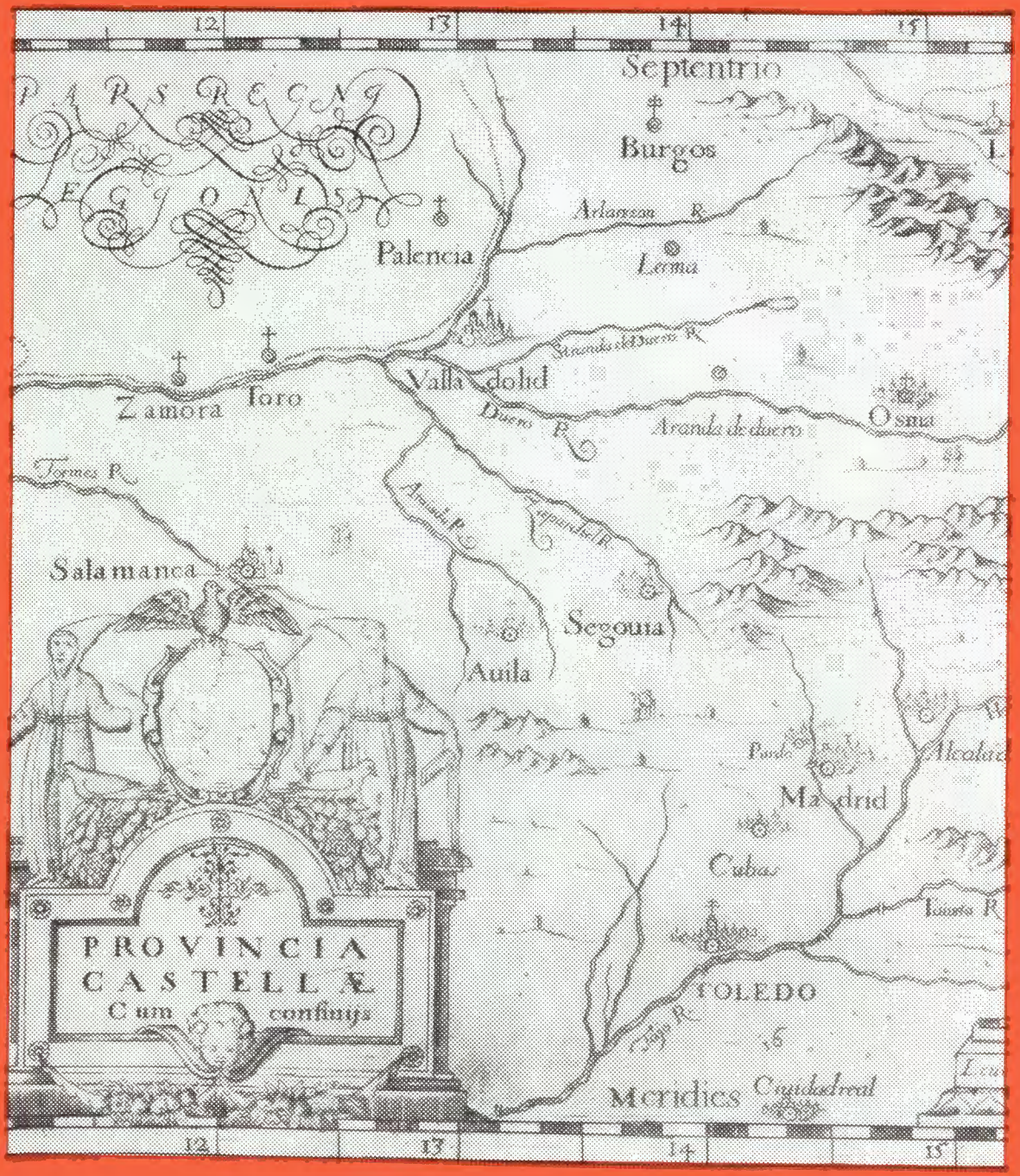
SUMMER 1992 ISSUE NO. 49

IMOS JOURNAL



THE MAP HOUSE

OF LONDON

(established 1907)

Antiquarian Maps, Atlases, Prints & Globes

54 BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW3 1NY
Telephone: 071-589 4325 or 071-584 8559
Fax: 071-589 1041

Journal of the International Map Collectors' Society

SUMMER 1992 ISSUE No. 49

CONTENTS

From the Chairman's Desk	4	IMCoS at Winchester	39
Cartographic Illustration of Marine Surveying & Navigational Instruments	5	Regional Meeting in October	41
		Report of the AGM	41
A Buccaneer's Atlas	13	Purchase from the RSGS	47
J.B. Harley Research Fellowships	24	IMCoS Subscriptions	47
Twelfth Annual Symposium	26	Obituary – Clifford Stephenson	49
International Map Fair	28	Unexpected Find at Riga	51
Historic Greenwich	34	Book Reviews	51
International News and Events	36	Europe without Frontiers	53
Map Exhibition in Latvia	36	IMCoS List of Officers	55

Cover map: Detail from "Provincia Castellae cum confinii" from Joannis à Montecalerio's Chorographia Descriptio . . . Capucinorum, Milan, 1712
Courtesy Graham Franks

Copy and other material for our next issue (Summer) should be submitted by 31 July 1992. All items for editorial use should be sent to The Editor, Susan Gole, 240B Kentish Town Rd, London NW5 1DD. Tel: 071-267 4346. FAX: 071-267 4356
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. FAX: 081-853 1773

Gen. Secretary: W.H.S. Pearce, 29 Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, London SW16 1NQ. Tel: 081-769 5041. FAX: 081-677 5417
Treasurer: Dr Cyrus Ala'i, 1 Golders Park Close, West Heath Avenue, London NW11 7QR.
Membership Secretary: Caroline Batchelor, 'Pikes', The Ridgeway, Oxshott, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 0LG. Tel: 0372-843 425.
Publicity Officer: Yasha Beresiner, 43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR. Tel: 081-349 2207. FAX: 081-346-9539
Int. Chairman: Malcolm R.Young, 9 Lower Grosvenor Place, London SW1W 0EN
Int. Secretary: Themis Strongilos, 14 Regillis Street, GR-106 74 Athens, Greece. Tel: 30-1-721 4796. FAX: 30-1-723 8379

©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

A very warm welcome to all particpants in the IMCoS Twelfth Annual Symposium. At the time of going to press, there is already a full hall of members booked to attend. Those who come long distances, and are rarely able to attend the regional events, are especially welcome. At least twelve countries are represented, as far apart, from west to east, as Central America and Indonesia.

At the Map Fair too, the stall holders are gradually widening in their geographic origins, making the IMCoS Map Fair truly international on an ever-growing scale. Apart from the large number of dealers from UK, there will be stalls from Germany (4), Israel (1), Italy (1), The Netherlands (3), and USA (4).

The strong bonds of friendship and goodwill that IMCoS has created between far-flung members has to a very large extent been due to the enthusiasm and warmth of its Past-Chairman for many years, and still very active International Chairman, Malcolm Young. He is so dismissive of any attempts to acknowledge this contribution in public, that even the decision to create a new award of Honorary Fellowship of IMCoS had to be made at one of the few committee meetings that he was unable to attend. It is envisaged that this award will be very rarely given, perhaps only once in ten years or so, for long and continuous contribution to the society. Over the years, many members have given unstintingly of their time and enthusiasm to the benefit of the society, but it was felt that Malcolm had contributed significantly ever since the society was founded. I am sure that all members will join in congratulating him on being the first and only Honorary Fellow of IMCoS.

In my chair as Journal Editor, may I make yet another plea for more contributions to the journal. As each issue goes to press, my drawer is empty, and I wonder what will arrive in time for the next issue date. Thanks to the few who do send in material, the pages are filled each quarter. More news is gradually coming in from abroad, and I am most grateful to members in Hungary, Spain, Greece and USA who sent in copy for the Spring issue, and to Janis Strauchmanis of Latvia for his interesting contributions in the current issue.

The quality of the Journal can only be as sound as the articles that are sent in. We need more news of cartographic activities from around the world, and more articles that will interest map collectors. In particular, I feel we need more information for new collectors, of any age, and I am sure that among our hundreds of members, there are several who have valuable experience worth passing on which would benefit newer members.

The interesting articles by Derek Howse and David Smith in this issue are a foretaste of the cartographic banquet that will be offered at Greenwich this summer. IMCoS has already held a symposium at the National Maritime Museum, but this year the focus will be different, and the exhibition in the afternoon will have many new items on display not normally available to the public. I look forward to seeing you there.

SUSAN GOLE

The Cartographic Illustration of Marine Surveying and Navigational Instruments and Methods

A study of illustrations of land surveying instruments on maps and titlepages may well offer an indication of the actual instrumentation and techniques of survey used in the construction of a map.[1] Can the same analysis be applied to the representation of instruments on marine charts and titlepages? In this case, the situation is complicated by the fact that many instruments were used for both marine survey and navigation. Consequently, since it is impossible to distinguish between the instrumentation of the two, it is necessary to discuss marine cartographic illustration in wider terms than an analysis of the portrayal of land survey instruments and methods.

In the same way as there is much generalised portrayal of land survey instruments, the illustration of scientific survey instruments on marine charts more often than not is no guide to equipment actually used. Putti commonly sport dividers, cross-staffs and mariner's astrolabes, as on Pieter Goos's chart of the 'Zuyd-Zee' (1666).[2] Marine cartouches frequently illustrate contemporary marine survey and navigation instruments in their design, but this cannot be taken as an indication of use. Blaeu's 'Laplandt' from *The Sea Mirrour* (1625), for example, adorns its strapwork with a triple cross-staff, dividers, lead and line, hour-glass and sea-astrolabe.[3] Similarly, Alexander Bruce's chart of Loch Sunart (1730) features a typical jumble of assorted equipment enclosing its dedication, with carefully arranged quadruple cross-staff, compass, armillary sphere, dividers, back-staff, and, perhaps, graphometer, amidst garlands and scrolling[4] — an unlikely combination of instruments for marine survey, not least because some were mutually exclusive.

Titlepages to marine atlases also seem to be unreliable in their indication of equipment actually used in marine survey or, contemporaneously in use for navigation. Again, mutually exclusive instruments were commonly combined together in decoration. The titlepage to the first sea atlas, Waghenaer's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt* (1584), features mariner's astrolabes, single cross-staffs, quadrants, sea-compasses, one-handed dividers,[5] running glasses, celestial and terrestrial globes, and sailors taking soundings with lead lines.[6] This titlepage is the earliest illustration of a lead and line, representing its use so exactly that the mariners hold the line correctly palm downwards so that it ran freely when released on casting. Another mariner on the ship's poop uses lead and line to take a sounding. This repetition of the lead and line in the titlepage design emphasises its contemporary importance, as does the enlargement of the dividers used to measure distances and courses and to prick out the traverse. Similarly, the two sea-compasses are prominently featured for the same reason. This equipment is repeated in the same format in the new titlepage engraved for the English issue of the atlas, *The Mari-*

ners Mirrour, published c.1588.[7]

Other typical assortments of navigational instruments are featured in the titlepages of sea atlases by such as the Loots-mans, the Jacobsz family and Henry Doncker in the last quarter of the 17th century. The Loots-mans again illustrated the lead and line in use. Similar, though less complex and comprehensive, collections of instruments also adorned the titlepages of land, as opposed to sea, atlases. Thus Reiner and Josua Ottens illustrated dividers, globe and sea astrolabes in the titlepage of their *Atlas Minor* (1725–50); Johann Baptist Homann portrayed mariner's astrolabe, globe and armillary sphere in the *Atlas Homannianus* (1762); Richard Blome featured globes, dividers, back- staff and quadrant with plumb-line in *Geography* (from *The Gentlemans Recreation*, 1686); and Giovanni Antonio Magini portrayed dividers, compass, globes, set squares and simple cross-staff in *Geographiae Universae* (1597).

The running-glass, hour-glass or sand-glass was used for measuring the passage of time at sea, usually in half or one hour intervals. This was indicated by the emptying of the glass and probably by the striking of a bell as the glass was turned.

Ashley's English translation of Waghenaer's atlas was superseded by Willem Janszoon Blaeu's *The Light of Navigation* (1612), the English edition of his Dutch sea-atlas of 1608. Its titlepage portrays a busy scene of contemporary Dutch instruction in navigation.[8] A compass, running-glass, universal- and sea astrolabes, dividers, celestial and terrestrial globes, a triple cross-staff, charts and waggoners are variously in use. The illustration of a universal planispheric astrolabe with its diametrical rule and cursor is unusual. It was more difficult and complex to handle and operate than the marine-astrolabe which was the simple altitude measuring instrument required by the navigator. Although suitable for use at all latitudes, the universal astrolabe was largely ignored at sea in favour of the much simplified marine version which enjoyed great popularity during the 16th and 17th centuries. The mariner had no use for the complexities of the universal astrolabe. Nevertheless, despite the detailed and difficult engraving, the universal astrolabe was again portrayed by Goos in the titlepage of his English sea-atlas of 1667,[9] by Jacob and Casparus Loots-man in *The Sea Atlas or Water-World* (1673), by Doncker in his *Lighting Colom of the Midland-Sea (1679)*, and others.

The mariner's astrolabe was developed during the late 15th and early 16th centuries by the Portuguese, being portrayed, along with the sea quadrant, on planispheres by the Portuguese hydrographer Diogo Ribeiro from as early as the 1520s. The cast-ring type was commonly used at sea by the 1500s. It was widely favoured until the mid-17th century but subsequently declined in popularity, particularly in Western Europe. Essentially, the instrument consisted of a circular brass disc with a rim calibrated into 360°. The disc was largely cut away to lower wind resistance and reduce weight. At its centre an alidade or sight rule was fixed. This movable bar with pin-hole sights at each end was used to sight the sun's elevation above the horizon at sea in order to determine latitude and time of day. Since the sea-astrolabe had to be suspended by its ring at waist



The titlepage to the first sea atlas, Waghenaer's Spiegel der Zeevaerdt (1584), features (each side, top to bottom) celestial/terrestrial globe, quadrant with plumb line, mariner's astrolabe, running glass, single cross-staff, lead line, one-handed dividers, and sea-compass.

height and the sighting vane aligned with the sun, it was extremely difficult to use on the water, particularly in bad weather. Even those few pilots sufficiently skilled to actually use the instrument, preferred to take their sightings on land for greater accuracy.

It soon became clear that the full circle of the astrolabe was unnecessary for use at sea. Towards the end of the 16th century, semicircular and 90° or 60° sectors increasingly came into use since they were simpler to operate on a pitching deck. The mariner's quadrant, for instance, was an engraved quarter circle, calibrated into 90°, with fixed pin-hole sights along one straight edge. The sun was lined up through the sights and its elevation was recorded on the 90° scale of the curved edge by a plumb line from the right angle. Small mariner's quadrants were constructed in considerable quantities from the first decade of the 17th century and were widely used. Also, during the 17th century, the sea-astrolabe was increasingly supplanted by the more accurate cross-staff which had been steadily improved during the previous century. Nevertheless, the sea-astrolabe continued to be portrayed alongside the complex versions of the cross-staff on such marine titlepages as Goos's *Sea-Mirrour* (1662)[10] and van Keulen's *Lichtende Zee-Fackel* (1687).[11]

The cross-staff was said to have been invented by Levi ben Gerson in 1342. At its simplest it consisted of a long four-sided staff and a sliding cross-piece or transom with respective lengths in the proportion of 2:1, both with engraved scales for reading angles. The transom was moved along until sliding pin-hole sights on the cross-piece aligned respectively with the sun and the horizon from the eye-piece at the end of the staff. During the late 16th century a second cross-piece was added to give greater flexibility in taking accurate sightings. By 1581 the instrument had three sliding cross-pieces, without sights, with lengths in the proportion 1:4:8; and by the first quarter of the 17th century cross-staffs with four transversaries were common although rarely illustrated on maps and titlepages. In this final form each side of the staff was graduated for use with one of the four transversaries, and the 5° transversary was commonly cut so that it could be used as a horizon vane with the staff being used as a back-staff.

Although the cross-staff was more suitable than either the quadrant or the mariner's astrolabe for use at sea, it still had its drawbacks since it required sighting directly at the sun and simultaneously fixing on sun and horizon. As early as 1595, the English seaman John Davis devised a superior instrument which overcame the problems by having the observer standing back to the sun. The back-staff or Davis's quadrant consisted of two arcs of circles with common centre, one double the radius of the other, mounted on either side of a staff. By sighting the sliding vane on the greater arc on the horizon away from the sun, through a horizon vane with sights, in coincidence with the shadow from the sliding vane on the smaller arc, the sum of the two angles shown on the arc scales gave the altitude of the sun. In an improved version, lenses produced a bright pin-point image of the sun on the horizon sight instead of the less- defined shadow.

