SPRING 1991 ISSUE No. 44

IMCS JOURNAL





THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE · KNIGHTSBRIDGE · LONDON SW3 1NY

Telephone: 071–589 4325/9821

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SPRING 1991 ISSUE No. 44

CONTENTS

From the Chairman's Desk	4	Bookplate Competition	25
'Editorial'	6	Història de la Cartografia	25
Representation of Thessalonica	7	IMCoS–Tooley Award	25
Janet C. Green	10	Visit to Windsor Castle	26
To the Young Collector	11	The Shape of the World	28
A Rare Atlas	17	Informal Evening	29
International News & Events	23	Map discovered	33
Edinburgh 1991	24	Notice of AGM	33
IMCoS Map Fair	25	Book Reviews	35

Cover maps: Above, Detail from Jacobo Gastaldi's map of South-East Asia from La Geografia, Venice, 1548, the first map to name Singapore
Below: 'The Asiatic Isles' drawn and engraved by W. Murphy for Alexander Macredie's Atlas Minima, published in Edinburgh (c.1815-1830)
Both maps courtesy Graham Franks

Copy and other material for our next issue (Summer) should be submitted by 19th April 1991. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, IMCoS, 240B Kentish Town Rd, London NW5 1DD. Tel: 071-267 4346. Advertising copy, artwork, etc, should be sent to the Advertising Manager, Warwick Leadlay Gallery, 5 Nelson Rd, Greenwich, London SE10 9JB. Tel: 081-858 0317.

Gen. Secretary: W.H.S. Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ. Tel: 081-769 5041.

Treasurer: Eugene Burden, Lake House, King's Ride, Ascot, Berks SL5 7JW

Membership Secretary: Caroline Batchelor, 'Pikes', The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0LG. Tel: 0372-843 425.

Publicity Officer: Yasha Beresina, 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR. Tel: 081-349 2207

Int. Chairman: Malcolm R.Young, 9 Lower Grosvenor Place, London SW1 0EN

Int. Secretary: Themis Strongilos, 14 Regillis Street, GR-106 74 Athens, Greece. Tel: 301-721 4796

©All signed articles are the copyright of the author, and must not be reproduced without the written consent of the author. Whilst every care is taken in compiling this journal the Society cannot accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information included herein.

From the Chairman's Desk

IN THIS TIME of war our thoughts go out to friends, relatives, fellow members who might be caught up in the turmoil. International Chairman Malcolm Young put a phone call through to Eva Wajntraub in Jerusalem and was relieved to hear she is well, but finding life very constricted and bleak at present. We hope to see both her and Fay Huidekoper-Cope of Saudi Arabia safe and well over here in the summer, as well as any other members who are at present in dangerous places. Our friends in Cyprus too will have been affected in their daily affairs, especially those involved with the tourist trade, and one hopes that as well as all the people being safe, there will be no damage to valuable collections of maps.

The last two issues of the *Journal* published information about IMCoS activities world-wide, supplied by our Overseas Representatives. This should become a regular feature, and we look forward to receiving your news. If you feel your meetings, acquisitions, outings are not reported promptly, and perhaps IMCoS concentrates too much on UK activities, then keep us informed, so that the rest of us can enjoy hearing about them too. The committee has asked me to take over as Editor of the *Journal* and I look forward to support from members with a constant mailing of news. My address and the date by which material should be received for each issue is printed below the Contents on the first page.

George Beal edited the *Journal* for over four years and brought it up to a high professional standard, both of production and of content. We are all grateful to him for the wonderful job he has done and I am happy to have this opportunity to thank him.

An innovation for IMCoS is the opening of a dollar account. All payments made to the treasurer can now be sent in US dollars, calculating the exchange as it is in the market on any given day. We will in future print both the pound sterling and the US dollar amount on all our application forms, though it is too late for this year's activities. But the account is already running, so you can make use of it to pay your Edinburgh charges if you have not already done so, and for your membership subscriptions.

Two UK meetings have been reported in this issue. Next time I hope we will have news from further afield. The Edinburgh symposium promises to be an interesting weekend and I hope many members will take the opportunity to visit this historic city. The coach tour trailing the early mapmakers to the Highlands of Scotland sounds most exciting and will give us a new aspect of the countryside.

We look forward too to travelling to Asia for the first time, later in the year, and perhaps meeting more of our members who live in that part of the world, and find it difficult to get to London regularly. Papers presented in Singapore will cover the length of Asia in their span, from Arabia in the west to Japan in the east. The nine members scheduled to speak have a wealth of knowledge and personal experience between them, and

it is a great opportunity for the rest of us to benefit from this.

In Sydney we will be learning about more recent maps, surveys being made of unknown and almost uninhabited territory at a time when most countries in Europe had appeared fairly accurately in large-scale atlases. This will be a combined meeting with the Australian Map Circle, and will co-ordinate with the Australian Map Industry Association Map Fair, so we will be meeting modern mapmakers as well as collectors and students of early cartography. It will be a lovely time of the year in Sydney, and for anyone who has not seen Sydney Bridge — one of the three most beautiful sights of the world, according to some — this is the chance.

We will include two more continents in our list of symposium locations, though there are still many countries we have yet to visit. Arrangements are in hand for the 1994 meeting in Lisbon. Thanks are due to Tony Campbell of the British Library for organising a meeting with Maria Luise Cabral, Deputy Director of the Biblioteca Nacional. She thrilled us with her excitement about the prospect, and brought 1994 very close. Before then we are looking forward to joining Muhtar Katircioglu in Istanbul and being with Oswald Dreier-Eimbcke and Drago Novak in Mainz, Bonn and Cologne. So many countries to visit, all with such fine collections of maps and such a varied history of mapmaking. We are very grateful to our international hosts who put so much into their arrangements, and who are often instrumental in setting off a surge in interest in cartographic history and preservation where little or none existed before.

News has just come of the sad death of Janet Green, one of our three Directors. It was Janet's vision which took us to Washington last year, and how well she looked after us there. On the evening of the arrival of the UK contingent she had invited us to a most enjoyable supper, and despite already failing health she attended every meeting. She was also a regular visitor to London, and we will miss her friendly face at our next symposium and map fair. I think we are all lucky to have enjoyed her presence for so long.

Finally, I would like to remind members that this summer the Symposium weekend is split in two, with the Symposium itself in Edinburgh on 8–9th June, and the Map Fair in its usual Connaught Rooms in London two weeks later, on Sunday 23rd June. I look forward to meeting as many members as possible at both places.

SUSAN GOLE

IMCoS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members are reminded to check the validity of their subscriptions from the date printed on the label of their journal wrapper. For example, if the date shown is '1990', that means your subscription expired at the end of 1990, and this is the last *Journal* you will receive unless you renew your subscription. Current rates are £16 (US$32) for one year, £45 ($90) for three years, and £8 ($16) for one year for Juniors (under 21 or full-time student).

'Editorial'

IT HAS BEEN the practice, for the past few issues, to publish an editorial from various people in the society: from the Chairman, the Past Chairman, and previously, there had been an editorial from the editor. Since this letter is signed 'George Beal', it may appear to the casual reader that again, the editorial has been from the editor's pen — or rather, his word-processor.

This is not the case, because there has been a change of editor. With this present issue of the *Journal*, the editor is Susan Gole, who, of course, is your Chairman. There is absolutely no reason why the editor should not also be Chairman. In this case, there is every reason why she should be.

Susan Gole is well qualified for the job, for she is a publisher in her own right. She possesses the right technical equipment for converting copy into typematter, and she is, of course, very knowledgeable in the field of cartography, particularly that of India.

So, the undersigned, your past editor, hands over the editorial chair to his successor. He has been occupying that chair for four years, and his first editorial appeared in the Winter issue of 1987/1988. He made a plea for contributions to the *Journal*; for these had not been easy to come by. Perhaps he could be permitted to repeat some of what was said in that issue:

'*. . . all the material which you read in this issue arrived very late indeed.*

Naturally, I would like, and shall endeavour, to see that each issue reaches members on the correct date, but it does very much depend upon the material available. May I, therefore, at the very outset, ask members, ***please*** *let me have your copy as early as you can. I shall print the deadline date in each issue.*

At this juncture, too, may I make a plea for new contributions to the editorial stockpile [as yet, non-existent]. To run this magazine, as with any other, it is of vital importance that written articles, photographs, illustrations, letters and all other items intended for publication should be submitted to the editor in good time.'

As members will now know, that plea was answered, and contributions began to come in, and we were able to produce some very fat issues when required. Now that Susan has taken over, members will no doubt continue to supply her with the material she needs to go on to make the *Journal* more successful than ever.

The retiring editor thanks all those who have helped to make the *Journal* as attractive as it has become. Although not a member of IMCoS, he hopes to keep some contact with the society in the future.

GEORGE BEAL

Representation of Thessalonica on Maps from Ancient Times to the 15th Century

THE SITE where the settlement was founded some 23 centuries ago on the Thermaikos Kolpos bay, near the mouth of the River Axios (Vardar) proved advantageous for a variety of factors, including a rich hinterland and important access from the sea lanes of the Eastern Mediterranean to the overland routes leading into the Balkan Peninsula.

This accounts for the long, complicated and contradictory political and economic history of Thessalonica down the ages. At times, the settlement and its port in a way complemented or rivalled Constantinople. This intricate political situation has been variously reflected in numerous sources and documentary monuments. Antique maps are important among these, as they document the existence of an object, and apart from that, they show the character and the changing ideas of its location.

The earliest established representation of Thessalonica appears on the Roman road map known as *Tabula Peutingeriana*, apparently compiled in the 3rd or 4th century, but surviving in a 12th century copy. There, the settlement is represented scenographically (by a sketch of a stylised city wall complete with towers), and is inscribed 'Tessalonice'.

It should be noted that such miniatures were not used on that map to designate any other posting stations and settlements on the Balkan Peninsula. The compilers probably tried in this way to show the importance of Thessalonica as a station on the Via Egnatia, the Roman road which ran from Durres (Durazzo) to Constantinople. For some unknown reason, the *Tabula* places Thessalonica erroneously on the right, rather than on the left bank of the river identified as Axios (Vardar). It may well have been confused with the River Strimon (Struma), a situation which we have already established with respect to some tributaries of the Lower Danube.

Ptolemy's maps, dated by some experts to the time when he wrote his *Geography* (2nd century), and by others to several centuries later, are chronologically closest to the *Tabula*. In the 15th, and especially in the 16th century, Ptolemy's maps gained much currency throughout Western Europe in their Latinised form, above all thanks to the burgeoning map-printing.

It was only natural, then, that in the following centuries, and right through the 1850s, they would still largely determine the geographical and cartographical notions of the Balkan Peninsula hinterland. On those maps, both hand-drawn and printed, Thessalonica is represented much more accurately than on the *Tabula*. It is designated topographically (and rarely in any other way) near the right bank of the River Echedorus (= Gallicus, Galikos). This suggests yet again that the two maps are unrelated.

