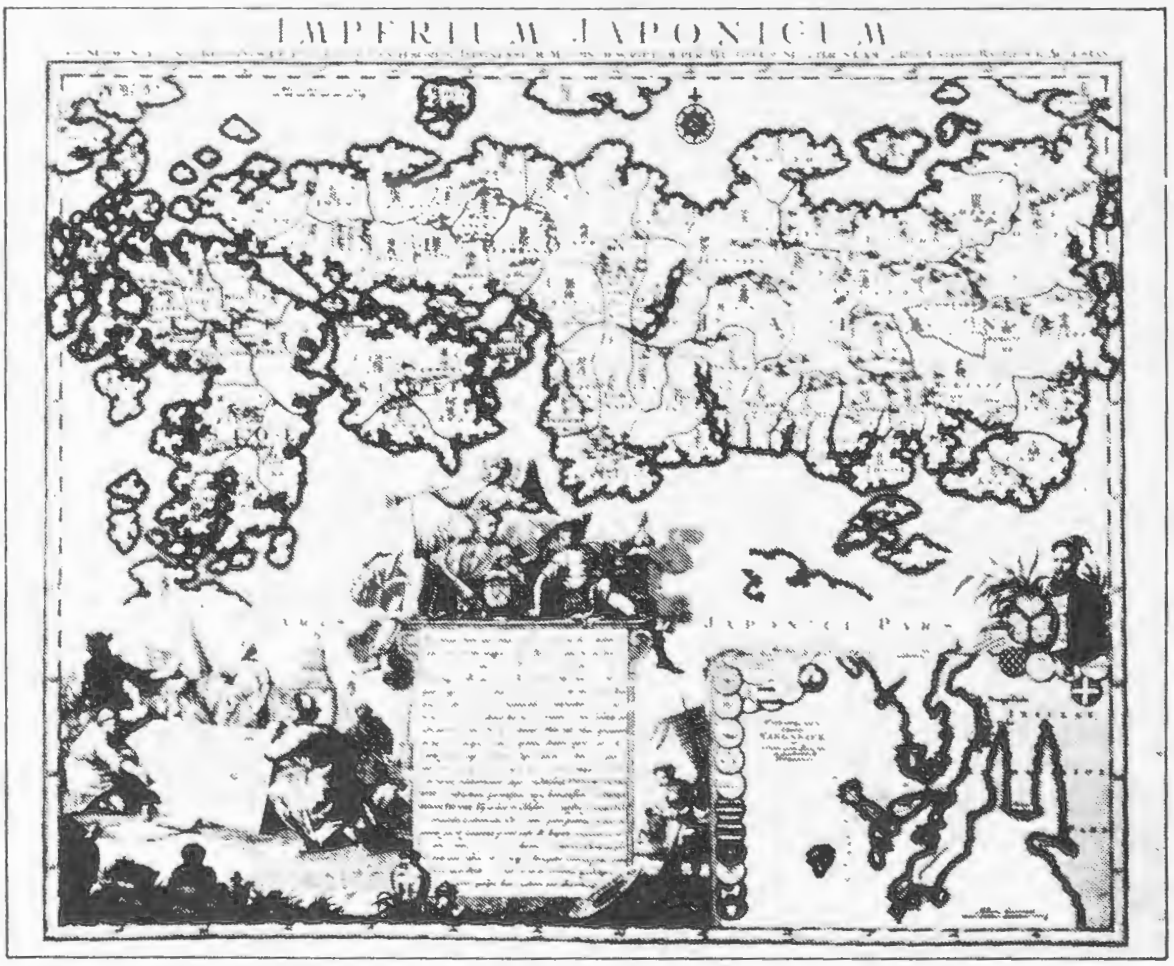
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Book Review

Portugalliae Monumenta Cartographica by Armando Cortesão and Avelino Teixeira da Mota, Lisbon, 1960. Re-issued in reduced facsimile format by Imprensa Nacional-Casa Da Moeda, Lisbon, 1987; edited by Dr Alfredo Pinheiro Marques. Six volumes 36 x 26cm (1117 pages; 111 black-and-white illustrations; 632 black and white plates); one portfolio 61.5 x 48cm with 48 full colour plates and 30 black-and-white large folding plates.