The back-staff almost completely supplanted the cross-staff during the 17th

century, remaining the principal instrument of latitude determination at sea until ousted in turn by Hadley's reflecting quadrant in the last quarter of the 18th century. However, despite its dominance it was little represented in titlepages or charts which failed to emphasise its importance. The 'English' quadrant, as the French called it, did, nonetheless, appear in the titlepage of John Seller's *Coasting Pilot* (c.1678), albeit not in use and alongside both triple cross-staff and mariner's quadrant.[12] Also shown were the habitual compass, dividers and globes. Unfortunately, the portrayal of this equipment does not reflect survey techniques, since Seller's work consisted mainly of copies of earlier Dutch charts and even adapted original Dutch plates.[13] In the case of Captain Greenvile Collins's later *Great-Britain's Coasting Pilot* (1693), the titlepage features only a triple cross-staff and lead line in use by putti.[14] However, even this portrayal is misleading as an indication of method for his underfunded survey was probably accomplished with a lead line, measuring chain and compass only.[15] The dedication to Samuel Pepys on the chart of Harwich likewise misleadingly features a mariner's astrolabe, running-glass, dividers and back-staffs.[16]

Hadley's reflecting octant (as foreigners described it) or quadrant (as British seamen called it), invented in c.1731, overcame the deficiency that neither the cross-staff nor the back-staff could easily measure the angle between two heavenly bodies at sea. Now it became possible to measure both the altitude of a star and the angular separation of two distant objects. The octant, with telescope fitted across the radius rather than parallel to it, was widely adopted although the use of the telescope was abandoned until c.1770 in favour of an open sight since the inadequacy of the mirrors rendered it useless. The reflecting quadrant was responsible between 1770 and 1780 for the abandonment of all instruments previously used for measuring the altitude of heavenly bodies, including the back-staff, cross-staff and ordinary graduated sector. Such was the importance of this family of reflecting instruments that a sextant in use by the 'Little Wooden Midshipman' formed the shop sign of William Heather and later Norie & Wilson at 157 Leadenhall Street, and later 156 The Minories, in London. This shop sign, described and illustrated in Dicken's *Dombey and Son*, was a familiar sight to some Londoners at least from about 1787 until 1955.

Despite the importance of the quadrant and sextant, such sophisticated reflecting instruments for determining latitude were rarely portrayed in cartographic illustration. An exception is the titlepage to a manuscript navigational *Book of Drafts and Remarks . . .* , by Archibald Hamilton, 'Late master's mate of his majesty's Ship S^{t}. Ann, 1763'.[17] The navigator takes sightings with Hadley's quadrant, accompanied by his log, box compass, and lead line on its reel. Such a portrayal of marine instruments is, perhaps, one of the few instances in marine cartographic illustration where actual methods are indicated as opposed to the representation of instruments as generalised decoration. Another portrayal warranting considerable credibility as evidence of survey methods is found in the titlepage of Lewis Morris's *Plans of Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St. George's-Channel, Lately Survey'd*


PLANS
of
HARBOURS, BARS,
BAYS and ROADS
in
S.t GEORGE'S-CHANNEL,
Lately Survey'd under the directions of the Lords of the Admiralty, and now Publish'd by their Permission; With an Appendix Concerning the Improvements that might be made in the several HARBOURS, &c. for the better Securing the NAVIGATION in those Parts. Together with a Short Account of the Trade and Manufactures on that Coast.
By Lewis Morris Monensis
1748.
Britain's Bulwark

under the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty . . . (1748).[18] This features not only a triple cross-staff but also the sophisticated version of the back-staff which, unusually, clearly indicates the sliding vanes and even the sight in the horizon vane. The portable marine compass with its peep-hole sights is also very clearly portrayed. The marine compass consisted of a graduated card compass mounted with gimbals in a bowl. The two brass gimbals moved with each other in such a way that the compass remained level despite the ship's pitching. The magnetic compass was universally used for finding direction at sea from the 15th century and position fixing by marine compass formed the basis of hydrographic surveying. Morris's own survey notebooks confirm that fixing by marine compass was his principal technique of marine survey, as were the use of waywiser and theodolite on land. This written confirmation combined with the unusual detail of portrayal promotes confidence in Morris's titlepage as a true representation of instruments actually used in chart construction.

Thus, it seems that marine instrument illustration is an even less reliable indicator of likely construction method than is the portrayal of land survey equipment. However, the exceptions to this generalisation are significant enough to suggest that such illustrations should, at least, be given a passing consideration as being something more than meaningless decoration in which instruments portrayed were chosen for no reason other than their visual contribution to the overall design.

Facing page: Lewis Morris's titlepage (1748) portrays (at right) with unusual clarity a portable marine compass with peephole sights, a triple cross-staff and a sophisticated back-staff with sliding vanes, showing even the sight in the horizon vane.

References

1. Smith, D.: 'The Cartographic Illustration of Land Surveying Instruments and Methods', MS.
2. Illustrated in Howse, D. & Sanderson, M: *The Sea Chart*, (1973).
3. Illustrated in Waters, D.: *The Art of Navigation in England in Elizabethan and Early Stuart Times* (1978), and in Waters, D.W.: *Science and the Techniques of Navigation in the Renaissance*, Maritime Monographs and Reports, 19, 1976.
4. Illustrated in Robinson, A.H.W.: *Marine Cartography in Britain. A History of the Sea Chart to 1855*, 1962.
5. For discussion of the illustration of dividers, see Bryden, D.J.: 'Two Pairs of Dividers and "The Mariner's Mirror"', in *Mariner's Mirror*, 54, 1968.
6. Illustrated in Waters, D., 1978, op cit. Also in Tooley, R.V., Bricker, W, and Crone, G.R.: *Landmarks of Mapmaking*, 1968; Tooley, R.V.: *Tooley's Dictionary of Mapmakers*, 1979; and Lord Wardington: 'Differences found on Waghenaer charts' in *The Map Collector*, 45, 1988.
7. Illustrated in Waters, D., 1978, op cit.
8. Ibid, and in Tooley, Bricker & Crone, op cit.
9. Illustrated in Tooley, op cit.
10. Illustrated in Tooley, Bricker & Crone, op cit.
11. Illustrated in Tooley, op cit.
12. Illustrated in Verner, C.: 'John Seller and the chart trade in seventeenth-century England' in Thrower, N.J. (ed): *The Compleat Plattmaker*, 1978.
13. Verner, op cit, and Elkins, R.: 'Charting a course for sober men' in *The Map Collector*, 1, 1977.
14. Illustrated in Elkins, op cit, also Tooley, op cit.
15. Robinson, op cit.
16. Illustrated in Elkins, op cit.
17. Illustrated in Rienits, R. & T.: *The Voyages of Captain Cook*, 1968; and in Taylor, E.G.R.: *Navigation in the days of Captain Cook*, Maritime Monographs and Reports, 18, 1974.
18. Illustrated in *Harbours, Bars, Bays and Roads in St. George's Channel (1748)*. Introduction by A.H.W. Robinson, 1987.

DAVID SMITH

IMAGO MVNDI



THE JOURNAL OF
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY
FOR THE
HISTORY OF CARTOGRAPHY

ANNOUNCES

CUMULATIVE INDEX VOLUMES 21 TO 40

COMPILED BY

CECILIA M. DOLLEY B.A.

Price £20 (U.S. $40) including surface postage.

IMAGO MUNDI, first published in 1935 by Leo Bagrow, is a unique international annual journal for the publication of studies in the history of maps and charts and for the exchange of information. It provides invaluable reference material for map collectors, historians and geographers, and makes an indispensible contribution to the systematic history of cartography.

Current Issue Volume 44 (1992).

Annual Subscription (Individual or Institutional) £30 (U.S. $60)

Secure your copies now. Orders and subscriptions to

Membership Secretary
Imago Mundi, c/o 26 Lucastes Road, Haywards Heath,
West Sussex, RH16 1JW. England.

A Buccaneer's Atlas

Basil Ringrose's atlas of the Pacific coast of the Americas, 1681

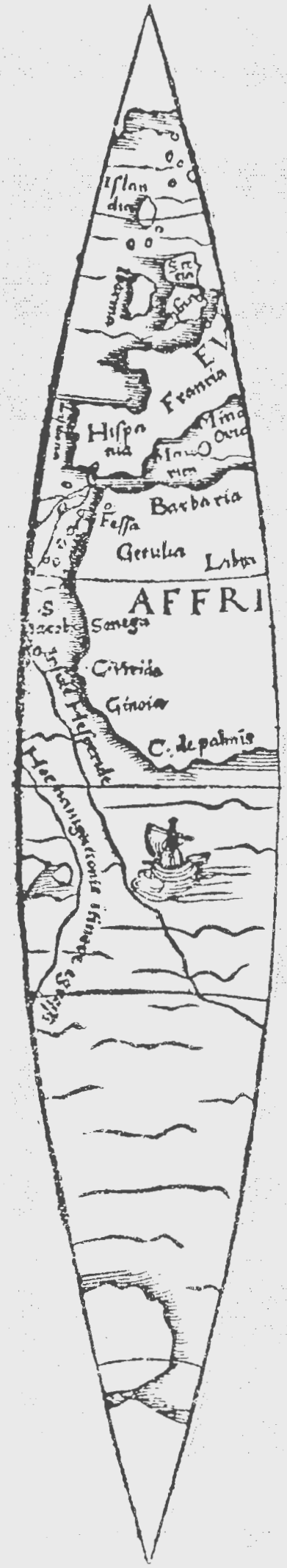
In calling my talk 'A Buccaneer's Atlas', I have perhaps over-simplified, particularly for an audience so cartographically learned. Certainly Basil Ringrose was a buccaneer, but the book which he produced is rather more than an atlas. Ringrose's own title explains it better: *The South Sea Waggoner: shewing the making and bearing of all the Coasts from California to the Streights of Le Maire done from the Spanish Originall by Basil Ringrose.* As we shall see, it derives largely from a *derrotero* captured from the Spanish vessel *Rosario* in July 1681, which is also the main source of William Hack's South Sea Waggoners, also in manuscript, several copies of which survive.

Now preserved at the National Maritime Museum at Greenwich, it is indeed a 'waggoner', the term used by seamen in 17th century England to describe a book of sea-charts and sailing directions assembled systematically in one book, emulating Waghenaer's *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt* (or *Mariner's Mirror*) of a century earlier. Entirely in manuscript, it has 106 sheets, with the charts on right-hand pages and the sailing directions opposite, written as a continuous narrative (Fig.1). It covers the coasts from northern California to Tierra del Fuego — 56°N to 56°S — whereas Hack's does not cover Upper or Lower California. The charts seem to be straight copies of the captured *derrotero* (and are substantially the same as Hack's from Acapulco southward), but the sailing directions are very much Ringrose's own account, incorporating his own experience when he had been to the place described and interpreting Spanish accounts when he had not.

It looks as if it is a fair copy, apparently in Ringrose's own hand, the writing being the same as that of his journal (British Library Sloane 3820). It must have been completed before Ringrose sailed for the South Sea (for the second time) in October 1683, and it was acquired through Maggs Bros. by Sir James Caird for the National Maritime Museum in 1939 from a collector in Chile. Where it was between those dates, we do not know.

But this talk is not so much about the book itself as about how it came to be written. The story starts in 1679 when, soon after Christmas, a fleet of five buccaneer ships sailed from Jamaica. After casting around for some time, they decided to try and repeat Henry Morgan's success of 1668 by attacking Porto Bello, the port on the Caribbean coast from which the Spanish treasure fleets sailed for Europe. In February 1680, they took the city and gained booty to the tune of some £40 per man. Flushed with success, they decided to try to repeat yet another of Morgan's achievements — no less than an attack on the great city of Panama on the Pacific side of the isthmus, rebuilt on a new site since Morgan's sacking nine years earlier.

On April 3 1680, seven privateer ships — the buccaneers preferred the word 'privateer', certainly not 'pirate' which is what they actually were — arrived off the Golden Island, where the River Darien flows into the Caribbean. The local Indians proved friendly, delighted to help anyone who might discomfort the Spa-



Map Collector Publications

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 fourteen years in publication, *The Map Collector* has built itself a considerable reputation, and is recognized as the most important regular medium of communication between dealers, collectors and scholars all over the world.

If you would like to receive a sample copy of *The Map Collector* or a copy of our most recent booklist please write to the address below.

Map Collector Publications
48 High Street, Tring
Hertfordshire, HP23 5BH
ENGLAND
☎ 0442 824977
or Fax 0296 623398

niards. Leaving a small party to guard the ships, 331 men landed on April 5 and started to march across the isthmus under their elected 'general' John Coxon, with several other 'captains', the most important of whom from our point of view was Bartholomew Sharp. Among those who marched was our hero Basil Ringrose, the circumnavigator William Dampier, and the surgeon Lionel Wafer, all of whom were to publish accounts of these adventures.

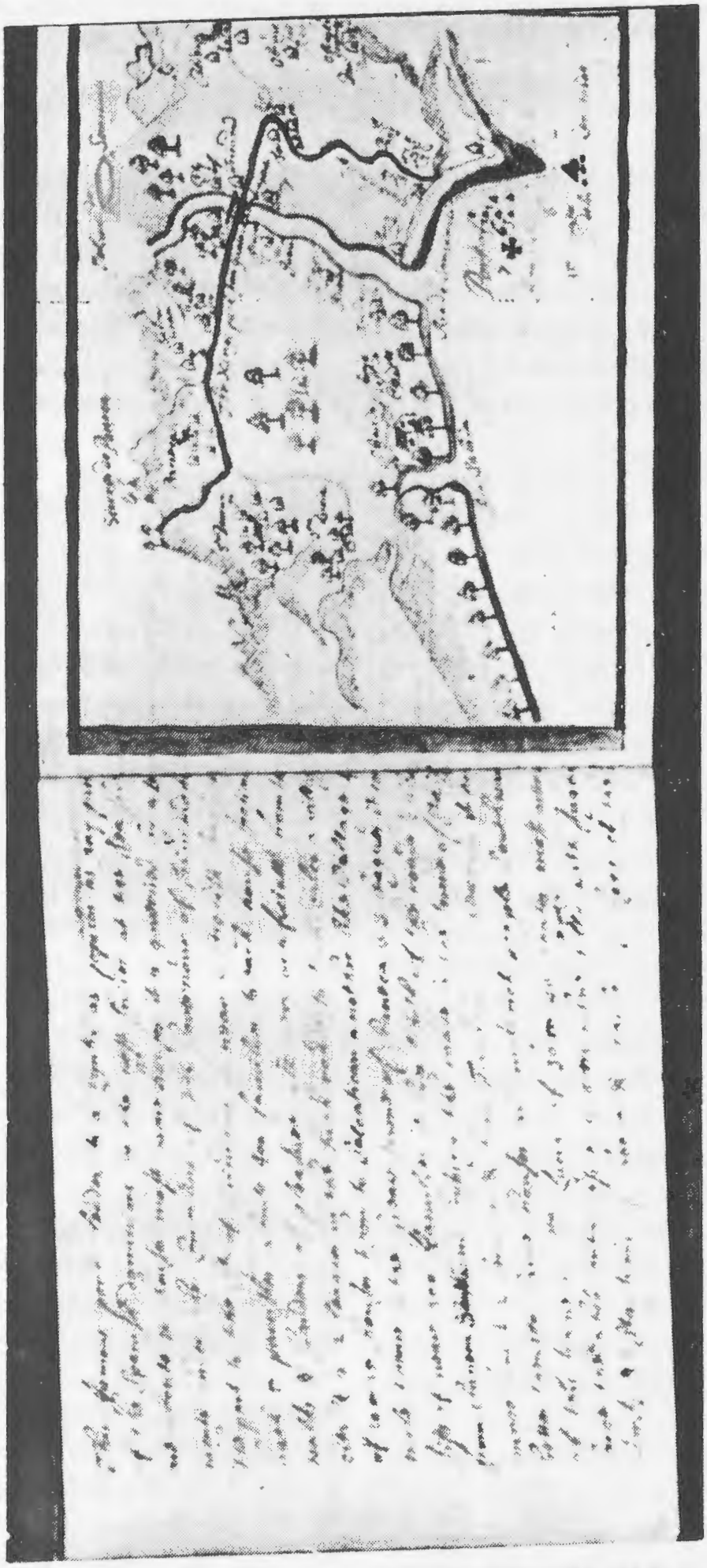
At the Indians' suggestion, the first target was the town of Santa María some forty miles across the isthmus, in whose river the Spaniards panned for gold. The town was taken on April 15 but this proved a strategic mistake in that the Spanish governor escaped and managed to reach Panama to give warning of the approach of the English pirates (Fig.2).

After a day's rest, the buccaneers embarked in thirty-five canoes and a captured piragua (a large dugout normally propelled by sail), and started to row down-river, taking two days to reach the Gulf of San Miguel, debouching into the Gulf of Panama. Ringrose had a miserable time, having with four other men been allocated a heavy and sluggish canoe. When the tide fell, many shoals appeared and Ringrose got badly lost, losing touch with the rest of the fleet. Among many adventures at this time, he was captured by a party of Spaniards who had escaped from Santa María, after his canoe had capsized. Having tried English and French, Ringrose managed to communicate with his captors in Latin — and to persuade them to let him go. He managed to catch up with the main body of the English in time to set off westward across the Gulf of Panama three days after leaving Santa María.