In the Middle Ages, Christian cosmology more or less dominated the car-

tography that developed in Europe. Maps were sketchy and very inaccurate, mixing ancient, biblical and fantastic elements. Traditionally, Jerusalem was placed at the centre of the world, and the maps were circular, oval or rectangular in shape.

Only isolated landmarks were represented with a relatively greater measure of accuracy, and Thessalonica was one of them. One interesting case in point is a group of maps modelled on Beatus's Map. Circa 776, Beatus, a Benedictine monk, wrote *Commentaries on the Apocalypse*, illustrated with a map of the world, or Mappa Mundi, which is now lost.

An 11th century copy or version of that map from St Sever represents the settlement by means of a stylised miniature of a building, and the lettering 'tessalonica'. The same inscription appears on the map once again, this time capitalised, probably designating the area around Thessalonica.

Unlike that map, another copy from Turin, dated to the 12th century, is much more sketchy and poor in geographical details. It only gives the inscription 'Thessalonica' without a miniature for the settlement. It is difficult to say whether the author forgot to represent it scenographically, or merely wanted to designate the region alone. A 12th century copy of Beatus's Map found in Altamira, Spain, identifies the settlement by a symbolic sketch of a fortification, surmounted by a flag with a cross and the legend 'Tessalonica'. The same flag is to be found only at Constantinople on that map.

The map known as 'St Jerome's Map', illustrating a 12th century manuscript (now in the British Library, London), does not belong to the group of maps according to Beatus proper, but shows resemblances to the above-mentioned copy from Turin. Both maps designate the object only once, (the lettering here is 'Thessalonica') and do not represent the settlement scenographically as they do the miniature building at Constantinople. It may be an omission, because the same map gives 'Athens' without scenographic representation.

The maps accompanying the *Geography* of the Arab al-Idrisi make a rare exception to the general trend of 'Christian mediaeval cartography'. The work was completed in 1153 in Palermo, Sicily. The original is lost, but several copies inscribed in Arabic are in existence. For easy reference, the known world was mapped in seventy sheets, subdivided into 'climates' and 'sections'.

Although attempted as a compilation of familiar geographical facts which have moreover been checked and double-checked, al-Idrisi's maps contain a number of inconsistencies, confusions and inaccuracies, but they are free of all fantastic and imaginary elements characterising other mediaeval maps. Al-Idrisi's map of Climate V, Section 4, shows a settlement on a bay designated in Arabic script as 'Salunik'. The descriptive part of the work provides information on it, too.

In the 13th century, the 'Christian cartography' became varied in its content. Two outstanding exponents have survived from that period. One is the map of Ebstorf compiled in Germany circa or after 1240 (according to some auth-

orities, it was definitively drafted in 1373). It depicts Thessalonica scenographically, by a castle inscribed 'Thessalonica'. The other map of this kind is preserved in Hereford, England, and was compiled between 1276 and 1283. There the settlement is designated by a building and accordingly inscribed 'Thessalonica'.

Marine cartography started developing in the early 14th century with the emergence of what are now known as the 'Portolano charts'. The most important thing about them is the remarkable accuracy with which they delineate the coastline in the minutest detail, together with the coastal settlements and ports, leaving, however, the hinterland largely unrepresented.

Thessalonika is designated in all known charts of the 14th century. There, the name of the settlement appears usually in red letters (designating a major port), in the following versions: thesaloniki, salloniq, sallonichi, sallonich, solonich, salona, etc., i.e., the way it was known above all to Genoese and Venetian sailors.

As the 14th century maps are mostly identical, only a few of them are worth a closer examination. The oldest dated Portolano chart showing Thessalonika was compiled by Petrus Vesconte in as early as 1311. A number of charts used banners or flags to show the political government of some of the more important ports. In the works of A. Dulcert (1339), the brothers Pizzigani (1367), the Catalan Atlas (1375), G. Soleri (the 1385 version) and some others, the flags surmounting Thessalonika and Constantinople are ndentical.

Those maps or their prototypes must have been compiled on the basis of information dating to the 14th century, when Thessalonika was under the administration or jurisdiction of Constantinople. As is known, during definite periods in the 13th and the 14th centuries, the settlement was governed by Genoa and later on by Venice.

This is probably suggested by the flag placed at Thessalonika on the map of A. de Dalorto, dated between 1325 and 1330, which is different from that depicted at the Byzantine capital. Even after the Turks conquered Thessalonika in 1430, some charts of that type compiled in the 15th and 16th centuries still used the old flag, while in others it was superseded by the crescent, showing new masters.

Irrespective of the remarkable accuracy of the Portolano charts in comparison with their predecessors, or with other contemporary charts, they still contained a number of errors, above all due to the still imperfect methods of measuring, which relied primarily on the compass, as well as to the lack of a graduated projection.

Thus, Thessalonika was placed at approximately the same latitude as Ancona in Italy, instead of Brindisi, a distortion of approximately 350 km to the north. As a result, the Thermaikos Kolpos bay was 'rotated' at approximately 345 degrees on its axis from its actual location. Interestingly enough, this error was largely avoided in a 1384 map known as 'Pinelli-Walkenaer'. On the other hand, on all those charts, Thessalonika turned out to be much more accurately positioned than Constantinople.

It should be noted, furthermore, that the scenographic representation of Thessalonika (usually a miniature building) in some of the ancient and mediaeval maps discussed above, and in the maps of Dalorto and Pizzigani did not depict elements of the settlement's skyline, but rather implied its importance in the most general terms.

Unfortunately and inexplicably, the Byzantine Empire, flourishing as it did for more than 10 centuries, failed to produce any worthwhile cartographical heritage. At this stage, it is therefore impossible to trace the representation of Thessalonika on Byzantine maps.

BOJAN BEŠEVLIEV

[*This paper was presented at the Athens sympopsium, with illustrations. Unfortunately the London Post Office mislaid these, and it has not been possible to replace them. Our apologies to the author. Editor*]

Janet C. Green

Members of IMCoS will be very sad to learn that our Director Janet Green died in the Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital on 28th January 1991.

Janet was a member of the Washington Map Society since 1982 and served as its Vice President during 1983–84 and President 1984–85, during its period of initial growth and stature. She was instrumental in initiating its newsletter, *The Portolan.* The No. 1 issue appeared in the fall of 1984 with Dr Jonathan Lanman serving as its first editor.

She became a Director of IMCoS in 1987 and was actively involved in early discussions to have the Washington Map Society host the 8th Annual International Symposium of IMCoS in Washington, DC during the fall of 1990.

She was a free-lance writer and prepared many articles for antiquarian magazines and journals and supported a number of such organizations. Included were the Silver Guild, and Arts & Letters for which she served on a Scholarship



Committee. She was associated with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and served as an advisor for the refurbishment of the President's House at the College of William and Mary.

Janet's map, atlas and globe collection has been bequeathed to the United States Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; her reference book collection to George Mason University in Virginia.

To the Young Collector: Some thoughts from the map gallery staff of Ash Rare Books

SINCE Susan Gole asked us to come up with this article we have been quizzing the young collectors who have come in to ASH RARE BOOKS to find out what were the questions they most wanted answered. The following seem to be their most common concerns.

What to collect?

The most popular kind of collection is one of maps relating to a particular area. Less common are collections of maps by a single cartographer or group of cartographers, or of maps of a single type — sea-charts, town-plans, road-maps, miniature maps, geological maps, early Ordnance Survey maps, etc.

Perhaps less important than the actual subject is the sense of purpose and commitment you bring to it. Read up about maps first. To be a successful collector requires knowledge. Choose something in which there is scope to maintain a long-term interest. Choose something where your collection may, in the fullness of time, become a definitive one. Very often the most successful collections are assembled by buying material that no one else is yet buying or collecting in a systematic way.

Where to buy?

The big fear that almost all new collectors seem to have is one of being "ripped off". They are often reluctant to buy from well-established dealers because both showrooms and prices seem intimidating. They are reluctant to buy in antique shops, flea- markets and fairs because they lack confidence both in their own judgement and in that of the people they are dealing with. Auction rooms can also be intimidating; they can also be a lottery, particularly when most atlases and maps are sold "not subject to return".

Our advice here (not wholly disinterested) is to buy from established dealers, at least until you know more about what you are doing. What you buy will be what it purports to be, any defects will be pointed out, and the amount you will learn will prove invaluable.

What about colouring?

People sometimes think that all the colouring found on old maps has been recently added. This is not true. Many, many, maps that you will see were coloured at the time they were originally produced. Colour has always been a considerable element in the cartographer's art. It makes the map easier to read. It can furnish whole extra layers of meaning.

That said, the novice collector has to be aware that a good deal of colouring is of recent origin. Whether this diminishes the value or not is something of a vexed question. It certainly does not in a commercial sense. Attractively coloured maps sell far more readily than



SPAIN

Maps, Prints, Documents.

FRAME

General Pardiñas, 69

Telephone: (91) 4113362

Madrid - 28006

plain ones. Whether it spoils the map for you is another matter.

What is essential is that your supplier has sufficient expertise to tell the difference between colouring of different periods, is prepared to be specific about any given map, and is prepared to guarantee any claims being made. The most common terms are original colour (as published); contemporary colour (dating from the period of the map, but not necessarily the work of the publisher); old colour (coloured long ago but not necessarily at the period of the map); later colour (added at a distinctly later or even recent date); and even simply recent or modern.

Telling old colour from new is something that novices frequently get completely wrong, making the mistake, for example, of assuming that old colour will be a comparatively dull affair. Our ancestors, for the most part, preferred their colours bold and strong. Experts develop a practised eye for nuances of colour, taste and period, but there are things that will sometimes provide tell-tale clues: the transmission of pigment through the paper; unevenness of colour in folds and creases; colours made from aniline dyes not available before about 1850; the characteristic 'tanning' of old verdigris-based greens.

How important is condition?

Condition is very important on maps that can be fairly readily obtained. It is considerably less important on the really scarce items. New collectors often make the mistake of expecting rare maps, especially those published separately, or in some essentially ephemeral manner, to be in the same kind of condition as maps that have been bound up in volume or atlas form for much of their history.

What about fakes?

While there are many reproductions of old maps, actual fakes are something of a rarity. They are not, however, unknown, the most common form being that of a reproduction doctored to look 'antique'. This type should present no real problem to anyone with a little experience of handling maps.

What reference books ?

As a general easy-to-read introduction to collecting we would recommend Jonathan Potter's *Country Life Book of Antique Maps*, as well as P.J. Radford's *Antique Maps*.

As background reading related to the history of cartography we suggest Alan Hodgkiss: *Understanding Maps*; G.R. Crone: *Maps and their Makers* and Lloyd A. Brown: *The Story of Maps*.