ONE OF THE most important and influential studies of this century, the *Portugalliae Monumenta Cartographica* of Cortesão and Teixeira da Mota, has been re-issued. The original work, first published in 1960, consisted of five huge volumes of text with over 600 magnificent large-size plates. Very few individuals possess this monumental work, and it is not often seen outside of selected libraries and institutions.

The 1987 re-issue is still very bulky – six volumes weighing over 50 lb.! – together with a large portfolio of additional separate plates. But the reduced size of the volumes is more manageable, and will allow much wide access to the specialised scholarship of Cortesão and Teixeira da Mota. The new edition has been editorially overseen with the scholarship of the next generation by Dr Alfredo Pinheiro Marques of the University of Coimbra.

In his introduction to volume I he says that '*Portugalliae Monumenta Cartographica* is without a shadow of a doubt one of the greatest – if not the greatest – cultural achievement yet seen in Portuguese historiography and even in the international historiography of the field.' Dr Marques makes a significant new contribution to Portuguese cartographic studies in this new supplementary preface of 101 pages to volume VI.

In the first part of this preface, Dr Marques discusses early nautical developments and the existence of a school of Portuguese cartography before and during the fifteenth century. It has always been somewhat of a puzzle that so few pre-1500 Portuguese charts have survived – in contrast, for instance, to nearly 180 charts and maps attributable to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries from (mainly) Majorcan, Genoan and Venetian sources.

Nearly all of the large surviving numbers of Portuguese charts come from the two centuries following. Dr Marques also considers the origin and development of the portolan chart, but, surprisingly, makes no reference either in his text or footnotes to the very detailed study of this topic by Tony Campbell in his contribution to the *History of Cartography*, edited by Brian Harley and David Woodward (1985). It is possible that Tony Campbell's chapter had not been published when Dr Marques wrote his supplement, but nevertheless, the extent of his studies were widely known throughout the academic fraternity.

In the second part of the preface to volume VI, there are comments on six new Portuguese charts and maps which have come to light since 1960. One of these, a portolan of the Mediterranean and East Atlantic, is by Jorges de Aguiar. Dated 1492, it is one of only four Portuguese charts unambiguously attributable to the fifteenth century, and is in the Beinecke Rare Books and Manuscript collection at Yale.

The fifth map discussed is a single sheet from a lost four-sheet world map

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Carte de la Nouvelle France

A rare, separately published, copper plate engraving in original wash colour, focusing on the French possessions in North America.

Published *circa* 1720, probably in Amsterdam, and was used as the basis for the more common Chatelain, for which it is often mistaken.

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by Luis Teixeira published by Cornelis Claesz, and dating from 1604. This single sheet, showing South America, was discovered in the Staatsarchiv Museum Nuremberg by the present reviewer, to whom Dr Marques gives generous acknowledgement. The map was described in Entry 248 of my *The Mapping of the World 1472-1700.* In 1986 Dr Günter Schilder – the map-finder extraordinary – located an example of all four sheets in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Both examples – the single sheet and the full set – bear the imprint of Salomon Savry and mark the *Fretum Le Maire* off the southernmost tip of South America; they thus represent a later state, c.1645 of the original Teixeira-Claesz, map.

The reduction in volume size of the 1960 original has in no way affected the readability of the text, presented in dual Portuguese and English language columns. The reproduction of the plates is, however, less satisfactory. The two earlier authors acknowledged their many difficulties in obtaining high quality photographs of many early charts. The murky quality of the non-colour plates seems to have been compounded by the use of a coarse screen, and an unfortunate decision to print with an overall brown/beige tint.

These features have been carried over in the 1987 edition. The accompanying portfolio contains 36 large fold-out plates and 48 carefully printed plates in full colour, taken without reduction from the high-quality colour plates used in the original volumes. These allow full appreciation of the splendid colour and decorative features associated with many of these early charts.

A copy of the 1987 *Portugalliae Monumenta Cartographica* has been kindly presented to the reviewer personally by Dr Marques. It is available at my home, should any member of IMCoS wish to use it for study.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

UK Regional Meeting at Windsor

A visit has been arranged to the Royal Library and the Chapter Library of St George's Chapel. Both libraries are housed within the precincts of Windsor Castle, and the visits will take place on the morning of 3rd November, 1990. Please make a note in your diaries now. The details of the programme will be published in the Autumn **Journal**.