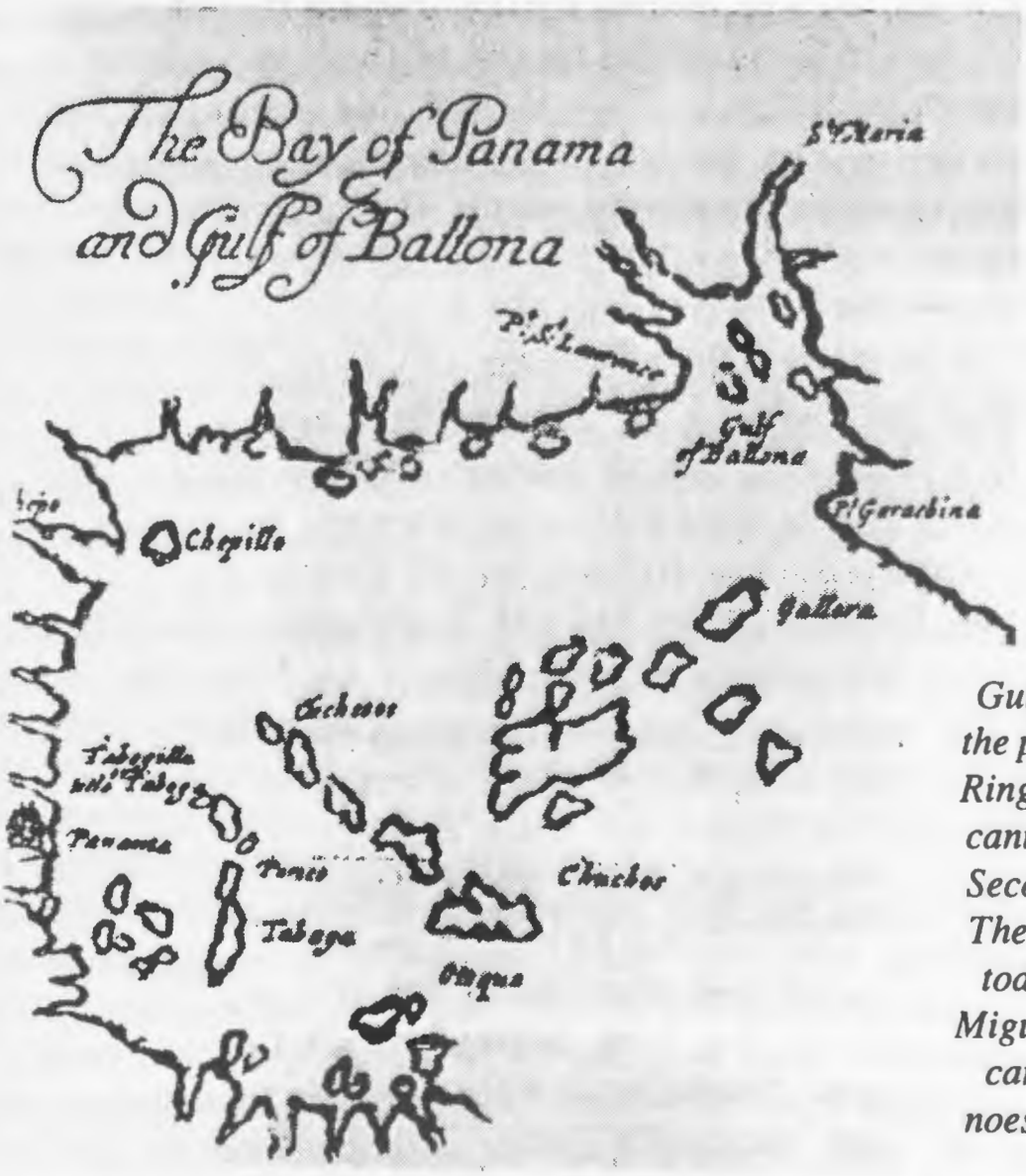
Three days later, before dawn on St George's Day, April 23 1680, the first buccaneer canoes approached the island of Perico, within sight of the new city of Panama. When the news of the buccaneers' approach had reached Panama the previous day, an *armadilla* of three small Spanish men-of-war had been hurriedly manned, and as soon as the English fleet of canoes, captured barks and piraguas was sighted, this small force attempted to intercept.

In the fierce battle which followed, the buccaneers triumphed, despite a Spanish superiority in numbers of men. For the loss of only eighteen killed and wounded, the English captured two of the ships, whereas the Spaniards lost a hundred or more killed, including the Admiral. One of those captured was the third-in-command, Captain Francisco de Peralta, who was to remain a prisoner of the buccaneers for the next eight months, becoming a fast friend of Ringrose, teaching him Spanish as well as advising him on coastal pilotage. "And indeed," said Ringrose of this action, in his journal published in 1685 (from which much of this account is derived), "to give our Enemies their due, no men in the world did ever act more bravely than these Spaniards."[1]

Having disposed of the *armadilla*, the buccaneers turned their attention to the five ships at anchor off Perico, which they had discovered were almost unmanned, their crews having been pressed into service for the men-of-war the day before. The largest was the 400-ton *Santísima Trinidad* (or *Blessed Trinity*), the same ship from which, according to William Dampier,[2] Peralta himself had fought and escaped with the Panama treasure when



Ringrose's South Sea Wagoner, opened at chart 21, El Salvador. The City of Trinidad is now Sonsonate. "The King's path from Guatamala" is now part of the Inter-American Highway.



Gulf of Panama, from the published version of Ringrose's journal (Buccaniers of America, the Second Volume, 1685). The Gulf of Bellonia is today the Gulf of San Miguel, whence the buccaneers set off in canoes to attack Panama.

Morgan attacked the city ten years earlier.

The buccaneers decided to keep the *Trinity* as their flagship. Of the other four ships, they kept two and burned two.

Surprise had been lost, so a direct attack on Panama would now be hazardous. But they did have three ships — of 400, 180 and 50 tons respectively — together with several barks and piraguas, so they resolved to emulate, not Morgan, but an even earlier English privateer, Sir Francis Drake, and to attack Spanish shipping and towns wherever they could be found in the South Sea.

Meanwhile, there had been much criticism of Captain Coxon's conduct in the Battle of Perico so, in a huff, he and some seventy men took the smallest ship and a piragua and sailed back across the Gulf, to return overland to the Caribbean. The new 'general' was Captain Richard Sawkins, who took command of the *Trinity*.

The first task was to refit the captured ships, and this was done at anchor off various islands in the Gulf of Panama. While still refitting, on May 10, they captured the *San Pedro*, sent from Peru with money to pay the garrison at Panama. After relieving her of 57,000 pieces of eight (£14,250) and two thousand very welcome jars of wine and fifty of gunpowder, she was allowed to proceed on her way.

The English were cock-a-hoop: success in the Battle of Perico and now some

reasonably good booty. Not a bad start! However, their first attack on a Spanish settlement did not go so well. On May 10, leaving the *Trinity* anchored off the island of Coiba about two hundred miles west of Panama, Sawkins led a party of sixty men in a bark to attack the settlement of Puebla Nueva in Veragua on the mainland. But the Spaniards, forewarned, repulsed the pirates, killing Sawkins and two others. Bartholomew Sharp took charge of the party and, on return to the ships off Coiba, was somewhat reluctantly voted into chief command. A few days later, sixty-three more English, and four Indians, decided they had had enough — they didn't like Sharp anyway — and set sail for the Gulf of San Miguel to return to the Caribbean.

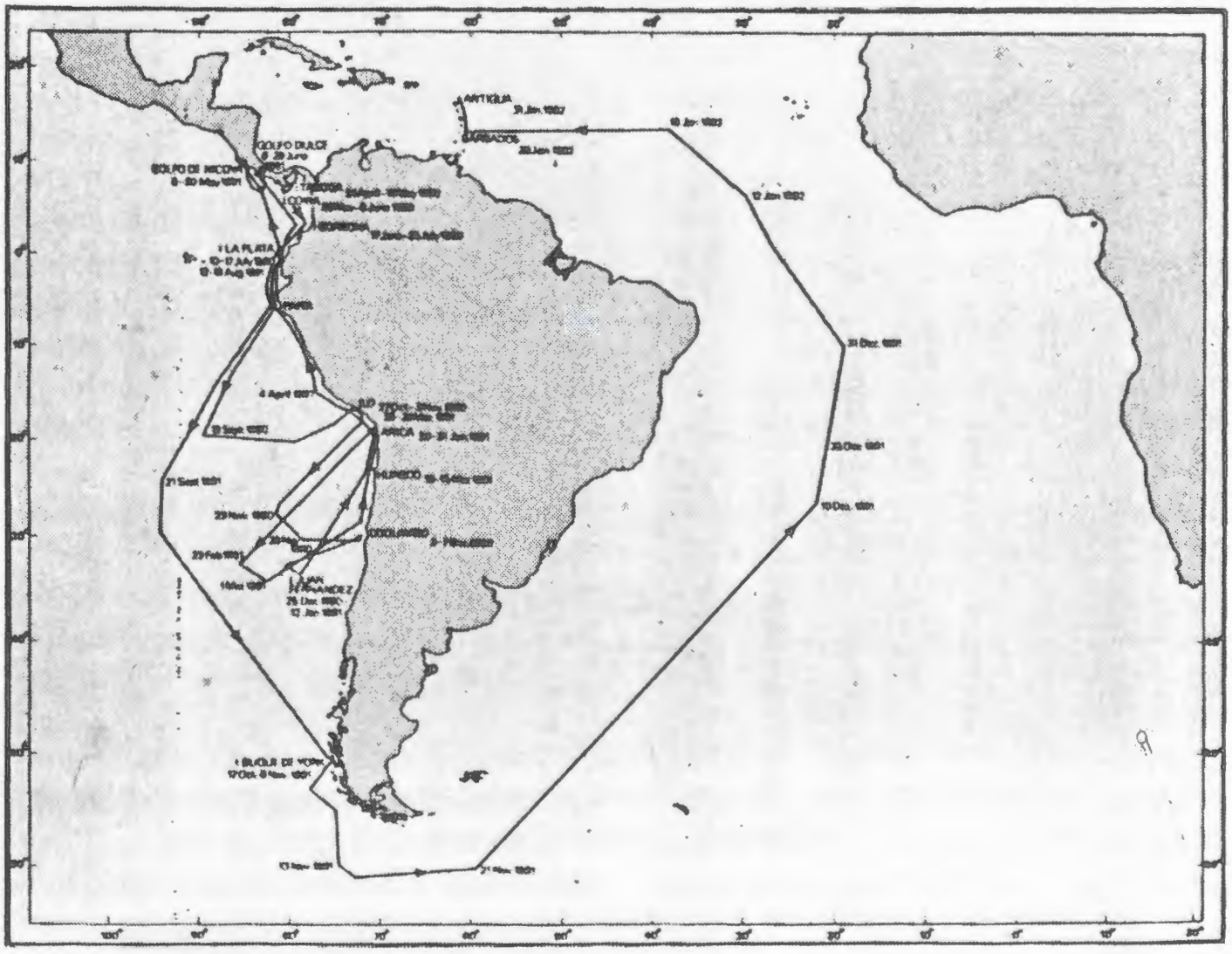
In early April 1680, 331 men had left their ships in the Caribbean. Now, two months later, only 146 men remained in the two ships that sailed under Sharp to the coasts of Peru and Chile in search of plunder. During the next twelve months, they attacked with varying success Paita in Peru and Ilo, Arica, Huasco, Coquimbo and La Serena in Chile; they careened and refitted twice in Costa Rica, and at the islands of Gorgona of today's Colombia, Drake's Isle of Plate off Equador, and Juan Fernández off Valparaiso, having been unable to reach the Galápagos due to contrary winds; and there were three mutinies (Fig.3).

Space permits only a brief mention of three incidents that occurred during these twelve months, the first being Ringrose's observation of an eclipse of the sun on September 13 1680, from which he measured his longitude. The *Trinity* was then some 700 miles from land during a long tack offshore made necessary by the contrary South-east Trades and the Humboldt Current when sailing from Paita to Ilo, so we cannot check the accuracy of his measurement, but certainly the order of magnitude was correct. Even to attempt such an observation proves that Ringrose must have had considerable education, as is proved also by his knowledge of Latin and the excellent charts which he compiled to illustrate his published journal. But all efforts to find out where he acquired such an education have so far failed.

The second incident occurred in April 1681 near the Isle of Plate, when mutiny again broke out. a significant number of the crew being dissatisfied with Sharp as leader. After much argument, it was decided that the matter should be put to the vote, the winning party to keep the ship and continue the voyage, the losing party to take the launch and two canoes. Sharp's party won by a dozen votes, so forty-four white men, three Indians and four Negro slaves set sail for the Gulf of San Miguel 300 miles to the north. Among them were William Dampier and Lionel Wafer who both published accounts of their many adventures when they finally reached England.[3]

The third incident started the chain of events which gave rise to this talk — the capture of the Spanish ship *Rosario* almost on the equator on July 29 1681. Sharp himself describes how the capture of a Spanish *derrotero* made this incident very special:

> In this prize I took a Spanish manuscript of prodigious value. It describes all the ports, roads, harbours, bayes, sands, rocks and riseing of the land & instructions how to work a ship into any port or harbour between Latt. of



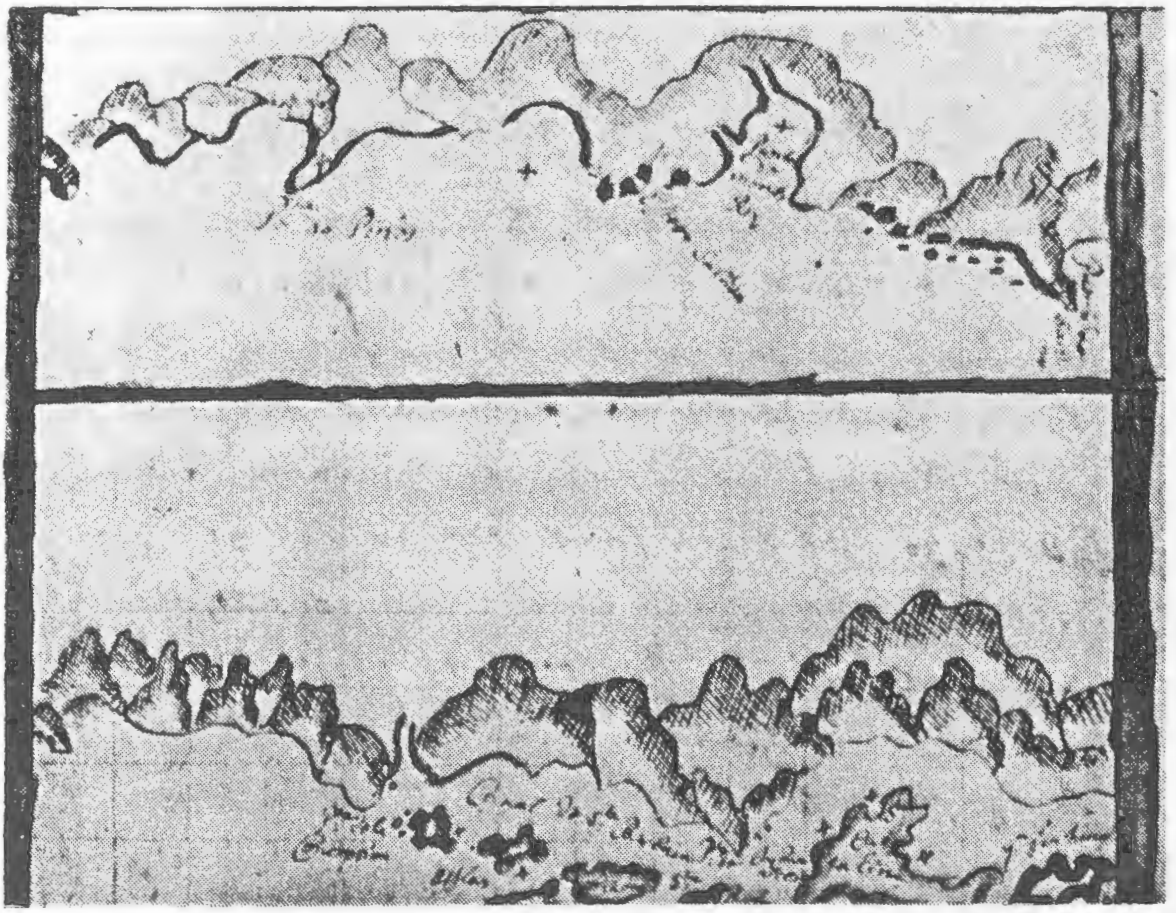
The track of the Trinity, 1680–2.