More fully detailed reference handbooks and guides are Carl Moreland & David Bannister: *Antique Maps* and R.V. Tooley: *Maps and Map-Makers*. David Smith's *Maps and Plans for the Local Historian and Collector* is particularly good on maps useful for research purposes.

Specifically on maps of the English counties there are good books by Yasha Beresina, John Booth and David Smith, although we tend to find that a highly detailed single county cartobibliography like David Kingsley's excellent *Printed Maps of Sussex* is quite as useful for general reference. For advanced work on the earlier county maps R.A. Skelton's

MAP COLLECTOR PUBLICATIONS

Publishers & Distributors of Books & Periodicals

Map Collector Publications is well known across the globe as a publisher specialising in the history of cartography and the collecting of old or unusual maps. As well as our range of reference material, we are particularly proud of our quarterly magazine *The Map Collector*. Over twelve years in publication *TMC* has built itself a considerable reputation, and now unites people with similar interests all over the world.

The Map Collector offers:

* **Original articles by leading researchers**
* **News of people and events in the map world**
* **Current catalogue and publication listings**
* **Book Reviews**
* **Letters from all parts of the globe**
* **Auction results**
* **Dealers' stock lists**
* **...and much more...**

To subscribe, please send your payment to:

Map Collector Publications
48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP235BH, England
Tel: 0442 891004/824977 Fax: 0296 623398

Subscription rates for 1991 are £27 (UK only), £30 (rest of the World). Payment may be made by Eurocheque or cheque in £ Sterling or $ US (at the current rates of exchange). We can also accept payment by credit card.

County Atlases of the British Isles and Donald Hodson's two supplementary volumes are indispensable.

For the rest of the world, some individual countries have their own reference books, some rather better than others. Your dealer should be able to advise you as to what is available and what is worth having. For early maps of the world itself and of the British Isles as a whole, Rodney Shirley, past president of IMCoS, has provided three of the very best books of this type.

As for magazines and journals, you are obviously already aware of the *IMCoS Journal.* The quarterly *Map Collector* is well illustrated, friendly and informative. It also contains useful listings of auction prices, maps for sale, etc. More of a heavyweight, more academic, is the annual *Imago Mundi.*

An investment?

Map prices have pushed up steadily for as long as most of us can remember. Maps that sold for a few pounds now fetch as many hundreds. Material of intrinsic worth is always sought after. Many old maps are extremely scarce. They can only become scarcer.

On the other hand, the market in old maps is a small one. Dealers have a relatively low turnover. This means that their mark-ups and commissions have to be correspondingly high. It also means that there is no fully ordered market that allows you to buy and sell just when you want.

No one genuinely interested in maps is really helped by 'investors' entering the market. If the pursuit of knowledge, intellectual curiosity and the pleasures of connoisseurship are not in themselves enough, if you need in some way to salve your conscience by thinking of your maps as 'investments', then not much harm is done. If however you are actually only interested in an investment 'vehicle', you would probably do better to look elsewhere.

How scarce are they?

"It is safe to say that the wastage of loss of early maps, up to the 16th century and even later, has been more severe than any other class of historical document", thus R.A. Skelton, former Superintendent of the Map Room of the British Museum.

Maps have a low survival rate. They are normally intended for a life of active use. They are routinely discarded when they wear out or when they become obsolete. Skelton speaks of that long "interval of vulnerability" between the end of a map's useful life and that far-off time when it starts to acquire some historical value.

Should I haggle?

No. You may well end up paying more in the long run — dealers obviously weight their prices to customers that they know will haggle. Even more certain is that you will not be the first to be telephoned when that really elusive map turns up.

© 1991. Patrick Clements, Deborah Hanks, Philip Sharpe and Laurence Worms of ASH RARE BOOKS.

PAULUS SWAEN
OLD MAPS & PRINTS

Fine and rare maps, prints and atlases of all parts of the world.

Send for our latest illustrated catalogue.

Hofstraat 19 - 5664 HS GELDROP
The Netherlands
Tel. (040) - 85 35 71



FAX: 40-854075

A Rare Atlas

LAST YEAR it was Washington, so we had Herman Moll's 1729 map of Virgina and Maryland on the cover of the IMCoS *Journal*. This year the International Symposium is a joint one, to be held in Singapore and Sydney, so two continents must be illustrated on the cover. The decision lay between one map reproduced so small it would be unreadable, or a joint cover to reflect our double venue, using two miniature maps.

The choice of Jacobo Gastaldi's "India Tercera Nova Tabula" from the Venice editon of *La Geografia* of 1548 was easy. This is the earliest known map to name Singapore even if it is called 'C. Cinca/pula' and shown on the east side of the Malay peninsula. There are many interesting features in this map, starting with the name itself, and study of the shapes and names of the very many islands could occupy many hours. But it is the second map on the cover that I found even more fascinating.

As usual the suggestion came from Graham Franks. He showed me several miniature atlases with varying depictions of Australia. As we will learn in detail, I am sure, at the Symposium in November, the development of Australia's shape on European maps was comparatively rapid, once the continent had been circumnavigated. So there is less of the fascination with weird monsters, strange spellings, unknown rivers that can be found on early maps of other parts of the world. By the time Australia was appearing regularly in European atlases the nineteenth century scientific approach held sway and the maps are largely devoid of artistic embellishment.

The map that has now come on the cover was interesting in several ways. To start with, it was published in Edinburgh, venue of our Annual Symposium in June. Then the name. In the seventeenth century this part of the world, from Japan to a vague northern coast of the great Southern landmass, was commonly named 'India Orientalis'. By the nineteenth century much of the coastlines of these myriad peninsulas and islands was known and charted. India Orientalis had mostly become the East Indies, and this term excluded Japan and China in the north and Australia and New Zealand in the south. Maps of Australia extending north to the East Indies were frequently titled 'Oceania' or 'Australasia'. So the use of 'Asiatic Isles' for a map which has Australia in the centre, is surprising.

Next came the identity of the cartographer. The title page states that this "Atlas Minima comprehended in 30 maps" was published in Edinburgh "by Alex. Macredie, St. David St^{t}." and that the maps were "Drawn & Engraved by W. Murphy". A small engraving between the words Atlas and Minima depicts Atlas on one knee supporting with raised arms the globe on his back, against a background of presumably the Firth of Forth. The atlas itself is more miniature than the image usually conjured by that word, being 10 cm by 7 cm. The title page is vertical, with the binding at the top, though the label on the front of the cover and the word 'Atlas' on the spine

are to be read with the binding at the left (landscape). The label states simply: "Atlas Minima / 30 Maps / 2/6 Plain 3/6 Col.d". Just over half the maps are landscape in orientation and this particular copy is a coloured one.

On looking up Macredie and Murphy in standard reference works, no mention of this atlas could be found. Yet surely the work must have been printed in a reasonable number of copies, one supposes at least five hundred, more probably a thousand, and not so very long ago. Have so few survived that they have escaped the attention of meticulous cartobibliographers? It seems to be so, and for this reason the atlas deserves a full description here.

According to Tooley's *Dictionary of Mapamkers* (New York, 1979, p. 457) William Murphy was born in 1800, and worked as a printer and engraver from 209 High St, Edinburgh. His earliest dated work seemed to be the engraving of two plates — Greenock (1825) and Annan (1826) — from the surveys of John Wood published in 1828 in *Wood's town atlas* (David Smith: *Antique maps of the British Isles*, 1982). By about 1832 Murphy was publishing his own atlases, first a *Pocket Atlas of Scotland* [1832], followed by those listed below (copies seen in the British Library):

[1832] *Classical Atlas*, 21 maps; another edition [1853?]
1836 *Biblical Atlas*, Second edition, 24 maps (first edn 1835 recorded but not seen personally)
1843 *Symbol Atlas*, 6 maps
1850 *Murphy's School and College Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography*, 25 maps
[1850?] A larger map of Scotland engraved for the *Scottish Tourist*
[1853?] Murphy's Map of the Journeys of our Lord and Saviour
[1853] Murphy's Map of the Holy Land
1855 *Murphy's Historical and Statistical Atlas*, 10 maps; another edition 1863
1858 *Murphy's Classical-Historical School Atlas*, 22 maps
[1864] *The Progressive Drawing Book*, 3 maps
[1867?] Maps for Thomas Nelson's *Classical Atlas of Ancient Geography* , 22 maps
[1868?] *The Sixpenny Atlas of Modern Geography*, 10 maps

A *Shilling Atlas* with 16 maps is advertised (on the folder of a geological sketch/map of 1862) but no copy has been examined. The maps in the *Sixpenny Atlas* are those of the *Historical and Statistical School Atlas*, but they have been amended both in the maps and in the surrounding text. More significantly the words 'Geographer, Edin.' have been removed beneath Murphy's name in the titles. Since the bibliographies provide no date for his death, might this perhaps mean that he had died by 1868?

In *The Early Maps of Scotland to 1850* (ed. D.G. Moir, Edinburgh, 1973, Vol.I, p. 142) more addresses for Murphy are given: 62 Thistle St from 1830 to 1842/43, 170 High Street 1843–50, and Roxburgh St 1851–53. He was admitted burgess on 30th October 1839. In the same volume (p.226) Moir gives further details about the larger map of Scotland. Murphy apparently engraved the maps for the 4th, 5th and 6th editions in 1832,

1834 and 1836, but the map in the 8th edition of 1842 appeared without Murphy's name. In the 9th edition (1845) the title was changed to "Geological Map of Scotland". (It is not clear where the copy in BL fits into this.) Moir also mentions (p.234) a map of Scotland for an atlas without title page published by Myles Macphail of Edinburgh. Macphail took over the business of Alex. Macredie, 11 South St. David St, in 1843/44. This map is cited as being 12.5 x 10 cm, so cannot be the map in the BL which is 33.5 x 42.5 cm.

The *Atlas Minima* from which our cover map comes is by far the smallest of Murphy's atlases, the maps measuring approximately 8 x 6 cm. Each of the maps (except the first world map) bears the number outside the top right corner, and below outside centre is the imprint "Edinburgh. Published by Alex. Macredie" with "W.Murphy Sculp^{t}." outside bottom right (except in the second and third where the initial is omitted). The title is always within a border, and usually has a point after it. Except on the first world map it is always within the neat line.

[1.] THE WORLD. Title in a cartouche top centre, two hemispheres labelled "Western Hemisphere" and "Eastern Hemisphere" around the top, four small globes at each corner showing respectively: the Tropics, Torrid zones, Meridians, and Parallels. No number to the map, and W.Murphy Sculp^{t} is centre below the imprint line. Landscape.