Return of Maps to Poland

Britain is returning 100kg. of Polish military intelligence maps and survey material, taken from the Germans by British soldiers during the Second World War, in a gesture of friendship to the new democratic Poland. The maps and folders of source information have been stores since the war in archives at the Military Survey Library at Tolworth, Surrey. *(Reported in* ***The Times****, 12th April, 1990).*

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Letter to the Editor

Barbié de Bocage

IN HIS article on Barbié de Bocage in the Spring, 1990 issue of the **Journal**, Yorgos Tolias mentioned that Barbié's papers were 'split between the Bibliothèque Nationale [Paris] and the Gennadeios Library'. It may be of interest to IMCoS members to know that the British Library also possesses a small, but significant part of his archive.

On 2nd May 1884, and on the following days, the map collections personally owned by Jean-Denis Barbié du Bocage (1760-1825) and his eldest son, Jean-Guillaume, were auctioned off in 1834 lots by Delcosse in Paris. Although the Bibliothèque Royale (now Bibiothèque Nationale) of Paris was able to secure the bulk of the material amounting to 2187 maps, the agents of the British Museum were able to buy several lots, amounting to about 300 maps in all, at the total cost of £28.

They were incorporated into the collections of the British Museum as Add. MSS 15319-15332, are now available under those numbers in the Department of Manuscripts of the British Library. Although they were individually described in the *Catalogue of the Manuscript Maps, Charts and Plan... in the British Museum* (1844, [1861] 1963), no mention was made of their provenance, though this is stated on their bindings.

The group mainly consists of maps, together with a few related papers, personally owned by Jean-Denis Barbié du Bocage and, in part, inherited by him from d'Anville. Most still have their lost numbers pencilled on their versos. The maps are predominantly manuscript, including many tracings and annotations made by Jean-Denis in the course of his own cartographical works, but also including a few printed maps which are similarly annotated.

The 'star' of the British Library's holdings of Barbié du Bocage's material is what is probably a neat autograph manuscript of d'Apres de Mannevillette's *Neptune Orientale* (lot 11 in the sale, and bought for 5.75 francs), presumably preceding its first publication in 1744. There are also some early eighteenth-century plans of Montreal. Several of the maps contain dedications to Jean-Denis Barbié du Bocage, including some accompanying manuscript maps by Sir Sidney Smith which were presented during a brief period of Anglo-French amity in May, 1802.

The collection is divided as follows, with smaller maps, bound into volumes, preceding larger rolled maps which are numbered alphabetically (e.g. Add. MS 15323 c.), all are Additional Manuscripts (Add. MSS): 15319 *Neptune Orientale*; 15320-1 France; 15322-3 Netherlands; 15324-5 Italy; 15326 Albania and Greece; 15327-8 Spain; 15329-30 Germany, Scandinavia and Russia; 15331-2 Asia, Africa and America.

PETER BARBER
Deputy Map Librarian, British Library

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Annual General Meeting, 1990

THE NINTH Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in London at the Farmers' Club on Wednesday, 9th May, 1990. The President welcomed all those present, and noted apologies received from Yasha Beresiner, Stuart Jackson and Valerie Scott. The Minutes of the AGM held on 10th May, 1989 were approved and signed.

The Chairman then read her report, which is summarised here. She said that the IMCoS calendar grows fuller each year. The Annual Symposium was at the British Library with the theme: 'What Use is a Map?' Thanks to Tony Campbell and his staff for excellent arrangements. The proposal for IMCoS to 'Adopt-a-Map' was announced, and the selected **De Nieuwe Groote Lichtende Zee-Fakkel** was on display.

A Reception the evening before was at The Map House, Beauchamp Place. The Map Fair was very successful in its new venue at the Connaught Rooms, with the Map Valuation proving popular as usual. At the Dinner, the IMCoS-Tooley Award was presented to Eila Campbell by the chief guest, Sir George Bishop, CB, OBE.

The International Symposium at Athens in October was most ably organised by Themis Strongilos. It was well attended, with about 25 members from the UK, 25 from elsewhere, and 50 from Greece and Cyprus. Thanks to Themis, his family and staff.