> 17°15'N [Acapulco] and 57°S Latt. [Cape Horn]. They were goeing to throw it over board but by good luck I saved it. The Spaniards cried when I gott the book (farewell South Sea now).[4]

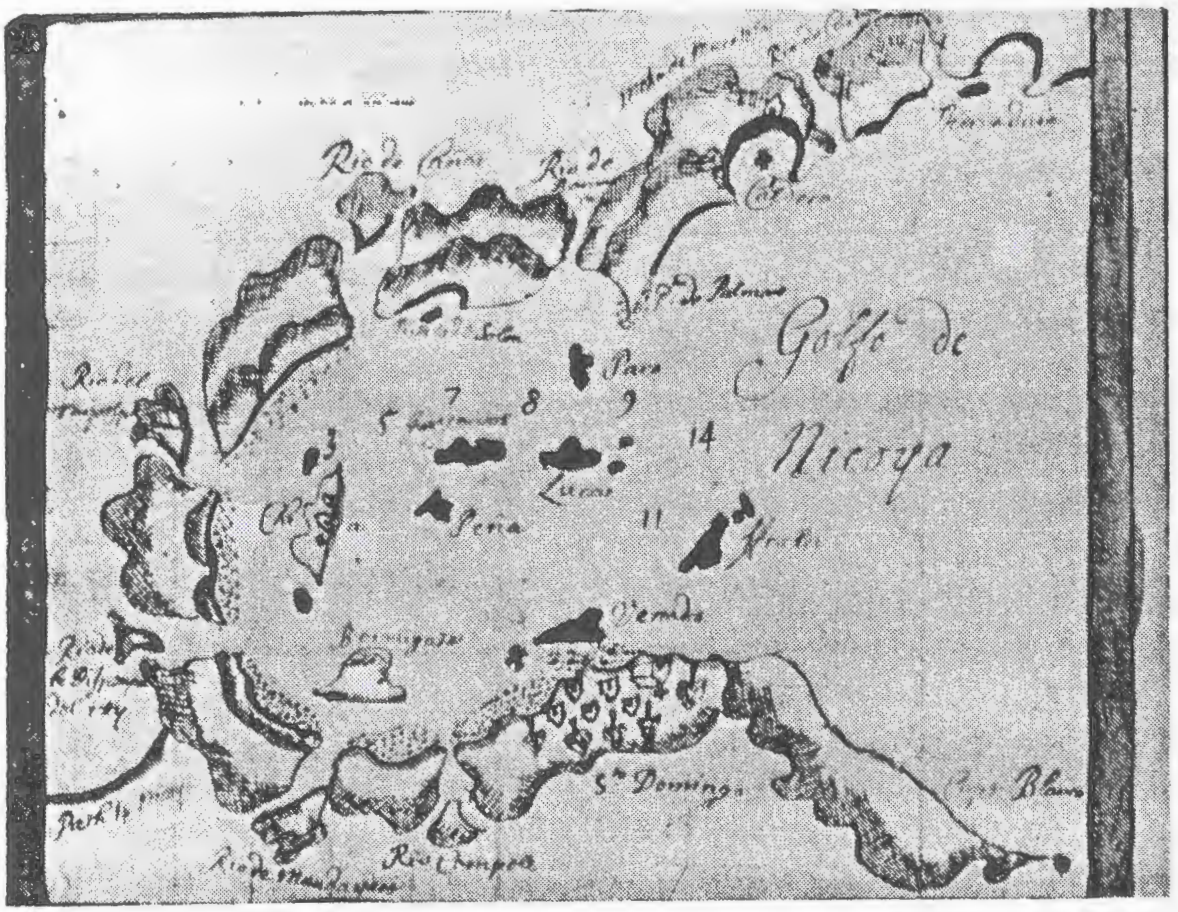
At the end of August, after an abortive attack on Paita, the remaining buccaneers decided it was time to head for home. They had not achieved all they had hoped for but had not done too badly, the Spaniards later estimating that their piracy had cost 4 million peso, with twenty-five ships destroyed and two hundred Spaniards killed.[5]

Sharp set a southwest course into mid-Pacific to take advantage of the Southeast Trades, turning southeast towards the Magellan Straits after a month. They eventually made a landfall nearly two hundred miles north of the entrance to the Strait, at an island off southern Chile still called Isla Duque de York on today's maps, so named by Sharp after King Charles's brother James.

Sailing again a month later, they once more missed the Straits and became the first Englishmen to double Cape Horn eastward, at a distance of about 150 miles, reaching 58°23'S and seeing whales and icebergs. Sailing northwards in mid-Atlantic, the latitude of Barbados was reached on January 18 1682, when they turned west to 'run down the latitude'.



Upper California from Point Pinos to San Clemente I. (Ya fortuna), including Santa Barbara Channel (Chart 4).



Gulf of Nicoya, Costa Rica, where the Trinity careened. This has soundings, perhaps Ringrose's own (Chart 31).

Ten days later, an hour before daybreak, Barbados was sighted bearing SSW, 2.5 leagues — a remarkable landfall considering that it was the first land seen since leaving Patagonia nearly 3 months and 9000 miles before. A wonderful feat of navigation by Sharp and Ringrose!

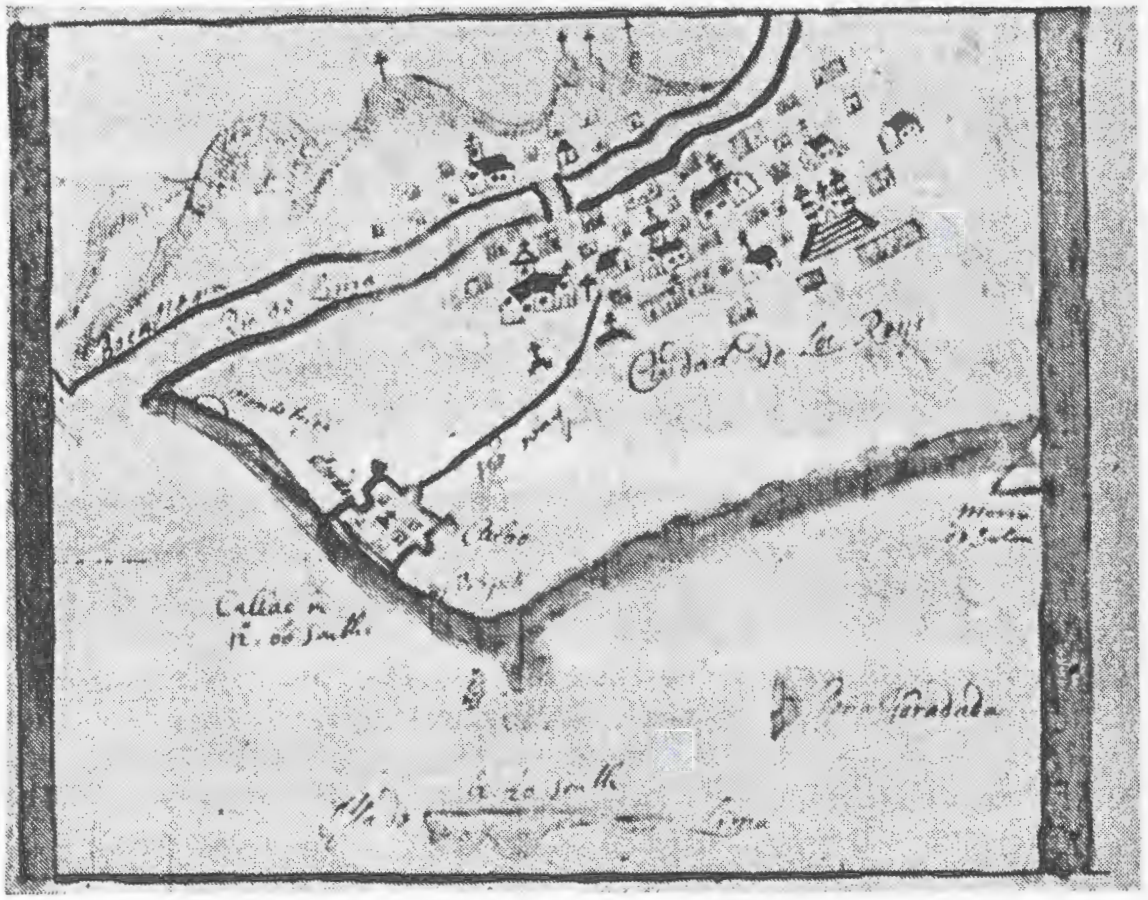
Most of the crew reached England in March 1682. Then, on May 18 at the behest of the Spanish ambassador in London, Sharp and two others (not Ringrose) were arrested, charged with piracy and murder of Don Diego Lopez, captain of the *Rosario*. On May 25, the Earl of Conway at Windsor wrote to Secretary Jenkins in London, telling him that the king understood the Spanish ambassador had delivered to Jenkins books taken from Sharp containing a "a Description of the South Sea and Spanish Sea Ports in cartes" and that the king wished Jenkins to bring those books to Windsor next month "with all the Privacy you can, and his Majesty having received copies of those drafts,which are at present imperfect, will Deliver them to you, to get them perfected by that original with the secrecy that may be".[6] That secrecy resulted in the translation and copy made by Philip Dassigny and William Hack dated October 23 1682, now in the King's Maritime Collections at the British Library (K.Mar.VIII.15).

On June 7, Conway wrote again to Jenkins, saying that the king had been talking to the Duke of Albemarle about " the pirates in the South Sea" and wanted Jenkins to arrange for the trial to be put off for a few days, but to arrange this in such a way that the Spanish ambassador would think it was a mere procedural change. "When you come here, his Majesty will acquaint you with the reason for it."[7] What a tantalising last sentence! One can only speculate that the king was doing his best to see that Sharp was not hanged before he had supervised the preparation of that immensely important South Sea Waggoner in English.

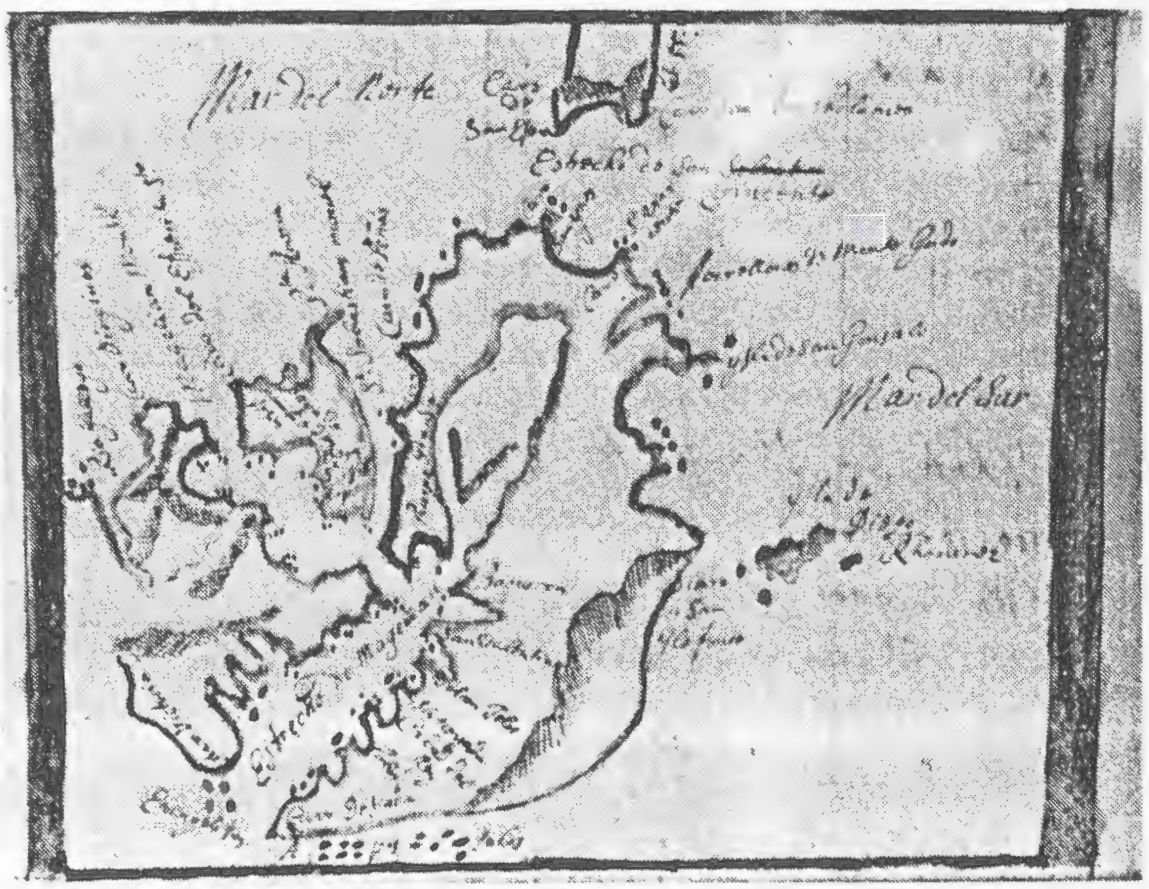
In the event, the trial proceeded as originally arranged and Sharp and his fellow defendants were acquitted for lack of evidence. The Spaniards were furious! At the first complaint, the English king's answer was that "he did not meddle with matters relating to the law". In response, His Most Christian Majesty in Madrid — by coincidence also Charles (Carlos) II — said that he would have completely disregarded any judges' decision if by so doing it would "cultivate a good correspondence between the Crowns".[8] Surely the English king should do the same in return. There is no record of an English reply, but a month later the English ambassador in Madrid was expelled from Court on a seemingly trumped-up charge.

We know that after the *Trinity* voyage, Ringrose arrived in Dartmouth on March 26 1682 and sailed again for the South Sea in the *Cygnet* on October 1 1683. The fair copies of his journal and waggoner (BL Sloane 3820 and NMM P.32) both in the same hand (assumed to be Ringrose's own) were presumably produced during these seventeen months in England, when he would have been in contact with both Sharp and William Hack, the cartographer. A version of his journal, doctored by Sharp (or one of Sharp's friends), was published (as mentioned below) in February 1685.

During these same seventeen months, some London merchants were persuaded



Callao and Lima, Peru (Chart 74).



Tierra del Fuego (Chart 105).

— by Ringrose himself, according to Dampier — that a ship should be fitted out for trade along the western coasts of South America. The 180-ton *Cygnet* was chosen, commanded by Captain Charles Swan, and she sailed in October 1683 with Ringrose as one of the supercargoes. Efforts to trade legitimately proved remarkably unsuccessful, so Swan decided to join various buccaneer ships then active in the South Sea. Ringrose was killed in a skirmish with the Spaniards in Mexico in February 1686. After recounting the circumstances, Dampier said this: ". . . my ingenious friend Mr Ringrose . . had no mind for this Voyage; but was necessitated to engage in it or starve."[9]

Sharp was given a captain's commission in the Royal Navy and appointed to command the *Bonetta* sloop to search for the Spanish treasure ship *Concepción* wrecked near the Bahamas, but he never took up his appointment. We next hear of him in the West Indies in 1684 and in the last reference to him in 1699, he was at St Thomas in the Virgin Islands (then Danish).

Before concluding, I must briefly mention the other documents arising from the voyage. Accounts of the voyage were quickly published — that of John Cox (one of those tried and acquitted) in Philip Ayres's *The Voyages and Adventures of Capt Barth Sharp . . .* in May 1684; that of William Dick (who had also been on trial) in John Exquemelin's second English edition of *Bucaniers of America* the same month; and that of Basil Ringrose in the second volume of Exquemelin's *Bucaniers of America* in February 1685. (By 1771, the last had been reprinted eight times.) William Dampier's *A New Voyage round the World . . .* was published in 1697; Lionel Wafer's *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America . . .* in 1699; and Bartholomew Sharp's account in 'Captain' William Hacke's *A Collection of Original Voyages . . .* in 1699.

The original Spanish *derrotero* captured in the *Rosario* has not been found, but eleven copies of the charts translated into English — William Hack's 'South Sea Waggoner' — are known, together with five copies of Dassigny's translation of the sailing directions text.[10] William Dick gives us the contemporary background:

> This Book, it seemeth, serveth them for an entire compleat Wagenaer, in those Parts, and for its novelty and curiosity, was presented to his Majesty after our return into England. It hath been since translated into English, as I hear, by his Majesties Order, and the Copy of the Translation, made by a Jew, I have seen at Wapping; but withal, the Printing thereof is severely prohibited, lest other Nations should get into those Seas, and make use thereof, which is wished may be reserved only for England against its due time.[11]

Those who wish to know more are referred to a full edition of Ringrose's South Sea Waggoner published by the University of California Press with the title, *A Buccaneer's Atlas*. It reproduces the charts, transcribes the sailing directions, and gives the whole story in more detail than is possible here.

References

1. Exquemelin, J: *Bucaniers of America, The Second Volume Containing The Dangerous Voyage and Bold Attempts of Captain Bar-*

tholomew Sharp . . . From the Original Journal of the said Voyage. Written by Mr. Basil Ringrose Gent. who was all along present at those Transactions. London, 1685, p.30.

2. Kemp, P.K. & C. Lloyd: *The Brethren of the Coast*. London, 1960, pp.40-1.
3. Dampier, W: *A New Viyage round the World . . .*, London, 1697; and Wafer, L.: *A New Voyage and Description of the Isthmus of America . . .*, London, 1699, also Hakluyt Society Second Series No. 73, 1934 (Reprint Kraus, New York, 1967).
4. Naval Historical Library, London — MSS.4. Sharp's journal, July 29 1681.
5. Gerhard, P.: *Pirates on the West Coast of New Spain 1575–1742*. Glendale, Ca., 1960, p.153.
6. PRO SP Dom 29/419, 40.
7. ibid. 80.
8. PRO SP 94/67, 147.
9. Dampier, op cit. i, pp.271–2.
10. Listed in Howse, D. & N.J.W. Thrower (eds): *A Buccaneers Atlas: Basil Ringrose's South Sea Waggoner*. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1992, pp.268–70.
11. Exquemelin, J., *Bucaniers of America . . . The Second Edition . . .* London, 1684, Part III, p.81.
12. Howse & Thrower op cit.

DEREK HOWSE

This account was originally read at a meeting of The Hakluyt Society in 1989 and is reproduced here by permission.

The J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography

Following the announcement, in March 1992, to establish Research Fellowships, all IMCoS members received in the mail an invitation from IMCoS President Dr Helen Wallis to contribute towards the sponsorship of the Fellowships.

IMCoS can contribute in two ways, both by donations from members towards the aim of a total endowment of £40,000, and by spreading news of the availability of the Fellowships far and wide, since there are IMCoS members in over 50 countries. Applications will be judged on scholarly criteria only, and the sum awarded is intended to help towards living expenses in London with its wealth of cartographic treasures.

We are happy to announce that IMCoS members have already donated generously, and would request those who have not already done so, to send their donations direct to the Treasurer: Dr Cyrus Ala'i, 1 Golders Park Close, West Heath Avenue, London NW11 7QR. They may be in the form of a cheque (please write 'Harley Research Fellowships' on the reverse) made out to IMCoS, or by Credit Card (give no. and expiry date).

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the following members for their donations:

Cyrus Ala'i
Roger S. Baskes
Clive A. Burden
Reginald C. Chambers
Susan Gole
M.A.M. Graham
J.S. Jackson
D. Kingsley
W.H.S. Pearce
Carmelo Puertas-Olivet
Rocky Mountain Map Society
R.W. Shirley
J.A. Stylianou
D.F. Webb
Malcolm R. Young

REISS & AUVERMANN

Specialized Auctioneers of Rare Books, Prints & Maps



Two auction sales per annum

Richly illustrated catalogue with detailed bibliographical descriptions available on request (DM 30; outside Europe $ 40)

Please inquire about our terms for sale by auction

Our sales always include a large section of rare and early maps of all parts of the world

Adelheidstraße 2 · D-6240 Königstein
30 min. from Frankfurt/Main airport
Phone: 49/6174/1017 Fax: 49 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.