2. THE WORLD. / ON MERCATORS PROJECTION. Title in a cartouche top right of centre. Murphy Sculp^{t}. Landscape.

3. EUROPE. Title top left. Murphy Sculp^{t}. Upright.

4. ENGLAND. Title top right. Upright.

5. SCOTLAND. Title top left. Upright. Inset bottom left: SHETLAND ISLANDS

6. IRELAND. Title top left. Upright.

7. FRANCE / IN DEPARTMENTS. Title centre left. Landscape.

8. GERMANY. Title top left. Landscape.

9. ITALY. Title top right. Upright.

10. NORWAY / AND / SWEDEN. Title top left. Upright.

11. DENMARK. Title top left. Upright.

12. RUSSIA. Title top left. Upright.

13. SPAIN / AND / PORTUGAL Title bottom right. Landscape.

14. NETHERLANDS Title bottom left. Landscape.

15. HOLLAND. Title upper left. Landscape.

16. PRUSSIA. Title bottom centre. Landscape.

17. AUSTRIA. Title bottom right. Landscape.

18. SWISSERLAND. Title top left. Landscape.

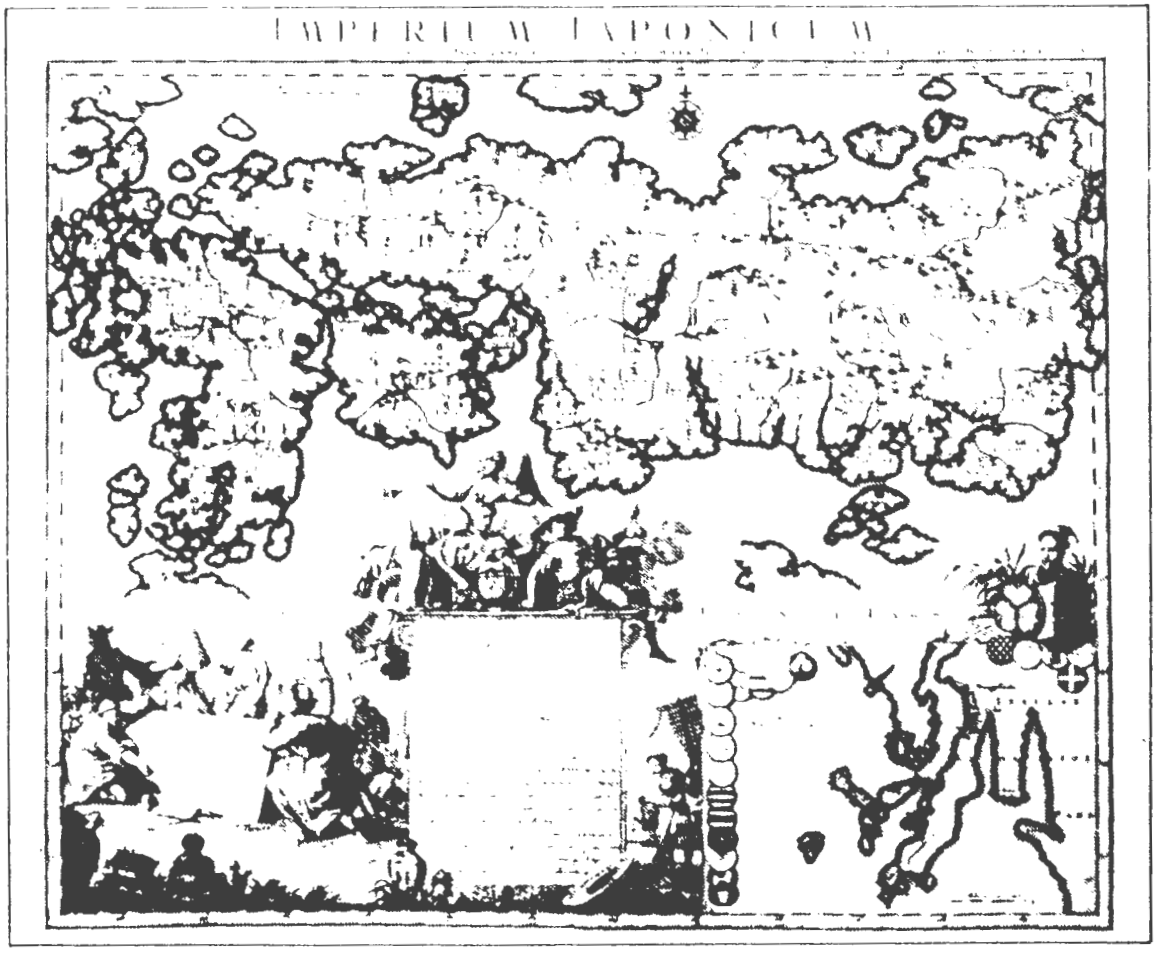
19. TURKEY / IN EUROPE. Title top left. Upright.

RODERICK M. BARRON

The Antique Map Specialist
14 De Beauvoir Square, London N1 4LD
Tel and Fax: 071-254 2013

Maps of the Far East and Japan a speciality

MATTHAUS SEUTTER c.1740 IMPERIUM JAPONICUM



A superb mid 18th Century map of Japan

ローデリック・M・バロン

古 地 図 商

世界各地及び日本古地図
専門取扱い

20. ASIA. Title top left. Landscape. Neat line concave at top centre to show the merging meridians.
21. TURKEY / IN / ASIA. Title bottom left. Landscape.
22. HINDOOSTAN. Title top right. Upright.
23. THE / ASIATIC ISLES Title bottom left. Landscape.
24. CHINA. Title bottom left. Landscape.
25. AFRICA. Title top right. Landscape.
26. EGYPT. Title bottom left. Upright.
27. NTH. AMERICA Title bottom left. Upright.
28. AMERICA / UNITED STATES. Title bottom right. Landscape.
29. WEST INDIES. Title top right. Landscape.
30. STH. AMERICA. Title lower right. Upright.

The maps themselves are very rudimentary, as examination of our cover will show. Apart from the very small size allowing little detail, there does not seem to be any attempt to show up-to-date information. A chance find in Tooley's *Printed Maps of Australia* was a reference to a map with a similar title by Dr J. Playfair from an atlas that had been first published in London in 1814, but republished by the same Alex. Macredie in Edinburgh, without a date. The 44 maps in Playfair's atlas are much larger (average 55 x 45 cm), but many of the titles are similar, as is their placing on the map. Alternatively the source might well have been Thomson's *New General Atlas* of 1814, also published from Edinburgh.

I had come this far in my discoveries when Francis Herbert chanced to pass. He remembered seeing Murphy mentioned in *Imago Mundi*'s Recent Acquisitions, and tracked it down to a purchase by the National Library of Scotland recorded in 1985. A phone call to Margaret Wilkes confirmed this, and a very prompt response that the date for it was probably about 1815, since it was after Waterloo, and she thought a watermark had provided a date. That means it was the work of a young man of 15 years, probably still an apprentice, but in a position to issue an atlas in his own name. They now have the only other copy known to exist.

Sure enough, when I looked again at the map of The Netherlands, Waterloo was named in the Dutchy [sic] of Brabant. But the only watermark I could find was on the Egypt page, and this was 'WA' over '20', and I have not been able to track this down.

So IMCoS has led me on a chase that began with Singapore and Australia and finished up at Edinburgh, very fitting for this year's travel schedule for IMCoS members.

SUSAN GOLE

[P.S. If my name occurs too frequently in this issue it is because no other material has been received in time. To remedy this, please send in more contributions.]

Reiss & Auvermann

ADELHEIDSTRASSE 2 ● D-6240 KÖNIGSTEIN ● WEST GERMANY

RARE ATLASES AND MAPS
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

TWO AUCTION SALES PER ANNUM

Please write for our detailed catalogues
Tel: 0049/6174/1017

Offers are welcome
Fax: 0049/6174/1602

The Carson Clark Gallery

For fine quality antique maps and charts of all parts of the world.

In fact everything for the collector of Discovery, Travel & Topography.

Stock includes items published between 1500-1900.

Confidential consultations on valuation whether buying or selling.

Specialist advice on investment. Call at our lovely Gallery in the heart of Historic Edinburgh or write to:

A Carson Clark FRGS
SCOTIA MAPS-MAPSELLERS
173 Canongate
The Royal Mile
Edinburgh EH8 8BN
Tel: 031-556-4710

Catalogues issued on request

J.A.L. FRANKS LTD.

7 NEW OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, WC1A 1BA
Telephone: 071 405 0274
Fax: 071 430 1259

Comprehensive stock of maps of all parts of the world from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

We particularly specialise in small, early maps.

We welcome any enquiries.

We usually attend the monthly Bonnington Map Fairs.

International News and Events

1991	Singapore 11–12th November, and Sydney, Australia 17–19th November
1992	Istanbul, Turkey 23–25th October (provisional dates)
1993	Mainz, Bonn and Cologne 10th–13th September (provisional dates)
1994	Lisbon, Portugal
1995	Rome, Italy

Singapore and Australia Symposium, 1991

Dates for this joint symposium are as follows:

Fri 8 Nov Depart London
Sat 9 & Sun 10 Nov Arrival and rest
Mon 11 & Tues 12 Nov Symposium
Wed 13 Nov Free day
Thur 14 Nov Depart evening for Sydney
Fri 15 Nov Arrive morning, rest
Sat 16 Nov Evening reception
Sun 17 & Mon 18 Nov Symposium
Tues 19 Nov Australian Map Circle Meeting
Wed 20 Nov Free day
Thur 21 Nov Depart for London, or extend stay

Travel arrangements

It has not been found practicable to arrange group travel, so members are advised to make their own bookings. This can be done through Streatham Travel Centre, 12 De Montfort Parade, Streatham High Rd, London SW16 1BU, Tel: (081) 677 5333/4,5,6, or elsewhere.

Singapore: *Rediscovering the Isles of Spice*

Papers will cover maps of a wide area:
Cyrus Ala'i on Persia
Fay Huidekoper-Cope on Arabia
Iain C. Taylor on The Maldives
Susan Gole on India
A S. Cook on the East India Company
Alan Bartlett on Sri Lanka
Dawn Rooney on Thailand
Geoff Edwards on Indonesia
Michael Sweet on The East Indies
Roderick M. Barron on Japan

Contact: Michael Sweet, 21 Cuscaden Road, # 01-02 Ming Parade, Singapore 1024, Tel: Singapore 734 9351, Fax: Singapore 732 86452

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.

Visits to key map collections will be arranged in the afternoons.

Competition & Poster Session

Details of the Competition for the four most important maps of Australia, and of the Poster Session may be obtained from Professor Clancy.

Contact: Prof Robert Clancy, 99 Carrington Parade, New Lambton, NSW 2305, Australia, Tel: 049 527348, Fax: 049 291413.