A York Symposium in November with three very interesting papers and an exhibition of maps was well organised by Stuart Jackson, and attended by 36 members.

Members' Evening here at the Farmers' Club in January was spoilt by the storm, so few attended, but this will now be an annual informal event.

In March, IMCoS went to Aberystwyth, where Alan Hulme organised an excellent one-day Symposium at the National Library of Wales. We felt that we were most welcome by the staff, our thanks to them as well as Alan for a most enjoyable day.

IMCoS meetings are to be held outside Europe for the first time, in November at Washington and New York, and next year at a joint Symposium in Singapore and Sydney, Australia. Further venues are planned by our forward-looking and sociable International Chairman, Malcolm Young, with countries queuing up to be host.

The 1991 Annual Symposium also breaks new ground, as it will be split in to two parts, Symposium and Dinner at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh, Map Fair the following week in London.

Thanks to the efforts of the Editor, George Beal, the IMCoS **Journal** now appears on time, enabling news and reports to be up-to-date. However, costs of production are rising, and even with advertising, the **Journal** is proving to be more expensive than the income allows. The committee is looking into ways to overcome this.

The year began under the chairmanship of Tony Burgess, but in October he requested that he and the vice-Chairman change roles. We sympathise with him in the sad circumstances which made this necessary. He has been most co-operative, and takes full control of the Map Fair, which is already fully booked for this year, mainly due to his excellent organisation. Some credit for this is also due to Yasha, for his spreading advertising activities, which brought many new

people to the Fair last year.

Advertising revenues are also increasing, thanks to the good work of Warwick Leadlay. His is the difficult task to hold exhibitors at the Map Fair to their commitments, and to persuade them also to advertise in the **Journal**. We are lucky to have him doing this so well.

Harry Pearce has carried the joint role of Secretary and Treasurer for so long, we thought we would be able to continue passing on all the tough work to him for ever. But now he has handed over the accounts to Eugene Burden, whom we welcome as Treasurer. Harry will still have almost as much work, as IMCoS grows, with new members encouraged to join by Caroline Batchelor, and then looked after by Harry.

We also thank other members of the committee who regularly attend meetings and make useful contributions. Among them are Stuart Jackson, David Webb for all the photographs of IMCoS activities found in the **Journal**, John Goss, who is now taking over the Library, as well as organising the Summer Symposium at the Imperial War Museum, and all members who contribute so valuably to the success of the Society.

Last but far from least is the contribution by our President, Dr Helen Wallis OBE, who has such wide contacts throughout the world, and makes her vast store of knowledge available to members of IMCoS as well as others. Far from being only a well-known figurehead, itself valuable to any society, she also attends the committee meetings regularly, and makes very valuable contributions.

In this tenth anniversary year of IMCoS, the temptation is to look backward. In fact, the early journals make fascinating reading, and provide a picture of how this Society grew from one person's imagination to fill what is clearly a need in the cartographic world.

All those members who were not in at the beginning will join me, I am sure, in thanking the founders, those who were active in the early days, but who have dropped out for one reason or another, and particularly those many who have continued in their enthusiasm, and still form the backbone of the Society. As I would prefer to encourage towards the future, I will not dwell on their achievements here, but let us all register our gratitude.

IMCoS has naturally changed as it has grown. Our 28 representatives in this country and abroad are contributing magnificently, and the membership list reads like the United Nations. There are still, however, a few gaps, countries where we do not have a single member. Within the Society, too, change has taken place. We now have 'tradition', we expect events to take place with regularity, so many times a year, in so many venues.

How quickly all this has grown. Yet ten years is not, after all, so long. The future of IMCoS depends on how many of its members take an active part, either in the organisation on a regular basis, or for particular events, and how well it satisfies the collector, the dealer, the academic, and a wider public, as it becomes ever better known.

The Executive Officers then presented their reports. Membership Secretary announced a total of 509 members, 54 of them joining during the current year. The accounts for the Society were approved, and will be published shortly. They showed a slight loss over the year, and it was stressed that since the cost of the **Journal** is beyond the income from subscriptions, all functions arranged by the Society must be self-financing.