IMCoS Twelfth Annual Symposium

Saturday 20th June 1992

Memorable Mariners

at GREENWICH, London

Symposium Chairman: Rodney Shirley

Symposium Organiser: Josephine Duggan

At Hotel Ibis, Stockwell Street

09.30 REGISTRATION

10.00 WELCOME & INTRODUCTION
Rodney Shirley

10.05 A BUCCANEER'S ATLAS :
Basil Ringrose's Atlas of the Pacific Coasts of the Americas
Derek Howse

How a party of 300 English buccaneers marched across the Isthmus of Darien from the Caribbean to the Pacific in 1680; how, in borrowed canoes and piraguas, they disposed of a Spanish *armadilla* lying off Panama; and how, in captured ships, they plundered Spanish shipping and coastal towns up and down Central and South America over the next eighteen months. One of the buccaneers, Basil Ringrose, prepared a 'South Sea Waggoner', (now preserved in the National Maritime Museum and exhibited in the current 'Pirates: fact and fiction' exhibition) which the speaker and Norman Thrower have edited jointly and published under the title *A Buccaneer's Atlas*.

10.35 GEORGE ANSON'S VOYAGE 1740–44
Helen Wallis OBE

Admiral George, later Lord, Anson made one of the most important circumnavigations of the 18th century. The account of the voyage by Richard Walter, chaplain of the *Centurion* in Anson's fleet, was published in 1748, and became a bestseller. The talk will show how the voyage led to the settlement of the Falkland Islands and to a new geopolitical strategy for Pacific exploration. Within forty years the map of the Pacific had been transformed.

11.00 Coffee

11.25 VANCOUVER ON THE NORTHWEST COAST
Andrew David

Celebrates the bicentenary of the start of Vancouver's survey of the northwest coast of America from California to Alaska, with particular emphasis on the drawings of his three midshipmen-artists.

11.55 ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE:
The public and private lives of a hydrographer
Andrew Cook

Dalrymple was hydrographer to the Admiralty from 1795 to 1808 and also to the East India Company for nearly the same period. The paper gives some glimpses into his personal life and background.

12.30 LUNCH. Members are free to make their own arrangements.

At GREENWICH MARITIME MUSEUM

14.30-16.30 GUIDED TOUR AROUND THE EXHIBITION

Items on display in connection with the morning's papers will include: James II's copy of William Hack's 'South Sea Waggoner' (1685) the 'Ringrose Waggoner'; charts from *Anson's Voyages*, many showing the track of the *Centurion* and the *Nostra Seignorra de Cabadonga* (1748–50); the 1798 Atlas of 11 printed charts, 17 plates and 6 sets of views, showing the tracks of the *Discovery* and the *Chatham*; and selected charts from the wealth of Dalrymple material held in the Museum.

16.45–17.30 VISIT TO THE *CUTTY SARK*, by invitation of Warwick Leadlay.

* * * * *

IMCoS ANNUAL DINNER

at Hotel Ibis, Stockwell Street

7.15 for 8.00 pm

The IMCoS–Tooley Award for 1992 will be presented.

* * * * *

NOTES ON SPEAKERS

ANDREW COOK is the map archivist in the India Office Records, which he joined in 1974. The India Office Records, then part of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and now administered by the British Library Board, embrace the archives of the East India Company from its Elizabthan foundation. He is completing a research degree for the University of St Andrews on the charts and written works of Alexander Dalrymple. His publications include papers on East India Company surveyors, notably James Rennell and Alexander Dalrymple, and he is the compiler of the documentary survey *Survey of the Shores and Islands of the Persian Gulf 1820–1829*, issued by the facsimile publishers Archive Research in 1990.

ANDREW DAVID is a retired naval officer, who specialised in hydrographic surveying during his service afloat. On coming ashore he was employed for many years in the Hydrographic Office, Taunton.

DEREK HOWSE served at sea in the Royal Navy throughout the war, latterly as a specialist navigator, retiring in 1958. He was a curator in the Department of Navigation and Astronomy from 1963 to 1982, and Clark Library Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, in 1983–84. Among his published works are *The Sea Chart* (with Michael Sanderson, 1973), *Greenwich Time* (1980), and *A Buccaneer's Atlas* (edited with Norman Thrower, 1992), the subject of this talk.

HELEN WALLIS, OBE, FSA, MA, DPhil (Oxon), Hon DLitt (Davidson College), retired Map Librarian of the British Library (1973–86), previously Superintendent of the British Museum (1967–73). President of IMCoS. Editor of *Carteret's Voyage Round the World, 1766–1769*, Hakluyt Society, 1965. Her publications include various papers on Captain Cook's voyages

TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUE MAP FAIR & EXHIBITION

New Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London WC2

Sunday June 21st 1992. Open 10.30am–5.30pm

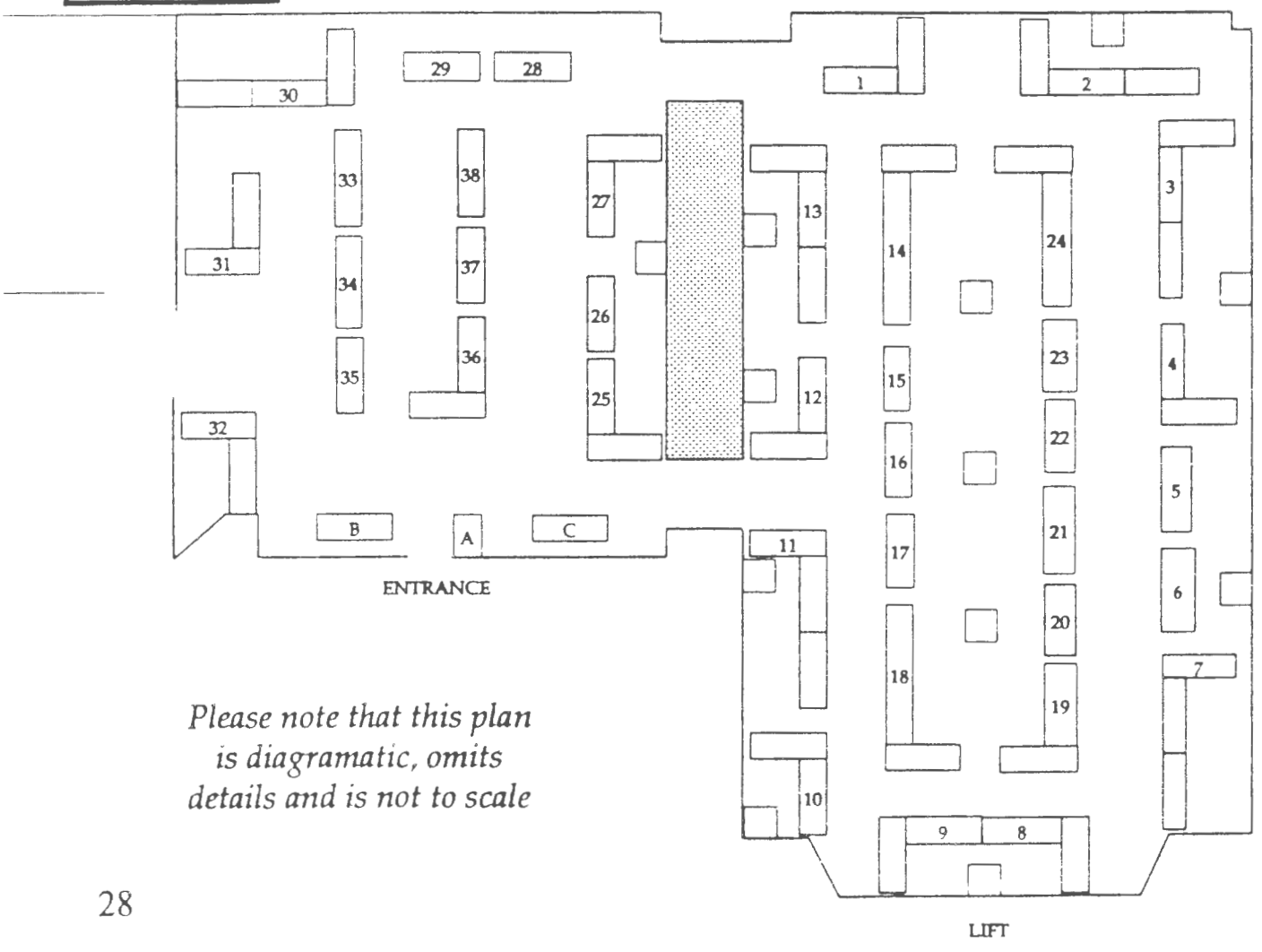
List of Exhibitors

1. J.A.L. Franks
2. Garwood & Voigt
3. Ant. Gebr Haas
4. Gotz-R Schmidt
5. Richard A. Arkway
7. Ann Downes, Oldfield
8. Paulus Swaen
9. R & J A Casten
10. David Banister
11. Clive Burden
12. Thomas Suarez
13. Tooley Adams & Co
14. Warwick Leadlay
15. Martayan Lan
16. Nicholas Books
18. D.M. Green
19. Ant. Ben Hoepelman
20. Morbiato Armando
21. Ivan Deverall
23. Roderick Barron
24. Jonathan Potter
25. Michael & Verna Cox
26. Jenny Wagstaff
27. Whiteson Maps
28. Paul Orssich
29. Map Collector Publications
30. Avril Noble
31. Ant. Nikolaus Strück
32. Kunstant. M Schmidt
33. Leonora Weaver
34. F.A. Loose
35. Graeme Clipston
36. InterCol
37. Simon Hunter
38. Eva Wajntraub

A. IMCoS
B. Map Identification and Valuation
C. IMCoS Secretary

IM@S

12th. INTERNATIONAL ANTIQUE MAP FAIR & EXHIBITION
At the New Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street [off Kingsway], London WC2 5DA.
Sunday June 21th 1992. Open 10.30am - 5.30pm.



Please note that this plan is diagramatic, omits details and is not to scale

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF EXHIBITORS — 1992

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Antiquariaat Ben Hoepelman	19	Hertgolaan 21 5262 JP Vught The Netherlands Tel: 31 73 569395 Fax: 31 73 569825	Maps, Views, Atlases
Antiquariat Gebr Haas oHG	3	Sonnenblick 8A Postfach1155 D-4194 Bedburg-Hau/Ndrh Germany Tel: 02821/6336 Fax: 02821/6739	Maps, Views, Atlases, Illustrated Books, Travel
Antiquariat Nikolaus Strück	31	Wilhelmstr 5 W-5449 Pfalsfeld Germany Tel: 06746/218 Fax: 06748/1518	
Richard B. Arkway Inc	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) 514 287 Fax: (0242) 513 890	Rare & early Maps of all parts of the World
Roderick Barron	23	4 Ferndale, St. John's Hill Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3PQ Tel/Fax: (O732) 742 558	Maps of Asia, South-East Asia, and the Far East, especially Japan
Clive A. Burden	11	46 Talbot Road Rickmansworth Herts WD3 1HE Tel: (0923) 772 387	Antique Maps, Atlases, Topographical Prints, Decorative and Natural History, Prints & Vanity Fair
Jo Ann & Richard Casten Ltd	9	4 Dodge Lane Old Field NY 11733 Tel: (516) 689 3018	Antique Maps, Atlases 1475–1750 Particularly America, World, Holy Land
Graeme J. Clipston	33	51 Medway Court Judd Street London WC1H 9QZ Tel: (071) 387 7282	Antique Maps, Prints, Books, Paintings, Documents and Photographs relating to Australia

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Michael & Verna Cox	25	139 Norwich Road Wymondham Norfolk NR18 0SJ Tel: (0953) 605 948	Maps and Prints of all parts of the World. Mainly 18th Century
Ivan Deverall	21	Duval House, The Glen Cambridge Way, Uckfield Sussex TN22 2AB Tel: (0825) 762 474	Antique Maps and Professional Colourist
Ann Downes Oldfield Gallery	7	76 Elm Grove Southsea Hants PO5 1LN Tel: (0705) 838 042	Specialising in Maps, Charts, Prints of the British Isles, Decorative Prints, Early Ordnance Survey Maps & Ephemera, Cleaning Colouring Mounting & Framing Service
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) 424 074 Fax: (0225) 482 502	Maps, Topographical Prints, Travel Books
Mrs D.M. Green	18	7 Tower Grove Weybridge Surrey KT 13 9LX Tel: (0932) 241-105	Wide range of British County Maps, Road Maps & Town Plans. Searches for Collectors' Special requirements. Postal or by appointment
Simon Hunter	37	3 Meeting House Lane Brighton East Sussex Tel: (0273) 746 983 Fax: (0273) 746 983	A good range of maps of all parts of the world at very reasonable prices
InterCol London	36	43 Templar's Crescent London N3 3QR Tel: (081) 349 2207	World & British County Maps, Playing Card Maps and related Ephemera
Kunstantiquariat Monika Schmidt	32	Tuerkenstreet 48 D 8000 Munich 40 Germany Tel: 089/284 223 Fax: 089/280 0044	Large stock of fine and rare original maps and views of all parts of the world, some atlases, decorative prints, Japanese woodblock prints
Warwick Leadlay Gallery	14	5 Nelson Road Greenwich London SE10 9JB Tel: (081) 858 0317	Antiquarian Maps & Prints Worldwide, 17th–19th Century, SE London & NW Kent material. Atlases, Illustrated & Reference Books, Conservation, Mounting & Framing

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
F.A. Loose	34	Papestr. 3 NL 2513 Av Den Haag Nederland Tel: 31 70 346 0404	Medium size stock of maps of all parts of the World, medium price range atlases, map curiosities
Map Collector Publications Ltd	29	48 High Street Tring Herts HP23 5BH Tel: (044) 282 4977	MCP publishes *The Map Collector*, and books on the history of Cartography.
Martayan Lan Inc	15	48 E. 57th Street NY 10022 USA Tel: (212) 308 0018	Maps of the World & the Americas
Morbiato Armando	20	Via G. Mazzini 12 Vigonza 35010 Padova Italy Tel: (049) 809 6824	General stock of modestly priced maps of all areas. Correspondence in German, Spanish, Swahili, English, Italian
Nicholas Books	16	57 Fallowcourt Ave London N12 0BE Tel: (081) 445 9835 Fax: (081) 446 9615	Specialising in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries, with special emphasis on Greece, Cyprus, Turkey and Malta — maps, views, books — private premises, appointment needed
Avril Noble	30	2 Southampton Street London WC2E 7HA Tel: (071) 240 1970	Extensive stock of Antiquarian Maps & Prints of The British Isles and all parts of the World
Paul Orssich	28	117 Munster Road Fulham London SW6 6DH Tel: (071) 736 3869	Maps of all parts; Specialist Bookdealer in Spain and Hispanic Studies
Jonathan Potter Ltd	24	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	4	Antiquariat Nemststr. 16 2800 Bremen 33 Germany Tel: (0421) 256 242	Maps, Atlases, Prints, Colour Plate Books
Thomas Suarez Rare Maps	12	RD2 Box 297 Yorktown Heights NY 10598, USA Tel: (914) 248 6650 Fax: (914) 248 6652	Antique and rare maps

Name & Stand No.		Address & Telephone No.	Speciality
Paulus Swaen	8	Old Maps & Prints Hofstraat 19 5664 MS Geldrop The Netherlands Tel: 31 40 853 571	Fine & Rare Maps, Prints & Atlases of all parts of the World
Tooley Adams & Co. Ltd	13	13 Cecil Court London WC2N 4HE Tel: (071) 240 4406	Very large stock of rare and original maps of all parts of the world 1482–1880. Englsih county and world atlases, map reference books
Jenny Wagstaff	26	Little Gables Stoke Close Cobham, Surrey KT11 3AE Tel: Cobham 62511	Decorative, high quality, early antique maps of all parts of the world, 1570–1850
Leonora Weaver	33	6 Aylestone Drive Hereford HR1 1HT Tel: (0432) 267 816	Hand colouring of maps and prints
Eva Wajntraub	38	4 Brenner Street Jerusalem Israel	
Whiteson Maps	27	66 Belmont Avenue Cockfosters Herts EN4 9LA Tel: (081) 449 8860	Large stock of Maps & Prints covering all categories, From mid-1600s to mid-1800s. Sats only 157 Portobello Road, Dolphin Arcade, London W2

There will be an exhibition of sea and river charts, the property of IMCoS members, in the room adjacent to the Map Fair. If you have an interesting chart you would like to display, please contact the Secretary, Harry Pearce, and bring it with you to the Map Fair.