Eleventh Annual Symposium

Saturday 8th June 1991

THE INTERNATIONAL SCOT

The Scottish contribution to world mapping

at

OVER-SEAS HOUSE, EDINBURGH & MAP LIBRARY, NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

09.45 Registration

10.00 Welcome by Michael F Strachan

10.15 Margaret Wilkes: The Scots: Mapmakers to the World

10.55 Coffee

11.15 Jeffrey Stone: The Blaeu–Scotland Connections

11.55 Diana Webster: Concentrating on Cartouches

12.15 Allen Simpson: A View of Globes

14.15 to 16.30 pm at Map Library, National Library of Scotland, 33 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh EH9 1SL

A Concatenation of Cartography

Members of the National Library's Manuscripts and Map Department staff, together with Dr Jeffrey Stone and Mr John C Bartholomew, will display and discuss early maps and atlases from the Library's collections with IMCoS members.

ANNUAL DINNER

at Over-Seas House, Edinburgh

The IMCoS-TOOLEY AWARD for 1991 will be announced at the Dinner.

SUNDAY 9th JUNE 1991 COACH TOUR

'TRAILING THE EARLY MAPMAKERS TO THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND'

Participants will be given a folder containing photocopies of early maps to guide them on their step back in time to look at maps through the eyes of the surveyor or mapmaker who produced them. Bring modern maps at your peril! NLS staff will act as guides. The route will include glimpses of the Firth of Forth, the historic towns of Dunkeld, Perth and Aberfeldy, with a passing glimpse at Gleneagles and Stirling Castle. There are surprises in store . . .

Contact: Harry Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Rd, London SW161NQ (081-769 5041)

IMCoS MAP FAIR

SUNDAY 23rd JUNE 1991
at
THE NEW CONNAUGHT ROOMS,
LONDON

Contact: Tony Burgess, Barn Owl, Dwelly Lane, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 6QE. Tel: 0732-863 131

****

HISTÒRIA DE LA CARTOGRAFIA

Sra Montserrat Galera has sent information about a seminar on the History of Cartography held at the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya in Barcelona, 11–14th February, 1991.

This second series was titled **La cartografia de la Peninsula Ibèrica i la seva extensió al continent americà** and included papers by Montserrat Galera, Rodolfo Núñez de las Cuevas, and Maria Fernanda Alegria. Future series will cover Italian, Basque, French, and Anglo-Saxon cartography.

COMPETITION FOR IMCoS BOOKPLATE

Entries are invited for a design for a bookplate for IMCoS. The winning design will be printed for use in IMCoS Library books, and possibly in a different colour for members to purchase for their own books. The printed size will be approximately 6.5 x 4.0 cm, vertical, but the designs should be larger in the same proportion (approx. postcard size), to enable clear reproduction.

The IMCoS logo is the only compulsory requirement, but there should also be space for owners to write their name if the plates are printed for sale. They should be in one colour only, but may use screens for half-tones.

The prize for the winning design is £100.

Entries should be sent to reach by 30 April 1991 to:
Dr Helen Wallis, OBE
96 Lords View, St John's Wood Rd
London NW8 7HG

IMCoS-TOOLEY AWARD

Nominations are invited for this prestigious Award for 1991. All members are welcome to put forward their suggestions in writing to the President, Dr Helen Wallis, OBE (c/o Harry Pearce, Hon. Secretary), before the end of April. The Award will be presented to the individual who, in the opinion of the Selection Committee, has been responsible for the cartographic contribution of greatest merit and widest interest to map collectors world-wide. Though the Award is intended to recognise individual merit, in special circumstances a group of people or an organisation could be eligible.

Such was the presentation for 1990, going to the Cultural Foundation of the Bank of Cyprus. Other recipients include Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, Rodney Shirley, Valerie Scott, Kenneth Nebenzahl, Malcolm Young, Dr Mireille Pastoureau and Dr Eila Campbell. Members of the Selection Committee (two nominated by IMCoS and two from Tooley Adams & Co.) are ineligible for the Award.

The Award is presented annually at the June Dinner, and consists of a trophy, engraved each year with the name of the winner, and a voucher worth £100 to be spent at Tooley Adams & Co.

IMCoS Visit to Windsor Castle

FORTY IMCoS members assembled on a bright sunny day at the main gate of Windsor Castle to visit the Royal Library and the Chapter House Library. Few of us knew quite what to expect, beyond knowing that so many of the various king's collections are now permanently at the British Library. As the number that could be fitted into the rooms was strictly limited to twenty and the staff had come in that day solely to look after us, we split into two groups and took turns to see the two collections.

The Royal Library

When William IV came to the throne he found there was no library for the use of the Household, since two earlier royal libraries were no longer housed at Windsor. So in 1834 the former Queen Catherine of Braganza's bedroom was fitted out and books began to be placed on the shelves there. It is certainly a sumptuous room for a library, (and the only one I have seen to be reached by a carpeted spiral staircase). Now there are about 70,000 books, and one of the main collections to be acquired was that of the Duke of Cumberland (d.1764). From his library came 22 portfolios with at least 150 maps in each. They were divided into military maps and geographical maps, though there was much overlap between the two groups.

Among the rareties on display were two maps of the battle of Cox Hill, with a view by Thomas Sandby purporting to show the same battle, though this was hardly clear from his imaginative drawing. Manuscript maps of campaigns in Germany (1758-60) by William Roy were laid out, hardly seen before in public. Also a silk map, not of the Second World War as we saw in the summer, but made in 1762 and depicting "A Plan of the Havana", drawn by Thos Kitchen and published by J. Boydell. A very busy scene during the Battle of Lepanto was prepared as a woodcut by Domenicum de Franciscis in 1572. One hardly gets a chance to see the Beaulieu maps side by side as they were here.

One of the prize components of the collections is the 'Paper Museum' assembled by Cassiano dal Potzo in the 16th century. It was bought by George III, and apart from about 200 maps contains thousands of drawings of natural history, and topographical views. They are at present still being catalogued and almost daily more treasures surface.

Round the walls were large maps suspended from the original rings stitched to the red silk borders. Once they used to be stored as rolls in enormous inlaid chests, but most have since been folded and acquired creases, so it was good to see them as they must once have been used.

There was something to attract each one of us — even a view of Dominica where one of our group had recently been on holiday, and he was able to point out that what had once been a fort stands today, but is now a hotel.

IMCoS is most grateful for the generosity of three people who gave up their Saturday to show us their prizes, and



Members posing against the half-timbered wall of the Chapter Library.

spent many hours not only deciding what to put on display, and arranging the room so full of interesting items, but also prepared a list for our enlightenment, and as a guide to those who had no idea what today's Royal Library contains. Bridget Wright is the Bibliographer, and the opening paragraphs of this account are from her introduction to the Library. Jane Roberts joined us at the Imperial War Museum, and we were glad to see her again at Windsor. She looks after the Prints and Drawings. Yolande Hodson had given us a foretaste of her enthusiastic delight in the cataloguing of the Cumberland Collection in the summer, and now we have seen some of the pieces themselves. Our thanks to all three for making our visit so pleasurable and instructive.

Members of IMCoS and researchers are able to see maps in the Royal Library by prior appointment, and their application should specify what they wish to study. No browsing among the shelves is permitted.

The Chapter Library

Across a courtyard and up another staircase, no carpet this time, is the Chapter Library. Priscilla Manley, the Librarian, was there to welcome us, and luckily she knows all about this fascinating library as I doubt if any of our members even knew it existed. The building dates from just before Henry V set off for the Field of Cloth of Gold at Agincourt in 1415. Up to the time of the Reformation it was used by 12 minor canons, and then by two schoolmasters as a residence.

The library early on consisted of many law books, but the good canons

and deans left their own books to the library and gradually the field grew wider. As Mrs Manley suggested, the number of travel books perhaps reflected the desire for sunny skies among those living under the grey gloom of Windsor. Though over 60 per cent of the books are theological, there are also many on topography, natural history, miltary and medical matters, any topic that interested these learned canons sufficiently for them to acquire the books.

The library was in use since 1690, but with no proper direction or conservation. There were so many shelves and boxes at one time there was no room for a table. So in 1949 the then Dean decided to rejuvenate the library and discard the Victorian clutter. He sold off all books that had been published later than 1715 — gasps of shock and horror when we heard of first edition Miltons going for a song!

The resulting gem of a library is almost a time capsule. A collection of books and atlases such as might have belonged to a learned (and wealthy) gentleman in the heyday of early English publishing. Rarely does one come across such a choice collection of titles from a single period. And here they all were, laid open on tables and we were invited to turn the pages, enjoy them as much as Mrs Manley does herself. She fetched us more from the shelves, knowing instantly where each one was to be found, and invited us to come again. But an appointment is imperative, as the library is used for other functions too.

This was a most enjoyable morning, and we all felt profoundly grateful to our hosts, for all the trouble thay had taken to display their maps and books and for making us so welcome in their libraries.

THE SHAPE OF THE WORLD

Granada Television has prepared a six-part documentary telling "the epic story of the greatest scientific adventure ever undertaken: the discovery, mapping and representation of the planet on which we live."

Filmed over a period of two years in more than 20 countries, the series traces the story from the depths of the Atlantic to the pinnacle of Everest, and on into the solar system. "The evolution of our modern world view, first put forward by the Ancient Greeks, is described using magnificent archive maps, the dramatic recreation of key events, and detailed interviews with authorities on given subjects, ranging from Prince Albert of Monaco and the Sultan of Ternate, to Apollo 8 Astronaut William Anders."

Simon Berthon is the Series Editor, Narration is by Patrick Stewart, and the British Library and Royal Geographical Society were Series Consultants.

The programmes are titled:

1. Heaven and Earth
2. Secrets of the Sea
3. Staking a Claim
4. Empire!
5. Pictures of the Invisible
6. The Writing on the Screen

The Series is due to be screened in USA from 3rd April on Public Television Network and in UK from 28th April on ITV, probably at 8.0 pm (both dates provisional).

IMCoS Informal Evening

ABOUT THIRTY people were present at the Farmers' Club on the evening of 17th January when a number of members gave informal presentations on maps and other items which they had brought along. The meeting was chaired with his customary urbanity by Rodney Shirley.

The proceedings were started by Doreen Green showing two examples of the 1752 Kitchin map of Shropshire. These were published originally in the *London Magazine*, one with the imprint of R. Baldwin in the London edition, the other with the imprint of S. Exshaw in the Dublin edition. At first sight, the maps appear identical but close inspection reveals a number of differences showing that they were printed from different plates (see Hodson, *County Atlases of the British Isles*, Vol II, p.151). Doreen also had one of the extremely rare sheets of the series started by Herman Moll showing strip road maps after Ogilby. Another example from the same series was shown by David Webb who explained that Moll produced only ten sheets before he was deserted by his backers who switched their support to Bowen and Owen. Only three of these road maps are known in private collections and two of these were present on this occasion! David Webb also showed a metal plate which was used to print a map of Scotland for Ward Lock, a modern (1973) pictorial map of the parish of Lacock in Wiltshire and a copy of the list of roads from Ogibly's *Britannia* which is not often found in the atlas.