A rise in subscriptions was voted, with Registration increased to £4, Annual Membership to £16, three-year Membership to £45, Annual Junior Membership to £8, and Life Membership to £500. There was some discussion on the value that members receive for their subscriptions, and it was agreed that for an international society with the standing that IMCoS now has in the map world, members who used all IMCoS has to offers were receiving good value in the form of contacts and friendships, and in the promotion of cartographic knowledge.

The following officers were duly elected/re-elected: Helen Wallis OBE as President, Susan Gole as Executive Chairman, Tony Burgess as vice-Chairman, Malcolm Young as International Chairman, Themis Strongilos as International Secretary, Janet Green as Director, Harry Pearce as Secretary, Caroline Batchelor as Membership Secretary, and Terry Kay and Rod Barron as Executive Officers.

The President thanked the committee for all their work during the year, and expressed confidence in the future of the Society.

Early Chinese Star Map Discovered

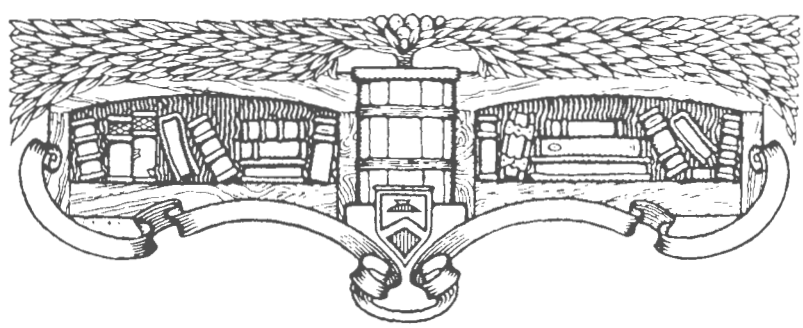
DURING reconstruction work at the Xi'an Jaitong University in China recently, a 2,100-year-old tomb was discovered, the roof of which was painted with a celestial map. The tomb is thought by Chinese archaeologists possibly to be of the Han dynasty.

The celestial map which spans the roof vault matches the description given by the Han historian Sima Qian (Ssu-ma Ch'ien, author of the *Shih Chi*, who lived from about 145 BC to around 87 BC).

The map, painted in pastel polychrome, divides the heavens into 28 lunar mansions, seven for each of the cardinal points. These are each personified as a Daoist deity.

Sima Qian was court astrologer to the Han Emperor Wu Di. He died aged about 60. The remains found in the tomb are roughly of that period, and coins accompanying the burial date to 87-490 BC. Some archaeologists are speculating as to whether the tomb is of Sima Qian himself.

Courtesy The Times, 1st February, 1990.



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Treasurer	Eugene Burden
Membership Sec	Caroline Batchelor
Publicity Officer	Yasha Beresiner
Members	Stuart Jackson
	Terry Kay
	Roderick Barron
Advertising Manager	Warwick Leadlay
Librarian	John Goss
Photographer and Slide Registrar	David Webb
Journal Editor	George Beal

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Themis Strongilos
Kjarten Günnarsson
Janet Green

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International Officers

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Int Secretary	Themis Strongilos

Representatives

America, Central: Paul F Glynn, Casa El Carmen, 3a Avenida Norte 8, La Antigua, Guatemala

America, South: Dr Lorenzo Güller Frers, Tucman 744 piso 12, Torreblanca, 1049 Buenos Aires, Argentina

Australia: Prof Robert Clancy, 99 Carrington Parade, New Lampton, NSW 2305

Belgium: Itshak Sperling, 137 Voskenslaan, B 9000 Gent

Bulgaria: Bojan Beševliev, Inst for Balkan Studies, ul. Kalojan 7, 1000 Sofia

Canada: Edward H Dahl, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Cyprus: Dr AJ Hadjipaschalis, PO Box 4506, Nicosia