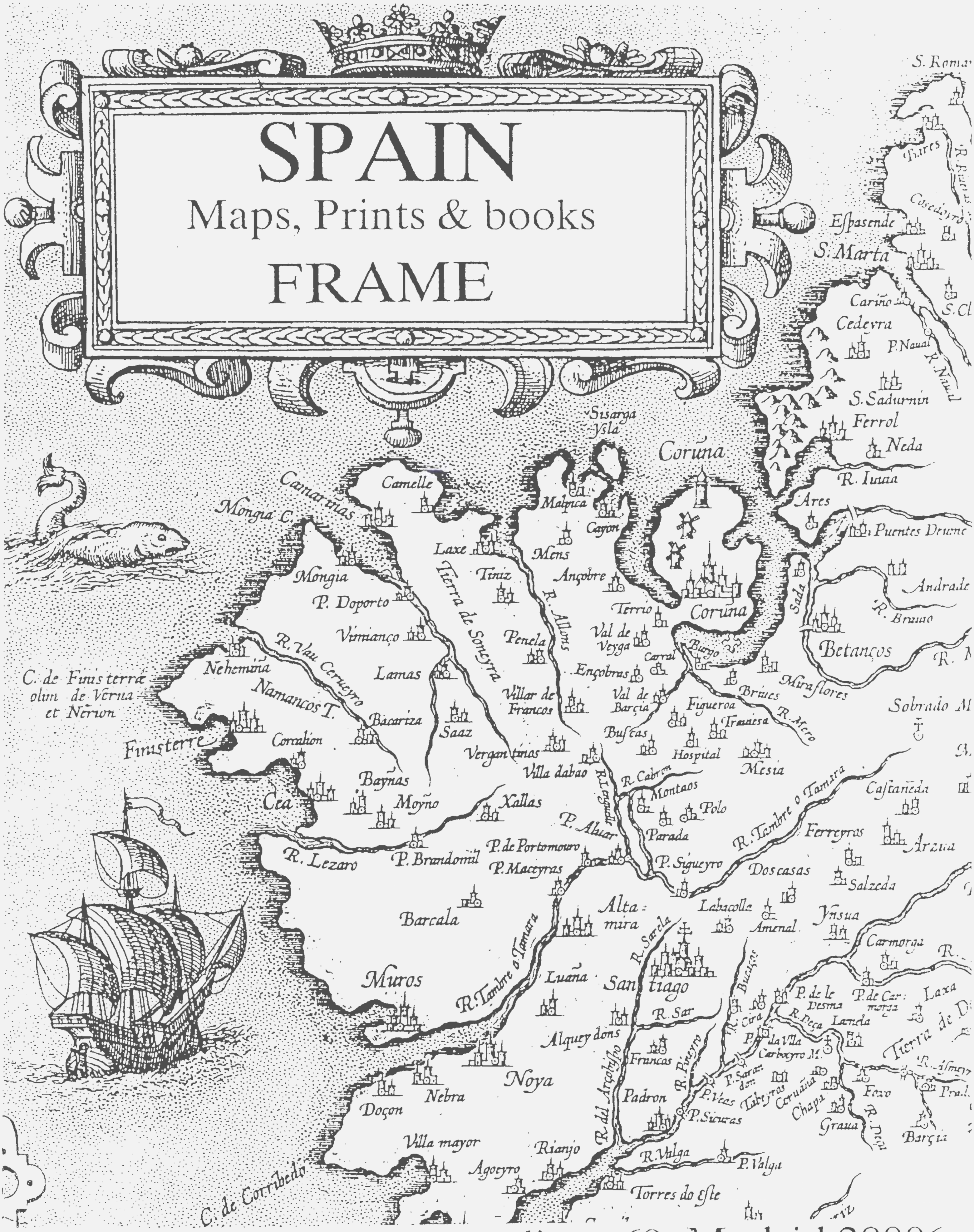
IMCoS would like help from members at both the IMCoS desk at the Map Fair, and at the Exhibition of Charts. Duties are light! If you would be free to help for an hour or two, please ring the Secretary, Harry Pearce, (081) 769 5041, and he will assign a time that is convenient for you.

IMCOS DEPENDS ON VOLUNTARY HELP

ADVERTISE IN THE IMCoS JOURNAL

The benefits may not be immediately apparent, but you will be surprised

HOW FAR IT TRAVELS



FRAME SL- General Pardiñas 69, Madrid 28006
Tel:(91)4113362 Fax:(91)5641520

Historical Greenwich

Bronze Age tribes settled in Greenwich, judging by the burial mounds in the Park. Then the Romans built a road down to the river, and there was at least one villa on the east side of the park. The name itself is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon, 'green village', or is a Scandinavian name given by the Danes, 'green reach'. The Danish fleet lay off Greenwich in the early 11th century, and imprisoned there an important hostage, the Archbishop of Canterbury. After eight months he was killed when he refused to allow ransom to be paid for his release. After about a hundred years in the ownership of the Carthusian priory at Sheen, the Manor of Greenwich became Crown property in 1530.

Greenwich Park was already a favourite residence for the royal family. Edward I stayed there in 1300, and Henry IV dated his will there in 1408. In 1417 the manor passed to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester who enclosed the Park and rebuilt Greenwich Palace. It was there that Henry VIII was born in 1491, Mary I in 1516, and Elizabeth I in 1533. In 1605 James I settled the park and palace on his wife, Anne of Denmark. She began building the Queen's House, which was completed in 1635 and occupied by her daughter- in-law, Queen Henrietta Maria.

Greenwich was not sold after the Civil War, as were most Crown lands, but was retained to become a residence for the Protector. After the Restoration Charles II planned the construction of a new palace. Funds ran out in 1669 when only one wing, now King Charles's building of the Royal Naval College, had been completed. Improvements planned in the park, however, went ahead. In 1675 the foundation stone of the Royal Observatory was laid, and in the following year Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal, was able to begin his duties. Flamsteed House was built for him to Wren's designs at a cost of only £520.

In 1673 Pepys was appointed Secretary for the Affairs of the Navy and his work often brought him to Greenwich. He was able to help friends by obtaining passage for them on the 16 yachts which lay off Greenwich and set sail from here to the continental ports. Nell Gwynne was amongst those who benefited from this favour. Late in the 17th century Queen Mary decided that the buildings begun by Charles II should be completed to provide a Royal Naval Hospital for disabled seamen. This is now the Royal Naval College.

Samuel Johnson took lodgings in Church Street, Greenwich in 1737. Some 25 years later Boswell came to be shown the park and read some of Johnson's lines on it:

> On Thames's bank in silent thought we stood;
> Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood:
> Pleased with the seat which gave Eliza birth,
> We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth.

Another resident, General Wolfe, set out from here for Quebec and returned in 1759, embalmed, to lie in state, in the family home, Macartney House.

There were at one time two fairs at Greenwich on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of both Easter and Whitsun weeks. Heavily loaded steamers brought revellers from London and the roads were

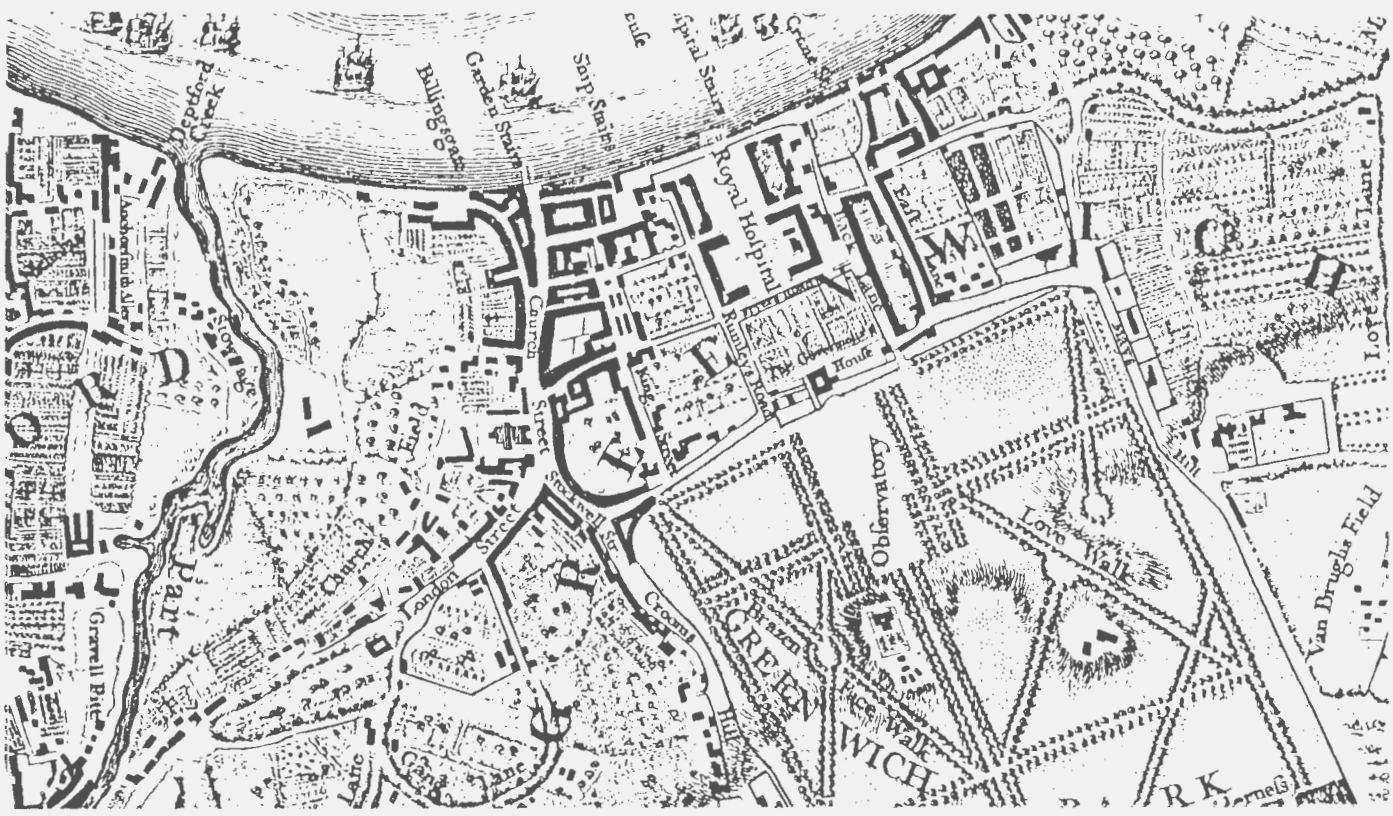
crowded with 'cabs, hackney-coaches, "shay-carts", coal wagons, stages, omnibuses, sociables, gigs and donkey-chaises.' Dickens, in *Sketches by Boz* called the fair 'a periodical breaking out, we suppose; a sort of rash; a three-days' fever which cools the blood for six months afterwards.' A time-honoured custom at the fair was for young couples to climb the hill to the Royal Observatory and then the young men would drag the girls down again as quickly as possible 'greatly to the derangement of their mobs and bonnet-caps.'

When the *British Nautical Almanack* was first published in 1767 it soon became an indispensable handbook for all navigators. This led to the choice of the meridian at Greenwich to be selected at an international conference at Washington in 1884 to be the zero or prime meridian from which meridians East and West were to be measured, thus ending the confusion caused by each European country using its own capital as the zero point. It is marked by a broad brass rail inlaid in concrete.

The Trafalgar Tavern in Park Row was built in 1837 on the site of the George Tavern and frequented by the Cabinet who came here for their Whitebait Dinners. Thackeray, Wilkie Collins, Captain Frederick Marryat, George Cruikshank and Charles Dickens were all occasional customers. The tavern closed in 1915 and became successively an institution for aged merchant seamen, a working men's club and flats. It was restored and reopened in 1965.

In the late 1880s the railway station was built; and towards the end of the century Crowder's Music Hall, now the Greenwich Theatre was opened. The tunnel to the Isle of Dogs was constructed at about the same time to enable workers to cross to the West India Docks.

Abstracted from The London Encyclopaedia, Ben Weinreb and C. Hibbert (eds), London, Macmillan, 1983, by kind permission of the editors.



Greenwich in 1748, from John Rocque's 'A New and Accurate Survey of the Cities of London and Westminster, . . . with the country about it for nineteen miles . . .'

International News and Events

1992 11th International Symposium
Madrid, 7–10 October

1993 12th International Symposium
Mainz, Bonn and Cologne
Friday 10–Monday 13 Sept.
An important exhibition on the Nurnberg Chronicle will be opened, followed by a Map Fair. There will be a boat trip up the Rhine, with the symposium Dinner to be held in Bonn. An exhibition on 'Maps on rivers in the heart of Europe' will be opened.

1994 13th International Symposium
Norway (dates to be decided, but probably in September)

1995 14th International Symposium
San Francisco, in association with the California Map Society (dates to be decided)

Madrid 1992

The symposium will be held at Centro Cultural Galileo which will also host a major Map Exhibition. The programme includes visits to map collections at the National Library, the Naval Museum, Geographical Service of the Army, and the Escorial Palace.

Papers at the symposium will include the following:

Early Maps of Spain, by Mr Agustin Hernando, Professor of Geography, University of Barcelona

Spanish Cartography of South America in the XVI Century, by Colonel Angel Paladini Cuadrado, Head of the Geographical Service of the Army

Spanish edition of the map of the English Colonies in North America by John Mitchell, by Ms Luisa Martin-Meras, Head of Investigation Department of the Maritime Museum

Tomas Lopez de Vargas Machua (1731–1802), by Ms Carmen Liter, Head of the Map Department, National Library

The registration fee is 14,500 ptas (11,500 ptas for accompanying persons) which covers all symposium events, transport, cocktails and banquet. [At the time of going to press the Spanish peseta is around 180 to the pound sterling.]

Rooms have been reserved at a special rate at the Hotel Suecia, which is close to the National Library. Those wishing to stay there should write direct as soon as possible, as numbers are limited. **A deposit of 30% of the total amount is required at the time of booking.** There are two types of room:

Standard — 8,975 ptas per person

Club — 10,775 ptas per person

(Both rates are for two people sharing a double room, per night, and include breakfast.)

Add VAT @ 6%

HOTEL SUECIA
Marques de Casa Riera 4
28014 Madrid
Tel: 91-531 6900
Fax: 91-521 7141

Participants may like to make their own arrangements to visit Expo Seville either before or after the meeting in Madrid. A new fast train linking the two cities started operating in April.

Registration forms should be com-

pleted and returned as early as possible to:
IMCoS SPAIN, c/o Frame s.l.
General Pardiñas 69, 28006 Madrid
Tel: (34-1) 411 33 62
Fax: (34-1) 564 1520

Belgium 1994

Discussions are under way for a (possibly Spring) visit to Belgium in 1994, in connection with activities marking the four hundredth anniversary of the death of Gerhard Mercator. A number of interesting events will take place throughout the country, and there are plans for exhibitions at St Niklaas, near Mercator's birthplace Ruppelmonde, and at Louvain and Brussels. IMCoS members will be kept informed as plans are made firm.

International Representative for Hungary

The appointment of Dr Zsolt Török of the Deptartment of Cartography at Eötvös University, Budapest is most welcome. We look forward to more contact with members in Eastern Europe now that curtains have been opened.

First Exhibition of Maps in Latvia

"Maps of Latvia through the Centuries" was an exhibition held at the Museum of History of Latvia in Riga from 30th January until 5th April, 1992. It was the first exhibition of maps ever held in Latvia. It presented a wide selection of maps, globes and geodesic instruments. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Museum of History of Latvia, the Riga Museum of History & Navigation, and the National Library of Latvia.

The organisers of this exhibition attempted to trace the development of the mapping of Latvia from its origins in the 16th century until the 1970s.

The exhibits included some fine early works of map-makers. One of the earliest of the displayed maps, perhaps the most famous, was "Livoniae Nova descriptio" by Joanne Portatio from the atlas of Abraham Ortelius, *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum* (1573). Another unique map of Livonia from the book *Topographia Electorat Brandenburgiei et Ducatus Pomeraniae* by M. Ceiler (Frankfurt, 1652) was also on view.

Maps and plans compiled by the first Latvian cartographer Matiss Silinšs (1861–1942) were displayed in this exhibition for the first time.

A rapid development of the Latvian national cartography started in the first half of the 20th century. During the period between World Wars I and II maps were produced for a variety of purposes. They were published in the Latvian, Russian, English and German languages. This exhibition included maps issued by the private map-maker P. Mantnieks, the Department of Cartography and Geodesy of the Latvian Army, and Services of the Latvian Government.

Maps from *Ostland-Atlas* (Riga, 1942) were also on view. This atlas was issued during the German occupation in Latvia. It was made by the map publisher P. Mantnieks on the order of the German administration in Latvia.

To conclude, it should be noted that this exhibition was the second successful display of cartographic materials in Latvia, but the first devoted exclusively to maps. The earlier exhibition which displayed to town plans of ancient Riga took place in 1987.

JANIS STRAUCHMANIS

RODERICK M. BARRON

The Antique Map Specialist

4, Ferndale, St John's Hill, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 3PQ
Tel/Fax/24 Hr Answerphone: 0732-742 558

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

IMCoS at Winchester

The Regional Meeting of IMCoS at Winchester on Saturday, 11th April was a splendid affair. The party was led by our President, Helen Wallis. Members forgathered at the Guildhall after browsing round a PBFA Book Fair. We were met by Rosemary Dunhill, County Archivist, who conducted us to the Old County Court building. There we were received at a sherry reception by Freddie Emery-Wallis, Leader of the Hampshire County Council since 1976. After the reception, he was host to a superb luncheon in the Old Grand Jury Room.

After luncheon, the party was divided into two groups which in turn visited the County Record Office and the Cathedral Library. At the County Record Office, Gillian Rushton, Senior Archivist, described the maps that had been put on display. These included numerous examples from their holdings of manuscript estate maps including a beautiful atlas by Henry Hogben. The maps on display were not confined to Hampshire estate maps; there were many overseas maps that had been bequeathed to the Record Office by county landowners who had been accredited representatives overseas.

At the Cathedral, John Hardacre, Cathedral Librarian, described some of the objects on display, including some beautiful fragments of recovered statuary from the great screen that had been destroyed by Thomas Cromwell at the Reformation. Helen Wallis gave a short talk on the pair of Blaeu globes and the Moxon fixed globe that were in the Library. We also saw a rare example of the Running Deer Map of the Isle of Thanet. Also on display was the Cathedral's Illuminated Bible.