Rodney Shirley had another example of Moll's work: a map of South America which was published to promote the South Sea Company — of South Sea Bubble notoriety. He pointed out a number of interesting features, such as the fictitious Pepys' Island and the inset maps of specific areas which appear to be printed from the same plate as the main map although copies are known in which some of the insets are interchanged. Rodney's wife Barbara drew attention to an article in the magazine *World of Interiors* which advocated the use of antique maps for room decoration, not to frame and hang but as lamp shades and even as wall paper!

Susan Gole had photocopies of two maps which will be featured on the cover of this year's *Journal*, illustrating the venue for the joint 9th International Symposium: the 1548 Gastaldi map of South-East Asia, the first to mention Singapore, and the Murphy/Macredie map of Australia with the title "The Asiatic Isles" (ca. 1820; see the article elsewhere in this issue).

Eugene Burden had some early twentieth century road maps published by Bacon which are based on Cary's "New Map of England and Wales" originally published in 1792; the plates were re-engraved in 1816 and updated by G. and J. Cary for an issue of 1832, the basis of the Bacon maps. An earlier and more esoteric example of the map maker's art is the Ptolemaic world map of Hartmann Schedel published in the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493; the example shown by Roderick Barron appears to have near-

contemporary colouring picked out with gold.

Kitty and Freddy Liebreich had an unusual comic map of England and Wales featuring John Bull which no one could recall seeing before. Rosemary Vracas showed a miniature Blaeu map dated ca. 1605 from the *Description of the Kingdon of the Congo* by Filippo Pigafetta and an engraved view of San Salvador, a city which appears on the map; she gave an outline history of King Alfonso of the Congo and his relations with the Portuguese who brought knowledge of the Congo to Europe.

Helen Wallis talked about Coronelli's "Frislanda" (1692) featuring the mythical island of Frisland off the east coast of Greenland. Frisland had appeared on a number of charts from 1500 but was publicised by Nicolo Zeno in his 1558 description of the fictitious voyage of his ancestors which he dated to 1380. This fiction misled geographers and cartographers until well into the 18th century and in particular caused Martin Frobisher to assume he had reached Frisland in 1576 when he had in fact sighted Greenland. Ray Eddy, a collector of Durham maps, showed a Latin edition of Speed's map of the county with original Dutch colouring. Ray also showed another extreme rarity (more rare even than the Moll road maps mentioned above): a map of Durham drawn and engraved by the fourteen year old Christopher Maire and dedicated to the Dean of Durham although the Maires were a Catholic family; only three examples of this map are known.

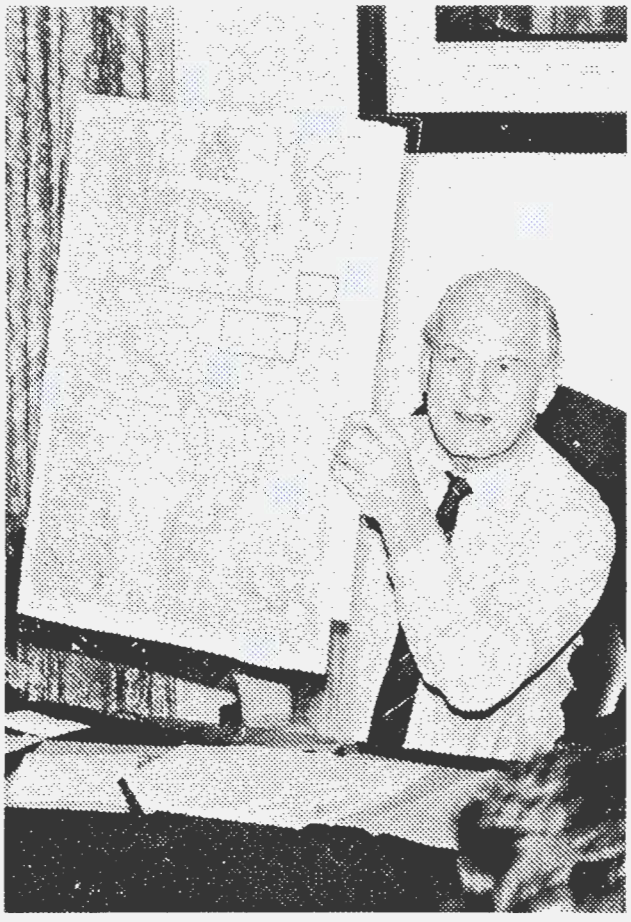
Keith Needell exhibited from his collection of Somerset maps the 1841 Archer map of the diocese of Bath and Wells; the diocese covers practically the same area as the county. Chubb's *Maps of Somerset* (1914) lists two versions of the map but the version shown differs from both of these and has the word 'SPECIMEN' overprinted. The list of parishes on this version does not coincide with those on the other two versions, which differ in themselves, and Keith suggested that his example is a proof copy which was sent to the Bishop of Bath and Wells for approval and amendment. Bob Bartlett showed a chart of the east coast of England from Dover to Lowestoft from Sir Robert Dudley's *Arcano del Mare* of 1646-7, the first sea atlas by an Englishman and the first on which all the charts are drawn on Mercator's projection.

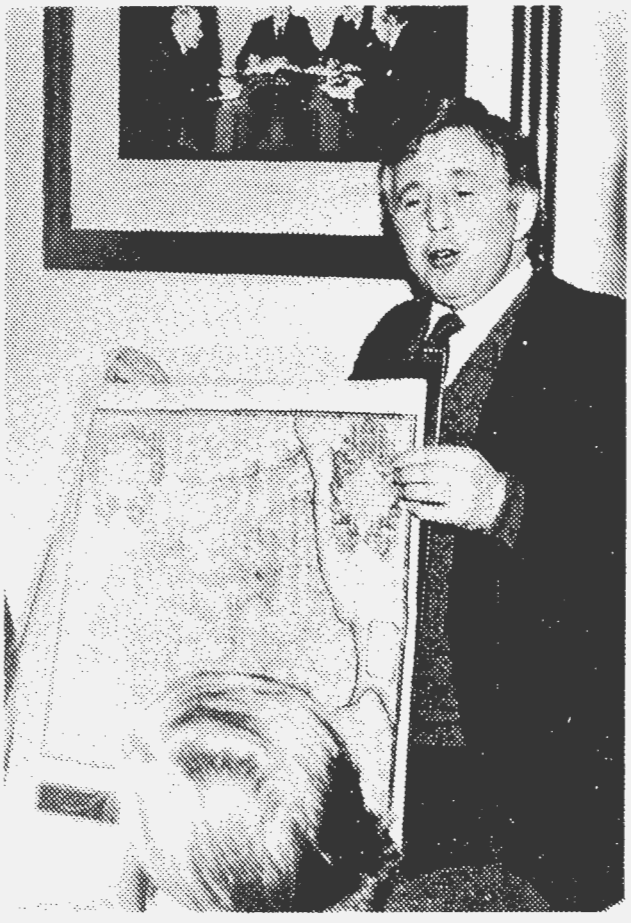
As well as the topics mentioned, a number of comments and anecdotes were offered by those present, including the story of a fishmonger who in World War II used a Blaeu map to wrap a customer's purchase. Light refreshments and wine added to the enjoyment of the meeting which all present agreed had been a most successful occasion.

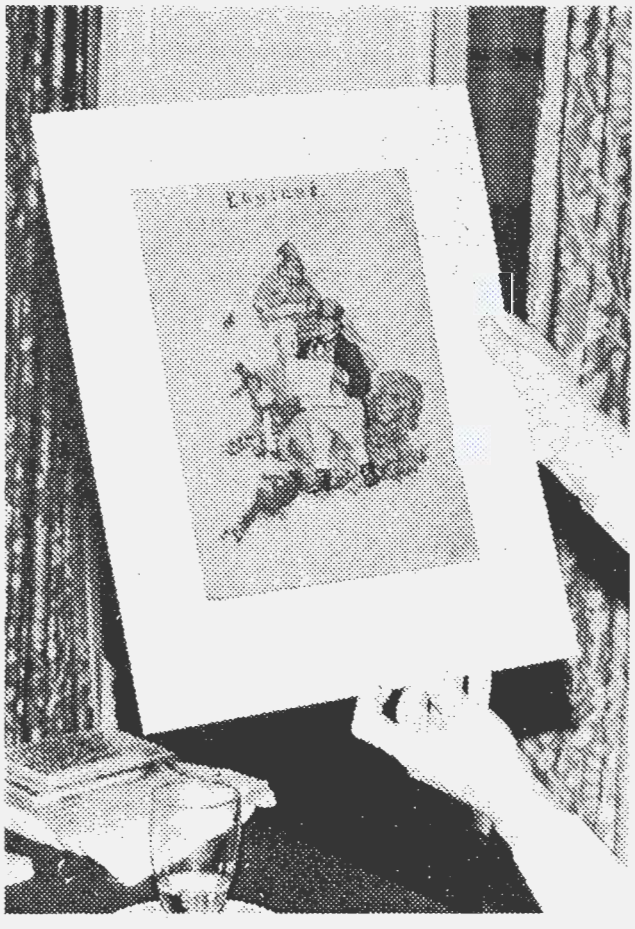
R.K.B.

Facing page:

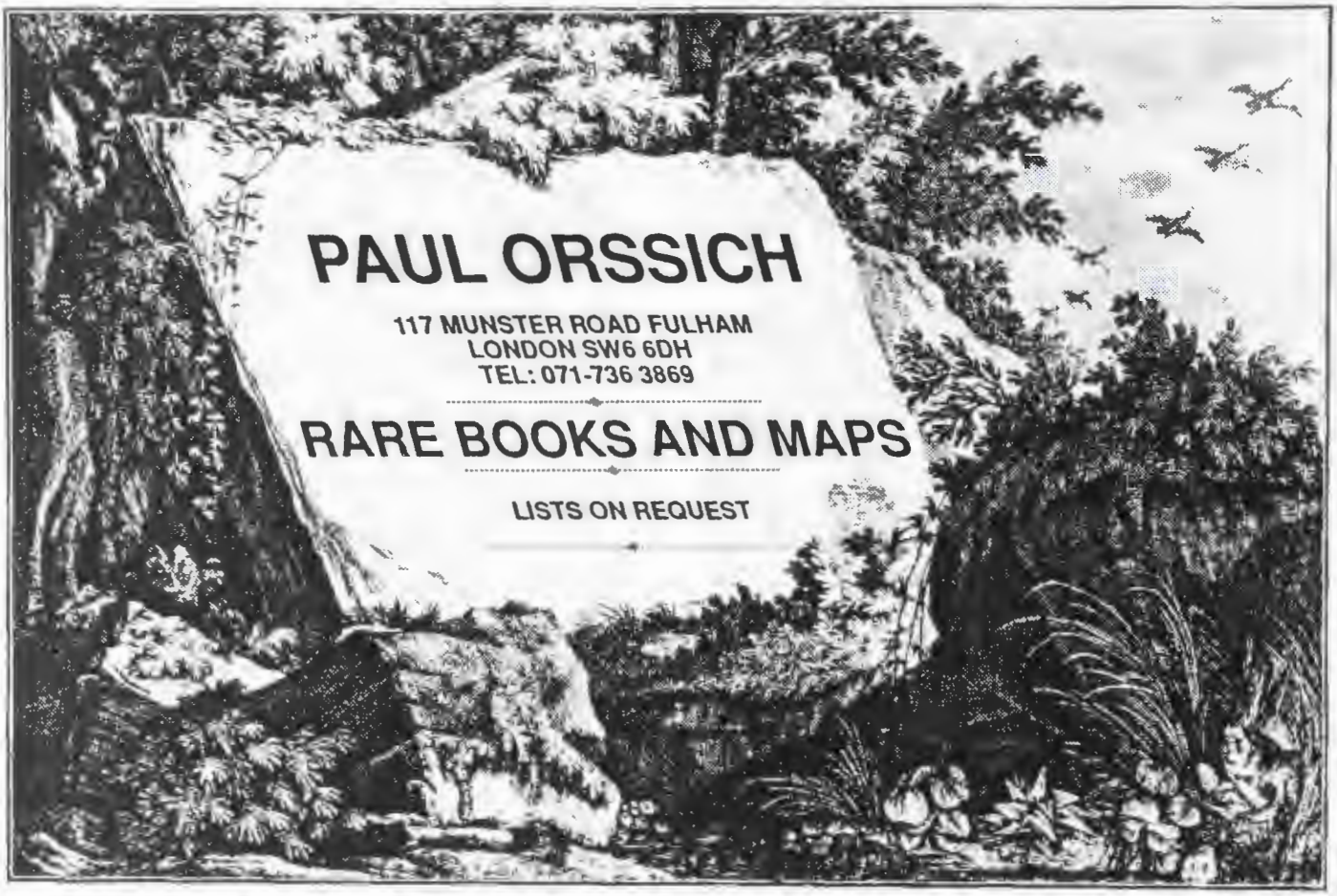
Sharing their maps at the Farmers' Club are:
Top left: Rodney Shirley
Top right: Ray Eddy
Bottom left: Freddy Liebreich (hands only!)
Bottom right: Doreen Green











Martayan Lan

Specializing in Early Maps
OF THE WORLD AND THE AMERICAS

CATALOGUES ISSUED

10 West 66th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10023 [212] 595-1776

By appointment

MAP DISCOVERED

A copy of the second English edition of John Mitchell's map of North America has recently been found in the archives of University College, Oxford.

This is a famous map, described by Laurence Martin as "the most important map in American history". It was the official map used in the negotiations leading up to the Treaty of Paris in 1783 which gave nationhood to the United States and has been used in many court cases and arbitrations into this century. The map measures 6'6" by 4'8"; it was published in 8 sheets between about 1768 and 1773, on a scale of 1:2,000,000. The college is having it cleaned and reframed and by next summer it will be prominently displayed to delight American former members and other guests.

****

A one-day School on 'Lancashire Maps and Plans' arranged by the Friends of Lancashire Archives, will be held at the Lancashire Record Office, Bow Lane, Preston on Saturday 20th April, 1991. Information from Dr A.G. Crosby, 77 Wellington Street, Preston PR1 8DX. Tel: 0772-827835. Fee: £5.

STUART JACKSON

Classified Advertisements

Oldfield Antique Maps and Prints. We specialise in British maps 1600–1850. Also early Ordnance Survey Maps. Send for free list of your area. We are also keen buyers. 34 Northam Road, Southampton SO2 0PA. Tel: (0703) 638916.

England County Map specialist. Lists sent. **Mrs D.M. Green**, 7 Tower Grove, Weybridge, Surrey. Tel: (0932) 241105.

Antiquarian Maps and Prints c. 1550 to 1890. Write or phone for our latest catalogue. Postaprint, Taidswood, Iver Heath, Bucks SL0 0PQ, U.K. Phone Denham – (0895) 833720.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Wednesday 8th May 1991 at 6 pm

The Farmers' Club, Committee Room,
3 Whitehall Court, London
(near Embankment Tube Station)

AGENDA

1. President's Welcome
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of AGM on 9th May 1990
4. Chairman's Report
5. Executive Officers' Reports:
   Secretary, Membership Secretary, International Secretary, Treasurer, Journal Editor, Publicity Officer
6. Approval of Audited Accounts for 1990
7. Election of Directors, Officers
8. Any other business

The Only Monthly ANTIQUE MAP & PRINT FAIR in the World

at the
Bonnington Hotel
Southampton Row
London WC1 4BH

DATES FOR 1991

March 11, April 15, May 13
June 24 & 25, July 15, August 12
September 9, October 14
November 11, December 9

9.30am - 7.00pm.

ADMISSION IS FREE

Jonathan Potter

Jonathan Potter
buys and sells
fine, rare, decorative
and interesting Antique Maps



TELEPHONE 071 491 3520

21 GROSVENOR STREET · MAYFAIR · LONDON W1X 9FE

RICHARD B. ARKWAY, INC.

Specialists in Early & Rare Maps,
Atlases, Globes & Related Books

538 Madison Ave.
(between 54th & 55th Sts.)
New York, NY 10022/U.S.A.

Call or write for free catalogue. (212) 751-8135 or (800) 453-0045

Book Reviews

The Pont Manuscript Maps of Scotland. Sixteenth century origins of a Blaeu atlas by Jeffrey C. Stone, Tring, Map Collector Publications Ltd, 1989. ISBN 0-906430-09-7. 218 pages, with maps. £45.

With the publication of Joan Blaeu's *Atlas Novus* volume 5, published at Amsterdam in 1654, Scotland became one of the best mapped countries in the world. Blaeu owed much of this achievement to his collaborators in Scotland, Robert and James Gordon of Straloch, who edited and prepared the maps, Sir John Scot of Scotsvaret, who collected the manuscripts and sent them to Amsterdam, and above all to Timothy Pont, author of the original surveys. Pont's name is on 36 of the maps in the atlas.

Jeffrey Stone's book fully documents for the first time the history of Pont's surveys. It was remarkable that Pont, who graduated at the University of St Andrews in about 1583, should take up single-handed the task of surveying the mainland and islands of Scotland.

In a dedicatory letter found in some copies of the atlas, Robert Gordon describes Pont's surveying activities and the difficulties encountered. He met "inhabitants hostile and uncivilized, whose language he did not understand", and when "having returned, he prepared to publish the results of his labours, he was defeated by the greed of printers and booksellers, who refused to supply the necessary funds, and so could not reach his goal." (R.A. Skelton, *County Atlases of the British Isles, 1579-1850*, London, 1970, pp 98-9).

Pont died probably before 1614, with only one of his maps engraved, and none published. His manuscripts passed to Sir James Balfour of Kinnaird and then to Sir John Scot and the Gordons. The fact that the maps have survived and are now in the National Library of Scotland is one of the most fortunate chances in the cartographic history of the British Isles.

The main body of Stone's book comprises photographs of the maps with explanatory text and diagrams of the area covered. Some of the photographs are not very distinct because of the character and complexity of the original sketches, as explained by Margaret Wilkes in her useful Foreword. In the introduction Stone includes a general account of the contents of the maps and their construction, and he explains the relationship of the Pont manuscripts to the printed maps of Blaeu. As C. Koeman pointed out in *Joan Blaeu and his Grand Atlas*, 1970, the engraved maps of Scotland are the only Blaeu maps in the *Atlas Maior* for which the original sources survive. The Scottish part of the atlas and the Pont manuscripts thus provide the only means by which Blaeu's techniques of map compilation can be assessed by reference to the original material.

Stone's purpose was to make the Pont manuscripts more accessible, both for the study of Scotland's past and for the history of cartography in general. Both Stone and Map Collector Publications are to be congratulated on a major contribution to cartographic literature.

Authentic Antique Maps
XVIth-XIXth Century

LEYCESTER MAP GALLERIES LIMITED

● Worldwide Postal Business
WELL HOUSE, ARNESBY, LEICESTER LE8 3WJ.
(Tel: 0533 478462)

● Monthly Exhibitor
BONNINGTON HOTEL
Map and Print Fairs

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

from: Anatomy of Melancholy – Robert Burton 1621

Enquiries welcome from all over the world.
Special discounts for postal collectors and the trade.

LEONORA WEAVER

specialist in
HAND COLOURING
and RESTORATION
of maps and prints

REFERENCES AVAILABLE
half-price offer
for new clients

6, Aylestone Drive
Aylestone Hill
HEREFORD HR1 1HT

0432-267816

We are interested
in purchasing old

MAPS & VIEWS of JERUSALEM & THE HOLY LAND

Please send offers to:

THE COLLECTOR
P.O.B. 4075,
Chopin St. Post Office
Jerusalem 91040
ISRAEL
Tel:(02) 533-890

WARWICK LEADLAY

MAPS GALLERY PRINTS



ANTIQUARIAN MAPS, PRINTS, ATLASES
AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS BOUGHT & SOLD

EXPERT COLOURING,
MOUNTING AND FRAMING

CATALOGUES ISSUED

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

5 NELSON ROAD,
GREENWICH, SE10 9JB
081 858 0317

Togail Tir. Marking Time. The Map of the Western Isles, edited by Finlay Macleod, Stornaway, Acair Ltd & An Lanntair, 1989. 160 pages, plates and illustrations. £10.95.

The publication of *Togail Tir* at the same time as Jeffrey Stone's book on the Pont manuscript maps of Scotland is a fortunate coincidence. It was prepared in association with an exhibition which was on display in October 1989 in An Lanntair, Stornaway and in 1990 went on tour through the Western Isles and to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Finlay Macleod describes his main interest as showing "how the physical presence of our islands had been perceived, described, drawn and named over the centuries." He has brought together a fascinating miscellany. The idea of the mental map is an underlying theme. Poems by Alec Reid and Alastair Reid open and close the contributions. Jeffrey Stone provides a chapter on Timothy Pont. Diana Webster documents the controversy concerning the accuracy of the surveys by Murdoch Mackenzie Senior, published in his atlas *Orcades*, 1750. Margaret Wilkes recounts the pleasures of discovering 'lost' maps, and of welcoming a new reader, Domhnall Domhnallach, to her Map Room. His account of Lewis studied from the first edition Ordnance Survey is one of the Gaelic essays in the volume.

The way in which places are given names and how these are recorded on maps and in lore is treated in several chapters. Extracts from the play *Translations* by Brian Friel illustrate the drama enacted when Ordnance Survey officers struggled with the place-names of Ireland. In "Maps and Journeys" Hugh Brody expands our horizons in describing the Inuit's perception of maps. An extract from Paul Carter's *The Road to Botany Bay* discusses the vision of Captain Cook in his naming of the places along the east coast of New Holland (Australia) in 1770.

This necessarily selective account of the essays will give the flavour of the book. It should be read by all who love Scotland and are fascinated by excursions into the deeper meaning of maps.