Finland: Jan Strang, Antiiki-Kirja, Kalevankatu 25, SF-00100 Helsinki

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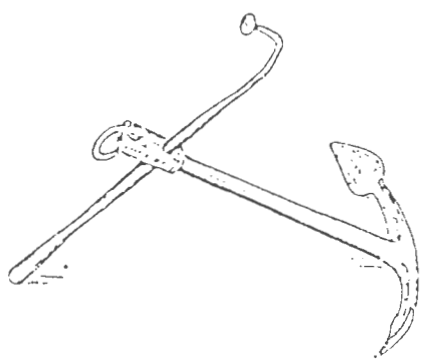
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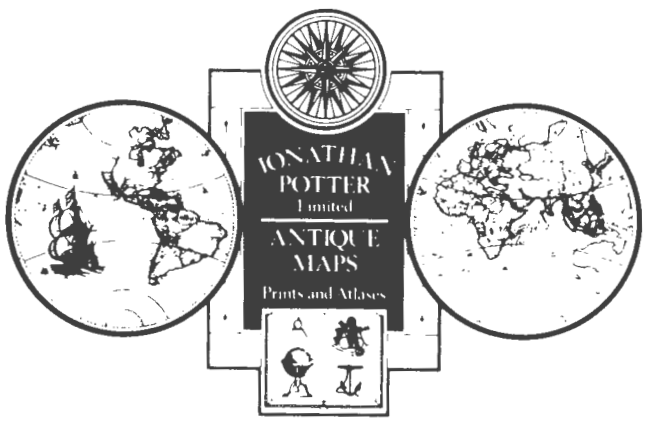
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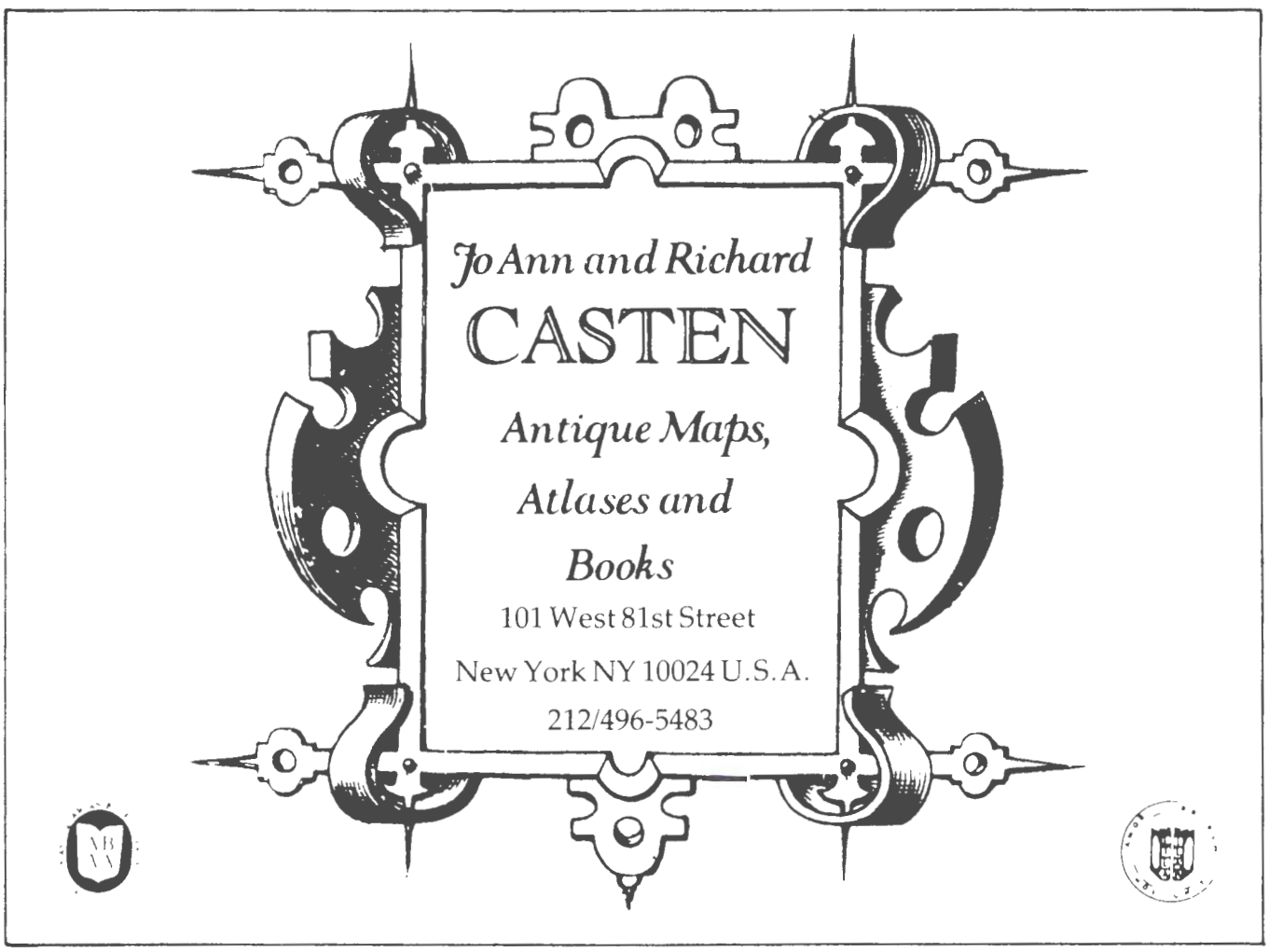
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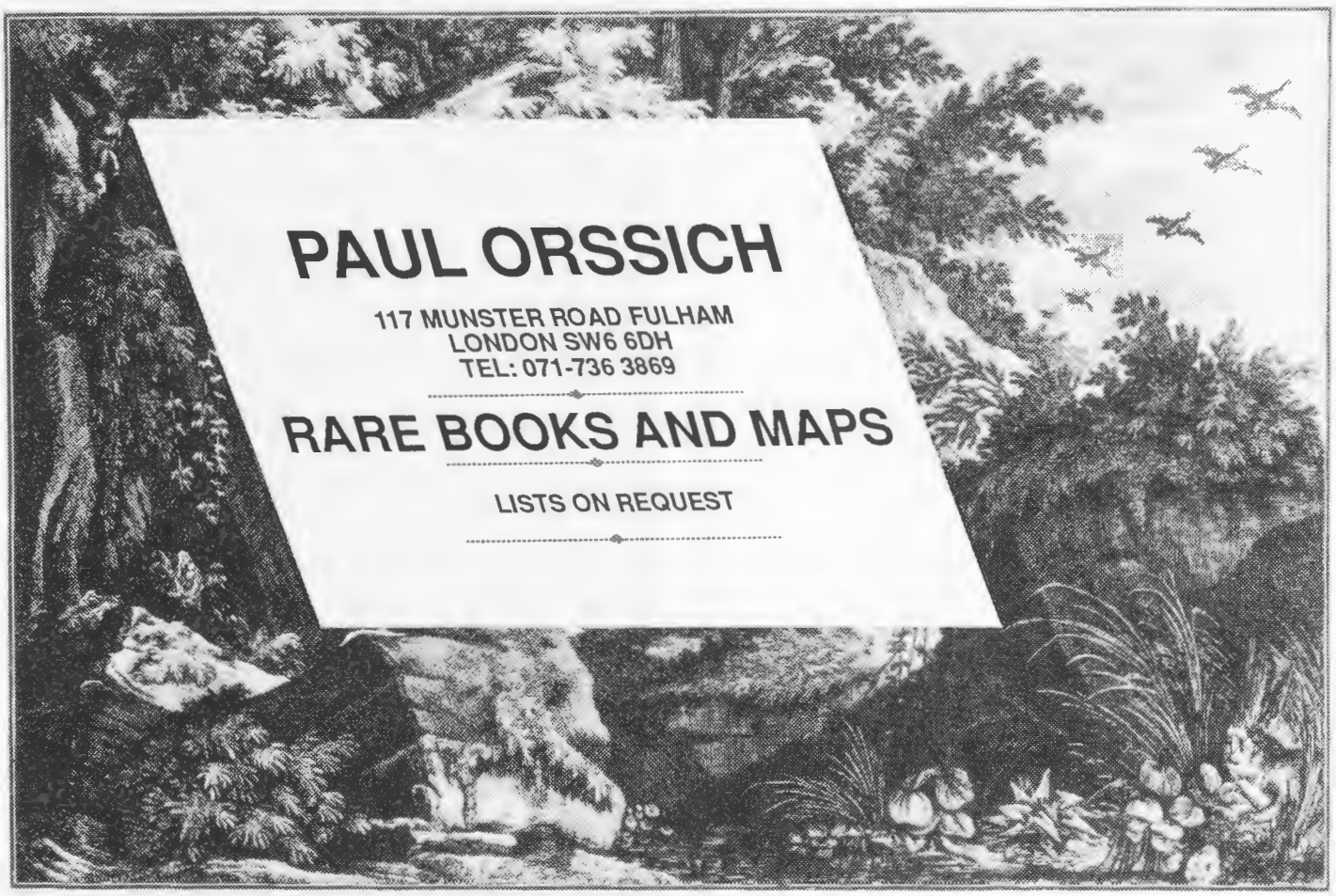