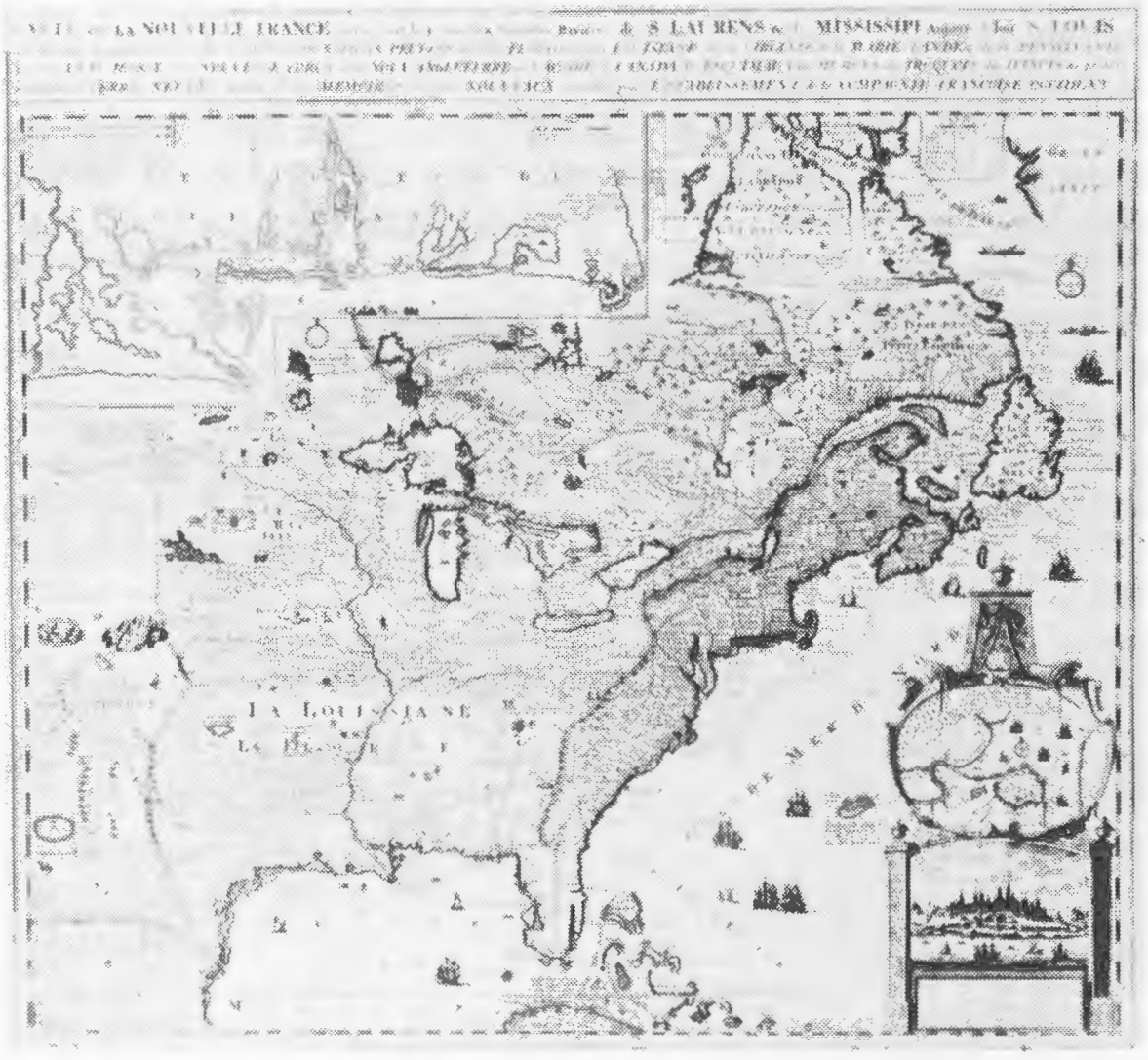
IMCoS members have been privileged to attend many excellent regional meetings. The Winchester meeting will



Members enjoying the hospitality of Freddy Emery-Wallis (at the far end of the table) in the magnificent Old Grand Jury Room.

O'SHEA GALLERY

Specialist Dealers in 15th to 19th Century Maps;
Topographical, Decorative, Natural History,
Sporting and Marine Prints;
Rare Atlases and Illustrated Books;
Framing and Restoration.



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.

89 Lower Sloane Street
Belgravia, London SW1W 8DA Tel: 071 730 0081/2



Gillian Rushton, Senior Archivist

be remembered as one of the best. We were very impressed by the welcome we were given.

EUGENE BURDEN

Regional Meeting at Wardington Manor

IMCoS members are invited to visit Wardington Manor, near Banbury, on Saturday 17th October, 1992.

Numbers are limited. Those wishing to attend should send a cheque for £4 made out to IMCoS to the Secretary, Harry Pearce. Further details will be sent to those who have registered, nearer the time.

Regional Meeting at Alwick Castle

It is hoped to arrange a Spring meeting at Alnwick Castle in Northumberland in April, 1993.

Report of the Annual General Meeting 13 May 1992

The IMCoS AGM was held as usual at the Farmer's Club in Whitehall. Thirteen members attended. Our President Dr Helen Wallis, OBE, was unavoidably absent (in USA), and sent a message with her greetings, which was read out. She recorded a good year, with new ventures to mark on the map of our activities, emphasising the networks now, linking north and south through the symposia at Singapore and Sydney. She particularly noted the presence of members from the Washington Map Society 'down under', a result of our meeting in Washington in 1990. The annual symposium took us north of the border to Edinburgh for an excellent meeting organised by Margaret Wilkes. The regional visits to Hatfield House and Ingatestone Hall were notable events. Dr Wallis regretted the untimely death of our Council member Brian Harley in December 1991, and invited members to contribute to the Fellowship Fund which is being established in his name.

She praised the sterling work done by the officers and committee members, with special thanks to Susan Gole, Chairman and Editor, Malcolm Young, International Chairman, Harry Pearce, Secretary, and Cyrus Ala'i, Treasurer. She also noted the Society's gratitude to Margaret Wilkes, Michael Sweet and Robert Clancy for their major roles in achieving the success of our annual and international symposia. She concluded her message with greetings to all members, and looked forward to the meeting in Greenwich. Her greetings were echoed

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

by Eric and Lee Wolf of the Washington Map Society, who had sent across the message by fax.

The Minutes of the 1991 AGM were then briefly read out, and approved.

In her Report for the year the Chairman again thanked the organisers of the symposia, and also the Secretary for arranging the regional events so capably. Thanks were recorded to all the committee for their full cooperation, and the time they devote to IMCoS. A glance at the accounts shows how little is entered for administrative needs, since much of the expense incurred by committee members in their individual capacity is not reclaimed, thus benefiting the Society immeasurably. She singled out the Treasurer for his orderly book-keeping, and noted the fact that the accounts had been fully audited well before the AGM. She commented that though the Society's accounts had previously always been accurate, they were now also readable, and intelligible to non-accountants.

During the year Tony Burgess felt unable to continue on the committee. The Chairman recorded her thanks to his several years' work, both as committee member, and as chairman and vice-chairman. We are grateful that he will continue to help in the organisation of the Annual Map Fair, which, under his guidance, has now attained professional standards. Over the years he has built on his experience, and become an expert in the field.

IMCoS was happy to be involved with the London Seminar of lectures at the Warburg Institute, organised by Catherine Delano Smith and Tony Campbell. These have been well attended, and provoked stimulating discussion.

The IMCoS-Tooley Award for 1991 was awarded to Margaret Wilkes, of the National Library of Scotland.

IMCoS has a new librarian in Christopher Terrell, and the books and maps will shortly be transferred to his premises. Details both of the content of the library and how members can use it will be published in the Journal.

It has been decided to institute a new ten-year subscription to IMCoS which should prove convenient particularly to members abroad who have difficulty in sending cheques out of their own country. The amount has been fixed at £150.

The Chairman concluded with two pleas: for more contributions to the Journal, and for more members to the Society.

The Executive Officers then gave their Reports. The Secretary too pleaded for an appeal for more younger members, and wondered what could be done to attract them. Caroline Batchelor, Membership Secretary, recorded 48 new members during the year, four deaths of members, and eight resignations. She also recommended that the List of Members should appear regularly, at least every second year. The International Chairman emphasised the importance of having a good person at the centre of the organisation of each international symposium. He welcomed the new International Representative for Hungary, Dr Zsolt Török.

The Treasurer read out the profit and loss account and the balance sheet, and the audited accounts were passed. He noted the great saving to the Society by the new method of production of the Journal, which had earlier become too expensive for the Society to bear.

The following officers were then re-elected for a further two-year term: Presi-

Jo Ann and Richard

CASTEN

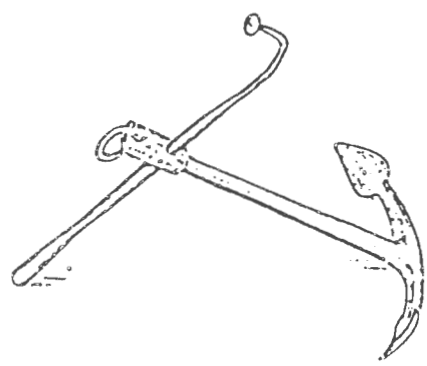
Antique Maps, Atlases and Books

101 West 81st Street

New York NY 10024 U.S.A.

212/496-5483

CHARTS



Susanna Fisher

Spencer, Upham, Southampton, SO3 1JD, England

Tel: Durley (048 96) 291

dent: Dr Helen Wallis, OBE; Executive Chairman: Susan Gole; Secretary: Harry Pearce; Membership Secretary: Caroline Batchelor; Directors: Themis Strongilos and Kjarten Günnarsson. Cathy Slowther was elected as an Executive Officer.

The Chairman then announced that she had a very pleasant piece of Any Other Business to perform. It had been decided that a new honour — Honorary Fellowship of IMCoS — should be instituted. While the IMCoS-Tooley Award is granted for contribution of great merit and wide interest to map collectors worldwide, a need was felt for some distinguishing mark for those who devote so much to the Society itself. She was very happy to present to Malcolm Young, founder-member of IMCos, past-Chairman, current International Chairman, a certificate naming him as Honorary Fellow of IMCoS.

She then concluded the meeting with thanks to the absent President, for her special reputation in cartographic fields, which has opened the door for IMCoS members to many fascinating days and map collections.

IMCoS Accounts — 1991

Summarised Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1991

Fixed Assets	£	£
Office Equipment	486	
Less depreciation	(243)	243
Current Assets		
Debtors and Prepayments	2,384	
Cash at Bank and in Hand	7,736	
	10,084	
Current Liabilities		
Creditors and Accruals	1,665	
Net Current Assets		8,419
		8,662
Represented by:		
Membership Funds [Life, 1992 & 1993 Advances]		6,257
Surplus of Income over Expenditure:		
brought forward	2,020	
for the Year	385	2,405
		8,662

Hon. Treasurer: Dr C. Ala'i
Auditors: Leigh Carr, Chartered Accountants

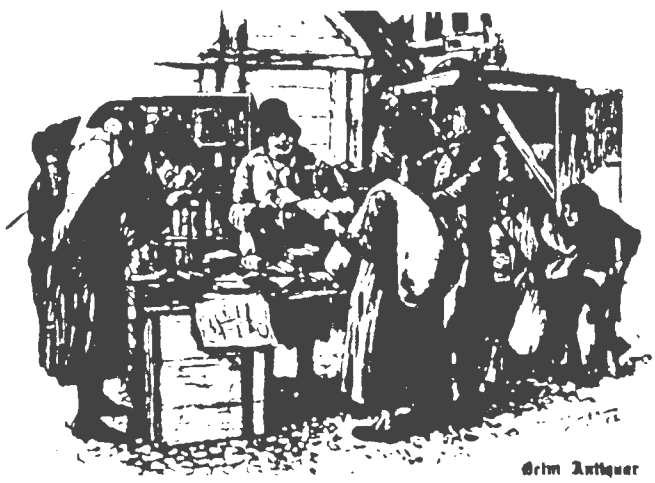
The full accounts are available for inspection with the Treasurer.

Summarised Income and Expenditure Account — 1991

IMCOME	£
Joining and Subscription Fees	5,815
Regional, National and International Events	10,044
Advertising	2,500
Interest received	481
	18,840
EXPENDITURE	
Membership Administration	551
General Expenses	647
Regional, National and International Events	8,594
"Adopt A Book" Scheme; Restoration of an Atlas for the British Library	545
Journal [Publishing & Distribution]	6,252
Accountancy [Auditors]	438
Advertising	565
Bank Charges	273
Interest on Life Fund [transferred to Life A/C]	197
Provision for Tax	150
Depreciation [Office Equipment]	243
	18,455
Surplus of Income over Expenditure	385

Antiquariat Gebr. Haas oHG

Paul und Stephan Haas
Sonnenblick 8 a
Postfach 1155
4194 Bedburg-Hau
(bei Kleve/Niederrhein)
Telefon (0 28 21) 63 36 FAX 6739



Alte Stadtansichten,
Landkarten,
Berufsdarstellungen,
Dekorative Graphik.

Atlanten,
Illustrierte Bücher,
Reisen, Topographie,
Landeskunde und
Ortsgeschichte.

Jährlich erscheinen
4 umfangreiche Kataloge,
die auf Anfrage
verschickt werden.

The Witch Ball

Antiquarian Print & Map Shop

48 MEETING HOUSE LANE,
BRIGHTON, BN1 1HB
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Telephone: (0273) 26618

Specialists in Marine, Sporting and Topographical Engravings,
Caricatures and Maps

An Exciting Purchase from the Royal Scottish Geographical Society

Successful negotiations with the Royal Scottish Geographical Society have allowed the National Library of Scotland to acquire a number of unique cartographic treasures to add to its map collections.

Of particular national significance is the attractive Italian-printed map of Scotland around 1569. No other surviving copy is known. It appears to be the earliest printed representation of Scotland alone, and not attached geographically to the rest of Great Britain, as in earlier maps. The outline is copied from the Scottish part of an earlier map of Great Britain made by George Lily, an Englishman resident in Rome. Acquired in 1919 by the Royal Scottish Geographical Society as a gift, it is thought to have originated in a 16th-century collection of maps bound into atlas form.

Another, and different, outline of Scotland appears on a vellum portolan, or sea-chart, which also depicts the fjorded coastline of Norway, including the famous whirlpool, Maelstrom, together with the south-east coast of Spitsbergen. Its place-names betray a French origin to the chart; Jan Mayen island today, is named Ile de Richelieu, a reminder of Cardinal Richelieu's position as Marshal of France. The portolan dates from around 1635 when European whaling interests in Arctic waters were at a peak.

The third component in this outstanding purchase is a set of 19 manuscript maps and plans known as the 'Wade Collection', through its association with Field-Marshal George Wade. Comprising plans of military roads, forts and barracks in the Highlands during the period 1724–40, it includes an exquisitively drafted map of the Moray and Cromarty Firths and their settlement pattern, and a detailed map of the country between the upper Dee valley by Braemar, through Glen Feshie to the military barracks at Ruthven. The plan was for a military road over the watershed between Dee and Spey.

The final item is a delicately coloured manuscript draft on squared paper in the hand of David Livingstone. Made during the period 1859–1863, it covers an area round Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi), and represented the explorer's latest findings.

Seldom do so many and varied examples of the mapmaker's skills appear on the market at the same time. By this judicious purchase, the National Library has ensured the preservation of a significant cartographic collection for posterity.

MARGARET WILKES

The maps were on view in the National Library of Scotland through May 1992.

IMCoS SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions run from January to December.
The current rates are:
For 1 year £16 or US$32
For 3 years £45 or US$90
For 10 years £150 or US$300
Annual Junior Membership £8
(under 21 or full time student)
Life Membership £500

Registration fee (for new members, to cover administrative costs £4 or US$8

Cheques should be made payable to IMCoS, or payment may be made through Access / Visa / Amex, stating number and expiry date.

Martayan Lan

Specializing in Early Maps
OF THE WORLD AND THE AMERICAS

CATALOGUES ISSUED

48 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022
Tel. (212) 308-0018 / (800) 423-3741 *Fax.* (212) 308 0074

By appointment

Lenora Quaver

Specialist in

Hand colouring
and
Restoration
in maps and prints

6 AYLESTONE DRIVE
AYLESTONE HILL, HEREFORD
HR1 1HT
0432 267816

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

Obituary

Clifford Stephenson 8.12.1902–9.2.1992



It was with great sadness that IMCoS members learnt of the death of Clifford Stephenson earlier this year. One of our most respected senior members, he died on 9 Feb. in his 90th year. Clifford had been associated with IMCoS almost since its inception and was appointed a Director in 1983. Together with Heather Lawrence he helped organise the very successful IMCoS meeting at York in 1984. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife Elizabeth who shared her husband's enthusiasm for old maps and invariably accompanied him to IMCoS meetings.

Those of us who knew Clifford will miss his keen mind, shrewd comments and sense of humour. I remember his remarks to me on one occasion (looking me firmly in the eye) when he said what a wonderful organisation IMCoS was in bringing together so many enthusiasts of all sexes, ages and dispositions . . . "I've been collecting old maps for 40 years and never knew there were so many map nut cases as well as myself!" Another of his comments, with which I wholeheartedly agree, was: "Nothing looks better on a wall than an old map except a lot of old maps."