HELEN WALLIS

Essex on the Map : The 18th century land surveyors of Essex, by A. Stuart Mason. Chelsmford, Essex Record Office, 1990. ISBN 0-900360-75-5. x+138 pages, ill., maps (some col.), 30 cm. (Essex Rec. Office Pub. No. 105). £14.95

Of all the English counties Essex has been one of those both well mapped by surveyors and well surveyed by historians of cartography. An important catalyst in this phenomenon has been the existence, conservation, and promotion of cartographic material in the County Record Office — notably through the efforts of F.G. Emmison (County Archivist) and his successors. One of these, K.C. Newton, was co-author of a study of a family of local 16th- and 17th-century surveyors *The Walkers of Hanningfield* published in 1984. This present work covers the period of surveyors/map-makers already active by 1700 and up to their works after 1800; it is also — thankfully and sensibly — much cheaper than the previous book. It

deserves to be more widely available for various reasons. Its chronological coverage at an economically and socially important period, its illustrations (generally a credit to Mick Hammond, acknowledged on p.x), its intellectual and textual arrangement, and for its style of writing and readability. The sole example of ambiguous English found by this reviewer (yes — I've actually read the book!) is on p.33: "Thomas Browne was one of a pair of land surveyors who worked in Essex to gain an entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*" (Vol VII, 1886) — an unusually over-ambitious, if not prescient, person!

Not unexpectedly Dr Mason's 'Introduction' discusses the origin and education of surveyors, showing (by useful 'tables' or lists) their mathematical and teaching backgrounds. Measurement was the binding idea of most, if not all, of them — whether as central to their main vocation or as ancillary to it. At least six persons noted are to be found listed as subscribers to *A New Survey of the Globe: Or, an Accurate Mensuration of all the Empires, ..., States, principal Provinces, Counties, & Islands in the World* of Thomas Templeman (of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk), [1728/29]. Amongst these subscribers was "Mr. John Senex, F.R.S."; and it was "at Mr Senex's at the Globe in Salisbury Court" that Edward Laurence — another subscriber to Templeman's work — informed readers of his *Young Surveyor's Guide* (1716) he could be contacted when in London. As the author shows, land surveying may often have been only one (seasonal) occupation of some practitioners; others were brewers, nursery gardeners, or auctioneers and can be discovered on p.6 in his table 'Alternative occupations of land surveyors'. This is a similar, but naturally more restricted, listing to that in Dr Peter Eden's *Dictionary of land surveyors ... of Great Britain and Ireland 1550–1850, Part III* (1976), pp.314–31, and *Supplement* (1979), pp.497–507; but Essex surveyors do not seem to have also been counterfeiters, murderers, or pianoforte tuners!

Over 50 illustrations (some whole page) demonstrating surveying methods, cartographic and artistic styles — from crude to refined — and land use information, based chiefly on manuscript items in Essex Record Office, offer the reader, researcher, or collector elsewhere an opportunity to compare with maps from other regions, countries and periods. Each major section (1700–34, 1735–69, and 1770–99; sub-arranged 'Surveyors from outside Essex' and 'Essex surveyors') is followed by detailed 'References and notes'. Pages 135–8 are "a selective index of persons and places which appear in the text in a significant role". It is slightly marred (as is text occasionally) by Timothy Skynner — one of Essex's foremost surveyors — being listed as "Thomas" and Payler Smith — the surveyor for John Warburton's map of Middlesex, Hertfordshire, & Essex — being cited both here and on p.72 as "Payling". For readers not familiar with Essex families cross-referencing family names to their noble ones (Childs to Earl Tylney, or Lord Waltham to Herman Olmius *jr* for example) would have been useful; at present they bear no relation!

FRANCIS HERBERT

IMCoS List of Officers

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

President	Dr Helen Wallis OBE
Chairman	Susan Gole
Vice Chairman	Tony Burgess
Gen Secretary	Harry Pearce
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	Susan Gole

Directors

Themis Strongilos
Kjarten Günnarsson

Advisory Council

President	Dr Helen Wallis OBE
Past President	Rodney Shirley
London	Tony Campbell
Barcelona	Sra Montserrat Galera
Milwaukee	Dr JB Harley
Paris	Dr Mireille Pastoureau
Utrecht	Dr Günter Schilder

International Officers

Int Chairman	Malcolm R. Young
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, c/o M Virginia GF de Santiago, C C 359, 1000 Buenos Aires, Rep Argentina

Australia: Prof Robert Clancy, 99 Carrington Parade, New Lambton, 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

France: Jacques Reutemann, 108 Iverna Court, London W8 6TX

Germany: Prof Dr D Novak, Adenaurallee 23, D-5300 Bonn 1

Greece: Themis Strongilos, 19 Regillis Street, 106 74 Athens

Iceland: Kjarten Günnarsson, Lyfjabudin Idunn, Laugavegi 40(a), Reykjavik

Israel: Eva Wajntraub, 4 Brenner Street, Jerusalem

Italy: JD Maranelli, Villa Clampedelles, Crignes 76, Cortina d'Ampezzo

Japan: Kazumasa Yamashita, 10-7 2-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Netherlands: Werner Löwenhardt, De Lairessestr 40-1, 1071 PB, Amsterdam

New Zealand: Neil McKinnon, PO Box 847, Timaru

Portugal: JC Silva, Travessa de Quelmada 28, Lisbon 2

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia: Michael J Sweet, Antiques of the Orient, 21 Cuscaden Road, Ming Arcade 01-02, Singapore 1024

South Africa: Oscar Norwich, 46 Garden Road, Orchard 2192, Johannesburg

Spain: Jaime Armero, Frame SL, General Pardinas 69, Madrid 6

Sweden: Gunnar Skoog, Skoogs Foretagsgrupp AB, Malmo

Thailand: Dr Dawn Rooney, PO Box 11, 1238 Bangkok

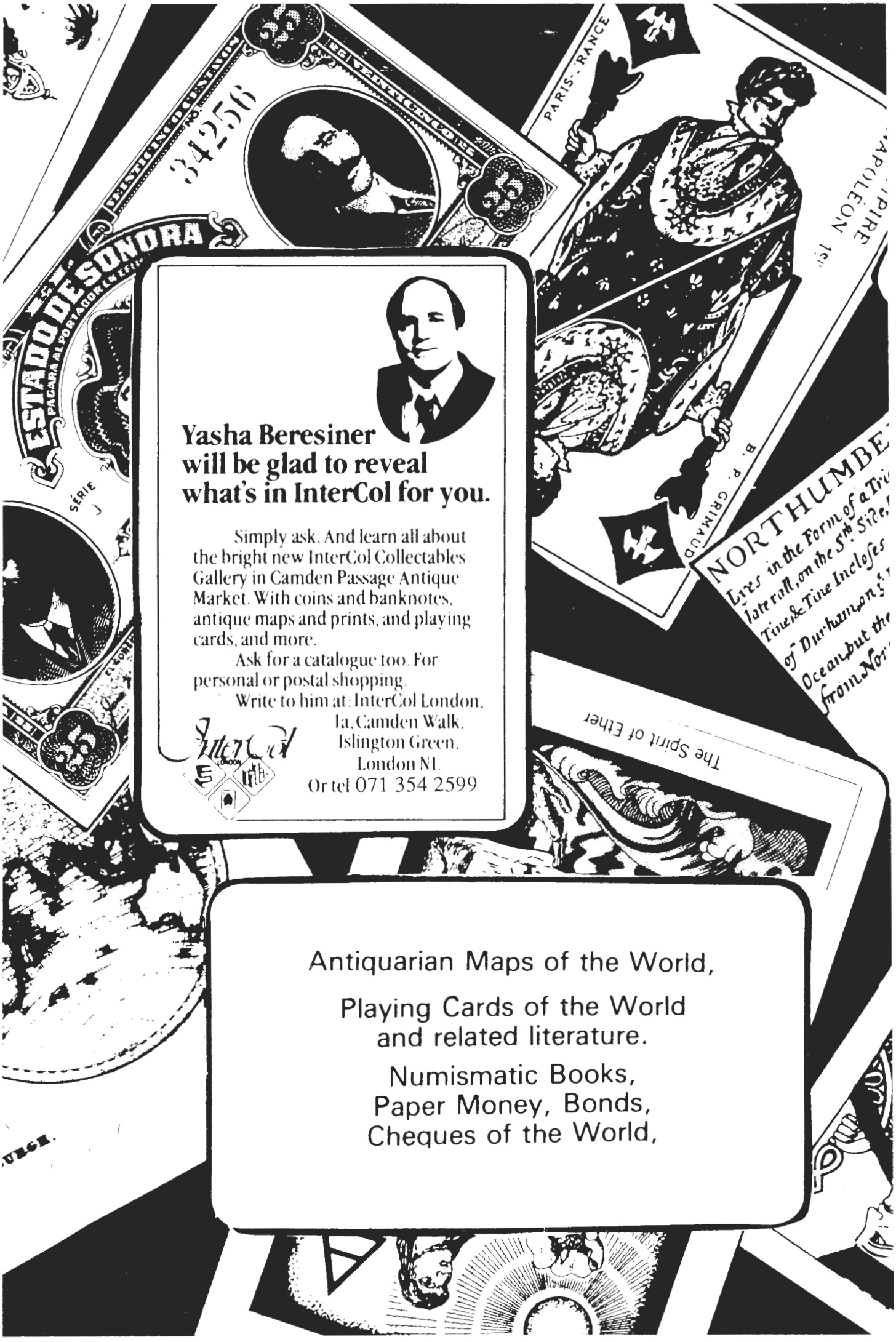
Turkey: F Muhtar Katircioglu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Levent, 80620 Istanbul

United Kingdom, NW: Alan Hulme, 52 Mount Way, Waverton, Chester

USA, Central: Kenneth Nebenzahl Inc, PO Box 370, Glencoe, Ill 60022

USA, East: Ralph E Ehrenberg, 9219 Bells Mill Road, Potomac, Md 20854

Yugoslavia: Ankica Pandzic, Historical Museum of Croatia, Matoseva 9, YU-41000 Zagreb



Yasha Beresiner will be glad to reveal what's in InterCol for you.

Simply ask. And learn all about the bright new InterCol Collectables Gallery in Camden Passage Antique Market. With coins and banknotes, antique maps and prints, and playing cards, and more.

Ask for a catalogue too. For personal or postal shopping.

Write to him at: InterCol London, 1a, Camden Walk, Islington Green, London N1. Or tel 071 354 2599

Antiquarian Maps of the World,

Playing Cards of the World and related literature.

Numismatic Books, Paper Money, Bonds, Cheques of the World,

Printed by The Wholesale Copy Service, Panther House, 38 Mount Pleasant, London WC1X 0AP
Tel: 071-278 0950 & 071-837 4021 Fax: 071-837 6391