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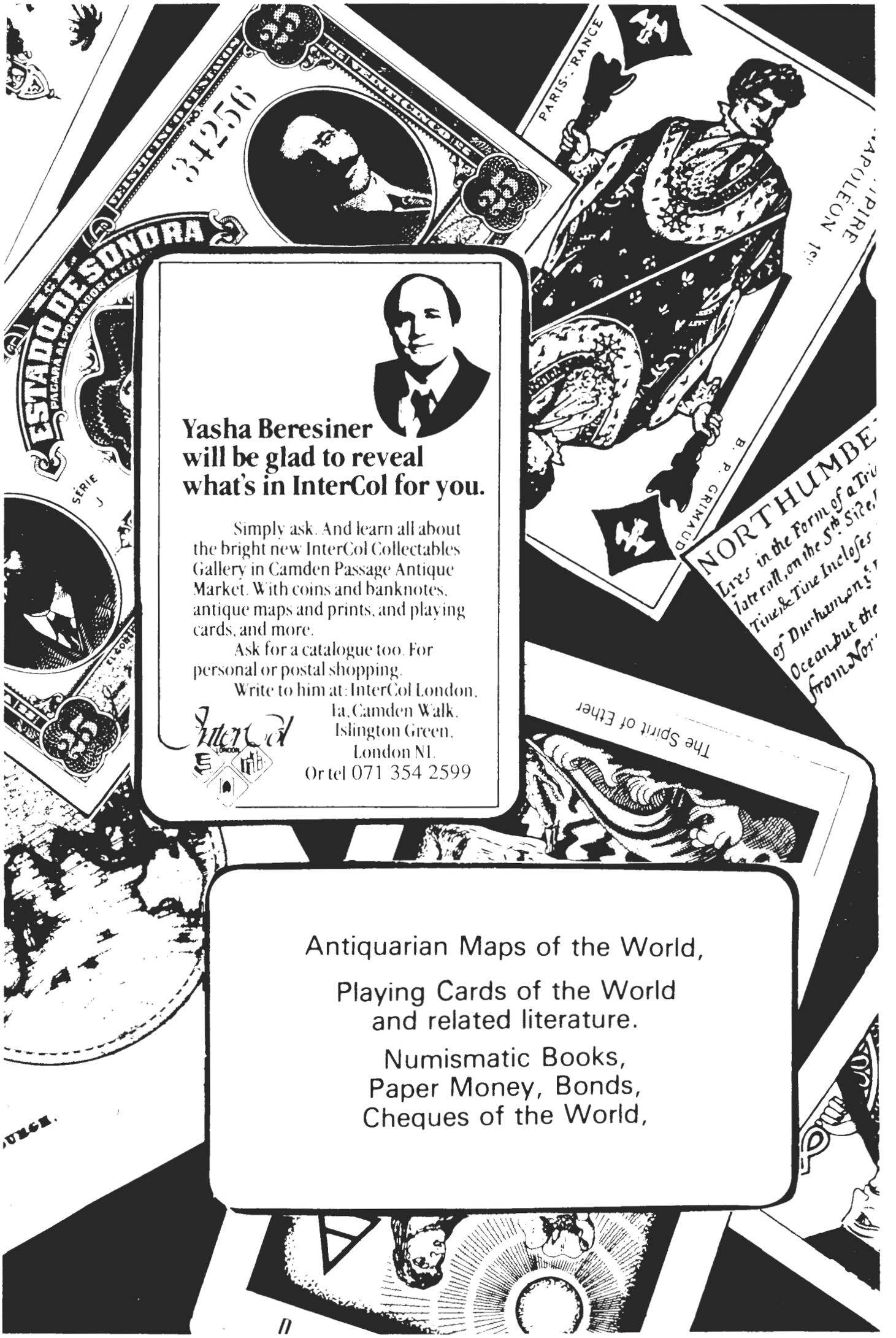
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