Throughout his long life he enjoyed (literally) several careers: building up a chain of radio and television shops in West Riding; many years' connections including appointment as director with Benjamin Shaw & Sons, the soft drinks makers; and long service with Huddersfield Town Council. He became an alderman in 1961 and a Freeman of Huddersfield in 1973.

As well as these business and political accomplishments Clifford was highly practical. This comes out in three articles he wrote for *The Map Collector* in 1983: The Mechanics of Map Collecting; Storing your Maps; and, Do-It-Yourself Framing. The photographs accompanying these articles offer a fascinating glimpse of the maps in the Stephensons' very attractive house at Almondbury, near Huddersfield. A more personal memoir was his contribution to the Winter 1985 *IMCoS Journal* called Peregrinations of a Map Collector.

Clifford's taste in maps, and his collection, was catholic. There were road maps, county maps (especially of Yorkshire and the surrounding areas), general British maps and world maps — totalling 537 in number a year or so ago. Elizabeth tells me that one of the last additions was the Saxton-Webb general maps of England which he had sought for 20 years and which she was lucky enough to be able to procure for his 86th birthday. That, she says, gave him as much pleasure as any of his maps.

RODNEY W. SHIRLEY

Bookdealer

the trade weekly for books wanted and for sale

Bookdealer is the leading weekly magazine for the British second-hand and antiquarian book trade. The annual post-free subscription is £40. A specimen copy and rate-card will be sent on request.

Every issue of **Bookdealer** contains approximately 10,000 titles. Wanted for Sale, Editorial, Classified, and an Author and County Index of Books Wanted

☆

Published by Werner Shaw Limited

26 CHARING CROSS ROAD (SUITE 34)
LONDON WC2H 0HY
071 240 5890 and 5991

Edna Whiteson Ltd

66 BELMONT AVE.,
COCKFOSTERS, HERTS. EN4 9LA
081 449 8860

DEALING IN MAPS & PRINTS FROM EARLY 1600's TO MID-1800's : COVERING ALL COUNTRIES & SUBJECTS

Also Large Stock at:

DOLPHIN ARCADE
157 PORTOBELLO ROAD, W2
(Saturdays only – 9 a.m.-2.30 p.m.)

ANTIQUARIAN MAPS

THE AMERICAS
and other parts of the World
Illustrated Catalogue
offering 1000 Maps & Prints
$3.00 Airmail

TABULAE NOVAE TERRAE

Capt. Kit S. Kapp

Box 64·Osprey
Florida 34229·U.S.A.

The Only Monthly ANTIQUE MAP & PRINT FAIR in the World

at the
Bonnington Hotel
Southampton Row London WC1 4BH

DATES FOR 1992

June 22 & 23
July 13, August 10, September 14
October 12, November 9, December 14

9.30am - 7.00pm

ADMISSION IS FREE

AMPF, 26 Kings Road Cheltenham GL52 6BG, UK
Fax: 0242-513890 Phone: 0242-514287

Unexpected Find in Riga

While reviewing the cartographic collection of the Riga Museum of History & Navigation, I found an atlas that might be of interest to map collectors as well as professional cartographers.

It is the 1742 edition of *Atlas portatif ou livre nouveau de cartes géographiques*. IT should be noted that the monograph by L. Bagrow and R.A. Skelton, *Meister der Kartographie* (Berlin, 1973), mentions only the 1747 edition, it being a later edition of this atlas.

The atlas was compiled by Jan de Lat. Its format is 18.0 x 8.0 x 2.5 cm. It contains a general map and 31 maps of separate parts of Germany. These maps depict roads of settlements, rivers, lakes, marshes, hills and borders. In some of the maps the borders and territories are tinted by hand.

The atlas has an introductory text and it is supplemented by and interesting calendar for the period 1739–1766. To my mind, this calendar deserves a special study.

This atlas was handed over to the Museum's collection by the library of the society *Gesellschaft für Geschichte und Altertumskunde zu Riga*.

JANIS STRAUCHMANIS

Book Reviews

Atlas Geographico del Reyno de España, è Islas adyacentes, by Thomás Lopez. Madrid: Galeria Frame, 1991. [54],[iv]pp. A reproduction of the original 1757 edition. Limited to 200 copies.

The IMCoS Library was delighted to receive a copy of this reproduction Spanish miniature atlas recently brought out in a limited edition of just 200 copies as a New Year Gift by Jaime Armero and his *Galeria Frame* of Madrid. The atlas, originally published in 1757, comprises a charming engraved title-page, a single leaf preface, twenty-four maps of Spain and Portugal and a plate of views of Lisbon as it stood before the horrific earthquake of 1755. The maps are generally enlivened with the shelly rococo cartouches of the period and any available blank spaces, at least on the Spanish maps, the Portuguese being noticeably less well served, are filled with historical and topographical notes. These are inserted, we are told by Lopez in his preface, "to insinuate the taste for this science among the *niños*", a theme emphasised in the world-revealed-to-the-children motif of the title-page. In view of the youth of his intended audience, Lopez reports the British occupation of Menorca since 1708 and its seizure by the French in1756, an event which took place actually as the text was in the course of composition, with admirable restraint.

All the maps are reproduced in full colour on a passable imitation of laid paper and the atlas is bound in a neat quarter leather. The routine English sources for Thomás Lopez, who describes himself here as "Pensionista . . . en al Corte de Paris", are so problematic that one reviewer at least would have welcomed some introductory and explanatory matter, but for that we must await this year's IMCoS Symposium in Madrid, where Lopez is to be one of the featured subjects.

X.Y.Z.

PAULUS SWAEN
old maps and prints

Hofstraat 19 - 5664 HS GELDROP
The Netherlands

Fax (0)40-854075 Tel (0)40-853571



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

Fax or write for catalogue
Please specify wants.

Shedding the Veil, by Thomas Suárez. USA, UK, Singapore and India: World Scientific, 1992. 215pp. ISBN 9810208693

In this well produced book, Thomas Suárez illustrates and describes 61 maps and globes in the Sidney R. Knafel Collection. The maps were produced between 1472 and 1865, a period which saw considerable developments in exploration, science and map-making. The book, following the collection, covers the mapping of the World and the subsequent mapping of North America. The maps range from Zainer's woodcut "T–O" map published in Augsberg in 1472, to Eldridge's *Chart of the Vineyard Sound and Nantucket Shoals* published in Boston in 1865. Suárez provides a commentary on each item giving the beliefs and misconceptions at the time of its production and setting each in its historical context. He gives a concise, easy-to-read description in which he shows wide knowledge and scholarship. The text is illustrated with 41 black and white plates and 25 colour plates of the maps.

Z.Y.X.

Europe without Frontiers

'Where are the frontiers of Europe?' mused The Times newspaper in a second leader recently. After the collapse of the Soviet Union 'an academic question has suddenly taken on political significance'. How far East should the European Community go? What about Kazakhstan, touching the borders of China, which had announced its wish to join?

The terse reply of Frans Andriessen, EC External Affairs Commissioner, to this latter question was: 'It seems difficult to change the map'. The Times leader writer's view, however, was that 'maps can be changed'. The south-eastern borders of Europe have always been open to debate. More important, 'Definitions only matter if political and economic rlations are determined by geography! . . . Europe must not be too literal in defining itself . . . Today's Europe should ensure that its own rich benefits are shared with those on its borders, whatever the maps say.'

In a follow-up letter a few days later, Mr P.J. Woodman, Secretary of the Permament Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, took a similar line: 'The boundaries may be geographical or they may be political, but the two are not the same! . . . if certain . . . neighbours wish to belong within a political Europe, then so be it. Such decisions will not of themselves mean that geographically Europe is suddenly obliged to extend to Vladivostok'. J.S.J.

WARWICK LEADLAY
MAPS GALLERY PRINTS

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

EXPERT COLOURING,
MOUNTING AND FRAMING

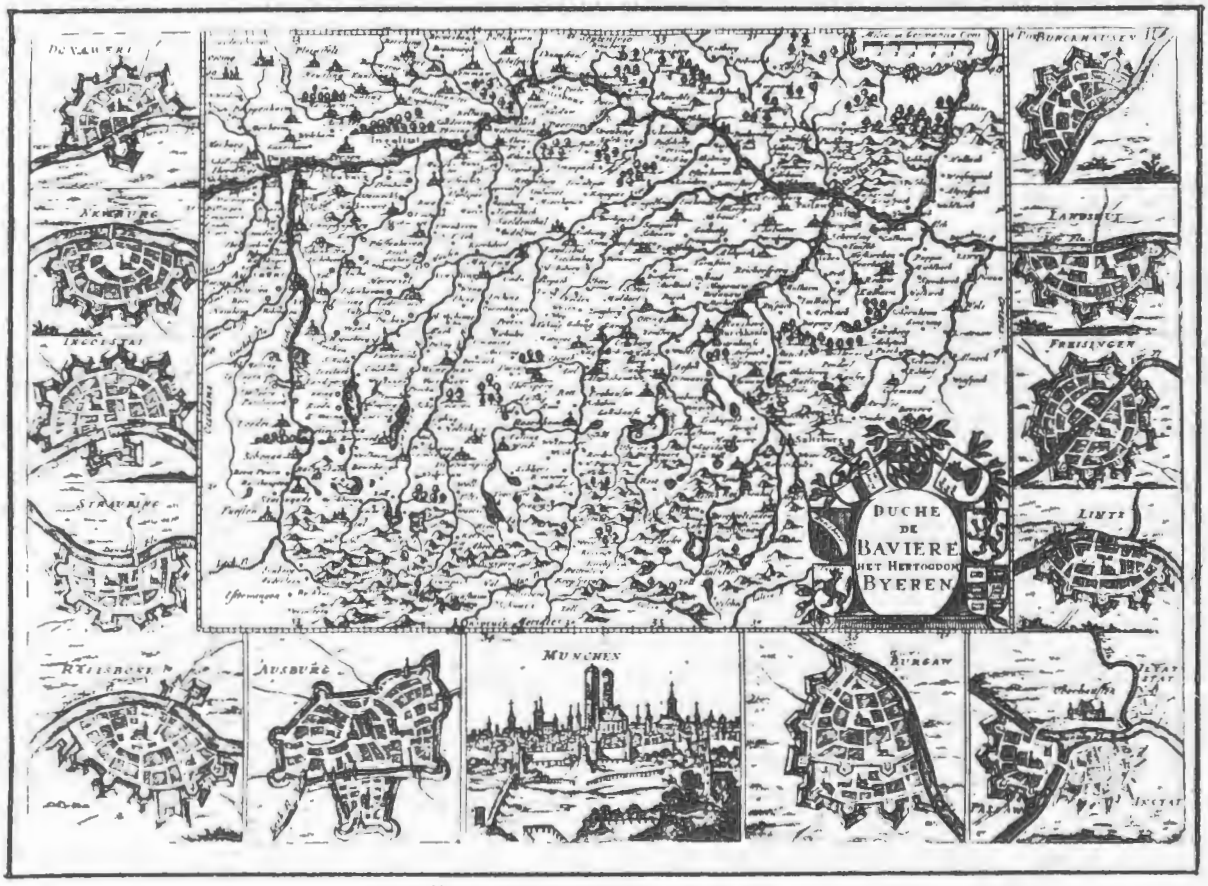
INDIVIDUAL LISTS
ISSUED ON REQUEST

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

5 NELSON ROAD,
GREENWICH,
LONDON SE10 9JB
TEL: 081·858 0317 FAX: 081·853 1773

KUNSTANTIQUARIAT
MONIKA SCHMIDT

FINE AND RARE MAPS AND ATLASES
DECORATIVE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL PRINTS
JAPANESE WOODBLOCK PRINTS



TÜRKENSTRASSE 48
D-8000 MÜNCHEN 40
Telephone: 089/284223
Fax: 089/280 0044
GALERIE
AM HAUS DER KUNST
FRANZ-JOSEF-STRAUSS-RING 4
8000 MÜNCHEN 22
Telephone: 089/222315

Your offers and enquiries are welcome.

IMCoS List of Officers

Executive Committee and Appointed Officers

President	Dr Helen Wallis OBE
Chairman	Susan Gole
Gen Secretary	Harry Pearce
Treasurer	Cyrus Ala'i
Membership Sec	Caroline Batchelor
Publicity Officer	Yasha Beresiner
Members	Eugene Burden
	Stuart Jackson
	Cathy Slowther
	Christopher Terrell
Advertising Manager	Warwick Leadlay
Librarian	Christopher Terrell
Photographer and Slide Registrar	David Webb
Journal Editor	Susan Gole

Directors

Themis Strongilos
Kjarten Günnarsson
John Garver

Advisory Council

President	Dr Helen Wallis OBE
Past President	Rodney Shirley
London	Tony Campbell
Barcelona	Sra Montserrat Galera
Paris	Dr Mireille Pastoureau
Utrecht	Dr Günter Schilder
Washington	Ralph Ehrenberg

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 de Santiago, 25 deMayo 158, 1002 Buenos Aires, 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

Hungary: Dr Zsolt Török, Dept/Geography, Eötvös Univ. Ludovika 2, Budapest

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

Norway: Pål Sagen, Bygdøy Alle 69, PO Box 102 Tasen, N-0801 Oslo 8

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: Dr 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

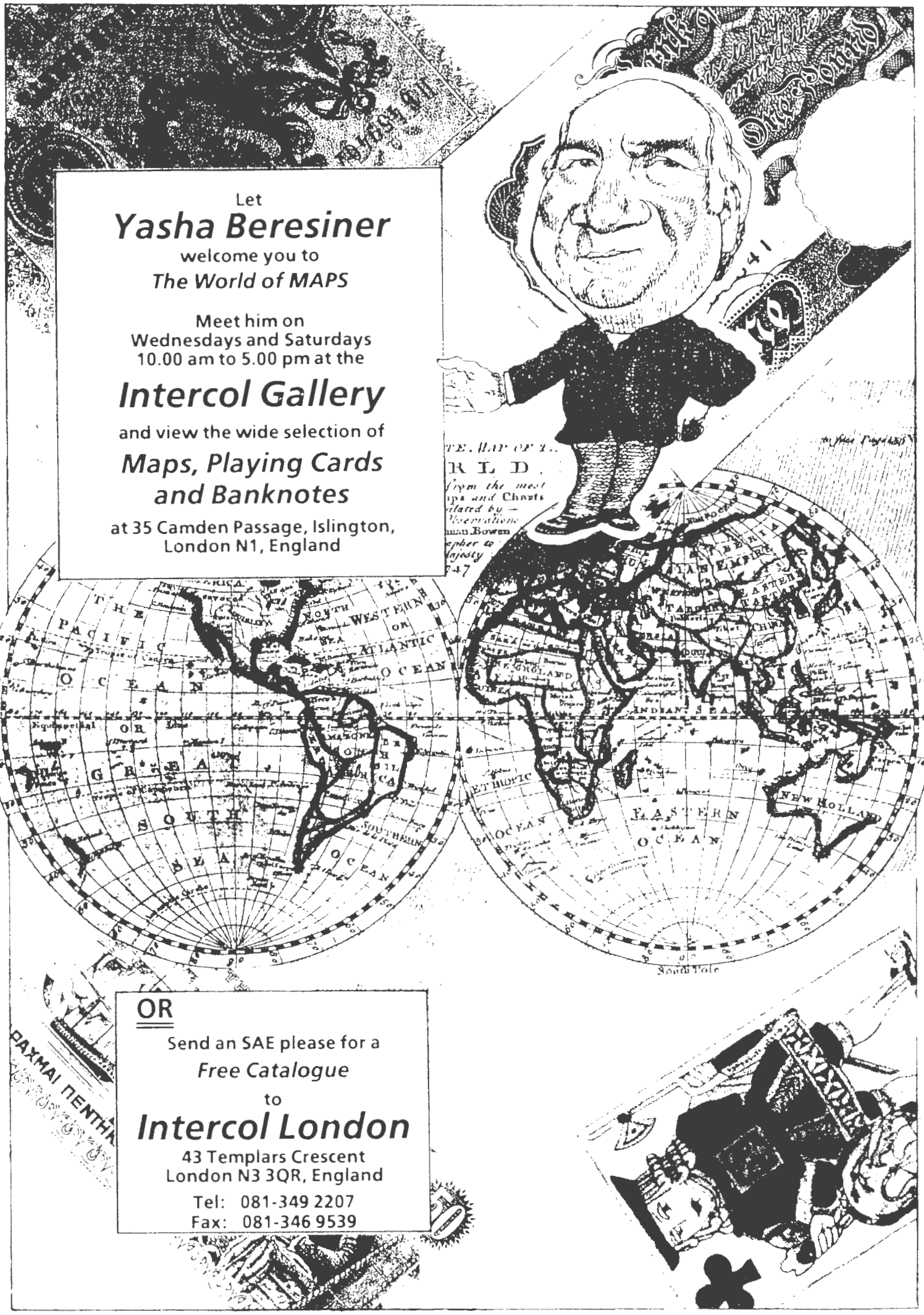
Turkey: F Muhtar Katircioglu, Karanfil Araligi 14, Levent, 80620 Istanbul

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

USA, East: Charles A Burroughs, 686 College Parkway, Rockville, MD 20850

USA, West: Alfred W Newman, 1414 Mariposa Street, Vallejo, CA 94590

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


Let
Yasha Beresiner
welcome you to
The World of MAPS
Meet him on
Wednesdays and Saturdays
10.00 am to 5.00 pm at the
Intercol Gallery
and view the wide selection of
Maps, Playing Cards
and Banknotes
at 35 Camden Passage, Islington,
London N1, England
OR
Send an SAE please for a
Free Catalogue
to
Intercol London
43 Templars Crescent
London N3 3QR, England
Tel: 081-349 2207
Fax: 081-346 9539